

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Bellair Street	328	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	330-332	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	334	Significant	-
Bellair Street	336	Significant	-
Bellair Street	340	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	342	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	344-348	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	East Side - Railway gravitation stunting yards retaining wall and trees (east side)	Significant	-
Bellair Street	Railway Bridge at Arden Street	Significant	-
Bellair Street	Semaphore Rail signals	Significant	-
Bellair Street	Kensington Railway Station	Significant	-
Bellair Street at Arden Street	Railway foot bridge	Significant	-
Belmont Road	2	Contributory	-
Belmont Road	4	Contributory	-
Belmont Road	6	Contributory	-
Belmont Road	1	Contributory	-
Belmont Road	3	Contributory	-
Belmont Road	7	Significant	-
Bent Street	2	Contributory	-
Bent Street	4	Contributory	-
Bent Street	6	Contributory	-
Bent Street	10	Contributory	-
Bent Street	1	Contributory	-
Bent Street	3	Contributory	-
Bent Street	5	Contributory	-
Bent Street	9	Contributory	-
Bent Street	11	Contributory	-
Bruce Street	5-7	Significant	-
Bruce Street	43	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	5-7	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	9	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Chelmsford Street	11	Significant	-
Chelmsford Street	13	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	15	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	17	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	19	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	21	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	23-25	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	33	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	37	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	39	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	41	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	43	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	45	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	47-51	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	53-59	Contributory	-
Collett Street	2	Significant	-
Collett Street	4	Significant	-
Collett Street	6	Contributory	-
Collett Street	8	Contributory	-
Collett Street	10	Contributory	-
Collett Street	12-14	Contributory	-
Collett Street	18	Contributory	-
Collett Street	20	Contributory	-
Collett Street	22	Contributory	-
Collett Street	24	Contributory	-
Collett Street	26	Contributory	-
Collett Street	3	Contributory	-
Collett Street	5	Contributory	-
Collett Street	7	Contributory	-
Collett Street	9	Contributory	-
Collett Street	11	Contributory	-
Collett Street	13	Contributory	-
Collett Street	15	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Collett Street	17	Contributory	-
Collett Street	19	Contributory	-
Collett Street	21	Contributory	-
Collett Street	23	Contributory	-
Collett Street	25	Contributory	-
Collett Street	27	Contributory	-
Collett Street	29	Contributory	-
Childers Street	1	Contributory	-
Childers Street	3	Contributory	-
Childers Street	5-7	Contributory	-
Derby Street	11	Contributory	-
Derby Street	13	Contributory	-
Derby Street	15	Contributory	-
Derby Street	17	Contributory	-
Derby Street	19	Contributory	-
Derby Street	21	Significant	-
Derby Street	35	Significant	-
Derby Street	37	Significant	-
Derby Street	39	Significant	-
Derby Street	41	Significant	-
Derby Street	43	Significant	-
Derby Street	45	Significant	-
Derby Street	47-49	Contributory	-
Derby Street	59	Contributory	-
Derby Street	63	Contributory	-
Derby Street	65	Contributory	-
Derby Street	67	Contributory	-
Durham Street	1	Significant	-
Durham Street	3	Significant	-
Durham Street	5	Significant	-
Durham Street	7	Significant	-
Durham Street	9	Significant	-
Durham Street	11	Significant	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Dynon Road	Bridge over Maribyrnong River	Significant	-
Eastwood Street	1	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	3	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	5	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	7	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	9	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	11	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	33	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	33 (rear)	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	73	Significant	-
Eastwood Street	75	Significant	-
Eastwood Street	77	Significant	-
Eastwood Street	127	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	141	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	143	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	145	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	147	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	149	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	151	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	153	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	157	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	159	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	161	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	163	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	165	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	167-169	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	32	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	34	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	36	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	38	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	40	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	42-44	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	46	Significant	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Epsom Road	56	Significant	-
Epsom Road	58	Significant	-
Epsom Road	60	Significant	-
Epsom Road	64	Significant	-
Epsom Road	66	Significant	-
Epsom Road	300	Significant	Significant
Epsom Road	Flemington Racecourse	Significant	Significant
Epsom Road	1-7, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-3 Epsom Road 	Significant	-
Epsom Road	17	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	19	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	21	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	29	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	31	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	33	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	43	Significant	-
Epsom Road	Former Newmarket Saleyards & Abattoirs	Significant	-
Gatehouse Drive	1 (Former Newmarket Saleyards & Abattoirs)	Significant	-
Gordon Crescent	14	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	18	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	1	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	3	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	5	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	7	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	9	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	11-13	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	15	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	17	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	19	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	21	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	23	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Gordon Crescent	25	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	27	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	29	Contributory	-
Gower Street	20	Contributory	-
Gower Street	22	Significant	-
Gower Street	28-30	Contributory	-
Gower Street	32	Contributory	-
Gower Street	34	Contributory	-
Gower Street	36	Contributory	-
Gower Street	38	Contributory	-
Gower Street	40	Contributory	-
Gower Street	42	Contributory	-
Gower Street	44	Contributory	-
Gower Street	46	Contributory	-
Gower Street	48	Contributory	-
Gower Street	50	Contributory	-
Gower Street	52	Contributory	-
Gower Street	54	Contributory	-
Gower Street	15	Significant	-
Gower Street	27	Contributory	-
Gower Street	29	Contributory	-
Gower Street	31	Contributory	-
Gower Street	33	Contributory	-
Gower Street	35	Contributory	-
Gower Street	45-59	Significant	-
Gower Street	61	Significant	-
Gower Street	63	Significant	-
Gower Street	65	Significant	-
Gower Street	67	Significant	-
Gower Street	69	Significant	-
Gower Street	71	Significant	-
Gower Street	73	Significant	-
Gower Street	75	Significant	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Gower Street	77	Significant	-
Gower Street	79	Significant	-
Gower Street	81	Significant	-
Gower Street	83	Significant	-
Hardiman Street	10	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	12-14	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	16-18	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	20	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	22	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	24	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	26	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	28	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	30	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	32	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	34	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	36	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	54	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	60-62	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	64	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	66	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	68	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	70	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	72	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	74	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	76-78	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	11A	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	11	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	15	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	17	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	19	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	23	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	25	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	27-29	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Hardiman Street	31	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	33	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	35	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	37	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	39	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	41	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	43	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	45	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	47	Contributory	-
Henry Street	2	Contributory	-
Henry Street	4	Contributory	-
Henry Street	6	Contributory	-
Henry Street	12	Contributory	-
Henry Street	14-16	Contributory	-
Henry Street	18-24	Contributory	-
Henry Street	26-28	Contributory	-
Henry Street	30	Contributory	-
Henry Street	32	Contributory	-
Henry Street	34	Contributory	-
Henry Street	38	Contributory	-
Henry Street	5	Contributory	-
Henry Street	7	Contributory	-
Henry Street	9	Contributory	-
Henry Street	17	Contributory	-
Henry Street	19	Contributory	-
Henry Street	21	Contributory	-
Henry Street	23	Contributory	-
Henry Street	25	Contributory	-
Henry Street	27	Contributory	-
Henry Street	29	Contributory	-
Henry Street	31	Contributory	-
Henry Street	33	Contributory	-
Henry Street	33A	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Henry Street	35	Contributory	-
Henry Street	37	Contributory	-
Henry Street	39	Contributory	-
Henry Street	41	Contributory	-
Henry Street	43	Contributory	-
Henry Street	45	Contributory	-
Henry Street	47	Contributory	-
Hobsons Road	1-39	Significant	-
Hopetoun Street	2	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	4	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	6	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	8	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	10	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	12	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	14	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	16	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	18	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	20	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	22	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	24	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	26	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	1	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	3	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	5	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	7	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	9	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	11	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	13	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	15	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	17	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	19	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	21	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	23	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Hopetoun Street	25	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	27	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	24	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	26	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	32	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	34	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	36	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	38	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	40	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	48	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	50	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	52	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	60	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	62	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	64	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	66	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	68-70	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	21	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	23	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	25	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	27	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	29	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	37	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	39	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	41	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	43	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	45	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	47	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	49	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	51	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	53	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	55	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	Macaulay Road Bridge over	Significant	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
	Moonee Ponds Creek		
Macaulay Road	324-334, Moonee Ponds Creek Reserve and Infrastructure	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	458-460	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	476	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	478	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	480	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	482	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	492	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	494	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	496	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	498	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	500	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	506	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	508	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	510	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	512	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	514	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	516	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	518	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	520	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	522	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	524	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	526	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	530	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	532-534	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	548	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	453	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	475	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	477-479	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	481	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	489-493	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	497	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Macaulay Road	499	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	511	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	513	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	515	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	517-519	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	521	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	537	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	539	Contributory	-
Maribyrnong River	Footbridge	Significant	-
Market Street	43	Contributory	-
Market Street	47	Contributory	-
Market Street	49	Contributory	-
Market Street	51	Contributory	-
Market Street	53	Contributory	-
Market Street	55	Contributory	-
Market Street	57	Contributory	-
Market Street	59	Contributory	-
Market Street	61	Contributory	-
Market Street	65	Contributory	-
Market Street	67	Contributory	-
Market Street	69	Contributory	-
Market Street	71	Contributory	-
Market Street	73	Contributory	-
Market Street	75	Contributory	-
Market Street	79	Contributory	-
Market Street	83	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	2	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	8	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	10	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	12	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	16	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	18	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	20	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
McConnell Street	22	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	24	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	26	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	28	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	30	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	32	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	34	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	36-38	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	44	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	48	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	50	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	52	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	58	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	60	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	62	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	64	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	66	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	68	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	70	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	72	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	74	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	76	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	78	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	80	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	82	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	84	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	86	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	88	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	90	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	92	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	96	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	98	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	100	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
McConnell Street	102	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	104	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	106	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	108	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	110	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	112	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	114	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	116	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	3	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	5	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	11	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	13	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	15	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	17	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	19	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	21	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	25	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	27	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	29	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	33	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	35	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	37	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	39	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	41	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	43	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	45	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	49	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	53-55	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	59-61	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	63-67	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	69	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	71	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	73	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
McConnell Street	75	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	81	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	83	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	85	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	87	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	89	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	91	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	95	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	97	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	99	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	101	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	103	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	105	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	105A	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	107	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	107A	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	6	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	8	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	10	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	14	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	16	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	18	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	20	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	22	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	24	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	26	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	28	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	30	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	32-34	Significant	-
McCracken Street	36-38	Significant	-
McCracken Street	40	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	42	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	46-50	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
McCracken Street	56	Significant	-
McCracken Street	58	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	Kensington Primary School	Significant	-
McCracken Street	76	Significant	-
McCracken Street	78	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	80	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	82	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	84	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	1	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	3	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	5	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	9	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	11	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	13	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	15	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	17	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	19	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	23	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	25	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	27	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	29	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	31	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	39	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	45	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	47	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	49	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	51	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	53	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	55	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	57	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	59	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	61	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	67	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
McCracken Street	69	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	71	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	77	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	79	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	81	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	83	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	85	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	87	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	89	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	91	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	93	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	97	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	99	Contributory	-
McMeikan Street	2	Contributory	-
New Street	2	Contributory	-
New Street	4	Contributory	-
New Street	1	Contributory	-
New Street	3	Contributory	-
Nottingham Street	3	Contributory	-
Nottingham Street	5	Contributory	-
Nottingham Street	7	Contributory	-
Nottingham Street	9	Contributory	-
Nottingham Street	11	Contributory	-
Nottingham Street	13	Contributory	-
Nottingham Street	15	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	2	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	4	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	6	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	8	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	12	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	14	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	16	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	18	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Ormond Street	20	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	22	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	24	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	26	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	28	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	30	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	32	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	34	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	36	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	38	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	40	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	42	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	48	Significant	-
Ormond Street	50	Significant	-
Ormond Street	52	Significant	-
Ormond Street	54-58	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	60	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	62	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	1	Significant	-
Ormond Street	3	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	5	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	7-13	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	15	Significant	-
Ormond Street	17	Significant	-
Ormond Street	19	Significant	-
Ormond Street	21	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	23	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	25	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	27	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	29	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	31	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	33	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	35	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Ormond Street	37	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	39	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	41	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	43-45	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	47	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	49	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	55-57	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	59	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	61	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	63	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	65	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	67	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	69	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	71	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	73	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	75	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	77	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	79	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	81	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	83	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	85-87	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	89	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	91	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	93	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	95	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	97	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	99	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	123	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	125	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	127	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	129	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	131	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	133	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Parsons Street	4	Significant	-
Parsons Street	6	Significant	-
Parsons Street	8	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	10	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	12	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	34	Significant	-
Parsons Street	36	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	38	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	40	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	42	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	27	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	29	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	31	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	33	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	35	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	37	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	39	Significant	-
Parsons Street	41	Contributory	-
Percy Street	2	Significant	-
Percy Street	4	Significant	-
Percy Street	6	Significant	-
Percy Street	8	Significant	-
Percy Street	12	Significant	-
Percy Street	3	Significant	-
Percy Street	5	Significant	-
Percy Street	9	Significant	-
Percy Street	11	Significant	-
Percy Street	13	Significant	-
Pridham Street	16	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	18	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	20	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	22	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	24	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Pridham Street	28	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	30	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	1-3	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	5	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	9	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	11	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	13	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	15	Significant	-
Pridham Street	17	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	19	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	21	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	23	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	25	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	27	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	31	Contributory	-
Racecourse Road	Racecourse Road Railway Bridge	Significant	
Racecourse Road	135-137	Significant	-
Racecourse Road	Racecourse Road Bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek	Significant	-
Racecourse Road	201-223	Significant	-
Rankins Road	10	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	12	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	14	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	16	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	20-22	Significant	-
Rankins Road	24	Significant	-
Rankins Road	30	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	32	Significant	-
Rankins Road	34	Significant	-
Rankins Road	128	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	130	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	15	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	17	Significant	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Rankins Road	25	Significant	-
Rankins Road	43	Significant	-
Rankins Road	45	Significant	-
Rankins Road	47	Significant	-
Rankins Road	49	Significant	-
Rankins Road	137	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	139	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	143	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	145	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	147	Significant	-
Rankins Road	149	Significant	-
Rankins Road	151	Significant	-
Rankins Road	153	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	155	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	157	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	159	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	161	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	163	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	165	Significant	-
Rankins Road	167	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	169	Significant	-
Rankins Road	171	Significant	-
Rankins Road	173	Significant	-
Robertson Street	3	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	5	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	7	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	11	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	13	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	15	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	17	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	19-23	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	25	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	27	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Robertson Street	29	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	33	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	37	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	39	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	41	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	43	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	47	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	49	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	57-59	Significant	-
Smith Street	44	Contributory	-
Smith Street	46	Contributory	-
Smith Street	48	Contributory	-
Smith Street	50	Contributory	-
Smith Street	52	Contributory	-
Southey Street	8	Contributory	-
Southey Street	10	Contributory	-
Southey Street	12-14	Contributory	-
Southey Street	1	Contributory	-
Southey Street	3	Contributory	-
Southey Street	9	Contributory	-
Southey Street	11	Contributory	-
Southey Street	13	Contributory	-
Southey Street	15	Contributory	-
Southey Street	17	Contributory	-
Southey Street	19	Contributory	-
Southey Street	21	Contributory	-
Southey Street	23	Contributory	-
Southey Street	25	Contributory	-
Southey Street	27	Contributory	-
Stubbs Street	64	Significant	-
Stubbs Street	106-116	Significant	-
Tennyson Street	10	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	12	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Tennyson Street	14	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	16	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	18	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	20	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	22	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	24	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	26	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	28	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	30	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	32	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	34	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	36	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	38-40	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	42	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	48	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	58	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	60	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	62	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	64	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	66	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	68	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	70-74	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	76	Significant	-
Tennyson Street	78	Significant	-
Tennyson Street	80	Significant	-
Tennyson Street	82	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	84-86	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	88	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	90	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	92	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	94	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	96	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	98	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Tennyson Street	100-110	Significant	-
Tennyson Street	1	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	3	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	9	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	11	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	13	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	15-17	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	23	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	25	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	4	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	6	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	8	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	10-14	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	20	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	22	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	24	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	26	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	28	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	30	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	32	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	34	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	36	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	38	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	40	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	42	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	44	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	50-52	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	54	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	60	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	62	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	1	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	3	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	5	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
The Ridgeway	7-9	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	11	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	13	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	15	Significant	-
The Ridgeway	15A	Significant	-
The Ridgeway	21	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	23	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	25	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	27	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	29-31	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	33	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	35	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	37	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	41	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	43	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	45	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	47	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	49	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	51	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	53	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	55	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	57	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	59	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	61	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	63	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	65	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	67	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	21	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	23	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	25	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	27	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	29	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	31	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Westbourne Road	33	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	35	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	41-43	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	45	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	47	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	49	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	51	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	53	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	55	Contributory	-
Wight Street	2	Contributory	-
Wight Street	4	Contributory	-
Wight Street	3	Contributory	-
Wight Street	7A	Contributory	-
Wight Street	9	Contributory	-
Wight Street	11	Contributory	-
Wight Street	13	Contributory	-
Wight Street	15	Contributory	-
Wight Street	17	Contributory	-
Wight Street	19	Contributory	-
Wight Street	21-23	Significant	-
Wolseley Parade	6-8	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	10	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	12	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	14	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	16	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	18	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	20	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	22	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	24	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	26	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	28	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	30	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	32	Contributory	-

FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Wolseley Parade	36	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	38	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	40	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	42-44	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	46-48	Significant	-
Wolseley Parade	50	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	52	Significant	-
Wolseley Parade	54	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	56	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	58	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	60-62	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	1	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	5	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	7	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	9	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	19-21	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	23-25	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	27	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	29	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	37	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	39	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	41	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	43	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	45	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	47	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	49	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	51	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	53	Contributory	-

MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
A'Beckett Street	61-69	Significant	-
A'Beckett Street	71-73	Significant	-
A'Beckett Street	111-125	Significant	-
A'Beckett Street	183-189	Significant	-
A'Beckett Street	217-219	Significant	-
A'Beckett Street	239	Significant	-
Alexandra Avenue	Sidney Myer Music Bowl	Significant	-
Alexandra Avenue	Aboriginal Burial Site Kings Domain	Significant	-
Bank Place	4	Significant	-
Bank Place	12-16	Significant	-
Bank Place	18-20	Significant	-
Bank Place	5-9	Significant	-
Bank Place	11	Significant	-
Batman Avenue	1-9	Significant	-
Batman Avenue	Yarra Bank (Speakers Corner)	Significant	-
Bennetts Lane	11-21	Contributory	-
Bennetts Lane	23	Contributory	-
Birdwood Avenue	Royal Botanic Gardens	Significant	Significant
Birdwood Avenue	Former Observatory Site	Significant	-
Block Place	28-32	Contributory	-
Boathouse Drive	Melbourne University Boat Club Shed	Significant	-
Bourke Street	2-8	Significant	-
Bourke Street	10	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	12	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	18	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	20-30	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	32-38	Significant	-
Bourke Street	54-62	Significant	-
Bourke Street	66	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Bourke Street	68	Significant	-
Bourke Street	70	Significant	-
Bourke Street	78-84	Significant	-
Bourke Street	88-90	Significant	-
Bourke Street	94-96	Significant	-
Bourke Street	98	Significant	-
Bourke Street	100-116	Significant	-
Bourke Street	118-122	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	134-144	Significant	-
Bourke Street	146-150	Significant	=
Bourke Street	152-158	Significant	-
Bourke Street	160-162	Significant	-
Bourke Street	164-166	Significant	-
Bourke Street	168-174	Significant	-
Bourke Street	180-182	Significant	-
Bourke Street	188	Significant	=
Bourke Street	190-192	Significant	-
Bourke Street	194-200	Significant	-
Bourke Street	202-204	Significant	=
Bourke Street	220	Significant	=
Bourke Street	222-244, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 209-225 Little Bourke Street 	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	246-260	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	280-282	Significant	-
Bourke Street	284-292	Significant	-
Bourke Street	294-312	Significant	-
Bourke Street	314-336	Significant	-
Bourke Street	338-352	Significant	-
Bourke Street	376-378	Significant	=
Bourke Street	384-386	Significant	=
Bourke Street	418-420	Significant	-
Bourke Street	422-424	Significant	=

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Bourke Street	Part 468-470	Significant	=
Bourke Street	472	Significant	-
Bourke Street	480	Significant	=
Bourke Street	482-484	Significant	=
Bourke Street	516-526	Significant	-
Bourke Street	636-638	Significant	-
Bourke Street	640-668	Significant	-
Bourke Street	672-696	Significant	-
Bourke Street	1-17	Significant	-
Bourke Street	23-29	Significant	-
Bourke Street	31-33	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	35-37	Significant	-
Bourke Street	51	Significant	-
Bourke Street	53	Significant	-
Bourke Street	65-71	Significant	-
Bourke Street	79-85	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	151-163	Significant	=
Bourke Street	171	Significant	=
Bourke Street	173-175	Significant	=
Bourke Street	179-183	Significant	-
Bourke Street	193-199	Significant	-
Bourke Street	201-207	Significant	=
Bourke Street	209-215	Significant	=
Bourke Street	219-225	Significant	-
Bourke Street	253-267	Significant	=
Bourke Street	271-281	Significant	-
Bourke Street	299-307	Significant	-
Bourke Street	309-325, 'The Walk' complex, includes:		
	• 313-317 Bourke Street (former Diamond House)	Significant	-
	• 323-325 Bourke Street (former Public Bootery)	Significant	-
	• 288-290 Little Collins	Contributory	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
	Street (former Book Buildings)		
	• 292-296 Little Collins Street (former York House)	Contributory	-
	• 300-302 Little Collins Street (Allans Building, also Sonora House)	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	327-329	Significant	-
Bourke Street	331-339	Significant	-
Bourke Street	349-357	Significant	-
Bourke Street	Part 393-403	Significant	-
Bourke Street	415-419	Significant	-
Bourke Street	421	Significant	-
Bourke Street	457-471	Significant	-
Bourke Street	473	Significant	-
Bourke Street	503-523	Significant	-
Bourke Street	527-555	Significant	-
Bourke Street	561-563	Significant	-
Bourke Street	589-603	Significant	-
Bourke Street	621-633	Significant	-
Bourke Street	635-653	Significant	-
Bourke Street	655-667, includes:		
	• 655 Bourke Street	Significant	-
Bourke Street	669-675	Significant	-
Bowen Street	Building - 4 RMIT	Significant	-
Bowen Street	Buildings - 2, 3, 5, 6 & 7 RMIT	Significant	-
Carson Place	1-7	Contributory	-
Casselden Place	16-18	Significant	-
Casselden Place	15-17	Significant	-
Casselden Place	House 17	Significant	-
Celestial Avenue	12-14	Contributory	-
Celestial Avenue	16	Significant	-
Celestial Avenue	18	Significant	-
Cohen Place	Museum of Chinese/ Australian History	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Collins Street	2	Significant	-
Collins Street	4-6	Significant	-
Collins Street	8	Significant	-
Collins Street	12	Significant	-
Collins Street	14-16	Significant	-
Collins Street	18-22	Significant	-
Collins Street	36-50	Significant	-
Collins Street	52-54	Significant	-
Collins Street	56-64	ContributorySignificant	-
Collins Street	68-72	Significant	-
Collins Street	74	Significant	-
Collins Street	90-98	Significant	-
Collins Street	100-104	Significant	-
Collins Street	110-118	Significant	-
Collins Street	122-136	Significant	-
Collins Street	140-154	Significant	-
Collins Street	156-160	Significant	-
Collins Street	162-168	Significant	-
Collins Street	170-174	Significant	-
Collins Street	176-180	Significant	-
Collins Street	182	Significant	-
Collins Street	184-192	Significant	-
Collins Street	220-226	Significant	-
Collins Street	228-232	Contributory	-
Collins Street	250-252	Significant	-
Collins Street	256	Contributory	-
Collins Street	276-278	Significant	-
Collins Street	280-292	Significant	-
Collins Street	288-304	Significant	-
Collins Street	294-296	Significant	-
Collins Street	298-304	Significant	-
Collins Street	308-336	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Collins Street	338	Significant	-
Collins Street	340-342	Significant	-
Collins Street	344-350	Significant	-
Collins Street	376-390	Significant	-
Collins Street	394-398	Significant	-
Collins Street	400-402	Significant	-
Collins Street	404-406	Significant	-
Collins Street	412-414	Significant	-
Collins Street	422-428	Significant	-
Collins Street	430-442	Significant	-
Collins Street	454-456	Significant	-
Collins Street	460-462	Significant	-
Collins Street	464-466	Significant	-
Collins Street	468-478	Significant	-
Collins Street	516-526	Significant	-
Collins Street	538-544	Significant	-
Collins Street	546-566	Significant	-
Collins Street	1-9	Significant	-
Collins Street	5-9	Significant	-
Collins Street	9-13	Significant	-
Collins Street	13-15	Significant	-
Collins Street	69-73	Significant	-
Collins Street	71-87	Significant	-
Collins Street	75-81	Significant	-
Collins Street	83-87	Significant	-
Collins Street	89-105	Significant	-
Collins Street	107	Significant	-
Collins Street	115-119	Significant	-
Collins Street	133-139	Significant	-
Collins Street	141-153	Significant	-
Collins Street	161	Significant	-
Collins Street	167-173	Significant	-
Collins Street	175-177	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Collins Street	179	Contributory	-
Collins Street	181-187	Significant	-
Collins Street	191-197	Significant	-
Collins Street	221-231	Contributory Significant	-
Collins Street	233-239	Contributory	-
Collins Street	241-245	Significant	-
Collins Street	247-249	Significant	-
Collins Street	251-257	Significant	-
Collins Street	259-263	Significant	-
Collins Street	265-269	Contributory Significant	-
Collins Street	271-285	Significant	-
Collins Street	287-301	Significant	-
Collins Street	303-317	Significant	-
Collins Street	327-343	Significant	-
Collins Street	345-349	Significant	-
Collins Street	359-373	Significant	-
Collins Street	375-383	Significant	-
Collins Street	389-399	Significant	-
Collins Street	401-403	Significant	-
Collins Street	405-407	Significant	-
Collins Street	409-413	Significant	-
Collins Street	415-417	Contributory	-
Collins Street	419-429	Significant	-
Collins Street	471-477	Significant	-
Collins Street	479-481	Significant	-
Collins Street	483-485	Significant	-
Collins Street	487-495	Significant	-
Collins Street	497-503	Significant	-
Collins Street	615-623	Significant	-
Commercial Road	55	Significant	-
Coverlid Place	1-5	Significant	-
Corrs Lane	12-14	Contributory	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Corrs Lane	16-20	Contributory	-
Corrs Lane	28	Contributory	-
Domain Road	2-42	Significant	-
Drewery Lane	5-7	Significant	-
Drewery Place	2-20	Significant	-
Drewery Place	22	Significant	-
Duckboard Place	11-15	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	28-32	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	84-86	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	88	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	90	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	92-94	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	96-102	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	104-110	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	112-118	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	136-140	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	142-146	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	148-150	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	Underground Public Toilets	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	188-218	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	380	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	384	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	518	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	566	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	568-570	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	582-588 (rear)	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	590-592	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	594-598	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	614-616	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	618-630, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 618-630 Elizabeth Street (rear) 	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	632	Contributory	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Elizabeth Street	642-644	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	648	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	654	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	696-708	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	Underground Public Toilets (crn with Victoria Street)	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	Drinking Fountain, Victoria Square	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	1-5	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	7-9	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	17-19	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	21-23	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	25	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	55-57	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	59-65	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	97-103	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	105	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	107-113	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	115-117	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	195	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	215	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	217	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	245-247	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	249-251	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	253	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	255	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	257	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	259	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	261	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	263	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	265-269	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	283-285	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	299	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	303-305	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Elizabeth Street	341-345	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	351-357	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	507-523	Significant	Significant
Elizabeth Street	525	Significant	Significant
Elizabeth Street	551-571 (middle and northern part)	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	575-577 (rear)	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	587	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	611-669, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 611-633 Elizabeth Street 	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	675-681 (rear)	Contributory	-
Evans Lane	1-3	Contributory	-
Exhibition Street	2-8	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	30-40	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	104-110	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	114-122	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	136-144	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	162	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	174-192	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	228-240	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	266-272	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	280-282	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	53-55	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	189-195	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	199-227	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	229	Contributory	-
Exhibition Street	231-233	Contributory	-
Exhibition Street	235	Contributory	-
Exhibition Street	275-285	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	287-293	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	295-301	Contributory	-
Exhibition Street	303	Contributory (Evans Lane frontage)	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Exhibition Street	305-307	Contributory (Evans Lane frontage)	-
Exhibition Street	309	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	353	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	355-359	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	172-180	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	186-200	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	226-232	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	234-236	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	238-244	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	252-254	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	258-260	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	302-308	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	310	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	376-382	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	384-386	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	21-25	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	31-35	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	37-45	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	57-59	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	61-73	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	75-77	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	87-89	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	91-93	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	95-101	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	103-105	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	107-109	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	121-123	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	125-127	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	129-131	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	133-135	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	137-139	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	141-143	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Flinders Lane	145-149	Significant	=
Flinders Lane	161-163	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	165	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	167-173	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	175-177	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	179-181	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	183-185	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	187	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	197-205	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	237-239	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	241-243	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	247-251	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	253-265	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	267-275	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	277-279	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	281-291	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	301-311	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	313-315	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	317-323	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	325-331	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	333	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	335-339	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	341-347	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	349-351	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	353-355	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	383-387	Significant	-
Flinders Street	26-30	Significant	-
Flinders Street	46-74	Significant	-
Flinders Street	76-80	Significant	-
Flinders Street	96-98	Significant	=
Flinders Street	100-102	Significant	=
Flinders Street	130-132	Significant	-
Flinders Street	134-136	Significant	=

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Flinders Street	138-140	Contributory	-
Flinders Street	142-148	Significant (VHR extent)/ Contributory remainder)	-
Flinders Street	150-162	Significant	-
Flinders Street	164-170	Significant	-
Flinders Street	172-192	Significant	-
Flinders Street	194-196	Significant	-
Flinders Street	198-206	Significant	-
Flinders Street	222-224	Significant	-
Flinders Street	228-236	Significant	-
Flinders Street	238-242	Contributory	-
Flinders Street	244-248	Contributory	-
Flinders Street	250-254	Significant	-
Flinders Street	256-268	Significant	-
Flinders Street	292-298	Significant	-
Flinders Street	318-324	Significant	-
Flinders Street	334-340	Contributory	-
Flinders Street	360-372	Significant	-
Flinders Street	390-398	Significant	-
Flinders Street	400	Significant	-
Flinders Street	490	Significant	-
Flinders Street	502-504	Significant	-
Flinders Street	508-510	Significant	-
Flinders Street	516-518	Significant	-
Flinders Street	520-522	Significant	-
Flinders Street	562-564	Significant	-
Flinders Street	197-209	Significant	-
Flinders Street	207-361	Significant	-
Flinders Street	Underground Public Toilets	Significant	-
Flinders Street	Flinders Street Railway Viaduct	Significant	-
Francis Street	27	Significant	-
Franklin Street	126-130	Contributory	-
Franklin Street	132-140	Contributory	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Franklin Street	1-55	Significant	-
George Parade	27	Contributory	-
George Parade	23-25	Significant	=
Gisborne Street	1-11	Significant	-
Godfrey Street	20-38	Significant	-
Goldie Place	4-6	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	60	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	62	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	64-66	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	106-112	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	55-57	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	63-65	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	67-73	Significant	-
Heffernan Lane	14-18	Significant	-
Heffernan Lane	11	Significant	-
Heffernan Lane	Substation at 23-31	Contributory	-
Highlander	11	Significant	=
Highlander	11A	Significant	=
Hosier Lane	3-5	Contributory	-
Hosier Lane	7-11	Contributory	-
King Street	14-20	Contributory	-
King Street	22-24	Significant	-
King Street	26-32	Significant	=
King Street	42-44	Significant	-
King Street	46-52	Significant	-
King Street	54-60	Significant	-
King Street	62-66	Significant	-
King Street	120-138	Significant	-
King Street	204-208	Significant	=
King Street	234-244	Significant	-
King Street	248-250	Significant	-
King Street	256-260	Significant	=
King Street	328-330	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
King Street	25	Significant	-
King Street	27-31	Significant	-
King Street	115-129	Significant	-
King Street	131-135	Significant	-
King Street	171-173	Significant	-
King Street	Chinese Honey Locusts Tree	Significant	-
King Street	203-207	Significant	-
King Street	239-241	Significant	-
Kirks Lane	3	Significant	-
Knox Place	Former Coops Shot Tower and Flanking Building	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	2-8	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	30-34	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	RMIT Building 3, 124	Contributory	Significant
La Trobe Street	RMIT Building 4, 124	Significant	Significant
La Trobe Street	RMIT Building 6, 124	Contributory	Significant
La Trobe Street	RMIT Building 7, 124	Significant	Significant
La Trobe Street	RMIT Building 28, 124	Contributory	Significant
La Trobe Street	168-170	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	284-294	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	320	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	179-181	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	391-429	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	513-577	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	537-557	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	Cast Iron Urinal	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	24-38	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	40-44	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	84-98	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	108-110	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	112-114	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	116-118	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	196	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Little Bourke Street	200-202	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	206	Contributory	-
Little Bourke Street	212	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	214-216	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	218-220	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	258-264	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	318	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	354-360	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	362-364	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	428-432	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	434-436	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	442-460	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	462-498	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	558 (rear)	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	562-566	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	602-606	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	620-648	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	1-17	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	27-35	Contributory	-
Little Bourke Street	37-41	Contributory	-
Little Bourke Street	43	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	93	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	105	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	107	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	109	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	113	Contributory	-
Little Bourke Street	115-117	Contributory	-
Little Bourke Street	285-295	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	323-337	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	361-363	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	365-367	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	373-375	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	441-443	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Little Bourke Street	493-495	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	68-70	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	130-134	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	188-194	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	276-286	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	304-306	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	308-316	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	326-332	Contributory	-
Little Collins Street	392-396	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	430-436	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	538-542	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	582-584	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	588-600	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	616-622	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	37	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	39-41	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	57-67	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	181-191	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	267	Contributory	-
Little Collins Street	269	Contributory	-
Little Collins Street	271	Contributory	-
Little Collins Street	273-279	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	281-283	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	285	Contributory	-
Little Collins Street	287-289	Contributory	-
Little Collins Street	309-311	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	313-315	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	317-321	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	335-349	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	377-379	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	382	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	425-427	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	429	Contributory	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Little Collins Street	431	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	433	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	435-443	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	457-469	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	475-485	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	499-503	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	577-583	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	585-587	Significant	-
Little La Trobe	34-36	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	100	Contributory	-
Little Lonsdale Street	102-104	Contributory	-
Little Lonsdale Street	106	Contributory	-
Little Lonsdale Street	116-118	Contributory	-
Little Lonsdale Street	120-122	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	124-126	Contributory	-
Little Lonsdale Street	128-130	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	132	Contributory	-
Little Lonsdale Street	134-144 includes	Contributory	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 142-144 Little Lonsdale Street 	Contributory (Little Lonsdale Street facade only)	-
Little Lonsdale Street	146-148	Contributory	-
Little Lonsdale Street	178-190	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	194-196	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	198-200	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	202	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	372-378	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	388-426	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	470-472	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	474	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	550	Contributory	-
Little Lonsdale Street	552-578	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	25	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	27-29	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Little Lonsdale Street	33-39	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	117-147	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	277-279	Contributory	=
Little Lonsdale Street	281	Contributory	=
Little Lonsdale Street	283-285	Contributory	=
Little Lonsdale Street	361-365	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	523-525	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	Common Olive Tree	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	42-44	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	64-78	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	118-148	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	180-222	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	268-270	Contributory	=
Lonsdale Street	326	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	352-362	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	402-408	Significant	=
Lonsdale Street	410-412	Significant	=
Lonsdale Street	414-416	Significant	=
Lonsdale Street	436-450	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	472-474	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	556-558	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	594-610	Significant	=
Lonsdale Street	612-622	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	53-57	Significant	=
Lonsdale Street	103-105	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	107-111	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	113	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	115	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	117-121	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	145-147	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	185-187	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	189-191	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	193	Contributory	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Lonsdale Street	201	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	203-207	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	217-231	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	233-237	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	239	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	241-245	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	269-321	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	275-321	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	359-363	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	377-379	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	439-445	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	447-453	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	455-469	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	459-505	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	573-577	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	579-585	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	613-649 Part 617-639	Contributory Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	639	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	651-669	Contributory Significant	-
Manchester Lane	30-44	Significant	-
Market Lane	14-16	Contributory	-
Market Lane	26-28	Contributory	-
Market Street	64-74	Significant	-
Market Street	29-31	Significant	-
McKillop Street	20-22	Significant	-
McKillop Street	11-15	Significant	-
McKillop Street	17	Significant	-
McKillop Street	19	Significant	-
Melbourne Place	14-30	Significant	-
Meyers Place	12-18	Significant	-
Meyers Place	20	Significant	-
Mill Place	2-4	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Moubray Street	31-75	Significant	-
Niagara Lane	23-31	Significant	-
Oliver Lane	18 & 30 10-20	Significant	-
Oliver Lane	22-30	Significant	=
Olympic Boulevard	10-30 (Olympic Swimming Stadium)	Significant	-
Park Street	10-14	Significant	=
Peel Street	Sheds A-F	Significant	Significant
Peel Street	Shed J	Contributory	Significant
Peel Street	Sheds K-M	Significant	Significant
Princes Walk	Former Princes Bridge Lecture Room (Artplay)	Significant	=
Punt Road	313	Significant	-
Queen Street	18	Significant	-
Queen Street	20-26	Significant	-
Queen Street	88-110	Significant	-
Queen Street	118-126	Significant	-
Queen Street	158-172	Significant	=
Queen Street	184-192	Significant	=
Queen Street	300	Significant	-
Queen Street	316-322	Significant	-
Queen Street	440-446	Contributory	-
Queen Street	450	Contributory	-
Queen Street	7-11	Significant	-
Queen Street	15-17	Significant	-
Queen Street	37-41	Significant	-
Queen Street	43-51	Significant	=
Queen Street	59-69	Significant	-
Queen Street	73-83	Significant	-
Queen Street	85-91	Significant	=
Queen Street	93-95	Significant	-
Queen Street	103-105	Significant	=
Queen Street	111-129	Significant	-
Queen Street	131-141	Significant	=

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Queen Street	155-161	Significant	-
Queen Street	203-205	Significant	-
Queen Street	215	Significant	-
Queen Street	217-219	Significant	-
Queen Street	221-231	Significant	-
Queen Street	233-243	Significant	-
Queen Street	247-283	Significant	-
Queen Street	287-297	Significant	-
Queen Street	375	Significant	-
Queen Street	Sheds H-I	Significant	Significant
Queen Street	Queens Bridge over Yarra River	Significant	-
Queen Street	Underground Public Toilets	Significant	-
Rankins Lane	2-6	Significant	-
Rankins Lane	8-14	Significant	-
Ridgway Place	2-18	Significant	-
Ridgway Place	20	Significant	-
Russell Street	24-30	Contributory (Oliver Lane frontage)	
Russell Street	32-38	Significant	-
Russell Street	42-44	Significant	-
Russell Street	114-120	Significant	-
Russell Street	124-130	Significant	-
Russell Street	166	Significant	-
Russell Street	170-190	Significant	-
Russell Street	226-236	Contributory	-
Russell Street	288-294	Significant	-
Russell Street	336-376	Significant	-
Russell Street	380	Significant	-
Russell Street	394	Significant	-
Russell Street	27-37	Significant	-
Russell Street	103-107	Significant	-
Russell Street	163-169	Contributory	-
Russell Street	175	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Russell Street	177	Significant	-
Russell Street	179	Significant	-
Russell Street	181-183	Significant	-
Russell Street	185-189	Significant	-
Russell Street	191-193	Contributory	-
Russell Street	195-197	Significant	-
Russell Street	199-203	Significant	-
Russell Street	205-207	Significant	-
Russell Street	209-211	Contributory	-
Russell Street	213-217	Significant	-
Russell Street	219	Significant	-
Russell Street	221-223	Contributory	-
Russell Street	231-233	Contributory	-
Russell Street	235-241	Contributory	-
Russell Street	325-343	Significant	Significant
Russell Street	345-355	Significant	-
Russell Street	357-375	Significant	-
Russell Street	377	Significant	-
Russell Street	379-405	Significant	-
Russell Street	Eight Hour Monument	Significant	-
Russell Street	Underground Public Toilets	Significant	-
South Wharf Promenade	1-27	Significant	-
Spencer Street	2-8	Significant	-
Spencer Street	10-22	Significant	-
Spencer Street	66-70	Significant	-
Spencer Street	122-132	Significant	-
Spencer Street	204-240	Significant	-
Spencer Street	220	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	Overhead Water Tank	Significant	-
Spring Street	110-160 Federal Oak, Parliament House Gardens	Significant	-
Spring Street	250-290	Significant	-
Spring Street	53-65	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Spring Street	69-81	Significant	-
Spring Street	93-101	Significant	-
Spring Street	103-137	Significant	-
Spring Street	163-181	Significant	-
Spring Street	199-207	Significant	-
Spring Street	261	Significant	-
Spring Street	267-271	Significant	-
Spring Street	2-18 Treasury Gardens	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	375-385	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	405 (Albert Park Manor)	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	473-475	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	557-563	Significant	Significant
St Kilda Road	Boer War Monument	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	Domain Parklands and LaTrobe's Cottage	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	Marquis of Linlithgow Memorial, Kings Domain	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	Queen Victoria Memorial, Queen Victoria Gardens	Significant	-
Swanston Street	24-40	Significant	-
Swanston Street	90-130	Significant	-
Swanston Street	146	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	148	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	150	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	152-156	Significant	-
Swanston Street	166	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	168	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	172	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	174	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	208	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	210	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	212	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	214	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	216-220	Contributory	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Swanston Street	222	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	226-228	Significant	-
Swanston Street	230-238	Significant	-
Swanston Street	240	Significant	-
Swanston Street	242	Significant	-
Swanston Street	244	Significant	-
Swanston Street	246	Significant	-
Swanston Street	248-258	Significant	-
Swanston Street	264-266	Significant	-
Swanston Street	278-300	Significant	-
Swanston Street	304-328	Significant	-
Swanston Street	344-346	Significant	-
Swanston Street	420-438	Significant	-
Swanston Street	1-7	Significant	-
Swanston Street	13	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	21-25	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	27-29	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	31-41	Significant	-
Swanston Street	45-63	Significant	-
Swanston Street	65	Significant	-
Swanston Street	91-107	Significant	-
Swanston Street	109-117	Significant	-
Swanston Street	119-121	Significant	-
Swanston Street	123	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	125-133	Significant	-
Swanston Street	135-137	Significant	-
Swanston Street	139-141	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	143	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	149-153	Significant	-
Swanston Street	155	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	157-159	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	161	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	163-165	Significant	-

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Swanston Street	211-213	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	215-217	Significant	-
Swanston Street	219-225	Significant	-
Swanston Street	237	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	239-241	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	243-249	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	251-253	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	255	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	257-259	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	261-263	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	269	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	275-279	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	281-287	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	289-299	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	301-303	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	305-307	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	309	Significant	-
Swanston Street	311	Significant	-
Swanston Street	313-315	Significant	-
Swanston Street	317	Significant	-
Swanston Street	319-323	Significant	-
Swanston Street	327-333	Significant	-
Swanston Street	335-347	Significant	-
Swanston Street	401-403	Significant	-
Swanston Street	407-409	Significant	-
Swanston Street	411-423	Significant	-
Swanston Street	Princes Bridge over Yarra River	Significant	-
Swanston Street	Tramway Signal Cabin, Waiting Shelter & Conveniences	Significant	-
Tattersalls Lane	4-12	Contributory	-
Tattersalls Lane	23-25	Contributory	-
Tavistock Place	11-27	Significant	-
Therry Street	50-60	Significant	Significant

MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Therry Street	70-74	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	1-9	Significant	-
Victoria Street	31-33	Significant	-
Victoria Street	39-41	Significant	-
Victoria Street	49-53	Significant	-
Victoria Street	65-81	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	83-129	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	133-159	Significant	Significant
Waratah Place	7-9	Contributory	-
Waratah Place	11-15	Contributory	-
William Street	22-32	Significant	-
William Street	84-88	Significant	-
William Street	90-96	Significant	-
William Street	98-110	Significant	-
William Street	114-128	Significant	-
William Street	130-148	Significant	-
William Street	152-162	Significant	-
William Street	178-188	Significant	-
William Street	192-228	Significant	-
William Street	280-318	Significant	-
William Street	77-89	Significant	-
William Street	259	Significant	-
William Street	261	Significant	-
William Street	263-267	Significant	-
William Street	269-275	Significant	-
Wills Street	22-30	Significant	-
Wills Street	17-23	Significant	-
Wills Street	25-29	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Abbotsford Street	36	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	38	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	40-44	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	46	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	48	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	50-54	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	64-66	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	68	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	70-72	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	86	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	88	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	90	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	92	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	94	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	136	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	138	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	140	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	144-148	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	150-154	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	156-158	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	160	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	180	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	182	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	184	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	186	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	260-274	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	440	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	442	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	450	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	452	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	480-482	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Abbotsford Street	484	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	486	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	488	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	490	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	492	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	494	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	496	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	498	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	17-37	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	500	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	163-165	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	167	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	169	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	171-173	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	179	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	181	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	187-201	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	225	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	231	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	235	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	237	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	239	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	241	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	243	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	245	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	249	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	251	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	253	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	255	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	257	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	259	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	265-267	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	393	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Abbotsford Street	395	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	397	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	399-401	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	403-405	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	407-409	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	433-435	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	437-439	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	441	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	443	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	445-447	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	449-451	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	453	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	455	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	457	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	459	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	461-463	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	465	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	467	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	469-475	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	483	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	485	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	487	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	489	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	491	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	493	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	495	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	497	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	499	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	501	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	503	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	505-513	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	515-517	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	519-521	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Abbotsford Street	523	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	525	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	136	Significant	-
Adderley Street	162-164	Significant	-
Adderley Street	218	Significant	-
Adderley Street	218A	Significant	-
Adderley Street	220	Significant	-
Adderley Street	222	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	224	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	226	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	228	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	230	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	232-234	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	250	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	252	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	254	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	169-171	Significant	-
Adderley Street	173-175	Significant	-
Adderley Street	177	Significant	-
Adderley Street	179-183	Significant	-
Adderley Street	191	Significant	-
Adderley Street	193	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	195	Significant	-
Adderley Street	197	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	199	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	201	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	217	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	219	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	221	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	223	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	229	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	233	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	235	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Adderley Street	257	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	259	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	261	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	263	Significant	-
Adderley Street	279	Significant	-
Alfred Street	6	Significant	-
Alfred Street	8	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	10	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	12	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	14	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	16	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	18	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	20	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	22	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	24	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	26	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	28	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	30	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	38	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	40	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	42	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	44	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	48	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	59-101 part	Significant	-
Anderson Street	6-8	Significant	-
Anderson Street	10	Significant	-
Anderson Street	12	Significant	-
Anderson Street	3-5	Significant	Significant
Anderson Street	11	Significant	Significant
Arden Street	4	Significant	-
Arden Street	6	Significant	-
Arden Street	8	Significant	-
Arden Street	10	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Arden Street	12	Significant	-
Arden Street	14	Contributory	-
Arden Street	16	Contributory	-
Arden Street	18	Contributory	-
Arden Street	20	Contributory	-
Arden Street	22	Contributory	-
Arden Street	24	Contributory	-
Arden Street	34	Contributory	-
Arden Street	36	Contributory	-
Arden Street	38	Contributory	-
Arden Street	40	Contributory	-
Arden Street	42	Contributory	-
Arden Street	44	Contributory	-
Arden Street	46	Contributory	-
Arden Street	48	Contributory	-
Arden Street	50	Contributory	-
Arden Street	52	Contributory	-
Arden Street	54	Contributory	-
Arden Street	56	Contributory	-
Arden Street	58	Contributory	-
Arden Street	60	Contributory	-
Arden Street	62-64	Contributory	-
Arden Street	68-74	Significant	-
Arden Street	86-88	Contributory	-
Arden Street	192-200	Contributory	-
Arden Street	208-290 (pepper tree row)	Significant	-
Arden Street	17-19	Contributory	-
Arden Street	27	Contributory	-
Arden Street	29	Contributory	-
Arden Street	31	Contributory	-
Arden Street	45	Contributory	-
Arden Street	47	Contributory	-
Arden Street	49	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Arden Street	55	Contributory	-
Arden Street	57	Contributory	-
Arden Street	115	Contributory	-
Arden Street	117	Contributory	-
Atkin Street	2	Contributory	-
Avis Lane	1-7	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	15	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	17	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	19	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	21	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	23	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	25-27	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	41	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	43	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	49	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	51	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	53	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	55	Significant	-
Baillie Street	57	Contributory	-
Batman Street	2-24	Significant	-
Batman Street	40	Significant	-
Batman Street	100-154	Significant	-
Batman Street	33-43	Significant	-
Batman Street	45-47	Contributory	-
Batman Street	55-67	Significant	-
Batman Street	83-113	Significant	-
Batman Street	115	Contributory	-
Batman Street	135	Contributory	-
Bendigo Street	11-13	Significant	-
Blackwood	13-15	Significant	-
Boughton Place	15-21 (Melbourne Electricity Supply sub-station)	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	2	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Boundary Road	172	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	174	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	176	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	178	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	182	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	184	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	186	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	206	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	208	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	210-212	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	4-18	Significant	-
Brougham Street	32	Significant	-
Brougham Street	34	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	36	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	38	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	40	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	40A	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	46	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	48	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	1	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	3	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	5	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	7	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	31-33	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	35	Significant	-
Brougham Street	37	Significant	-
Brougham Street	39	Significant	-
Brougham Street	41	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	47	Significant	-
Brougham Street	55	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	57	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	59	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	59A	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Brougham Street	61	Contributory	-
Buncle Street	49-53	Significant	-
Byron Street	11	Contributory	-
Byron Street	13	Contributory	-
Byron Street	55-57	Contributory	-
Canning Street	6	Contributory	-
Canning Street	8	Contributory	-
Canning Street	14	Contributory	-
Canning Street	16	Contributory	-
Canning Street	18	Contributory	-
Canning Street	30	Contributory	-
Canning Street	32	Contributory	-
Canning Street	34	Contributory	-
Canning Street	36	Contributory	-
Canning Street	38	Contributory	-
Canning Street	40	Contributory	-
Canning Street	42	Contributory	-
Canning Street	44	Contributory	-
Canning Street	46	Contributory	-
Canning Street	1-7	Contributory	-
Canning Street	9	Contributory	-
Canning Street	11	Contributory	-
Canning Street	13	Contributory	-
Canning Street	15	Contributory	-
Canning Street	19	Contributory	Significant
Canning Street	21	Contributory	Significant
Canning Street	23	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	25	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	27	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	29	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	31	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	33	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	35-37	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Canning Street	39	Contributory	-
Canning Street	41	Contributory	-
Canning Street	47	Contributory	-
Canning Street	49	Contributory	-
Canning Street	51	Contributory	-
Canning Street	53-55	Contributory	-
Canning Street	57	Significant	-
Canning Street	59	Significant	-
Canning Street	61	Significant	-
Canning Street	63	Significant	-
Canning Street	65	Significant	-
Capel Street	16	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	18	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	20	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	22	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	24	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	26	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	32-34	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	36	Significant	-
Capel Street	38	Contributory	-
Capel Street	40-60	Significant	-
Capel Street	62	Significant	-
Capel Street	64	Significant	-
Capel Street	80-86	Significant	-
Capel Street	80-86 (2 X Elm Street Trees)	Significant	-
Capel Street	120	Contributory	Significant
Capel Street	144	Contributory	Significant
Capel Street	146	Contributory	Significant
Capel Street	148	Contributory	Significant
Capel Street	154	Contributory	Significant
Capel Street	162	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	204	Significant	-
Capel Street	206	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Capel Street	55	Contributory	-
Capel Street	57	Contributory	-
Capel Street	59	Contributory	-
Capel Street	61	Contributory	-
Capel Street	63	Contributory	-
Capel Street	65	Contributory	-
Capel Street	81	Significant	-
Capel Street	83	Significant	-
Capel Street	83 A	Significant	-
Capel Street	87	Contributory	-
Carroll Street	4	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	6	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	8	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	10	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	12	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	14	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	22	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	24	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	26	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	28	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	30	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	32	Contributory	-
Carroll Street	34	Contributory	-
Carroll Street	36-38	Contributory	-
Carroll Street	1	Contributory	-
Carroll Street	3	Significant	-
Carroll Street	5	Significant	-
Carroll Street	7-9	Significant	-
Carroll Street	11	Contributory	-
Carroll Street	13	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Carroll Street	15	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	17-19	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	21	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	23	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	25	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	27	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	29	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	31	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	33	Contributory	Significant
Chapman Street	2	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	2A	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	4	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	6	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	8	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	20	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	22	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	24	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	26	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	28	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	30	Significant	-
Chapman Street	32	Significant	-
Chapman Street	34	Significant	-
Chapman Street	36	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	64	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	66	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	74	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	74A	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	82	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	82A	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	84	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	86	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	88	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	90	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Chapman Street	92	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	94	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	96	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	98	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	1	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	3	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	5	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	7	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	9	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	11	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	13	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	15	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	17	Significant	-
Chapman Street	29	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	31	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	33	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	35	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	37	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	39	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	41	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	43	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	45	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	47	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	49	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	51	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	53	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	55	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	57	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	65	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	67	Significant	-
Chapman Street	69	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	71	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	73	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Chapman Street	75	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	89	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	91	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	93	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	95	Significant	-
Chapman Street	97	Significant	-
Chapman Street	99	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	101	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	103-107	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	109	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	111-115	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	12	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	14	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	16	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	18	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	20	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	22	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	44	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	62	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	64	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	66	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	118	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	120	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	122	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	140	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	142	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	172-174	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	176	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	198	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	200	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	234-236	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	202	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	204-208	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Chetwynd Street	1-3	Significant	Significant
Chetwynd Street	5	Contributory	Significant
Chetwynd Street	7	Contributory	Significant
Chetwynd Street	9	Significant	Significant
Chetwynd Street	15-19	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	21	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	23	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	25	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	47-51	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	55-57	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	59	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	61	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	63	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	65	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	71	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	73	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	85	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	87-91	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	147-149	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	151	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	153	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	155-157	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	165	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	169	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	171	Significant	-
Cobden Street	9	Contributory	-
Cobden Street	11	Contributory	-
Cobden Street	29	Contributory	-
Cobden Street	35	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	30-32	Significant	-
Courtney Street	34	Significant	-
Courtney Street	36-54 (Meat Market Art Centre)	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Courtney Street	56-58	Significant	-
Courtney Street	64	Significant	-
Courtney Street	7-9	Significant	-
Courtney Street	47	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	49-53	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	59	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	61	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	63	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	65	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	67	Significant	-
Courtney Street	69	Significant	-
Courtney Street	71	Significant	-
Courtney Street	73	Significant	-
Courtney Street	75	Significant	-
Courtney Street	81	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	83	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	85	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	87	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	89	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	91	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	93	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	95	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	101	Significant	-
Courtney Street	103	Significant	-
Curran Place	1-3	Contributory	-
Curran Street	2	Contributory	-
Curran Street	2A	Contributory	-
Curran Street	4	Contributory	-
Curran Street	6	Contributory	-
Curran Street	8	Contributory	-
Curran Street	10	Contributory	-
Curran Street	12	Contributory	-
Curran Street	14	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Curran Street	16	Contributory	-
Curran Street	18	Contributory	-
Curran Street	20	Contributory	-
Curran Street	22	Contributory	-
Curran Street	24	Contributory	-
Curran Street	26	Contributory	-
Curran Street	28	Contributory	-
Curran Street	30	Contributory	-
Curran Street	32	Contributory	-
Curran Street	44	Contributory	-
Curran Street	46	Contributory	-
Curran Street	54	Contributory	-
Curran Street	56	Contributory	-
Curran Street	3	Contributory	-
Curran Street	9	Contributory	-
Curran Street	11	Contributory	-
Curran Street	13	Contributory	-
Curran Street	15	Contributory	-
Curran Street	17	Contributory	-
Curran Street	19	Contributory	-
Curran Street	21	Contributory	-
Curran Street	23	Contributory	-
Curran Street	27-29	Contributory	-
Curran Street (St. Aloysius School)	31	Significant	-
Curzon Street	8	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	10	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	12	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	14	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	16-20	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	38	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	40	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	42	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Curzon Street	70	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	72	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	74-76	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	78-80	Significant	-
Curzon Street	82	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	84	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	100-110	Significant	-
Curzon Street	116-120	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	126	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	128	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	130	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	132	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	132A	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	134	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	138	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	140	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	142	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	144	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	146	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	150	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	152	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	154	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	156	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	158	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	1	Significant	-
Curzon Street	3	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	5	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	7	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	15	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	17	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	19	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	21	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	23	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Curzon Street	35	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	37	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	39	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	41	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	43	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	45	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	47	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	49-61	Significant	-
Curzon Street	85-87	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	95-97	Contributory	-
Donovans Lane	13-15	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	38	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	40	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	44	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	46	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	48	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	50	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	112	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	114	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	116	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	118	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	136	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	138	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	234	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	236	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	402	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	404	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	406-408	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	410	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	412	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	414	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	416-418	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	420	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Dryburgh Street	422	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	424	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	426	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	428	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	430	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	432	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	434	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	438-444	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	450	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	452	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	454	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	456-474	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	492	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	494	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	500	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	502	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	504	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	95	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	97	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	99-101	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	103	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	119	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	121	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	123	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	125	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	129	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	131	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	133	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	135	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	137	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	139	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	141	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	143	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Dryburgh Street	147	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	149	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	151	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	153	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	155-157	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	159-161	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	163-165	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	167	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	211	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	213-215	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	217-219	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	221-227	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	229	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	231	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	233-239	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street (Gardiner reserve and substation)	287-315	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	341-353	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	355-357	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	359	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	361	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	365	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	367	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	369-371	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	373-375	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	377-379	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	381	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	383	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	385	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	387	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	407	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	409	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	411	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Dryburgh Street	413	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	423	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	425	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	431	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	433-435	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	437-439	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	443-445	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	447	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	449	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	451	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	453	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	455	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	457	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	459	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	461	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	463	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	465	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	473	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	475-477	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	479-481	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	485	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	487	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	489-491	-	Significant
Dryburgh Street	493-495	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	497-499	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	501-503	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	505-507	Contributory	Significant
Dryburgh Street	509	Contributory	Significant
Dryburgh Street	511	Contributory	Significant
Dryburgh Street	513	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	515	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	517	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	519-521	Significant	Significant

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Dudley Street	2	Significant	-
Dudley Street	38-40	Significant	-
Dudley Street	50	Contributory	-
Dudley Street	52-54	Contributory	-
Dudley Street	56	Contributory	-
Dudley Street	58	Significant	-
Dudley Street	60	Significant	-
Dudley Street	62	Significant	-
Dudley Street	64	Significant	-
Dudley Street	70	Significant	-
Dudley Street	72	Significant	-
Dudley Street	74	Significant	-
Dudley Street	76	Significant	-
Dudley Street	300	Significant	-
Dudley Street	3	Contributory	-
Dudley Street	27-31	Significant	-
Dynon Road	Dynon Road Bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek	Significant	-
Eades Place	2	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	4	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	6	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	8-10	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	12	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	14	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	16	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	18	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	20	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	22	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	24	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	26	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	28	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	30	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	32	Significant	Significant

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Eades Place	34	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	36	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	38-40	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	Primary School	Significant	Significant
Elm Street	2-22	Significant	-
Elm Street	52	Contributory	-
Elm Street	54	Contributory	-
Elm Street	56	Contributory	-
Elm Street	58	Contributory	-
Elm Street	60	Contributory	-
Elm Street	62	Contributory	-
Elm Street	64	Contributory	-
Elm Street	3	Contributory	-
Elm Street	9-11	Contributory	-
Elm Street	13-15	Contributory	-
Elm Street	17	Contributory	-
Elm Street	19	Contributory	-
Elm Street	21	Contributory	-
Elm Street	23	Contributory	-
Elm Street	27-29	Contributory	-
Elm Street	31	Contributory	-
Elm Street	33	Contributory	-
Elm Street	35	Contributory	-
Errol Street	8	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	10-14	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	16-18	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	20-26	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	28-30	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	32	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	34	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	36-42	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	44-50	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	52-68	Significant	Significant

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Errol Street	86-90	Significant	-
Errol Street	92	Contributory	-
Errol Street	94-96	Significant	-
Errol Street	98	Contributory	-
Errol Street	100-102	Contributory	-
Errol Street	104-108	Contributory	-
Errol Street	110-114, includes:		
	• 110-114 Errol Street	Contributory	-
Errol Street	116-118	Significant	-
Errol Street	126	Contributory	-
Errol Street	128	Contributory	-
Errol Street	144-146	Contributory	-
Errol Street	148-150	Contributory	-
Errol Street	152	Contributory	-
Errol Street	154	Contributory	-
Errol Street	156	Significant	-
Errol Street	158	Significant	-
Errol Street	160	Significant	-
Errol Street	162-164	Significant	-
Errol Street	168	Contributory	-
Errol Street	170-172	Significant	-
Errol Street	174	Significant	-
Errol Street	176	Significant	-
Errol Street	178	Significant	-
Errol Street	180	Significant	-
Errol Street	182	Significant	-
Errol Street	210 (North Melbourne Primary School)	Significant	-
Errol Street	220-224	Significant	-
Errol Street	226-228	Contributory	-
Errol Street	230	Contributory	-
Errol Street	232	Contributory	-
Errol Street	234	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Errol Street	236	Contributory	-
Errol Street	238	Contributory	-
Errol Street	240	Contributory	-
Errol Street	242-244	Contributory	-
Errol Street	246	Contributory	-
Errol Street	248	Contributory	-
Errol Street	250-252	Significant	-
Errol Street	1-5	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	7	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	9	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	11	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	13-15	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	19-23	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	25	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	27	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	29	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	31	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	33	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	37	-	Significant
Errol Street	39	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	41	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	43-45	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	47	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	49	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	51-53	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	55-57	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	59	-	Significant
Errol Street	61	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	63	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	65-67	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	69-71	-	Significant
Errol Street	73	-	Significant
Errol Street	75-77	-	Significant

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Errol Street	79	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	81	-	Significant
Errol Street	83	-	Significant
Errol Street	91	Contributory	-
Errol Street	93	Contributory	-
Errol Street	95	Contributory	-
Errol Street	97	Contributory	-
Errol Street	99-101	Significant	-
Errol Street	103-107	Contributory	-
Errol Street	117-119	Significant	-
Errol Street	125	Significant	-
Errol Street	133	Contributory	-
Errol Street	135	Contributory	-
Errol Street	137	Contributory	-
Errol Street	139	Contributory	-
Errol Street	141	Contributory	-
Errol Street	143-145	Contributory	-
Errol Street	147	Contributory	-
Errol Street	149	Contributory	-
Errol Street	151	Contributory	-
Errol Street	153	Contributory	-
Errol Street	155	Contributory	-
Errol Street	157	Contributory	-
Errol Street	159	Contributory	-
Errol Street	161-163	Contributory	-
Errol Street	167-175	Significant	-
Errol Street	177	Significant	-
Errol Street	179	Significant	-
Errol Street	181	Significant	-
Errol Street	183	Significant	-
Errol Street	185	Significant	-
Errol Street	187	Significant	-
Errol Street	193	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Errol Street	195	Contributory	-
Errol Street	205-207	Contributory	-
Errol Street	211	Contributory	-
Errol Street	213	Contributory	-
Errol Street	215	Contributory	-
Errol Street	217-219	Contributory	-
Errol Street	221-225	Contributory	-
Errol Street	229	Contributory	-
Errol Street	231	Contributory	-
Errol Street	233-235	Contributory	-
Errol Street	237-239	Contributory	-
Errol Street	241	Contributory	-
Errol Street	249	Contributory	-
Errol Street	251	Contributory	-
Errol Street	253	Contributory	-
Errol Street	255-257	Significant	-
Errol Street	259	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	2	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	4	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	6-8	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	16	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	18	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	20	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	22	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	32-34	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	36	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	38	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	40	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	42	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	44	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	46	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	48	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	50	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Erskine Street	52	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	54	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	56	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	58-60	Significant	-
Erskine Street	62-64	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	66	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	70	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	82	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	84	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	9	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	11	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	13	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	15	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	19	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	21	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	23	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	25	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	27	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	29	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	31	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	33	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	35	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	37-39	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	41-43	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	45	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	47	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	49	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	53	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	55	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	57	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	59	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	61	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	63	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Flemington Road	37	Significant	-
Flemington Road	47-59	Significant	-
Flemington Road	65-67	Significant	-
Flemington Road	91-93	Significant	-
Flemington Road	95	Significant	-
Flemington Road	123	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	139-149	Significant	-
Flemington Road	151	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	153	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	155	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	157	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	159	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	161	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	197	Significant	-
Flemington Road	199-207	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	209	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	211	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	213	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	215	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	217	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	219	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	221	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	223	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	225	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	227	Significant	-
Flemington Road	229	Significant	-
Flemington Road	263	Significant	-
Flemington Road	265-269	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	277	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	285-289	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	291	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	293	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	297	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Flemington Road	299	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	301	Significant	-
Flemington Road	323	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	325	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	327-329	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	331	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	333	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	335-337	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	347-349	Significant	-
Flemington Road	351	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	353	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	355	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	443	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	445	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	447	Contributory	-
Franklin Place	23	Contributory	-
George Street	6	Contributory	-
George Street	8	Contributory	-
George Street	1	Contributory	-
George Street	3	Contributory	-
George Street	5	Contributory	-
George Street	7	Contributory	-
George Street	9	Contributory	-
George Street	11-13	Contributory	-
Gracie Street	2-52 (Administration Building and Residence of 1934-5)	Contributory	-
Haines Place	2	Significant	-
Haines Street	2	Significant	-
Haines Street	4	Contributory	-
Haines Street	6	Contributory	-
Haines Street	8	Significant	-
Haines Street	5	Contributory	-
Haines Street	7	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Harcourt Street	66	Significant	-
Harcourt Street	68	Significant	-
Harker Street	2	Contributory	-
Harker Street	4	Contributory	-
Harker Street	6	Contributory	-
Harker Street	8	Significant	-
Harker Street	10	Contributory	-
Harker Street	12	Contributory	-
Harker Street	18	Contributory	-
Harker Street	1	Contributory	-
Harris Street	2	Contributory	-
Harris Street	4	Contributory	-
Harris Street	1	Contributory	-
Harris Street	9	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	2A (Elm Tree at Hawke and Curzon Street Reserve)	Significant	-
Hawke Street	4	Significant	-
Hawke Street	6	Significant	-
Hawke Street	8	Significant	-
Hawke Street	10	Significant	-
Hawke Street	12	Significant	-
Hawke Street	44-46	Significant	-
Hawke Street	48	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	50	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	52	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	54	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	58	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	60	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	68	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	70	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	72	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	74	Significant	-
Hawke Street	76	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Hawke Street	78	Significant	-
Hawke Street	80	Significant	-
Hawke Street	82	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	110	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	112	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	114	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	116	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	118	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	120	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	122	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	124	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	128	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	130	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	27	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	29	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	31	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	33	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	35	Contributory	Significant
Hawke Street	37	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	39	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	41	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	43	Contributory	Significant
Hawke Street	45	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	47	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	49	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	51	Contributory	Significant
Hawke Street	53	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	55	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	95-99	Significant	-
Hawke Street	109-111	Significant	-
Hawke Street	117-125	Significant	-
Hawke Street	127	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	129	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Hawke Street	131	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	133	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	173-175	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	177	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	179	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	187	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	191	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	193	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	199-213	Contributory	-
Hotham Place	1A	Significant	-
Howard Street	2	Contributory	-
Howard Street	4	Contributory	-
Howard Street	6	Contributory	-
Howard Street	88-94	Significant	-
Howard Street	3-11	Significant	-
Howard Street	13	Significant	-
Howard Street	15	Significant	-
Howard Street	17	Contributory	-
Howard Street	19	Significant	-
Howard Street	33	Significant	-
Howard Street	79-81	Contributory	-
Howard Street	85	Significant	-
Howard Street	89	Significant	-
Howard Street	95-97	Contributory	-
Howard Street	99-101	Contributory	-
Howard Street	107	Contributory	-
Howard Street	109	Contributory	-
Howard Street	111	Contributory	-
Howard Street	113-115	Contributory	-
Howard Street	117	Contributory	-
Howard Street	135	Contributory	-
Howard Street	147-177	Significant	-
Howard Street	171-177	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Howard Street	181-187	Contributory	-
Howard Street	189-195	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	10-24	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	34	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	36	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	38	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	40	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	42	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	46-56	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	92	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	94	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	96	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	98	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	100	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	102	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	104	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	118	Significant	-
Ireland Street	49	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	51	Contributory	-
Jeffcott Street	17	Significant	
Jeffcott Street	81-141	Significant	-
Jeffcott Street	34-36	Contributory	-
Jeffcott Street	38	Contributory	-
Jeffcott Street	102	Contributory	-
Jeffcott Street	81-141 (6 Elm trees)	Significant	-
King & Hawke Street	Underground Public Toilet	Significant	-
King Street	(at Hawke Street) North Melbourne War Memorial	Significant	-
King Street	360	Significant	-
King Street	364	Contributory	-
King Street	366	Contributory	-
King Street	368	Contributory	-
King Street	372-376	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
King Street	438	Significant	-
King Street	444	Significant	-
King Street	446 (pillar box, underground toilet and Elm)	Significant	-
King Street	347-349	Significant	Significant
King Street	351-355	Significant	Significant
King Street	363	Significant	Significant
King Street	407-415	Significant	Significant
King Street	419-437	Significant	-
King Street	439	Significant	-
King Street	461-467	Significant	-
King Street	469-471	Significant	-
King Street	555-557	Significant	-
King Street	581	Significant	Significant
King Street	583	Significant	Significant
King Street	585	Significant	Significant
King Street	587	Significant	Significant
King Street	589	Significant	Significant
King Street	591	Significant	Significant
King Street	595	Significant	Significant
King Street	597	Significant	Significant
King Street	599-601	Significant	Significant
King Street	609	Contributory	-
King Street	613	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	4	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	6	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	16	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	18	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	1	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	3	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	7-9	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	15	Contributory	-
Langford Street	134	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Laurens Street	24-78	Significant	-
Laurens Street	146-166	Significant	-
Leveson Street	2	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	4	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	6	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	8	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	10	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	16	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	18	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	20	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	24	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	26	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	28	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	32-34	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	46-50	Significant	-
Leveson Street	64	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	66	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	106	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	108	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	110	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	112	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	114	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	5	Significant	-
Leveson Street	7-9	Significant	-
Leveson Street	37	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	65	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	67	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	69	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	71	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	103	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	105	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	107	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	129-133	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Leveson Street	135-143	Contributory	-
Little Baillie Street	2	Contributory	-
Little Leveson Street	32-36	Significant	-
Little Leveson Street	19-21	Contributory	-
Little Leveson Street	27	Contributory	-
Little Provost Street	1	Significant	-
Little Provost Street	3	Significant	-
Little Provost Street	5-7	Significant	-
Little Provost Street	9-11	Significant	-
Lothian Street	8	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	10	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	20	Significant	-
Lothian Street	22	Significant	-
Lothian Street	24	Significant	-
Lothian Street	26	Significant	-
Lothian Street	28	Significant	-
Lothian Street	30	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	32	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	40	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	42	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	62	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	64	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	66	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	68	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	70	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	72	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	9	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	29	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	35	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	41	Significant	-
Lothian Street	43	Significant	-
Lothian Street	53	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	55	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Lothian Street	57	Significant	-
Lothian Street	65	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	67	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	69	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	71	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	85	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	87	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	89-95	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	36-58	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	60-96	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	Part 98-166 (Gateway, wall and caretaker's house)	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	1-39	Significant	-
Macaulay Road (Clayton Reserve and drinking fountain)	201-241	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	391	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	393-399	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	407-411	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	435	Significant	-
Maribyrnong River	Railway Bridge	Significant	-
Mark Street	46	Significant	-
Mary Street	14	Significant	-
Mary Street	16	Significant	-
Mary Street	18	Significant	-
Melrose Street	4	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	8	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	18	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	20	Significant	-
Melrose Street	22	Significant	-
Melrose Street	26	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	28	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	30	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	36	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Melrose Street	38	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	40-44	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	46	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	48	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	82-90	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	94	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	96	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	98	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	100	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	102	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	104	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	106	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	108	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	110	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	112	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	114	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	116	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	118	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	120	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	122	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	124-126	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	130	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	132	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	134	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	55-57	Significant	
Melrose Street	175	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	177	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	179	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	181	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	183	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	185	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	191-195	Significant	-
Miller Street	14	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Miller Street	16	Contributory	-
Miller Street	22	Contributory	-
Miller Street	24	Contributory	-
Miller Street	26	Significant	-
Miller Street	32	Contributory	-
Miller Street	34	Contributory	-
Miller Street	40	Contributory	-
Miller Street	42	Contributory	-
Miller Street	44	Significant	-
Miller Street	46	Contributory	-
Miller Street	48	Contributory	-
Miller Street	56	Contributory	-
Miller Street	58	Contributory	-
Miller Street	60-80	Significant	-
Miller Street	90	Significant	-
Miller Street	92	Significant	-
Miller Street	94	Contributory	-
Miller Street	96	Contributory	-
Miller Street	106	Significant	-
Miller Street	112	Significant	-
Miller Street	152-160	Significant	-
Miller Street	1	Significant	-
Miller Street	3	Significant	-
Miller Street	5	Significant	-
Miller Street	7	Significant	-
Miller Street	9	Significant	-
Miller Street	11	Contributory	-
Miller Street	13	Contributory	-
Miller Street	15	Contributory	-
Miller Street	17	Contributory	-
Miller Street	19	Contributory	-
Miller Street	21	Contributory	-
Miller Street	23	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Miller Street	25	Contributory	-
Miller Street	29-31	Contributory	-
Miller Street	33-35	Contributory	-
Miller Street	37	Significant	-
Miller Street	39	Significant	-
Miller Street	41	Contributory	-
Miller Street	43	Contributory	-
Miller Street	45	Contributory	-
Miller Street	47	Contributory	-
Miller Street	51	Contributory	-
Miller Street	53	Contributory	-
Miller Street	55	Contributory	-
Miller Street	57	Contributory	-
Miller Street	59	Contributory	-
Miller Street	61	Contributory	-
Miller Street	63	Contributory	-
Miller Street	65	Contributory	-
Miller Street	67	Contributory	-
Miller Street	69-71	Contributory	-
Milton Street	24-28	Contributory	-
Milton Street	30	Significant	-
Milton Street	32	Significant	-
Milton Street	34	Contributory	-
Milton Street	36	Significant	-
Milton Street	38	Significant	-
Milton Street	45-47	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	2	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	4	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	10	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	16	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	18	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	20	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	22	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Molesworth Street	24	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	26	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	28	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	30	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	32	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	34	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	36	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	38	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	40	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	42	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	44	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	46	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	48	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	50	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	52	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	54	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	56	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	58	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	62	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	64	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	66	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	68	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	72	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	74	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	76	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	78	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	80	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	82	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	84	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	86	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	88	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	90	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	92	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Molesworth Street	94	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	96	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	98	Significant	-
Moss Place	1	Contributory	-
Munster Terrace	4-6	Significant	-
Munster Terrace	80	Contributory	-
Munster Terrace	82	Contributory	-
Munster Terrace	86	Contributory	-
Munster Terrace	1-21	Significant	-
Murphy Street	7	Contributory	-
O'Connell Street	62-64	Contributory	-
O'Connell Street	66	Contributory	-
O'Connell Street	19	Significant	-
O'Connell Street	21-27	Contributory	-
O'Shanassy Street	11	Contributory	-
O'Shanassy Street	13	Contributory	-
O'Shanassy Street	15	Contributory	-
O'Shanassy Street	17	Contributory	-
O'Shanassy Street	19	Significant	-
O'Shanassy Street	21	Significant	-
O'Shanassy Street	37	Significant	-
O'Shanassy Street	39	Significant	-
O'Shanassy Street	41	Contributory	-
O'Shanassy Street	43	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	2	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	4	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	6	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	8	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	10-12	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	20	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	22	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	5	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	7	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Peckville Street	9	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	11	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	13	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	15	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	17	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	19	Contributory	-
Peel Street	Ornamental Tramway Overhead Poles	Significant	-
Peel Street	106	Contributory	-
Peel Street	108	Contributory	-
Peel Street	114	Contributory	-
Peel Street	180	Significant	-
Peel Street	182	Significant	-
Peel Street	184	Significant	-
Peel Street	186	Significant	-
Peel Street	27-31	Contributory	-
Peel Street	49-51	Contributory	-
Peel Street	53	Contributory	-
Peel Street	55	Contributory	-
Peel Street	57-59	Significant	-
Peel Street	61-63	Significant	-
Peel Street	65	Contributory	-
Peel Street	69-71	Contributory	-
Peel Street	85-87	Contributory	-
Peel Street	117	Contributory	-
Peel Street	119	Contributory	-
Peel Street	135	Contributory	-
Peel Street	141	Contributory	-
Peel Street	143	Significant	-
Peel Street	145	Significant	-
Peel Street	147	Significant	-
Peel Street	149	Contributory	-
Peel Street	155	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Peel Street	159	Contributory	-
Peel Street	197	Contributory	-
Peel Street	195	Contributory	-
Phoenix Lane	4-8	Significant	Significant
Princess Street	7	Contributory	-
Princess Street	9	Contributory	-
Princess Street	11	Contributory	-
Prout Lane	12	Contributory	-
Provost Street	36	Contributory	-
Provost Street	38	Contributory	-
Provost Street	50-52	Contributory	-
Provost Street	54	Contributory	-
Provost Street	56	Contributory	-
Provost Street	58	Contributory	-
Provost Street	60	Contributory	-
Provost Street	62	Contributory	-
Provost Street	11	Contributory	-
Provost Street	13	Contributory	-
Provost Street	15	Contributory	-
Provost Street	17	Contributory	-
Provost Street	33	Contributory	-
Provost Street	35	Contributory	-
Provost Street	37	Contributory	-
Provost Street	49	Significant	-
Purcell Street	10	Contributory	-
Purcell Street	12	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	408-434	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	456-458	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	462-464	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	466	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	468	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	480	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	482	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Queensberry Street	492	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	494	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	496	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	498-500	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	502	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	504	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	506	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	514-516	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	518-520	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	536-542	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	544	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	546	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	548	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	550-552	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	554-556	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	566-574	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	588	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	590	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	592	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	594	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	596	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	604	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	606	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	608	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	610	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	612	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	634	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	636	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	688	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	690	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	722	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	724	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	726	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Queensberry Street	730-732	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	736-738	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	692-694	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	333	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	361-363	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	367-395	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	399-405	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	409	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	411-413	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	415	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	417	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	429	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	439	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	441-443	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	451	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	453	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	455	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	459	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	461	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	463	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	465	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	467	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	473	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	475	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	477	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	479	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	481	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	483	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	485-489	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	509-511	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	509	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	513	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	547-553	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Queensberry Street	555	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	569	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	579-589	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	603-615	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	629	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	631	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	633	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	645	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	647	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	649	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	651	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	681-683	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	Cast Iron Urinal	Significant	-
Raglan Street	14	Contributory	-
Railway Place	70	Contributory	-
Railway Place	72-74	Contributory	-
Railway Place	76	Contributory	-
Railway Place	78	Contributory	-
Railway Place	80	Contributory	-
Railway Place	80A	Contributory	-
Railway Place	82	Contributory	-
Railway Place	84	Contributory	-
Railway Place	86	Contributory	-
Railway Place	189	Significant	-
Roden Street	48	Contributory	-
Roden Street	50	Contributory	-
Roden Street	54	Contributory	-
Roden Street	56	Contributory	-
Roden Street	58	Contributory	-
Roden Street	60	Contributory	-
Roden Street	62	Contributory	-
Roden Street	64	Contributory	-
Roden Street	66	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Roden Street	68	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	70	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	72	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	74	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	76	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	78	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	80	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	82	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	86	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	88	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	90	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	92	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	94	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	96	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	132	Significant	-
Roden Street	132A, also known as rear 132 Roden Street	Contributory	-
Roden Street	148	Significant	-
Roden Street	152	Significant	-
Roden Street	154	Significant	-
Roden Street	156	Significant	-
Roden Street	164-170(Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex)	Contributory	-
Roden Street	172-184 Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex)	Significant	-
Roden Street	1-37 (Primary School No. 1689)	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	159	Contributory	-
Roden Street	163	Contributory	-
Roden Street	171	Contributory	-
Roden Street	173-175	Contributory	-
Roden Street	177	Contributory	-
Roden Street	179	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Roden Street	197	Significant	-
Roden Street	199	Significant	-
Roden Street	201	Significant	-
Roden Street	203	Contributory	-
Roslyn Street	22-40	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	58	Contributory	-
Roslyn Street	62	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	64	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	66	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	68	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	70-74	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	300	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	49-51	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	65	Contributory	-
Roslyn Street	67	Contributory	-
Roslyn Street	69	Contributory	-
Roslyn Street	101-107	Significant	-
Shiel Street	2	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	4	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	6	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	8	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	10	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	12	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	14	Significant	-
Shiel Street	16	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	18	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	20	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	22	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	24	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	26	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	28	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	46	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	48	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Shiel Street	50	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	52-54	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	362-364	Significant	-
Spencer Street	384	Significant	-
Spencer Street	386-394	Significant	-
Spencer Street	420	Significant	-
Spencer Street	502	Significant	-
Spencer Street	580	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	582	Significant	-
Spencer Street	584	Significant	-
Spencer Street	586	Significant	-
Spencer Street	588	Significant	-
Spencer Street	590	Significant	-
Spencer Street	592	Significant	-
Spencer Street	594	Significant	-
Spencer Street	596	Significant	-
Spencer Street	598	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	600	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	602-604	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	606	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	608	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	612	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	614	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	616	Significant	-
Spencer Street	618	Significant	-
Spencer Street	620	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	624	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	626	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	630	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	632	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	634	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	636	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	638-642	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Spencer Street	644	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	646	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	648	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	650	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	660-676	Significant	-
Spencer Street	317	Significant	-
Spencer Street	355	Significant	-
Spencer Street	371	Significant	-
Spencer Street	405-407	Significant	-
Spencer Street	437	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	441	Significant	-
Spencer Street	445	Significant	-
Spencer Street	475	Significant	-
Spencer Street	491	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	493	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	495-497	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	499	Significant	-
Spencer Street	503	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	505-507	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	509	Significant	-
Spencer Street	511	Significant	-
Spencer Street	519	Significant	-
Spencer Street	541-547	Significant	-
Spencer Street	551	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	561	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	567	Significant	-
Spencer Street	583	Significant	-
Spencer Street	589	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	591	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	599	Significant	-
Spencer Street	601	Significant	-
Spencer Street	603	Significant	-
Spencer Street	605	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Spencer Street	607	Significant	-
Spencer Street	609	Significant	-
Spencer Street	611	Significant	-
Spencer Street	613	Significant	-
Spencer Street	615	Significant	-
Spencer Street	693	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	695	Significant	-
Spencer Street	697	Significant	-
Spencer Street	699	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	701	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	703	Significant	-
Spencer Street	707	Significant	-
Stanley Street	8	Significant	Significant
Stanley Street	62-80	Significant	Significant
Stanley Street	138-140	Significant	-
Stanley Street	200	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	210	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	240-50	Significant	-
Stanley Street	31-47, rear	Significant	-
Stanley Street	61-63	Significant	-
Stanley Street	65	Significant	-
Stanley Street	95	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	97	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	99	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	101	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	191	Significant	-
Stanley Street	193	Significant	-
Stanley Street	195	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	197	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	199	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	201	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	203	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	207	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Stanley Street	209	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	211	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	213	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	215	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	217	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	219	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	221	Contributory	-
Stawell Street	29	Significant	-
Sutton Street	64-90	Significant	-
Sutton Street	85	Significant	-
Union Street	9	Contributory	-
Union Street	11	Contributory	-
Union Street	13	Contributory	-
Union Street	15	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	250	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	252-254	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	268-276	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	260	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	300-308	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	312-316	Significant	-
Victoria Street	318	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	324	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	328-350	Significant	-
Victoria Street	352-362	Significant	-
Victoria Street	368	Significant	-
Victoria Street	370-372	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	376-378	Significant	-
Victoria Street	380-382	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	384-386	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	388-390	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	420-422	Significant	-
Victoria Street	424	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	428	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Victoria Street	430	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	434	Significant	-
Victoria Street	438	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	440	Significant	-
Victoria Street	442	Significant	-
Victoria Street	444-446	Significant	-
Victoria Street	448	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	450	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	452	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	454-458	Significant	-
Victoria Street	460	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	464-468	Significant	-
Victoria Street	470	Significant	-
Victoria Street	472	Significant	-
Victoria Street	478-484	Significant	-
Victoria Street	486	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	488-490	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	492-496	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	498	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	500	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	570-578	Significant	-
Victoria Street	580	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	582	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	584	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	590-592	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	594-596	Significant	-
Victoria Street	598	Significant	-
Victoria Street	600	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	662	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	664	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	666	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	668	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	670	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Victoria Street	672	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	674	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	676	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	700-708	Significant	-
Victoria Street	65-159	Significant	-
Victoria Street	173-181	Significant	
Victoria Street	187-189	Significant	-
Victoria Street	195	Significant	-
Victoria Street	197-197A	Significant	-
Victoria Street	199	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	201-203	Significant	-
Victoria Street	205	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	207	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	209	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	211	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	213	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	215	Significant	-
Victoria Street	217-219	Significant	-
Victoria Street	221	Significant	-
Victoria Street	223	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	229	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	273	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	279	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	281	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	283	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	285	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	287-291	Contributory	Significant
Victoria Street	293	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	295	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	297-307	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	309	Contributory	Significant
Victoria Street	311	Contributory	Significant
Victoria Street	313	Significant	Significant

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Victoria Street	315	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	317-319	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	343	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	345	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	347	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	349-351	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	353	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	355	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	357	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	359	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	361-365	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	375-379	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	381	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	383	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	385	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	387	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	389	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	391	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	393	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	417	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	419	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	421	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	423	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	425	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	427	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	429	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	431	Significant	-
Victoria Street	433	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	435	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	439	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	441	Significant	-
Victoria Street	443	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	445	Contributory	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Victoria Street	447	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	457-459	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	461	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	463	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	465	Significant	-
Victoria Street	467	Significant	-
Victoria Street	469	Significant	-
Villiers Street	14	Contributory	-
Villiers Street	48-50	Significant	-
Walsh Street	54-56	Significant	-
Walsh Street	62	Significant	-
Walsh Street	23	Significant	-
Walsh Street	25	Significant	-
Walsh Street	43	Contributory	-
Walsh Street	45	Contributory	-
William Street	420-424	Significant	-
William Street	436	Significant	-
William Street	446	Significant	-
William Street	448	Significant	-
William Street	450	Significant	-
William Street	452	Contributory	-
William Street	454	Contributory	-
William Street	456-460	Contributory	-
William Street	470	Significant	-
William Street	472	Significant	-
William Street	474-476	Significant	-
William Street	478	Contributory	-
William Street	309	Significant	-
William Street	309-311 (Flagstaff Gardens – Tennis Courts and Pavilion)	Significant	-
William Street	309-311 (Flagstaff Gardens)	Significant	-
William Street	309-311 (Caretaker's Residence)	Significant	-
William Street	333-337	Significant	-

NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
William Street	343	Significant	-
William Street	345	Significant	-
William Street	347	Significant	-
William Street	349	Significant	-
William Street	351-353	Significant	-
William Street	355	Contributory	-
William Street	383-389 (Howard Street and William Street Reserve)	Contributory	-
William Street	383-389 (Canary Island Pines X 2)	Significant	-
William Street	Flagstaff Gardens	Significant	Significant
Wood Street	8	Significant	-
Wood Street	10	Significant	-
Wood Street	12	Significant	-
Wood Street	14	Significant	-
Wood Street	16	Significant	-
Wood Street	22	Significant	-
Wood Street	24	Significant	-
Wood Street	26	Significant	-
Wood Street	28	Significant	-
Wood Street	30	Significant	-
Wreckyn Street	11	Significant	-

PARKVILLE

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Bayles Street	12	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	22	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	26	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	28-30	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	32	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	34	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	36	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	38	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	40-48	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	27-37	Significant	Significant
Benjamin Street	14	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	22	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	24	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	26	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	13	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	15	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	17	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	19	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	21	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	23	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	25	Contributory	Significant
Brens Drive	Anzac Hall	Significant	
Church Street	2-4	Contributory	-
Church Street	6-8	Contributory	-

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Church Street	10-12	Contributory	-
Church Street	14	Contributory	-
Church Street	16	Contributory	-
Church Street	18	Contributory	-
Church Street	22	Contributory	-
Church Street	24	Contributory	-
Church Street	26	Contributory	-
Church Street	28	Contributory	-
Church Street	30	Contributory	-
Church Street	32	Contributory	-
Church Street	1-7	Contributory	-
Church Street	11-15	Contributory	-
Church Street	19	Contributory	-
Church Street	21-25	Significant	-
Church Street	17	Contributory	-
Degraves Street	12	Contributory	Significant
Degraves Street	14	Significant	Significant
Degraves Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Degraves Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Degraves Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Degraves Street	22	Contributory	Significant
Degraves Street	33	Significant	Significant
Degraves Street	35	Significant	Significant
Degraves Street	37	Significant	Significant
Degraves Street	39-43	Significant	Significant
Elliott Avenue	Aboriginal Scarred Tree (Melbourne zoo)	Significant	-
Elliott Avenue	Carousel (Melbourne Zoo)	Significant	-
Elliott Avenue	Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens	Significant	-
Fitzgibbon Street	14	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	18-20	Contributory	Significant

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Fitzgibbon Street	22-24	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	26	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	28	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	46	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	48	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	50	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	52	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	54	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	56	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	58	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	60	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	62	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	64	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	66	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	68	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	70	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	72	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	74	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	86	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	88	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	90	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	92	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	94	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	96	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	11	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	13	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	15	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	17	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	19	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	21	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	23	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	39-49	Contributory	Significant

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Fitzgibbon Street	51	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	53-55	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	57	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	59	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	61	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	63	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	65	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	67	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	69-73	Significant	Significant
Flemington Road	199-207	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	72	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	72A	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	74	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	76	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	78	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	80-84	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	98	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	122-124	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	126	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	128	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	Royal Park	Significant	Significant
Gatehouse Street	6	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	8	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	10	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	12	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	14-18	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	22-24	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	26-32	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	34-36	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	50	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	52	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	54-56	Contributory	Significant

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Gatehouse Street	58	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	60	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	62	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	64	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	66	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	68	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	70	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	72	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	74	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	76	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	78-80	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	82	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	84	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	86-88	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	90-92	-	Significant
Gatehouse Street	96	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	114	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	116	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	118	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	120-122	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	124	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	126	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	128-130	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	132-134	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	136-138	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	140-142	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	144	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	146	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	148-150	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	154	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	156	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	158	Contributory	Significant

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Gatehouse Street	160	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	162	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	164-166	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	168	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	170	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	172	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	174	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	176	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	178	Significant	Significant
Gatehouse Street	180	Significant	Significant
Gatehouse Street	182-186	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	188-198	Significant	Significant
Kirrip Crescent	2-14	Significant	-
Leonard Street	36-54	Contributory	-
Manchester Lane	1-29 (Former Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital)	Significant	-
Manningham Street	2A	Significant	-
Manningham Street	66	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	68	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	70	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	72-78	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	1	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	3	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	21-25	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	27-31	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	35	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	39	Significant	-
Morrah Street	14	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	26-30	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	32	Contributory	Significant

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Morrah Street	34	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	36	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	38-40	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	42	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	44	Significant	Significant
Morrah Street	46	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	48	Significant	Significant
Morrah Street	52	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	54	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	56	-	Significant
Morrah Street	58	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	60	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	62	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	64-66	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	68-70	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	15	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	17	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	19	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	21	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	27	Significant	Significant
Morrah Street	29	Significant	Significant
Morrah Street	31	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	33	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	35-37	-	Significant
Morrah Street	39-41	-	Significant
Morrah Street	43	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	45	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	47	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	49	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	51	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	53	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	55	Contributory	Significant

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Morrah Street	57	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	61-63	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	65	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	67	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	69	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	71	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	73	Contributory	Significant
Old Poplar Road	Women's Dressing Pavilion	Significant	-
Park Drive	20-24	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	26-30	-	Significant
Park Drive	32	-	Significant
Park Drive	34	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	36	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	38-40	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	42-44	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	54-58	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	62	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	64	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	66	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	68	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	70	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	72	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	74	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	76	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	78-80	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	104-108	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	110	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	112	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	114-118	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	122-124	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	126-132	-	Significant
Park Drive	134-140	Contributory	Significant

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Park Drive	142	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	144	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	146	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	148	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	150	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	152	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	154	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	1-9	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	11	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	13	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	15	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	17	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	19-21	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	23	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	25	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	27	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	29	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	31	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	33	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	35	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	39	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	41	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	43	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	45	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	47-49	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	51	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	53	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	55	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	57	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	59-63	-	Significant
Park Drive	65-67	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	69	Contributory	Significant

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Park Drive	71	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	73	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	75	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	77	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	79	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	81-83	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	85	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	87	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	89	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	91	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	93	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	95	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	97-99	-	Significant
Park Drive	103	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	105	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	107	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	109	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	121	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	123	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	125	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	127-129	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	131	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	133	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	135	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	137	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	139	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	141	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	143	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	145	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	147	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	149	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	151	Contributory	Significant

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Park Drive	153	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	155	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	157	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	159	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	169	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	171	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	173	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	175	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	177	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	179	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	181	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	183	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	185	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	187	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	189-195	-	Significant
Park Drive	197	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	199	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	201	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	203	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	205	Contributory	Significant
Poplar Road	36-56	Significant	-
Poplar Road	45	Significant	-
Royal Parade	-	Significant	-
Royal Parade	1	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	3	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	5	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	7-13	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	15	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	17	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	19	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	21-27, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21-23 Royal Parade 	Significant	Significant

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 Royal Parade 	Contributory	Significant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 Royal Parade 	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	29-31	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	33	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	35-39	-	Significant
Royal Parade	43-49	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	51	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	53	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	55	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	57	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	59	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	61	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	63-65	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	67	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	69	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	71	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	73	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	75	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	77-83	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	87	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	89	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	91	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	93-97	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	99	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	101	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	103	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	105	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	107	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	113-115	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	117	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	119	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	121-125	Contributory	Significant

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Royal Parade	127	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	129-133	-	Significant
Royal Parade	135-137	-	Significant
Royal Parade	139	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	143	-	Significant
Royal Parade	149	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	151-153	-	Significant
Royal Parade	155	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	171	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	197-259; includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 197-203 Royal Parade 	Contributory	-
Royal Parade	499-507	Significant	-
Royal Parade	509-513	Significant	-
Royal Parade	543	Contributory	-
Royal Parade	545	Contributory	-
Royal Parade	547	Contributory	-
Royal Parade	549	Contributory	-
Royal Parade	551-559	Significant	-
Royal Parade	561-587 (Substation)	Contributory	-
Southgate Street	1-9	Significant	-
Southgate Street	25-29	Contributory	-
Story Street	24-26	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	28	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	30	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	32	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	34	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	36	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	38	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	40	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	42	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	44	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	46	Contributory	Significant

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Story Street	48	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	50	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	52	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	54	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	58	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	60	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	62	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	64	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	66	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	68	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	70	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	72	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	74	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	78	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	80	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	82	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	84	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	86	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	88	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	90	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	92	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	1	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	5	Significant	Significant
Story Street	77	Significant	Significant
The Avenue	22	Significant	-
The Avenue	24-26	Contributory	-
The Avenue	28-32	Contributory	-
The Avenue	40	Contributory	-
The Avenue	42	Contributory	-
The Avenue	44-52	Contributory	-
The Avenue	116-156	Significant	-
The Avenue	182-190	Significant	-

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
The Avenue	192-198	Significant	-
The Avenue	260-270	Contributory	-
The Avenue	272	Significant	-
The Avenue	274	Significant	-
The Avenue	276	Significant	-
The Avenue	278	Significant	-
The Avenue	294	Significant	-
The Avenue	296	Significant	-
The Avenue	298	Significant	-
The Avenue	300	Significant	-
The Avenue	302	Significant	-
The Avenue	304	Significant	-
The Avenue	306	Significant	-
The Avenue	308	Significant	-
The Avenue	310	Significant	-
The Avenue	Park Keeper's Lodge	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	1888 Building, Part of Former Melbourne Teachers College	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Baldwin Spencer Building (Old Zoology)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Beaurepaire Centre	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Behan Building, Trinity College	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Botany Building (excluding North Wing)	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Chemistry Building (excluding East Wing)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Clarke Building, Trinity College	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Colonial Bank Door	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Conservatorium of Music & Melba Hall	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Cricket Pavilion & Scoreboard	Significant	

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
The University of Melbourne	Former Bank Façade (Old Commerce Bldg)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Former National Museum (Student Union Bldg)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Gatekeepers Cottage (excluding 1962 extension)	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Grainger Museum	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Janet Clarke Hall	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Law School Building & Old Quadrangle	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Main Entrance Gates (Gate 6), Pillars & Fence	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Natural Philosophy Bldg	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Newman College	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Northern Market Reserve Wall	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Old Arts Building	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Old Engineering Building (1899 section only)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Old Geology Building (Northern section only)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Old Pathology Building (excluding the physics annex)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Old Physics Conference Room & Gallery	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Ormond College	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Part of Former Melbourne Teachers College (Frank Tate Building)	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Queens College Main Wings	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Systems Garden Tower	Significant	

PARKVILLE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
The University of Melbourne	Trinity Chapel & College	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Underground Car Park	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	University House	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Vice Chancellor's House	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Walter Boas Building (Former CSIRO Science Bldg)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Wilson Hall	Significant	
Wimble Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	22	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	24	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	30	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	32	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	34	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	13	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	15	Contributory	Significant

SOUTH MELBOURNE, SOUTHBANK, DOCKLANDS & PORT MELBOURNE

SOUTH MELBOURNE, SOUTHBANK, DOCKLANDS & PORT MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Bourke Street	731-733	Significant	-
City Road	272	Significant	-
City Road	278-282	Significant	-
City Road	300	Significant	-
City Road	115-141	Significant	-
City Road	171	Significant	-
City Road	207-229	Significant	-
City Road	235-237	Significant	-
City Road	269-271	Significant	-
Clarendon Street	28	Significant	-
Clarendon Street	109-117	Significant	-
Clarendon Street	2A and cargo sheds 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Significant	-
Clarendon Street	Bridge	Significant	-
Collins Street	708-710	Significant	-
Collins Street	749-755	Significant	-
Dodds Street	1-39	Significant	-
Flinders Street	614-666	Significant	-
Flinders Street	717	Significant	-
Flinders Street	731-739	Significant	-
Haig Street	46-48	Significant	-
Kavanagh Street	40-46	Significant	-
Kavanagh Street	93	Significant	-
Lorimer Street	344-370	Significant	-
Riverside Quay	1	Significant	-
Sandridge Railway Line Bridge, over Yarra River, Southbank & Melbourne	-	Significant	-
South Wharf Road	4-9	Significant	-
Southbank Boulevard	148-170	Significant	-
Southbank Boulevard	93-115	Significant	-
Spencer Street	33-67	Significant	-

SOUTH MELBOURNE, SOUTHBANK, DOCKLANDS & PORT MELBOURNE			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
St Kilda Road	2-128	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	130-200	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	234-254	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	Tram Shelter (crn with Dorcas Street)	Significant	-
Sturt Street	102-118	Significant	-
Sturt Street	1-9	Significant	-
Sturt Street	23-31	Significant	-
Sturt Street	43-45	Significant	-
Sturt Street	113-115	Significant	-
Todd Road	231-249	Significant	-
Victoria Dock, Harbour Esplanade, Victoria Harbour Promenade, North Wharf Road, Docklands Drive & Newquay Promenade	-	Significant	-
Village Street	2-42	Significant	-
Village Street	68-82	Significant	-

SOUTH YARRA

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Acland Street	23-25	Significant	-
Adams Street	24-28	Contributory	-
Adams Street	30	Contributory	-
Adams Street	44	Contributory	-
Adams Street	46-50	Contributory	-
Adams Street	19-23	Significant	-
Adams Street	25-29	Significant	-
Adams Street	31-35	Contributory	
Adams Street	37-41	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	24-26	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	28-30	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	34	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	36	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	38-40	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	42	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	44	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	46	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	52-54	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	56-60	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	62-64	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	66-68	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	11-23	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	25-27	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	29-33	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	35-37	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	39-41	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	51	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	53	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	55	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	Alexandra Park	Significant	-

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Alexandra Avenue	Alexandra Gardens	Significant	-
Alexandra Avenue	1-5	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	9-11	Significant	-
Alexandra Avenue	13	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	15	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	21-23	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	25	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	31-33	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	39	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	45	Contributory	-
Anderson Street	36-42	Significant	-
Anderson Street	44-46	Contributory	-
Anderson Street	62-108	Significant	-
Anderson Street	118-120	Contributory	-
Anderson Street	130-132	Significant	-
Anderson Street	134	Contributory	-
Anderson Street	Morell Bridge	Significant	-
Arnold Street	14	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	16	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	18-22	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	38-48	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	50	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	52	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	37-41	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	45	Significant	-
Arnold Street	47	Significant	-
Arnold Street	49	Contributory	-
Bromby Street	2-124	Significant	-
Bromby Street	1-7, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Bromby Street 	Significant	
Bromby Street	11-13	Contributory	-
Bromby Street	15-17	Contributory	-
Bromby Street	31-37	Contributory	-

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Bromby Street	55	Significant	-
Bromby Street	57	Significant	-
Bromby Street	59	Significant	-
Bromby Street	61	Significant	-
Bromby Street	67-69	Contributory	-
Clowes Street	4	Significant	-
Clowes Street	8	Significant	-
Clowes Street	72	Significant	-
Clowes Street	80	Significant	-
Clowes Street	17	Significant	-
Clowes Street	63	Significant	-
Commercial Road	23-99	Significant	-
Dallas Brooks Drive (Domain Parklands)	Domain House Reserve	Significant	Significant
Dallas Brooks Drive (Domain Parklands)	Edmund Herring Pavilion	-	Significant
Dallas Brooks Drive (Domain Parklands)	23	-	Significant
Day Street	12-14	Contributory	-
Day Street	18	Contributory	-
Day Street	20	Contributory	-
Domain Road	146	-	Significant
Domain Road	148	-	Significant
Domain Road	216-218	Contributory	-
Domain Road	220	Contributory	-
Domain Road	228-230	Significant	-
Domain Road	244-246	Contributory	-
Domain Road	248-250	Contributory	-
Domain Road	252	Significant	-
Domain Road	254-260	Significant	-
Domain Road	93-151	Significant	-
Domain Road	101-117 (Melbourne Grammar School)	Significant	Significant
Domain Road	119-123	Significant	-

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Domain Road	131-133	Contributory	-
Domain Road	155	Contributory	-
Domain Road	161-173	Contributory	-
Domain Road	185-189	Contributory	-
Domain Road	203	Contributory	-
Domain Road	205-207	Significant	-
Domain Road	221-223	Contributory	-
Domain Road	233-235	Contributory	-
Domain Road	237-239	Significant	-
Domain Road	241-247	Significant	-
Domain Road	249-251	Contributory	-
Domain Road	253-257	Significant	-
Domain Street	20	Significant	-
Domain Street	22	Contributory	-
Domain Street	24	Contributory	-
Domain Street	38-40	Contributory	-
Domain Street	42-46	Contributory	-
Domain Street	48	Contributory	-
Domain Street	50	Contributory	-
Domain Street	54-58	Contributory	-
Domain Street	60-64	Contributory	-
Domain Street	68-70	Contributory	-
Domain Street	72-76	Contributory	-
Domain Street	78	Contributory	-
Domain Street	80	Contributory	-
Domain Street	82	Contributory	-
Domain Street	94	Contributory	-
Domain Street	96	Contributory	-
Domain Street	98	Contributory	-
Domain Street	1-31	Contributory	-
Domain Street	33-35	Contributory	-
Fairlie Court	16-18	Contributory	-
Fairlie Court	20-22	Contributory	-

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Fairlie Court	1	Significant	-
Fairlie Court	3-5	Significant	-
Fairlie Court	7-9	Contributory	-
Fairlie Court	15-17	Contributory	-
Government House Drive	Government House Complex	Significant	-
Government House Drive (Domain Parklands)	10 (depot and toilet)	Significant	-
Hoddle Bridge	Hoddle Bridge	Significant	-
Hope Street	16-18	Contributory	-
Hope Street	20	Contributory	-
Hope Street	22	Contributory	-
Hope Street	24	Contributory	-
Hope Street	26	Contributory	-
Hope Street	28-30	Contributory	-
Hope Street	32-40	Contributory	-
Hope Street	42-44	Contributory	-
Hope Street	46-48	Contributory	-
Hope Street	50-52	Contributory	-
Hope Street	54-56	Contributory	-
Hope Street	58-60	Contributory	-
Hope Street	62-64	Contributory	-
Hope Street	66	Contributory	-
Hope Street	68	Contributory	-
Hope Street	70	Contributory	-
Hope Street	72	Contributory	-
Hope Street	74-76	Contributory	-
Hope Street	78	Contributory	-
Hope Street	80-82	Contributory	-
Hope Street	84	Contributory	-
Hope Street	110-112	Contributory	-
Hope Street	96-98	Contributory	-
Hope Street	114	Contributory	-

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Hope Street	19	Contributory	-
Hope Street	21	Contributory	-
Hope Street	47-49	Contributory	-
Hope Street	51	Contributory	-
Hope Street	53-57	Contributory	-
Hope Street	65-67	Contributory	-
Hope Street	69-71	Contributory	-
Hope Street	73	Contributory	-
Hope Street	75-77	Contributory	-
Hope Street	79	Contributory	-
Hope Street	81-83	Contributory	-
Hope Street	85	Contributory	-
Hope Street	87-89	Contributory	-
Hope Street	91-95	Contributory	-
Hope Street	101	Contributory	-
Hope Street	103	Contributory	-
Hope Street	121	Contributory	-
Hope Street	123	Contributory	-
Hope Street	125	Contributory	-
Hope Street	127	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	48	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	50	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	84	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	86	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	88	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	90	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	92	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	94	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	96	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	98	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	100	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	102	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	104-106	Contributory	-

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Leopold Street	108-110	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	21	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	23	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	33-35	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	37	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	39	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	41	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	43-45	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	47	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	49	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	51	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	53	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	55	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	57-59	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	61-63	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	65	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	81	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	83	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	85	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	87	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	89	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	91	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	97	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	99	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	101	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	103	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	105	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	107	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	109-111	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	113	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	115	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	117	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	119	Contributory	-

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Leopold Street	121	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	123	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	127-129	Contributory	-
Little Park Street	42-44	Contributory	-
Marne Street	2-4	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	6	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	8-10	-	Significant
Marne Street	12-18	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	20-22	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	24-26	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	28-30	Significant	Significant
Marne Street	32-34	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	36-38	-	Significant
Marne Street	40-42	Significant	Significant
Marne Street	44-48	-	Significant
Marne Street	50-56	Significant	Significant
Marne Street	58-62	-	Significant
Marne Street	64-66	-	Significant
Marne Street	1	Significant	Significant
Marne Street	3-5	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	7-9	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	11-21	Significant	Significant
Marne Street	27-29	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	31-33	Significant	Significant
Marne Street	35-37	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	39-45	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	47-49	-	Significant
Marne Street	51-53	-	Significant
Marne Street	55	-	Significant
Marne Street	57-59	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	61-67	Significant	Significant
Mason Street	14-22	Contributory	-
Mason Street	24	Contributory	-

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Mason Street	26	Contributory	-
Mason Street	28	Contributory	-
Mason Street	30	Contributory	-
Mason Street	32	Contributory	-
Mason Street	34	Contributory	-
Mason Street	50-54	Contributory	-
Mason Street	56	Contributory	-
Mason Street	58	Contributory	-
Mason Street	60	Contributory	-
Mason Street	62	Contributory	-
Mason Street	64	Contributory	-
Mason Street	66	Contributory	-
Mason Street	68	Contributory	-
Mason Street	70	Contributory	-
Mason Street	72	Contributory	-
Mason Street	74	Contributory	-
Mason Street	76	Contributory	-
Mason Street	78	Contributory	-
Mason Street	80	Contributory	-
Mason Street	82	Contributory	-
Mason Street	71-73	Contributory	-
Mason Street	75	Contributory	-
Mason Street	77	Contributory	-
Mason Street	79	Contributory	-
Mason Street	81	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	36	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	46	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	48	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	50	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	52	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	54	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	Rear 54	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	56-62	Significant	-

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Millswyn Street	64	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	66	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	68	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	70-72	Significant	-
Millswyn Street	78-80	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	82-84	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	112-118, includes:		
	• 114 Millswyn Street	Contributory	-
	• 116 Millswyn Street	Contributory	-
	• 118 Millswyn Street	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	120-122	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	1-23	Significant	Significant
Millswyn Street	43-45	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	47	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	49-51	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	69	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	71	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	77-79	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	81-83	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	85	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	87-89	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	109-111	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	113	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	115	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	117-121	Contributory	-
Mona Place	2-4	Contributory	-
Mona Place	6-8	Contributory	-
Mona Place	10-16	Contributory	-
Mona Place	18	Contributory	-
Mona Place	20-24	Contributory	-
Mona Place	1	Significant	-
Mona Place	11	Significant	-
Mona Place	15	Significant	-

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Moubray Street	31-75	Significant	-
Park Lane	2-10	Contributory	-
Park Place	12-26	Contributory	-
Park Place	32-34	Contributory	-
Park Place	36-38	Contributory	-
Park Place	40	Contributory	-
Park Place	42	Contributory	-
Park Place	52-58	Contributory	-
Park Street	12-14	Significant	-
Park Street	16	Significant	-
Park Street	18	Significant	Significant
Park Street	20-22	Contributory	Significant
Park Street	24-28	Significant	Significant
Park Street	30-34	Contributory	Significant
Park Street	36	Significant	Significant
Park Street	38	Significant	Significant
Park Street	40	Significant	Significant
Park Street	42-44	Significant	Significant
Park Street	46-48	Significant	Significant
Park Street	50-52	Significant	Significant
Park Street	54-56	Contributory	Significant
Park Street	58	Contributory	Significant
Park Street	60	Contributory	Significant
Park Street	62	Significant	-
Park Street	66	Contributory	-
Park Street	68	Contributory	-
Park Street	70	Contributory	-
Park Street	72	Contributory	-
Park Street	74-76	Significant	-
Park Street	78-82	Contributory	-
Park Street	84	Contributory	-
Park Street	86	Contributory	-
Park Street	90	Contributory	-

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Park Street	92	Contributory	-
Park Street	94-96	Contributory	-
Park Street	102	Contributory	-
Park Street	104	Contributory	-
Park Street	106	Contributory	-
Park Street	108	Contributory	-
Park Street	110	Contributory	-
Park Street	112	Contributory	-
Park Street	1-9	Significant	Significant
Park Street	11-15	Significant	Significant
Park Street	19	Significant	-
Park Street	21	Significant	-
Park Street	23	Significant	-
Park Street	45-47	Significant	-
Park Street	49	Significant	Significant
Park Street	51	Significant	Significant
Park Street	53-57	Significant	Significant
Park Street	59	Significant	Significant
Park Street	61	Significant	Significant
Park Street	63	Significant	Significant
Park Street	65-67	Significant	Significant
Park Street	83	Contributory	-
Park Street	93-103	Contributory	-
Park Street	109-113	Significant	-
Pasley Street	14-18	Contributory	-
Pasley Street	20-24	Significant	-
Pasley Street	26-30	Contributory	-
Pasley Street	32-34	Contributory	-
Pasley Street	36-38	Significant	-
Pasley Street	44-50	Contributory	-
Pasley Street	60-62	Significant	-
Pasley Street	64-76	Significant	-
Pasley Street	84-88	Significant	-

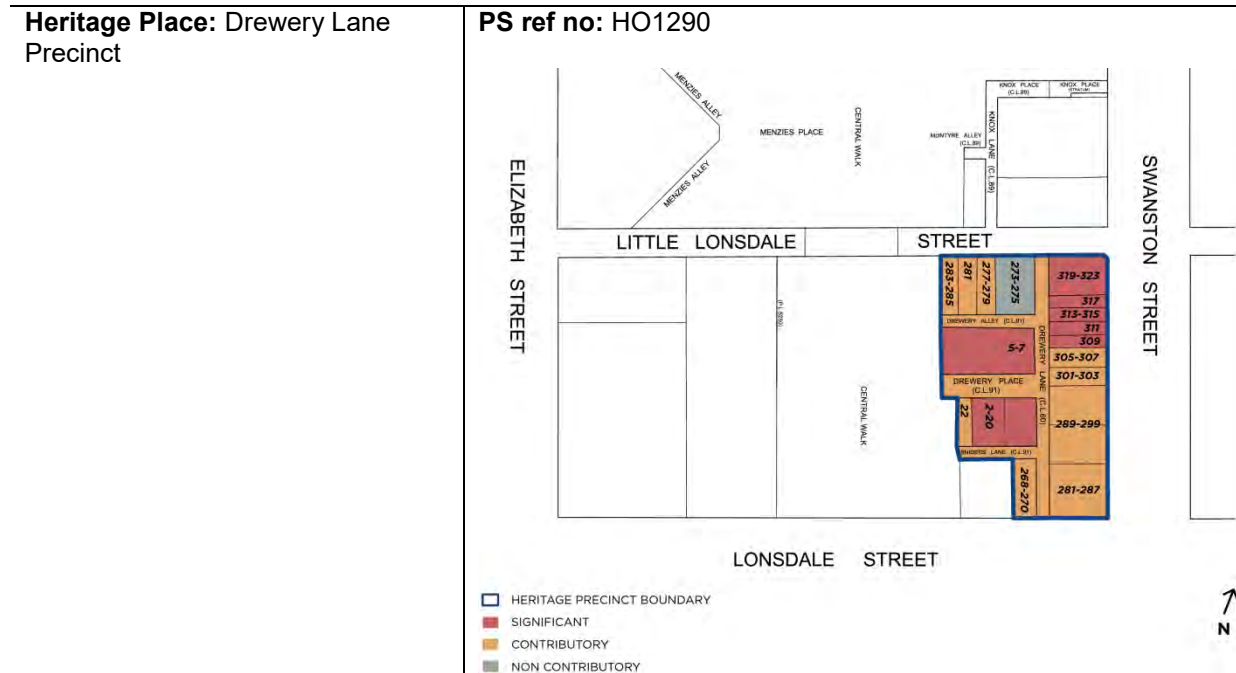
SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Pasley Street	90-94	Contributory	-
Pasley Street	19-21	Contributory	-
Pasley Street North	1-13	Contributory	-
Pasley Street South	19-21	Contributory	-
Punt Road	471	Contributory	-
Punt Road	475	Contributory	-
Punt Road	477	Contributory	-
Punt Road	481	Contributory	-
Punt Road	497	Contributory	-
Punt Road	507-511	Significant	-
Punt Road	527-531	Contributory	-
Punt Road	533	Contributory	-
Punt Road	535	Contributory	-
Punt Road	537-541	Contributory	-
Punt Road	543-547	Contributory	-
Punt Road	549-553	Contributory	-
Punt Road	561-563	Contributory	-
Punt Road	585-601	Significant	-
Punt Road	603-627	Significant	-
Punt Road	639	Contributory	-
Punt Road	647	Contributory	-
Punt Road	649-655	Contributory	-
Punt Road	659	Contributory	-
Punt Road	663-681, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christ Church Hall & Grammar School 	Contributory	Significant
Punt Road	683-701	Significant	Significant
Punt Road	789	Significant	Significant
Punt Road	923-925	Significant	-
Punt Road	927-931	Contributory	-
Punt Road	955	Significant	Significant
St Kilda Road	391	Contributory	-
St Kilda Road	403	Contributory	-

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
St Kilda Road	407A	Contributory	-
St Kilda Road	407B-407D	Contributory	-
St Kilda Road	555-563	-	Significant
St Kilda Road	567-581	Significant	Significant
St Leonards Court	2	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	4-10	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	12-14	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	16-18	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	20-22	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	24-26	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	28-30	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	9-13	Significant	-
St Leonards Court	15-17	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	19-21	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	23-25	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	16	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	18	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	20	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	22	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	34	Significant	-
St Martins Lane	36	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	19-23	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	25-27	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	29-31	Contributory	-
The Righi	2-10	Contributory	-
The Righi	12-20	Contributory	-
The Righi	23	Contributory	-
The Righi	25	Contributory	-
Tivoli Place	9-11	Contributory	-
Tivoli Place	13-15	Contributory	-
Toorak Road West	10-12	Significant	-
Toorak Road West	30	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	32-34	Contributory	Significant

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Toorak Road West	36-38	Contributory	Significant
Toorak Road West	40	Contributory	Significant
Toorak Road West	42	Contributory	Significant
Toorak Road West	58	-	Significant
Toorak Road West	60	-	Significant
Toorak Road West	66	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	68	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	70	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	72	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	74	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	76-78	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	80	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	82	Contributory	Significant
Toorak Road West	84	Contributory	Significant
Toorak Road West	86	Contributory	Significant
Toorak Road West	88	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	90-92	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	100-104 (St Margarets, also known as 2-4 Park Street)	Significant	-
Toorak Road West	106-110	Contributory	-
Toorak Road West	112-116	Significant	-
Toorak Road West	120-126	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	128-130	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	146-150	Contributory	-
Walsh Street	38-42	Significant	-
Walsh Street	44-48	Significant	-
Walsh Street	56-66	Contributory	-
Walsh Street	90-96	Significant	-
Walsh Street	98-110	Significant	-
Walsh Street	126	Significant	-
Walsh Street	160	Significant	-
Walsh Street	210	Significant	-
Walsh Street	240	Significant	-

SOUTH YARRA			
Street	Number	Building Category	Significant Streetscape
Walsh Street	270	Significant	-
Walsh Street	276-278	Contributory	-
Walsh Street	280-284	Contributory	-
Walsh Street	290	Significant	-
Walsh Street	55-63	Significant	-
Walsh Street	65	Significant	-
Walsh Street	67-77	Significant	-
Walsh Street	83	Significant	-
Walsh Street	113-117	Contributory	-
Walsh Street	185	Significant	-
Walsh Street	225	Significant	-
Walsh Street	327	Significant	-
Yarra Boathouse Drive	Yarra Boathouses	Significant	-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Drewery Lane Precinct, April 2022](#)



What is significant?

The Drewery Lane Precinct including 268-270 Lonsdale Street, 281-323 Swanston Street, 273-285 Little Lonsdale Street, 2-22 Drewery Place, 5-7 Drewery Lane, Drewery Alley, Drewery Lane, Drewery Place & Sniders Lane, Melbourne, ~~is significant.~~

Elements that contribute to the significance of the precinct include (but are not limited to):

- The small-scale commercial buildings constructed from c1850 to c1922, as shown on the precinct map.
- The pattern of development in the precinct which comprises mixed streetscapes of Victorian, Federation and interwar commercial and warehouse buildings, and the key features and original detailing characteristic of their respective styles.
- The high-quality commercial frontages to Swanston, Lonsdale and Little Lonsdale Street, and industrial streetscapes throughout the laneway network, with rear aspects and some frontages to Drewery Place, Drewery Alley, Drewery Lane and Sniders Lane.

The buildings at 22 Drewery Place, 277-279, 281, 283-285 Little Lonsdale Street, 268-270 Lonsdale Street, 281-287, 289-299, 301-303 and 305-307 Swanston Street are contributory.

The buildings at 2-20 and 5-7 Drewery Place, and 309-311, 313-315, 317 and 319-323 Swanston Street are significant.

Non-original alterations and additions to the contributory buildings, including cantilevered verandahs, are not significant.

273-275 Little Lonsdale Street is non-contributory to the precinct.

How it is significant?

The Drewery Lane Precinct is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The Drewery Lane Precinct is historically significant for its demonstration of manufacturing and commercial activity from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The area retains places associated with both large and small manufacturing enterprises that demonstrate a wide variety of work once available in the central city. The precinct has a strong association with the cigar and cigarette manufacturing firm Sniders & Abrahams who erected several large buildings in the locality including the warehouses at 2-20 Drewery Place and 5-7 Drewery Lane and their administrative building at 268-270 Lonsdale Street. Other large enterprises associated with the precinct include the Barnett Glass Rubber Company Ltd (until 1940), whose premises at 289-299 Swanston Street was later occupied by Red Cross and Legacy. (Criterion A)

The Drewery Lane Precinct, while physically quite diverse, demonstrates the way in which the Hoddle Grid incorporates large and small streets and laneways within a larger grid of streets. It is notable for its legacy of small and large buildings with frontages to Drewery Lane, Drewery Place, Drewery Alley and Sniders Lane. The precinct is also notable for its individual buildings designed by architects and engineers including Hugh Ralston Crawford (5-7 Drewery Lane, HO905, VHR H902), Nahum Barnett (289-299 Swanston Street) and Sydney Smith & Ogg (268-270 Lonsdale Street). The row of Victorian shops at 309-323 Swanston Street is notable for its considerable length and integrity. (Criterion D)

The Drewery Lane Precinct is aesthetically significant for the range of spatial experiences in its laneway network. Drewery Lane, Sniders lane, Drewery Place and Drewery Alley provide a notable public realm and setting for the individually significant and contributory places that border them. Predominantly of brick construction, buildings within the laneway network of the precinct exhibit both vernacular and high style architecture. Long commercial streetscapes including 301-323 Swanston Street and 277-285 Lonsdale Street demonstrate a visually cohesive and predominantly two-storey scale urban morphology with a consistent material palette of stuccoed masonry. (Criterion E)

Key characteristics include:

- The VHR-listed warehouse at 5-7 Drewery Lane constructed in 1909-10 to the design of engineer/architect Hugh Ralston Crawford.
- A significant factory built for Sniders & Abrahams and designed by Nahum Barnett in 1890 at 2-20 Drewery Place (HO1014).
- A contributory Romanesque revival Pacific House at 268-270 Lonsdale Street designed by Sydney Smith & Ogg in 1903.
- Contributory small scaled commercial premises at 277-285 Lonsdale Street built between the 1880s and 1930s.
- A significant row of Victorian shops and residences between 309-323 Swanston Street (HO1081).

- The former Barnet Glass Company retail premises (now Legacy House) designed by Nahum Barnet in 1909.
- Two storey shops at 301-307 Swanston Street.
- The Britannia Hotel at 281-287 Swanston Street, the only remaining hotel of three previously in this part of Swanston Street.
- A contributory building c1900 at 22 Drewery Place.
- The laneway network and its industrial buildings of Drewery Place, Drewery Lane and Drewery Alley and Sniders Lane.
- Commercial buildings fronting to Swanston, Lonsdale and Little Lonsdale Streets.

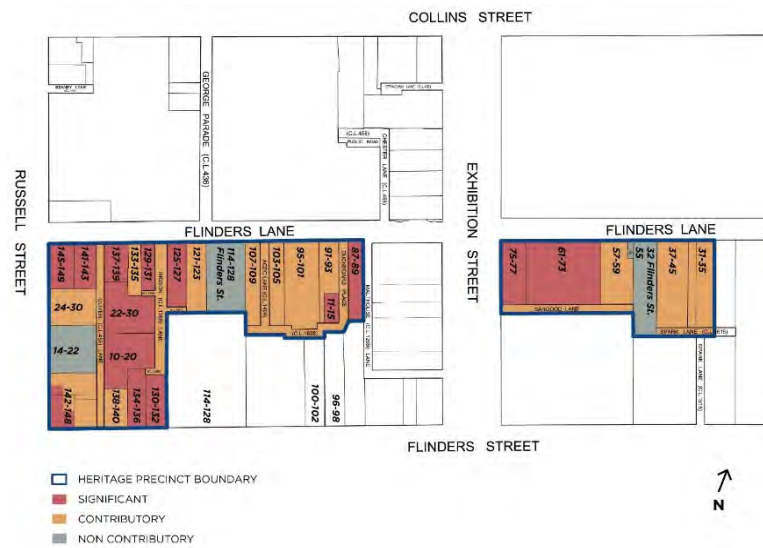
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Flinders Lane East Precinct, April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Flinders Lane East Precinct

PS ref no: HO1286



What is significant?

The Flinders Lane East Precinct comprising 31-149 Flinders Lane, 11-15 Duckboard Place, 130-148 Flinders Street, 10-30 Oliver Lane, ACDC Lane, Duckboard Place, Higson Lane, Oliver Lane, Sargood Lane, Spark Lane and including the rear of 24-30 Russell Street.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the precinct include (but are not limited to):

- The commercial and warehouse buildings constructed from c1857 to c1939, as shown on the precinct map.
- The pattern of development in the precinct which comprises mixed streetscapes of Victorian, Federation and interwar commercial and warehouse buildings, and the key features and original detailing characteristic of their respective styles.
- The high quality commercial and warehouse frontages and some side aspects to Flinders Lane, Exhibition Street and Russell Street.
- The industrial streetscapes throughout the fine grain network of laneways intersecting with Flinders Lane, with rear and side aspects and some frontages to ACDC Lane, Duckboard Place, and Higson, Oliver, Malthouse, Sargood and Spark lanes.

The buildings at 31-35, 37-45, 57-59, 91-93, 95-101, 103-105, 107-109, 121-123, 133-135 Flinders Lane, and 138-148 Flinders Street are contributory. The laneway rear aspect of 24-30 Russell Street fronting Oliver Lane is also contributory.

The buildings at 61-73, 75-77, 87-89, 125-127, 129-131, 137-139, 141-143, 145-149 Flinders Lane, 130-132, 134-136 and 142-148 Flinders Street, 11-15 Duckboard Place, and 10-20 and 22-30 Oliver Lane are significant. The VHR-listed Duke of Wellington Hotel at part of 142-148 Flinders Street is also significant.

Non-original alterations and additions to the contributory buildings are not significant.

The buildings at 55 Flinders Lane (32 Flinders Street), 114-128 Flinders Street, and 14-22 Russell Street are non-contributory to the precinct.

How it is significant?

The Flinders Lane East Precinct is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The Flinders Lane East Precinct is historically significant for its association with manufacturing and warehousing principally for the clothing and textile businesses, colloquially referred to as the 'rag trade', between the 1850s and the 1930s. Far from dealing in rags, Flinders Lane was the hub of a fashion industry with its many small niche businesses that provided specialist finishing services to the clothing manufacturers. The area provided employment in clothing manufacture, and many employees were women. Flinders Lane was the epicentre of the textile and clothing industry and benefited from the Commonwealth tariffs that resulted in further construction of factories and warehouses throughout the 1920s and 30s. Historically, the Flinders Lane East Precinct was the home of several other industries including Melbourne City Council's Corporation Yard (11-15 Duckboard Place) and 91-93 Flinders Lane, coach and carriage builders Samwells and Reeves at 103 Flinders Lane and box manufacturers Morris and Walker at 31-35 Flinders Lane. (Criterion A)

The Flinders Street East precinct is significant for its low-rise built form and street pattern that represents the pre-modern city. The attributes of the precinct include the laneway network that provides additional street frontages for some buildings, and an almost continuous streetscape of up to six storeys in height on Flinders Lane. The precinct demonstrates a great variety of architectural expression developed over approximately 80 years and representing many styles. Several buildings of the Romanesque revival style including nos.31-35, 87-89, 125-127, and 145-149 Flinders Lane are notable. Interwar buildings in the stripped classical style of Pawson House (no.141) or the Gothic revival of the former Bank of New South Wales at no.137-139 are also notable examples. (Criterion D)

The Flinders Lane East Precinct is aesthetically significant for its views down Oliver, Malthouse and Higsons Lanes. It is also aesthetically significant for its nearly complete streetscape of small lot buildings up to six storeys in height and built to the property boundaries. The slope to the Yarra River allows some buildings to have basements or additional lower storeys. The open-ended Oliver Lane is aesthetically significant for its views to Flinders Street and beyond to the south, and of 42 Russell Street to the north. ACDC Lane, Higson Lane and Duckboard Place are significant for their enclosed and intimate scale enhanced by the red brick walls. The views along these lanes are significant for the aspects they reveal of the side of nos. 87-89, 91-93, 103-105, 107-109, 125-127, 129-131, 137-139 and 141-143 Flinders Lane.

The streetscape is highly varied but includes many buildings of individual architectural importance and high aesthetic value. The three buildings fronting Flinders Street (nos.130-132, 134-136 and 138-140) are of a similar scale and proportion to those in Flinders Lane. (Criterion E)

The attributes of the Flinders Lane Precinct include:

- VHR listed places at 129-131 Flinders Lane and 142-148 Flinders Street, reinforced concrete warehouses at 10-20 & 22-30 Oliver Lane associated with Sir John Monash and the early use of reinforced concrete as a construction material. The Oliver Lane warehouses are of technical and associative significance.
- Significant places with existing HOs at 61-73, 75-77, 125-127, 129-131, 141-143 and 145-149 Flinders Lane and 130-132 Flinders Street.
- Places assessed to be significant as part of the Hoddle Grid Heritage Review, 87-89 and 137-139 Flinders Lane, 134-136 Flinders Street and 11-15 Duckboard Place.
- All other contributory places noted in the precinct category schedule.
- The building height and scale of the precinct up to six storeys, some places with several additional storeys added but not compromising this scale.
- The intimate scale and character of Duckboard Place, ACDC Lane, Higson Lane, Spark and Sargood Lanes and the way in which they provide side views of significant and contributory places.
- The open-ended Oliver Lane with views to the north and south to the river.

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Little Lonsdale Street Precinct, April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Little Lonsdale Street Precinct

PS ref no: HO984



What is significant?

The Little Lonsdale Precinct including 100-148 Little Lonsdale Street, 11-23 Bennetts Lane, 1-3 Evans Lane, 295-301 Exhibition Street, the rear of 303-307 Exhibition Street, 2-14 Exploration Lane, Bennetts Lane, Exploration Lane and Evans Lane, Melbourne ~~is significant~~.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the precinct include (but are not limited to):

- The commercial and warehouse buildings constructed from c1840s to c1936, as shown on the precinct map-
- The overall consistency of building form (two- to three-story scale)-

- The pattern of development in the precinct which comprises mixed streetscapes of Victorian, Federation and interwar residential, commercial and industrial buildings, and the key features and original detailing characteristic of their respective styles and typologies.
- The industrial streetscapes throughout the fine grain network of laneways comprising Bennetts, Evans and Exploration lanes and Davisons Place.

The buildings at ~~11-21 and 23 Bennetts Lane~~, 1-3 Evans Lane, 295-301 Exhibition Street, and 100, 102-104, ~~106~~, 116-118, 124-126, 132, ~~134-144~~ and 146-148 Little Lonsdale Street are contributory. The Evans Lane frontages of 303 and 305-307 Exhibition Street are also contributory. [The contributory fabric of 142-144 Little Lonsdale Street is limited to the street façade.](#)

The buildings at 120-122 and 128-130 Little Lonsdale Street are significant.

Non-original alterations and additions to the contributory buildings are not significant.

The buildings at 2-14 Exploration Lane, [106 and 134-140 Little Lonsdale Street and 11-21 and 23 Bennetts Lane](#) ~~are~~ non-contributory to the precinct.

How it is significant?

The Little Lonsdale Street Precinct is of local historic, representative, aesthetic and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The Little Lonsdale precinct is historically significant for its demonstration of less salubrious 'fringe' areas in the central city, and as a working-class residential precinct for mostly Irish immigrants who had settled by the late 1840s and early 1850s in an area referred to as 'Little Lon' (Little Lonsdale Street bounded by Spring Street, Exhibition Street, La Trobe Street and Lonsdale Street). The Little Lonsdale Street Precinct is historically significant for its association with phases of migration, firstly by the Irish, and later by the Chinese, Germans, Jews, Lebanese and Italians who were part of a later wave of migration after the 1890s depression, often working as hawkers, small traders, or in the case of the Chinese, cabinetmakers and laundrymen. (Criterion A)

The Little Lonsdale Street Precinct demonstrates changing functions in the central city from residential to manufacturing and commercial use, workshops, small factories and shops. Following the razing of the area east of Exhibition Street the Little Lonsdale Street Precinct is significant as a remnant of the vibrant and complex community that evolved in the area from the 1840s. (Criterion A)

The Little Lonsdale Street Precinct is significant for its evidence of at least three phases of development from the 1870s to the 1940s. The Victorian era is represented by buildings at 102, 116, 120 and 146-148 Little Lonsdale Street and includes the Leitrim Hotel at 128 Little Lonsdale Street designed by Henry E Tolhurst. Edwardian factories and small warehouses are at ~~11-21 and 23 Bennetts Lane~~, 1 Evans Lane, 132 ~~and 134~~ Little Lonsdale Street and the rear of no. 146-148 Little Lonsdale Street. The interwar period is represented by commercial buildings at 100, ~~106~~, and 124

Little Lonsdale Street, [and the remaining original façade elements of 142-144 Little Lonsdale Street](#).
(Criterion D)

The Little Lonsdale Street Precinct is aesthetically significant for the combination of low-scale two to three storey buildings on both Little Lonsdale Street and within its laneway network. The buildings of the precinct generally complement each other through the use of predominantly red brick and stucco materials. The Little Lonsdale Street Precinct demonstrates a high level of integrity, particularly in the core group of buildings between 116 and 132 Little Lonsdale, and these are supported by the others of similar scale and materials. Evans Lane is aesthetically significant for the highly intact substation at 1 Evans Lane and the rear of the properties between 295 and 307 Exhibition Street that border it. Bennetts Lane frames views to the south of the Wesley church spire. The highly decorative Leitrim Hotel with intact stucco façade is of individual aesthetic significance. (Criterion E)

Part of the precinct is associated with King O'Malley (1858-1953), a North American politician who rose through the Australian Labor Party ranks to become minister for home affairs, a prominent advocate against conscription and supporter of women's rights. (Criterion H)

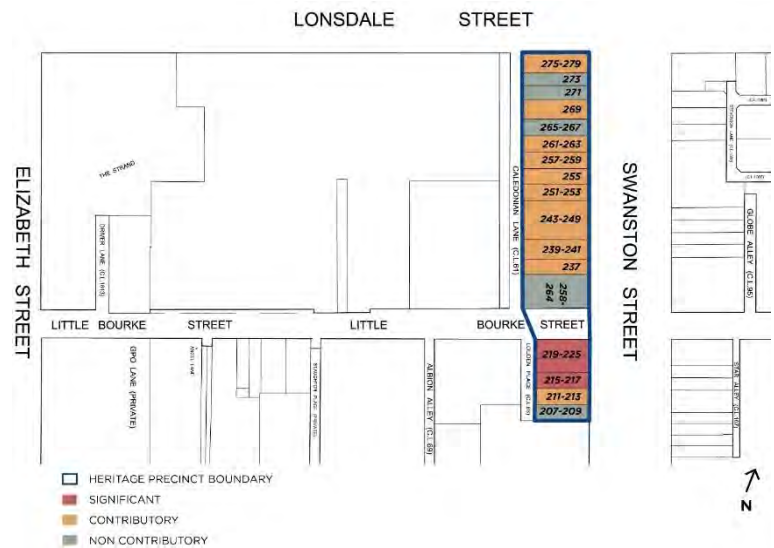
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Swanston Street North Precinct, April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Swanston Street North Precinct

PS ref no: HO1288



What is significant?

The Swanston Street North Precinct comprising small scale commercial buildings between 207-279 Swanston Street and 258-264 Little Bourke Street.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the precinct include (but are not limited to):

- The small scale commercial buildings constructed from c1856 to c1926, as shown on the precinct map-
- The pattern of development in the precinct which comprises a mixed streetscape of Victorian, Federation and interwar commercial buildings, and the key features and original detailing characteristic of their respective styles-
- The overall consistency of built form (two- to three-storey wall heights), materials and detailing (masonry construction, stucco detailing), and siting (consistent low-rise, narrow allotments)-
- The laneway rear aspects of the buildings, particularly those on Caledonian Lane.

The buildings at 211-213, 237, 239-241, 243-249, 251-253, 255, 257-259, 261-263, 269 and 275-279 Swanston Street are contributory.

The buildings at 215-217 and 219-225 Swanston Street are significant.

Non-original alterations and additions to the Contributory buildings, including all ground floor shop fronts and the glazed balcony at 243-249 Swanston Street, are not significant.

The buildings at 207-209, 258-264, 265-267, 271 and 273 Swanston Street are non-contributory to the precinct.

How it is significant?

The Swanston Street North Precinct is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance.

Why it is significant?

The Swanston Street North Precinct is within the retail area of the central city. The Swanston Street North Precinct demonstrates the predominant land use of retailing that was established quite early in the development of the central city between Swanston and Elizabeth Streets. (Criterion A)

Historically the Swanston Street North Precinct is significant for its demonstration of retailing from pre-1860 to c1930, including drapers, clothing outfitters, tailors, furniture dealers, booksellers, (including Coles Book Arcade), canvas manufacturers, homecrafts and a 'motorcycle exchange'. These uses are evident in the individual buildings, the streetscape, laneways and documentary evidence in plans and photographs. Historically the Swanston Street North Precinct demonstrates the small allotment size that was created by the small subdivision patterns of the 1870s and 1880s and that established the urban density of the Hoddle Grid until the 1950s. (Criterion A)

No 275-279 Swanston Street is historically significant as the former Coreglia House, developed by the Catholic Church as office accommodation and clubrooms as well as ground floor retailing. No.215-217 Swanston Street is significant for its early date of construction of 1856, a relatively rare pre-1860 place to survive within the Hoddle Grid study area. (Criterion A)

The Swanston Street North Precinct demonstrates a commercial building morphology of two to three storeys. This built form was evident from the 1850s through to the 1920s, despite changes in building construction and technology that allowed building heights of up to 40 metres from 1912. The particular characteristics of this low scale building form include masonry street walls generally faced with stucco at the front, a regular pattern of small windows, parapets that disguise the roof form and a variety of classically derived façade details. The Swanston Street North Precinct comprises buildings from 1856 to c1930 with characteristics of the periods that are most strongly evident to the upper floors. The Swanston Street North Precinct demonstrates retail development between 1856 to 1930 and has representative elements from each of the Victorian (1850-1900), Edwardian (1900-1919) and interwar (1919-1935) periods. Together these elements comprise a small but distinctive low scaled and fine-grained survivor within the retail heart of the city. (Criterion D)

The Swanston Street North Precinct is aesthetically significant for the upper floors of the buildings that demonstrate the different periods and styles in which they were built. Whilst the street level has generally been modified, the upper floors have retained architectural characteristics of the period including parapets, original window openings, moulded stucco decoration to the masonry walls and stylistic detail and elements common to each period. The Swanston Street North Precinct is aesthetically significant for its human scale in the central city. The views of the rear of buildings along Caledonian Lane north to Drewery Lane and south to Loudon Place are also aesthetically significant. The rear elevations of the buildings abutting the laneways including 209-225 Swanston Street facing Loudon Place, and 237- 273 Swanston Street facing Caledonian Lane are aesthetically significant for their scale, form and brick and stucco walls with a pattern of window and loading bay openings. (Criterion E)

Key attributes of the precinct include:

Victorian-era buildings:

- No.215-217, a two-storey shop at built in 1856 as part of a row, and now the only survivor
- No.239-241, a three-storey furniture business at built by 1880
- No.243-249 a large three storey store built in 1876-77

Edwardian era buildings:

- No.237, a three-storey shop built in 1919
- No.251-253, a two-storey shop with austere classical detail
- No.255, a two-storey shop alteration designed by A A Fritsch built in 1918
- No.257-263, a two-storey pair of shops built in 1912 and designed by R G Webb
- No.269, a two-storey shop with stuccoed quoins

Interwar era buildings:

- No.207-209, a highly altered three-storey shop
- No.211-213, a two-storey shop with classical detail and steel-framed windows
- No.219-225, the Greek Revival former ES&A bank by Henry Hare built in 1928
- No.275-279, Coreglia House, a highly modified two storey retail and office corner building by A A Fritsch

The laneway rear aspects of the buildings, particularly those on Caledonian Lane.

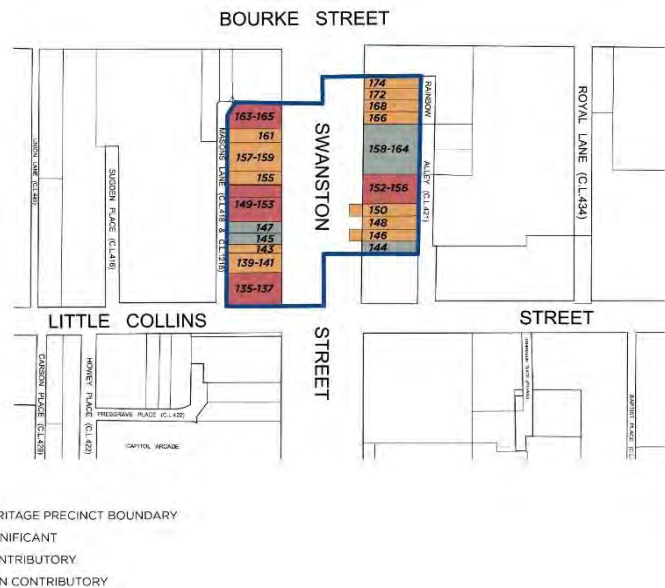
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Swanston Street South Precinct, April 2022

Heritage Place: Swanston Street South Precinct

PS ref no: HO1289



What is significant?

The Swanston Street South precinct comprising commercial buildings including 135-165 Swanston Street, 144-174 Swanston Street, Melbourne, is significant. This section of Swanston Street is distinguished by its almost continuous run of buildings from the nineteenth and early twentieth century on the west side, including two individually significant seven-storey landmark places; and its two rows of Victorian-era buildings on the east side.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the precinct include (but are not limited to):

- The small scale commercial buildings constructed from c1888 to c1938, as shown on the precinct map;
- The pattern of development in the precinct which comprises a mixed streetscape of Victorian, Federation and interwar commercial buildings, and the key features and original detailing characteristic of their respective styles;
- The overall consistency of built form (predominately two- to three-storey scale), materials and detailing (masonry construction, stucco detailing), and siting (narrow allotments, predominately low-rise streetscape bookmarked at each end by two landmark buildings on the west side);
- The Edwardian shopfront at 161 Swanston Street; ~~and~~
- The laneway rear aspects of the buildings to Mason Lane and Rainbow Alley.

The buildings at 139-141, 143, 155, 157-159, 161 and 146, 148, 150, 166, 168, 172, 174 Swanston Street are contributory.

The buildings at 135-137, 149-153, 163-165 and 152-156 Swanston Street are significant.

Non-original alterations and additions to the contributory buildings, including cantilevered verandahs, are not significant.

The buildings at 144, 145, 147 and 158-164 Swanston Street are non-contributory to the precinct.

How it is significant?

The Swanston Street South Precinct is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance.

Why it is significant?

The Swanston Street South Precinct is within the retail area of the central city. It demonstrates the predominant land use of retailing that was established quite early in the development of the central city between Swanston and Elizabeth Streets.

Historically the Swanston Street South Precinct demonstrates the small allotment size that was created by the subdivision patterns of the 1870s and 1880s and that established the urban density of the Hoddle Grid until the 1950s. The Swanston Street South Precinct is significant for its demonstration of retailing from the 1870s to the 1930s. Varied retail uses existed within the precinct including a strong emphasis on clothing and footwear (Ezywalkin, 163 Swanston Street, Faul's hosiery at no.139-141, millinery and drapery at no.135-137). These uses are evident in the individual buildings, the streetscape, in Masons Lane and in documentary evidence in plans and photographs. (Criterion A)

The Swanston Street South Precinct is significant for its demonstration of two distinctive urban morphologies, that of the one to three-storey building and that of the six to eight-storey building that formed the next phase once building heights were lifted to allow a maximum height of 40 metres.

The particular characteristics of the low scale buildings include masonry walls generally faced with stucco at the front, a regular pattern of small windows, parapets that disguise the roof form and a variety of classically derived façade details. 135-137 and 163-165 Swanston Street (Nahum Barnet, 1919 and 1922) are notable examples of this second type. The two-three storey buildings that form the remainder of the precinct illustrate the earlier representation of the city.

Within the precinct are fine examples of Edwardian architecture at 149-153 Swanston Street (1900, Reed Smart and Tappin) and 161 Swanston Street (c.1900, no designer identified). Other places within the precinct are representative examples from each of the Victorian (1850-1900), Edwardian (1900-1919) and interwar (1919-1935) periods. Together these elements comprise a distinctive low scaled and fine-grained group within the retail heart of the city, bookended by notable taller buildings. (Criterion D)

The Swanston Street South Precinct is aesthetically significant for the upper floors of the buildings that demonstrate the different periods and styles in which they were built. Whilst the street level has generally been modified, the upper floors have retained architectural characteristics of the period including parapets, original window openings, moulded stucco decoration to the masonry walls and stylistic detail and elements common to each period. The precinct is characterised by some individual

buildings that express exceptionally fine façades with floors of bow-fronted windows and large arch-headed windows that enliven the streetscape. These include nos. 135-137, 139-141, 149-153, 161 and 163-165 Swanston Street. Nos 149 and 161 are notable for their upper floor windows, and for no.161 the curved shopfront is unusual. The interwar classical revival style is notable at 152-156 Swanston Street.

Nos.155 and 157-159 Swanston exhibit fairly austere classical revival façades. The Victorian period is well represented on the east side of Swanston Street with the typical Victorian stucco facades of nos.146-150 and 166-174 Swanston Street and their rhythmic pattern of arch-headed windows with mouldings. The recessed entry with curved glass ground floor shopfront is an important element of no.161.

The views provided along Masons Lane are also aesthetically significant, framing views of tall buildings to the north and south. The rear elevations of the buildings abutting the laneways especially nos.143-165 Swanston Street are aesthetically significant for their scale, form and brick and stucco walls with a pattern of window and loading bay openings. (Criterion E)

Key attributes of the precinct include:

Victorian-era buildings:

- 146, 148 and 150 Swanston Street, two-storey Victorian shops built by 1877
- 166, 168, 172 and 174 Swanston Street, three-storey Victorian shops built by 1888

Edwardian era buildings:

- 135-137 Swanston Street, 1919 seven-storey building by Nahum Barnet and Marcus Barlow
- 143 Swanston Street, built by c1910 as two-storey and extended in the postwar period
- 149-153 Swanston Street, three-storey shops and studios by Reed Smart and Tappin, 1900
- 161 Swanston Street including the shopfront, c1900, no designer identified
- 163-165 Swanston Street, 1922 seven-storey building Nahum Barnet

Interwar era buildings:

- 139-141 Swanston Street, 1924, no designer identified
- 155 and 157-159 Swanston Street, c1920s, no designer identified
- 152-156 Swanston Street, 1938, A & K Henderson remodelling

The laneway rear aspects of the buildings, particularly those on Masons Lane and the northern part of Rainbow Alley.

Primary source

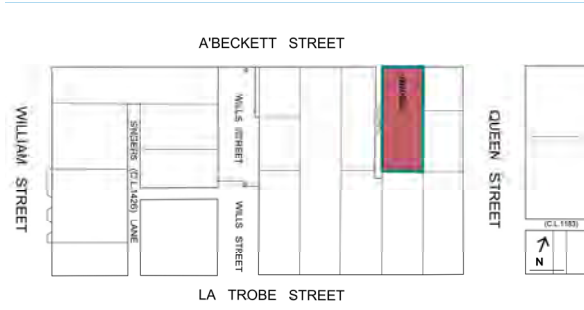
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Grange Lynne Pty Ltd \(183-189 A'Beckett Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Grange Lynne Pty Ltd



PS ref no: HO995





What is significant?

The building at 183-189 A'Beckett Street Melbourne, built in 1937 for Grange Lynne Pty Ltd by architect Edward Billson.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Long horizontal windows with ledges of the ground and first floors, and concrete sun control hoods above the band of windows;
- Dark brown textured face brick façade in tapestry pattern and heeler (long narrow) brickwork;
- Red face brickwork and the vertical brick fin on the [side \(west\)](#) elevation, as well as the saw-tooth roof profile facing south at the rear;
- Curved vertical brick bay with six port holes above the entrance;
- Semi-circular concrete hood at the stair entry and the street address numbers set on three steel bars behind; ~~and~~
- Curved metal stair handrail in the foyer.

Later [additions and](#) alterations to the building are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Grange Lynne Pty Ltd is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The building at 183-189 A'Beckett Street is historically significant as a well-preserved interwar city workshop and warehouse and one of a small number of surviving designs by the noted architect, Edward Fielder Billson, a former pupil and associate of Walter Burley Griffin. The building is also a reflection of long-term industry and warehouse concentration in this part of the city, in particular the printing industry that developed in proximity to the new Argus newspaper building at the corner of Latrobe and Elizabeth streets. This demonstrates the evolution of buildings of similar uses that have been assessed as significant elements of the city's development. (Criterion A)

The Grange Lynne Pty Ltd building is a successfully designed and highly representative example of the Moderne style, as applied to a city commercial building, which juxtaposes curved verticals with horizontal elements. The decorative aspects of the dark brown brick façade, such as the vertical fin and round windows of the stairwell, are particularly noteworthy. While the skilful addition of a similarly detailed third storey by the firm of R M & M H King has changed the proportions of the façade, this has detracted little from the integrity of the initial concept. (Criterion D)

The factory at 183-189 A'Beckett Street is a fine and distinctive example of an inter-war factory and office building in the City of Melbourne. Built in 1937-38 to designs prepared by architect Edward F Billson, a former pupil and associate of Walter Burley Griffin, this building exhibits an unusual blending of International modernism with the Arts and Crafts-based aesthetic of the Amsterdam School. (Criterion E)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Shops, residence and former bank \(146-150 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Shops, residence and former bank

PS ref no: HO1244



What is significant?

The row of shops/residences at 146-150 Bourke Street, built in 1885.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;

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- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Balustraded parapet with pedestals; ~~and~~
- Upper façade detailing including cornices with dentil detailing, scrolled brackets, quoining to the building's corners, moulded architraves to openings on the upper level and straight pediments and engaged pilasters to windows at the mid-level.

Later alterations made to the street level ~~façades~~ ~~facades~~ are not significant.

How it is significant?

146-150 Bourke Street is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

146-150 Bourke Street is historically significant as a Victorian building that represents a key phase in the retail development of Melbourne during the economic boom of the 1880s when investment in city property increased dramatically. Built by investment partners F B Clapp and W G Sprigg, who developed up to 12 similar properties along Bourke Street between 1873 and 1885, 146-150 Bourke Street is typical of retail buildings of the Victorian era that housed retail outlets at ground level with residences and workspaces for business-owners provided on the floor above. The building is also historically significant for its use as bank premises by the Bank of Victoria from 1922, the Commercial Banking Co of Sydney Ltd from 1928, and the National Bank of Australasia from 1982 until c1988. (Criterion A)

146-150 Bourke Street is a notable example of the 1880s property boom that made its mark on commercial design in the central city. It is significant as a well-designed Renaissance revival building by architect Francis Maloney White. White's contribution to the city's architecture and profession included major buildings for the University of Melbourne and the Melbourne Hospital in Lonsdale Street. Such prominent commissions serve as evidence of his standing in the profession at the time. 146-150 Bourke Street is significant as a fine commercial building with residences above, built in the height of the property boom. Built as one unified arrangement, the upper façade exhibits a scholarly interpretation of the Renaissance revival. (Criterion D)

146-150 Bourke Street is aesthetically significant for its classically styled upper façade. Key characteristics include a balustraded parapet with pedestals marking the edges of each of the three shops, a deep cornice with dentil detail below the parapet, scrolled brackets at each end of the building, with quoining at the corners of the building. 146-150 Bourke Street demonstrates an understanding of the elements of Renaissance architecture with its particular attention to each floor level and the highlighted importance of the first floor. The importance of this floor is expressed in the three identical windows with a straight pediment, engaged pilasters and recessed panels framed between cornices at sill level and above. The top floor offers a simplified treatment of the decorative elements of the windows. (Criterion E)

Primary source

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

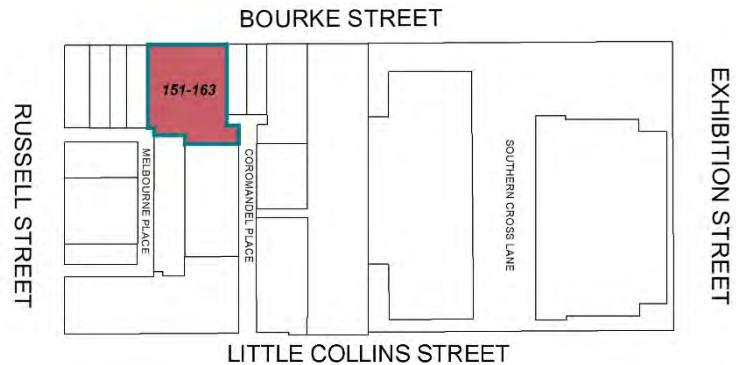
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Malcolm Reid & Co Department Store \(151-163 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Malcolm Reid & Co Department Store



PS ref no: HO1302



What is significant?

151-163 Bourke Street, Melbourne, comprising two four-storey buildings respectively completed in 1938 (151-155 Bourke Street, designed by Oakley & Parkes) and 1929 (157-163 Bourke Street, designed by W & F B Tompkins).

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The form and scale of the original four-storey buildings (151-155 and 157-163);
- The original patterns of symmetrical façade geometry and fenestration, including recessed spandrels, projecting mullions, terracotta faience cladding (151-155), vertical rusticated end panels (157-163); and
- The original multi-paned steel-framed windows at the first, second and third levels.

Later alterations, including the Juliet balconies, openings in the parapets, awnings and alterations made to the street level shopfront are not significant.

How it is significant?

151-163 Bourke Street, Melbourne, is of local historical, representative, aesthetic and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The buildings at 151-163 Bourke Street are historically significant for the evidence they provide of an important phase in Melbourne's retail history; and the rise in popularity of the department store from [This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

the 1920s in the central city. Their long use as department stores began in 1929 (for 157-163) and 1936 (151-155, in the former Empire Theatre built 1915-16). Both comprising four floor levels, 151-155 Bourke Street (built 1915-16 and extensively remodelled in 1938 in Moderne style by architects Oakley & Parkes), and 157-163 Bourke Street (built 1929 in Chicagoesque style to a design by architects H W & F B Tompkins) are representative of the small-scale wave of development in central Melbourne during the later interwar period that replaced the low scale masonry buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (Criterion A and D)

The buildings at 151-163 Bourke Street are significant as small-scale examples of Chicagoesque and Moderne style buildings, two popular styles in the later interwar period. Both buildings demonstrate the key characteristics of their respective styles. 157-163 Bourke Street utilised the conservative aesthetic of the Chicagoesque style, which stands in contrast to the streamlined confidence of the Moderne style at 151-155, although the latter is a relatively restrained derivative of the style. The façades demonstrate the symmetry, strong vertical emphasis with projecting mullions and recessed spandrels that were common to both styles, while also exhibiting considerable sophistication in their attention to detail and use of materials including glazed terracotta faience cladding (151-155) and large panels of multi-pane steel framed windows. 157-163 is a modestly scaled and restrained but substantially intact example of the Chicagoesque style. It is notable as a work of the eminent firm of Melbourne architects H W & F B Tompkins, who were primarily recognised at the time for their Art Deco designs. This wave of building also utilised the engineering benefits of steel and concrete frame structures to maximise window areas and to provide flexibility for external articulation and decoration. (Criterion D)

The pair of buildings demonstrate how stylistic tastes evolved within a relatively short time frame of ten years. Between 1929 and 1938, the popularity of the conservative Chicagoesque style for new development had waned, and the non-classical Modern style had become the style of choice. (Criterion E)

The buildings are also significant for their long association with the retail businesses Malcolm Reid & Co Pty Ltd and Paynes Bon Marche Pty Ltd, which operated department stores at the site for almost 50 years and 25 years respectively. By late 1929, a new four-storey store and office building opened at 157-163 Bourke Street, built to a design by architects H W & F B Tompkins for Payne's Bon Marche drapery. Payne's drapery occupied the site for some 25 years, from 1929 to 1953. In 1936, the Adelaide furnishing company, Malcolm Reid & Co Ltd leased the building at 151-155 (built originally as the three-storey Empire Picture Theatre in 1915-16). Malcolm Reid had the building completely remodelled in 1938 to a design by architects Oakley & Parkes for use as the company's Melbourne showroom and retail store. In 1953 Malcolm Reid also occupied 157-163, and the buildings were linked. By 1960, the Malcolm Reid store occupied three interconnected buildings at 151-155 Bourke Street, 157-163 Bourke Street, and 13 Coromandel Place. The company operated from the site for almost 50 years, until c1984. (Criterion H)

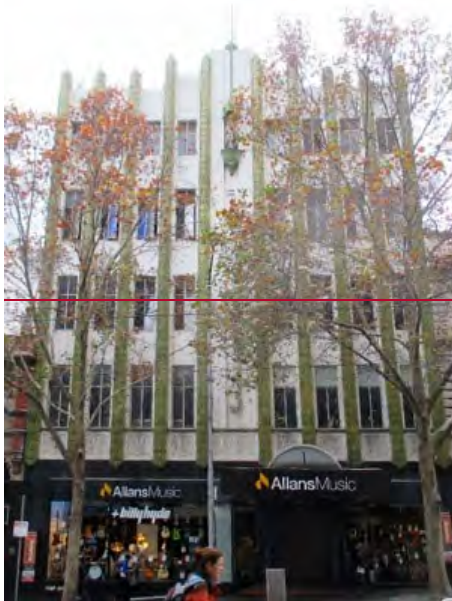
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Patersons Pty Ltd \(Part 152-158 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Patersons Pty Ltd

PS ref no: HO1266



What is significant?

The former Patersons Pty Ltd Building at Part 152-158 Bourke Street, built in 1934 to a design by architect Arthur W Purnell.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;

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- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- The pattern and size of fenestrations to its Bourke Street façade at above ground level;
- The stepped parapet, concrete spandrels and steel framed casement sash windows; ~~and~~
- Green-glazed tiling, vertical fins, balconette and flagpole.

Later alterations made to the street level façade are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Patersons Pty Ltd Building at 152-158 Bourke Street is of local historic, aesthetic and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The building, Part 152-158 Bourke Street, built in 1934 for Paterson Pty Ltd as a furniture store and warehouse to a design by architect Arthur W Purnell, is historically significant for its association with manufacturing and retailing in the City of Melbourne. From 1938, and particularly after World War Two, Patersons expanded into suburban Melbourne, regional Victoria and interstate; by 1950 it operated 22 branches throughout Australia. Patersons Pty Ltd was listed as a public company in 1949 and was an important part of the Bourke Street retail strip until 1987. (Criterion A)

The former Patersons Pty Ltd Building at 152-158 Bourke Street is of local aesthetic significance for its upper façade which is a fine example of the moderne style that was popular in the interwar period. The particular characteristics include an emphatic vertical expression derived from the ten vertical fins that run the full height of the façade and extend beyond the stepped parapet. Projecting slightly from the main façade each fin is clad in distinctive green glazed terra cotta tiles. Decorative elements such as the balconette and flag pole contribute to the sense of verticality contrasted by horizontal bands of windows and concrete spandrels. A repeated curved Art Deco motif is inscribed across the lowest concrete spandrel at the bottom edge of the façade. (Criterion E)

The former Patersons Pty Ltd building at 152-158 Bourke Street is significant for its long association with the Paterson family, who manufactured furniture in Richmond from 1884, and who sold furniture and homewares from this site from 1896 and from the current building from 1934 until 1987. The building is also significant for its association with architect Arthur W Purnell, who, both on his own and in partnership with others, designed houses, factories, offices, shops, sports centres and warehouses in Melbourne. A large number of these buildings still exist, including the Melbourne landmark Michael's Corner (1915) on Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. (Criterion H)

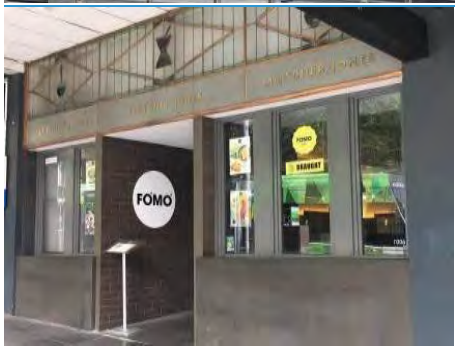
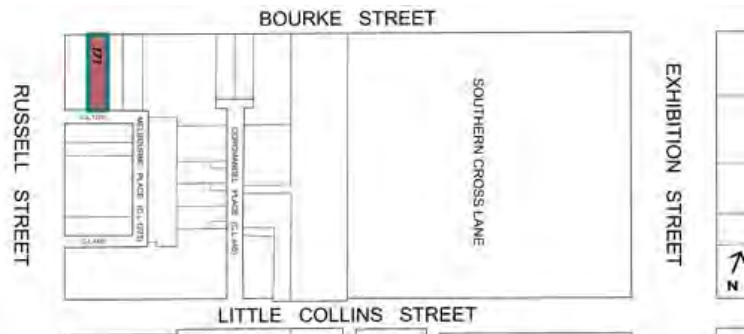
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Shop \(171 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Shop

PS ref no: HO1237



What is significant?

The two-storey shop/residence at 171 Bourke Street, completed in 1867 and used as a pharmacy for over 100 years.

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- ~~T~~he building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- ~~T~~he building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- ~~P~~attern and size of original fenestration;
- ~~S~~imple rendered façade with a pair of upper-level windows set within slightly recessed panels between pilasters;
- ~~P~~arapet decorated with a simple cornice and hipped roof form behind the parapet; ~~and~~
- ~~B~~rass-framed leadlight windows above the ground-level shopfronts with pharmacy motifs dating from c1910.

More recent alterations to the ground-level shopfronts except for the brass-framed highlight leadlight are not significant.

How it is significant?

171 Bourke Street is of local historic, rarity and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

171 Bourke Street is historically significant as a mid-Victorian building that represents a phase of expansion in the retail development of Melbourne in the 1860s. Housing a pharmacy for over 100 years, it is typical of retail buildings of the Victorian era that housed retail outlets at ground level with residences and workspaces for business-owners on the floor above. The building is also significant for its association with the Hordern family, an Australian retailing dynasty who first came to prominence in Sydney as merchants and retailers. (Criterion A)

171 Bourke Street is a relatively rare remaining example of a small-scaled shop and residence, a building typology from the mid-Victorian period. Erected to serve as daily retail points, a small number of surviving shops can be found in both the main streets and smaller laneways. While the use of upper storey residences decreased over time, the ground floors of these buildings continue to operate as commercial outlets. 171 Bourke Street is significant for its rare brass framed, leadlight windows with pharmacy motifs dating from 1910. (Criterion B)

The building design of 171 Bourke Street is a representative example of the mid-Victorian period of commercial buildings. Its attributes of two storey scale, small building footprint and classical styling are typical of the mid-Victorian period. (Criterion D)

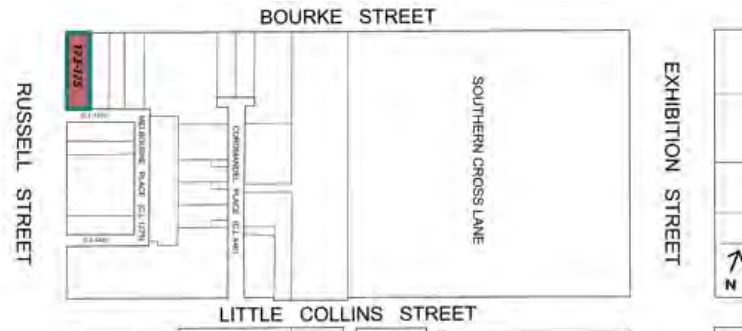
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Shops \(173-175 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Shops

PS ref no: HO1238



What is significant?

The complex of buildings at 173-175 Bourke Street (142 Russell Street), Melbourne, comprising; a three-storey corner building dating from 1857, a three-storey addition either replacing or extending an existing building from 1920 (142 Russell Street), and a pair of adjoining shops rebuilt in brick in the 1920s, also facing Russell Street (138-142 Russell Street).

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The buildings' cohesive external forms (two and three storeys), with consistent banding continuing across the façade of each section;
- The three-storey corner building's high level of integrity to its 1937 design;
- The three- and two-storey Russell Street buildings' high level of integrity to its original design;
- Pattern and size of original or early fenestration (Bourke and Russell streets), including the early ground floor arched opening at 142 Russell Street; ~~and~~

- Large square industrial steel-framed windows (Little Collins Street).

More recent alterations, including the modern cantilevered verandah and ground level shopfronts, are not significant.

How it is significant?

173-175 Bourke Street (142 Russell Street), Melbourne is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

173-175 Bourke Street is historically significant as a complex of retail buildings dating from 1857, with additions in the first decades of the twentieth century that reflect key phases in the expansion of retail development in the City of Melbourne. The building complex is historically significant for its association with the Hordern family, a well-known Australian retailing dynasty who ~~first~~ came to prominence as merchants and retailers in Sydney, and who owned both the corner site and the Russell Street frontages until ~~1872~~ [the mid twentieth century](#). 173-175 Bourke Street, is [also](#) historically significant for its long occupation by [Stanford & Co, exclusive retailer of Singer sewing machines, from the 1860s to c1920s and](#) Richard White's Shoe Store from the mid-1890s to the 1970s. (Criterion A)

173-175 Bourke Street is significant as an early commercial building, but with its current presentation dating from the interwar period and incorporating both nineteenth and twentieth century elements. The corner building remains legible in scale and form to its 1857 design by architect Albert Purchas despite two major alterations to its elevations. The elements of the 1857 building are evident in the three rectangular openings on each of the upper levels on the Bourke Street façades, and the pattern of tripartite and single rectangular windows to the Russell Street façade. Evidence of the previous two separate buildings facing Russell Street is provided by the arched ground level opening with timber doors and fanlight. The substantial alterations and extensions by Godfrey & Spowers in 1920, incorporating 138-142 Russell Street, contribute to the interwar character of the Russell and Bourke Street corner. (Criterion D)

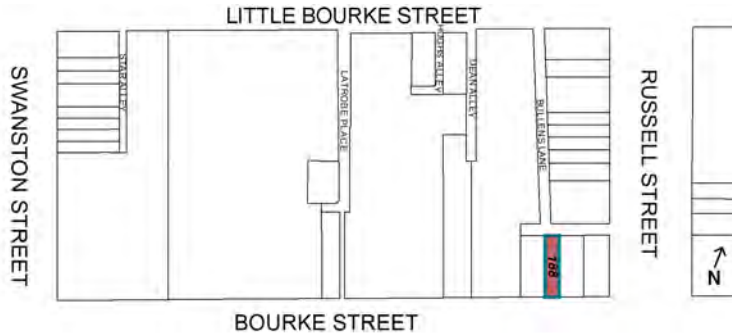
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Rockman's Showrooms \(188 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Rockman's Showrooms Pty Ltd

PS ref no: HO1303



What is significant?

The former Rockman's Showroom at 188 Bourke Street, Melbourne, a three-storey retail building constructed in 1937 ~~is significant~~.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- Original building form and scale;
- Original symmetrical façade geometry and fenestration, including vertical glazed panels, projecting mullions and rooftop fins and articulated parapet; ~~and~~
- Original steel windows at the second-floor level.

The awning and alterations at the street-level shopfront and replacement aluminium frame windows at the first level are not significant.

How it is significant?

188 Bourke Street, Melbourne, is of local historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Rockman's Showrooms Pty Ltd building at 188 Bourke Street is historically significant for the evidence it provides of an important phase in Melbourne's retail history; the rise in popularity of the chain store retailers from the 1920s in the central city. To accommodate growing demand for retail stores in central Melbourne, by the 1930s, former businesses in the block east of Bourke Street mall were quickly replaced with clothing retailers and chain stores. Designed in 1937 by architects H W & F B Tompkins and occupied by frock sellers Rockman's Showrooms, who established a chain of fashion stores across regional Victoria and New South Wales, it is representative of the wave of smaller-scale commercial development in central Melbourne during the later interwar period that replaced the low scale masonry buildings dating from the late 19th and early 20th century. (Criteria A and D)

188 Bourke Street is architecturally significant as a finely detailed, modestly-scaled example of a Jazz Moderne commercial building in central Melbourne. Jazz Moderne was an extremely popular style in the later interwar period. Such buildings utilised the engineering benefits of steel and concrete frame structures to maximise window areas and to provide flexibility for external articulation and decoration, and the dynamic and streamlined aesthetic of Art Deco detailing. The building is also notable as a work of the eminent firm of Melbourne architects H W & F B Tompkins, who designed a number of other Melbourne buildings in the Jazz Moderne style during the same period. (Criterion D)

Primary source

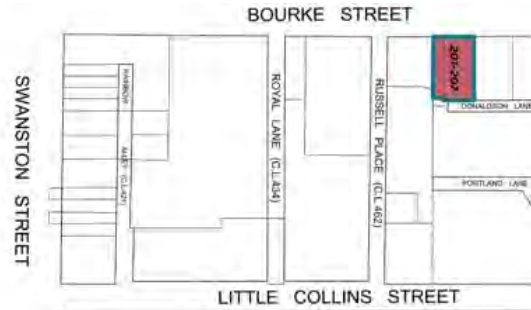
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated April 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Shops and dwellings (201-207 Bourke Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Shops and dwellings



PS ref no: HO1239



What is significant?

The row of shops and dwellings at 201-207 Bourke Street, Melbourne, built in 1874.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;

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- Balustraded parapet with pedestals;
- Decorative band with vertical markings that runs the full length of the façade at sill height;
- Upper façade detailing including deep cornices with dentil course below; square brackets; quoining at the building's corners; square windows with decorative moulded architraves (upper level); deep moulded architraves, window hoods, scroll brackets and key stone to windows at the mid-level; ~~and~~
- Moghul-inspired stilted arch windows (No.207).

Later alterations made to the street level facades are not significant.

How it is significant?

201-207 Bourke Street, Melbourne is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

201-207 Bourke Street is historically significant as a late Victorian building that represents a key phase in the retail development of Melbourne when increasing numbers of investors developed retail premises in the city during the building boom of the 1870s and 1880s. Built in 1874 for investment partners F B Clapp and W G Sprigg, who developed up to 12 similar properties along Bourke Street between 1873 and 1885, 201-207 Bourke Street, is typical of retail buildings of the Victorian-era that housed retail outlets at ground level and residences and workspaces for business-owners on the floors above. (Criterion A)

207 Bourke Street is historically significant for its demonstration of its former use as an office for the cyclorama operating from 166-186 Little Collins Street in the 1890s, and once physically connected to no.207. This historical association is evident in the different window pattern to no.207. (Criterion A)

The three shops at 203-207 Bourke Street are historically significant for their association with hatter George Mountford and their occupation from the mid-1920s by well-known shoe retailer Mountfords. From the mid-1930s the business contracted to the two shops at 205-207 Bourke Street where it continues to operate as Mountfords. (Criterion A)

201-207 Bourke Street is a fine example of a row of shops with residences above built in the mid-Victorian era and characterised by stucco detailing. Built as one unified arrangement with Renaissance revival influences, the upper façade of the 201-205 Bourke Street retains the classical styling typical of the period. (Criterion D)

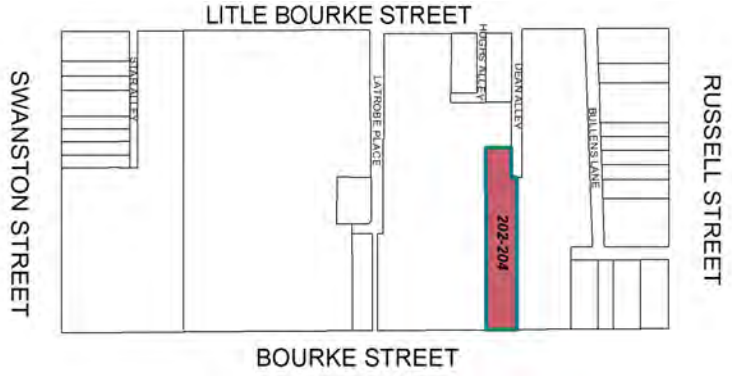
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Former Sharpe Bros Pty Ltd (202-204 Bourke Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Former Sharpe Bros Pty Ltd

PS ref no: HO1304



What is significant?

The Sharpe Bros Pty Ltd building (former) at 202-204 ~~Little~~ Bourke Street, Melbourne, a four-storey department store built in 1935 and added to in 1937.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale and 1937 addition;
- The original symmetrical façade geometry and fenestration, including recessed spandrels; projecting mullions and rooftop fins, articulated parapet and flagpole; ~~and~~
- The original steel windows at the upper levels.

Later alterations made to the street level facade, including the awning, are not significant.

How it is significant?

202-204 Bourke Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Sharpe Bros building at 202-204 Bourke Street is historically significant for the evidence it provides of an important phase in Melbourne's retail history: the rise in popularity of the department store from the 1920s in the central city. In particular, 202-204 Bourke Street demonstrates the 1930s development of retailing in the area east of the traditional retail centre between Swanston and Elizabeth streets (today known as Bourke Street Mall). This section of Bourke Street between Swanston and Russell streets traditionally played a major role in Melbourne's social and leisure pursuits. Former businesses in that block were quickly replaced in the 1930s with clothing retailers and chain department stores, to accommodate growing demand for retail stores in central Melbourne, that was stimulated by increasing car ownership and widespread distribution of shopping catalogues. Built in 1935 to a modern design by architects H W & F B Tompkins, replacing a former wax museum and theatre, 202-204 Bourke Street represents the changed character of the area during the interwar period. (Criteria A)

202-204 Bourke Street is also of historical significance for its association with the successful retail business Sharpe Bros Pty Ltd from 1935 to 1963. The Sharpe brothers, Woolf and Maurice, began their retail drapery business in a small shop in the Gippsland town of Sale in 1905. The business prospered with an aggressive newspaper advertising policy and free mail order catalogues. By 1926, the brothers had moved their enterprise to a leased shop at 188 Bourke Street. In January 1935, the Sharpe Bros department store opened in the new three-storey brick building at 202-204 Bourke Street with considerably extended mail order department for country customers. A fourth floor was added in 1937, and, in 1954, after 20 years of leasing the building, Sharpe Bros purchased the property and upgraded the premises in 1956. (Criterion A)

202-204 Bourke Street belongs to a class of places: 'interwar commercial buildings'. It is representative of the small-scale wave of development in central Melbourne during the later interwar

period that replaced the lower-scale buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. (Criteria A and D)

202-204 Bourke Street is significant as a modestly scaled and restrained but largely intact example of a Moderne style building, an extremely popular style in the later interwar period. Such buildings often utilised the engineering benefits of steel and concrete frame structures to maximise window areas and to provide flexibility for external articulation and decoration, and the dynamic and streamlined aesthetic of the Moderne style. The building was designed by the eminent firm of Melbourne architects H W & F B Tompkins, who designed a number of other Melbourne buildings in the Moderne style during the same period. The design and details demonstrate characteristics typical of the Moderne style such as the symmetry, strong vertical emphasis with projecting mullions terminating in fins above the deep articulated parapet and has a high degree of integrity. It retains these characteristic features, including all of its original steel framed windows, which have been replaced in many other examples. (Criterion D)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Shops and dwellings \(209-215 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Shops and dwellings



PS ref no: HO1240



What is significant?

The row of four three-storey shops/dwellings at 209-215 Bourke Street built in 1876.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Balustraded parapet;
- Engaged pilasters that demarcate each shop;

- Upper façade detailing including cornice with elaborate scroll brackets; paired segmented arch windows with moulded arch cornice to upper edges (upper level); single round arched window with decorative moulded arched cornice (mid-level);
- Original chimneys;
- Pattern and size of fenestrations to side elevation (Russell Place); ~~and~~
- Side and rear walls of face brick (overpainted).

Later alterations made to the street level facades are not significant.

How it is significant?

209-215 Bourke Street is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

209-215 Bourke Street is historically significant as a mid-Victorian building that represents a key phase in the development of Melbourne when increasing numbers of investors developed retail premises in the city during the building boom of the 1870s and 1880s. Built in 1876 for investment partners F B Clapp and W G Sprigg, who developed up to 12 similar properties along Bourke Street between 1873 and 1885, 209-215 Bourke Street is typical of retail buildings of the Victorian era that housed retail outlets at ground level with residences and workspaces for business-owners provided on the floors above. (Criterion A)

209-215 Bourke Street, built in the mid-Victorian era and characterised by rich decoration is significant for its Italianate influences and unified composition across the upper façade. The first floor level of the four shops retains the classical architectural styling typical of the period, featuring decorative stucco elements including engaged pilasters, deep corncicing, scrolled brackets, window mouldings and a balustraded parapet. (Criterion D)

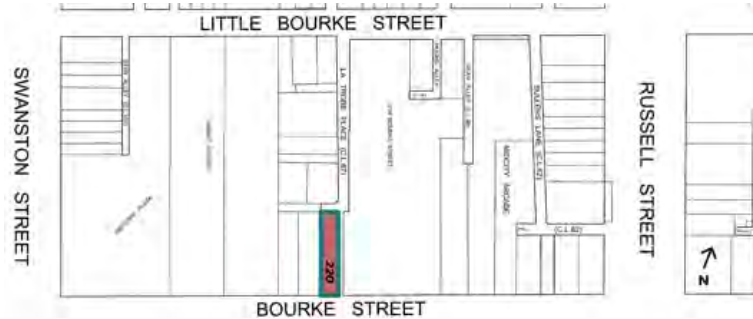
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Palmer's Emporium \(220 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Palmer's Emporium

PS ref no: HO1243



What is significant?

Former Palmer's Emporium at 220 Bourke Street, a four-level commercial building designed by architect Harry A Norris and completed in 1937.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Streamlined modern style façade defined by incised spandrels, parapet and horizontal bands of steel framed windows that run the full width of the façade and curve around the building edge;
and
- Asymmetrical façade with a vertical pier running up the western side of the building.

More recent alterations including the ground floor shopfronts installed after 2000 are not significant.

How it is significant?

Former Palmer's Emporium at 220 Bourke Street is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

220 Bourke Street is historically significant for its demonstration of the development of department stores, particularly after the economic depression of the 1930s. Built in 1937 as Palmer's Emporium drapery business, the building is also significant for its long term use by shoe manufacturers and retailers Smartset Shoes and the Public Benefit Bootery, later 'PB Shoes' from the late 1940s, representing part of the City of Melbourne's extensive clothing and footwear manufacturing history. (Criterion A)

220 Bourke Street is one of several commercial buildings from the interwar period designed by innovative architects of the period including Harry A Norris, Oakden and Parkes, Marcus Barlow and Stewart Calder. 220 Bourke Street combines reinforced concrete construction with moderne styling to express a progressive and modern aesthetic. (Criterion D)

220 Bourke Street is aesthetically significant for its adoption of the moderne style of the interwar period with the overall effect being a streamlined modern building. This is clearly evident and expressed in the physical fabric above the ground floor level, including the horizontal banding to the windows and their curved profile at the corner, the use of steel-framed windows and the bands of the concrete structure with incised spandrels that further emphasize its horizontal lines. (Criterion E)

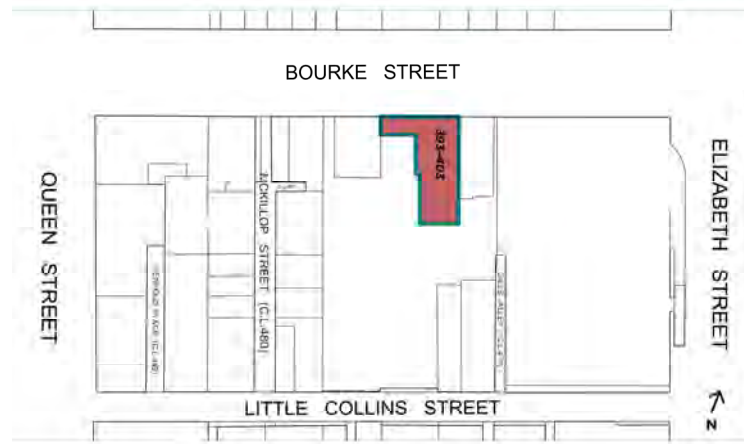
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former John Danks & Son \(Part 393-403 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former John Danks & Son

PS ref no: HO1307



What is significant?

The Foundry (former Danks & Son) building at [Part 393-403 Bourke Street, Melbourne](#), a six-storey steel and reinforced concrete building built in 1915-18 to a design by Sydney Smith & Ogg.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building scale and form; ~~and~~
- The original painted render principle façade and pattern of fenestration, including cornices, semicircular arches, brackets, rusticated end bays, decorative floral garlands, pattern of window openings and curved oriel windows at the second, third and fourth levels.

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

Later alterations made to the street level facade are not significant.

How it is significant?

[Part 393-403 Bourke Street, Melbourne](#), is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The Foundry (former Danks & Son) building, a six-storey commercial warehouse built in 1915-18 as a retail outlet for hardware manufacturers John Danks & Son Ltd is historically significant. It exemplifies a key phase in Melbourne's development when, in the first decades of the twentieth century during recovery from the economic depression of the 1890s, an increasing number of investors constructed multi-storey premises in the city to house the growing retail industry. The site is historically significant for its long association with and use for, in part and whole, hardware retail. It operated virtually uninterrupted for 148 years from c1859 to 2007 as a retail and wholesale outlet firstly as John Danks & Sons Ltd, retail and wholesale hardware, from the 1890s to 1957; then McEwans Ltd, retail hardware, from 1965 to 1993. (Criterion A)

The former Danks & Son building at [Part 393-403 Bourke Street](#), constructed in 1915-18, is significant as an ~~largely intact~~ example of the first wave of early twentieth-century mid-rise warehouse building development in central Melbourne. Through its architecture, the building demonstrates the confidence of companies such as John Danks & Son in early twentieth-century Melbourne in constructing a substantial and richly detailed building for retail and warehouse use. Its detailing is characteristic of the Federation Free Style while utilising the new materials of structural steel and reinforced concrete to allow for larger windows and increased building heights. (Criterion D)

The building is aesthetically significant for its well-executed use of eclectic Art Nouveau and earlier Victorian details, including cornices, semicircular arches, brackets, rusticated end bays, decorative floral garlands, pattern of window openings and oriel windows. The aluminium replacement windows replicate the configuration and leadlight sashes of the original windows, thereby maintaining the repetitive pattern of the windows and their compatibility with the articulation of the façade. The building is notable as having been designed by architects Sydney Smith & Ogg, who were influential during the Edwardian period, designing houses, shops, banks, hotels and churches. (Criterion E)

Primary source

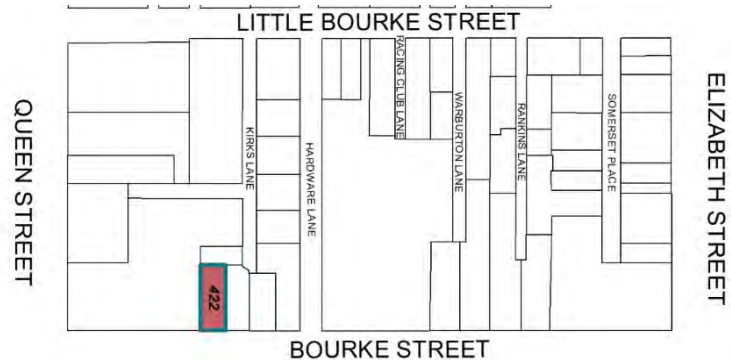
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Offices \(422-424 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Offices



PS ref no: HO1308



What is significant?

422-424 Bourke Street, Melbourne, a two-storey office building built in 1857-58.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale;
- The original painted render walls, pattern of fenestration at first floor level, and decorative elements including tapered pilasters, cornices, parapet and decorative elements such as alternating window pediments and console brackets to its Bourke Street façade; ~~and~~
- The original double hung timber frame windows.

Later alterations made to the street level facade, including the plate glass shop front, are not significant.

How it is significant?

422-424 Bourke Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

422-424 Bourke Street, Melbourne is historically significant for its association with the influence of rural industry on the growth of Melbourne city as a financial centre. Constructed in 1857-58 as an office building in the western part of Bourke Street, an area of the city then the focus of horse saleyards, saddlers, whip factories, stock agents, carriage-builders and harness-makers, it was tenanted by stock and station agents' offices from 1857 to the 1920s. One such tenant was Ryan & Hammond, stock and station agents established in Melbourne in 1856, who occupied the building from 1858 to 1893 at a time when the wool industry played a vital role in the growth of Melbourne. It was built by wealthy and influential Melbourne figure Hugh Glass (d.1871), farmer, livestock and

station agent, and property developer, who amassed his considerable wealth from significant landholdings in the 1850s and 1860s, comprising pastoral stations in rural areas of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia, as well as numerous allotments in Melbourne city. (Criterion A)

422-424 Bourke Street is significant as a substantially intact example of an early Victorian commercial office building constructed in 1857-58 during Melbourne's pre-boom period. Built of loadbearing brickwork with painted render finish, it exhibits a refined Victorian Free Classical/Italianate style reflecting the Victorian taste for ornamentation derived from classical architecture. The Bourke Street façade exhibits some characteristics that were more common in larger scale commercial buildings of the 1880s boom period, including tapered pilasters and other decorative elements such as alternating window pediments and console brackets. (Criterion D)

Primary source

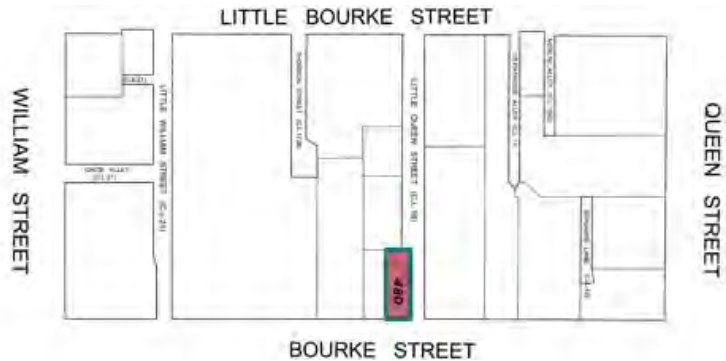
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Commercial building \(480 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Commercial building



PS ref no: Interim HO1242



What is significant?

480 Bourke Street, a four-storey building, constructed in 1925.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- The decorated parapet, cornice, dentil row and entablature;
- Its symmetrical arrangement, pattern and sizing of fenestration at above ground levels;
- The steel window frames, sill brackets and moulded architraves; ~~and~~
- The original doorway with Doric cornice supported by scrolled corbels on either side on the Bourke Street façade.

Later alterations made to the street level facades of Bourke and Little Queen Streets, and later alterations above ground level on the Little Queen Street facade, are not significant.

How it is significant?

480 Bourke Street is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

480 Bourke Street is historically significant for its association with the area known as Law Courts Place between Bourke, Little Bourke, William and Queen Streets. This area was occupied by lawyers offices prior to the construction of the existing Law Courts, when the focus of legal activities moved to the William and Lonsdale Street corner. Erected in 1925, it is historically significant as premises purpose-built to accommodate barristers' and solicitors' rooms, and used by those professions through until the 1970s. 480 Bourke Street is associated with long-running Melbourne law firm, Smith and Emmerton, who operated under that name from 1845 to 1998 with Victorian Premier Rupert Hamer (1972 to 1981) as an active partner in the firm from 1968-1972. (Criterion A)

480 Bourke Street is a representative example of a small commercial building from the interwar period when the classical revival style was reinvented in concrete-framed buildings. Its Georgian revival façade is a subset of the broader classical revival style which was preferred for well-mannered buildings that fitted into existing streetscapes and provided a suitable demeanour for professional rooms and chambers. 480 Bourke Street is a modest and relatively intact work by A & K Henderson who expressed their version of the classical revival through a formal composition of the façade and the restrained use of classical elements. (Criterion D)

Primary source

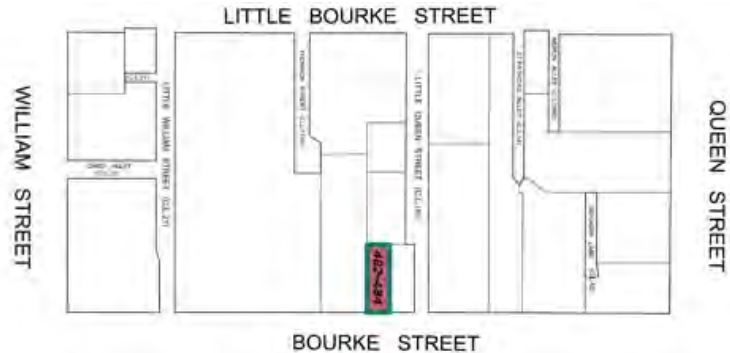
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Victorian Amateur Turf Club \(482-484 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Victorian Amateur Turf Club



PS ref no: ~~Interim~~-HO1241



What is significant?

The four-storey commercial building at 482-484 Bourke Street, constructed as the office of the Victorian Amateur Turf Club in 1926.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's relatively high level of integrity to its original design;
- The parapet, cornice, vertical piers, balconette and rectangular nameplates; ~~and~~
- The pattern and size of fenestration, steel framed windows and crossed mullions.

Later alterations at ground level and above ground floor openings alterations are not significant.

How it is significant?

482-484 Bourke Street is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

482-484 Bourke Street is of historic significance for its association with the history of horseracing in Victoria and for its use for over 30 years as the clubrooms of the Victorian Amateur Turf Club Pty Ltd. The Victorian Amateur Turf Club, as the forerunner of the Melbourne Racing Club, oversees all major

horse racing venues in Melbourne and was formed by thoroughbred enthusiasts keen to provide an organisation to support and transition amateur riders into competition. (Criterion A)

482-484 Bourke Street demonstrates the characteristics of the interwar classical revival style in a commercial building. It combines a decorative classical façade with modern building materials including concrete structural framing and steel framed windows. The classical revival style follows the tradition of architectural patterns from previous eras, and this tradition is expressed through the horizontal composition of the façade arranged as a base, shaft and cornice and its further articulation by piers, between which are located vertically proportioned windows. While some alterations have taken place to the façade at ground level, 482-484 Bourke Street remains highly legible in its upper levels. (Criterion D)

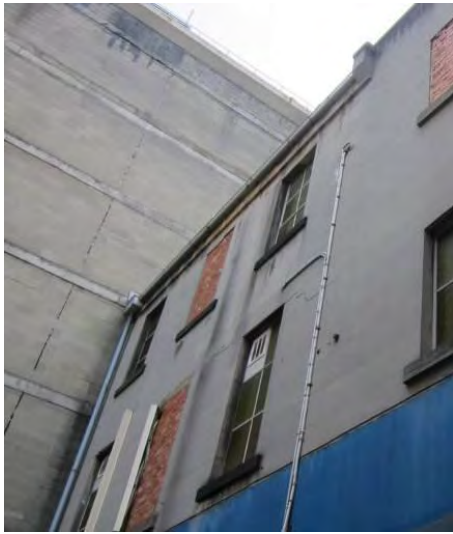
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Warehouse \(1-5 Coverlid Place, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Warehouse

PS ref no: HO1245



What is significant?

The former warehouse at 1-5 Coverlid Place Melbourne, constructed in two stages from 1871-1921.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's external form, materials and detailing from 1871-1921;
- The original and early fenestration patterns and proportions; ~~and~~
- The arched window openings and window sills.

Later alterations, including door and window modifications at ground level, are not significant.

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

How it is significant?

1-5 Coverlid Place is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

1-5 Coverlid Place is of historic significance as an early store built for hotel use and adapted in the 1920s for use as offices and a meeting room by the Total Abstinence Society. The building demonstrates the changing uses of the central city area between the mid-Victorian period and the early interwar period. Since the demolition of the Temperance Hall for Total House it remains as a reminder of a largely forgotten organisation dedicated to social reform through abstinence from alcohol. This is evident in the documentary record as well as the c1920 part of the building that was constructed for the Total Abstinence Society. (Criterion A)

1-5 Coverlid Place demonstrates an important part of Melbourne's urban development pattern in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries through to the 1940s. Warehouses and small industrial premises built of traditional brick and stucco, two to four storeys in scale and with small windows, were once ubiquitous, and still contribute to the human scale of the central city. 1-5 Coverlid Place demonstrates its warehouse typology through its two storey form and its laneway setting. 1-5 Coverlid Place is highly legible despite its evolutionary appearance and changes to windows and brickwork finishes. (Criterion D)

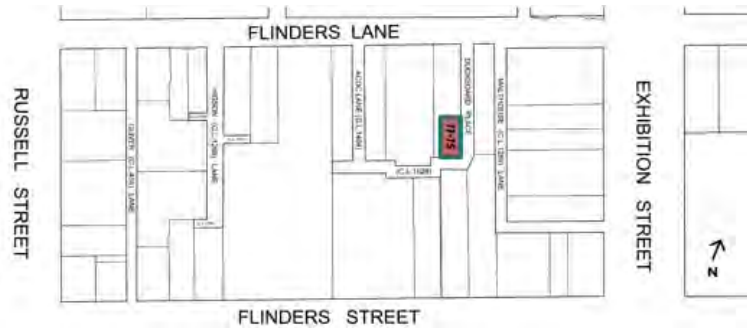
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Warehouse \(11-15 Duckboard Place, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Warehouse

PS ref no: HO1267



What is significant?

11-15 Duckboard Place, built c.1885-87 as part of the Corporation Yard for the City of Melbourne and subsequently used as a storage warehouse and manufacturing factory.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design; ~~and~~
- Pattern and size of original fenestration, including segmented arched windows with bluestone sills and timber sash windows.

More recent alterations including a new door near the northern corner of the building is not significant.

How it is significant?

11-15 Duckboard Place is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

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Why it is significant?

The building at 11-15 Duckboard Place is historically significant for its association with local government in the City of Melbourne from the late 1880s to 1906 and the manufacturing industry from the early 1920s. In c.1885-87, a corporation yard, including a store for council equipment and workshops for council staff, was constructed on the site for the Melbourne City Council. The current brick structure at 11-15 Duckboard Place is significant for its use as a warehouse/storage facility within the Corporation Yard, and as an early purpose-built local government building in the City of Melbourne.

11-15 Duckboard Place is significant for its use as a manufacturing facility for the clothing and textile trade that was focussed in the Flinders Lane area. From the mid-1920s to the 1940s, the building was used by Denniston and Co Pty Ltd, clothing manufacturers, an industry that employed high numbers of women. (Criterion A)

11-15 Duckboard Place is significant as one of the many warehouses and industrial buildings constructed in Melbourne in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that demonstrate Melbourne's urban development pattern through to the 1940s. Built of traditional brick and of two storeys in scale with small windows, these warehouse buildings were once ubiquitous and still contribute to the human scale of the central city. The brick warehouse at 11-15 Duckboard Place is a notable example of the typology as expressed in its zero-lot setback, its laneway setting and its utilitarian two-storey form in red brick. 11-15 Duckboard Place is highly legible as small scale industrial building despite some changes to door and window openings. (Criterion D)

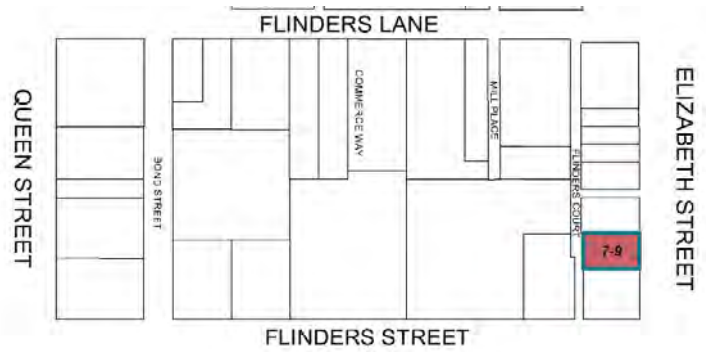
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Shops, café and office (7-9 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Shops, café and office

PS ref no: HO1328



What is significant?

7-9 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, a two-storey retail building built in 1933 to a design by architect Harry A Norris.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original built form and scale;
- The original rendered reinforced concrete façade to Elizabeth Street and the pattern of fenestration, including large central recessed bay with vertically proportioned modules of narrow window openings and solid panels, moulded decorative motifs and parapet with recessed Art Deco/Jazz Moderne motifs; ~~and~~
- The original rear elevation with exposed concrete finish to Flinders Court and the pattern of fenestration.

Later alterations made to the Elizabeth Street facade, including the aluminium frame shop front, are not significant.

How it is significant?

7-9 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, is of local historic, representative and associative significance to the City of Melbourne

Why it is significant?

The two-storey shop, office and cafe building at 7-9 Elizabeth Street is historically significant for the evidence it provides of an important phase in Melbourne's retail and office development. During the economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, government tariffs on imported goods brought locally manufactured products to the fore, which aided Melbourne's recovery. The building at 7-9 Elizabeth Street was occupied immediately by small businesses associated with retail, café and financial services. Building owner, tobacco retailer G Damman & Co, occupied part of the building for around 40 years, from 1933 to at least 1974. The tobacco business of G Damman & Co was founded on the Victorian goldfields by Danish migrant brothers George and Gustave Damman. They opened their first tobacco and pipe retail store in Melbourne in 1854. Another occupant was the Parthenon Café from 1933-65, established by Greek immigrant Vasile Vlasopoulos. Vlasopoulos had a longer connection to the site, in 1919 having established a dining room in the previous building at 7A Elizabeth Street. Opened in 1933, the Parthenon Café was one of the earliest Greek cafes established in Melbourne, which were uncommon before the increased arrival of Greek migrants after World War Two. The building at 7-9 Elizabeth Street is also significant for its direct association of 15 years with the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Australia who occupied the first-floor office space in the subject building from c1945-60. The Young Men's Hebrew Association of Australia (YMHA) was founded in Sydney in 1929, with a Victorian branch established by late 1933, to perpetuate Jewish ideals, contribute to the social development of the community, and to create a cultural Jewish life by means of a religious, educational, social, philanthropic and recreational program. The role of the YMHA during its tenancy of 7-9 Elizabeth Street is likely to have taken on particular importance in the course of Melbourne's and Victoria's Jewish history in the immediate postwar years. (Criterion A)

The building at 7-9 Elizabeth Street is significant as a relatively intact example of a two-storey shop and office building constructed in the later interwar period and designed by Harry A Norris. The building is characteristic of the modestly scaled and fine-grained retail expansion in central Melbourne during the widespread economic depression of the later 1920s and early 1930s. Its use of the Moderne style in such a low scale building is not common. The style was in vogue at the time for much more substantial (especially commercial) buildings rather than low scale retail buildings, which tended to be more stylistically conservative and restrained. The primary façade to Elizabeth Street retains its original fenestration, including large central recessed bay with vertically proportioned modules of narrow window openings and solid panels, moulded decorative motifs and parapet with recessed Art Deco inspired motifs. (Criterion D)

7-9 Elizabeth Street is significant for its direct association with one of the earliest-established Australian tobacconists G Damman & Co. Built for the company in 1933, the building was occupied by G Damman & Co for over 40 years through to the 1970s. In 1954, the company celebrated its centenary, and was noted as being the oldest tobacconists in Australia. The company established three stores in Melbourne, and the subject building at 7-9 Elizabeth Street is the only surviving physical evidence of their business in central Melbourne for over 120 years. (Criterion H)

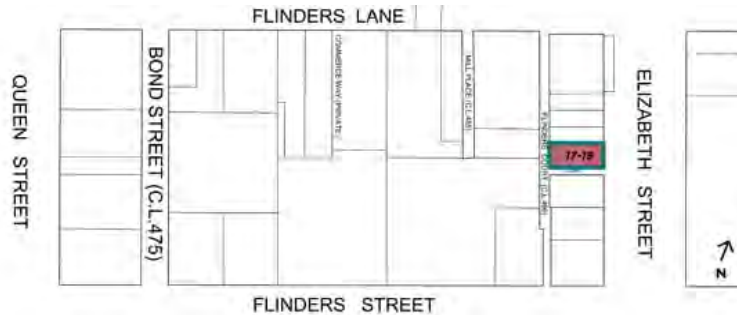
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Excelsior Chambers \(17-19 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: ~~Excelsior House,~~
~~f~~Former Excelsior Chambers

PS ref no: HO1246



What is significant?

17-19 Elizabeth Street, built in 1885 and extended and refaced in 1925.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's early form, materials and detailing (dating from 1925 refurbishment).

- Detailing of the upper façade including rusticated base with rounded arched window openings, decorative metal grilles, piers and recessed spandrels, balconettes, parapet and deep decorative cornice (1925);
- The words 'Excelsior House' inscribed between levels two and three;
- Pattern and size of original fenestration;
- Original window joinery, including central tripartite windows with four small panes to upper sashes; ~~and~~
- The cantilevered canopy (1925).

More recent alterations, including those to the ground level shop front, are not significant.

How it is significant?

17-19 Elizabeth Street is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

17-19 Elizabeth Street is of historic significance for its association with Melbourne's retail and manufacturing development during the boom years of the 1880s and the 1920s. Built for Thomas Patrick Fallon, speculator and Consul for Chile in Victoria and Consul-General for Columbia in Australasia in the early 1890s, 17-19 Elizabeth Street was one of three adjacent buildings designed by architect William Salway: the subject building (1885); 21-23 Elizabeth Street (1890); and 25 Elizabeth Street (1889). 17-19 Elizabeth Street is also significant for its association with the Shamrock Club, established in 1850 to provide an opportunity for Irish migrants to meet, which occupied the building from 1902 to c1919. (Criterion A)

In its altered form of seven storeys 17-19 Elizabeth Street is a fine example of an interwar commercial palazzo, an architectural style that developed in response to the growing height of buildings in the early twentieth century, together with the desire to still utilise classical decoration to achieve a well-mannered and scholarly building. Like other buildings of this period, this classical tradition is expressed in 17-19 Elizabeth Street by the horizontal composition of the façade arranged as a base, shaft and cornice and its vertical articulation by piers between which are inset traditionally proportioned windows. (Criterion D)

17-19 Elizabeth Street is aesthetically significant as part of the group of three adjacent buildings designed by William Salway. Its somewhat unusual combination of Victorian and interwar elements features an Italianate façade with arched window openings at first floor level. Above this the building features a highly intact classical revival façade including full height vertical piers, a deep projecting cornice, balconettes and original window pattern and designs. 17-19 Elizabeth Street derives its aesthetic significance from a rich palette of classical detail together with high integrity relating to its 1925 form. (Criterion E)

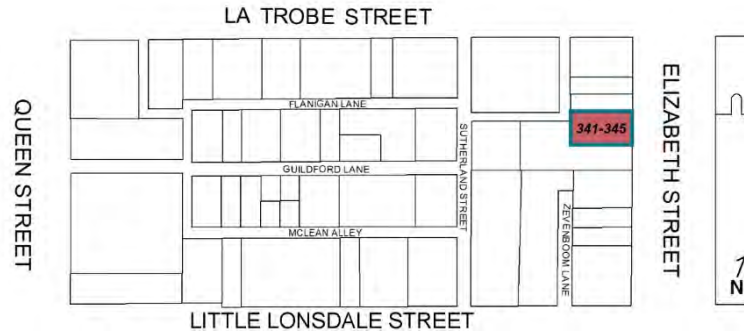
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Cassells Tailors Pty Ltd \(341-345 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Cassells Tailors Pty Ltd

PS ref no: HO1329



What is significant?

341-345 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, a three-storey warehouse built in 1923.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original building form and scale;
- The original pattern of fenestration and decorative elements including decorative pilaster capitals;
- The external wall surfaces of painted cement render; ~~and~~
- The original multi-pane steel framed windows to the upper floors.

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Later alterations made to the street level facade, including the shop fronts and awning, are not significant.

How it is significant?

341-345 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, is of local historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The building at 341-345 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, constructed in 1923 for Cassells Tailors Pty Ltd, is historically significant for the evidence it provides of the 1920s boom period in manufacturing. At this time, industrial workshops and small factories increasingly took over the northwest area of the city as manufacturing led Melbourne's recovery from the economic depression of the late 1920s-early 1930s. (Criterion A)

341-345 Elizabeth Street is architecturally significant as a modestly scaled, but highly intact early example of the interwar Chicagoesque style that characterised the early phase of this new wave of development. The use of reinforced concrete structural frames allowed these buildings to be constructed with larger windows and more open floor areas, than earlier load bearing building systems, and provided flexibility for external articulation and decoration. The building exhibits many of the main characteristics of the style, such as a strong vertical emphasis resulting from projecting pilasters, topped with simple capitals and stylised garland detailing, terminating in a parapet and substantial dentilled cornice. As an early, finely detailed example of the Chicagoesque style, the building demonstrates some detailing derived from classical motifs. (Criterion D)

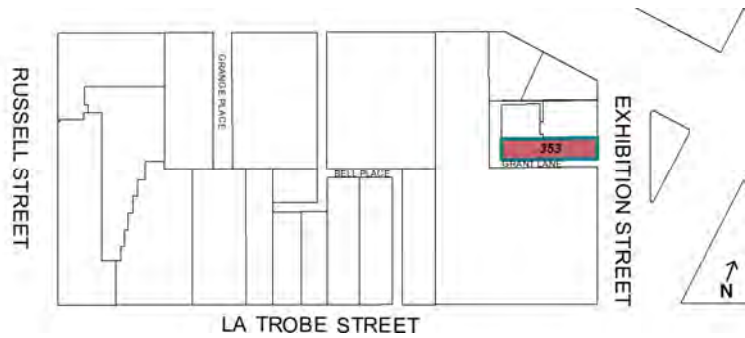
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Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Warehouse \(353 Exhibition Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Warehouse

PS ref no: HO1334



What is significant?

353 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, a three-storey face brick warehouse built to a design by Arthur W Purnell in 1926-27.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- Original building form and scale;

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- Original face brick walls and pattern of fenestration including parapet, pilasters, continuous painted render lintels and pattern of window openings; ~~and~~
- Original steel frame windows along Grant Lane.

Later alterations such as the replacement of original windows and doors on its Exhibition Street elevation and insertion of new openings at the ground level are not significant.

How it is significant?

353 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former motor car showroom and sale room building at 353 Exhibition Street, constructed in 1926-27 to a design by architect Arthur W Purnell, is historically significant for the evidence it provides of the rise of manufacturing in the city in the 1920s which led the recovery from the economic depression of the late 1920s-early 1930s. From the end of World War Two to the beginning of the 1970s, Melbourne underwent the most sustained growth in its history, mostly based on the manufacturing industry. The building at 353 Exhibition Street exhibits this growth, housing tenants involved in the motor and clothing manufacturing industries from c1930 until the mid-1970s, until it was converted to shops in 1982. Built initially for Barlow Motors Pty Ltd as a motor car showroom and sale room, the building also provides evidence of the early years of motoring in Victoria. With the doubling of registrations of motor cars, trucks and cycles in Melbourne between 1917 and 1922, the car showroom was a new type of place developed for the purpose of showing and selling cars. Although Barlow's occupancy was brief, the building was used in association with the motor industry into the 1970s. (Criterion A)

353 Exhibition Street is significant for the substantial evidence it retains of its development in the interwar period for use as a motor showroom and factory warehouse building. It is one of several such buildings that survive from the period, which are generally low scale and use simple construction of loadbearing face brick walls with either a steel post and beam or reinforced concrete internal structure. The building is now a rare example in the area around the north-eastern periphery of the Hoddle Grid, where its broader streetscape context has been considerably changed by later twentieth century redevelopment. While modest and utilitarian, like other buildings of its type, 353 Exhibition Street demonstrates a refined yet highly functional aesthetic and exhibits other key characteristics of its type including a symmetrical facade with simple parapet and a regular pattern of large, efficient steel framed windows with painted render lintels. The lack of superfluous decoration reinforces this simple and disciplined industrial aesthetic. (Criterion D)

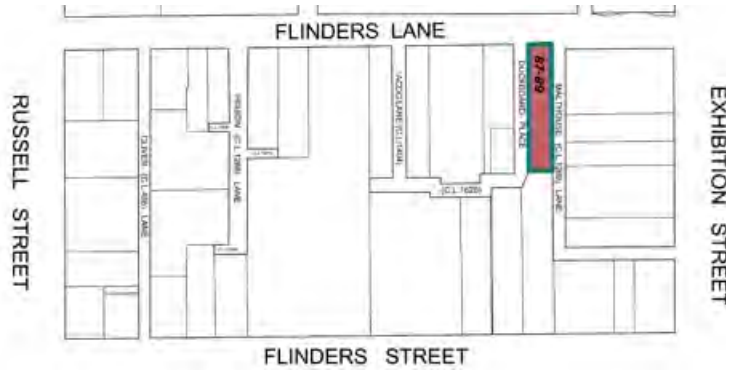
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Swiss Club of Victoria \(87-89 Flinders Lane, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Swiss Club of Victoria

PS ref no: HO1270



What is significant?

87-89 Flinders Street, now used by the Swiss Club of Victoria but built as a warehouse and manufacturing premises in 1906.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;

- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- The pattern and size of fenestrations to its Flinders Lane façade (including ground level);
- The full height brick arches with deeply recessed timber framed windows;
- Stucco capitals and arch mouldings;
- Spandrel panels beneath windows; ~~and~~
- Decorative horizontal spring course.

Later changes including the replacement of the ground floor glazing, the extension to the floor of two windows and additional windows added to the Malthouse Lane façade are not significant.

How it is significant?

87-89 Flinders Street is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

87-89 Flinders Lane, built in 1906, is historically significant for its association with clothing manufacturing in the City of Melbourne, particularly in the Flinders Lane area. The building is significant for its use as a factory and warehouse for clothing importers and manufacturers Britannia Tie Co and P C Warland Pty Ltd until 1921. Clothing manufacturing continued at the premises from 1922 with occupation by Parisian Mantle Manufacturers, J Sackville, and machinery indenters Dyer & Phillips. The building at 87-89 Flinders Lane is significant as an integral part of the important clothing and textile industry that was based around Flinders Lane and that provided an important source of employment for women in the city. (Criterion A)

87-89 Flinders Lane is fine early twentieth century warehouse and manufacturing premises; a building typology once common throughout the central city. It is also a fine example of the work of prominent commercial architects H W and F B Tompkins, a leading commercial firm who made a substantial contribution to the Melbourne city centre from the late 1890s to the 1950s. H W and F B Tompkins through their work for Myer, the Australian and Commercial Travellers Associations, and at Centreway Arcade, were the first architects in Melbourne to implement modern methods of steel frame construction and reinforced concrete in 1911. The building in Flinders Lane is a fine example of their American Romanesque style as applied to commercial buildings. (Criterion D)

Aesthetically, 87-89 Flinders Lane is significant as a three-storey urban form with both side elevations of red brick walls visible from the adjoining laneways. The façade has aesthetic significance for its three storey arches outlined in stucco mouldings and the deeply recessed windows with stucco spandrels to the upper two floors. (Criterion E)

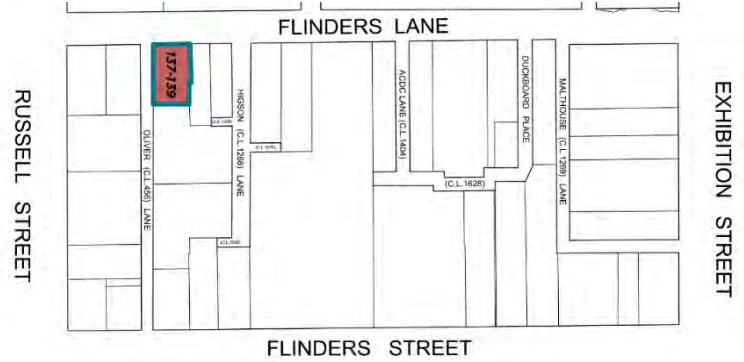
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Bank of New South Wales \(137-139 Flinders Lane, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Bank of New South Wales

PS ref no: HO1292





What is significant?

137-139 Flinders Lane, the former ES&A Bank, constructed in 1924.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's very high level of integrity to its original design;
- The recessed entrance porch, concrete reveals, spandrels and mouldings;
- The pattern and size of fenestration and large multi-paned windows with continuous hood moulding;
- The gothic window arches on the upper levels and square window heads on the middle level;
- Central door with hood moulding and gothic arch;

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July 2020

- The industrial style metal frame windows and pavement level windows on the Oliver Lane façade; ~~and~~
 - The timber parquet floor, marble steps, central handrail, and highlight window in the entry foyer.
- Later alterations are not significant.

How it is significant?

137-13 Flinders Lane is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former ES&A Bank at 137-139 Flinders Lane is historically significant as a demonstration of the recovering city economy after the depression of the 1890s. It is clearly associated with this period which saw many banks close, followed by a sustained recovery period from the early 1900s until the late 1920s, helped by Melbourne's brief role as the nation's capital until 1913. (Criterion A)

137-139 Flinders Lane is a notable example of an interwar bank building. Like many other banks of the period it adopts a revival style, though unusually it employs the Gothic rather than the more common Greek or Renaissance revival styles. While it is conservative in adopting a nineteenth century idiom, the design is expressed through the medium of reinforced concrete, a relatively new construction material at the time. (Criterion D)

137-139 Flinders Lane is aesthetically significant for its contribution to the Flinders Lane East Precinct and its contribution to Oliver Lane. It is aesthetically significant for the manner in which reinforced concrete is moulded and articulated to form features of the Gothic style. This is evident in the windows and their hood mouldings and the moulded spandrel panels beneath the top floor windows. Other attributes of aesthetic value include the generous recessed entry with marble steps. (Criterion E)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Gordon Buildings \(384-386 Flinders Lane, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Gordon Buildings



PS ref no: HO1271



What is significant?

The former Gordon Building at 384-386 Flinders Lane, completed in 1885 (with additions completed in 1888) and designed by architect Frederick Williams.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

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- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design; ~~and~~
- Consistent 'Italianate' style detailing to all levels across the Flinders Lane façade and short section of Moylans Lane, including the street level squared openings with corner scroll arched niches on side walls; major bracketed cornice and minor deep cornices both with scroll details at each end; all arched window openings to the upper levels including key stones, string courses, timber framed sash windows and bracketed sills and; parapet with dentil course and flat name plate.

Later changes to the basement and first floor windows, lettering to the parapet and the new entry door and highlight window to the entry porch are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Gordon Building is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Gordon Building at 384-386 Flinders Lane is historically significant for its association with office accommodation in the City of Melbourne. The building clearly demonstrates an association with the 1880s boom period, when the value of land in parts of central Melbourne was comparable with London and there was a dramatic increase in the construction of opulent office buildings. Built by biscuit manufacturer, Swallow & Ariell, the Gordon Building was constructed in 1885 to house offices. The Gordon Building is historically significant for its association with prominent Australian Impressionist painters Arthur Streeton, Charles Conder and Charles Douglas Richardson, who had studios in the building and invited private viewings of their work prior to a major exhibition of their work in 1890. Artists Clara Southern and Luigi Boldini continued the painters' association with the Gordon Building by renting studios there until 1893. (Criterion A)

384-386 Flinders Lane is a fine example of an Italianate/Renaissance Revival style building from the late Victorian era, comparing well to former warehouses at 392-396 Little Collins (HO1056) Street and 130-132 Flinders Street (HO1036) in terms of its scale and stylistic expression. It is a notable and early example of an office/residential typology in the central city. (Criterion D)

The building is aesthetically significant for its integrated 'Italianate' façade resulting from an additional two levels designed by the original architect Frederick Williams, and its scholarly interpretation of elements such as the decorated parapet, the arched window openings, and the moulded cornices that also extend to the Moylans Lane façade. Aesthetic significance is demonstrated by the building's fine quality Italianate render work to the cornices, window mouldings and scrolls, and the unusual recessed ground floor with semi basement configuration and side stair. 384-386 is aesthetically significant for its high level of integrity. (Criterion E)

Primary source

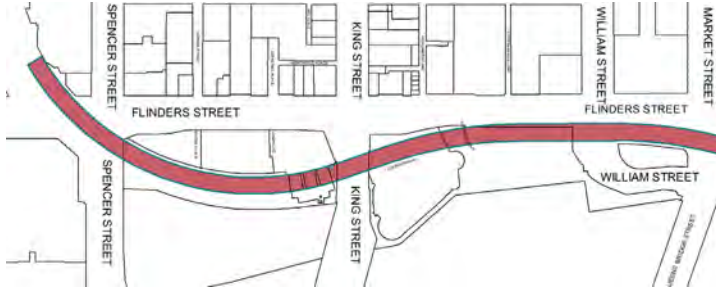
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Flinders Street Railway Viaduct (Flinders Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Flinders Street Railway Viaduct

PS ref no: HO1336



What is significant?

The Flinders Street Railway Viaduct, expanded in three major stages completed in 1891, 1917 and 1978.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The overall form and geometry of the viaduct;
- The main steel/iron riveted composite post and beam structure, balustrades etc;
- The face brick piers including bluestone and sandstone detailing such as plinths, end pediments with sandstone detailing, spandrels and quoins, and double-blind arches;
- The brick vaults and undercrofts; and
- The substation.

How it is significant?

The Flinders Street Railway Viaduct, Flinders Street, Melbourne is of local historic, rarity, aesthetic and technical significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The Flinders Street Railway Viaduct is historically significant as a key component of the Melbourne railway network. Constructed to connect Flinders Street and Spencer Street railway stations in 1888-91. The Viaduct was constructed by engineers Mixner, Shaw & Dunlop, and Robison Brothers, Campbell & Sloss Ltd to a design by William Henry Greene, chief engineer of the Victorian Railways and carried two lines. It was a substantial structure for its time, spanning Flinders, Spencer and Market streets. The viaduct provides important evidence of the expansion of the rail network in the 1880s and 1890s under the management of Victorian Railways, and in 1911-17 by engineer Mephan Ferguson and Victorian Railways engineer, F K Esling as demands on Melbourne's railway system increased. Another two lines were added to the existing four lines of the viaduct in 1978 as part of the construction of Melbourne's underground City Loop railway project. The Viaduct is historically significant as a major work of public infrastructure constructed in central Melbourne in the late nineteenth century. Such works comprised the railway system, including stations such as Flinders Street and Spencer Street, and other elements such as Princes Bridge. These projects not only provided well-engineered solutions to public transport needs, they utilised high quality designs and materials and demonstrated high levels of attention to detail. Despite the many, in some cases insensitive, alterations and upgrades that have occurred during the second half of the twentieth century, the viaduct continues to demonstrate these qualitative characteristics. (Criterion A)

The Flinders Street Railway Viaduct is significant as the only major-scale railway viaduct constructed in central Melbourne in the late nineteenth century. The complex geometry of the railway viaduct that was required to thread its way through the edge of central Melbourne is highly significant. Constructed in the similar time period, the Sandridge Railway Bridge (1888), Princes Bridge (1888) and Queens Bridge (1890) feature linear designs and serve different functions and purposes. The Flinders Street Railway Viaduct was purpose-built as a railway viaduct above the busy city streets connecting Melbourne's two earliest urban railway stations, whereas the other examples were built to cross water. (Criterion B)

The Flinders Street Railway Viaduct is aesthetically significant for the application of high-quality design, attention to detail and use of materials to a major work of public infrastructure which forms a prominent element on the southern edge of central Melbourne. The brick piers in particular, dating from the first and early part of the second construction phases, are of high-quality orange face brickwork. They exhibit design features such as bluestone plinths, double blind arches, end pediments with sandstone detailing, spandrels and quoins in both bluestone and sandstone, and decorative details such as crosses picked out in contrasting coloured bricks. The composite steel/iron superstructure carrying the rail lines continues the geometric and detail themes of the brick supports, and features arched beams spanning the space between the piers and elegant curved beams and outrigger supports. While this attention to detail and use of high-quality materials was not unusual for major public works dating from the second half of the nineteenth century, the viaduct exhibits these characteristics to a high degree notwithstanding the extent of later insensitive alterations and upgrades. (Criterion E)

The Flinders Street Railway Viaduct is technically significant as an early example of the combination of traditional and 'modern' materials to provide a structure capable of carrying the significant loads imposed by what was at the time a modern railway system. Traditional construction methods and materials were not able to meet these requirements, so for the viaduct constructed during the first and early second phases, the use of an engineered steel/iron structure made up of riveted composite post and beam elements provided the carrying capacity of 160 tons. The spans of riveted steel superstructure that comprise the Flinders Street Railway Viaduct are a very early use of structural steel in bridge making. In addition, the span over the Spencer Street-Flinders Street corner of the viaduct is recognised for its accomplished engineering because of a lack of a supporting pier; known in engineering circles as the 'Great Melbourne Skyhook'. The supporting piers were 'dressed' with an external cladding of face brick with stone detailing to provide the aesthetic delicacy required to meet late Victorian and early Edwardian tastes. The steel/iron superstructure also incorporated some of these details, and features arched beams spanning the space between the piers and elegant curved beams and outrigger supports. (Criterion F)

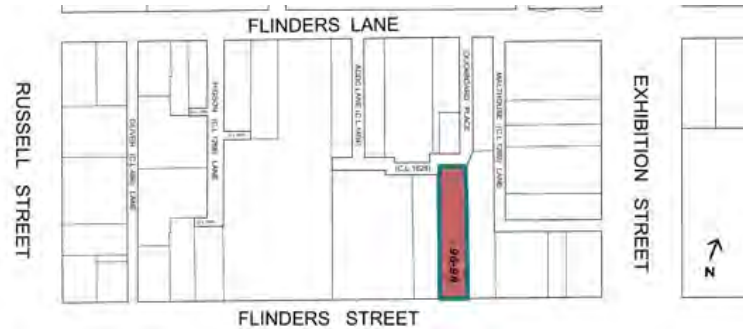
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Dreman Building \(96-98 Flinders Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Dreman Building

PS ref no: HO1272



What is significant?

The Dreman Building at 96-98 Flinders St, built in 1915.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's original façade detailing including engaged pilasters, simple capitals, parapet with pediment and scroll details, major cornice with brackets and name plate with 'Dreman Building' inscribed;
- Original pattern and size of fenestrations; ~~and~~
- Remnant stone wall at western end of ground level.

Later alterations including those made to the street level façade are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Dreman Building is of local historic, representative and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The Dreman Building, built in 1915 at 96-98 Flinders Street is historically significant for its occupation by the French Gaulois Tyre Company and Rubber Trade Centre from 1915-1920, and from 1920-1954 by Williams the Shoeman. One of several international firms entrusted with providing rubber tyres to the developing motor car industry, Gaulois secured contracts with Melbourne City Council.

The use by the prominent Victorian shoe retailer Williams the Shoeman is significant for its 30-year duration. (Criterion A)

The Dreman Building at 96-98 Flinders Street is significant as part of the warehouse typology that is representative of the city's evolution from low-rise buildings up to four storeys, to a mid-rise city. As one of several Flinders Street buildings, including 100-102 Flinders Street and Epstein House at 134-136 Flinders Street, Dreman House is part of a group that form an impressive edge to the city. While not as intact as some other examples of this type, it remains legible through its scale, form and façade composition including expressed framing and a bracketed parapet with original lettering. (Criterion D)

The Dreman Building at 96-98 Flinders Street is significant for its association with Williams The Shoeman Pty Ltd, a shoe retailing company established by John Williams in Ballarat in 1860. Williams The Shoeman purchased the Dreman Building in 1920, using the building as the headquarters and warehouse for its state-wide branch operations until 1954. (Criterion H)

Primary source

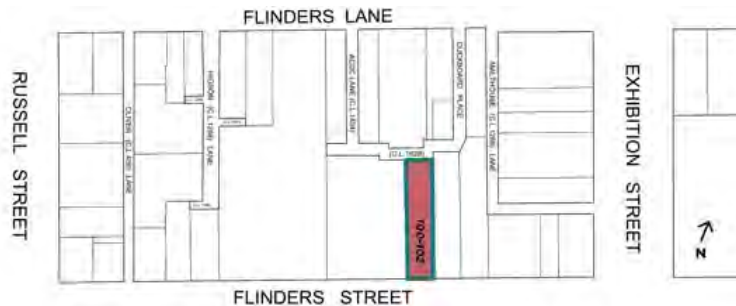
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Sunday School Union of Victoria \(100-102 Flinders Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Sunday School Union of Victoria



PS ref no: HO1273



What is significant?

The Union Building at 100-102 Flinders Street, built for the Sunday School Union of Victoria in 1921.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Unpainted red brick walls at the upper levels with contrasting rendered detailing;
- Decorative elements including the rendered parapet, red brick piers at the building's edges, pilasters between timber frame sash windows and spandrel panels, deep bracketed major cornice and minor cornices; ~~and~~
- Stone construction at ground level including rusticated piers with heavy base blocks, stylised capitals and smooth stone banding.

Later alterations made to the street level façade are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Union Building at 100-102 Flinders Street is of local historic, representative, aesthetic and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The Union Building at 100-102 Flinders Street is historically significant for its demonstration of a mixed use commercial premises. Built by and for the Sunday School Union of Victoria in 1921,

following a fire in a previous building on the site, 100-102 Flinders Street was occupied by a range of businesses including fabric retailers, clothing manufacturers, and furniture retailers. (Criterion A)

The Union Building at 100-102 Flinders Street is a fine example of a Romanesque revival warehouse, built during the early twentieth century commercial development of Melbourne. It is a notable example of a warehouse typology that demonstrates the city's evolution from a low-rise to mid-rise city. It is significant as one of several Flinders Street buildings of the same era and scale that form an impressive edge to the city, including the Dreman Building at 96-98 Flinders Street and Epstein House at 134-136 Flinders Street. (Criterion D)

The Union Building at 100-102 Flinders Street is aesthetically significant for its façade of red brick with bands of render detailing forming spandrels and contrasting elements to the vertical brick piers. The ground floor is highly distinctive for its massive stone piers in stylised sculptural form and the higher floor to ceiling indicated by a row of clerestory windows. The composition of the façade is enhanced by the decorative cornice and original window frames that contribute to its integrity. (Criterion E)

The Union Building at 100-102 Flinders Street is significant for its enduring association with the Sunday School Union of Victoria which was established in 1871 and moved to a building at 100 Flinders Street in 1919. The Union instigated a wide program of religious education, including the establishment of a Children's Church in Collingwood for the 'neglected poor' (1876-1932); a Teacher Training College (1886 -1943), a union book depot and lending library established by 1903, and the formation of Sunday school unions in both metropolitan Melbourne and regional Victoria. The current building at 100-102 Flinders Street housed the headquarters of the Sunday School Union of Victoria from 1921 to the early 1950s. (Criterion H)

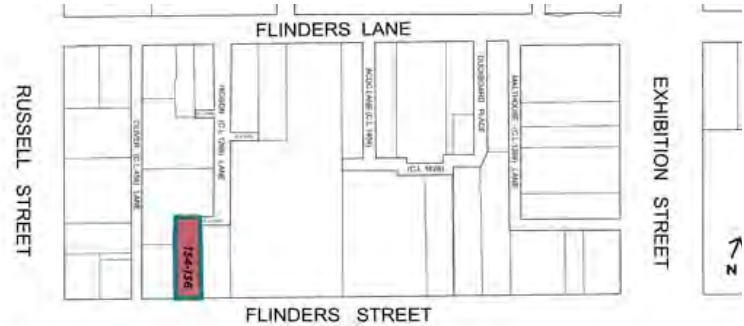
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Epstein House \(134-136 Flinders Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Epstein House

PS ref no: HO1274



What is significant?

Epstein House at 134-136 Flinders Street built for clothing manufacturers the Epstein family in 1926, and designed by architect James A Wood.

Elements that contribute to the significance include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The buildings relatively high level of integrity to its original design;
- The original proportions and patterns of fenestration;
- The engaged pilasters, parapet, rendered ornament, spandrels; ~~and~~
- Decoratively arranged timber mullions and raised lettering 'Epstein House'.

Later alterations at ground level and glazed panels at upper level are not significant.

How it is significant?

Epstein House at 134-136 Flinders Street is of local historic, representative, aesthetic and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Epstein House at 134-136 Flinders Street is historically significant for its association with the textile industry in the City of Melbourne that was strongly represented in the Flinders Lane area. Epstein House is also significant for its association with the Epstein family of tailors. (Criterion A)

Epstein House at 134-136 Flinders Street is a fine example of mid-rise commercial building designed in the interwar classical revival style. (Criterion D)

Epstein House at 134-136 Flinders Street is aesthetically significant for its elaborate façade design including decorative rendered piers and a central projecting glazed bay running the full height of the upper façade. This is complemented by generous glazing comprising a band of four windows across the projecting bay at each level, with glazing bars arranged in vertical and diamond patterning.

It is also aesthetically significant as one of several Flinders Street buildings of the same era and scale including 100-102 Flinders Street and 96-98 Flinders Street, that form an impressive edge to the city. (Criterion E)

Epstein House at 134-136 Flinders Street is significant for its association with the Epstein family. Louis Epstein established himself as a tailor in Melbourne in 1905 and opened Epstein House in 1926 to house his growing clothing manufacturing business, Louis Epstein and Co., which his sons, Keith, Phillip and Garth, also joined. The business gained a reputation as bespoke tailors and uniform and equestrian clothing manufacturers, making most of the uniforms for the Victorian Police Force. (Criterion H)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Melbourne City Council Substation \(23-25 George Parade, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Melbourne City Council Substation



PS ref no: HO1248



What is significant?

The electrical substation at 23-25 George Parade Melbourne, built in 1928 for the Melbourne City Council Electricity Supply Department.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form;
- The building's external materials and façade detail from the 1930s substation conversion;
- The building's high level of integrity to its 1930s design;
- The building's moderne and art deco design features including the stepped parapet, decorative brickwork to the façade, central vertical stepped fin rising above the parapet, curvilinear concrete cantilevered eave;
- Recessed rectangular steel framed windows with small paned upper sashes and louvred lower sashes, soldier brick lintels and curved brick sills; and
- Recessed doorways: one, a wide metal roller door and the other a narrower six-pane windowed metal door.

Later alterations are not significant.

How it is significant?

23-25 George Parade is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

23-25 George Parade is historically significant for its association with the development of services provided to Melbourne's evolving private transport system. Constructed in 1887, the building operated as a shoeing forge to service horse transport from that year until 1920; in 1921 and 1923 the premises were altered to accommodate a garage and petrol station, which operated from the building until 1931.

The electrical substation at 23-25 George Parade is also historically significant for its association with the development of Melbourne's electricity supply network established in 1894. In this year, the Melbourne City Council was the first metropolitan council to establish its own electricity supply and distribution network, which in turn facilitated the residential, commercial and industrial expansion of the city. The former substation is of historic significance as a substantial remnant of the 1930s infrastructure built by the Melbourne City Council as part of Melbourne's expanding electricity network. (Criterion A)

23-25 George Parade is one of several interwar substations, including 28 Crossley Street, 21 Market Lane and 12-14 Guildford Lane. These buildings share an industrial aesthetic that contributes to the richness of building form and small scale within the Hoddle Grid, sharing this scale with 27 George Parade. 23-25 George Parade is distinguished by its art deco aesthetic as a result of its later date of construction compared with the above examples. Its attributes include red brick walls and stucco mouldings above the door openings, a carefully composed pattern of openings across the façade, a decorative stepped parapet with a dark brick motif in moulded brickwork. The substation is enhanced by a high level of integrity and is legible as a modest industrial building in a laneway landscape. (Criterion D)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Zander's No 2 Store \(11 Highlander Lane, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Zander's No 2 Store

PS ref no: HO1268



What is significant?

11 Highlander Lane, a bluestone warehouse built in 1854.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;

- Pattern and size of original fenestration, and bluestone sills;
- Continuous concrete lintel and a string course, forming a semi-circular arch over the doorway entrances; ~~and~~
- Pilasters and angled corbel detailing.

Upper-level additions and later alterations, including those undertaken at ground level and upper-level openings, are not significant.

How it is significant?

11 Highlander Lane is of local historic, rarity and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former warehouse building at 11 Highlander Lane is historically significant for its association with shipping and warehousing in the City of Melbourne. It demonstrates the former use of the area as Melbourne's first port and links the city with its maritime past. The warehouse was built as part of what was to become an extensive store complex located adjacent to Melbourne's first port and near Spencer Street Railway Station when it first opened in 1859. (Criterion A)

The former warehouse building at 11 Highlander Lane is a rare surviving example of an early bluestone warehouse that provides an opportunity to understand the relationship between the early warehouses in the city and the first port of Melbourne. These buildings were once more common around Highlander and Stubbs Lane during the late nineteenth and the early twentieth century, but are now rare. (Criterion B)

11 Highlander Lane is a fine example of an early warehouse within the City of Melbourne, The building strongly reflects the characteristics of early Victorian-era warehouses, including its bluestone construction and simplicity of form and detail, which is indicative of its once utilitarian function. (Criterion D)

Primary source

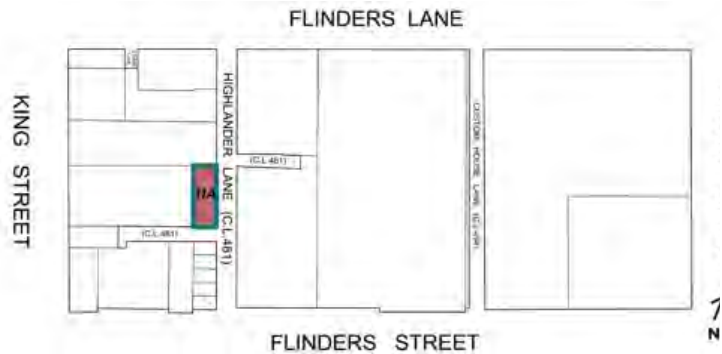
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Warehouse \(11A Highlander Lane, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Warehouse



PS ref no: HO1269



What is significant?

11A Highlander Lane, a brick warehouse built between 1903 and 1910.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- Loadbearing face brickwork; ~~and~~
- Pattern and size of original fenestration and original projecting sills (Highlander Lane elevation).

Later alterations including replacement windows and doors, metal window grilles, timber shutters at ground level and cantilevered verandah are not significant.

How it is significant?

11A Highlander Lane is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The warehouse building at 11A Highlander Lane is historically significant for its association with warehousing in the City of Melbourne. The former warehouse, located near Melbourne's wharf trade and formerly part of Zander's Bonded Stores, was built between 1903 and 1910 on land owned by Patrick John Doyle. (Criterion A)

11A Highlander Lane is part of a distinctive warehouse streetscape in Highlander Lane. It is a representative example of a utilitarian brick warehouse, once more common around Highlander Lane and Stubbs Lane during the nineteenth and the early twentieth century. Despite some alterations to

window and door openings it remains legible as a warehouse as a result of its building form, face brick walls and window arrangement, including the narrow vertical loading opening with projecting beam. (Criterion D)

Primary source

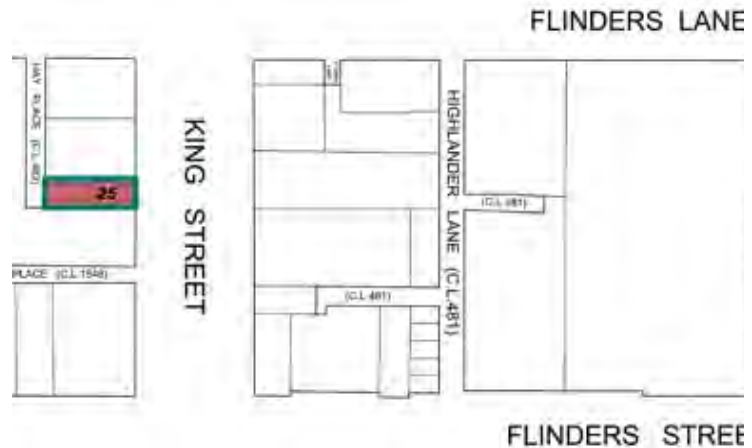
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Melbourne Shipping Exchange \(25 King Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Melbourne Shipping Exchange



PS ref no: HO1250



What is significant?

The commercial building at 25 King Street, Melbourne, designed by Frederick Williams and completed in 1889.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Detailing of the façade including rusticated ground floor, engaged pilasters with entablature above, deep cornices, moulded architraves, sills and sill brackets; ~~and~~
- Pattern and size of original fenestration, and original window joinery.

Later alterations, including a non-original window centrally located at the first level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

25 King Street, Melbourne is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

25 King Street is of historic significance for its association with Melbourne's foremost late nineteenth and early twentieth century shipping company, the Melbourne Coal, Shipping and Engineering Co, known as the Shipping Exchange and from 1895 as the Melbourne Steamship Company. The present building at 25 King Street served as the company headquarters from 1889-1913 before it relocated next door to 27-31 King Street. (Criterion A)

25 King Street is a fine example of an Italianate commercial building from the late Victorian era. Designed by architect and Sandridge mayor and councillor, Frederick Williams, it is significant for its somewhat unusual feature of a half basement which is also employed at Williams' other building at 384-386 Flinders Lane. The Italianate façade is of high quality featuring moulded stucco work to the façade. (Criterion D)

25 King Street is aesthetically significant, demonstrating key characteristics of the Italianate style, including a scholarly arrangement of classical elements such as a decorated parapet, deeply moulded cornices, a variety of windows with segmented, round arched and squared heads and a rusticated ground level with engaged pilasters. 25 King Street is notable for its high degree of integrity to the façade. (Criterion E)

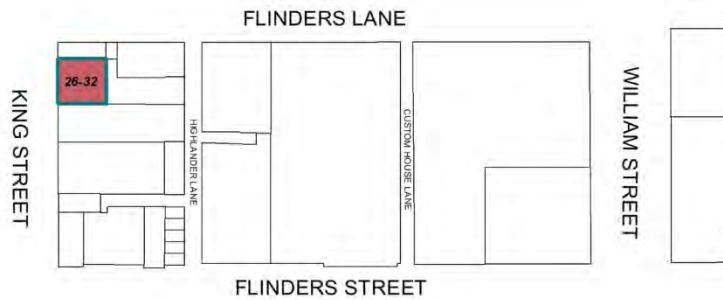
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Warehouse \(26-32 King Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Warehouse

PS ref no: HO1338



What is significant?

26-32 King Street, Melbourne, a four-storey warehouse building built in 1911 with the principal elevation refaced in c1923.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The 1911 built form and scale;
- The original pattern of fenestration and c1923 decorative elements;
- The external wall surfaces of painted cement render; ~~and~~

- The early multipane steel framed windows (c1923) to the upper floors.

Later alterations made to the street level facades are not significant.

How it is significant?

26-32 King Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The warehouse at 26-32 King Street is historically significant as surviving evidence of warehousing in this part of the city of Melbourne. Located near Melbourne's early transport infrastructure, the first port and Spencer Street Railway Station (opened 1859), it was built to service Melbourne's trading port. From 1877 until c1950s, Zander's Bonded Stores was located on this site; the current five-storey building (built 1911, refaced in c1923), was known as Zander's Bonded Stores No 4 and No 5, and replaced the earlier Zander's two-storey warehouse that existed on the site. 26-32 King Street was part of an extensive store complex owned by produce merchant and wholesale shipper, Patrick John Doyle. Used for storage from 1911 to the 1950s, the building remains as evidence of the importance of warehousing in this part of the city, which was integral to the economic activity of the original port that continued into the 1950s. (Criterion A)

26-32 King Street is significant as a substantially intact example of the wave of warehouse development in the western port area of Melbourne during the late Edwardian and early interwar period that replaced the low scale masonry warehouses of the nineteenth century. The more substantial warehouses from the early interwar period of development commonly utilised the interwar Chicagoesque style. The King Street façade (refaced in c1923) which features a strong vertical emphasis from projecting pilasters with large windows separated by recessed spandrels at each floor), is an intact and representative example of this Chicagoesque stylistic tendency. (Criterion D)

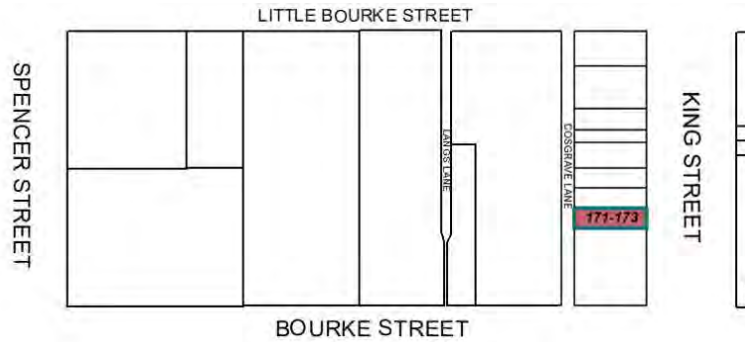
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Warehouse \(171-173 King Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Warehouse

PS ref no: HO1339



What is significant?

171-173 King Street, Melbourne, a three-storey factory/warehouse building built in 1922.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale;
- The original fenestration, including brick pilasters, semicircular arches (King Street and Cosgrave Lane elevations), recessed spandrels, cornice, parapet and pattern of window openings; **and**

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- The original timber frame windows.

Later alterations made to the street level façade, such as the aluminium framed shopfronts, are not significant.

How it is significant?

171-173 King Street, Melbourne is of local historic, representative and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The three-storey warehouse building at 171-173 King Street, Melbourne, constructed in 1922 for J Creffield Pty Ltd, map mounters, heliographers and printers, and occupied by that firm until c1985, is historically significant for representing key phase in Melbourne's manufacturing development: the 1920s recovery period (after the 1890s economic depression) when factory and warehouse premises were in increasing demand in the city to house the growing manufacturing industry. 171-173 King Street demonstrates the historical concentration of businesses connected to the printing, publishing and paper goods industry in the west of the city. (Criterion A)

171-173 King Street is of representative significance, being a highly intact example of an early interwar period factory/warehouse building. Its restrained use of classical and Romanesque details and loadbearing brick construction demonstrate typical characteristics of the early interwar factory/warehouse building constructed in the period immediately before reinforced concrete became the preferred material for warehouse construction, replacing brick. Modestly-scaled factory/warehouses constructed during this period were typically built of loadbearing brick, with the restrained architectural detailing exhibiting classical influences. (Criterion D)

The building is significant for its long association with J Creffield Pty Ltd (1923 to c1985), a prominent firm of map mounters, heliographers and printers, established in Melbourne 35 years earlier in 1888. J Creffield Pty Ltd held a number of government contracts and produced maps for the Allied forces during World War One, as well as maps and plans for educational purposes and for architects. (Criterion H)

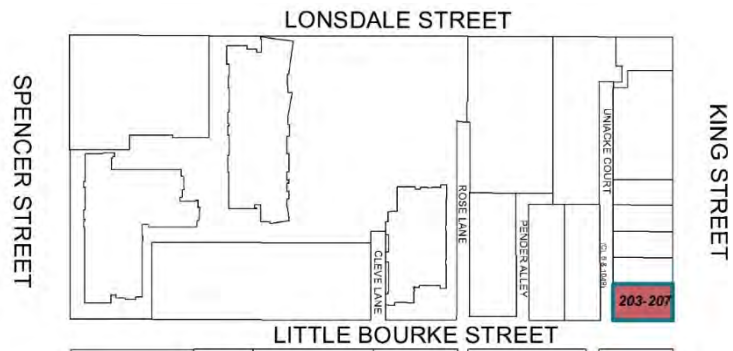
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Factory \(203-207 King Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Factory

PS ref no: HO1340



What is significant?

203-207 King Street, Melbourne, a two-storey factory/ warehouse building built in 1912-13.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale;
- The original fenestration, including brick pilasters (some with Art Nouveau capitals), semicircular arches, recessed spandrels, cornice, parapet and pattern of window openings; ~~and~~
- The original timber frame windows.

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Later alterations made to the street level facades are not significant.

How it is significant?

203-207 King Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The two-storey factory building at 203-207 King Street is historically significant for the evidence it provides of a key phase in Melbourne's manufacturing history during the first decades of the twentieth century when most residents moved out of the city to the suburbs, and the retail and manufacturing sectors rapidly took up city properties. Multi-storey workshops, factories and warehouses, many designed by architects, were increasingly established in the city centre. The factory building at 203-207 King Street was constructed in 1912-13 to a design by notable architect J A B Koch. Constructed for printer and stationery manufacturer, Thomas George Ramsay, it is also significant as it is indicative of the historical concentration of businesses connected to the printing, publishing and paper goods industry in the west of the city. Ramsay's business, named T G Ramsay & Co, was associated with the Ramsay family, Melbourne printers and publishers since 1888. T G Ramsay & Co occupied the building for 22 years, until 1935. (Criterion A)

203-207 King Street is significant as a largely intact example of a two-storey Federation period factory/warehouse building featuring some elements influenced by Romanesque architecture. It is one of several such buildings that survive from the period, which are generally low scale and use simple construction of loadbearing face brick walls with either a steel post and beam or reinforced concrete internal structure. It retains its original form and scale, and exhibits key characteristics of its type and style, such as brick pilasters (some with Art Nouveau capitals) terminating in semicircular arches, recessed spandrels, cornice, parapet and pattern of window openings and, at first floor level, timber-framed Diocletian pattern windows. The significance is enhanced by retention at street level of the original refined configuration of masonry and openings. Despite the overpainting, the original form and detailing of the building remain clearly legible. (Criterion D)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Great Western Hotel \(204-208 King Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Great Western Hotel

PS ref no: HO1341



What is significant?

The two-storey hotel building at 204-208 King Street, Melbourne, built in 1864 and extended in c1920.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale
- The c1920s addition
- The original loadbearing brick walls (later rendered and painted) and pattern of fenestration including pilasters, corner quoins, cornices and parapet, window openings with quoins and projecting sills and rear wings to Brown Alley; ~~and~~
- The original or early double hung timber frame windows.

Later alterations made to the street level facades and the steel profile sheeting above the parapet are not significant.

How it is significant?

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

204-208 King Street is of local historic ~~and~~; representative ~~and social~~ significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Great Western Hotel is historically significant as a substantial early-Victorian purpose-built hotel in Melbourne. It operated continuously as a hotel for 153 years, from 1864 to 2017, initially under the name the Star of the West Hotel, and from 1892 to 2017 as the Great Western Hotel. Additions in the c1920s were associated with and provide evidence of the continued operation of the hotel under new liquor licensing requirements that required provision of adequate accommodation and other facilities. [The former Great Western Hotel was an important meeting place for a diverse clientele, including city workers and the legal and media fraternity, for more than 150 years. It provided a place to meet, socialise and share stories, and was valued for its simple traditional pub-style. The hotel closed in October 2017.](#) (Criterion A)

The former Great Western Hotel at 204-208 King Street is significant as a largely intact example of a substantial early Victorian hotel building on a prominent corner site. The building façades retain characteristic architectural features of the Victorian Italianate style, albeit in a restrained and rustic manner with minimal decoration or design sophistication. Extended and modified in the 1920s, the addition replicated the building's original form and detail to create a 'seamless' extension to the north along King Street, while the original building remains legible. The former Great Western Hotel is comparable with other examples of HO listed hotels in central Melbourne with similarly early construction dates and long history of use as a hotel. (Criterion D)

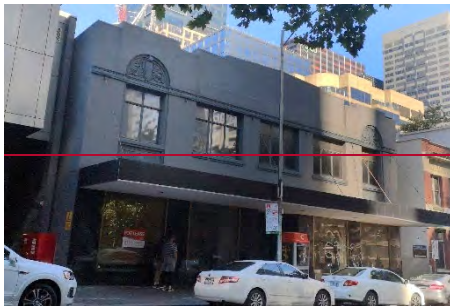
~~The former Great Western Hotel is of social significance for its long connections with the city, serving as a social meeting place for a diverse clientele for more than 150 years. For city workers, and the legal and media fraternity, the Great Western Hotel served as a place to meet, socialise and share stories. Regarded as 'old-fashioned', it attracted a clientele seeking the simple traditional pub-style—a bar, good beer, and simple, modestly-priced food. Closure of the hotel in October 2017 was marked by many regulars with farewell visits and online posts expressing a strong sense of connection to the hotel and an appreciation of its ambience, offering a traditional pub style then rare amongst city hotels. (Criterion G)~~

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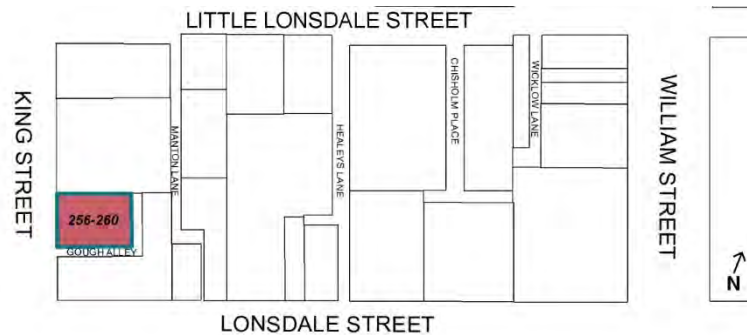
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Paramount House \(256-260 King Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Paramount House



PS ref no: HO1342



What is significant?

The former Paramount House at 256-260 King Street, Melbourne, a two-storey commercial building built in 1929-30 to a design by architect Eric C Beedham.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and and scale;
- The original painted render (possibly originally unpainted) and face brick walls and pattern of fenestration including cornice, parapet, decorative recessed semicircular arches above and rectangular panels below upper floor windows, painted render lintels and pattern of window openings; and
- The original multi-pane steel frame windows.

Later alterations made to the street level façade are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Paramount House at 256-260 King Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and rarity significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Paramount House at 256-260 King Street, Melbourne, constructed in 1929 is historically significant for its ability to demonstrate one aspect of Melbourne's social and cultural history related to

the provision of entertainment and the transmission of American popular culture through film from the interwar period. Through its association with American film company Lasky Films Ltd (later Paramount Films), the building also demonstrates the increased distribution of American films in Melbourne and Australia at a time when sound was introduced to picture making and film production had increased in America. With this expansion, American film companies established 'exchange' centres for the distribution and marketing of films in countries such as Australia. By the 1970s, the building was occupied by Cinema International Corporate Pty Ltd (later CIC-Fox and United International Pictures), a combined distributing venture for American film studios including Paramount Pictures, Universal Pictures, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM), United Artists, 20th Century Fox and Walt Disney Productions. The building was long associated with the moving picture industry, from its construction in 1929 to 1989. The building at 256-260 King Street, opened by Lasky Films Ltd, and including a small private theatre at which trade showings were given, provides tangible evidence of this component in the film distribution industry. (Criterion A)

The former Paramount Film Service building at 256-260 King Street is significant as a rare surviving example of a purpose-built interwar commercial building associated with the film industry. Constructed in 1929 to act as a headquarters of prominent international film distribution companies, the building originally incorporated offices, film vaults and storage accommodation and a small picture theatre for trade showings. Its exclusive long-term use (from 1930 to 1989) as the core distribution centre is significant, as no other building of its type within Hoddle Grid is known to have such long-term associations. (Criterion B)

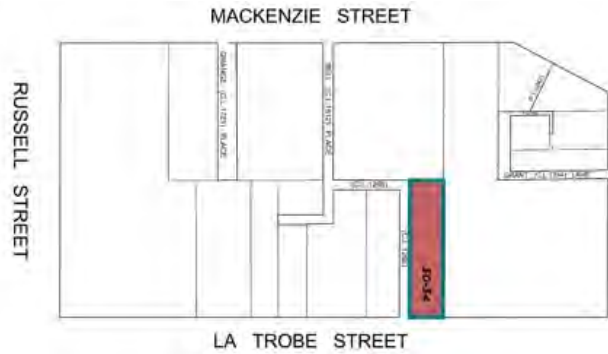
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Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Turnverein Hall (30-34 La Trobe Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Former Turnverein Hall,
later Grand United Order of Oddfellows Hall

PS ref no: HO1275





What is significant?

The Turnverein Hall, later the Grand United Order of Oddfellows Hall, at 30-34 La Trobe Street, built in 1871 with façade completed in 1874.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing (from 1871 and 1874);
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design (from 1871 and 1874);
- The size and patterns of original fenestration and arched openings (La Trobe Street);
- The size and patterns of extant original fenestration and exposed rock face bluestone walls (Bell Place);
- The decorative elements including engaged pilasters, capitals, entablature, cornices, cement mouldings, key stones and voussoirs;
- The contrasting rusticated and stucco surface treatments, recessed rendered panels; ~~and~~
- The early (c1920s) timber multi pane leadlight windows at ground level.

Later alterations to the window and doors at ground level, and addition of the cantilevered verandah, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Turnverein Hall, later the Grand United Order of Oddfellows Hall is of local historic, representative, aesthetic and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

30-34 La Trobe Street is historically significant for its association with German migrants, who arrived in Melbourne from the 1840s and created their own cultural institutions to encourage social interaction, promote German culture and provide activities for newcomers. (Criterion A)

30-34 La Trobe Street is significant as a classically-styled building, which formed part of the landscape of grand public architecture that was constructed in Melbourne in the post-gold rush era. (Criterion D)

30-34 La Trobe Street is aesthetically significant for its largely intact, classically-styled, rendered façade. It is a carefully designed and well-resolved example featuring a symmetrical massing with a simple ground level façade, more ornate upper levels with decorative motifs, ornate columns, rounded arched window openings and detailed cornices. (Criterion E)

30-34 La Trobe Street is significant for its association with the German social and gymnastics club, the Melbourne Deutscher Turnverein Society who constructed the building as their clubrooms in 1871. Following the Society's move from La Trobe Street in 1906, the place is significant for its association with the Grand United Order of Oddfellows who used 30-34 La Trobe Street as their meeting place until the 1960s. (Criterion H)

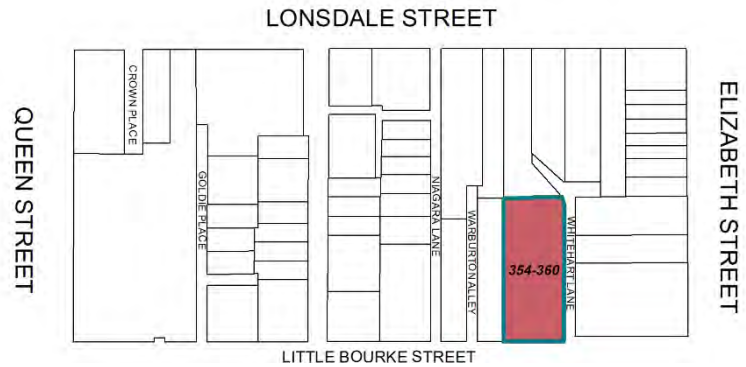
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Melbourne House \(354-360 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Melbourne House

PS ref no: HO1345



What is significant?

Melbourne House at 354-360 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne, a six-storey commercial and manufacturing building of reinforced concrete built in 1923.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form, materials and detail;

- Pattern and size of original fenestration;
- External wall surfaces of painted cement render; ~~and~~
- Decoration to the lintel at the base of the first floor.

Alterations at the street-level shopfront and replacement of glazing at the principal and side elevations are not significant. They have not resulted in a major adverse impact on the integrity of the place.

How it is significant?

Melbourne House is of local historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Melbourne House at 360 Little Bourke Street is historically significant as a relatively intact example of the first wave of tall buildings constructed between World War One and World War Two that replaced the low-scale buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth century. This wave of development evidences the rapid expansion of Melbourne's business and manufacturing sector. (Criterion A)

Melbourne House at 360 Little Bourke Street is historically significant as a purpose-built building for the business A G Healing & Co. Alfred George Healing established a wholesale motorcycle and bicycle trading business in Richmond in 1896, moving to Niagara Lane by 1902 and to 354-360 Post Office Place (the subject site), by 1910. The commissioning of 360 Little Bourke Street in 1923, corresponded with an interstate expansion of the company, which by the 1930s, had made A G Healing & Co into the largest motorcycle manufacturer and retailer in Australia. A G Healing & Co moved from Melbourne House in 1927. (Criterion A)

Melbourne House is significant as a relatively intact, competent and representative example of the interwar Chicagoesque style, which demonstrates the exploration of building styles that adapted classical traditions to the new taller forms. The building exhibits a strong vertical emphasis resulting from projecting pilasters and mullions and a substantial cornice. Articulated spandrels at each floor separate the horizontally proportioned windows. In spite of changes to upper level window joinery and glazing the building retains its original pattern of fenestration and the broad character of the original building. Built in 1923 to a design by well-known commercial architects Sydney Smith, Ogg & Serpell, Melbourne House is significant as a modest example of the widespread adoption of reinforced concrete structural frame technology which allowed buildings to be constructed to greater heights, with larger windows and more open floor areas than earlier load bearing building systems allowed. Its use of the patented Monier system of reinforced concrete construction, promoted by the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co. from 1905, is a relatively late example. It (Criterion D)

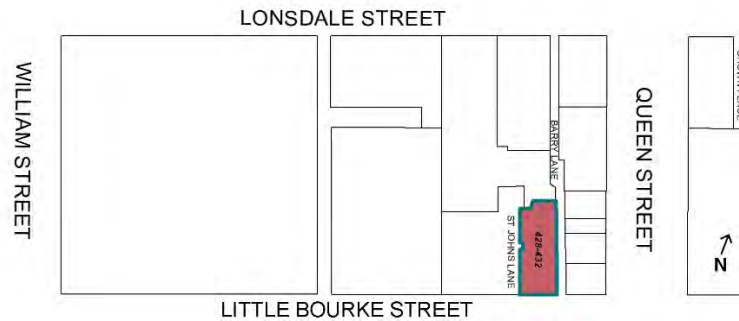
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Printcraft House \(428-432 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Printcraft House

PS ref no: HO1346



What is significant?

The former Printcraft House building at 428-432 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne, a four storey brick and concrete former warehouse building built in 1923 to a design by architects Gawler & Drummond for the printers Brown, Prior & Co.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original built form and scale;
- The original painted render and face brick walls and pattern of fenestration including cornice, continuous painted render lintels and pattern of window openings;

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- The substantial decorative cornice surmounting the façade; ~~and~~
- The original steel frame windows.

Later alterations made to the street level façade, such as the insertion of new shopfronts, are not significant.

How it is significant?

428-432 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Printcraft House building at 428-432 Little Bourke Street, built in 1923 for the Melbourne firm of printers, Brown, Prior & Co, is historically significant for the evidence it provides of the long-term industry and warehouse concentration in this part of the city, and as a remnant of printing industry buildings located in proximity to the 1926 Argus Building at the Elizabeth and Latrobe streets corner. The historical grouping of buildings for similar uses has characterised the city's development.

The building is historically significant for its association with the Melbourne firm of printers and bookbinders, Brown Prior & Co, established by Francis A Brown and Henry E Prior in Queen Street by 1902. Brown Prior & Co printed most of book seller and publisher Robertson & Mullens's (forerunner to Angus & Roberston) publications from 1922 at a time when Australian publishers rarely owned their own print houses. Brown, Prior & Co became Brown, Prior, Anderson Pty Ltd in 1937 and occupied 428-432 Little Bourke Street for more than 40 years from 1923 until 1966. The company continued as a printing house until 2013. (Criterion A)

The former Printcraft House building at 428-432 Little Bourke Street is significant as a relatively intact example of an early interwar warehouse/factory building constructed in 1923 as a component of the industrial expansion in central Melbourne during this period. The building is an example of the many low scale warehouse/factory buildings of a simple utilitarian character, that were located in minor streets and laneways with rear lane access to facilitate the movement of goods and materials in and out of the building. These buildings are now becoming increasingly rare in the area around the central sector of the Hoddle Grid, where its broader streetscape context has been considerably affected by later twentieth century redevelopment.

Like other examples of its type, it utilises loadbearing face brick external wall with a reinforced concrete internal structure, and painted render and face brick walls. Built to a design by architects Gawler & Drummond, and like other examples of its type, 428-432 Little Bourke Street demonstrates a refined yet highly functional aesthetic with symmetrical facade with simple parapet, a regular pattern of large efficient steel framed windows with painted render lintels. The lack of superfluous decoration reinforces this simple and disciplined industrial aesthetic. (Criterion D)

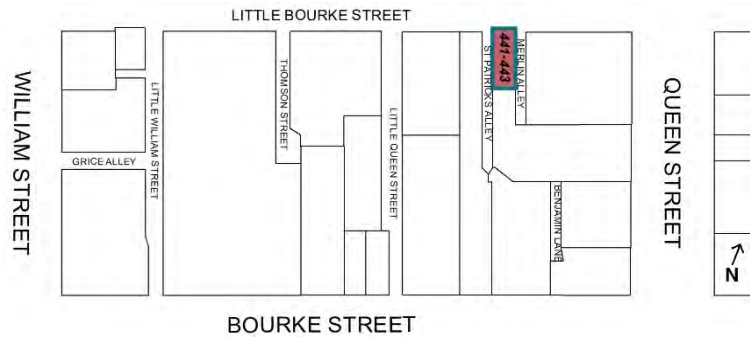
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Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Downs House \(441-443 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Downs House

PS ref no: HO1347



What is significant?

Downs House at 441-443 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne, built in 1884 to a design by architect Norman Hitchcock.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale;
- The original painted render and face brick walls and pattern of fenestration including pilasters, cornice, cornices and pediment and pattern of window openings; ~~and~~
- Original timber frame multi pane windows.

Later alterations made to the street level façade, such as the insertion of a wider shopfront, are not significant.

How it is significant?

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Downs House at 441-443 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The two-storey warehouse building at 441-443 Little Bourke Street, designed by architect Norman Hitchcock and built in 1884 for coppersmith J M Anderson, is historically significant as an early example of a factory building in Melbourne. Manufacturing firms occupied the building from the 1880s through to the late 1950s, evidencing the rise of manufacturing in the city in the 1880s and the boom years of the 1920s when manufacturing led the recovery from the economic depression of the late 1920s to the early 1930s. (Criterion A)

The building is historically significant for its association with printing firms that occupied the premises from 1892 to the late 1930s: the Victorian Printing Works from 1892 to c1925; F W & F A Tucker, printers and lithographers, from c1925 to the mid-1930s, and the Victorian Printing Works Pty Ltd again in 1935 to 1937. It provides important evidence of the long-term industry concentration in this part of the city which, by the interwar period, saw many printing and linotype companies established in the northwest part of the city. (Criterion A)

Downs House at 441-443 Little Bourke Street is significant as a largely intact example of a late Victorian warehouse/factory building constructed in 1884 as a component of Victorian-era industrial expansion in central Melbourne before the economic depression of the 1890s slowed manufacturing development. The building is an example of the many low scale warehouse/factory buildings of a simple utilitarian character constructed in central Melbourne, and commonly located in minor streets and laneways with rear or side lane access to facilitate the movement of goods and materials in and out of the building. Designed by architect Norman Hitchcock, Downs House exhibits key characteristics of its type, which are generally low scale using simple construction of loadbearing painted render and/or face brick walls with a heavy timber or iron post and beam internal structure., These buildings demonstrate a refined yet highly functional aesthetic with their symmetrical façades with simple pilasters, cornices and parapets and a regular pattern of windows. The lack of superfluous decoration reinforces this simple and disciplined industrial aesthetic. (Criterion D)

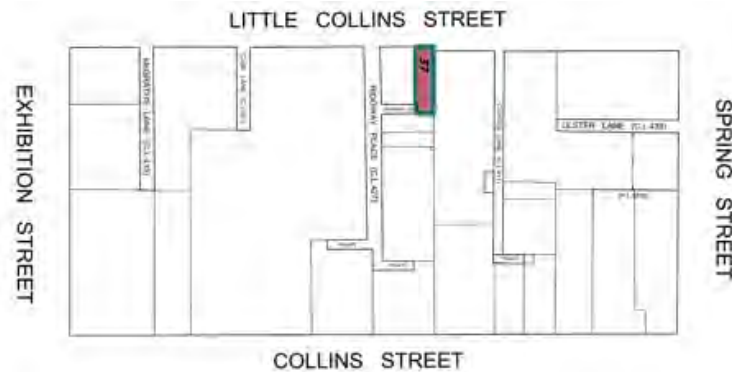
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Shop \(37 Little Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Shop

PS ref no: HO1276



What is significant?

37 Little Collins Street, built c1906, and designed by architects H W & F B Tompkins.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design (upper façade);
- Loadbearing face brickwork;
- Engaged brick piers with stone base and moulded cornices;
- Parapet and rendered cornices; ~~and~~
- Eight-paned timber framed arch-headed window, concrete spandrel and rounded rendered cornice.

Later alterations to the street level façade are not significant.

How it is significant?

37 Little Collins Street is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The building at 37 Little Collins Street is historically significant for its association with retailing, warehousing and manufacturing in the City of Melbourne in the early twentieth century. It is significant for its association with tea importation, firstly by the Salvation Army from 1908-1920 as the Hamodava tea depot, and later by a succession of tea merchants until 1933. (Criterion A)

37 Little Collins Street is a fine and representative example of a commercial building type from the early twentieth century period. The buildings are reasonably intact, with detailing still evident to the upper façade. It is also significant as a fine example of the works of architect brothers, H W and F B

Tompkins, who established their architecture practice in Melbourne in 1898 and became a leading architectural firm. (Criterion D)

The building at 37 Little Collins Street is significant for its aesthetic qualities. Its Federation-style red brick façade is aesthetically distinguished and comprises features such as a wide semi-circular window opening, bordered with several courses of end bond brick work and a rounded rendered cornice; a marble spandrel; engaged brick piers running up each edge of the building and intersecting with a brick parapet featuring rendered cornices that contribute to its picturesque composition. (Criterion E)

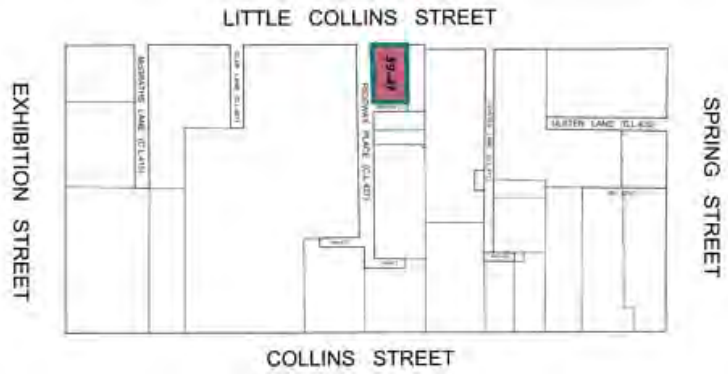
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Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Former Wenley Motor Garage (39-41 Little Collins Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Former Wenley Motor Garage

PS ref no: HO1277



What is significant?

Former Wenley Motor Garage at 39-41 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, built in 1919.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the building include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form;

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- The building's relatively high level of integrity to its original design;
- The brick parapet and rendered cornice;
- The pattern and size of fenestration, segmented arched windows; ~~and~~
- The brickwork and brick sills.

Later alterations are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Wenley Motor Garage at 39-41 Little Collins Street, Melbourne is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The building at 39-41 Little Collins Street is historically significant for its association with the clothing manufacturing industry and with the provision of services for the motor car which increased significantly in the interwar period. Historically 37-41 Little Collins Street demonstrates overlapping uses by auto mechanics and clothing manufacturing. The upper floor workrooms were used by clothing manufacturers Adelaide Tailoring Co, and Alpha Manufacturing Co until the end of the 1920s and Chapman Manufacturing Co until the 1930s. From the 1920s to the 1940s, the ground floor of 39-41 Little Collins Street was in use by businesses servicing the then new and growing motor car service industry. This use was represented by motor engineer G A Drury (later Drury and Co) throughout the 1920s, and Parish Motor Service from the late 1930s to early 1940s. (Criterion A)

With its simple rectangular built form and small window openings, 39-41 Little Collins Street is representative of utilitarian brick warehouses and other manufacturing buildings constructed during the late Edwardian and the early interwar period. Built in 1919 it is characterised by brick construction with small segmented arched windows with parapet and cornice detail to the upper floor. Although now overpainted and with some alterations to wall openings, it is still legible as a small industrial building constructed in the Edwardian era. (Criterion D)

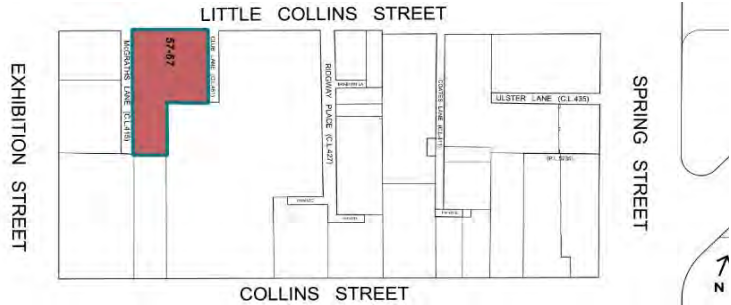
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Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Craig Williamson Pty Ltd complex \(57-67 Little Collins Street Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd complex

PS ref no: HO1348





What is significant?

57-67 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, built in two major stages in 1912 and 1925 for Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd, is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The buildings' original external form (incorporating buildings from 1912 and 1925), materials and detailing;
- The 1925 three-storey building's high level of integrity to its original design composed of a masonry pier and beam structure;
- Earlier two-storey face brick masonry components (from c1880s and 1912) of the former Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd complex in McGrath Lane and Club Lanes;
- Pattern and size of original fenestration (Little Collins Street, McGrath Lane and Club Lane); ~~and~~
- Large square industrial steel-framed windows (Little Collins Street).

More recent alterations, including the ground level shopfronts, replacement of glazing, infill to window openings and roof deck with glazed balustrade, are not significant.

How it is significant?

57-67 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, is of local historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The complex at 57-67 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, incorporating structures from c1880s, and built in 1912 and 1925 for drapery, clothing and furniture business Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd, demonstrates the growth in manufacturing that was part of the buoyant new economy in early twentieth century Melbourne following the economic depression of the 1890s and new federal tariffs introduced in the early 1900s. Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd, who were also major retailers with premises in Elizabeth

Street from the 1890s, as well as in Bendigo and Ballarat, consolidated their manufacturing and storage at 57-67 Little Collins Street in the city centre close to their retail operations. (Criterion A)

The building is significant for its association with the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department from 1932-88. Having acquired the building in 1927, in preparation for the future automation of Melbourne's telephone system, the first PMG Research Laboratories were established on the upper two floors. The premises are historically significant as the site of the Mayser or 'atomic clock' that supplied accurate timekeeping to all master clocks in Australia. (Criterion A)

57-67 Little Collins Street is representative of an interwar industrial building and maintains its rhythm, scale and form from the 1925 period. This is evident along Little Collins Street where the masonry framework is inset with large metal-framed windows. The interwar characteristics are evident to the upper floors of the Little Collins Street elevation with restrained stucco mouldings over brickwork. Earlier parts of the building are also evident along McGrath and Club lanes where the red brick elevations form part of the urban landscape. (Criterion D)

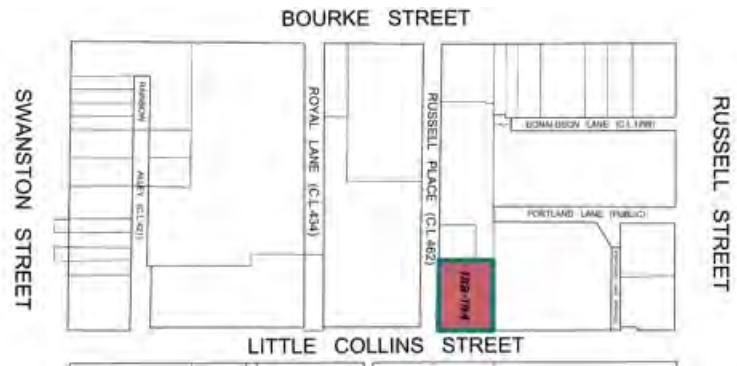
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Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Godfrey's Building \(188-194 Little Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Godfrey's Building

PS ref no: HO1255



What is significant?

188-194 Little Collins Street, Shocko House, formerly known as Godfreys Buildings, built in 1901 and designed by architects Anketell Henderson.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing (three lower levels);
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design (three lower levels only);
- Loadbearing face brickwork;

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- Bold rendered details on face brickwork including rendered string course;
- Vertical brick piers terminating in round arches;
- Pattern and size of original fenestration including the curved edges (Russell Place);
- Double-hung sash windows with highlights (Little Collins Street);
- Metal-framed multipaned windows with exposed stone lintels (Russell Place); ~~and~~
- Original ground-level shopfront frames and recessed doorways (Little Collins Street)
- The fourth floor built in 1927 in a complementary style is contributory to the significance of the place. The fifth floor built in c1998 is not significant.

Later alterations made to the street level facades are not significant.

How it is significant?

188-194 Little Collins Street is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The building at 188-194 Little Collins Street, constructed in 1901, is historically significant for its association with the development of the retail sector at that time, and the growth in manufacturing in the City of Melbourne in the 1920s. After its sale in 1927 and the addition of a fourth storey, the building was used by a number of garment manufacturers until the 1940s. (Criterion A)

Purchased by Melbourne City Council in 1959, 188-194 Little Collins Street is historically significant as a substantial remnant of the 1950s infrastructure established by the council as part of the expanding electricity network, particularly after the Russell Place substation was rebuilt underground in 1949. Part of the substation, 188-194 Little Collins Street accommodated the departmental activities of Council's electric supply committee. This association is today reflected in the commonly used name for the building, Shocko House. (Criterion A)

188-194 Little Collins Street is a fine example of an Edwardian commercial warehouse and office building. In its original three storeys it demonstrates the scale of building once appropriate for smaller streets that had limitations in height imposed as a result of fire regulations. Its free classical style is part of the rich architectural expression of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Architecturally it is significant as work by prominent architect Anketell Henderson. (Criterion D)

Shocko House is aesthetically significant for its well modelled free-classical façade which uses contrasting materials of render and face red brick for its original three levels. It provides a strong urban edge to Russell Place as well as Little Collins Street. Aesthetic significance is derived from its scale and form, materials and highly articulated façade. At each level an ordering pattern of the three bays is accentuated through bold render details on face brick finish, and the vertical brick piers, which terminate at the top with arches. (Criterion E)

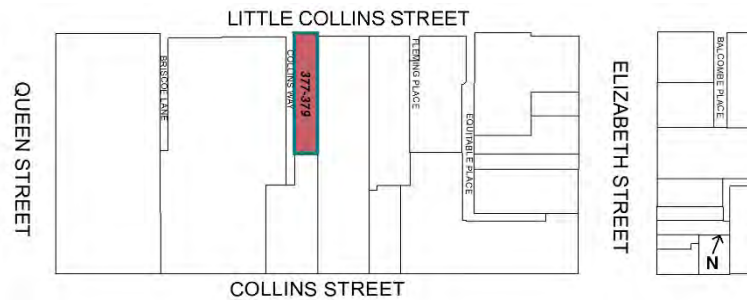
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Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Collins Gate \(377-379 Little Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Collins Gate

PS ref no: HO1351



What is significant?

Collins Gate at 377-379 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, a four-storey commercial building built in 1924 to a design of Grainger, Little, Barlow & Hawkins.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale;
- The original pattern of fenestration and decoration, including cornice and lettering;
- The external wall surfaces of cement render and paint; ~~and~~
- The original multipaned steel-framed windows; ~~and~~
- The decoration to the principal elevation including the original pilasters and cornice.

Later additions above the fourth level, new ground level shopfronts and other alterations such as the insertion of steel balconies are not significant.

How it is significant?

Collins Gate at 377-379 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Collins Gate at 377-379 Little Collins Street, built in 1925, is historically significant for the evidence it provides of Melbourne's post-World War One demand for office space from service sectors related to the growth of manufacturing and retail development in the 1920s. During the economic boom of the 1920s, an increasing number of commercial enterprises constructed architect designed multi-storey

premises in the city. Collins Gate was constructed as an investment property for William Baillieu, who, with others, operated businesses linked to three Broken Hill mining companies from the neighbouring building Collins House, built in 1910. The Collins House Group exercised significant financial and political power in Australian society for the following decades. Collins Gate is historically significant for its long-term association Melbourne jewelry and gallery business Koziminsky. As a tenant from 1927 to 1976, the Koziminsky business (established in Melbourne in 1851) operated from the building for almost 50 years. From this location the business sold antique jewelry and by the 1930s the business became known as Koziminky's Gallery. The Gallery exhibited works by a number of well-known artists. Australian artists shown at the Collins Gate gallery included the New Melbourne Art Club in 1941; Edith Holmes in 1943; Julius and Tina Wentcher in 1945; Arthur Boyd in 1949; Lorraine Whiting in 1949 and Geoffrey Brown in 1954 (Centre for Australian Art). (Criterion A)

Collins Gate at 377-379 Little Collins Street is significant as a largely intact example of the wave of development in central Melbourne during the early interwar period that replaced the low scale masonry buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. This early wave of building most commonly utilised the interwar Commercial Palazzo or Chicagoesque styles. These styles employed the engineering benefits of steel and concrete frame structures to maximise window areas and to provide flexibility for external articulation and decoration. The use of reinforced concrete structural frames allowed these buildings to be constructed to greater heights, with larger windows and more open floor areas, than earlier load bearing building systems. The building retains key characteristics of the style. (Criterion D)

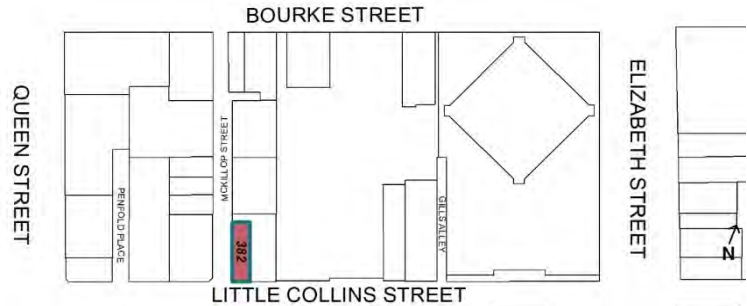
Collins Gate at 377-379 Little Collins Street is of aesthetic significance as a low scale, and (notwithstanding the 1998 additions) highly intact example of the interwar Chicagoesque style. The Little Collins Street section is particularly notable and somewhat eclectic. While similar to many other examples of the Chicagoesque style in central Melbourne, it demonstrates a greater degree of decoration and details than is usual for the style. Its use of a range of stylistic devices provides three-dimensional interest to the façade (for example pyramidal raised panels to the spandrels), rather than the simple configuration of projecting pilasters and recessed spandrels. The façade is notable for the application of lettering to the spandrel at first floor level setting out 'No. 377', 'COLLINS GATE' and 'No.379'. The rear section is more utilitarian in its minimal use of decorative detail but with large windows. Despite the irregular geometry and materiality of the 1998 additions, the original building is clearly legible and is not overwhelmed by the additional forms, and the outcome is an interesting albeit very eclectic composition. (Criterion E)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Law Institute House \(382 Little Collins Street, Melbourne\)](#),
[April 2022](#)**

Heritage Place: Former Law Institute House
PS ref no: HO1352



What is significant?

The former Law Institute House at 382 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, a three-storey shop built in 1905 and refurbished in 1924 for the Law Institute of Victoria.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale;
- The original face brick principle façade to Little Collins and western side elevation to McKillop Streets, including original (1905) and early (1924) fenestration pattern of semi-circular and flat arched window openings in two upper levels; ~~and~~

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

- The expressed lettering on the pediment 'Law Institute House'.
Later alterations made to the street level façades are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Law Institute House at 382 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Law Institute House at 382 Little Collins Street, Melbourne is historically significant for its demonstration of a key phase in Melbourne's retail and manufacturing development during the first decades of the twentieth century, recovering from the economic depression of the 1890s. The three-storey brick building was originally built in 1905 to house the retail business of established hardware manufacturer W Willis & Co on the ground floor, with other manufacturers on the levels above. The business operated in Melbourne from the 1860s, and from the Little Collins and McKillop streets corner site for over 50 years since the late 1860s. (Criterion A)

The former Law Institute House at 382 Little Collins Street is also historically significant for its long association with the Law Institute of Victoria, pivotal legal society in Victoria established in Melbourne in 1859. The institute purchased 382 Little Collins Street in 1922, modifying the building in 1924 to a design by architects Peck & Kemter. The institute occupied the building for the next 37 years until 1961. Since its establishment, the Law Institute of Victoria played a core regulatory role in Victoria's legal practice until 1996, when *The Legal Practice Act 1996* was introduced. The former Law Institute House was its third premises and the first building owned and named by the institute following its statutory recognition in 1917. With its retention of expressed lettering on the pediment, the building survives as a physical evidence that demonstrates an important phase of the institute's history throughout the interwar and postwar period, a time when the organisation's roles and importance in legal practice in Victoria continued to expand. (Criterion A)

The former Law Institute House at 382 Little Collins Street is significant as a largely intact example of an early twentieth century three-storey, narrow-fronted brick building constructed in 1905 as a component of the industrial expansion in central Melbourne during this period. It retains key characteristics of its type as a low-rise utilitarian building constructed in central Melbourne in the early twentieth century. While quite utilitarian, the façade features elements of both the Victorian period Free Classical style (cornices, arched parapet and pediment) and the Federation period styling (semi-circular arched openings), which was typical of this transitional period. (Criterion D)

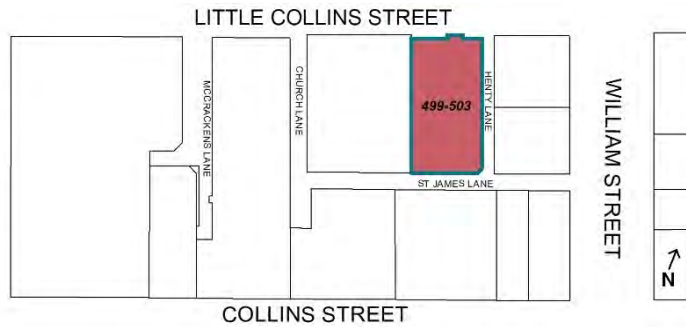
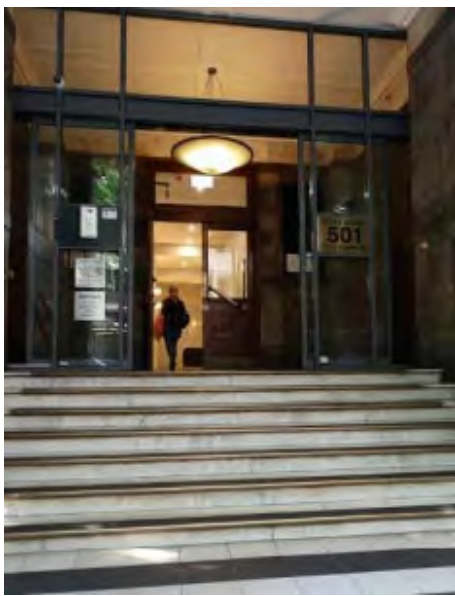
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Henty House \(499-503 Little Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Henty House

PS ref no: HO1354



What is significant?

Henty House at 499-503 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, an eight-storey Commercial Palazzo building built in 1923 to a design by W & R Butler.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original built form and scale;
- The external configuration of Little Collins Street facade demonstrating aspects of the interwar Commercial Palazzo style and wall surfaces of painted cement render;

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- The original multipane and other steel framed windows;
- The rusticated engaged columns with a balcony above sitting on large console scrolls flanking the recessed entry to the building; ~~and~~
- The original or early details in the lobby including the marble cladding, glazed timber entry door ensembles with hardware, letterboxes and lift surround.

Later alterations, including balconies added to the Little Collins Street elevation, are not significant.

How it is significant?

Henty House at 499-503 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Henty House at 499-503 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, built in 1924, is historically significant for the evidence it provides of Melbourne's post-World War One demand for office space from service sectors related to the 1920s' growth of manufacturing and retail development-. During the economic boom of the 1920s, an increasing number of commercial enterprises constructed architect designed multi-storey premises in the city. Henty House is historically significant for being the first multi (nine) storey building in Little Collins Street, obtained under the 1916 height regulations by setting the top storey back from the front facade of the building. It is historically significant as one of only a few merchant houses constructed in the city at the time. (Criterion A)

Henty House at 499-503 Little Collins Street is significant as a largely intact example of interwar commercial development in central Melbourne, utilising the interwar Commercial Palazzo style that (along with the Chicagoesque style) characterised the early phase of this wave of development. It demonstrates key characteristics of the style, such as a strong vertical emphasis resulting from the projecting pilasters dividing the façade into three vertical bays sitting above a strong base separated from the upper levels by a pair of simple spandrels and finishing with a modest but interesting covered cornice. While overall, the principal elevation is quite understated in the degree to which it demonstrates the key characteristics of the style its elaborate entry porch and lobby provide evidence of its importance as the headquarters of the influential James Henty & Co. Significant fabric includes the rusticated engaged columns supporting a balcony above sitting on large console scrolls, flanking the recessed entry to the building with its use of quality materials including marble cladding, glazed timber entry door ensembles with hardware, letterboxes and lift surround. (Criterion D)

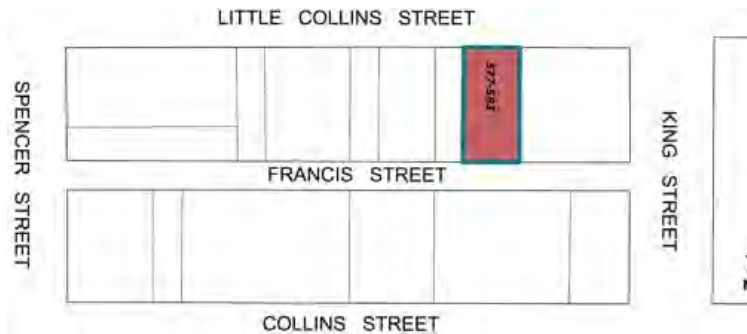
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Warehouses \(577-583 Little Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Warehouses

PS ref no: HO1278



What is significant?

The buildings at 577-579 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, built in 1875, and 581-583 Little Collins Street, built in 1887 and altered in the mid-1920s.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

At 577-579 Little Collins Street:

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing; [\(both the Little Collins Street and Francis Street frontages\)](#)
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Simple corniced parapet with arched pediment ~~and; and~~
- ~~M~~moulded string course [\(Little Collins Street frontage\)](#); ~~and~~
- ~~Round arched window openings with timber sash windows and stone sills-~~ [\(Little Collins Street frontage\)](#). ~~(overpainted)~~.
- [Gabled parapet and original pattern and size of fenestrations \(Francis Street elevation\).](#)

More recent alterations made to the street level façade [and the Francis Street elevation](#) are not significant.

At 581-583 Little Collins Street:

- The building's original external form and materials [\(both the Little Collins Street and Francis Street frontages\)](#);

- The building's high level of integrity to its mid-1920s design;
- Curved parapet with cornice below; ([Little Collins Street frontage](#))
- Original [or early](#) pattern and size of fenestrations ([both the Little Collins Street and Francis Street frontages](#)); ~~and~~
- Flat engaged pilasters.

More recent alterations made to the street level façade [and the Francis Street elevation](#) are not significant.

How it is significant?

The two buildings at 577-579 Little Collins Street and 581-583 Little Collins Street, Melbourne are of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The three-storey buildings at 577-583 Little Collins Street are historically significant for their association with manufacturing and warehousing in the City of Melbourne. 577-579 Little Collins Street, together with the interconnected building at 16 -18 Francis Street at the rear, are historically significant as a flour mill complex known as City Flour Mills constructed for Russell and Gillespie in 1875. ~~The firm of Russell and Gillespie, founded by Scotsman George Gillespie were well known for their flour milling operations throughout NSW, Victoria and Queensland, eventually as proprietors of the Anchor Flour Mills.~~ 581-583 Little Collins Street and its extension through to Francis Street is historically significant as a ~~related~~ warehouse occupied by a variety of merchants and importers. (Criterion A)

The buildings at 577-583 Little Collins Street and extending through to 16-18 Francis Street are representative examples of brick and render warehouse buildings constructed in the Victorian period in the City of Melbourne. ~~Both~~ ~~e~~Constructed in 1875 ([577-579](#)) and c1887 ([581-583](#)), with the façade of 581-583 altered in the 1920s, the pair of warehouses demonstrate the warehouse typology that was an important part of the urban landscape of nineteenth century Melbourne. Despite some changes to their exterior windows, particularly to those of 581-583 Little Collins Street, both buildings remain legible, including the view of them from Francis Street. (Criterion D)

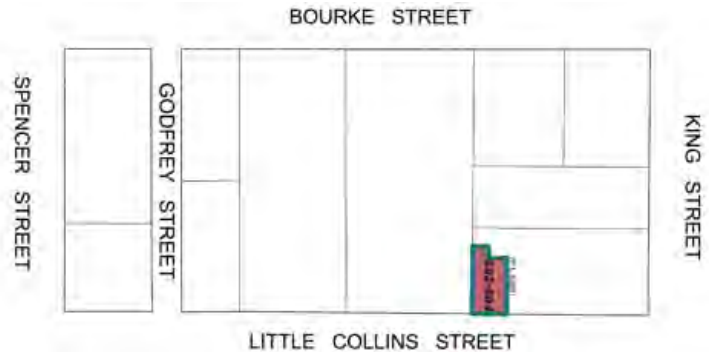
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Commercial Building \(582-584 Little Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Commercial building

PS ref no: HO1279



What is significant?

582-584 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, built in 1873 for William Welshman and designed by architects Crouch and Wilson.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;

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- Parapet with simple arched pediment;
- Major bracketed cornice and minor cornices;
- Original size and pattern of fenestrations;
- Decorative rosettes;
- Ground level rusticated façade over rock-faced bluestone base; ~~and~~
- Deep architrave with plaster plaque to recessed porch entry.

Later changes including the insertion of a large glazed timber panel into the window opening at street level and the new flooring to the entry are not significant.

How it is significant?

582-584 Little Collins Street, Melbourne is of local historic, representative, aesthetic and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

582-584 Little Collins Street historically significant for its representation of mercantile development in the mid-Victorian period when Melbourne was rapidly expanding. Dating from the early 1870s, the building is a relatively early example of a commercial office of which not a great many remain from this period. (Criterion A)

The building at 582-584 Collins St is a fine example of a classical revival building from the mid-Victorian period. The recessed entry is unusual and the composition of the façade is a scholarly example of Victorian-era classical architectural traditions. (Criterion D)

The building at 582-584 Collins St is of aesthetic significance for the high quality of its Victorian architecture. The quality of detailing to the façade is notable for a building from the early 1870s, with this level of detailing more common in the later Victorian period. Details include a rusticated base at street level, a parapet wall with a heavy bracketed cornice and central pediment, a squared entry porch to one side of the building and a set of three rounded arched windows across the upper façade. (Criterion E)

The building at 582-584 Little Collins Street is significant for its association with businessman, Colonial Magistrate and St Kilda councillor William Welshman who commissioned prominent architects Crouch and Wilson to design both it and the Union Bond Melbourne Storage Company stores in King Street and Little Collins Street. (Criterion H)

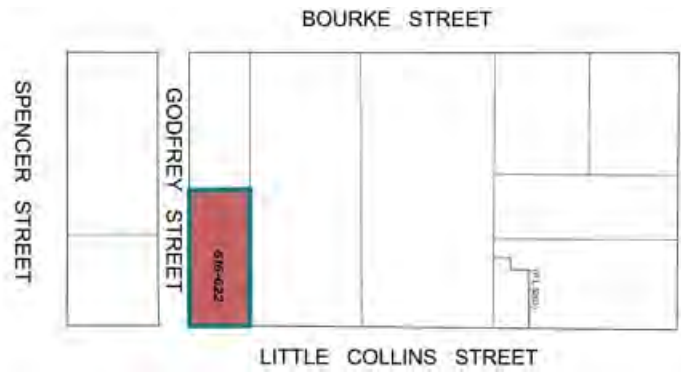
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Building \(616-622 Little Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Building

PS ref no: HO1280





What is significant?

616-622 Little Collins Street, built in 1937 and extended in 1938-39 for the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works.

Elements that contribute to the significance include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- The Doric columns; vertical piers, spandrels, and flagpole spire;
- The recessed lobby doorway, surround, cornice, copper doors; and
- The etched bronze signage, emblazoned lettering, and iron panel gates.

Later alterations are not significant.

How it is significant?

616-622 Little Collins Street is of local historic, aesthetic and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The site of 616-622 Little Collins Street is historically significant as the location of the 1840 camp of Captain William Lonsdale, the first Police Magistrate of the Port Phillip district. (Criterion A)

Built in 1937 and extended in 1938 and early 1939, the building at 616-622 Little Collins Street is historically significant for its association with the administration of tramways in the City of Melbourne from 1937 to 1983. Formed in 1919, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board (MMTB) ran the entire tram network until it was subsumed into the Metropolitan Transit Authority in 1983. 616-622 Little Collins Street is historically significant for its use as the headquarters of the MMTB, housing centralised management, administrative and design functions. (Criterion A)

The building at 616-622 Little Collins St is an intact and striking example of a large public utility building. Extending for three blocks along Godfrey Street, it combines elements of the moderne, stripped classical and art deco architecture. Features include a squared entry framed by brown granite faux Doric columns which sits below a cornice with the words 'Melbourne Metropolitan Tramways Board' in a gilded font; vertical bands of piers inset with regular window and spandrel

panels to the front facade, a setback roof profile with flagpole spire, brass entry doors and decorative metal panel gates. (Criterion E)

The building at 616-622 Little Collins Street is significant as the last work of prominent MMTB architect, Alan Gordon Monsborough. During the 1920s and 1930s Monsborough was noted for his adaptation of the Greek revival style for industrial settings, particularly for buildings such as tram depots and substations. (Criterion H)

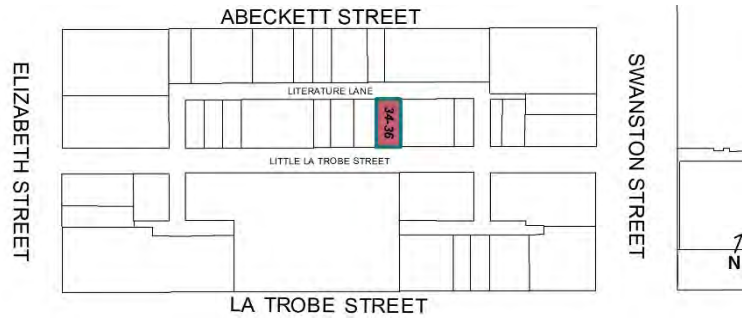
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Warehouse \(34-36 Little La Trobe Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Warehouse

PS ref no: HO1356



What is significant?

34-36 Little Latrobe Street, Melbourne, a two-storey former factory and warehouse built in 1928-29.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale;
- The original face brick walls and original fabric including parapets, continuous painted render lintels, pattern of window openings and central doorway;
- The original steel frame windows; ~~and~~
- ~~e~~Original details including the original timber bifold garage doors.

Later alterations including the insertion of an aluminium framed shopfront to the street level façade are not significant.

How it is significant?

34-36 Little La Trobe Street, Melbourne is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

34-36 Little La Trobe Street, Melbourne, a brick factory and warehouse built in 1928-29, is historically significant for its association with the industrial expansion in central Melbourne during the interwar period, and for the evidence it provides of the former conglomeration of businesses providing services to the fledgling motor vehicle industry. These businesses characterised and came to dominate Little La Trobe Street in the 1920s and 1930s, with the first such business established in Little La Trobe Street in 1905. The site was associated with the motor vehicle industry until 1965. Among its tenants

were long-standing occupants Nason & Pollard, engineers (later Central Motor Engineers) who ran their small engine reconditioning business from 34-36 Little La Trobe Street from 1930-65, initially manufacturing difficult to find parts for motorcycles. (Criterion A)

34-36 Little La Trobe Street is significant as a highly intact example of an early interwar warehouse/factory building, constructed in 1928-29 to a design by architect Robert Bell Hamilton (1892-1948). It is representative of the many low scale warehouse/factory buildings in central Melbourne of a simple utilitarian character, utilising loadbearing face brick external walls with either a steel post and beam or reinforced concrete internal structure. These building are frequently located in minor streets and laneways with rear lane access to facilitate the movement of goods and materials in and out of them It is located within a context that retains a number of low scale factory warehouse buildings, and which, in the early twentieth century, comprised a conglomeration of businesses providing services to the fledgling motor car industry. It is distinguished by its retention of the original fenestration pattern, upper floor steel framed windows, large central opening for motor vehicle access, and the original timber bifold garage doors. (Criterion D)

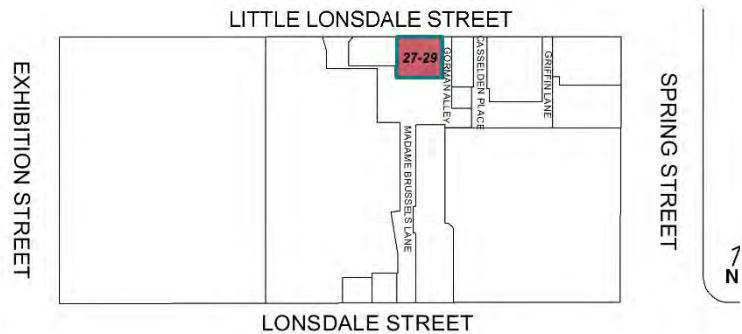
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Warehouse \(27-29 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Warehouse

PS ref no: HO1357



What is significant?

27-29 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, a two-storey face brick warehouse built in 1924.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale;
- The original face brick walls and pattern of fenestration including parapets, painted render lintels and pattern of window openings; ~~and~~
- The original steel frame windows.

Later alterations made to the building, including new windows on the Little Lonsdale façade and a rear extension, are not significant.

How it is significant?

27-29 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The building at 27-29 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, constructed in 1924 for engineers, blacksmiths and boilermakers, A Lugton & Sons, is historically significant for its association with the long-term industry and warehouse concentration in this part of the city which demonstrates the historical grouping and evolution of similar uses that have been assessed as significant elements of the city's development. The factory/warehouse building at 27-29 Little Lonsdale Street demonstrates the rise of industry in the city in the 1920s, which, like elsewhere in Australia, led the recovery from the economic depression of the late 1920s-early 1930s. From the end of the World War Two to the beginning of the 1970s, Melbourne underwent the most sustained growth in its history, mostly based on the manufacturing industry. The factory building at 27-29 Little Lonsdale Street demonstrates this growth, established in the 1920s for the manufacturing industry, and continuing to be used for manufacturing by Gloria Knitting Mills from the c1940s until the early 1970s. (Criterion A)

27-29 Little Lonsdale Street is significant as a highly intact example of an early interwar warehouse/factory building constructed in 1924 as a component of the industrial expansion in central

Melbourne during this period. The building is a fine example of the many low scale warehouse/factory buildings of a simple utilitarian character, that utilised loadbearing face brick external wall with either a steel post and beam or reinforced concrete internal structure. These buildings were located in minor streets and laneways with rear lane access to facilitate the movement of goods and materials in and out of the building. Like other such buildings that survive from the period, which are generally low scale using simple construction of loadbearing face brick walls with either a steel post and beam or reinforced concrete internal structure, the building demonstrates a refined yet highly functional aesthetic with a symmetrical facade. 27-29 Little Lonsdale Street is distinguished by an unusual, Dutch Gable inspired yet simple double parapet, and regular pattern of large efficient steel framed windows with painted render lintels. The lack of superfluous decoration reinforces this simple and disciplined industrial aesthetic. (Criterion D)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Residences \(120-122 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Residences

PS ref no: HO1296



What is significant?

The pair of houses at 120-122 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, dated to 1872 and located within the Little Lonsdale Street Precinct.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Pattern and size of original fenestration, and original bluestone sills;
- Simple rendered façade with simple classical detailing;
- Moulded parapet cornice supported by brackets at each end and a plain string course at the first-floor level; **and**
- Original bluestone doorstep (at ~~no.~~ 120 [Little Lonsdale Street](#)).

More recent alterations, including the replacement sash windows, are not significant.

How it is significant?

120-122 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne is of local historic, rarity and representative significance.

Why it is significant?

The pair of houses at 120-122 Little Lonsdale Street is historically significant for its demonstration of less salubrious 'fringe' areas of mostly Irish immigrants, which had emerged by the late 1840s and early 1850s in an area referred to as 'Little Lon'. The two earlier houses on the site of 120-122 Little Lonsdale Street have their origins in this period, with the current houses replacing these in the early 1870s. (Criterion A)

120-122 Little Lonsdale Street is a rare example of early residences in the central city. Although several other early examples exist (all with individual HOs) at 74 Collins Street, 330 King Street and 261 William Street and 215-217 Swanston Street (recommended for HO), nos.120-122 Little Lonsdale

Street is unusual in its retention of the ground floor residential appearance. The pair of houses compare in period and style with 17 Casselden Place of 1876. (Criterion B)

The pair of houses at 120-122 Little Lonsdale Street is significant for its residential typology of the mid-Victorian period. Attributes of the place include the simple and unadorned façade that is reflective of early Victorian design and construction, and the plain rendered wall surface with minimal ornamentation. The sash windows and the one remaining door onto the street reinforce its residential typology. 120-122 Little Lonsdale Street contributes to an unusually cohesive early streetscape in Little Lonsdale Street. (Criterion D)

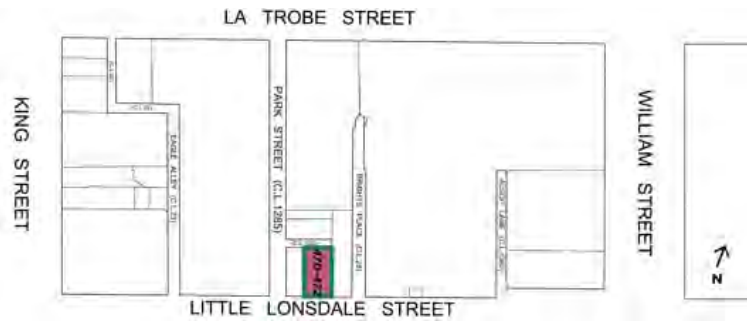
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Shops \(470-472 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Shops

PS ref no: HO1281



What is significant?

The pair of shops at 470-472 Little Lonsdale Street, completed in 1872.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Rendered masonry façade with simple detailing reflective of the pre-1880s construction date;
- Pattern and size of original fenestration, and moulded architraves;
- Timber double-hung sash windows on the upper-level;
- Rustication on the edges of the building; ~~and~~
- Parapet with simple moulded cornice with dentilation and scrolls.

More recent alterations, including the ground level shopfronts and wrought iron window baskets, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The pair of shops at 470-472 Little Lonsdale Street is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The pair of two-storey shops at 470-472 Little Lonsdale Street, constructed in 1872 by builder John Parry and originally built as residences, is historically significant as a once common building typology demonstrating integrated uses of both retailing and housing. The building demonstrates a once common type of housing for city dwellers within the Hoddle Grid in the 1870s. (Criterion A)

The pair of shops at 470-472 Little Lonsdale Street is ~~an fine~~ example of a mid-Victorian residential and commercial building. Once used as daily retail points, a number of these surviving shops are found in both the main streets and smaller streets of the Hoddle Grid. While the use of upper storey residences has become largely outdated, the ground floors of these examples continue to operate as

retail outlets. The pair of buildings are legible and reasonably intact, with typical Victorian detail of rendered masonry, cornices with dentil features, scroll details, rusticated quoins, and Victorian-era windows with moulded architraves still evident to the upper façade. (Criterion D)

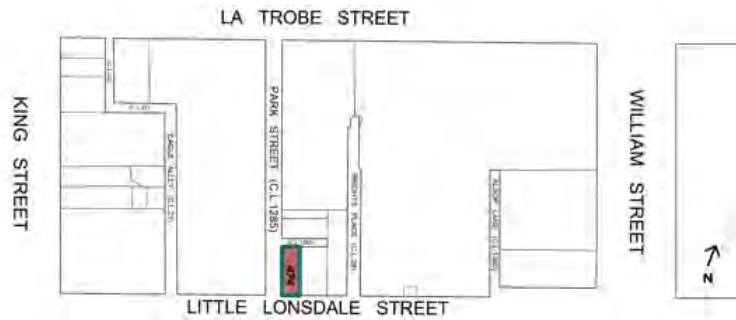
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Residence \(474 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Residence

PS ref no: HO1282



What is significant?

474 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, built in 1879.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing reflective of its mid-Victorian construction;
- Pattern and size of original fenestration with simple moulded architraves; ~~and~~
- Parapet with simple moulded cornice, and rustication to the edges of the buildings.

More recent alterations including the ground level shopfronts and changes to the openings on the Park Street elevation are not significant.

How it is significant?

474 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne is of local historic, rarity and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The building at 474 Little Lonsdale Street is historically significant for its demonstration of both living in the city in the late 1870s and also its demonstration of commercial use as a result of remodelling and additions in 1920. (Criterion A)

474 Little Lonsdale Street is significant as one of a small group of houses remaining from the mid-Victorian period. It is a rare survivor of the residential terrace rows of Park Street and surroundings. While the building has undergone changes to its use, orientation and appearance, it still retains its early residential form. (Criterion B)

474 Little Lonsdale Street is a notable example of a mid Victorian city residence that is still legible as both a commercial and a residential building. Attributes include the corner location and building form with both Lonsdale Street and Park Street elevations, and its restrained Victorian stucco façade detail. The use and evolution of the building is evidenced in its window and door openings, including recessed shopfronts and a bluestone threshold on Park Street, indicating the original opening of the early residential building. Architecturally the moulded cornice, banded rustication and plain window openings are characteristic of its mid-Victorian origins. (Criterion D)

Primary source

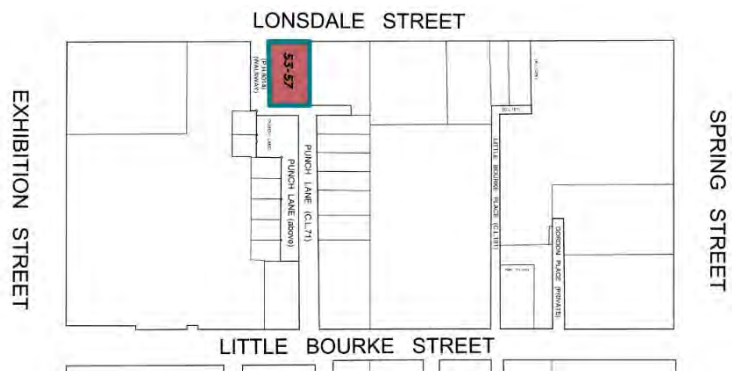
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Heritage Place: Shops and residences



PS ref no: HO1253



What is significant?

The row of shops at 53-57 Lonsdale Street, completed ~~1881~~¹⁸⁸⁰-84.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The buildings high level of integrity to its original design;
- Simple parapet;
- Engaged pilasters with scroll detail and decorative markings;
- Deep moulded cornice with rosettes;
- Segmented arched window openings with moulded architraves;
- Minor cornice connecting spring point of window arches;
- Original wall vents;
- Double hung timber windows;
- Minor moulded cornice at bottom of upper façade; ~~and~~
- Brick chimneys.

Later alterations made to the street level façade, western elevation, the wrought iron window baskets and single storey extensions at the rear of the site are not significant.

How it is significant?

53-57 Lonsdale Street is of local historic, representative and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

53-57 Lonsdale Street is historically significant for its ~~links~~ [long-standing association](#) with [various](#) Melbourne Italian restaurant families who conducted eating houses in the building from 1901 to 2001. These families included ~~the Rinaldis (1901-12)~~, the Molinas (1922-51), ~~and~~ the Triacas (1964-84) ~~and the Marchetti's (1984-2001)~~. The [Italian restaurants that operated from the building formed part of the](#) ~~building is historically significant for its demonstration of the flourishing~~ Italian café society that developed in the first decades of the twentieth century prior to Italian migrants establishing restaurants and pizza cafes in the inner-city area in the 1950s and 1960s. ~~The influence of Italian culture upon Australian culinary traditions continues to have enduring presence and value in Melbourne today.~~ (Criterion A)

[Designed by Crouch and Wilson in 1880](#), 53-57 Lonsdale Street is a ~~representative~~ [fine](#) example of a small-scaled shop and residence from the mid-late Victorian period, built at a time when Melbourne was developing rapidly as a retail and commercial centre. ~~53-57 Lonsdale Street is a modest example of the work of noted civic and institutional architects Crouch and Wilson, whose practice operated in Melbourne between 1854-1881.~~ [Above the non-original shopfronts](#). The façade of 53-57 Lonsdale Street is characterised by classical [Italianate](#) Victorian-era detailing with paired segmented arched windows, pilasters, scrolls and cornice detail typical of the period. The rear facades [above ground floor level](#) and chimneys are largely intact and contribute to the building's integrity. (Criterion D)

53-57 Lonsdale Street is significant for its long association with Italian restaurants, restauranters and their clientele for nearly a century (1901-2001) as part Melbourne dining traditions, serving generations of Melbournians and reflecting the celebrated 'Italianisation' of food and wine culture during the twentieth century. It is significant for its direct and long-standing associations with several important Italian restaurateurs/families who have significantly influenced Melbourne's culinary culture, and who introduced new cuisines and dining styles to Melbourne. From 1922 to 1951 the Molina family operated Molina's Café d'Italia at the subject site, and for some time lived at the upstairs residence. David Triaca ran Café Latin at the subject site from 1964 to 1984, followed by Bill and Cheryl Marchetti trading as Marchetti's Latin from 1984-2001. (Criterion H)

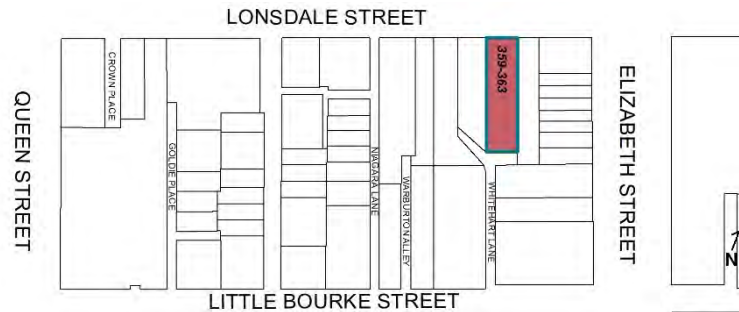
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Shops and offices \(359-363 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Shops and offices

PS ref no: HO1358



What is significant?

359-363 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, two-storey shops and offices built in 1872.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale;
- The original painted render walls and pattern of fenestration including pilasters, cornice, cornices and pediment, decorative elements including roundels and pattern of window openings; ~~and~~
- The original timber frame windows.

Later alterations made to the street level facades, including the insertion of new shopfronts, are not significant.

How it is significant?

359-363 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The pair of two-storey mid Victorian brick shops with offices above built in 1872 at 359-363 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne is historically significant for its association with a key phase in Melbourne's manufacturing and retail history. From the 1860s, investors constructed premises in the city to house the growing retail and manufacturing industry established to meet the demands of an increasing population brought to the city and the colony of Victoria by gold rushes from the 1850s. (Criterion A)

The building is historically significant for its association with Pausacker, Evans & Co, one of Melbourne's leading portmanteau manufacturers, that established their business in c1864 and occupied the subject site for 22 years, from c1869; 19 of those years in the subject buildings. Another prominent tenant included rope manufacturer Geo Kinnear & Sons Pty Ltd, which occupied the subject site for 12 years from 1913 to 1925. (Criterion A)

359-363 Lonsdale Street is significant as a largely intact example of a pair of mid Victorian two-storey shops and offices constructed in 1872 during Melbourne's pre-boom period, as a component of the industrial expansion in central Melbourne before the economic depression of the 1890s slowed manufacturing development. Like other examples of their type, the building utilises loadbearing face brick external walls with painted render to the principal façade, and exhibits elements of the Victorian Free Classical style reflecting the Victorian taste for ornamentation derived from classical architecture that was common even for small scale buildings of the period. The building is of high integrity, retaining its original form and scale and much of its original architectural expression including pilasters, cornices, pediment and roundels. (Criterion D)

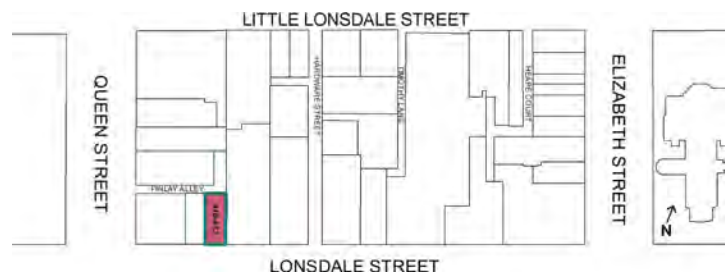
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020 [\(updated March 2022\)](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Warehouse \(410-412 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Warehouse

PS ref no: HO1360



What is significant?

The warehouse at 410-412 Lonsdale Street, a narrow fronted five-storey warehouse building built in 1923 in the interwar Chicagoesque style.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale;
- The original pattern of fenestration;
- The external wall surfaces of painted cement render;
- The original steel framed windows to the upper floors; ~~and~~
- The external decoration to the façade, including pilasters, parapet, substantial dentilled cornice supported by a brackets and decorative spandrels.

Later alterations made to the shopfront and first floor level spandrels are not significant.

How it is significant?

The warehouse at 410-412 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The five-storey building at 410-412 Lonsdale Street is historically significant for its association with development that proliferated in this part of the city, between Bourke and Lonsdale streets, from the 1880s to 1920s. Commonly comprised of three- or more-storeys these buildings were used for retail, factory and warehouse purposes. The building continued to be associated with hardware and

electrical industry for almost 40 years. The building at 410-412 Lonsdale Street exemplifies a key phase in Melbourne's development when, during the economic boom of the 1920s, an increasing number of commercial enterprises constructed architect designed multi-storey premises in the city to house retail and manufacturing outlets and associated warehouses. (Criterion A)

The building is significant as a highly intact example of the wave of development in central Melbourne during the early interwar period that replaced the low scale masonry buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. This early wave of building most commonly featured the interwar Commercial Palazzo or Chicagoesque styles, which utilised the engineering benefits of steel and concrete frame structures. This allowed for window areas and open floor areas to be maximised, and provided flexibility for external articulation and decoration. The building at 410-412 Lonsdale Street is a modestly scaled, restrained and highly intact example of the interwar Chicagoesque style. It retains key characteristics of the style, such as a strong vertical emphasis resulting from projecting pilasters and mullions, terminating in a substantial cornice, and with large windows separated by recessed spandrels with decorative panels and faux Juliet balcony, and the top floor level is differentiated from the other levels by a flush spandrel and minor cornice at each floor. The building is also notable as a work of the eminent firm of Melbourne architects H W & F B Tompkins. (Criterion D)

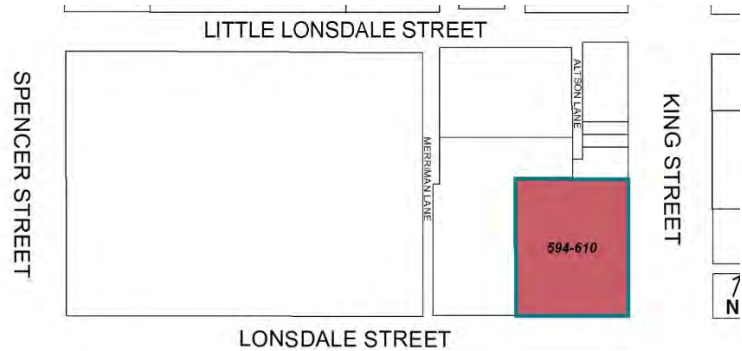
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Andrew Jack, Dyson & Co \(594-610 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Andrew Jack, Dyson & Co factory

PS ref no: HO1362



What is significant?

The former Andrew Jack, Dyson & Co factory at 594-610 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, constructed in 1924.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building layout, form and scale, including the courtyard
- The original pattern of window openings, fenestration and decoration, such as the projecting pilasters and recessed articulated spandrels; ~~and~~
- The external wall surface finish of course render similar to Shanghai plaster.

Later alterations made to the ground level facades, and windows replaced with modern glazing, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Andrew Jack, Dyson & Co factory at 594-610 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The building at 594-610 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, constructed in 1924 for Andrew Jack, Dyson & Co Pty Ltd, stationery and printing merchants, to a design by architect R M King, is historically significant for the evidence it provides of the rise in manufacturing in the city from the 1920s, of the long-term industry and warehouse concentration in this part of the city, and of the many printing and linotype companies established from the interwar period in this northwest part of the city, including in 1926 the Argus Building. It is historically significant for its long association with printers and stationary merchants, initially with Andrew Jack, Dyson & Co Pty Ltd who occupied the building as their business offices, warehouse and factory for around 40 years, from 1924 to the early 1960s. By 1965, printers McCarron Bird Pty Ltd had purchased the premises and operated from there until the early 1980s, at a time when most city manufacturers had moved to the suburbs or closed. (Criterion A)

594-610 Lonsdale Street is significant as a relatively intact example of the wave of development in central Melbourne during the early interwar period that replaced the low rise masonry buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. This early wave of building most commonly utilised the interwar Chicagoesque styles. The building exhibits many of the main characteristics of this style. This includes a regular rhythm resulting from projecting pilasters and recessed articulated spandrels at each floor with large horizontally proportioned window openings. More unusually the wall surfaces are treated with a course render similar to Shanghai plaster. (Criterion D)

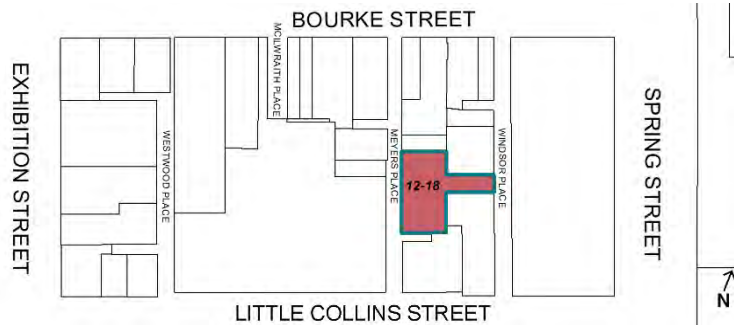
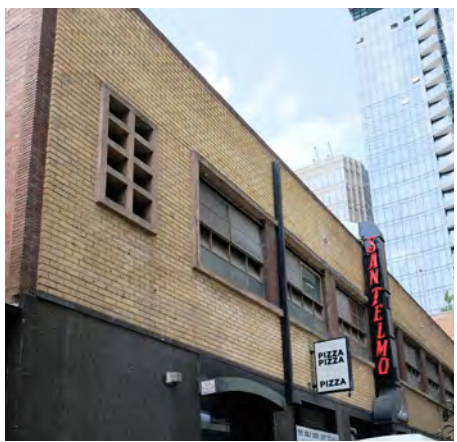
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Kantay House \(12-18 Meyers Place, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Kantay House

PS ref no: HO1363



What is significant?

The former Kantay House at 12-18 Meyers Place, Melbourne, a two-storey interwar Functionalist style warehouse built in 1940 to a design by architect Harry A Norris is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original scale and form and scale;
 - The original face brick walls original pattern of fenestration, including corner treatment of thin dark 'Roman' bricks, parapet capped with Roman bricks laid on edge, modular concrete ventilation grill; ~~and~~
 - The recessed vertical panels of 'Roman' bricks separating panels of original steel windows.
- Later alterations made to the street level façade, and the affixed ventilation shaft, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Kantay House at 12-18 Meyers Place, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former factory building at 12-18 Meyers Place, named Kantay House and constructed in 1940 for F W Kain, is historically significant for the evidence it provides of the rise of industry in the city from

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

the 1940s. From the 1940s to the 1970s, Melbourne underwent the most sustained growth in its history, mostly based on the manufacturing industry. Built as two factory spaces under the one roof, the first occupiers of the factory in 1940 were F W Kain & Co, millinery manufacturers, and Michaelis, Hallenstein & Co, tanners, curriers and leather goods dealers. Both firms occupied the building until c1960, demonstrating Melbourne's sustained growth from the end of World War Two to the beginning of the 1970s, mostly based on its manufacturing industry. (Criterion A)

The former Kantay House at 12-18 Meyers Place is significant as a substantially intact, modest example of industrial development in central Melbourne as the city recovered from the Great Depression and responded to the industrial demands of World War Two. It was built in the interwar Functionalist style to a design by architect Harry A Norris, one of Victoria's most prolific commercial architects in the 1920s and 1930s. The interwar Functionalist style was popular during the interwar and early postwar periods, usually for low rise industrial buildings, schools and institutional buildings. These new 'modern' industrial buildings were often located in minor streets and laneways with rear lane access to facilitate the movement of material in and out of the building. 12-18 Meyers Place exhibits key characteristics of the style, which emphasised a modern or progressive aesthetic and was characterised by its progressive image, using 'streamlined' horizontal spandrels and extensive horizontal bands of glazing. The building has a moderate to high degree of integrity, retaining defining elements of its style, including the blond face brick façade, recessed vertical panels of 'Roman' bricks separating panels of original steel windows and modular concrete ventilation grill. (Criterion D)

Primary source

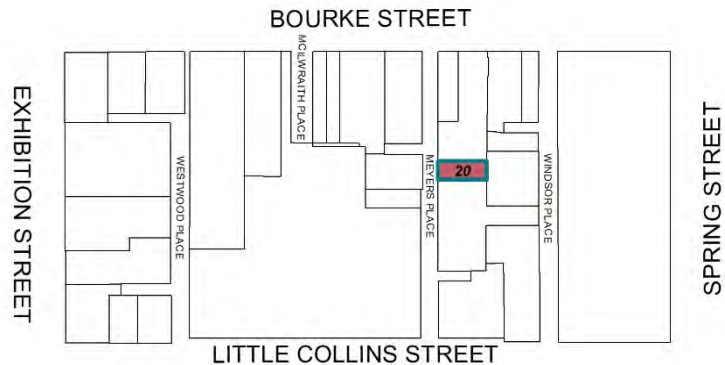
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [The Waiters Restaurant \(20 Meyers Place, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: The Waiters
Restaurant



PS ref no: HO1364



What is significant?

20 Meyers Place, Melbourne, a two-storey warehouse built in c1886-87.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale;
 - The pre-1995 Waiters Restaurant painted sign on the northern side wall; Its continuing presentation as a casalinga style Italian restaurant, with a continuity of Sabbadini ownership over three generations; ~~and~~
 - Its continuing presentation as a casalinga style Italian restaurant, with a continuity of Sabbadini ownership over three generations; ~~and~~
 - The traditions and stories associated with the restaurant which are 'legendary' within Melbourne.
- More recent alterations made to the street level façade are not significant.

How it is significant?

20 Meyers Place, Melbourne, is of local historic and social significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

20 Meyers Place is historically significant for its long-standing and direct connection with Melbourne's café and restaurant industry from the early post-World War Two period to the present, demonstrating the influence of the Italian community on Melbourne's restaurant and café culture. It is associated with

the Italian Waiters Club established in the building in c1947, a business that continues today as the Waiters Restaurant. Italians have been highly influential in the development of Melbourne's restaurant scene from the late nineteenth century through to today; the scene was dominated by Italians in the 1920s-30s. After the Second World War, which was a difficult period for Italians living in Australia, Italian cafes such as the Italian Waiters Club, Pelligrini's (1954) and several others in Lygon Street (Carlton) were established, each serving a particular clientele and with their own style. The Italian Waiters Club specialises in a casalinga style of cuisine – in essence home-cooking – and this is a recognised part of its attraction. The Sabbadini family, owners since the 1970s, have continued this tradition across three generations, serving dishes from the northern Italian Friuli-Venezia-Giulia region. (Criterion A)

The Italian Waiters Club is of social significance for its strong and enduring associations as a Melbourne eating institution, made famous by its 'secret' location, unlicensed drinking, the casalinga style of cooking and as a place to see many renowned Melburnians – politicians, journalists and sometimes underworld figures. It is an important place of informal social congregation for Melburnians, initially created as an informal club by waiters seeking a place to socialise after work, but soon becoming a highly desirable place to those 'in the know', with its anonymity forming part of the attraction. Its social significance is evidenced by its regular, long-term and continuous use as a casalinga style restaurant and informal meeting place for around 55-60 years, and longer if the early club period is included. (Criterion G)

The Italian Waiters Club has become a Melbourne institution over the course of its 72-year operation and colourful history. For its iconic status and long-standing operation as a restaurant, it is comparable with the nearby Florentino's and Pellegrini's, both located on Bourke Street. While established later than both these examples, it is distinguished by its different role in Melbourne's café and dining culture because it was established as a place for waiters, mainly of Italian, Spanish and Greek backgrounds, to come together and eat, drink and play cards after finishing work at their respective restaurants, at a time when selling alcohol after 6.00pm was illegal in Melbourne. The Italian Waiters Club remains a Melbourne legend: knowing how to find it, recalling the wine served in cups or 'vegemite' jars and 'legendary brusque waiter Paolo', are part of being a Melburnian. Its early painted sign on the northern side wall is tangible evidence of its long-term use as and occupation by the Waiters Restaurant, an institution within Melbourne's café culture. (Criterion G)

Primary source

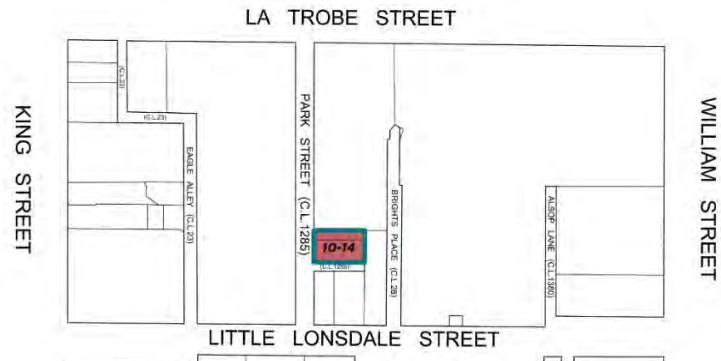
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Melbourne City Council Substation \(10-14 Park Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Melbourne City Council Substation



PS ref no: HO1257



What is significant?

The electrical substation at 10-14 Park Street Melbourne, built in 1928 for the Melbourne City Council Electricity Supply Department.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Loadbearing face brickwork;
- Gabled stucco parapet with oculus window and timber ventilator
- Moulded string course;
- Pattern and size of original fenestration (Park Street (west) and south elevations); and
- Steel-framed window and ventilation panels (Park Street (west) elevation).

How it is significant?

10-14 Park Street is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The electrical substation at 10-14 Park Street is historically significant for its association with the development of services provided to Melbourne's evolving electricity system. Constructed in 1928, the building still operates as a substation for Citipower. It demonstrates the expansion of the electricity supply system established in 1894 by the Melbourne City Council Electricity Supply Department, in particular to accommodate the conversion of alternating to direct current for use by trains and other users. (Criterion A)

10-14 Park Street is representative of an Interwar substation similar to others at 620-648 Little Bourke Street, 21 Market Lane and 12-14 Guildford Lane. These buildings share a common history in the development of electricity supply in the City of Melbourne and an industrial aesthetic that contributes to the richness of building form and small scale of the Hoddle Grid, also relating to the scale of 470-

474 Little Lonsdale Street. Attributes of the building are its red brick walls and stucco mouldings, parapet and original door and window to the main façade. The building is enhanced by a high level of integrity and is legible as an industrial building in a laneway landscape. (Criterion D)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Princes Bridge Lecture Room \(Princes Walk, Birrarung Marr, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Princes Bridge
Lecture Room



PS ref no: HO1379



What is significant?

The Former Princes Bridge Lecture Room, Princes Walk, Birrarung Marr, a purpose-built railway training building constructed in 1916-17.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing; ~~and~~
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later additions and alterations made to the building, including the building addition to the east and screens added to the northern, part of the eastern and part of the western elevations, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former Princes Bridge Lecture Room, Birrarung Marr, Russell Street Extension is of historical significance to the City of Melbourne. It has rarity value as a lecture room constructed by the Victorian Railways Department.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1916-17, the Former Princes Bridge Lecture Room was built to support the electrification of the Melbourne metropolitan railway network by providing a training facility for railway staff. The electrification of the railway network in Melbourne in the twentieth century represented a substantial shift in the development of the rail network by increasing the efficiency of train services, increasing rail patronage and facilitating the growth and development of central Melbourne and surrounding suburbs. The building continued to play an important educational role for railway employees until at least the 1970s (Criterion A).

The Former Princes Bridge Lecture Room is the only remaining purpose-built educational facility constructed by the Victorian Railways Department within the City of Melbourne. Designed for the practical training of railway employees in preparation for the electrification of the railway network, the building remains highly intact to clearly demonstrate this uncommon building type in the City of Melbourne (Criterion B).

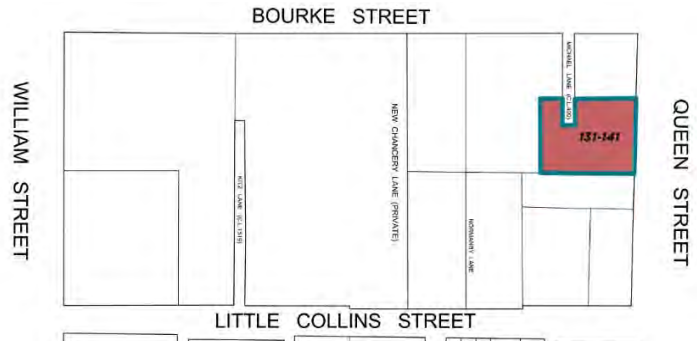
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Victoria Club building \(131-141 Queen Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Victoria Club building

PS ref no: HO1258



What is significant?

The former Victoria Club at 131-141 Queen Street, built as a three-storey building in 1927 and extended in 1956 with an additional seven storeys.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- The original pattern and size of fenestration; arch head openings and blind arches

- The entrance door surrounds, entablature, scrolled egg and dart stone relief, double timber doors with medallion motif;
- The granite cladding, balconette, columns, wreath motifs and cornice on the Queen Street elevation; and
- Original decorative interior features in the barrel-vaulted lobby, the ground floor chamber, and the boardroom.

Any later alterations are not significant.

How it is significant?

131-141 Queen Street is of local historic, representative, aesthetic and associative significance.

Why it is significant?

Historically the Victoria Club demonstrates the tradition of private member clubs in the central city.

131-141 Queen Street is of historic significance for its association with the Victoria Club and with the history of horse racing in Victoria. The Victoria Club, founded in 1880 by a group of bookmakers who split away from Tattersalls Subscription Betting Rooms, was set up for the purpose of calling cards and settling bets. A seven-storey addition to the building in 1956 demonstrates the growth of the club after World War Two. 131-141 Queen Street is of historical significance as the clubrooms, from 1927 to 1986, of one of the earliest and longest running clubs in the state. It is of historical significance as the location in 1976 of the 'great bookie robbery', an event which attracted widespread public attention and ultimately contributed to the demise of the Victoria Club. (Criterion A)

131-141 Queen Street is a notable example of interwar neo-Classicism. This is evident in the highly elaborate first three levels that are articulated through manipulating floor to ceiling heights and giving importance to the first floor in the form of a 'piano nobile'. The building also demonstrates the practice of extending low rise buildings of two or three storeys to meet the 40-metre height limit, once this became possible in the 1950s. (Criterion D)

The Victoria Club is aesthetically significant for its exterior and interior to the extent of its 1920s features designed by Joseph Plottel, Ernest Bunett & George Alsop. Attributes of aesthetic significance include the first three floors as expressed on the exterior and the interior spaces of the entrance with its barrel-vaulted ceiling, ground floor chamber and first floor board room. The granite half basement and grey and red granite surrounds to the entrance doorways are highly decorative as are the timber double doors to the northernmost entrance. Other attributes include the windows, doors and balconette to the Queen Street elevation. (Criterion E)

The Victoria Club Building is of significance for its long association with the Victoria Club, an organisation established by and for bookmakers, and an important part of Victoria's racing history. The Victoria Club building was designed for and built by the Victoria Club and was 'home' to club members – bookmakers – for nearly 60 years; it was their first permanent clubrooms and the location of the event that brought them notoriety, and that may have ultimately impacted the ability of the club to survive. (Criterion H)

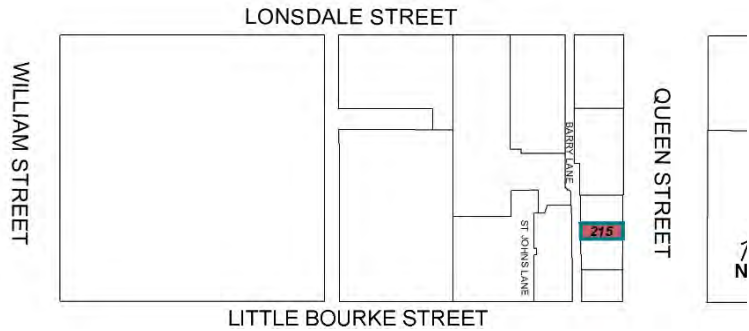
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Shop \(215 Queen Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Shop

PS ref no: HO1371



What is significant?

The two-storey building at 215 Queen Street, Melbourne, built in 1927 to a design by architects Henry Hare & Hare, is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale;

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- The original painted render brick wall façade to Queen Street and pattern of fenestration including rusticated pilasters, deep parapet with triangulated pediment, restrained geometric motifs and rectangular window openings;
- The original components of metal frame shopfront with recessed entry door and leaded glass toplight;
- The original steel framed windows (although may be contemporary replicas of the originals); ~~and~~
- The original face brick elevation to Barry Lane and pattern of fenestration and original steel frame windows.

How it is significant?

215 Queen Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The building at 215 Queen Street, built for the owner Harris Dunman Hurst in 1927 to a design by architects Henry Hare & Hare, is historically significant for the evidence it provides of the retail and manufacturing expansion in central Melbourne in the 1920s, a key phase in the expansion of commercial development in the city of Melbourne prior to the widespread economic depression of the later 1920s and early 1930s. By the end of the 1920s Melbourne's population had reached one million, and many residents moved out of the city to suburbs, with the retail and manufacturing sectors rapidly taking up city properties. Two long-term tenants of the building were scientific instrument maker Arthur Elwyn Parsons, from c1934 to the late 1950s, and tailor Phillip Alfred Whitcroft, from 1936 to the early 1960s. As small-scale manufacturers Parsons and Whitcroft typified the businesses that contributed to Melbourne's most sustained growth in its history from the end of World War Two to the beginning of the 1970s, mostly based on the manufacturing industry. (Criterion A)

The building at 215 Queen Street is significant as a highly intact, somewhat unusual and well executed example of an interwar two-storey shop and business premises that exhibits some aspects of the Neo-Greco or Classical Revival styles derived from classic architecture, in vogue at the time for much more substantial (especially commercial) buildings. The shop building features key characteristics of the style and building type, including rusticated pilasters, deep parapet with triangulated pediment, restrained geometric motifs and rectangular window openings. The building is also notable for its substantially intact shopfront, including the leaded glass toplight that includes the geometric pattern continued in the decorative theme of the upper section of the building. (Criterion D)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Ridgway Terrace \(20 Ridgway Place, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Ridgway Terrace

PS ref no: HO1259



What is significant?

20 Ridgway Place, Melbourne, a two-storey residence built in 1898, designed by Laver, Fick and Vance and built by William Cooper.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Loadbearing brickwork and a plain rendered parapet;
- Pattern and size of original fenestration; ~~and~~
- Timber double-hung windows, original continuous sills and lintels above the openings.

Upper level additions setback behind the parapet, and more recent alterations, including the wrought iron grille in the ground floor window and the balustrading above the parapet, are not significant.

How it is significant?

20 Ridgway Place, Melbourne is of local historic, rarity and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

20 Ridgway Place is historically significant as an example of residential development in central Melbourne in the late-Victorian period. As the only remaining cottage of six two-storey brick dwellings erected c1898 as an investment by the Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society Ltd, the house at 20 Ridgway Place demonstrates the modest houses that were built along the back lanes of the central city from the late nineteenth century. The residence is also significant for its association with the Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society, formed in 1871 with a particular focus on providing insurance policies for widows. (Criterion A)

20 Ridgway Place is a rare example of a residential building in the Hoddle Grid area. It survives as one of a diminishing number of small residences in the central city and the only one that has been identified from the late Victorian era. Rarity also extends to it being the last remaining house in a terrace row and as an early form of social housing. (Criterion B)

20 Ridgway Place is significant as a residential building with attributes including the laneway setting, a two-storey form with narrow frontage and an arrangement of door and window openings characteristic of terrace houses. Its late-Victorian attributes extend to its materials of brick and render construction (now overpainted). (Criterion D)

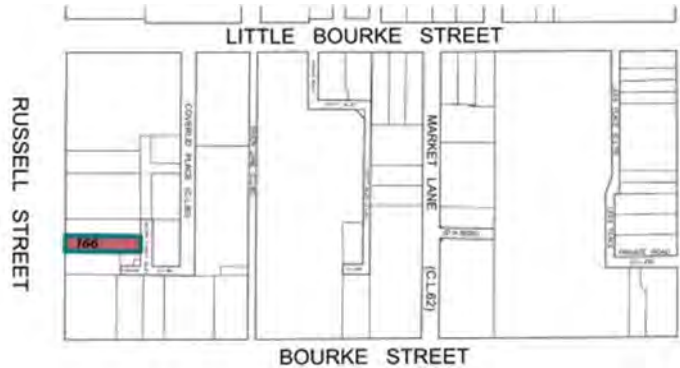
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [\(166 Russell Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Shop

PS ref no: HO1260



What is significant?

The four-storey building at 166 Russell Street, Melbourne, which was completed in 1877 and which survives as part of a pair.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Decorative parapet with scroll end detail (southern end);
- Round and segmented arched window openings with keystones and moulded architraves;
- Moulded major and minor cornices;
- Double-hung timber framed windows;

- Early built form at rear of building with face red brickwork and extant windows; ~~and~~
- Remnant rubble basalt wall (at rear)

Later alterations made to the street level façade is not significant.

How it is significant?

166 Russell Street, Melbourne is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

166 Russell Street is historically significant as a Victorian-era building that represents a key phase in the retail development of Melbourne when investment in city property from the late 1870s culminated in the economic and building boom of the 1880s. Built for owner and watchmaker John Powell, 166 Russell Street is typical of buildings of the Victorian era that housed retail outlets at ground level with residences and workspaces for business-owners on the floors above. It is a relatively early example, predating the 1880s boom period of development. The remains of a bluestone wall that border Golden Fleece Alley is significant as a reminder of earlier site development. (Criterion A)

166 Russell Street is a representative example of a retail and residential building from the mid-Victorian era. It demonstrates the Italianate style that was popular for many buildings of this period. While the building with which it was paired has been demolished, 166 Russell Street remains legible with its attributes of Victorian form, scale and stucco wall decoration. (Criterion D)

166 Russell Street is aesthetically significant as it exhibits key characteristics of the Italianate style, including a cohesive arrangement of classical elements such as a decorated parapet, moulded cornices, and arched window openings with moulded architraves and keystones. (Criterion E)

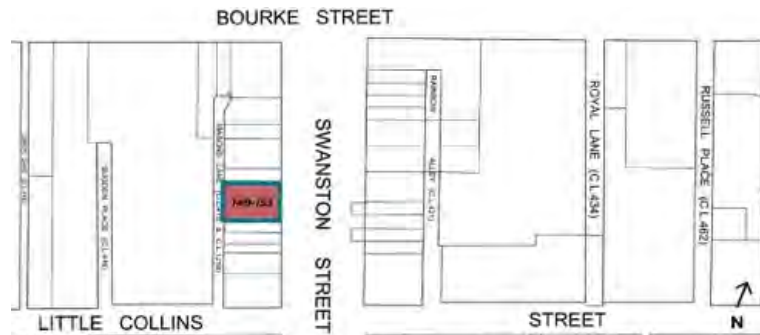
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Sanders and Levy Building (149-153 Swanston Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Sanders and Levy Building

PS ref no: HO1294



What is significant?

The three-storey shops and studios at 149-153 Swanston Street, Melbourne, built in 1900 by Sanders & Company and designed by Reed Smart & Tappin.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing (first and second floors);
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design (first and second floors);
- Banded brick and render to the façade;
- Pattern and size of original fenestration, and original window joinery;
- Giant order arches framing the windows;
- Parapet and signage panel; **and**
- Decorative spandrels and ornamental Art Nouveau style stucco detailing around upper floor windows.

Later alterations made at the ground level are not significant.

How it is significant?

149-153 Swanston Street, Melbourne, is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The Sanders & Company building at 149-153 Swanston Street is historically significant for its demonstration of retailing and other commercial activity at the turn of the century. Historically the building is associated with the Levy family of Lewis Sanders, Abraham Levy and Joseph L Levy who as Sanders & Company, established stores from the 1850s, culminating in the nearby Leviathan Stores at 271-281 Bourke Street. (Criterion A)

The three-storey building at 149-153 Swanston Street is a notable example of an Edwardian commercial building in the Romanesque revival style. The present buildings share characteristics with other larger and more prominent retail buildings by Reed Smart & Tappin such as the Mutual Store and the Ball and Welch building, both in Flinders Street. 149-153 Swanston Street is distinguished by its relatively high integrity compared with the Ball and Welch building and 93 Little Bourke Street that have been incorporated into contemporary developments. (Criterion D)

149-153 Swanston Street is aesthetically significant for its contribution to the Swanston Street South Precinct. Characteristics that contribute to its individual significance include the masonry arches banded in face brick and render (now overpainted but just visible), the elaborate windows to first and second floor levels, each with their original or early timber joinery and the ornate stucco decoration around the upper floor windows in Art Nouveau style. (Criterion E)

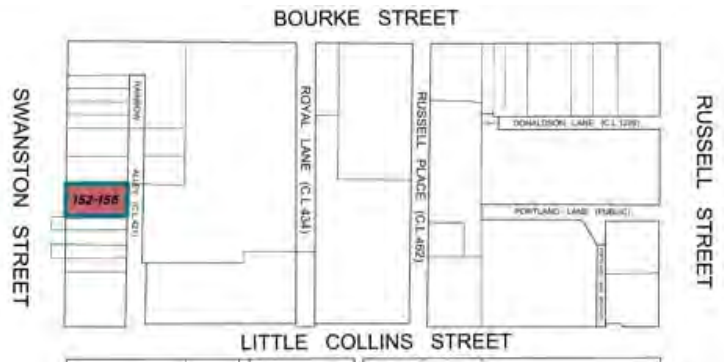
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Bank of Australasia \(152-156 Swanston Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Bank of Australasia

PS ref no: HO1295



What is significant?

The former Bank of Australasia at 152-156 Swanston Street, Melbourne, constructed in 1938 and designed by A & K Henderson.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- The pitched mansard roof, balustraded parapet with urns and cornice;
- The original pattern and size of fenestration; ~~and~~
- The recessed entry.

Later alterations at ground level are not significant.

How it is significant?

152-156 Swanston Street, Melbourne is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Bank of Australasia at 152-156 Swanston Street, Melbourne is historically significant for its association with the interwar boom in banking, financial services and insurance that followed the recovery from the great economic depression of the 1890s. The interwar period saw many banks

construct new premises in the central city, contributing to Melbourne's growth and consolidation of a large, city-based economy. (Criterion A)

152-156 Swanston Street is representative both of the form and development of commercial buildings in the interwar period and as a work of prominent city-based architects A & K Henderson. It represents a substantially intact interwar bank that compares favourably to other examples on the HO including the former State Savings Bank, 615-623 Collins Street and the former Union Bank at 351-357 Elizabeth Street. It is also a modest example of the work of A & K Henderson who completed many commissions for major banks throughout the 1920s and 30s. 152-156 Swanston Street employs architectural classicism which was routinely used for their commercial projects. (Criterion D)

152-156 Swanston Street is of aesthetic significance for its contribution to the Swanston Street South Precinct. Its form and scale are both prominent, yet not out of scale with other buildings in the precinct. 152-156 Swanston Street demonstrates aesthetic value in its classically styled façade that is of high integrity. Particular characteristics include the stucco finish, vertically oriented windows of graduating proportions and distinctive decorative treatment, reflecting the importance of each floor. Other features include the cornice and balustraded parapet with urns. Amongst commercial buildings, the roof feature with dormer windows and an attic floor is unusual. A further characteristic of the style and period, and integral to the building is the cantilevered verandah. (Criterion E)

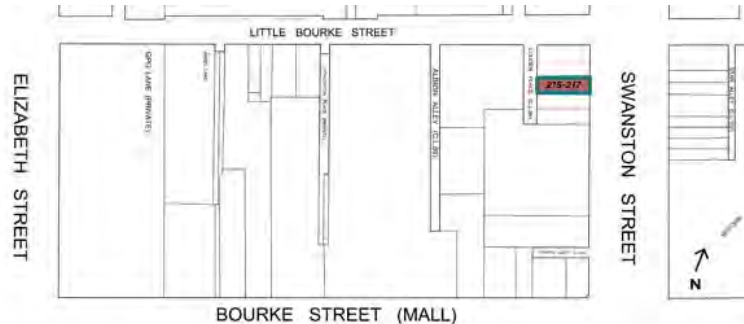
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020 [\(updated March 2022\)](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Shop and residence \(215-217 Swanston Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Shop and residence

PS ref no: HO1291



What is significant?

215-217 Swanston Street, Melbourne, a two-storey shop and residence from 1856.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Pattern and size of original fenestration;
- Windows with aedicules and corbelled brackets;
- A pair of stuccoed pilasters with simple moulded architraves; ~~and~~
- Parapet with simple moulded cornice.

More recent alterations including the large glazed shopfront windows in the ground floor and modern canvas awning are not significant.

How it is significant?

215-217 Swanston Street, Melbourne is of local historic, rarity, representative and aesthetic significance.

Why it is significant?

215-217 Swanston Street is historically significant for its demonstration of a combined retail premises and residence in the central city. Together with several other examples (all with individual HOs) including 74 Collins Street, 330 King Street and 261 William Street, it demonstrates the type of residential properties built during the early years of Melbourne's development. (Criterion A)

With a construction date of 1856, 215-217 Swanston Street is a rare pre-1860s shop/residence to survive within the Hoddle Grid study area. Although once part of a terrace row of four identical buildings, it is now the sole survivor of this group since the demolition of 211-213 and 223-225 Swanston Street. (Criterion B)

215-217 Swanston Street is a fine example of a Victorian-era building typology where retail premises in the nineteenth and early twentieth century included upper-level accommodation for families involved in the business. (Criterion D)

215-217 Swanston Street is aesthetically significant for its two-storey form and scale within Swanston Street and its restrained classical revival facade. Characteristics include the rendered masonry exterior, parapet, cornice and a pair of windows with classically derived corbels, window mouldings (aedicules) and moulded pilasters in stucco. (Criterion E)

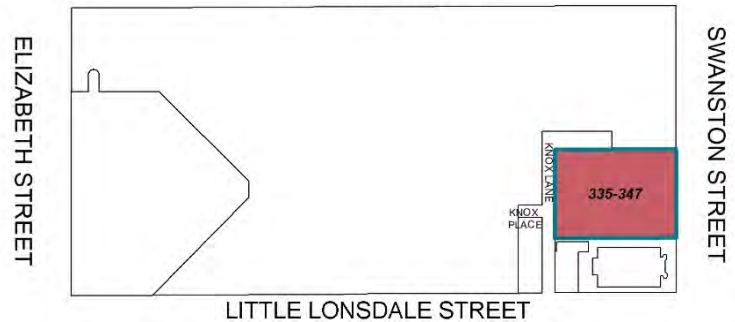
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Manchester Unity Oddfellows Building Statement of Significance \(335-347 Swanston Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Manchester Unity Oddfellows Building

PS ref no: HO1376



What is significant?

Former Manchester Unity Oddfellows Building at 335-347 Swanston Street, Melbourne, a 15-storey (three levels added in 1996-96) interwar Functionalist style office building built in 1940-41 to a design by architect Marcus Barlow.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original built form and scale;
- The original pattern of fenestration, including 'streamlined' horizontal spandrels, extensive horizontal bands of glazing and contrasting asymmetric vertical stair element; ~~and~~
- The original multipane steel frame windows.

Later alterations made to the street level façade, and the additional storeys constructed in 1997, are not significant.

How it is significant?

335-347 Swanston Street, Melbourne is of local historical, representative, aesthetic and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The building at 335-347 Swanston Street is historically significant for the evidence it provides of the importance of welfare provision in Melbourne. The building was constructed for the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows to the design of architect Marcus Barlow in 1940-41. The site on which it stands has a longer association with the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows, who first provided welfare to Melburnians at the site from 1863 continuing until 1946. The 1940-41 building had a mix of uses, incorporating a large hall and rooms for the use of the society, and factory space and shops available for lease. Compulsorily acquired by the Commonwealth government for use by the Department of Munitions in 1946, the building is also significant for its connection with the history of Commonwealth acquisition of land and buildings in Melbourne for use in association with military and defence, during and as a consequence of war. (Criterion A)

The former Manchester Unity Oddfellows building at 335-347 Swanston Street is significant as a largely intact example of commercial development in central Melbourne. It demonstrates the 40 metre (132 foot) height limit then in force during the period when the city had recovered from the Great Depression but World War Two imposed constraints on new buildings. The interwar Functionalist style was popular during the interwar and early postwar periods, usually for low rise industrial buildings, schools and institutional buildings. However, there were a number of commercial developments in central Melbourne that utilised the style for its modern or progressive aesthetic, including the building at 335-347 Swanston Street. The building at 335-347 Swanston Street exhibits the same design aesthetic and quality as other examples of the style. The building has a high degree of integrity, retaining its 'streamlined' horizontal spandrels, extensive horizontal bands of glazing and contrasting asymmetric vertical stair element that characterise the style. (Criterion D)

The former Manchester Unity Oddfellows building is of aesthetic significance as a substantial commercial building built in the interwar Functionalist style. Built to a design by architect Marcus Barlow, the building is distinguished as a pure example of the style, without the decorative articulation that derives from earlier styles. Barlow was a strong advocate of skyscrapers and American urbanism, the aesthetic influence of which can be observed in his design for the subject building. (Criterion E)

The site at 335-347 Swanson Street was long associated with the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows (MUIOOF), a friendly society founded in Manchester, England, in 1810, for the purpose of providing financial and social assistance to members experiencing hardship. The first meeting of the Australia Felix Lodge of the MUIOOF was held in Melbourne in 1840. The society subsequently built a hall on part of the subject site c1863, which it occupied for 80 years. After constructing the new 12 storey premises on the site in 1940-41, the MUIOOF remained at today's

335-347 Swanston Street until the building was forcibly acquired by the Commonwealth in 1946 for military needs. The building's subsequent occupation by the Commonwealth Government is also significant for its connection to defence history and the requisition of land and buildings by the Commonwealth in World War Two. (Criterion H)

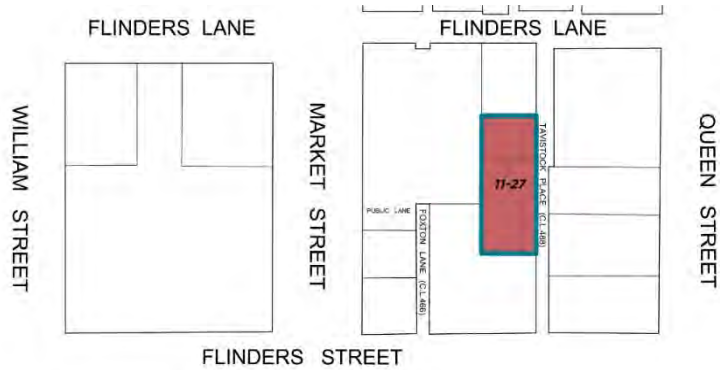
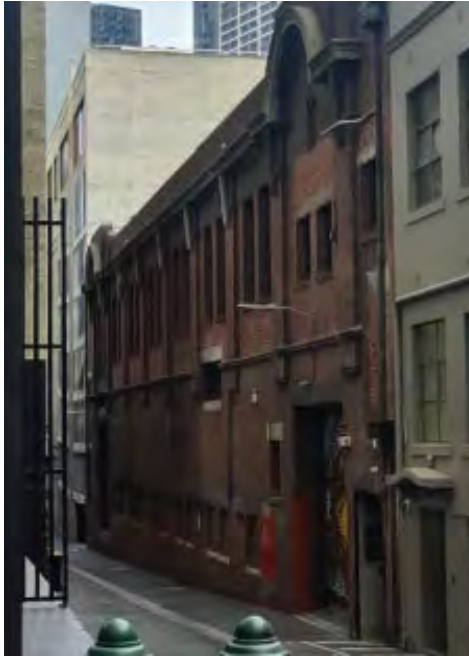
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Melbourne City Council substation \(11-27 Tavistock Place, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Melbourne City Council substation

PS ref no: HO1249



What is significant?

The electrical substation at 11-27 Tavistock Place Melbourne, built in 1927 for the Melbourne City Council Electricity Supply Department as part of the augmentation of supply from the Victorian Railways power station at Newport.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Pattern and size of original fenestration, and rendered lintels;
- Continuous concrete lintel and a string course, forming a semi-circular arch over the doorway entrances; ~~and~~
- Pilasters and angled corbel detailing.

Later alterations, including those undertaken at ground level and replacement window frames, are not significant.

How it is significant?

11-27 Tavistock Place, Melbourne, is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The electrical substation at 11-27 Tavistock Place is historically significant for its association with the development of Melbourne's electricity supply network established in 1894. In this year, the Melbourne City Council was the first metropolitan council to establish its own electricity supply and distribution network, which, in turn, facilitated the residential, commercial and industrial expansion of the city. The former substation is of historical significance as a substantial remnant of the interwar infrastructure built by the Melbourne City council as part of Melbourne's expanding electricity network. (Criterion A)

11-27 Tavistock Place is a representative example of a Melbourne City Council substation designed by its own architects' branch. As one of the larger substations it shares characteristics of form, scale and materials with 651-699 Lonsdale Street and 620-648 Little Bourke Street. 11-27 Tavistock Place shares a common history in the development of electricity supply in the City of Melbourne and contributes to the architectural character of Tavistock Place. (Criterion D)

11-27 Tavistock Place is aesthetically significant for its sophisticated composition featuring red brickwork articulated by pilasters and stucco mouldings at eaves level and a horizontal string course. Other attributes include a curved parapet highlighting the entry and a rhythm of paired windows with continuous lintel to both ground and first floor levels. The angled corbels leading from the concealed gutter to the pilasters provide a pleasing rhythm to its façade that is accentuated by the window repetition. (Criterion E)

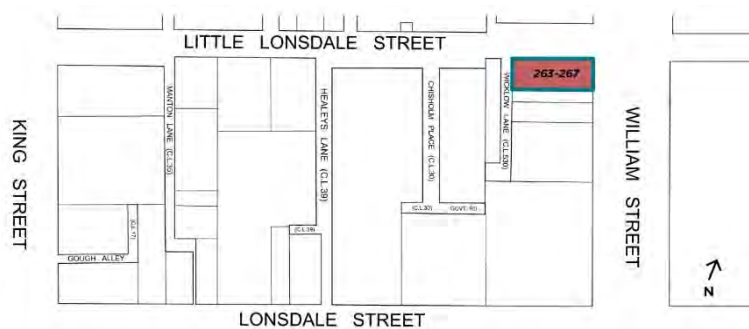
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Metropolitan Hotel \(263-267 William Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Metropolitan Hotel

PS ref no: HO1231



What is significant?

Metropolitan Hotel at 263-267 William Street, Melbourne, built in 1925.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design;
- Hipped roof and flat parapet;
- Chamfered corner entry, and the pattern and size of original fenestration with double hung sash windows and stone sills;
- Classical motifs and styling to the façade including pilasters and major and minor cornice;
- Early brick chimney; ~~and~~
- Art deco style metal lettering reading 'Metropolitan' on the William Street façade.

Later alterations made to the facades including the large round arched windows and corner window at the upper level and altered window and door openings at the ground level are not significant.

How it is significant?

Metropolitan Hotel at 263-267 William Street, Melbourne, is of local historic, rarity, representative and social significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The Metropolitan Hotel building at 263-267 William Street is historically significant due to its association with the long term and continued operation of the Metropolitan Hotel on the same corner site from 1854 to present day. The Metropolitan Hotel is of historical significance for its association with the establishment of city hotels as meeting places; the increased occupation of women as publicans, particularly from the early 1900s; and the hotel's role from the late 1930s in raising money for charity. As one of a number of Melbourne hotels that underwent significant change in the 1920s and 1930s due to the demands of the Liquor Licenses Reduction Board from 1907, requiring hotel owners to provide adequate accommodation and facilities for the public, the Metropolitan Hotel is illustrative of the substantial hotel development that took place at this time. (Criterion A)

The Metropolitan Hotel is a rare surviving example of a traditional corner hotel. Once a ubiquitous land use and activity, the number of traditional hotels are in severe decline in the Hoddle Grid Study Area, reducing from over 100 in the 1920s, to approximately 45 in the 1960s, and with around 12 currently retaining their location, building form and use. (Criterion B)

The Metropolitan Hotel at 263-267 William Street is a representative example of a hotel from the interwar period. This typology is characterised by the corner location and splayed entrance, two-storey building form with residential accommodation on the first floor and public areas on the ground floor. A key characteristic of the Metropolitan Hotel is the restrained neo-classical character typical of the interwar period. Its integrity is consistent with other examples where the pattern and type of doors and windows have been altered, particularly to the ground floor. (Criterion D)

The Metropolitan Hotel is of social significance for its long connections with the city, as a place of social congregation for more than 160 years, providing a meeting place for particular organisations and groups, as well as for informal meetings, social activities and celebrations. The social significance of the Metropolitan Hotel is evidenced by the regular, long-term, and continuous use as a hotel – a ‘public house’ – serving the legal fraternity and court visitors in particular and continuing to serve that function today. (Criterion G)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Melbourne City Council Power Station \(617 \(part\) and 651-669 Lonsdale Street, 602-606 and 620-648 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Melbourne City Council Power Station



PS ref no: HO737





What is significant?

The former Melbourne City Council Power Station buildings, 617-639 (part) and 651-669 Lonsdale Street, 602-606 and 620-648 Little Bourke Street Melbourne, located across the block bounded by Little Bourke, Lonsdale and Spencer streets, built between 1908 and 1985.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include:

- CitiPower substation (Substation J) at 651-669 Lonsdale Street, which comprises the brick substation from 1920, and the reinforced concrete additions to the south from 1950s and to the east in 1953 (former Control Building);
- External walls to the façade and north and south elevations of the Office Building, now part of 617-639 Lonsdale Street (with frontages to Spencer Street);
- Economiser Building, now part of 617-639 Lonsdale Street (with frontages to Little Bourke Street), built in 1908;
- Overhead Water Tank, fashioned out of prefabricated cast-iron panels in 1888 and relocated to this site in 1927;
- Substation JA at 620-648 Little Bourke Street, which comprises the post-1925 substation (built as a workshop and later converted to a substation) adjacent to Cleve Lane and a large substation constructed in 1985 on the site of the former 1903 Boiler House; ~~and~~
- Melbourne City Council Archives building (former Store Building) at 602-606 Little Bourke Street.

Recent changes, including the interventions to the original fabric during redevelopment works after 2006 and associated apartment towers, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Melbourne City Council Power Station buildings, (part of) 617-639 Lonsdale Street, 651-669 Lonsdale Street, 602-606 Little Bourke Street, and 620-648 Little Bourke Street Melbourne, are of historic, rarity and representative significance to the City of Melbourne. The overhead water tank (VHR H2117) is of historic, rarity and technical significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Melbourne City Council Power Station buildings, built between 1908 and 1985, are historically significant for their association with the development of Melbourne's electricity supply network established in 1894 and for their ability to demonstrate the provision of electricity to metropolitan Melbourne by Melbourne City Council from 1894 into the early 1980s. In 1894, Melbourne City Council was the first metropolitan council in Victoria to establish its own electricity supply and distribution network, which in turn facilitated the residential, commercial and industrial expansion of the city. The form, scale and fabric of the individual buildings provides physical evidence of the system's expansion during the early decades of the twentieth century into the postwar era and a range of the power station's component parts.

The surviving physical fabric of the former power station site is significant as rare surviving evidence of the infrastructure built by the Melbourne City Council Electricity Supply Department as part of Melbourne's expanding electricity network, and as a substantial remnant of the former Melbourne City Council Power Station, which was closed in 1982. Following the closure of the power station, the extant Substation J (651-669 Lonsdale Street) and Substation JA (620-648 Little Bourke Street) operated under the ownership of Melbourne City Council in conjunction with the State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SECV) until the privatisation of the electricity industry saw it transferred to CitiPower Ltd in 1998. Substation JA represents the continued use of the site for the supply of electricity into the 1980s, before the privatisation of the electricity industry. (Criteria A and B)

The overhead water tank at the former MCC Power Station is of historic significance as the only surviving element of the original nineteenth-century system that generated and supplied hydraulic power across the City of Melbourne until the 1960s. (Criteria A and B)

The former Melbourne City Council Power Station site comprises individual buildings that are significant as representative examples of their type. Substation J (part of 651-699 Lonsdale Street), a three-storey brick substation built in 1920, is a representative example of a Melbourne City Council substation designed by its own architects' branch. Utilitarian in its design, it incorporates stripped back classical elements and natural materials. Details used in Substation J are consistent with the architectural character of other later interwar substations built by Melbourne City Council. The post-1925 CitiPower substation at the eastern part of 620-648 Little Bourke Street is a largely intact example of an interwar factory building, consistent in form, scale and materiality with the many low-scale warehouse/factory

buildings of similar utilitarian character. The lack of superfluous decoration reinforces the building's disciplined industrial aesthetic. (Criterion D)

The overhead water tank at the former MCC Power Station is of scientific (technical) significance for its early and rare use of prefabricated cast iron panels. This type of construction allowed for its reuse at the former MCC Power Station site, albeit at a reduced scale to suit the different pumping arrangements. (Criterion F)

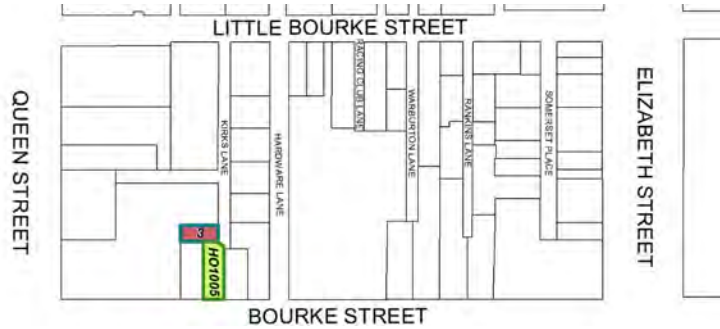
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Gothic Chambers and warehouse \(418-420 Bourke Street and 3 Kirks Lane, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Gothic Chambers and warehouse

PS ref no: HO1005



What is significant?

The former Gothic Chambers and its warehouse at 418-420 Bourke Street and 3 Kirks Lane, Melbourne, a pair of four-storey warehouses built in 1890 for the City Property Company.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and scale (Bourke Street ~~&~~[and](#) Kirks Lane);
- The original face brick principle and rear façades and pattern and size of original openings (Bourke Street and Kirks Lane);
- Original roof form to both buildings including the transverse gable roof to the front section of Bourke Street;
- Gabled parapet;
- The distinctive façade with Venetian Gothic Revival elements and other ornamental detailing to the façade (Bourke Street);
- The original timber double-hung sash windows (Bourke Street and Kirks Lane) and full height glazed timber loading doors (Kirks Lane); ~~and~~
- Evidence of original warehouse details including central projecting hoist beam and suspended loading platforms, as well as other refined detailing including the use of curved bricks around the openings (rear of Bourke Street and Kirks Lane).

More recent alterations, including those to the ground floor shopfronts in Bourke Street and changes to openings to the rear of 418-420 Bourke Street, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Gothic Chambers and warehouse at 418-420 Bourke Street and 3 Kirks Lane, Melbourne, is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The Gothic Chambers and warehouse are historically significant for their association with a key phase in Melbourne's development when, during the economic boom of the 1880s and the early 1890s, an increasing number of investors constructed architect-designed multi-storey factory and warehouse premises in the city to house the growing manufacturing and retail industry. Built in 1890 in an industrial area near the famous Kirks' Horse Bazaar as an investment property of the City Property Company, the place is distinguished for its long-term industrial use and association with Melbourne's small-scale manufacturers. The City Property Company developed a number of key city properties in the 1880s and early 1890s during Melbourne's land boom, including the former nearby Clarke's Buildings (demolished in the 1960s), and a number of landmark city properties. The Kirks Lane warehouse's longstanding and continued use as a low scale warehouse/factory building into the present day contributes to its significance. (Criterion A)

The Gothic Chambers and warehouse are significant as a highly intact example of a pair of warehouses built in the late Victorian period. Constructed in 1890 to a design by architect Charles D'Ebro, the buildings provide tangible evidence of the industrial expansion in central Melbourne during this period. Their function and structure represent the warehouse typology once very common across the city blocks within the Hoddle Grid. The Gothic Chambers' Bourke Street frontage features Gothic Revival style elements. The Kirks Lane elevations of both buildings have very high integrity externally with minimal changes and display highly utilitarian elements such as face brickwork and loading doors on upper floors. This combination of stylistic devices is representative of a type of building complex associated with manufacturing and wholesaling built within Hoddle Grid. The location of the Kirks Lane warehouse in a minor street or laneway with side access to facilitate the movement of goods and materials in and out of the building is also characteristic of its type. (Criterion D)

The Gothic Chambers at 418-420 Bourke Street is of aesthetic significance for its use of Venetian Gothic Revival style elements, which was unusual for a small-scale warehouse. The construction of Gothic or Medieval Revival style buildings in central Melbourne predominantly occurred in the period between 1880 and 1893, mostly built for financial institutions and organisations. The use of detailing inspired by Venetian Gothic and Romanesque architecture in the Bourke Street building distinguishes it from other contemporary warehouses that more commonly utilised the widely popular Italianate style. The Venetian Gothic and Romanesque inspired elements include the transverse gable roof behind a gabled parapet with corbel table and arcade and pointed-arched openings on either side of the gable end; pointed-arched openings set between pilasters with decorative capping and base at the building's edges. Other highly refined detailing to the façade includes the letters 'CPC' (City Property Company) entwined on a moulded cement shield between a pair of equilaterally arched windows; rendering over the windows debossed with a leaf motif; a band of brickwork laid in chequerboard pattern between the first and second floors; the Romanesque inspired frieze within the iron balustrade and on post moulding; splayed or chamfered edges of the openings; and the two pilasters with simple capital, finished in painted render on the ground floor. (Criterion E)

Primary source

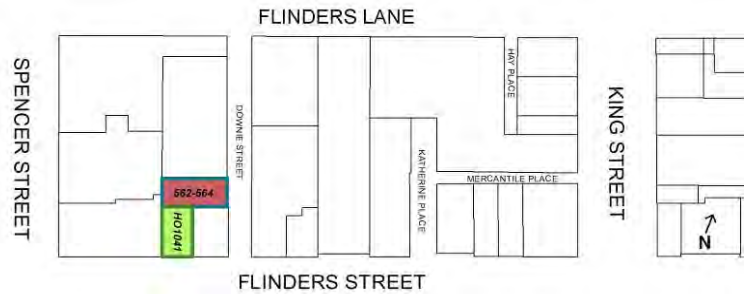
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Markillie's Prince of Wales Hotel \(562-564 Flinders Street and rear in Downie Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Markillie's Prince of Wales Hotel



PS ref no: HO1041



What is significant?

The former Markillie's Prince of Wales Hotel at 562-564 Flinders Street, Melbourne, an Edwardian hotel built in 1915, including a rear extension of reinforced concrete built in 1927 and further extended in 1936.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original building form and detail (Flinders Street and Downie Street);
- The pattern of fenestration and elaborate decorative work to the Flinders Street façade, including the stylised Prince of Wales feathers;

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

- The early or original 'Markillie's Hotel' metal lettering on the Flinders Street façade;
- The original and early (1927 and 1936) building form and detail, including street level arches to Downie Street;
- The original and early (1927 and 1936) pattern of fenestration; and
- The external wall surfaces of painted cement render.

Its longstanding use as a residential hotel since 1915 is also significant.

Later alterations, including those made to the street level façades, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Markillie's Prince of Wales Hotel site at 562-564 Flinders Street, incorporating its rear annexe facing Downie Street, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The site at 562-564 Flinders Street is of historical significance for its longstanding use as a residential hotel since the 1870s. The present-day building, known as the former Markillie's Prince of Wales Hotel, was developed on this site in 1915 for the Carlton & United Breweries Ltd, with a rear extension constructed in two phases in 1927 and 1936 during Arthur Markillie's time as the licensee. It provides evidence of both the success of the hotel business under Markillie's licence and of changes in Victorian licencing legislation in the 1920s and 1930s that required the provision and upgrade of hotel accommodation. (Criterion A)

The former Markillie's Prince of Wales Hotel also represents the early twentieth century development of this area near the corner of Spencer and Flinders streets, formerly reliant on port activities on the northern bank of Yarra River. With the demise of the port activities by the 1910s, the shift in character of this area was stimulated by the significant growth of railway and motor traffic into central Melbourne. The hotel's expansions over the early decades of the twentieth century evidence the area's continued importance as one of the main access points into central Melbourne, prompted by major infrastructure-related projects such as Spencer Street Station (now Southern Cross Station) in 1924 and construction of the Spencer Street Bridge in 1929-30. (Criterion A)

The former Markillie's Prince of Wales Hotel is of representative and aesthetic significance as an excellent example of the work of Melbourne architects, Sydney Smith & Ogg and P J O'Connor. The earlier 1915 building fronting Flinders Street is a result of the collaboration between Carlton & United Breweries Ltd and Sydney Smith & Ogg, through which many notable hotel buildings around Melbourne and its surrounding suburbs were produced. The principle elevation of 562-564 Flinders Street features Edwardian Baroque style elements, with a rendered façade that is deeply modelled with bas relief detail, heavy mouldings and a skilful combination of mass and void. The fine detailing to this façade includes a wide central bow-fronted balcony and broad opening arch, decorative mouldings such as sizeable parapet cornice and brackets, ostrich feathers on the central balcony which were traditionally used as a symbol of the Prince of Wales. To the rear of this 1915 building, the Downie Street building (built as an

annex in 1927 and added in 1936) is a substantial and highly intact example of an interwar residential hotel. Built to a design by hotel and church architect P J O'Connor, it demonstrates key characteristics of the restrained interwar Commercial Palazzo style, expressed through a strong vertical emphasis resulting from projecting pilasters and mullions, a substantial cornice, and large horizontally proportioned windows separated by articulated spandrels at each floor. (Criteria D and E)

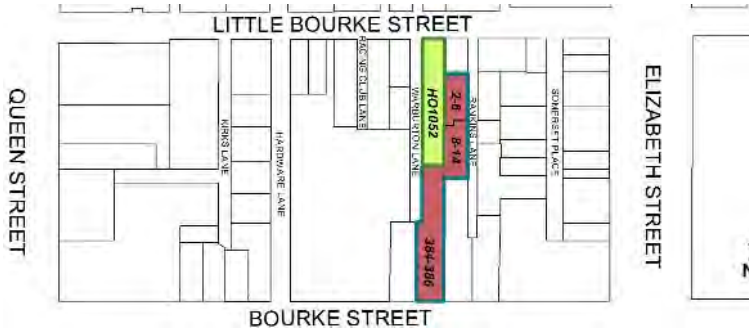
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context &GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Thomas Warburton Pty Ltd complex \(365-367 Little Bourke Street, 384-386 Bourke Street and 2-6 and 8-14 Rankins Lane, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Thomas Warburton Pty Ltd complex

PS ref no: HO1052





What is significant?

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(i\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

384-386 Bourke Street, 365-367 Little Bourke Street and 2-6 and 8-14 Rankins Lane, Melbourne, the former Thomas Warburton Pty Ltd complex comprising buildings constructed over stages in 1865, 1887 and 1912.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- [The](#) original two-storey form and scale, original loadbearing brick walls finished with painted render, and pattern of openings on the upper level, as well as the Italianate style decorative details including pilaster, cornices, parapet with open balustrade, central pediment and key stones (384-386 Bourke Street);
- [O](#)original three-storey form and scale incorporating rear warehouses, original loadbearing brick walls finished with painted render (street frontage), original loadbearing face brick walls with bichrome detailing (along Warburton Lane), pattern of openings on the upper level façade, pattern of openings on the Warburton Lane elevation including the cement sills with brackets and splayed edges (except for the altered ground level openings and rectangular upper level openings) as well as the Italianate style decorative details including pilasters, cornices, flat parapet with dentilation below, alternated windows shapes with rendered surrounds and key stones (365-375 Little Bourke Street); ~~and~~
- [O](#)original three-storey form and scale, original loadbearing face brick walls, and patterns of openings on the upper level, bays divided by plain pilasters and terminated with semi-circular arches, recessed spandrels, corbel heads, reinforced concrete lintels, and other original or early details such as hoists, any original timber or steel window frames and sets of double doors including those on the loading doors (rear of 384-386 Bourke Street in Warburton Lane, and 2-6 and 8-14 Rankins Lane).

Later changes, including alterations to the ground-level shopfronts (365-367 Little Bourke Street), new projected signages (384-386 Bourke Street), and infill of ground-level openings (rear of 384-386 Bourke Street), are not significant.

How it is significant?

The complex of buildings at 384-386 Bourke Street, 365-367 Little Bourke Street and 2-6 and 8-14 Rankins Lane, Melbourne, is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The complex of buildings at 384-386 Bourke Street, 365-367 Little Bourke Street, 2-6 and 8-14 Rankins Lane, constructed over stages in 1865, 1887 and 1912 by Thomas Warburton Pty Ltd is historically significant. Developed and owned by a single company, the group of adjoining buildings provide important tangible evidence of the evolution of a prominent business in this area of central Melbourne that was known for horse bazaars, ironmongery and hardware merchants from the 1840s. A notable ironmonger and hardware supplier, Thomas Warburton established his business at 384-386 Bourke Street in 1865, buying a block running through to Little Bourke Street, on which the Warburton family gradually developed their business and other warehouses creating an extensive complex that comprised 11 buildings by the mid-1920s. Thomas Warburton Pty Ltd was directly associated with the site for more than 100 years. Thomas Warburton Pty Ltd was one of the key manufacturing and wholesaling

businesses that once thrived in the immediate area. The company survives today as Thomas Warburton Pty Ltd, owned by the multinational Würth Group. (Criterion A)

The former Thomas Warburton Pty Ltd complex is significant as a representative example of a building complex associated with manufacturing and wholesaling, which was once common in central Melbourne but is now unusual. Developed for the same owner, the complex retains a substantial cluster of buildings that are reflective of their respective types (shops with residences above, storage and warehouses) and time periods (mid- and late Victorian and Federation/Edwardian periods). The design aesthetics of each respective time period is reflected in the designs of each building in the complex. The 1865 building at 384-386 Bourke Street is an early example of Italianate style shop and residence building in central Melbourne. Sharing similar stylistic elements, the design of 365-367 Little Bourke Street represents a shift in preference towards highly ornamented designs over the more plainly decorated variations of the earlier decades. The rear three-storey warehouses fronting Warburton and Rankins lanes are representative of Federation-era face red brick warehouses with utilitarian characteristics. Overall, the former Thomas Warburton Pty Ltd complex is highly important as a collection of substantially intact buildings that provide tangible evidence of an important pattern of development in central Melbourne. (Criterion D)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Hoyts Mid City Cinemas \(194-200 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Hoyts Mid City Cinemas



PS ref no: HO1002



What is significant?

Hoyts Mid City Cinemas at 194-200 Bourke Street, Melbourne, built 1969-70 and designed by Bogle & Banfield architects.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing; ~~and~~
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street and first floor levels are not significant.

How it is significant?

Hoyts Mid City Cinemas at 194-200 Bourke Street is of historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Hoyts Mid City Cinema is historically significant as part of the increase in leisure and tourism provided in Melbourne, as the city became a place of entertainment made possible by higher disposable incomes and more leisure time from the 1960s. The establishment of Mid City and the Cinema Centre marked a turning point to more modern and intimate cinemas, following the closure of the large picture theatres of the interwar period. The Bourke Street location of the cinema followed over 120 years of the traditional siting of theatres in Melbourne. (Criterion A)

Hoyts Mid-City Cinemas is a representative example of a small class of brutalist buildings in the City of Melbourne. Popularised by architects in the mid-1960s, brutalism as a movement persisted until the late 1980s. Architects Bogle & Banfield Associates provided two of the best examples of brutalism in Melbourne with Total House and the Mid City Cinemas. With Peter Muller's Hoyts Cinema Centre as an early and particularly large-scale example, these three buildings provide an excellent record of this movement. Both the Mid City and the Hoyts Cinema Centre are stylistically distinctive designs among the small number of new cinemas built in the postwar period. (Criterion D)

Hoyts Mid-City Cinemas is significant for its sculptural form that is highlighted by the red-oxide colour that contrasts with the off-form concrete of the side walls. As a building requiring little natural light, the brutalist architecture of the cinema complex relies primarily on an articulation of solid form. The slim concrete vertical louvres in front of the glazing are a contrast to the solid mass of the main part of the building. (Criterion E)

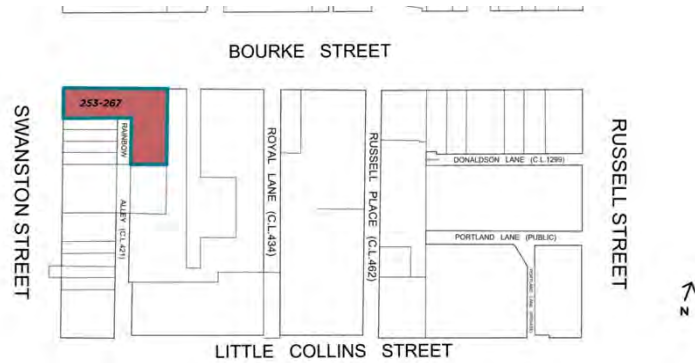
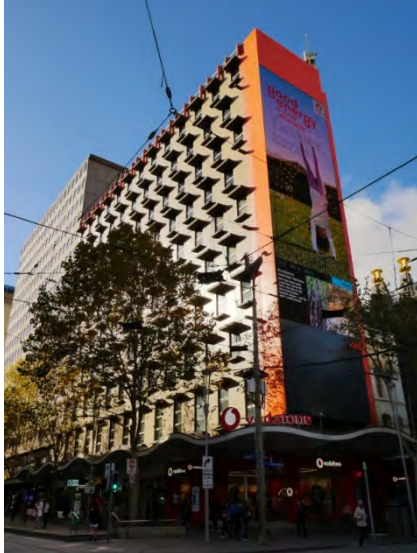
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Royal Mail House \(253-267 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Royal Mail House

PS ref no: HO1305XXXX





What is significant?

Royal Mail House, 253-267 Bourke Street, a multi-storey office building constructed in 1961-63.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level facades and the west façade facing Swanston Street are not significant.

How it is significant?

Royal Mail House at 253-267 Bourke Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1961-63 to a design by D Graeme Lumsden, Royal Mail House has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

Royal Mail House is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1960s to the mid 1970s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed as a 9-storey building on a prominent CBD corner site, Royal Mail House clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a 1960s to mid 1970s structure, particularly the broad feature façade comprising a highly articulated curtain wall of solid appearance and distinct bands of windows with dominant hoods and sills that are set in a regular pattern across the entire wall, as well the highly distinctive undulating cantilevered verandah at street

level and the use of materials such as mosaic tiles and precast concrete panels. These demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

Primary source

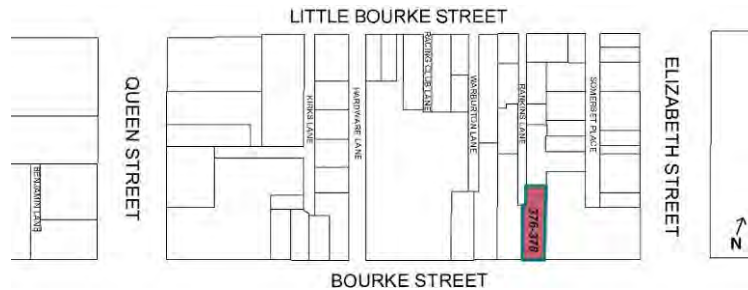
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Coles and Garrard Building \(376-378 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Coles and Garrard Building



PS ref no: HO1306



What is significant?

The former Coles & Garrard Building at 376-378 Bourke Street, Melbourne, a curtain-walled postwar commercial building built in 1957 to a design by Meldrum & Noad, ~~is significant.~~

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- Original building form and scale; ~~and~~
- Original non-loadbearing curtain wall.
- Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Coles & Garrard Building at 376-378 Bourke Street is of local representative and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Coles and Garrard Building at 376-378 Bourke Street is significant as a highly intact example of the Post-War Modernist style offices utilised for commercial development in central Melbourne during the late 1950s and early 1960s. These buildings represented the new modernism in their modular, industrial Bauhaus inspired aesthetic incorporating features such as consistent access to daylight and open floor plans to meet new standards for commercial office accommodation. The building,

designed by architects Meldrum & Noad, reflects the growth and progress in 1950s and 1960s Melbourne of locally established companies, resulting in many architecturally designed buildings being erected in the city. (Criteria D)

The former Coles & Garrard Building is significant for its long-term association with Victorian optometrists and spectacle makers, Coles & Garrard. The building was constructed for Coles & Garrard and the firm occupied the building for some 28 years, from 1958 to c1986. Coles & Garrard Pty Ltd, a Victorian-based company established in Melbourne in 1922, grew to become Melbourne's largest optometry firm, until it was taken over by OPSM in 1988. (Criterion H)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Former Dalgety House (457-471 Bourke Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Former Dalgety House

PS ref no: HO1309





What is significant?

The Former Dalgety House, 457-471 Bourke Street, a multi-storey office building constructed in 1966-68.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level frontage are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former Dalgety House at 457-471 Bourke Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1966-68 to a design by Peddle Thorp & Walker in association with Meldrum & Partners, the Former Dalgety House has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The Former Dalgety House is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1960s to the mid 1970s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed as an 18-storey building, the Former Dalgety House clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a 1960s to mid 1970s structure, including two adjacent grid-like curtain walls (front and west sides) of dominant vertical mullions and piers with rows of aluminium framed glazing and opaque brown glass spandrels, as well as the use of materials such as opaque glass and aluminium cladding and window frames. These demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

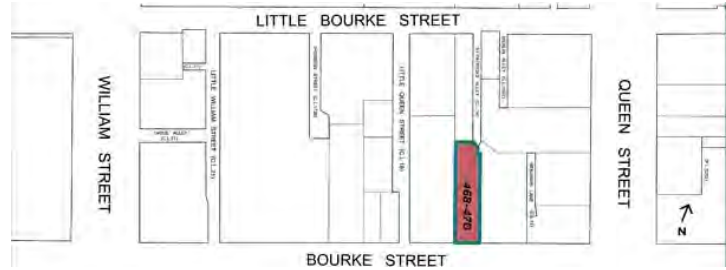
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former London Assurance House \(Part 468-470 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former London Assurance House

PS ref no: HO1006



What is significant?

The former London Assurance House at Part 468-470 Bourke Street, Melbourne; now the Law Institute of Victoria, completed in 1960 and designed by architect, developer, former Melbourne City Councillor and Mayor, Bernard Evans.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former London Assurance House at 468-470 Bourke Street is of historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

468-470 Bourke Street is historically significant as the original location of St Patrick's Hall of 1849, which was built on land purchased by the St Patrick's Society in 1846. In 1851 the hall was the first meeting place of the Victorian Parliament.

The former London Assurance House, now the Law Institute of Victoria, is historically significant for its association with the rapid growth of the insurance and assurance industry in the 1950s-1960s. These companies used new city office buildings as a form of promotion and fund investment, contributing to Melbourne's pre-eminent role as the preferred Australian location for large financial institutions.

The former London Assurance House is historically significant for its association with Bernard Evans; architect, Melbourne City Councillor (1949-73) and former Lord Mayor (1959-60). It is one of many city buildings designed by Evans in his long career as a city developer, architect and principal of the architectural practice Bernard Evans, Murphy, Berg & Hocking Pty Ltd. (Criterion A)

The former London Assurance House is significant as a highly intact, curtain-walled office building from the postwar period demonstrating the style embraced by local architects by the late 1950s. In particular it employs a curtain-wall façade that creates bold contrasts between the clear glazing and solid spandrels. (Criterion D)

The former London Assurance House is aesthetically significant for its ground floor entry glazing designed as a replica of the 'picture frame' in stone facing that surrounds the whole building. The curtain wall is unusual in its design with the horizontal rectangular windows placed across the façade. Whilst some glazing panels have been replaced, the overall pattern of the façade has been retained. It is aesthetically significant for its lightness of structure, elegant transparency and curtain wall glazing of unusual pattern. The building has been identified by at least two key architectural publications including *Architecture and Arts* and in Melbourne's best architecture guide of 1965. (Criterion E)

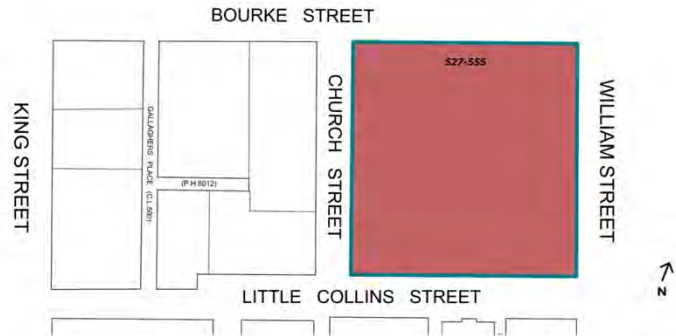
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: AMP Tower and St James Building Complex (527-555 Bourke Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: AMP Tower and St James Building Complex

PS ref no: HO1310





What is significant?

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

AMP Tower and St James Building Complex, 527-555 Bourke Street, a multi-storey office building and plaza complex constructed in 1965-69.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The original external form, materials and detailing of both buildings
- The high level of integrity to the original design of both buildings
- The form of the public plaza.

Later alterations made to the street level facades of both buildings and the roof-top addition to the St James Building are not significant. The garden beds, ramped walkways and in-built furniture within the plaza are not significant.

How it is significant?

The AMP Tower and St James Building Complex at 527-555 Bourke Street is of historical, rarity, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

[As the third headquarters constructed for the Australian Mutual Provident Society in Melbourne, the AMP Tower and St James Building Complex has a clear association with the history of the life insurance industry in Melbourne. Established in 1849, the Australian Mutual Provident Society pioneered life insurance in Australia and by the 1880s was a well-regarded and highly successful national life insurance provider. The scale and complexity of the design, the quality of the work, and the commissioning of successful American architects to lead the project clearly demonstrates the success and growth of the AMP Society in Melbourne in the twentieth century \(Criterion A\).](#)

Constructed in 1965-69 to a design by Skidmore Owings & Merrill in association with Bates Smart & McCutcheon, the AMP Tower and St James Building Complex has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The AMP Tower and St James Building are fine and intact representative examples of Post-War Modernist commercial buildings. Lead design by American architects Skidmore Owings & Merrill, the buildings strongly reflect the style which was popular in the 1960s to the mid-1970s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed as a 26-storey office tower on a prominent corner site, the freestanding AMP Tower clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a 1960s to mid-1970s structure, including four identical grid-like walls formed from dominant vertical piers and repetitive square window and spandrel units, a podium base and deep crowning cornice, and the use of materials such as reconstructed granite-faced precast concrete panels, bronze-tinted glazing and anodised aluminium window frames. Utilising the same materials, the sloping and angled grid-like walls of the low-rise St James Building similarly demonstrate typical characteristics of a grid-like 1960s to mid-1970s structure. Despite alterations and additions made to the two buildings, the AMP

Tower and St James Building clearly demonstrates the [principal](#)~~principle~~ characteristics of a postwar multi-storey commercial complex (Criterion D).

The AMP Tower and St James Building Complex is a well-considered and carefully detailed example of a designed urban space in the Melbourne CBD. Widely discussed and illustrated in contemporary architectural journals during and after construction, the site – with prominent corner tower, L-shaped building which encloses the site and associated public plaza – presents as a well-designed and now rare urban space in the CBD. Despite alterations, including the removal of the original Clement Meadmore sculpture 'Awakening' from the plaza, the overall form of the original 1960s urban space can be understood and appreciated (Criterion B & Criterion E).

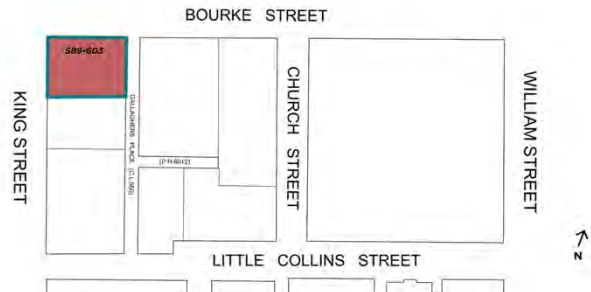
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Office building \(589-603 Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Office building

PS ref no: HO1311



What is significant?

The office building at 589-603 Bourke Street, a multi-storey commercial building constructed from 1973-75.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level facades are not significant.

How it is significant?

The office building at 589-603 Bourke Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed from 1973-75 to a design by Peddle Thorp de Preu, the office building at 589-603 Bourke Street has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The office building at 589-603 Bourke Street is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the architectural style popular from the 1960s to the mid-1970s, particularly in central Melbourne, and clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a later postwar structure including three grid-like facades of complex three-dimensional wall panels that combine to create a strong horizontal emphasis. The use of materials such as precast concrete and aluminium window frames, as well as the incorporation of sunhoods to shade windows, demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

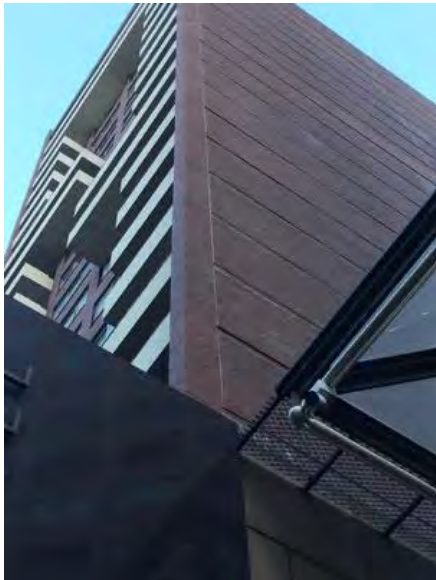
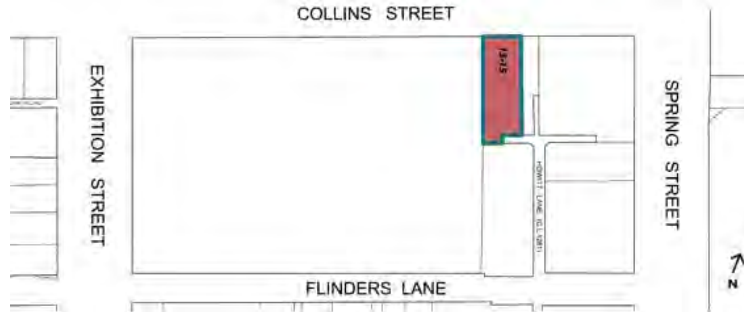
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Apartment building \(13-15 Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Apartment building

PS ref no: HO1265



What is significant?

The apartment building at 13-15 Collins Street, Melbourne, built in 1970, and designed by émigré architect Kurt Popper.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing; and
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations are not significant.

How it is significant?

The apartment building at 13-15 Collins Street, Melbourne is of local historic, representative, aesthetic and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The apartment building at 13-15 Collins Street, constructed in 1970, is historically significant as one of the first wave of high-rise residential apartments constructed in the Melbourne CBD from the late 1960s, and before the introduction of a Victorian government policy in 1971 that directed where growth in Melbourne's housing supply could take place. The deliberate promotion of 13-15 Collins Street as a venue for a glamorous modern lifestyle contributes to an understanding of Melbourne as a modern city in the postwar period. (Criterion A)

The apartment building at 13-15 Collins Street demonstrates a new building typology that emerged in the CBD in the late 1960s and early 1970s – the modern high-rise residential apartment building. The apartment building at 13-15 Collins Street demonstrates key characteristics of its type. It was constructed over a podium at the lower level accommodating retail and commercial spaces, with luxury residential apartments located in a recessed tower section. Residential accommodation included modern technologies such as individually controlled heating, cooling systems and security systems, access to communal recreation facilities located at the base of the apartments, basement car parking, and concierge/caretaker services. (Criterion D)

The apartment building at 13-15 Collins Street is of aesthetic significance for its distinctly modernist character expressed in its structure, facade articulation and skilful composition of form and materials. This is achieved by the combination of an expressed concrete grid structural frame, brick cladding and large areas of glazing. The façade is further enlivened by projecting masonry balconies that create a rhythmic pattern by regularly extending over two bays. The top levels of penthouse apartments are distinguished by larger balconies that unify the façade. (Criterion E)

The apartment building at 13-15 Collins Street is significant for its association with émigré architect Kurt Popper who brought European ideas about living in the city to the Melbourne CBD. Popper designed a number of residential apartment buildings in Melbourne including the six-storey 'Crossley House' (1967), which is known as the first modern residential block in Melbourne. (Criterion H)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

How it is significant?

The Coates Building at 18-22 Collins Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1958-59, to a design by John A La Gerche, the Coates Building has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The Coates Building is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1950s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed to the prevailing 40m (132 foot) height limit of the time, the Coates Building clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a 1950s structure with a curtain wall street façade. The front façade of horizontal rows of framed glazing and vertical mullions which divide the facade into a grid-like pattern, and the use of materials such as aluminium window frames, demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style. The fully glazed and transparent front façade is both unusual and distinctive in the Melbourne context (Criterion D).

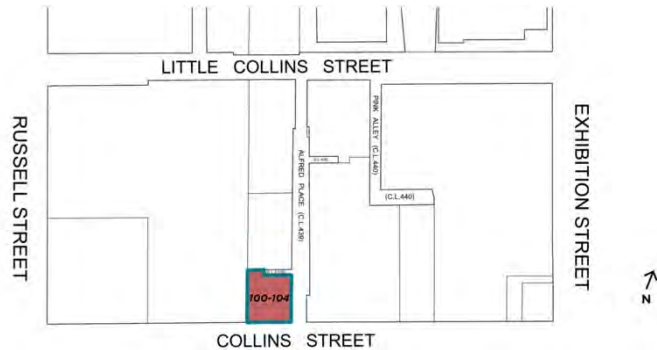
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Gilbert Court \(100-104 Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Gilbert Court

PS ref no: HO1314



What is significant?

Former Gilbert Court at 100-104 Collins Street, a multi-storey office building constructed in 1954-55.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's very high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level facade are not significant.

How it is significant?

Former Gilbert Court at 100-104 Collins Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1954-55, to a design by John A La Gerche, Former Gilbert Court has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

Former Gilbert Court is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was emerging in the mid-1950s and was popular in the late 1950s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed to the prevailing 40m

(132 foot) height limit of the time, Former Gilbert Court clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a 1950s structure with two adjacent, fully glazed curtain wall façades. The transparent façades of alternating rows of glazing and obscure glass spandrels, and vertical mullions which divide the facade into a grid-like pattern, and the use of materials such as blue obscure glass and aluminium window frames, demonstrate important aspects of the Modernist style. On completion it earned the title of Melbourne's first 'Glass Box' (Criterion D).

Primary source

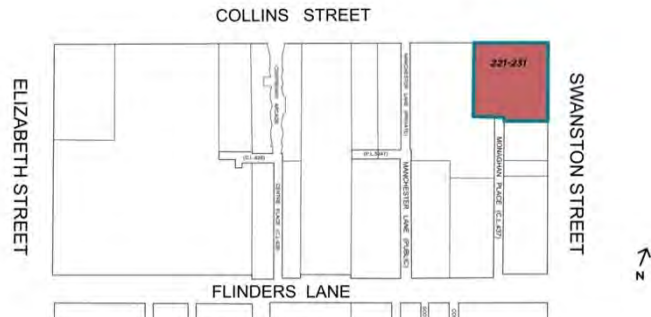
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Wales Corner \(221-231 Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Wales Corner



PS ref no: HO1315



What is significant?

Wales Corner, 221-231 Collins Street, a multi-storey office building constructed in 1964-66.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level facades are not significant.

How it is significant?

Wales Corner at 221-231 Collins Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1964-66 to a design by Stephenson & Turner, Wales Corner has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

Wales Corner is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1960s to the mid 1970s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed as a 16-storey building on a prominent corner in Collins Street, Wales Corner clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a 1960s to mid 1970s structure,

including a solid exterior of three grid-like glazed curtain wall facades containing alternating rows of glazing and solid spandrels, broad dividing mullions and fine horizontal members, a podium base and the use of materials such as metal spandrel cladding, aluminium framed windows and reconstructed stone facing. These demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

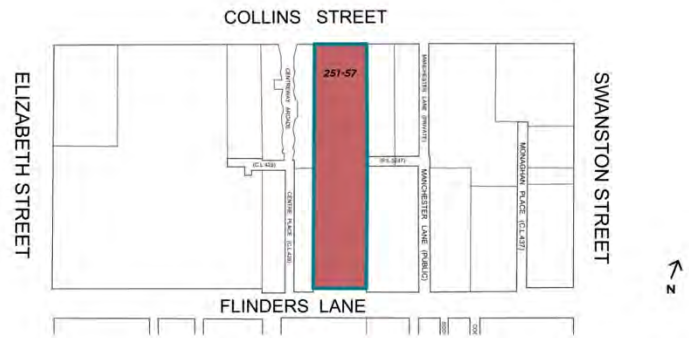
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Building \(251-257 Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Building

PS ref no: HO1316



What is significant?

The Former Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Building, 251-257 Collins Street, a multi-storey office building constructed in 1971-73.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level facades are not significant.

How it is significant?

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

The Former Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Building at 251-257 Collins Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1971-73, to a design by Bates Smart & McCutcheon, the Former Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Building has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The Former Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Building is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1960s to the mid 1970s, particularly in central Melbourne.

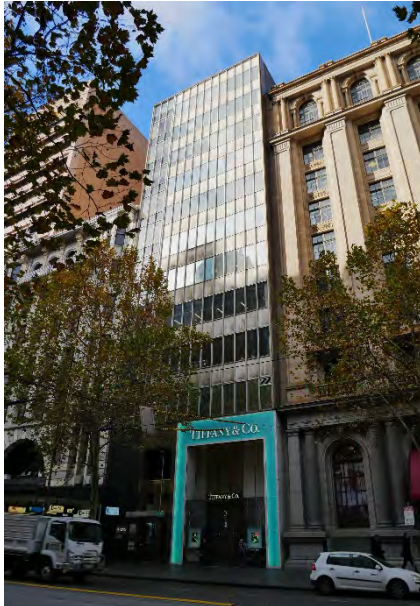
Constructed as a 15-storey building in Collins Street, the Former Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Building clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a later postwar structure including identically detailed front and rear structural facades which clearly express the structure externally, wall cladding with integral suspended sunhoods shading deeply recessed bands of continuous glazing, strong horizontal lines across the facades and the use of materials such as precast concrete panels. These details demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Bank of Adelaide Building \(265-269 Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Bank of Adelaide Building



PS ref no: HO1317



What is significant?

The Former Bank of Adelaide Building, 265-269 Collins Street, a multi-storey office building constructed in 1959-60.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level facade are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former Bank of Adelaide at 265-269 Collins Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1959-60, to a design by Godfrey & Spowers, Hughes, Mewton and Lobb, the Former Bank of Adelaide Building has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and prestige afforded by a dominant city presence. The Former Bank of Adelaide Building was constructed as one of the first buildings to exceed the pre-existing 40m (132 foot) height limit within the Melbourne CBD (Criterion A).

The Former Bank of Adelaide Building is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1950s, particularly in central Melbourne, incorporating a curtain wall street facade. The transparent front façade of alternating rows of aluminium-framed glazing and opaque spandrels, and vertical mullions which divide the façade into a grid-like pattern, demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style. The incorporation of two contrasting grids in the front façade is unusual and distinctive (Criterion D).

Primary source

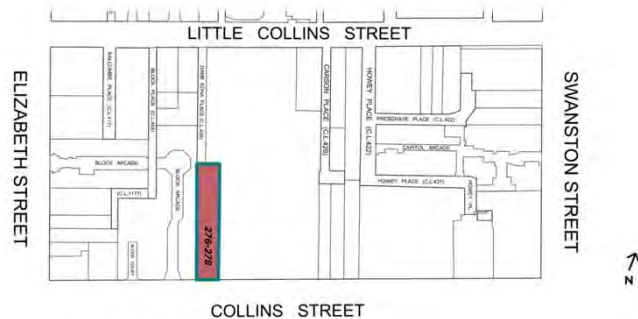
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Allans Building \(276-278 Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Allans Building



PS ref no: HO1318



What is significant?

The Former Allans Building, 276-278 Collins Street, a multi-storey commercial building constructed in 1956-57.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level facade are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former Allans Building at 276-278 Collins Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1956-57, to a design by Godfrey & Spowers, Hughes, Mewton and Lobb in association with Charles N Hollinshed, the Former Allans Building has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The Former Allans Building has strong and enduring associations with the development of the music industry in Melbourne. The music dealership, which continuously occupied the site in Collins Street from at least 1876 to c1982, was noted as being the largest in the southern hemisphere by 1877 (Criterion A).

The Former Allans Building is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1950s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed to the prevailing limit-height of 40m (132 feet) at the time, the Former Allans Building clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a 1950s structure with a curtain wall façade. The transparent front façade of alternating rows of glazing and opaque glass spandrels, along vertical mullions which divide the facade into a grid-like pattern, and the use of materials such as opaque glass and metal window frames, demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

The Former Allans Building has close associations with the Allan family, headed by George Leavis Allan who worked in the music industry in Melbourne from 1853 and established the music business, Allan & Co, with his son in 1881. The Allan family owned the music business through the latter part of the nineteenth century and much of the twentieth century. The family were significant contributors to the music industry in Melbourne for over 100 years and the family name was synonymous with this industry for a long period (Criterion H).

Primary source

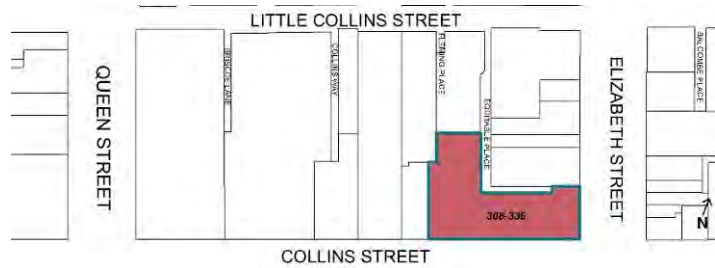
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Colonial Mutual Life Insurance Building with plaza and 'Children's tree' sculpture \(308-336 Collins Street Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Building with Plaza and 'Children's Tree' sculpture



PS ref no: HO1320



What is significant?

The former Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society building, built in 1959-63 to a design by Stephenson & Turner, and publicly accessible plaza with bronze 'Children's Tree' sculpture, created in 1963 by Tom Bass at 308-336 Collins Street, Melbourne, ~~is significant.~~

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- ~~Original~~ building form and scale;
- ~~Original~~ publicly accessible plaza setting with bronze 'Children's Tree' sculpture, created in 1963 by Tom Bass;
- ~~Original~~ pattern of fenestrations; ~~and~~
- ~~Original~~ double height building base with granite cladding and aluminium windows.

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Building with Plaza and 'Children's Tree' sculpture at 308-336 Collins Street is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society building, constructed in 1959-63 to a design by Stephenson & Turner, for the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society (founded in Melbourne in 1873), is significant as part of the post-World War Two development and the rapid growth of the corporate architecture of the 1950s-1970s. Its development reflected the expansion of large national and international companies opting for construction and naming rights of new city office buildings as a form of promotion and fund investment. The former Colonial Mutual Life Assurance building is significant historically as a reflection of the growth of insurance and assurance companies in Victoria during the 1950s-60s resulting in many company-named buildings being commissioned and constructed. (Criterion A)

The former Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society building and plaza is also historically significant as an example of a postwar office site that provided a publicly accessible plaza, demonstrating one of the key aspects of the postwar corporate buildings in Melbourne. Many postwar office towers also played a gallery role as sculpture, paintings and tapestries were installed in their foyers, meeting rooms and forecourts. The provision of the forecourt or plaza in the curtilages of building allotments created a specific urban form in the central city. The former Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society building and plaza is an important example that still retains the ground level plaza and commissioned artwork by sculptor Tom Bass, 'Children's Tree'. (Criteria A and D)

The former Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society building is a good example of post war development in central Melbourne that retains its original form, scale and characteristic stylistic details which reflect the era and original design in which it was constructed. It exhibits a design aesthetic characteristic of its type, medium/high rise commercial office buildings that combine expansive glazed panel with solid sections to achieve a distinctive expressed aesthetic. Key stylistic details include the

regular grid pattern of windows above ground level and the original double height building base, clad in granite and retaining the original aluminium framed windows. It is unusual in retaining its original plaza and bronze sculpture 'Children's Tree' created in 1963 by Tom Bass specifically for this space. (Criterion D)

The bronze sculpture 'Children's Tree', created in 1963 by celebrated Australian sculptor Tom Bass, and set within its original plaza setting is aesthetically significant. The aesthetic qualities of the place are enhanced by the incorporation of an outstanding piece of publicly accessible artwork in the plaza, which was commissioned by the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society. The sculpture and plaza were integral parts of the original design of the building at 308-336 Collins Street, by architects Stephenson & Turner. (Criterion E)

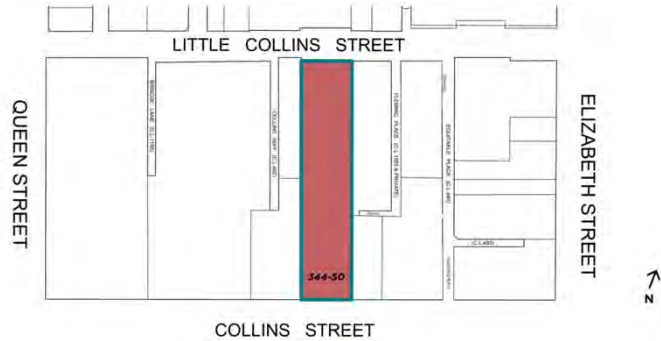
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Former AMP Building (344-350 Collins Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Former AMP Building

PS ref no: HO1321



What is significant?

The Former AMP Building, 344-350 Collins Street, a multi-storey office building constructed in 1966-68.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street and first-floor level facades are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former AMP Building at 344-350 Collins Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1966-68 to a design by Godfrey & Spowers, Hughes, Mewton and Lobb, the Former AMP Building has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The Former AMP Building is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1960s to the mid-1970s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed as a 16-storey building, the Former AMP Building clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a postwar structure, including two contrasting curtain walls – the front facade with fine spandrels and mullions and the rear façade with projecting balconies and glazed wall behind – and the use of materials such as stone-faced precast concrete panels and aluminium-framed windows. These demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

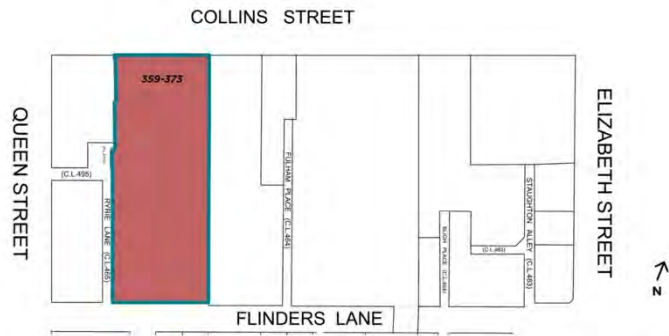
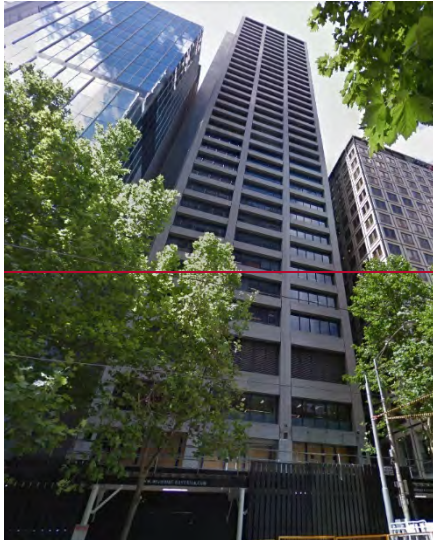
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Commonwealth Banking Corporation Building \(359-373 Collins Street Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Commonwealth Banking Corporation Building

PS ref no: HO1322



What is significant?

The Former Commonwealth Banking Corporation Building, 359-373 Collins Street, a multi-storey office building constructed c1972-75.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the lower levels are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former Commonwealth Banking Corporation Building at 359-373 Collins Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in c1972-75 to a design by Bates Smart & McCutcheon, the Former Commonwealth Banking Corporation Building has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The Former Commonwealth Banking Corporation Building is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1960 to the mid 1970s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed as a 33-storey structure, the Former Commonwealth Banking Corporation Building clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a later postwar commercial building, including three grid-like walls of clearly expressed structure, and the use of materials such as granite-faced precast concrete panel cladding. These demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

Primary source

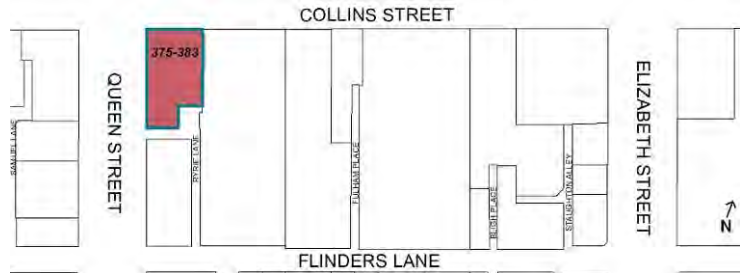
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Legal and General House \(375-383 Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Legal & General House



PS ref no: HO1323



What is significant?

The former Legal & General House at 375-383 Collins Street, Melbourne, built 1967, ~~is significant~~.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- [The building's](#) original form and scale;
- Original modular composition of façades comprising precast concrete panels with inset windows;

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- Original external materials including mosaic tiles, glazing, remaining fabric of the original colonnade; and,
- 'Floating' roof slab supported by columns.

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Legal & General House at 375-383 Collins Street is of historic, representative, aesthetic and technical significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Legal & General House is historically significant for the evidence it provides of Melbourne's postwar development and rapid growth of corporate architecture. Constructed in 1967 to a design by architects Bernard Evans, Murphy, Berg & Hocking, the building demonstrates the pattern in 1950s-70s' Melbourne of increased economic activity that facilitated the construction of new bank buildings and headquarters of national and international companies and corporations. Many of these companies were banking, insurance and assurance related. In Melbourne this activity was concentrated west of Elizabeth Street in Queen and Collins streets from the late nineteenth century. Legal & General House is located within this precinct, occupying the site of the earlier 1887 Prell's Buildings. The Prell's Buildings were occupied by commercial agencies including North British & Mercantile Insurance, and the Australian Provincial Assurance Association and were owned by Legal & General Assurance Society from 1954. (Criterion A)

The former Legal & General House is significant as a highly intact example of a Post-War Modernist style commercial building in central Melbourne. The building exhibits key characteristics of the style, including concrete post and slab construction, a non-loadbearing precast concrete panel façade with a repetitive modular geometry, and a double height street level undercroft and colonnade. Although the undercroft and colonnade have been altered in part, and are partially obscured, original fabric remains which enables the original building form and style at ground level to be appreciated. The former Legal & General House is also representative of the early wave of high-rise commercial buildings constructed following the abolition of the 40-metre (132-foot) height limit for buildings in the city centre. (Criterion D)

The former Legal & General House is significant for the retention of fine original detailing, including original mosaic-tiled wall surfaces, and copper tinted glazing which was noted at the time of its completion as creating a coppery glow to the façade. The glazing was also noted at the time as innovative, designed for sun and glare protection. The building's height and the aesthetic effect of the glazing were key factors contributing to the building's distinctive aesthetic prominence in Melbourne's changing skyline. (Criteria E and F)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Atlas Assurance Building \(404-406 Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Atlas Assurance Building



PS ref no: HO1008



What is significant?

The former Atlas Assurance building at 404-406 Collins Street, Melbourne, completed in 1958-1961 to a design by H Garnet Alsop.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing;~~and~~
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

How it is significant?

The former Atlas Assurance building at 404-406 Collins Street is of historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Atlas Assurance building is historically significant for its association with postwar development, and with the expansion of large companies undertaking construction and naming rights of new city office buildings as a form of promotion and fund investment. A related object, the Federation-era statue of Atlas is historically significant as an artefact from the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria that occupied the same site. (Criterion A)

The former Atlas Assurance building is significant as a relatively intact, curtain-walled office building from the postwar period and demonstrating the style embraced by local architects by the late 1950s. In particular it employs a curtain-wall façade that makes the transition from the all-glass wall to the combination of solid spandrels of masonry, coloured glass or enameled metal sheeting of the 1960s. (Criterion D)

Aesthetically, the former Atlas Assurance building presents a sealed aluminium-framed curtain wall just a few years after the first multi-storey glass box was built in Australia. The use of marble spandrels on the curtain wall and granite at the base of the building emulated in a modern manner the stone clad classical facades favoured previously by financial institutions. Attributes of the building that demonstrate aesthetic value include the façade curtain wall system with anodised aluminium frames with marble spandrels and 'Polyglass' double glazed polished plate windows, all of which were remarked upon in the architectural periodical *Cross-section*. (Criterion E)

Primary source

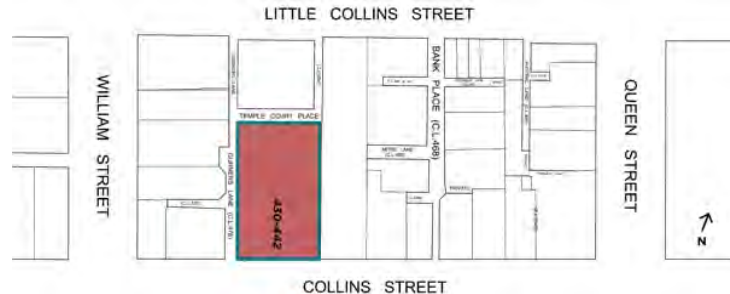
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Royal Insurance Building \(430-442 Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Royal Insurance Group Building



PS ref no: HO1010



What is significant?

The Royal Insurance Group Company's head office at 430-442 Collins Street, Melbourne, completed in 1966 and designed by Yuncken Freeman.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing; ~~and~~
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Royal Insurance Group building at 430-442 Collins Street is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The Royal Insurance Group building is historically significant for its association with the rapid growth of high-rise office buildings in the 1960s-mid 1970s postwar period, and with the expansion of large companies undertaking construction and naming rights of new city office buildings as a form of promotion and fund investment. (Criterion A)

The Royal Insurance Group building is a fine, intact and representative example of a modern office tower, many of which were designed by the prominent architectural practice of Yuncken Freeman

during the 1960s. As one of the largest architectural firms in Australia, with a reputation for modern, high quality design and meticulous detailing, Yuncken Freeman were one of the most successful and prominent architectural practices during the 1960s and 70s. The Royal Insurance Company's head office building is a fine example of its class, having retained most of its original external features. (Criterion D)

The Royal Insurance Group building is aesthetically significant for its attributes that include the black granite pre-glazed concrete panels that are expressed in the façade, its podium level of tall glazing carried on columns and its mezzanine level. The aesthetic value of the building is expressed through its highly repetitive façade reflecting the construction system but exploiting this through refined detailing of the jointing design and the colour and finish of the concrete panels. The Royal Insurance Group building is recognised through the awarding of the Victorian Architecture Medal in 1967 and by inclusion on the Australian Institute of Architects Twentieth Century Buildings Register. (Criterion E)

Primary source

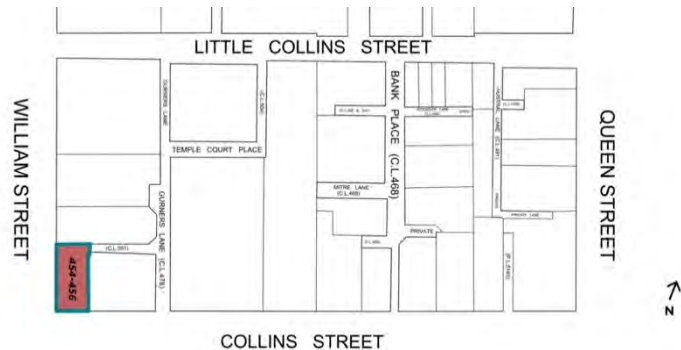
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Guardian Building \(454-456 Collins Street, Melbourne\)](#),
[April 2022](#)**

Heritage Place: Former Guardian Building



PS ref no: HO1324



What is significant?

The Former Guardian Building, 454-456 Collins Street, a multi-storey office building constructed in 1960-61.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level facades are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former Guardian Building at 454-456 Collins Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1960-61 to a design by Bates Smart & McCutcheon, the Former Guardian Building has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The Former Guardian Building is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1960s through to the mid 1970s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed as a 10-storey building on a

prominent corner site, the Former Guardian Building clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a 1960s to mid 1970s structure, including a solid external appearance with two grid-like curtain walls of regularly spaced rectangular windows set in plain facades, a contrasting upper level of closely spaced mullions, and the use of materials such as stone-faced precast concrete panels. These demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

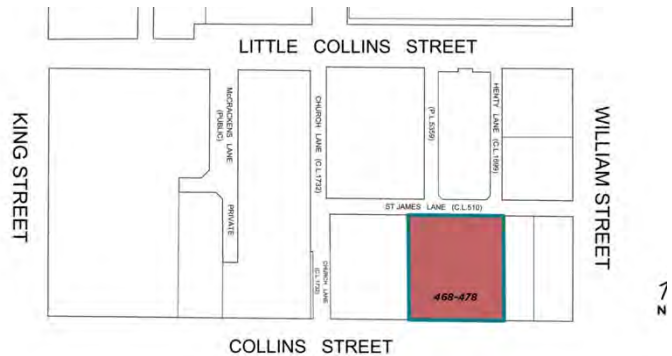
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Australia-Netherlands House \(468-478 Collins Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Australia-Netherlands House

PS ref no: HO1325



What is significant?

The Former Australia-Netherlands House, 468-478 Collins Street, a multi-storey office building constructed in 1968-70.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level foyer are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former Australia-Netherlands House at 468-478 Collins Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1968-70 to a design by Peddle Thorp & Walker in association with Meldrum & Partners, the Former Australia-Netherlands House has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The Former Australia-Netherlands House is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1960s to the mid-1970s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed as a 17-storey building, the Former Australia-Netherlands House clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a postwar structure, with a curtain wall facade incorporating structural components. The front façade, displaying a regular grid composed of horizontal bands of glazing with dark spandrels and contrasting vertical mullions, and the use of a variety of materials, including granite and marble cladding and aluminium window frames, demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

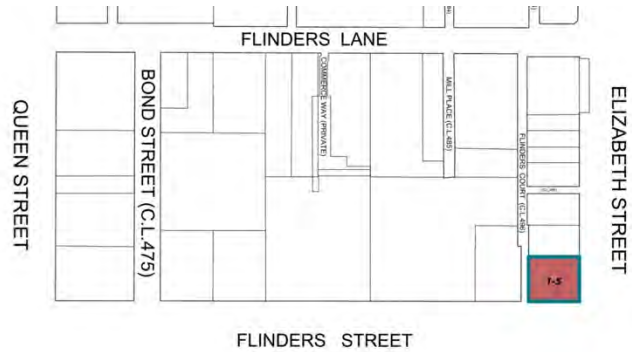
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Hosie's Hotel \(1-5 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Hosie's Hotel

PS ref no: HO1327



What is significant?

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

The Former Hosie's Hotel, 1-5 Elizabeth Street, a multi-storey hotel building constructed in 1954-56.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level facade are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former Hosie's Hotel at 1-5 Elizabeth Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1954-56 to a design by Mussen Mackay & Potter, the Former Hosie's Hotel has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. Built in preparation for the Olympic Games in Melbourne in 1956, the Former Hosie's Hotel appears to be one of only two new hotels constructed in central Melbourne in the 1950s (Criterion A).

The Former Hosie's Hotel is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial hotel building. The building strongly reflects the style which was emerging in the mid-1950s and was popular in the late 1950s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed to the prevailing 40m (132 foot) height limit of the time, the Former Hosie's Hotel clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a 1950s structure with a grid-like south-facing curtain wall façade and contrasting east-facing solid masses, as well as the use of materials such as aluminium window frames, sashes and spandrel facings and ceramic tile cladding. These demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

Primary source

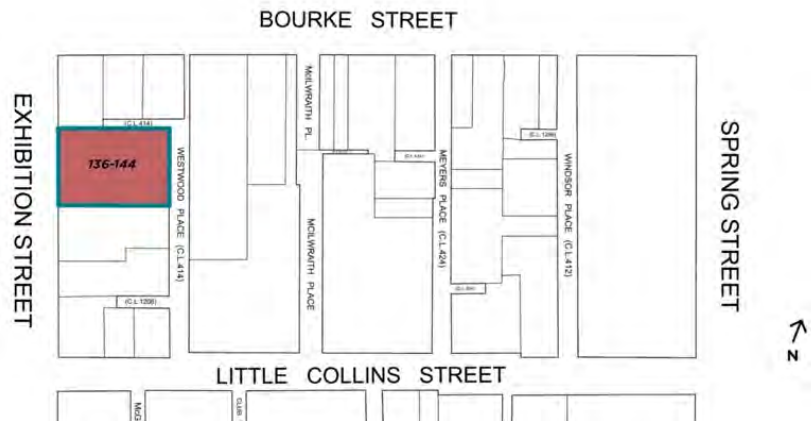
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Australia Pacific House \(136-144 Exhibition Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Australia Pacific House



PS ref no: HO1331



What is significant?

The Former Australia Pacific House, 136-144 Exhibition Street, a multi-storey office building constructed from 1975-1978.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's structural system
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made at street level are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former Australia Pacific House at 136-144 Exhibition Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed from 1975-1978 to a design by McIntyre McIntyre & Partners, the Former Australia Pacific House has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The Former Australia Pacific House is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1960s to the mid-

1970s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed as an 11-storey structure, the Former Australia Pacific House clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a later postwar commercial building, including walls which clearly express the trabeated structural system with alternating horizontal strips of glazing and distinctive solid spandrels to the front and rear facades, as well as a grid of solid spandrels and round columns to the north, and the use of materials such as precast concrete. These demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

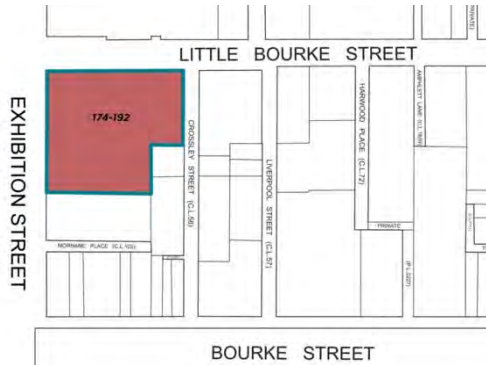
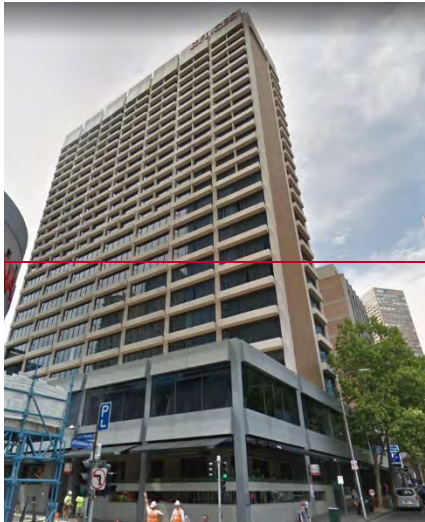
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Bryson Centre \(174-192 Exhibition Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: The Former Bryson Centre

PS ref no: HO1332





What is significant?

The Former Bryson Centre, 174-192 Exhibition Street, a multi-storey commercial building constructed in 1970-72.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the lower levels of the building are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former Bryson Centre at 174-192 Exhibition Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1970-72 to a design by Perrott Lyon Timlock & Kesa, the Former Bryson Centre has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

Containing a range of facilities for both tourists and businesspeople, the Former Bryson Centre was described on opening in 1972 as a 'city within a city'. Together with the earlier Southern Cross Hotel, which was described in a similar manner on opening in 1962 (since demolished), and Collins Place (completed 1981), this building demonstrates the development of this multi-functional building type in central Melbourne (Criterion A).

The Former Bryson Centre is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The multi-functional building combining office space, hotel accommodation,

public amenities and retail space, strongly reflects an architectural style which was popular from the 1960s through to the mid 1970s, particularly in central Melbourne, and demonstrates an innovative approach to commercial development in the 1970s. Constructed as a 23-storey structure, the Former Bryson Centre clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a later postwar commercial building, including a dominant podium base, grid-like walls which clearly express the trabeated structural system and alternating horizontal strips of glazing and solid projecting spandrels/balconies, as well as the use of materials such as precast concrete panels. These demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

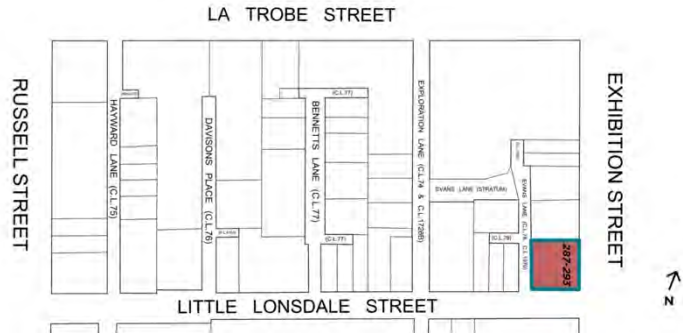
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(Updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Exhibition Towers \(287-293 Exhibition Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Exhibition Towers

PS ref no: HO1333



What is significant?

The Former Exhibition Towers at 287-293 Exhibition Street, a multi-storey residential building constructed in 1969-71.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing

- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the building at street level are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former Exhibition Towers at 287-293 Exhibition Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1969-71 to a design by Kenneth McDonald & Associates, the Former Exhibition Towers has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. Architect designed multi-storey residential apartments were built in central Melbourne for a brief period from the late 1960s to the early 1970s and contributed to the high-rise character of the city (Criterion A).

The Former Exhibition Towers is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist residential building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the late 1960s and early 1970s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed as an 11-storey building, the Former Exhibition Towers clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a late 1960s/early 1970s structure, including a solid external appearance with brick curtain walls, horizontal strips of aluminium-framed windows, a prominent vertical row of projecting balconies and contrasting podium base. These demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

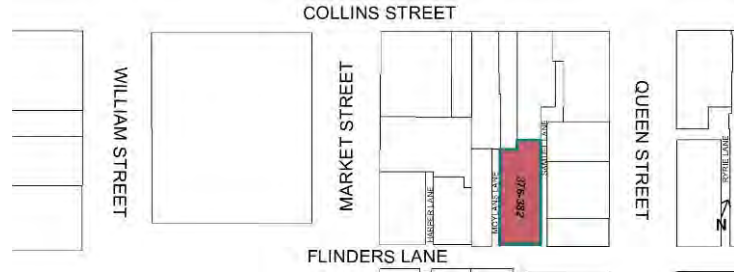
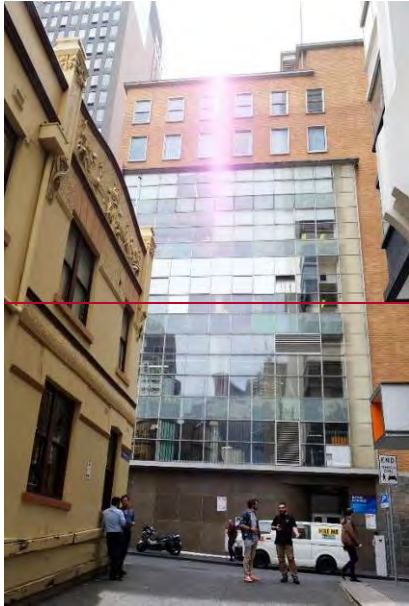
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Former Batman Automatic Telephone Exchange (376-382 Flinders Lane, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Former [Batman](#) Automatic Telephone Exchange

PS ref no: HO1335





What is significant?

The former Batman Automatic Telephone Exchange, 376-~~378~~-[382](#) Flinders Lane, Melbourne, built by the Commonwealth Department of Works in 1957, ~~is significant.~~

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- Original building form and scale;
- Original asymmetrical composition of solid light-coloured face brick form and nonloadbearing curtain wall to its principal (Flinders Lane) façade;
- Vertically proportioned window openings with projecting perimeter frames; ~~and,~~
- Original street level façade clad in tiles and recessed entry door opening with toplight.

Later alterations are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Batman Automatic Telephone Exchange at 376-~~378~~-[382](#) Flinders Lane is of local historic, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Batman Automatic Telephone Exchange, opened in 1957 at 376-382 Flinders Lane, is historically significant for the material evidence it provides of the broadening of Commonwealth government powers after World War Two, a shift that resulted in increased construction of Commonwealth buildings in city centres by the Commonwealth Department of Works. As a large-scale

purpose-built building it demonstrates the growth and changes in telecommunication technology in the period following World War Two. (Criterion A)

The former Batman Automatic Telephone Exchange, is significant as a highly intact example of postwar multi-storey development in central Melbourne, utilising the Post-War Modernist style that characterised this new wave of development. These buildings represented the new modernism in their modular, industrial Bauhaus-inspired aesthetic incorporating features such as consistent access to daylight and open floor plans to meet new standards for commercial office accommodation. The presence of stylistic features characteristic of the interwar Functionalist style demonstrates the building's lengthy planning and design phase as a result of delays to construction that were typical of early postwar construction. (Criterion D)

The building is also representative of the modern purpose-built telephone exchange buildings, designed by the Commonwealth Department of Works in the early postwar period to accommodate growth in telecommunications as well as accommodating an expanded workforce. The internal technical requirements of these telephone exchange buildings are evident in the variations between high floor to ceiling heights across different levels. (Criterion D)

The former Batman Automatic Telephone Exchange is aesthetically significant as a substantial, refined and highly intact example of a lightweight aluminium curtain wall Post-War Modernist style multi-storey building. The principal façade to Flinders Lane exhibits an unusual asymmetrical combination of a solid modernist form of light-coloured face brick, with an offset projecting curtain wall which extends from the first to the fifth floors. The building also demonstrates characteristics of the interwar Functionalist style, including the use of light-coloured face brick punctuated by vertically proportioned window openings with projecting perimeter frames. Overall, it is a well-executed design by the Commonwealth Department of Works, who were responsible for many high quality public buildings during the interwar and early postwar periods. (Criterion E)

Primary source

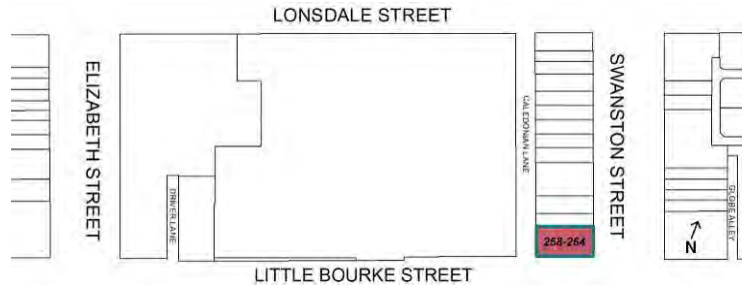
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former State Savings Bank \(258-264 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former State Savings Bank



PS ref no: HO1344





What is significant?

The former State Savings Bank at 258-264 Little Bourke Street, completed in 1961 to a design by Meldrum & Partners and Robert Cousland, ~~is significant.~~

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- Original building form and scale;
- Original non-loadbearing curtain wall;
- Original masonry side and rear walls and windows; ~~and~~
- Original commemorative plaque and clock (northern elevation).

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former State Savings Bank at 258-264 Little Bourke Street is of historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former State Savings Bank, completed in 1961, is historically significant for the evidence it provides of Melbourne city's postwar development and rapid growth. The modernist architecture of the postwar period played a role in the formulation of company identities, as expressions of ambition and relevance, at a time when companies opted for construction and also naming rights of new city office buildings as a form of promotion. Built for the State Savings Bank of Victoria, the building at 258-264 Little Bourke Street is historically significant as a reflection of the growth and progress of locally established banks during the 1950s-60s, that resulted in architecturally designed company-named buildings being erected. (Criterion A)

The former State Savings Bank is significant as a highly intact example of postwar commercial development in central Melbourne, utilising the Post-War Modernist style that characterised this new wave of development. These buildings represented the new modernism in their modular, industrial Bauhaus inspired aesthetic incorporating features such as consistent access to daylight and open floor plans to meet new standards for commercial office accommodation. The former State Savings Bank demonstrates the key characteristics of the style. (Criterion D)

Designed by architects Meldrum & Partners and Robert Cousland, the building is aesthetically significant as a substantial Post-War Modernist style commercial building. It exhibits the prominent Bauhaus grid design aesthetic of the style with its lightweight aluminium framed, fine-graded modular curtain wall across the principal street façade (Little Bourke Street), with alternating clear glazed and coloured opaque glass spandrel panels superimposing a refined grid over the building. (Criterion E)

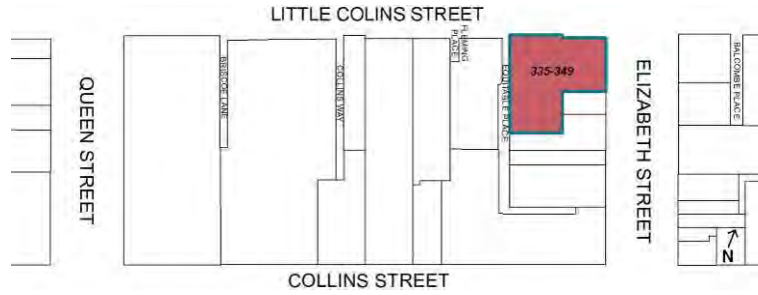
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Equitable House (335-349 Little Collins Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Equitable House

PS ref no: HO1350





What is significant?

Equitable House, at 335-349 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, comprising two structures, one built in 1925 and the other built in 1968, **is significant**.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- [The building's](#) original form and scale of both buildings;
- [The building's](#) original composition of façades comprising multiple narrow precast concrete panels with aluminium windows (1968 building);

- External configuration of facades demonstrating aspects of the interwar Commercial Palazzo style and wall surfaces of painted cement render (1925 building); ~~and~~
- Original steel framed windows on the Equitable Place façade (1925 building).

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

Equitable House at 335-349 Little Collins Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Equitable House, comprising two structures, one built in 1925 and the other built in 1968, is historically significant for the evidence it provides of two waves of retail and office development in Melbourne in the 1920s and post-World War Two. The building reflects the growth and progress in the city in the 1920s and 1960s that resulted in architecturally designed, company-named buildings being erected. The 1925 component of the building at 335-349 Little Collins Street, McEwan House, is historically significant for its long association with wholesale and retail ironmongery business James McEwan & Company Ltd (1852-1965). The business commenced in Melbourne at the corner of Elizabeth and Little Collins streets supplying goods to storekeepers on the Victorian goldfields, and it retained a presence there for some 113 years. The company prospered and, by the 1970s, McEwan's had become one of the largest merchants of its kind, specialising in hardware and builders' supplies, with 23 stores in Victoria, five in Queensland and two in the Australian Capital Territory. McEwan's was acquired by Bunnings in 1993. (Criterion A)

The building fronting Little Collins Street, constructed in 1925 to a design by architects Stephenson & Meldrum, is significant as a relatively intact example of interwar commercial development in central Melbourne, in the interwar Commercial Palazzo style. Along with the Chicagoesque style, the Commercial Palazzo style characterised this interwar wave of development within the Melbourne CBD. The 1925 building demonstrates key characteristics of the style. This includes a strong vertical emphasis resulting from projecting pilasters and mullions, the pilasters dividing the façade into four vertical bays sitting above a strong rusticated base, a substantial cornice, and large horizontally proportioned windows separated by articulated spandrels at each floor. It is unusual in that it is asymmetrical, with a vertical element at the eastern end that is defined by a pair of pilasters, terminating in a decorative pediment above the cornice level. (Criterion D)

The building fronting Elizabeth Street, constructed in 1968 [to a design by architects Meldrum & Partners](#), is significant as a largely intact example of postwar commercial development in central Melbourne, which utilised the Post-War Modernist style that characterised this new wave of development. Buildings designed in this style represented the new modernism in their modular, industrial aesthetic incorporating features such as external sun shades, consistent access to daylight, open floor plans, air conditioning and centralised lift and service cores to meet new standards for commercial office accommodation. ~~(Criterion D)~~

The façade of Equitable House with multiple narrow precast concrete panels with no formal corner element, which are of particular interest as they are three dimensional with a sloping hood and vertical fins at each end for solar protection and which create repetitive patterns of light and shade across the façade, a characteristic of the Brutalist style. ~~Although the designer of t~~The 1968 building is ~~not known, it is~~ an important 1960s Post-War Modernist building demonstrating a sophisticated and well-detailed resolution to the challenges posed by postwar commercial design. (Criterion D)

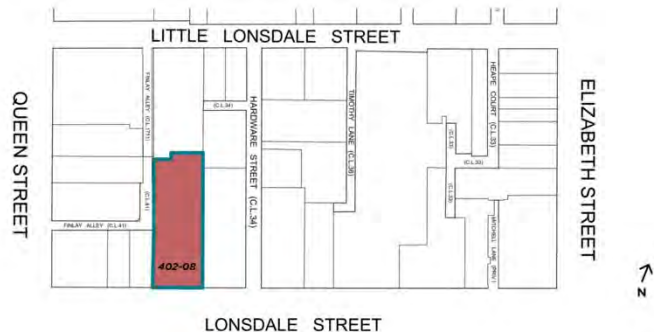
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former AMP Building \(402-408 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne\)](#),
[April 2022](#)**

Heritage Place: Former AMP Building

PS ref no: HO1359



What is significant?

The Former AMP Building at 402-408 Lonsdale Street, a multi-storey office building constructed in 1956-58.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level façade and window framing and glazing are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former AMP Building at 402-408 Lonsdale Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1956-58 to a design by Bates Smart & McCutcheon, the Former AMP Building has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The Former AMP Building is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1950s,

particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed to the prevailing 40m (132 foot) height limit of the time, the Former AMP Building clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a 1950s structure with a grid-like street facade. The front façade of alternating rows of glazing and rendered spandrels, and vertical mullions which divide the facade into a grid-like pattern, and the use of materials metal window frames, demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style. The incorporation of a regular pattern of projecting window bays which add to the grid-like appearance of the façade is unusual and distinctive (Criterion D).

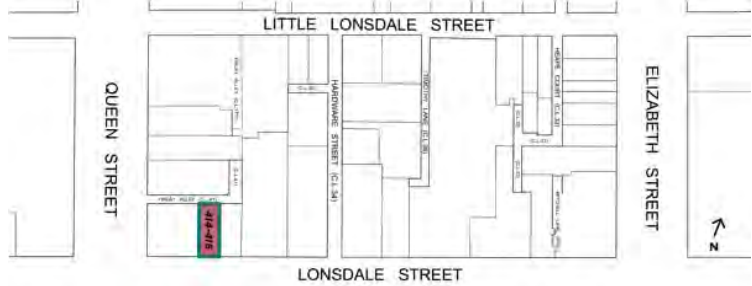
Primary source

-Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Laurens House \(414-416 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Laurens House

PS ref no: HO1254



What is significant?

Laurens House, a modernist office building at 414-416 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, completed in 1956.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing; ~~and~~

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

Laurens House at 414-416 Lonsdale Street is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Laurens House built in 1956, is of historic significance for its demonstration of the surge in office development at the time, which reflected not only the adoption of modern architecture, but also widespread economic and political change. From 1949, significant increases occurred in commercial enterprise in Australia in the areas of mining, finance, commerce, and industry, a process facilitated by speculative investment after the Commonwealth government lifted restrictions on share dealings in 1947. This contributed to an increase in the development of city offices. (Criterion A)

Laurens House is a representative example of an early curtain-walled office building of the early postwar era (1950s-60s). The building is one of a group of commercial buildings built for insurance and finance companies in the city centre during this period. The modernist aesthetic expressed the ambition and corporate image of these companies. (Criterion D)

The eight-storey office building known as Laurens House is distinctively modernist with visual interest derived from the arrangement of building elements across the asymmetrical façade. The lightweight glazed curtain wall contrasts with the more solid masonry elements to one side of the building. This use of solid and void in façade composition distinguishes the early multi-storey curtain wall offices from later examples where glazing was used across the whole façade. Laurens House retains a high level of integrity, comparing favourably with the other examples that have often been refaced or altered significantly at ground level. (Criterion E)

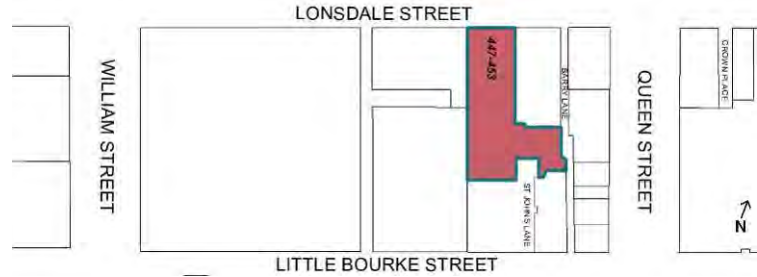
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Lonsdale Exchange Building (447-453 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Lonsdale Exchange Building

PS ref no: HO1361



What is significant?

The Lonsdale Exchange Building at 447-453 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, built in 1969 by PDC Construction to a design by the Commonwealth Department of Works is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- [The building's](#) original [external](#) building form and scale;
- Unpainted face brick cladding and expressed metal perimeter frames, original pattern of fenestration and window openings;
- Recessed ground level entry, black granite tiled cladding, British Coat of Arms, Royal Cypher and 'Lonsdale Exchange Building 447-453 Lonsdale Street' lettering at street level; and,
- Original aluminium frame windows and louvres.

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Lonsdale Exchange Building at 447-453 Lonsdale Street is of historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The Lonsdale Exchange Building is historically significant for its ongoing civic function and association with the longer civic use of the site. From 1911 to the present day, the site has been used for the provision of telephone services to the city, and is located within an area which encompassed government, administration and communication services. Construction of the Lonsdale Telephone Exchange demonstrates the breadth of Commonwealth powers in the decades that followed World War Two, a shift that occurred in the postwar period and resulted in increased construction of buildings in city centres by the Commonwealth Department of Works. As a large-scale purpose-built building completed in 1969, replacing the earlier 1911 exchange building and supplementing other earlier postwar telephone exchanges in the city, it also demonstrates the growth and changes in telecommunications by the mid to late 1960s. (Criterion A)

The Lonsdale Telephone Exchange is significant as a highly intact and refined example of postwar Commonwealth government development in the City of Melbourne. The Lonsdale Exchange Building utilises the Post-War Modernist style that characterised this wave of development, but with aspects of the Brutalist style that are commensurate with its very specific function. It is representative of the modern purpose-built telephone exchange buildings designed by the Commonwealth Department of Works in the 1960s and 1970s to store large technical equipment and switchboards as well as accommodating an expanded workforce. (Criterion D)

The Lonsdale Exchange Building is aesthetically significant as a well-executed design by the Commonwealth Department of Works. It is a substantial, disciplined, refined and highly intact example of a Post-War Modernist style multi-storey building incorporating features of the Brutalist style, such as large areas of solid masonry walling and a lack of large areas of glazing. These characteristics are overlaid with the repetitive modularity of the Post-War Modernist style. In the subject building, this

external expression of its utilitarian interior functions contributes to its rigid, minimalist design aesthetic. (Criterion E)

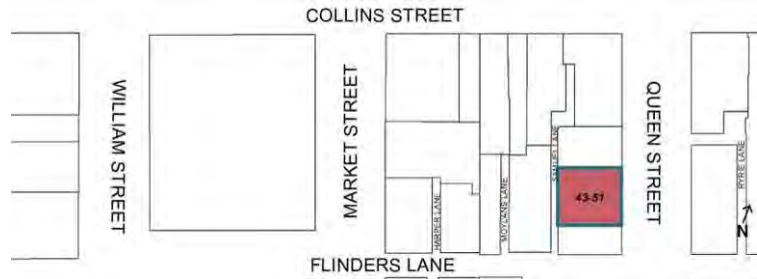
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Union House \(43-51 Queen Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Union House

PS ref no: HO1365





What is significant?

The former Union House building at 43-51 Queen Street, Melbourne, completed to a design by Bates Smart & McCutcheon in 1958, ~~is significant.~~

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- ~~The building's~~ ~~original~~ ~~external~~ ~~building~~ form and scale
- ~~Original~~ nonloadbearing curtain wall including natural aluminium frame windows and opaque glass spandrel panels to its principle (Queen Street) façade; ~~and~~
- Original expressed reinforced concrete spandrels and natural aluminium frame windows to its rear (Samuel Lane).

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Union House building at 376-378 Bourke Street is of local historic and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Union House building, designed by Bates Smart & McCutcheon and built by E A Watts in 1958, is historically significant as a part of the postwar development and rapid growth of corporate architecture in Melbourne of the 1950s-60s. The building was constructed for the international company Union Insurance Society of Canton, who owned and occupied the building from 1958 to 1970. Located in the financial and commercial precinct of Queen Street, the building is significant historically as a reflection of the growth of insurance and assurance companies in Victoria during the 1950s-60s, that cemented

Melbourne's pre-eminent role in the state for financial institutions. The building was designed by architects Bates Smart & McCutcheon, the architectural practice responsible for the design of many notable buildings in Melbourne. By the 1950s, at the time the subject site was built, the firm had

become one of the largest practices in the country and had become Australia's 'experts' in high-rise office buildings, exemplified in Melbourne by ICI House (1958). (Criterion A)

The former Union House building is significant as a largely intact example of an architect-designed commercial development in central Melbourne, utilising the Post-War Modernist style that characterised the new wave of development in the postwar period. These buildings represented the new modernism in their modular, industrial Bauhaus inspired aesthetic incorporating features such as consistent access to daylight and open floor plans to meet new standards for commercial office accommodation. The building retains defining characteristics of its style, including the lightweight aluminium framed, fine-graded modular curtain wall façade, with alternating clear glazed and coloured opaque glass spandrel panels providing a lightweight grid across the façade, as well as the rear elevation facing Samuel Lane with full width spandrel panels that appear to be of reinforced concrete, separated by rows of aluminium framed windows similar to the pattern of the Queen Street façade. (Criterion D)

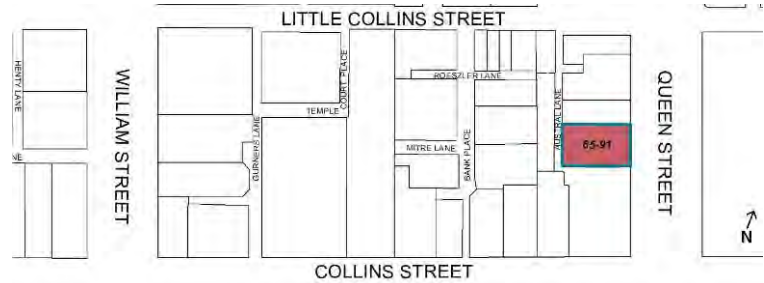
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former National Bank of Australasia Stock Exchange Branch \(85-91 Queen Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former National Bank of Australasia Stock Exchange Branch

PS ref no: HO1366



What is significant?

The Former National Bank of Australasia Stock Exchange Branch at 85-91 Queen Street, Melbourne, completed to a design by Meldrum and Partners in 1973, ~~is significant~~.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- [The building's](#) ~~Original external building~~ form and scale;

- Original nonloadbearing precast concrete curtain wall cladding including recessed window openings to its principal (Queen Street) façade;
- Original nonloadbearing curtain walls to its secondary facades facing Austral Lane and the rear of 394 Collins Street; ~~and~~
- Original aluminium frame windows set deep into the panels.

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former National Bank of Australasia Stock Exchange Branch at 85-91 Queen Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former National Bank of Australasia Stock Exchange Branch building, opened in 1973 and designed by Meldrum & Partners, is historically significant as evidence of the postwar development and rapid growth of corporate architecture of the 1950s-1970s that reflected the expansion of large national and international companies opting for construction and naming rights of new city office buildings as a form of promotion and fund investment. Located in the financial and commercial precinct of Queen Street, the former National Bank of Australasia Stock Exchange Branch building is significant historically as it reflects the growth of banks in Victoria following deregulation of the financial sector from the mid-1960s, cementing Melbourne's pre-eminent role for financial institutions. (Criterion A)

The former National Bank of Australasia Stock Exchange Branch building is significant as a highly intact example of postwar commercial development in central Melbourne that utilised the Post-War Modernist style, which characterised this wave of development. These buildings represented the new modernism in their modular, industrial, Bauhaus inspired aesthetic incorporating features such as consistent access to daylight and open floor plans to meet new standards for commercial office accommodation. The former National Bank of Australasia Stock Exchange Branch is a substantial example of the later development in curtain wall design during the 1960s and into the 1970s and beyond when precast concrete was used to create moulded and curved façade modules incorporating window openings while maintaining the rigid modular Bauhaus inspired aesthetic. The building retains its original form and scale, as well as the key characteristics of its original design, including the distinctive free form or organic nonloadbearing precast concrete panels as the principal façade element. The western and southern elevations are highly intact retaining original structural precast concrete mullions, spandrel panels clad in face brick inlay panels below fixed windows with projecting precast concrete sills and ground level detailing to the western façade, and the same applied spandrel panels and precast concrete sills to the southern facade. (Criterion D)

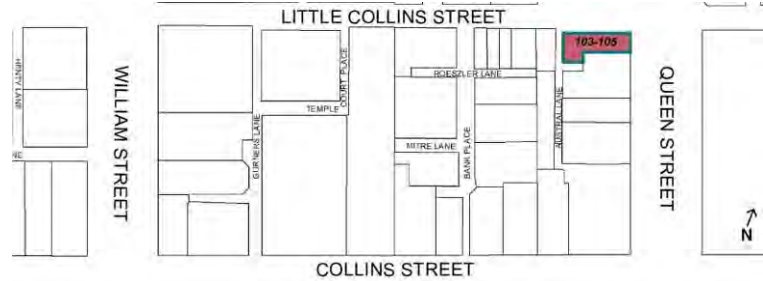
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Former Ajax House (103-105 Queen Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Former Ajax House

PS ref no: HO1367



What is significant?

Former Ajax House, at 103-105 Queen Street, Melbourne, constructed to a design by architect H.D Berry in 1956, ~~is significant.~~

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's ~~O~~original external ~~building~~ form and scale;

- Original pattern of fenestration, including projecting frames around and separating panels of window openings, projecting from a simple recessed masonry form, and pattern of window openings; ~~and~~
- Original openable multipane steel frame windows.

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Ajax House at 103-105 Queen Street is of local historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Former Ajax House is historically significant as a part of the postwar development and rapid growth of corporate architecture in central Melbourne of the 1950s-70s that reflected the expansion of large national and international companies opting for construction and naming rights of new city office buildings as a form of promotion and fund investment. The building was purpose-built in 1956 for Australian company Ajax Insurance Company Limited to house the company's head office (second level), and its Victorian branch (ground and first level) with the upper two floors reserved as open-plan office spaces for lease.

The Ajax Insurance Company occupied Ajax House until 1976. Located in the financial and commercial precinct of Queen Street, the building is significant historically as a reflection of the growth of insurance and assurance companies in Victoria during the 1950s-70s, cementing Melbourne's pre-eminent role in the state for financial institutions. (Criterion A)

Former Ajax House is a significant example of early postwar commercial development in central Melbourne [that prevailed prior to the 1960s abolition of the 40 metre \(132 foot\) height control that had been in place since 1916](#). It retains its original form, scale and stylistic details which reflect the era in which it was constructed. It exhibits a similar design aesthetic and quality as other examples of its type, being medium-rise commercial office buildings designed to convey a modern and progressive aesthetic. Key stylistic details include the heavily articulated fenestration with projecting frames around and separating the panels of window openings. It is unusual for this articulation to have a strong vertical rather than horizontal emphasis. It also retains its original openable multipane steel frame windows to the upper commercial floors. (Criterion D)

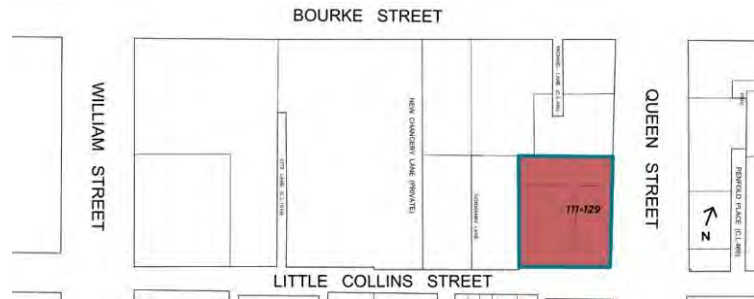
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) [\(updated March 2022\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Royal Automobile Club of Victoria \(111-129 Queen Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Royal Automobile Club of Victoria

PS ref no: HO1068



What is significant?

The former Royal Automobile Club of Victoria building ([RACV](#)) at 111-129 Queen Street, Melbourne, completed in 1961 and designed by Bates Smart McCutcheon.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing; ~~and~~
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

~~Later a~~Alterations [that occurred after 2004](#), ~~particularly at street level~~, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Royal Automobile Club of Victoria building at 111-129 Queen Street is of historical, representative, aesthetic, social and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Royal Automobile Club of Victoria building is historically significant as the headquarters of the large and influential RACV who were advocates for the rights of motorists, including the spending of significant public money on infrastructure for motorised transport. ~~In the 1950s and 60s t~~[he RACV was](#) highly influential in the promotion of tourism in Victoria. (Criterion A)

The former Royal Automobile Club of Victoria building is a fine example of a recreational club in the city centre. Built in 1961, and designed by noted ~~modernist~~[Modernist](#) architects Bates Smart McCutcheon, it expresses its function through the glazed lower floors for [semi](#)-public use and the masonry-clad ~~residential~~-tower [containing accommodation](#) above. ~~In design it~~[It](#) is a relatively early example of a modern tower departing from the [glazed](#) curtain wall of the 1950s. Its construction program was purportedly an early example of the fast-track method that enabled construction to commence concurrently with detailed design. (Criterion D)

The former Royal Automobile Club of Victoria building is aesthetically significant for its composition, of which the ~~three~~[two](#)-storey ~~transparent~~-cantilevered podium is a notable feature. ~~Despite some a~~Alterations ~~that have~~ [reduced the architectural effect, but its form and detailing are filled in the undercroft, the podium is](#) still legible. Other attributes of aesthetic value include the ~~main visible structural columns visible in a recessed glass clerestorey window above the podium~~-[piers supporting the tower](#) and the butterfly roof ~~over of~~[the tower block](#). (Criterion E)

The former Royal Automobile Club of Victoria building is of social significance for its strong and long-standing association with the RACV Club members, staff and board. Designed as a central city meeting place for members, the club facilities served as a place ~~of social congregation~~-for RACV members [to socialise](#) for more than 45 years. Members used the Club as a place ~~for to conduct~~ business and for personal celebrations and events, resulting in a strong and continuing sense of connection to the ~~premises~~[building](#) even after the club had moved to ~~its~~-new premises. (Criterion G)

The former Royal Automobile Club of Victoria building is ~~historically~~-significant as the headquarters of the State's premier road lobbyist, as a major tourism promoter, and as a private club serving

Melbourne's business, professional and social elite that has hosted many significant political and public events for more than four decades. It has remained a highly influential organisation over several decades with many amongst its wide membership also highly influential within Victorian society. (Criterion H)

Primary source

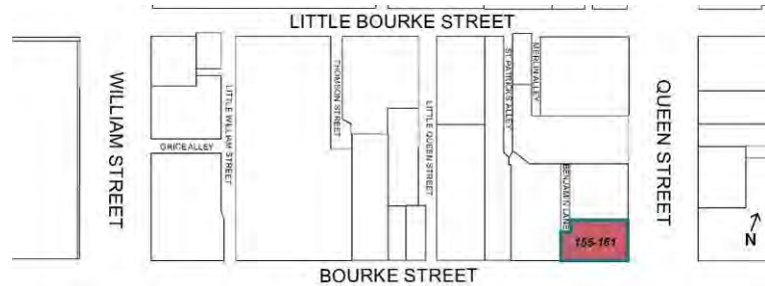
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former South British Insurance Company Ltd Building \(155-161 Queen Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former South British Insurance Company Ltd Building



PS ref no: HO1368



What is significant?

The former South British Insurance Company Ltd Building at 155-161 Queen Street, Melbourne, completed in 1962 to a design by Bates Smart and McCutcheon, ~~is significant.~~

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- [The building's original building-external](#) form and scale; ~~and~~
- Original non-loadbearing precast concrete curtain wall cladding including recessed window openings and transom panels set between concrete 'pilasters'.

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former South British Insurance Company Ltd Building at 155-161 Queen Street is of historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former South British Insurance Company Ltd Building, designed and engineered by Bates Smart & McCutcheon and constructed in 1961-62, is historically significant for the evidence it provides of the rapid growth of corporate architecture in 1950s-60s' Melbourne that reflected the expansion of large national and international companies opting for construction and naming rights of new city office

buildings as a form of promotion and fund investment. Located in the financial and commercial precinct of Queen Street, the South British Insurance Company Ltd Building is significant historically as a reflection of the growth of insurance and assurance companies in Victoria during the 1950s-60s, cementing Melbourne's pre-eminent role in the state for financial institutions. The South British Insurance Company owned and occupied the building from 1962 to 1977. (Criterion A)

The former South British Insurance Company Ltd Building is significant as a largely intact example of postwar commercial development in central Melbourne in the Post-War Modernist style that characterised this new wave of development. These buildings represented the new modernism in their modular, industrial Bauhaus inspired aesthetic and incorporated features such as consistent access to daylight and open floor plans to meet new standards for commercial office accommodation. The subject building exhibits the key characteristics of the style, including its non-loadbearing precast concrete curtain wall cladding, recessed window openings and transom panels set between concrete 'pilasters'. (Criterion D)

The former South British Insurance Company Ltd Building is aesthetically significant as a refined and substantial example of the later development in curtain wall design constructed during the 1960s when a mix of materials was utilised to create a greater modularity and three-dimensional quality to the facades. Its aesthetic significance lies in the retention of the fine detailing of its facades to both Queen Street and Bourke Street, where vertical modules of recessed glazing and opaque transom panels set between concrete mullions or 'pilasters' that are disconnected at each floor level create a horizontal shadow line and give a refined modularity to the facade. (Criterion E)

Primary source

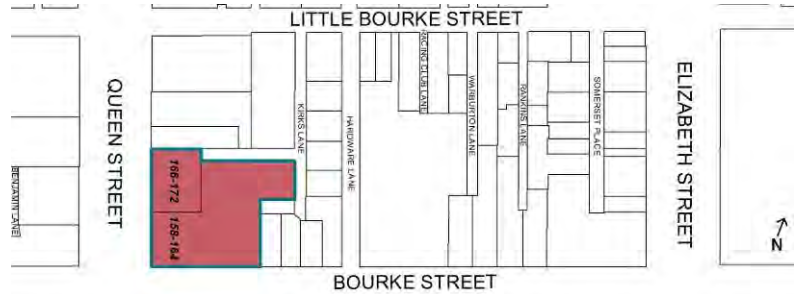
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Former Sleigh Buildings (158-172 Queen Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Former Sleigh Buildings (H C Sleigh Building & former Sleigh Corner)



PS ref no: HO1369





What is significant?

The former Sleigh Corner building at 158-164 Queen Street, and the former H C Sleigh Building at 166-172 Queen Street, Melbourne, both completed to a design by Bates Smart & McCutcheon, ~~are~~ **significant**.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- Original building form and scale (158-164 & 166-172);
- Original asymmetric solid painted render form and nonloadbearing curtain wall to its principal (Queen Street) façade, square windows to southern end wall (166-172);
- Original masonry wall with fenestration pattern and windows to its rear (off Kirks Lane) façade (166-172);
- Original concrete peripheral columns and recessed foyer and shopfronts along both street frontages at ground level (158-164);

- Original non-loadbearing curtain wall, horizontal fenestration pattern, and applied concrete panels, expressed concrete structure and non-loadbearing bagged brick lift shaft (158-164);
- Recessed office foyer and adjacent setback lift shaft and plaza (158-164); ~~and~~
- Tom Bass sculpture known as 'Transportation' (1963) in its original plaza setting (158-164).

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Sleigh Buildings, comprising the H C Sleigh Building at 166-172 Queen Street, and the former Sleigh Corner, at 158-164 Queen Street, are of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Sleigh Buildings are historically significant as a part of the postwar development and rapid growth of corporate architecture of the 1950s and 1960s. Located in the financial and commercial precinct of Queen Street, they reflect the expansion of large national and international companies opting for construction and naming rights of new city office buildings as a form of promotion and fund investment. The buildings were built for Australian company H C Sleigh Ltd (estab. 1895), founder of the Golden Fleece brand of petrol and service stations. H C Sleigh owned and occupied the building at 166-172 Queen Street from 1955 to 1964, before moving to their new, purpose-built premises next door at 158-164 Queen Street. The building at 166-172 Queen Street is notable as the first postwar city office block to be constructed in Melbourne for a private company. It is further significant as a very early example of a curtain-walled office building, the design of which predates the earliest fully gazed example (Gilbert House, constructed in 1955), and as an early and well-executed design in the the Post-War Modernist style by noted architectural firm of Bates, Smart & McCutcheon. (Criterion A)

Viewed together, the former Sleigh Buildings highlight the shift away from the earlier use of uniform glass curtain wall systems in the 1950s to a greater three dimensional quality, achieved during the 1960s through the use of assertive textures and precast concrete cladding panels. The two buildings also illustrate the rapid development of the Post-War Modernist style over a decade, from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s, and the enthusiasm with which large corporations embraced the style to reflect their rapid growth and status. At almost twice the height of its eight-storey neighbour at 166-172 Queen Street, and incorporating a publicly accessible plaza, the 15-storey former Sleigh Corner building illustrates the mid-1960s changes in city planning associated with the lifting of the 40 metre (132 foot) height restrictions after 1958. (Criterion A)

The H C Sleigh Building at 166-172 Queen Street is representative of the earlier development of the Post-War Modernist style that prevailed prior to the 1960s abolition of the 40 metre (132 foot) height control that had been in place since 1916. The principal façade to Queen Street exhibits an asymmetrical combination of a solid modernist form, painted but originally blue tiles, with an offset projecting curtain wall which dominates the principal façade and extends from the first to the eighth floor. The building clearly expresses the key characteristics of its style and time of construction through retention of the simple strong modularity derived from its 1953-55 design. The former Sleigh

Corner building, at 158-164 Queen Street, demonstrates later developments in the Post-War Modernist style. With its use of applied concrete panels over an expressed structural system, the former Sleigh Corner is a fine example of the Post-War Modernist style of the 1960s that moved away from the use of uniform glass curtain wall systems to more heavily modulated facades giving a three-dimensional quality to the buildings. (Criterion D)

The former Sleigh Corner building is aesthetically significant as a refined and substantial example of later development in curtain wall design. Constructed in 1964 it utilises a mix of materials to create a greater modularity and three-dimensional quality to the facades. Its aesthetic significance lies in the retention of the original building form, including original entry foyer and shopfront setback to both street frontages, the plaza setback and original sculpture on the rear wall of the publicly accessible plaza. The plaza form was once a common type for buildings of this era, created in response to the site plot ratio regime between 1964 and 1999, but which is becoming increasingly rare within the Hoddle Grid. The aesthetic significance is further enhanced by retention of the original Tom Bass sculpture 'Transportation', attached to the rear wall of the plaza (lift shaft). (Criterion E)

Primary source

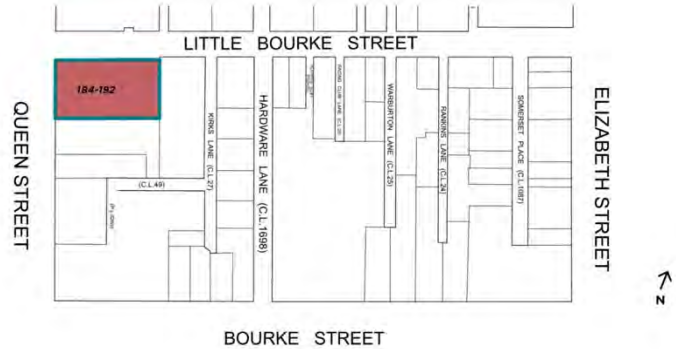
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [The Former Houston Building \(184-192 Queen Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: The Former Houston Building



PS ref no: HO1370



What is significant?

The Former Houston Building, 184-192 Queen Street, a multi-storey office building constructed in 1964-1965.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level frontages are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former Houston Building at 184-192 Queen Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1964-1965 to a design by E & G Kolle & Associates, the Former Houston Building has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The Former Houston Building at 184-192 Queen Street is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1960s through to the mid 1970s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed as a 17-storey building, the Former Houston Building clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a 1960s to mid-1970s structure, including solid grid-like curtain wall facades of regularly spaced, frameless glazed openings set in plain cream brick facades, clear expression of the service core and the innovative and extensive use of decorative brickwork patterning. These demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

Primary source

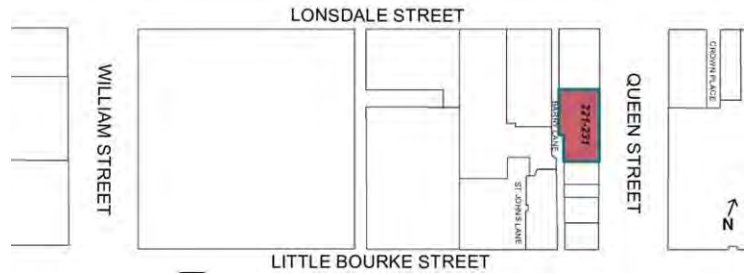
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Law Department's Building \(221-231 Queen Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Law Department's Building



PS ref no: HO1372





What is significant?

The former Law Department's Building at 221-231 Queen Street, Melbourne, designed and built by the Fischer Group of companies in 1972, ~~is significant.~~

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- ~~The building's~~ ~~original~~ ~~building~~ ~~external~~ form and scale;
- Original non-loadbearing precast concrete curtain wall to its principal (Queen Street) façade;
- Original frameless glazing to upper level windows;
- Original street level colonnade, with corbelling and curved corners that divides the frontage into four equal shopfront modules, and set backs to shopfronts and entry lobby; ~~and~~
- Original non-loadbearing face brick wall with fenestration pattern and windows to its rear (Barry Lane) façade.

Later alterations are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Law Department's Building at 221-231 Queen Street is of historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Law Department's Building, opened in 1972, is historically significant as evidence of the broadening of state government powers after World War Two, a shift that resulted in increased occupation of buildings by State government offices in the Melbourne city centre. The State government's law offices were housed in the building from 1972 until c1987. The former Law

Department's Building is historically significant as a large-scale building that demonstrates the growth in government demand after the war. (Criterion A)

Located in the financial and legal precinct in the western part of the city, the former Law Department's Building provides evidence of the significant investment made in city building by interstate interests as a form of fund investment after World War Two, in this case by Sydney firm, ACD Properties Pty Ltd. (Criterion A)

The former Law Department's Building is significant as a highly intact example of postwar commercial development in central Melbourne utilising the Post-War Modernist style that characterised the wave of development in curtain wall design during the 1960s and 1970s. These buildings represented the new modernism in their modular, industrial Bauhaus inspired aesthetic incorporating features such as consistent access to daylight and open floor plans to meet new standards for commercial office accommodation. The building exhibits key characteristics of later examples of the style, with a precast concrete curtain wall used to achieve variety of expression and flexibility of form. (Criterion D)

The former Law Department's Building is aesthetically significant for its unusual curtain wall detailing, with curved windows and elaborate brass spandrel panels (designed by architects A V Pupedis & Associates) to achieve a much more organic aesthetic. It is also notable for its unusual and highly intact street level colonnade, with corbelling and curved corners and set back shopfronts and entry lobby. (Criterion E)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former State Savings Bank of Victoria \(233-243 Queen Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former State Savings Bank of Victoria



PS ref no: HO1373



What is significant?

The Former State Savings Bank of Victoria, 233-243 Queen Street, a multi-storey office building constructed in 1967-1968.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the street level facades are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former State Savings Bank of Victoria at 233-243 Queen Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed in 1967-1968 to a design by Godfrey & Spowers Hughes, Mewton and Lobb, the Former State Savings Bank of Victoria building has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and status afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The Former State Savings Bank of Victoria building is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was

popular in the 1960s to the mid 1970s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed as a 10-storey building, the Former State Savings Bank of Victoria building clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a 1960s to mid 1970s structure, including solid grid-like curtain wall facades of regularly spaced, frameless glazed openings set in plain dark brick facades and a highly prominent, contrasting podium base. These demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

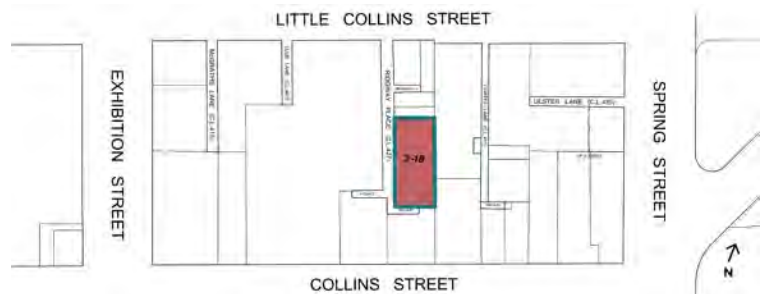
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Lyceum Club \(2-18 Ridgway Place, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Lyceum Club

PS ref no: HO1285



What is significant?

The Lyceum Club at 2-18 Ridgway Place, Melbourne, designed by architect Ellison Harvie and completed in 1959.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing; ~~and~~
- The building's continuous use as a women's club.

How it is significant?

The Lyceum Club at 2-18 Ridgway Place is of local historic, social and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Historically, the Lyceum Club is significant as a purpose-built club house, designed by and for women. Importantly, the 1957 building commission and all subsequent alterations and additions, have

involved local women architects from the original design and construction by Ellison Harvie, to subsequent work by Hilary Lewis, Jessie Madsen, Berenice Harris, Cunningham & Keddie and KTA (Kerstin Thompson Architects). Other notable local women professionals who have contributed to the design of the building include artists Anne Montgomery (mural painting) and Bee Taplin (textiles), interior decorator Joyce Godfrey (club rooms and lounge), and landscape designer Millie Gibson. This tradition of continuous and almost exclusively female design input on the one project, over a sustained period has few precedents (National Trust 2005). (Criterion A)

Historically, the Lyceum Club is significant as the largest and most important club for professional women in Victoria. Having been formally established in Melbourne in 1912 to provide a place of retreat, meeting and discussion for professional and retired women, it is significant for its pioneering role in furthering the status of women within the professional sphere dominated by men at the time. As a result of bequests and member donations, the Lyceum Club houses an important collection of furniture, artwork and reference books (National Trust 2005). (Criterion A)

The Lyceum Club is of social significance for its strong and enduring association with the organisation and its membership. The building reflects the aspirations and needs of the organisation in providing and sustaining a place of social congregation and intellectual exchange amongst professional women. (Criterion G)

The Lyceum Club is significant for its association with its designer, architect Ellison Harvie. Harvie, as a member of the Club and a partner in the firm of Stephenson & Turner, was the first woman to gain a Diploma of Architectural Design from the Architectural Atelier in 1938, and the first Australian woman to be nominated as a Fellow of the RIBA in 1949. Her work at Stephenson & Turner contributed to the design of numerous major hospitals in Sydney and Melbourne, including the Royal Melbourne Hospital in 1942. (Criterion H)

The Lyceum Club is associated with many highly regarded women including the first president, Pattie Deakin and many of its early members were among the first female professionals in their particular fields including Dr Constance Ellis (medicine), Christian Jollie Smith (law), and Marion Mahoney Griffin (architecture) (National Trust 2005). (Criterion H)

Primary source

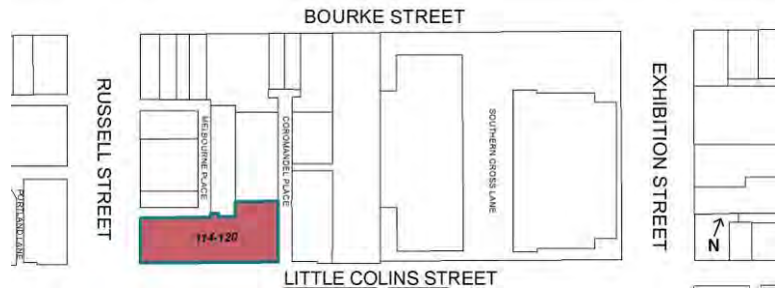
Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Former Russell Street Automatic Telephone Exchange and Postal Building (114-120 Russell Street, Melbourne), April 2022

Heritage Place: Former Russell Street Automatic Telephone Exchange and Postal Building



PS ref no: HO1374



What is significant?

The former Russell Street Automatic Telephone Exchange and Postal Building at 114-120 Russell Street, Melbourne, originally constructed as a nine-storey telephone exchange and postal hall in 1948-54 is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original building-external form and scale;
- Original pattern of fenestration, including projecting glazed terracotta (faience) clad horizontal and vertical frames to window openings and horizontal bands of glazing;
- Recessed entry on the Russell Street frontage including a faience-clad lintel supported by circular columns clad in granite;

- Original steel/aluminium frame windows; ~~and~~
- Bas relief sculpture to the Russell Street façade at the ground level.

Later alterations are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Russell Street Automatic Telephone Exchange and Postal Building at 114-120 Russell Street is of historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Russell Street Telephone Exchange and Postal Building, opened in 1954, is historically significant for the evidence it provides of the broadening of Commonwealth powers after World War Two, a shift that resulted in increased construction of Commonwealth buildings in city centres including Melbourne. The former Russell Street Telephone Exchange and Postal Building is historically significant as one of the first large buildings constructed in the city after World War Two, and is the last to express the solid masonry, architectural traditions typical of the era prior to World War Two. The building also reputedly contained the first air-conditioned postal hall in Australia. (Criterion A)

The former Russell Street Automatic Telephone Exchange and Postal Building is significant as a largely intact example of a substantial public building in central Melbourne built to the 40 metre (132 foot) height limit then in force. The interwar Functionalist style adopted for the building was popular during the interwar and early postwar periods, often for low rise industrial buildings, schools and institutional buildings, for its modern, progressive aesthetic. Designed by the Commonwealth Department of Works, which was responsible for a number of high quality major public buildings during the period (such as the telephone exchange building at 376-382 Flinders Lane), the building demonstrates a commitment to the high-quality architectural design for major public buildings by the Commonwealth Department of Works. (Criterion D)

The former Russell Street Automatic Telephone Exchange and Postal Building has several unique features that contribute to its aesthetic significance. Although built following World War Two, the building exhibits elements of the interwar Functionalist style that are characteristic of a pre-World War Two modernist character. This includes its large and dramatic recessed entry space on the Russell Street frontage, surmounted by glazed terracotta lintel and supported on three circular granite columns adjacent to a bass relief sculpture attached to the facade. (Criterion E)

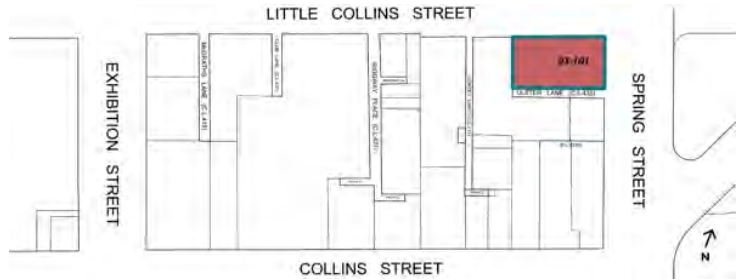
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Treasury Gate \(93-101 Spring Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Treasury Gate

PS ref no: HO1262





What is significant?

Treasury Gate at 93-101 Spring Street, Melbourne, built in 1971 to a design by architectural firm Moore and Hamond Pty Ltd.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing; and
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations are not significant.

How it is significant?

Treasury Gate at 93-101 Spring Street, Melbourne is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Treasury Gate is historically significant as one of the first wave of high-rise residential apartments constructed in the Melbourne CBD from the late 1960s, and before the introduction of a Victorian government policy in 1971 that directed where growth in Melbourne's housing supply could take place. (Criterion A)

Treasury Gate is a notable example of a new building typology that emerged in the late 1960s and early 1970s – the modern high-rise residential apartment building. Treasury Gate is also notable for its mixed-use typology with offices, retail and residential situated at different levels in the same building. A podium built to the property boundaries at the lower levels also accommodates a colonnade with retail spaces at ground level, six levels of offices above, and a recessed tower section with luxury residential living. 93-101 Spring Street is also notable for its high level of integrity. (Criterion D)

Treasury Gate is aesthetically significant for its demonstration of modernism in mixed use apartment design. A notable attribute is the generous distribution of space for ground floor retail behind a colonnade on Little Collins Street. Aesthetically 93-101 Spring Street is significant for its composition

and articulation of the various functions of retail, office and residential within a unifying material palette of face brickwork and concrete. Intact architectural detail extends to the distinctive wide timber handrail, ribbed metal cladding, bronze-coloured aluminium glazing frames and a cantilevered canopy. (Criterion E)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Park Tower \(199-207 Spring Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Park Tower

PS ref no: HO1263



What is significant?

Park Tower, 199-207 Spring Street, Melbourne, built in 1969 to a design by émigré architect Kurt Popper.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing; ~~and~~
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations are not significant.

How it is significant?

Park Tower at 199-207 Spring Street is of local historic, representative, aesthetic and technical significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

[This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6\(2\)\(j\) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987](#)

Park Tower is historically significant as one of the first wave of high-rise residential apartments constructed in the Melbourne CBD from the late 1960s, and before the introduction of a Victorian government policy in 1971 that directed where growth in Melbourne's housing supply could take place. (Criterion A)

Park Tower is a notable and early example of a new building typology that emerged in the CBD in the late 1960s and early 1970s – the modern high-rise residential apartment building. The building demonstrates key characters of the type. It was constructed as a modern curtain walled building, with a podium at the lower level accommodating communal, retail and commercial spaces, and luxury residential apartments located in a recessed tower section. The distinctive modern character of the building and the deliberate promotion of it as a base for a glamorous modern lifestyle are characteristics of the type, which contributes to the understanding of Melbourne as a modern city in the postwar period. (Criterion D)

Park Tower is aesthetically significant for its demonstration of modernism in apartment design. Attributes of the apartment block include a generous distribution of space for ground floor retail and a first-floor communal terrace with a sweeping curved roofline, above which is the 16-storey apartment tower. Aesthetic value is demonstrated by the combination of concrete structural frame combined with curtain walling to the long facades, forming a grid pattern. Within this regular grid, an abstract composition is achieved by the positioning of the open balconies that are integrated into the façade and visually contrasting with the sheer vertical side walls of brick. (Criterion E)

Park Tower is significant for the innovative central gas heating and cooling system that was installed in the building. Designed by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, Park Towers was the first application of the system which was expected to have widespread usage in commercial and industrial buildings. The centrally installed system featured a high air-volume, low noise level fan and heat exchanger, as well as thermostat controls for personal comfort and billing metres to allow for recording of energy usage in each apartment. (Criterion F)

Park Tower is significant for its association with émigré architect Kurt Popper who brought European ideas about living in the city to the Melbourne CBD. Popper designed a number of residential apartment buildings in Melbourne including the six-storey 'Crossley House' (1967), which is known as the first modern residential block in Melbourne. (Criterion H)

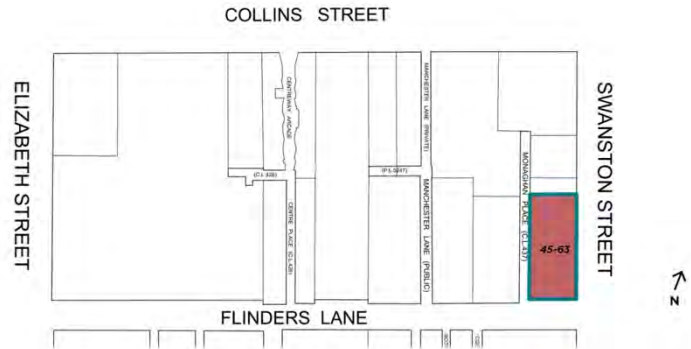
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former State Savings Bank of Victoria \(45-63 Swanston Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former State Savings Bank of Victoria

PS ref no: HO1375



What is significant?

The Former State Savings Bank of Victoria, 45-63 Swanston Street, a multi-storey commercial building constructed in c1974.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations made to the lower levels of the building are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Former State Savings Bank of Victoria at 45-63 Swanston Street is of historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Constructed c1974, to a design by Buchan, Laird & Buchan, the Former State Savings Bank of Victoria has a clear association with the postwar building boom which transformed central Melbourne into a modern high-rise city. The design of these commercial buildings from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s – many of which were architect designed – was driven by the commercial demands and the prestige afforded by a dominant city presence (Criterion A).

The Former State Savings Bank of Victoria is a fine and highly intact representative example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building. The building strongly reflects the style which was popular in the 1960s to the mid 1970s, particularly in central Melbourne. Constructed as a 13-storey structure, the Former State Savings Bank of Victoria clearly demonstrates typical characteristics of a postwar commercial building, including a heavy arcaded podium base and two grid-like walls with vertical accent, formed from dominant precast concrete structural mullions which divide rows of glazing and glass spandrels, as well as the use of materials such as precast concrete panels, aluminium window frames and opaque glass. These demonstrate important aspects of the Post-War Modernist style (Criterion D).

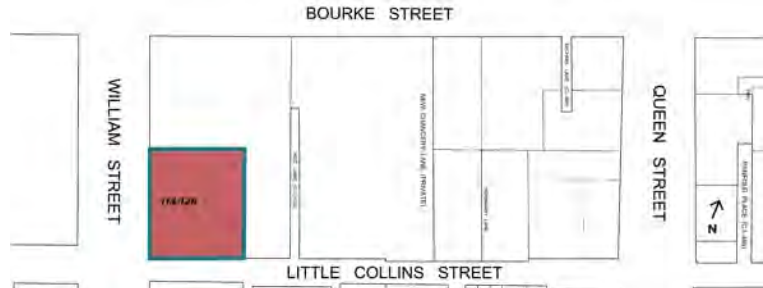
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Former Dillingham Estates House \(114-128 William Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Former Dillingham Estates House

PS ref no: HO1180



What is significant?

The former Dillingham Estates House, later Estates House, at 114-128 William Street, Melbourne, completed in 1976 and designed by Yuncken Freeman.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The building's original external form, materials and detailing; ~~and~~
- The building's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The former Dillingham Estates House at 114-128 William Street is of historical, representative, aesthetic and technical significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The former Dillingham Estates House is historically significant for its association with the financial investment driven by the mineral and energy boom that fuelled office building in the city. It also demonstrates the lessening of the importance of British and American capital in favour of large Australian companies during the 1970s. (Criterion A)

The former Dillingham Estates House is a significant example of a late Post-War Modernist office tower and of the work of influential modernist architects Yuncken Freeman who played a significant role in re-shaping the city from the 1960s and 70s. Yuncken Freeman had an unequalled national reputation for superb architectural detailing and classically simple forms. The building is also part of a highly significant office group located around the corner of William and Bourke Streets and including BHP House and Eagle House, that was the precursor to the former Dillingham Estates House. (Criterion D)

The former Dillingham Estates House is aesthetically significant for its clarity of architectural expression and the sophistication of its curtain wall with windows set in aluminium clad panels on a strict module. (Criterion E)

The former Dillingham Estates House is technically significant for its design that achieved floor to ceiling glazing and fire separation between floors, as well as the central service core that allowed the cladding of the building to be expressed on all four sides. (Criterion F)

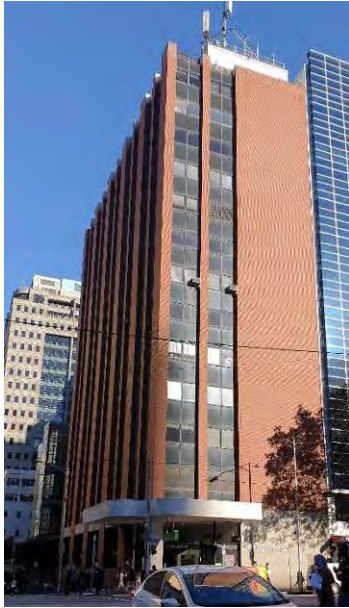
Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: [Nubrik House \(269-275 William Street, Melbourne\), April 2022](#)

Heritage Place: Nubrik House

PS ref no: HO1378





What is significant?

Nubrik House at 269-275 William Street, Melbourne, completed in 1972 to a design by Buchan, Laird & Buchan, ~~is significant.~~

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- ~~The building's~~ ~~Original~~ ~~buildingexternal~~ form and scale;
- Original configuration of vertical panels of brickwork separating vertical bands of aluminium framed glass, with opaque panels alternating with clear glazed windows at each floor level, offset by sheer walls of face brickwork to the William Street and Alsop Lane facades; ~~and~~
- Original aluminium framed windows.

Later alterations, particularly at street level, are not significant.

How it is significant?

Nubrik House at 269-275 William Street is of historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Nubrik House, designed by Buchan, Laird & Buchan and constructed by A V Jennings Industries Australia Ltd, is historically significant for the evidence it provides of Melbourne's postwar development and rapid growth of corporate architecture of the 1950s-70s. Its development reflected the expansion of large national and international companies opting for construction and naming rights of new city office buildings as a form of promotion and fund investment. Nubrik House was constructed as the national headquarters for Brick & Pipe Industries Ltd, Victoria's biggest brick makers, and one of Australia's largest brick manufacturers. The building was named after the

company's main brand, Nubrik. The building is distinguished by the extensive and prominent use of brick in the building's construction to promote the products of the building's original owner, Brick & Pipe Industries Ltd. (Criterion A)

Nubrik House is significant as a highly intact example of a Post-War Modernist commercial building constructed during the postwar period that utilised a reinforced concrete frame. This framing allowed for a variety of design approaches to the non-loadbearing façades. During the late 1960s and beyond, the style developed with a more eclectic use of materials and forms, combining glazed panels with solid sections to achieve a less repetitive, more distinctive and robust aesthetic. The principal façades of Nubrik House to both Little Lonsdale Street and William Street are demonstrative of this tendency, combining glazed panels with solid masonry sections. (Criterion D)

Nubrik House is of aesthetic significance for its distinctive design that adopted robust brick piers as one of the main design elements. While the structural masonry was used internally and designed to be exposed in the interior, the exterior design of Nubrik House consciously emphasised the unconventional use of high vertical panels of brickwork to give the appearance of supporting the building, although the external brickwork was actually supported by the internal reinforced concrete frame. While the brick piers appear to be loadbearing, they are a non-structural veneer, concealing an interior structure that is an unusual composite of a reinforced concrete column and slab frame supported on its perimeter by sections of loadbearing brickwork. Designed by Buchan, Laird & Buchan for Brick & Pipe Industries Ltd, Victoria's biggest brick manufacturer at the time, the subject building is distinguished by its design solution that consciously utilised bricks, the main product of the company, to promote this material, and in a way that visually suggests it is fulfilling a structural role. (Criterion E)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020) ([updated March 2022](#))



Melbourne Planning Scheme

Incorporated Document

Heritage Precincts Statements of Significance February 2020
(Amended ~~July 2020~~ April 2022)

**This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme
pursuant to Section 6(2) (j) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987**

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Precincts within the Capital City Zone

1.0 Bank Place

1.1 Statement of Significance

The character of the intimate space within Bank Place is created by the architectural variety of the comparatively small, individual buildings that enclose it. They vary in style from the English domestic of the Mitre Tavern (1865), through to the Victorian facades of Stalbridge Chambers and the romanesque revival of Nahun Barnett's Bank Houses. The Savage Club, 12 Bank Place, was erected as a townhouse in the 1880s and is now on the Victorian Heritage Register. With its narrow entrances, flanked at the northern end by the impressive and ornately detailed Stalbridge Chambers on one side and on the other by a significant row of two-storey shops, representing the oldest legal offices in what was once Chancery Lane, it provides a pleasant and intimate space in the heart of the City. The area extends across Little Collins Street to include the Normanby Chambers, another sophisticated facade featuring Italian and English Renaissance design, another office long associated with the legal fraternity, and forming an architectural focus for Bank Place.

1.2 Key Attributes

- The intimate scale and character of Bank Place, as well as its strong social and traditionally pedestrian role.
- Architecturally interesting building facades and detailing throughout.

2.0 Bourke Hill precinct

2.1 What is Significant

The Bourke Hill Precinct, located in the north east of the CBD, comprises Spring, Little Bourke, Bourke, Little Collins and Exhibition Streets and the network of laneways between the major streets. It contains a range of buildings that predominantly date from the nineteenth century, with a number of significant buildings dating from the early twentieth century through to the Postwar period. The precinct contains a number of landmark buildings.

Elements which contribute to the significance of the precinct include (but are NOT limited to):

- All buildings and land identified as significant and / or contributory;
- The regularity of the Hoddle Grid;
- The hierarchy and network of streets, lanes and alleyways;
- The early street materials including bluestone pitchers, kerbs and gutters;
- The distinctive character between the streets and lanes notably: the change in scale, visual contribution of the side and rear elements of the significant built forms, and cohesive materials;
- The character of various laneways, formed by the heritage buildings that face onto them, along with the side and rear walls of buildings that face into the main streets;
- The side elevations, rear elevations, roof forms (including chimneys) and rear walls, etc. that are visible throughout the precinct due to the particular configuration of laneway development in combination with the regular layout of main and sub-streets;
- The pre-1875 (pre land boom) buildings, as a rare collection of early buildings;

- The diverse architectural expression linking the key periods of Melbourne's development (from pre gold rush to the Postwar period), seen throughout the precinct;
- Evidence of layering through the application of later change and the influence of various cultures, seen throughout the precinct;
- The low scale of the buildings to Bourke Street and the precinct as a whole;
- Narrow frontages to Bourke Street;
- Cohesive massing and use of materials present on Bourke Street;
- The continuing presence of a retail, restaurant and café culture within the precinct;
- Visual dominance of the three landmark buildings: Hotel Windsor, Princess Theatre and Parliament House (including steps and 'piazza');
- Vista along Bourke Street East towards Parliament House taking in the consistent diminutive scale of Bourke Street East and its contrast with the monumentality of Parliament House and steps at the street's eastern termination. Vista includes the junction of Spring and Bourke Streets that form a 'piazza' to Parliament House;
- The vista along Bourke Street from the main entrance to Parliament House with expansive views of open sky that reinforces the consistent diminutive scale of the eastern end of Bourke Street and which, by comparison, increases the monumentality of Parliament House;
- The views to the Parliament Gardens from Little Bourke Street;
- The cohesive scale, architectural expression and materiality of the red brick buildings located on Little Bourke Street; and;
- The cohesive scale, Interwar & Postwar character and materiality of Crossley Street.

2.2 How is it Significant

The Bourke Hill Precinct is of aesthetic, architectural, historic, scientific and social significance to the City of Melbourne.

2.3 Why is it Significant

The Bourke Hill Precinct is of local significance to the City of Melbourne.

The Bourke Hill Precinct is historically significant as the land upon which the precinct sits and the site now occupied by Parliament House and steps is historically connected to its traditional owners, the Kulin clan as a meeting point prior to European settlement.

The Bourke Hill Precinct is historically significant as it demonstrates the early structure of the Hoddle Grid through its layout of main and sub-streets, interspersed with sporadic laneway development.

The Bourke Hill Precinct is historically and aesthetically significant as a longstanding section of the CBD, which demonstrates all aspects of growth and consolidation of the city from its early post-European beginnings through to the Postwar period seen in the early built form and layering of subsequent eras.

The Bourke Hill Precinct is historically and aesthetically significant as it contains the only surviving main CBD thoroughfare that retains a character and scale of the pre land boom era, and possesses a large collection of central city buildings surviving from the pre land boom era.

The Bourke Hill Precinct is historically significant as it demonstrates the pattern of immigration beginning from the first Jewish and European immigrants, to the wave of Italian immigration in the Postwar period. The

character of the precinct is a direct result of those different nationalities that have lived and worked in the area, making their mark on all aspects of the precinct.

The Bourke Hill Precinct is historically and socially significant as an entertainment and leisure precinct, containing well known cultural places such as Pellegrini's and Florentino's cafes and the Princess and Palace Theatres.

The Bourke Hill Precinct is aesthetically significant for its fine collection of landmark buildings that provide an outstanding streetscape along Spring Street.

The Precinct is aesthetically significant as it contains the unique vista east along Bourke Street terminating with the monumental presence of Parliament House and its setting. This vista is of high aesthetic value to the City of Melbourne and Victoria as a whole.

The Bourke Hill Precinct is of architecturally significant for its rich and varied architectural expression. It encompasses a range of styles from Early and Late Victorian, Federation, Interwar, Moderne and Postwar styles. The stylistic development of the precinct, seen not only in the expression of individual buildings, but also in the layering of subsequent eras, architectural expression and cultural influences, is of aesthetic and historic significance.

The Bourke Hill Precinct is of scientific significance through the presence of Turnbull Alley, and a notable collection of pre-gold rush buildings. The area is an extremely important and sensitive archaeological site within the CBD.

The Bourke Hill Precinct is of social significance for its connections to a large number of cultural, community and professional groups, and individuals. The precinct contains Parliament House a place of community gathering and it contains a strong association with many cultures that arrived as migrants from the early days of settlement.

The Bourke Hill Precinct is historically and socially significant as it contains Parliament House and connections with the Salvation Army. Parliament House is a place of importance in the operation of the State of Victorian and formerly Australia, and as a place for civic events and public meeting. At their City Temple, the Salvation Army, has provided religious and moral guidance and welfare services since the late nineteenth century.

The Bourke Hill Precinct is significant for its association with the following Victorians who have played a role in the development of the city: Robert Hoddle, surveyor of the original city grid and Sir Richard Bourke Governor of NSW.

3.0 Bourke West Precinct

3.1 Statement of Significance

Architecturally diverse but coherent in scale and picturesque setting, this precinct contains highly expressive elements of the late 19th and early 20th century city. Apart from containing a rare and interesting mix of diverse functions and building types, this precinct includes a range of government services located in the western quarter of the City. Some buildings such as Unity Hall (1916), Hudsons's Stores (1876-77) and the Old Tramways Building (1891) have important historical associations with transport and the Spencer Street railway yards. The comparatively low levels of even the tallest buildings contrast well with the single-storey structures on the southern side of Bourke Street, enabling the taller structures to be seen from their original perspective.

3.2 Key Attributes

- A group of architecturally diverse 19th and early 20th century buildings that are consistent in scale and associated with public services and warehousing.
- The dominance of the Tramways Building on the south side of Bourke Street and the Mail Exchange building on the north side.
- The amenity of the garden around St Augustine's Church.

4.0 Collins East Precinct

4.1 Statement of Significance

Collins Street has often been identified as Melbourne's leading street. This is due, in part, to the pleasant amenity and distinctive character of its eastern end. Its relative elevation and proximity to the Government Reserve and points of access to the City provided for its development as an elite locale. Initially a prestige residential area, the Melbourne Club re-established itself here in 1857 and by the 1860s the medical profession had begun to congregate. By the turn of the century it was firmly established as a professional and artistic centre of Melbourne, with part of its fame due to its tree plantations in the French boulevard manner (hence the 'Paris end'), which date from 1875.

A number of significant buildings come together in this precinct to form a series of prominent streetscapes. These include, at the western end, the Town Hall, Athenaeum, and Assembly Hall through to the Scots and Independent Churches, with the Regent Theatre through to the redeveloped T&G building opposite. The eastern end includes the early 19th century residential and artists' studio buildings at the foot of No. One Collins, with the predominantly 20th century intact run to the north featuring Alcaston, Anzac Portland and Chanonry Houses, and Victor Horsley Chambers plus the nearby Melbourne Club.

At all times until the post 1939-45 war period, redevelopment took place in a quiet and restrained manner with an emphasis on dignity, harmony and compatibility with the intimate scale and pedestrian qualities of the street. These qualities are still embodied in significant remnant buildings and other artifacts, despite the intrusion of large developments. The qualities of the street are also embodied in the social functions of the buildings which include elite smaller scale residential, religious, social, quality retailing and professional activities.

4.2 Key Attributes

- The buildings remaining from before the Second World War.
- The boulevard quality of this end of Collins Street with street tree plantations and street furniture.
- A consistent height, scale, character and appearance of the remaining 19th and early 20th century buildings.
- The historic garden of the Melbourne Club.

5.0 Flinders Gate Precinct

5.1 Statement of Significance

This precinct comprises the City's southern face, a major access point at Princes Bridge, and the specialised commercial district of Flinders Street. The area has been a gateway to the City from the south ever since the first Prince's Bridge (1841) and Melbourne's first railway were constructed, and Flinders and Spencer Street stations were linked by a viaduct in 1879. A grand new Princes Bridge (1886) confirmed the trend to

redevelopment in the latter decades of the 19th century. The present Flinders Street Station (1906-10) also dates from this period. Proximity to the centre of Victoria's railway system explains the location and the size of the Commercial Travellers' Club (1899) in Flinders Street.

It was here, at Melbourne's southern gate, that the Anglican community chose to build their grand new St Paul's Cathedral (1880-91), replacing an earlier church on the same site. The choice was a logical one as many of them lived in the southern and eastern suburbs. More commercial motives saw the construction in Flinders Street of large retail emporia such as the former Mutual Store (1891) and Ball and Welch (1899).

This precinct offers evidence of all these changes, and also includes two of Melbourne's earliest and best known hotels, the Duke of Wellington (1850) and Young and Jackson's Princes Bridge Hotel (1854). An important feature of Flinders Street's southern face of buildings is their uniform height facing the station, Federation Square and the Yarra River.

5.2 Key Attributes

- The traditional gateway to the central city from the south and an area associated with retailing.
- Major 19th and early 20th century buildings including Flinders Street Station, St Paul's Cathedral and Princes Bridge.

6.0 Flinders Lane Precinct

6.1 Statement of Significance

Proximity to the Yarra River, Queens Wharf and the Customs House marked Flinders Lane as an appropriate location for the establishment of wholesaling businesses in the 19th century. Up until the 1870s and 1880s, Melbourne was the centre of the colonial re-export trade. Overseas cargoes were received, re-packed and distributed to the southern colonies and New Zealand. This trade created a demand for functional warehouses offering large areas of space close to the ground without any need for external display. This generation of buildings were plain brick or stone, up to three storeys in height, and limited to one commercial occupant.

The international exhibition of 1880-81 helped change this. International agents were introduced into the commercial economy, together with a system of indented goods sent direct from manufacturer to retailer. As this system took hold and the southern face of the city became more accessible to rail and road (with the development of Flinders and Spencer Street stations, and the construction of the new Princes Bridge), it became uneconomic to maintain large areas of warehouse space in Flinders Lane. The new wholesaler was able to store his goods elsewhere, requiring only a rented office and sample room in the city proper. However, clothing manufacturers and designers did find the larger floor areas to their liking and a number of 'Rag Trade' activities were established in the area.

An intense period of building between 1900 and 1930 resulted in taller buildings incorporating large showcase windows to both ground and basement floors, characteristically separated by a floor line approximately 1 metre from the ground. The new buildings of the 1970s and 1980s were even taller, more architecturally pretentious, and presented a display to the street. Flinders Lane retains buildings from all three eras, and presents a striking physical display of the changing pattern of trading activity in Melbourne.

6.2 Key Attributes

- The scale and character of the six and seven-storey office and warehouse buildings constructed in Flinders Lane before the Second World War and the predominant building forms and materials of the precinct.

- The traditional association with 'Rag Trade' activities, other creative professions, or dwellings.
- The large showcase windows at the ground and basement floors of the warehouse offices constructed before the Second World War.

7.0 Little Bourke Street Precinct

7.1 Statement of Significance

Chinese immigrants settled in Little Bourke Street as early as the mid 1850s. Chinese occupation in the city centre then extended north and west, creating a distinct enclave. The buildings that they occupied were not distinctively 'Chinese' in their appearance but were rather the typical small brick shops, dwellings, warehouses and factories of the less affluent areas of Victorian Melbourne (indeed the area was not known as 'Chinatown' until the 1970s).

A number of architecturally distinctive, community-oriented buildings were constructed in the heart of the precinct on Little Bourke Street. These included the Num Pon Soon Chinese Club House (1861) and the premises of leading Chinese merchant Sum Kum Lee (1888). However, the most obvious features of Chinatown were the Chinese themselves, their characteristic trades, and the often run-down general character of their quarter of the City. In the late 19th century, the overwhelmingly Anglo-Celtic community stigmatised both the Chinese and their portion of the city for an association with vice but, for many Chinese, Little Bourke Street was a centre of trade and community life. Today, Chinatown's shops, restaurants and distinctive character are popular with many Melburnians and tourists as well as the Chinese community.

The precinct is bordered on its northern boundary by taller strip development fronting Lonsdale Street. Many Victorian and Edwardian buildings survive in this location and they provide an important contextual link between the 'back streets and lanes' of the heart of the precinct and the more public areas of the City. Since the Second World War, Lonsdale Street has become a centre for Melbourne's Greek community, further enhancing the cultural diversity of this cosmopolitan precinct.

7.2 Key Attributes

- The small low-scale Victorian and Edwardian buildings densely located along Little Bourke Street and the adjoining laneways.
- The traditional association with the Chinese community expressed through uses and signage.
- The focus for Greek commercial, entertainment, professional and cultural activities on the southern side of Lonsdale Street.
- The Swanston Street, Russell Street and Exhibition Street entry points to Chinatown.
- The prominence of Sum Kum Lee (112-114 Little Bourke Street) and Num Pon Soon (200-202 Little Bourke Street) within Little Bourke Street.
- The amenity of Little Bourke Street and the adjoining laneways for pedestrian use.
- The attractiveness of the precinct for tourism and recreation.

8.0 Post Office Precinct

8.1 Statement of Significance

For the immigrant community of Victorian Melbourne, dependant on the mail for news of all kinds, the General Post Office (GPO) was an important social institution. The present building reflects this social standing in its imposing architecture and occupation of a prominent corner site. The present building replaced an earlier structure of 1841 and was constructed in three stages between 1859 and 1907. The importance of the post office ensured a variety of other commercial attractions in the vicinity, many of them of retail character. The confluence of omnibus and tramway facilities assisted this.

Overall, this precinct has maintained its place as a major retail centre for the metropolis, surviving the challenges of such suburban centres as Smith and Chapel Streets and Chadstone. In the inter-war period, such establishments as Buckley and Nunn redeveloped their properties, the Myer Emporium put on its present face, and London Stores, the Leviathan Public Benefit Bootery, G J Coles and Dunklings all developed as substantial variety and specialist stores.

Important 19th century buildings such as the Royal Arcade and the GPO are now intermingled with the commercial gothic and art-deco characteristics of the 20th century shops and emporia to create a precinct characterised by glamour and variety. The precinct also contains sub-areas of great cultural value, such as the post office steps and arcades and Myer's windows (especially when decorated at Christmas time). The precinct's status as a meeting place has been recognised and enhanced by the establishment of the Bourke Street Mall.

8.2 Key Attributes

- The traditional character of the precinct as a major retail centre.
- The scale, form and appearance of the buildings constructed before the Second World War and of the surviving 19th century buildings.

9.0 The Block Precinct

9.1 Statement of Significance

Within this precinct may be found not only the heart of Victorian Melbourne's most fashionable retail area but also the beginnings of its 'Chicago end' along Swanston Street. 'Doing the Block', a term coined to describe the popular pastime amongst Melbourne's middle classes of promenading outside the plush retail and accessory stores, reached its height in the boom years of the 1880s. The tradition of arcaded shopping was borrowed from nearby Royal Arcade and became a marked feature of this precinct. Block Arcade (1891-93), Centreway Arcade (1913), Block Court (1930), Manchester Unity Arcade (1932), and the Century Arcade (1938-40) testify to the continued popularity of this form.

The precinct contains a great number of significant and architecturally impressive buildings dating from the boom years of the 19th century through to the period immediately prior to the 1939-45 war. The Elizabeth Street end is dominated by the smaller buildings of the earlier period whereas along Swanston Street may be found the Manchester Unity Building, the Capitol Theatre and the Century Arcade, all based on precedents found in Chicago at the time, and pushed to the maximum height limit of 132 feet that existed in Melbourne until the construction of the ICI building in 1958.

9.2 Key Attributes

- The historic character of the precinct as a retail area, characterised by a large number of buildings from the late Victorian and early 20th century periods and by the network of arcade shopping.
- The comfortable pedestrian movement within the precinct.
- The commercial and retail buildings of the Victorian and 1900-1940 periods.

10.0 The Queen Victoria Market Precinct

10.1 Statement of Significance

The Queen Victoria Market precinct is of historic and social significance as Melbourne's premier market in operation for over 130 years (since the late 1870s), with origins dating back to 1859. It is the last surviving 19th century market established by the City of Melbourne, and has been an important hub of social life in the city. The Meat Hall, the oldest extant building, was constructed in 1869. It is one of the earliest, purpose-built market complexes in Australia, with its single span roof only the second of its type when erected. The market has evolved throughout its history in line with changing requirements, with several phases of expansion.

The Queen Victoria Market precinct is of aesthetic significance as a fine example of a Victorian era market which retains much of its original 19th century fabric intact. Its present configuration is largely that which was established by the end of the Interwar period. Architecturally, there is a mixture of utilitarian buildings – the sheds – and more elaborate brick buildings, with the most exuberant being the 1884 façade of the Meat Hall, by noted architect William Salway. The later but more intact Dairy Produce Hall (1929) features a distinctive Georgian Revival style to the upper part of the façade in combination with Art Deco style to the lower part (canopy, tiling and shop fronts). The groups of shops to Victoria and Elizabeth Streets are rare examples of such extensive, intact rows of Victorian period commercial buildings, as are the Interwar period shops to Franklin Street.

10.2 Key Attributes

- The historic character of the precinct as a retail area.
- The generally simple, low-scale and remarkably intact example of a utilitarian form from the period of its construction. Taken as a whole, the Market and its component buildings are substantially intact in its 1923 form.
- The visual dominance of the Queen Victoria Market in the surrounding area.

~~11.0 Little Lon Precinct~~

~~11.1 Statement of Significance~~

~~The precinct is locally significant, historically, socially and aesthetically to the City of Melbourne. The building group, which epitomises the much-publicised and interpreted 'Little Lon' district and its colourful past, represents three key development phases in the City's history, the immediate post golden era boom of the late 1850s and early 1860s, the development boom of the 1880s leading to the great Depression of the 1890s, and the Edwardian era recovery with development of local manufacturing that also saw the establishment of a greater Chinatown in the street.~~

~~The building group commences with the gold rush era Exploration Hotel and develop through the 19th century with the associated boarding and row houses at 120-122 Little Lonsdale Street and the Leitrim Hotel, itself erected on an old hotel site. The next phase of building is from the Edwardian era with factory warehouse construction that was to serve the Chinese cabinet making and furniture trade.~~

~~11.2 Key Attributes~~

- ~~• A single and strong architectural expression derived from classical revival architecture that emerged in the Colony during the 1860s and is seen here extending into the Edwardian era.~~

- ~~Contributory elements include external walls and finishes, parapeted form, mouldings, fenestration, joinery two and three storey scale, and roof form, along with any new material added in sympathy to the original fabric it replaced.~~
- ~~The architecturally significant Leitrim Hotel displays a strong boom-era dynamism in its façade ornament.~~

Precincts outside the Capital City Zone

1.0 HO1 – Carlton Precinct¹

1.1 History

Carlton Precinct is located within the suburb of Carlton. The suburb was developed as part of the extension of Melbourne to its north in the mid-nineteenth century.

By the late 1840s, there were calls to extend the city boundaries to the north, with the *Argus* newspaper arguing ‘there seems no good reason why the city should not be allowed to progress’.² In 1850, the site of the new Melbourne General Cemetery was approved, located a then suitable two miles from the north city boundary. In 1852, during Robert Hoddle’s tenure as Surveyor General, survey plans were prepared by Charles Laing for the first residential allotments north of Victoria Street in what became Carlton and North Melbourne.³ The first sales of allotments south of Grattan Street took place in this period, and in 1853 the site of the University of Melbourne was reserved to the south of the new cemetery. An 1853 plan prepared by the Surveyor General’s office shows the ‘extension of Melbourne called Carlton’ as being the area bounded by Victoria, Rathdowne, Grattan and Elizabeth streets.⁴

The slightly later 1855 Kearney plan shows subdivision of the suburb ending at a then unnamed Faraday Street and the site of the university. By 1857, when land between Grattan and Palmerston streets was auctioned, government notices identified the area as being in ‘North Melbourne at Carlton’.⁵ The naming of the ‘Carlton Gardens’ reserve was another use of ‘Carlton’ as a designator of the area, although the suburb was still commonly referred to as North Melbourne through the 1860s.⁶

Numerous small buildings were constructed in Carlton in the early period of its development, many of which were one or two room timber cottages or shops.⁷ These buildings were mostly replaced throughout the later nineteenth century with more substantial and permanent brick and stone dwellings. This also followed the introduction of tighter building regulations in the 1870s, with the extension of the *Building Act* to cover Carlton in 1872.⁸

The *Sands & Kenny* directory of 1857 identifies occupants of buildings in Bouverie, Cardigan, Drummond, Leicester, Lygon, Queensberry, Rathdowne and Victoria streets. Cardigan and Bouverie streets included some commercial development with grocers, general stores and butchers listed along with boot makers, coach makers, plumbers and cabinet makers.⁹ In 1865, allotments along the western edge of Drummond Street were subdivided for sale, prompting objections by some residents as this portion of the suburb had originally been reserved for public uses.¹⁰

Princes Park was part of an early large reservation north of the city, set aside by Charles La Trobe, Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, in the 1840s.¹¹ It subsequently evolved from a grazing ground and nightsoil depository, to a reserve used for recreation and sporting activities. Its establishment can also be understood in the context of a proposal, largely credited to La Trobe, to surround the city of Melbourne with a ring of parks and gardens, including land set aside for public purposes. The result was an inner ring of gardens, including Fitzroy, Treasury, Parliament, Alexandra, Domain and the Royal Botanic Gardens; and an outer ring including Yarra, Albert, Fawkner, Royal and Princes parks. The former were generally more formally designed spaces, intended for passive recreation; while the latter were developed in a less sophisticated manner for both active and passive recreation.¹²

In the latter nineteenth century, the use of Princes Park by Carlton sporting clubs was contentious. However the clubs were ultimately granted permissive occupancy, most notably the Carlton Football Club.¹³ The ‘Blues’ had formed in 1864, being one of the earliest Australian Rules Football clubs. They formally occupied part of

Princes Park from the late 1870s, having been granted 11 acres in 1878 on which to establish their home ground. The first oval ('Princes Oval') was in the southern area of the park, before moving to the current location further north. Although in occupation of the park, the Blues still played their 'home' games elsewhere in these years, including at the Melbourne Cricket Ground.¹⁴

Carlton Gardens, later to be associated with the Royal Exhibition Building and international exhibitions, was originally laid out by Edward Latrobe Bateman in the mid-1850s. Further redesign was undertaken in subsequent years, leading up to 1879-1880, when the gardens hosted the International Exhibition of October 1880, and the Royal Exhibition Building (REB) was completed.¹⁵ The REB and Carlton Gardens were inscribed in the World Heritage List in 2004, in recognition of the World Heritage (outstanding universal) values of the place, as derived from it being a surviving 'Palace of Industry' in its original setting, associated with the international exhibition movement of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.¹⁶

By the 1870s, Carlton was a substantially developed residential suburb.¹⁷ Grand terrace rows had been constructed along Drummond Street to the south, including Carolina, Erin and Warwick terraces. On the diagonal Neill Street between Rathdowne and Canning streets, some 43 properties could be counted.¹⁸ Commercial precincts had also developed in Barkly and Lygon streets. The north side of Barkly Street was a small service centre, with a number of timber shops housing grocers and butchers; while the more extensive Lygon Street retail centre was increasingly diverse, accommodating hairdressers, tailors and stationers.¹⁹ Concurrent with this development was the construction of hotels in the suburb, which numbered approximately 80 by 1873.²⁰ Local bluestone, which was readily available by the 1850s and more reliable than bricks produced at the time, was used in the construction of a relatively high proportion of early buildings, including houses.²¹ The main material for the façade of seven of the ten houses constructed in Murchison Street by 1868, for example, was stone,²² and many of these houses were built by Scottish stonemasons.²³

In 1876, the Hospital for Sick Children was established in the former residence of Sir Redmond Barry in Pelham Street, to address the significant health issues faced by working class children. Founded by doctors John Singleton and William Smith in 1870, it was reportedly the first paediatric hospital in the southern hemisphere.²⁴ Between 1900 and 1923, the hospital committee engaged in a large scale building program, constructing pavilions and buildings designed for the hospital's requirements.²⁵

After first being proposed in the 1890s, the Carlton Baths were opened in February 1916 on the present site, then accessed via Victoria Place to the north, a laneway parallel to Princes Street. The facilities were substantially improved in 1930, and again have been subject to more recent development.²⁶

The more prestigious developments in the suburb were complemented by London-style residential squares, which were generally anticipated in the early subdivisions, with residences surrounding and facing the squares. These included Macarthur Place, Murchison Square, Argyle Square and University (Barry) Square; Lincoln Square is outside the precinct. University and Argyle square are the largest, and by the late nineteenth century they included recreational facilities such as bowling greens and tennis courts within their boundaries, in addition to open and treed spaces. John Guilfoyle, brother of noted landscape designer William Guilfoyle, was curator of Melbourne's reserves and redesigned University Square to incorporate diagonal paths, a temperance fountain and new plane trees in 1904-1906.²⁷ Murchison and Macarthur Place squares were smaller, appear to have been less formal, and without the recreational facilities.

The re-subdivision of earlier allotments and small-scale speculative development was also a feature of the second half of the nineteenth century in Carlton. This resulted in some irregular allotment sizes, and consequently atypical building plans and designs, including dwellings with asymmetrical frontages, terraces of inconsistent widths, and row houses off-alignment to the street.²⁸

By the late nineteenth century, some distinction had emerged between development in the north and south of the precinct. With the construction of the REB and development of Carlton Gardens, the main thoroughfares in the south attracted more affluent middle-class development, including larger houses which often replaced earlier more modest dwellings, and named rows of terraces. These developments complemented the London-style residential squares of the suburb, which were generally anticipated in the early subdivisions, and

included University Square, Macarthur Place, Murchison Square and Argyle Square. Small workers' cottages tended to be constructed on secondary streets, including narrow ROWs behind larger properties. In the north, modest cottage rows on small allotments were more typical, reflecting the working class demographic of this area of Carlton. However, cottage rows were still named, as evidenced by Canning Street to the north of Kay Street which was occupied by Theresa cottages, Crimble cottages and Henrietta cottages. Such cottages tended to be of three or four rooms, compared to the much larger residences of generally eight rooms to the south.²⁹

In the early decades of the twentieth century, the demographics of Carlton began to change, with recent arrivals from Eastern Europe including Jewish families.³⁰ The rapid development of the nineteenth century, which had included construction of tiny cottages in rear lanes, became the focus of the so-called 'slum clearance' movement from the interwar period. In the mid-twentieth century, Carlton remained characteristically a working class suburb, its residents predominantly low-income workers and immigrants.³¹

The most high profile of the immigrant groups to arrive in Carlton in the post-war period were the Italians, with the suburb becoming known as 'Little Italy'; Greek and Lebanese families also arrived in large numbers. Post-war migration had a significant impact on the suburb, not least in the transformation of Lygon Street. In the section between Queensberry and Elgin streets, there were 14 Italian proprietors in 1945, increasing to 47 by 1960, many of whom were restaurant operators.³² Melbourne's inner suburbs in the post-war period offered cheaper housing and access to manufacturing work, and by 1960 there were an estimated 6,500 Italian residents in Carlton, approximately one quarter of the suburb's population.³³

Students have been associated with Carlton since the establishment of the University of Melbourne in the 1850s. However, more affordable tertiary education, and the (then) relatively cheap cost of housing, brought large numbers of students to the suburb from the 1960s.³⁴ This led to another cultural shift in Carlton, as the suburb became synonymous with new and alternative social and artistic movements in literature, film and theatre. La Mama Theatre and the Pram Factory were innovators in the theatrical arts. The suburb was also documented in popular film and television.

In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, Carlton again underwent a transformation, with gentrification and intensified residential development, and the restoration of its many historic buildings.

1.2 Description

The extent of the Carlton Precinct is identified as HO1 in the planning scheme maps.

The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens, together with the World Heritage Environs Area precinct (HO992), adjoin the precinct to the south-east; the University of Melbourne and Melbourne General Cemetery adjoin to the north-west.

Significant and contributory development in the precinct dates from the mid nineteenth century through to the interwar period, although Victorian development predominates. Some places of heritage value may also be outside this date range.

The precinct is mainly residential, but with commercial streets and historic shops and hotels scattered throughout, including to street corners. Small scale former manufacturing and industrial development, mostly dating from the early decades of the twentieth century, is also located in some residential streets albeit limited in extent.

The precinct incorporates a broad range of dwelling types, including modest single storey cottages, terrace rows on narrow allotments, larger single storey dwellings, two-storey terraces in pairs and rows, some very large three-storey terraces, and villas on more generous allotments. Generally, development in the north tends to be modest in size, and more substantial in the south.

The precinct typically has buildings of one and two-storeys, with three-storeys more common in the south, particularly on Drummond Street. Building materials include brick and rendered masonry, with some timber, and a relatively high proportion of stone buildings. The stone and timber buildings generally date from the 1850s and 1860s. Other characteristics of residential buildings include hipped roofs with chimneys and often with parapets; verandahs with decorative cast iron work and tiled floors; iron palisade fences on stone plinths to front property boundaries; limited or no front and side setbacks; lower-scale rear wings to larger terraces and dwellings; and long and narrow rear yards. Vehicle accommodation is generally not visible from principal streets, but more common to rears of properties, with rear lane access.

Residential streets can have consistent or more diverse heritage character. Examples of the former include parts of Canning Street with intact rows of single-storey terraces, and the southern end of Drummond Street with long rows of large two-storey terraces. The more diverse streets have a greater variety of building and allotment sizes, and dwelling heights, styles, materials and setbacks. Examples include the streets located between Carlton and Elgin streets, and Kay and Pitt streets in the north of the precinct. The diversity reflects development extending over a long period within a single street.

Another precinct characteristic are buildings with no setbacks and pointed or sharply angled corners, located to the junction of streets which meet at sharp angles; and those which return around corners with canted or stepped facades. Irregular allotment plans, including those associated with later re-subdivision of the early Government allotments, have also given rise to buildings which diverge from the norm in their form and siting.

Development on lanes to the rears of properties is another precinct characteristic, including occasional historic outhouses such as water closets, stables and workshops. Rear boundary walls vary, with many original walls removed or modified to accommodate vehicle access.

In the post-war period, the impact of the Italian community is also evident. Dwellings were often rendered, original verandahs replaced with simple awnings on steel posts, and steel windows introduced to facades.

Commercial buildings in the precinct are typically two-storey, of brick or rendered masonry, with no setbacks, and intact first floor (and upper level) facades and parapets. Many ground floor facades have been modified, but some original or early shopfronts survive, as do iron post-supported verandahs with friezes, including return verandahs to street corners. Commercial streets or sections of streets include Lygon, Elgin, Rathdowne, Nicholson, Faraday and Grattan streets.

Historic civic development including the former police station, post office and court house, is located on Drummond Street near the intersection with Elgin Street. Other non-residential development located on or near the perimeter of the precinct includes Trades Hall, Queen Elizabeth Maternal & Child Health Centre, the original site of the Royal Children's Hospital, Carlton Gardens Primary School, Carlton Baths and St Jude's Church.

Social and economic developments of the latter decades of the twentieth century, associated with changing inner Melbourne demographics and rising land values, have wrought physical changes to the precinct. These are evidenced in extensions and additions to dwellings, and conversion of historic commercial, industrial and institutional buildings to residential uses. Large scale residential buildings and apartment blocks have also been constructed on development sites.

1.2.1 Pattern of development

The street layout of the precinct demonstrates the overall subdivision pattern established in the official surveys of the 1850s. This includes a hierarchical and generally regular grid of wide and long north-south and east-west running streets, with secondary streets and a network of lanes. In terms of allotment sizes, the general pattern is one of finer grain to residential streets, and coarser grain to principal streets and roads.

Breaking with the regular street grid are several streets on the diagonal, including Barkly, Neill and Keppel streets. The private re-subdivision of the early Government allotments also gave rise to some narrow streets and smaller allotments, as occurred for example in Charles and David streets. Charles Street is distinguished in this context as a narrow street with bluestone pitchers, and a high proportion of intact modest cottages.

Lanes provide access to the rears of properties, and also act as minor thoroughfares, providing pedestrian and vehicle access between streets and through dense residential blocks.

The wide, straight and long streets of the precinct have a sense of openness due to their width, and afford internal views and vistas, as well as views out of the precinct. Views to the dome of the Royal Exhibition Building are afforded from the west on Queensberry Street, with other views of the World Heritage site from streets running west of Rathdowne Street, and south of Grattan Street.

Important nineteenth century roads or boulevards are located on the boundaries of the precinct, including Victoria Parade and Nicholson Street.

In terms of infrastructure, streets in the precinct variously retain bluestone kerbs and channels, while lanes generally retain original or relayed bluestone pitchers and central drains.

1.2.2 Parks, gardens and street plantings

Public parks and smaller public squares or gardens within or immediately adjoining the precinct, are another legacy of the nineteenth century surveys and subdivisions. The latter were influenced by London-style squares and include Argyle, Murchison, Macarthur and Barry (University) squares. Murchison and Macarthur Place squares remain largely surrounded by the associated nineteenth century residential development. Argyle Square in part retains its historic surrounds, although less so on the west side where Cardigan Street is not included in the precinct. University Square retains less of its original surrounds and context. All of the squares in the precinct largely retain their original boundaries.

Princes Park is wholly within the precinct, albeit located north-west of the main precinct area. The park extends for approximately 39 hectares, stretching for two kilometres along the east side of Royal Parade. Princes Oval, Carlton Football Club's home ground and headquarters, is located in the centre of the park, with sporting fields to the south and passive recreation areas to the north. The park combines treed areas and open space, with the latter providing generous vistas across the park, including views of the established plantings and tree rows lining pathways and bordering the park. Surviving nineteenth century plantings include elm rows and avenues, Moreton Bay Figs, and River Red Gums. Later plantings include Canary Island Palm rows, the Princes Park Drive plantation, and various Mahogany Gums. Historic buildings include the Park Keeper's cottage (1885), tennis pavilion (1926), and north and south sports pavilions (1937).

The landscapes of the Melbourne General Cemetery and Carlton Gardens are located outside the precinct boundary, but are visible from within the precinct.

Several of the principal streets have mature street or median plantings, including Keppel, Grattan, Cardigan, Canning and Drummond streets.

1.3 Statement of Significance

Carlton Precinct (HO1) is of local significance. It satisfies the following criteria:

- Criterion A: Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).

- Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic/architectural significance).
- Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (social significance).

What is significant?

Carlton Precinct was developed from the mid-nineteenth century as part of the extension of Melbourne to its north during a period of significant population growth. Significant and contributory development in the precinct dates from the mid nineteenth century through to the interwar period, although Victorian development predominates. Some places of heritage value may also be outside this date range. The precinct is mainly residential, with some commercial streetscapes and commercial buildings scattered throughout; institutional development; and limited small scale former manufacturing and industrial development, mostly dating from the early twentieth century. The various parks, gardens and squares, and mature street plantings and rows, are also components of the significant development of the precinct.

The following are the identified 'key attributes' of the precinct, which support the assessed significance:

- Typical nineteenth century building characteristics including:
 - Use of face brick and rendered masonry building materials, with timber and bluestone indicating earlier buildings.
 - Hipped roof forms with chimneys and parapets; verandahs with decorative cast iron work and tiled floors; iron palisade fences on stone plinths; and limited or no front and side setbacks.
- Later development as evidenced in Edwardian and interwar buildings.
- Typically low scale character, of one and two-storeys, with some larger three-storey buildings.
- Streets of consistent scale, or with greater scale diversity incorporating modest and larger buildings.
- Streets of consistent historic character, contrasting with those of more diverse character.
- Streets which are predominantly residential and others which are predominantly commercial; with historic shops and hotels including corner hotels distributed across the precinct.
- Importance of Lygon Street, one of inner Melbourne's most iconic commercial streets.
- Views from lanes to historic outbuildings and rears of properties, providing evidence of historic property layouts.
- Buildings which diverge from the norm in their form and siting, constructed to irregular street intersections with sharp corners, and on asymmetrical allotments.
- Early twentieth century small scale manufacturing and industry in some residential streets.
- 'Layers' of change associated with phases of new residents and arrivals, including Eastern Europeans, Italian immigrants, and students of the 1960s and 1970s.
- Nineteenth century planning and subdivisions as evidenced in:
 - Hierarchy of principal streets and lanes.
 - Generally regular grid of wide, straight and long north-south and east-west streets, with secondary streets and a network of lanes.

- Pattern of finer grain allotment sizes to residential streets, with coarser grain to principal streets and roads.
- Lanes which provide access to rears of properties and act as important minor thoroughfares.
- Distinctive small public squares, influenced by London-style development, including Macarthur Place, Murchison Square, Argyle Square and University (Barry) Square.
- Importance of Princes Park as one of La Trobe's historic ring of parks and gardens surrounding Melbourne.
- Principal streets characterised by their width and open character, with vistas available along their length; these are sometimes distinguished by later central medians and street tree plantings.
- Views of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens from the west on Queensberry Street, and from other streets west of Rathdowne Street and south of Grattan Street.
- Historic street materials including bluestone kerbs and channels, and lanes with original or relayed bluestone pitches and central drains.
- Vehicle accommodation which is generally not visible from principal streets, but more common to rears of properties, with rear lane access.

How is it significant?

Carlton Precinct is of historical, aesthetic/architectural and social significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Carlton Precinct is of **historical significance**, as a predominantly Victorian-era precinct which reflects the early establishment and development of Carlton, on the northern fringe of the city. It was planned on the basis of early 1850s surveys undertaken during Robert Hoddle's tenure as Surveyor General, with the first residential allotments located to the north of Victoria Street. The precinct retains a comparatively high level of intactness, and a very high proportion of pre-1900 buildings, including terrace (row) housing, complemented by historic shops, institutions and public buildings. Surviving 1850s and 1860s buildings in particular attest to the precinct's early development. Parks and squares, including Macarthur Place, Murchison Square, Argyle Square and University (Barry) Square, also provide evidence of early planning. Princes Park is of historical significance, having been reserved in the 1840s by Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, Charles La Trobe. This visionary action resulted in a ring of parks and gardens surrounding inner Melbourne, of which Princes Park is a stand out example. Part of the park, and later specifically Princes Oval, has been the home of the Carlton Football Club since the late 1870s. By the late nineteenth century, some distinction had emerged between development in the north and south of the precinct. Modest cottages and terrace rows on small allotments were more typical of the north, reflecting the historic working class demographic of this area of Carlton. The suburb is also home to a number of important institutions, namely Trades Hall, the first Royal Children's Hospital and the Queen Elizabeth Maternal Health centre. In the south, the proximity to the city and, notably, the prestige associated with the Royal Exhibition Building (REB) and Carlton Gardens, and the International Exhibitions of the 1880s was reflected in grander residential development. The World Heritage Listing of the REB and Carlton Gardens in 2004 was in recognition of the outstanding universal values associated with this site and its role in the international exhibition movement of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Carlton Precinct is of **historical and social significance** for its later 'layers' of history and culture, including an ongoing connection with migrant groups. The arrival of people from Eastern Europe in the early twentieth century, followed by Italian immigrants, wrought significant change to the precinct. Lygon Street evolved into an iconic inner Melbourne commercial strip, much valued by Melburnians for its Italian culture and colour. In

the 1960s and 1970s, students also moved into Carlton in great numbers, with the suburb becoming synonymous with new and alternative social and artistic movements. This cultural awakening had wider ranging impacts on Australian arts, including literature and theatre. Carlton, in turn, has been well documented in popular culture, and featured in film and television. Princes Park is also of social significance, being highly valued by the community for providing opportunities for passive recreation and more formal sporting activities; and as the home of the Carlton Football Club.

The **aesthetic/architectural significance** of the Carlton Precinct largely rests in its Victorian-era development, including terrace and row housing, complemented by more limited Edwardian and interwar development. The pattern of nineteenth century subdivisions and land uses is reflected in the dense residential streetscapes, with commercial buildings in principal streets and sections of streets, and historic shops and hotels to residential street corners. Nineteenth century planning is also evident in the regular grid of wide, straight and long north-south and east-west streets, with secondary streets and a network of connecting lanes. The latter are demonstrably of nineteenth century origin and function, and continue to provide access to the rears of properties, as well as performing the important role of minor thoroughfares through dense residential blocks. This reinforces the 'permeable' character and pedestrian nature of the precinct. Residential development in the precinct is also significant for its diversity, with a variety of building and allotment sizes, and dwelling heights, styles, materials and setbacks. Streetscapes can have consistent heritage character, or more diverse character, reflecting stop-start bursts of building activity, changing styles and dwelling preferences, and later re-subdivision. Aesthetically, the principal streets are distinguished by central medians and tree plantings, with a sense of openness due to their width, and vistas available along their length. The parks and smaller squares, influenced by London-style development, also enhance the aesthetic significance.

2.0 HO2 – East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct

2.1 History

The East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct is located within the suburbs of the same name. Development in the precinct was amongst some of Melbourne's earliest outside the original town centre.

In the pre-European period, Aboriginal people utilised the parklands on the north side of the Yarra River for gatherings and to exploit the rich natural resources of the riverine environment. The future Yarra Park, which adjoins the south side of the precinct, was an important ceremonial and camping place, and retains evidence of Aboriginal use, including scarred river red gums.³⁵ Another scar tree is believed to survive in the Fitzroy Gardens, which also adjoins the precinct.³⁶ Superintendent C J de Villiers established a short-lived Native Police Corps in 1838 in this same area, on the north bank of the Yarra River.³⁷

East Melbourne was surveyed by Robert Hoddle in 1837 as part of his wider survey of Melbourne. His plan included the Government Paddock and Police Magistrates Paddock, between what is now Wellington Parade and the Yarra River, in the area generally occupied by the present day Yarra Park. Between 1836 and 1839, the Police Magistrate, Captain William Lonsdale, occupied a residence in the Police Paddock, near the corner of Wellington Parade and Flinders Street.³⁸

The first mounted police arrived from Sydney in early 1838, and the area between the Police Magistrates Paddock and Punt Road (again now within Yarra Park) was reserved for the grazing of their horses. The Mounted Police Barracks was developed at the south-west corner of Wellington Parade and Punt Road, and as shown on plans of 1855 and 1866, the complex came to include barracks, a hospital and gaol, as well as stabling.³⁹

In 1839 Charles La Trobe, Superintendent of the Port Phillip District constructed his residence on approximately 12 acres in the Government Paddock. The presence of both Lonsdale and La Trobe, coupled with that of the mounted police, emphasises the convenient situation of East Melbourne in this very early

period of Melbourne's history, and its important location in terms of early colonial administration and law enforcement.

Hoddle in 1842 also prepared a grid plan for residential subdivision in East Melbourne, which was revised in 1848 to accommodate a north-south creek within a large park which later became the Fitzroy Gardens. The first residence constructed in this area of East Melbourne was Bishopscourt, on the east side of the gardens, the site of which had been selected by Anglican Bishop Perry in 1848. The original bluestone component of the Episcopal residence was completed in 1853; its construction helped to establish East Melbourne as a prestigious residential area.

While early Melbourne was aligned to maximise frontage to the Yarra River, East Melbourne was laid out on Hoddle's regular grid, with allotments on north-south and east-west axes, and alternating broad streets and narrow service lanes.⁴⁰ The suburb was established on a rise to the east of Melbourne, and was associated with Eastern Hill to its north-west. The hill then dropped away, eastwards to Hoddle Street and southwards to the Yarra River.

Eastern Hill became the focus of civic, ecclesiastical, educational and institutional development from the 1840s. This was in no small part due to the colonial Government making land grants available for education and religious purposes. In December 1851, when the colony of Victoria separated from New South Wales, a site at the top (east end) of Bourke Street, in Spring Street, and on the western boundary of East Melbourne, was chosen for the new Parliament House. Construction commenced in 1856.⁴¹ The first Metropolitan Fire Brigade Headquarters was (and remains) located here. The early sites of St Peter's Church and the Lutheran Church were also in Eastern Hill, as was that of St Patrick's Cathedral at the intersection of Gisborne and Albert streets, where construction began in 1857. This helped to establish a long history of Catholic Church property ownership in and adjoining the precinct area. The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital also opened in Albert Street in 1863.⁴² Other notable developments in this area included the early campuses of prestigious schools such as Scotch College, Cathedral College and Presbyterian Ladies College.

A map of Melbourne of 1872 illustrates the ongoing concentration of ecclesiastical development in and adjoining the precinct. Indicated on the plan are St Peter's Church, St Patrick's Cathedral, the Baptist Church, Church of England, Bishopscourt and Cathedral Reserve, and Presbyterian, Lutheran, Scotch, Unitarian and Congregational churches.⁴³

Notwithstanding the earlier residential occupations of La Trobe, Lonsdale, and the acquisition of land for Bishopscourt, the first Crown land sales in East Melbourne took place in 1852. Allotments were sold on Albert Street in the north of the suburb; and between Wellington Parade and George Street in the suburb's south, overlooking the parklands which became Yarra Park.⁴⁴ The delay in selling these allotments, after the late 1840s subdivision, coincided with increasing affluence and population growth in Melbourne due to the gold rushes.⁴⁵ East Melbourne rapidly became an attractive place of residence for professional and business classes, and government officials. Further land sales took place in 1853, with allotments sold between George Street and Victoria Parade.⁴⁶ The Kearney Plan of 1855 shows a National School had been established on the corner of Grey and Powlett streets, with Scots School on the corner of Albert and Eades streets. The first buildings on the Victoria Parade Brewery site are also visible, as is the Parade Hotel on Wellington Parade, with the land purchased by both speculators and city-based professionals.⁴⁷

The Kearney Plan of 1855 shows a National School had been established by this time on the corner of Grey and Powlett streets, with Scots School on the corner of Albert and Eades streets. The first buildings on the Victoria Parade brewery site (later known as Victoria Brewery), established by Thomas Aitken in 1854, are also visible in the plan, as is the Parade Hotel on Wellington Parade.⁴⁸

On his departure from Victoria in 1854, La Trobe gave instructions for his property to be subdivided. Jolimont Estate was sold in the late 1850s and 1860s, with prospective purchasers directed to take note of the 'many and great advantages' of the allotments including their proximity to the city.⁴⁹ Jolimont Square, as it is known, is bounded by Wellington Parade South, and Agnes, Palmer and Charles streets. The Adult Deaf Society

acquired the site in the 1920s and developed it with various facilities. In more recent times, the square has been returned to residential use, including modern townhouse development.

The building and safety standards of the Melbourne *Building Act* of 1849 applied early to East Melbourne, resulting in construction of few timber buildings.⁵⁰ Stone was an early construction material, with brick and masonry predominating.

By the early 1860s, a number of terrace rows had been constructed in the precinct, including on Wellington Parade, Victoria Parade, Hotham Street and Clarendon Street.⁵¹ Residents of the 1860s included many of Melbourne's more prominent figures, such as architects Leonard Terry and J J Clark; politicians Edward Cohen MLA and John McCrae MLC; artist Eugene von Guerard; surveyor Clement Hodgkinson; and numerous teachers, medical and legal professionals.⁵² The reputation of the suburb remained strong through the nineteenth century, with Sir William John and Janet Lady Clarke's remarkable Cliveden mansion constructed on the corner of Clarendon Street and Wellington Parade in 1888. The couple hosted numerous social functions at their opulent residence including balls, dinners and garden parties.⁵³

In 1881, the former police barracks land at the south-west corner of Wellington Parade and Punt Road was subdivided into 83 residential allotments and sold. The former police hospital at the corner of Berry and Vale streets was purchased by the Victorian Infants Asylum, and the institution later became known as the Berry Street Babies Home and Hospital.⁵⁴

By the mid-1890s, both suburbs were substantially developed, with some large detached residences situated in the elevated area closer to Fitzroy Gardens and Yarra Park; substantial two-storey terrace rows and detached villas along Powlett and Hotham streets; and single storey terraces and more modest houses in the east of the suburb towards Hoddle Street.⁵⁵

The development of parks was important to the precinct. This can be understood in the context of a proposal, largely credited to La Trobe, to surround the city of Melbourne with a ring of parks and gardens, including land set aside for public purposes. The result was an inner ring of gardens, including the Fitzroy, Treasury, Parliament, Alexandra and Royal Botanic Gardens and the Domain; and an outer ring including Yarra, Albert, Fawkner, Royal and Princes parks. The former were generally more formally designed spaces, intended for passive recreation; while the latter were developed in a less sophisticated manner for both active and passive recreation.⁵⁶

'Fitzroy Square' had been set aside in 1848, but it was as 'Fitzroy Gardens' that the park was developed between 1859 and the mid-1860s, under the supervision of Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Survey, Clement Hodgkinson (a local resident) and head gardener, James Sinclair.⁵⁷ The smaller squares of Darling Square and Powlett Reserve were also developed in the mid-nineteenth century, with simple path layouts and plantings, and Powlett Reserve incorporating sporting facilities.⁵⁸

Further south, the Government Paddock was used for sport and recreation purposes from as early as 1853, when the Melbourne and Richmond cricket clubs were each granted a portion of the reserve. Yarra Park was officially reserved as a recreation ground in 1862 and named by 1867.⁵⁹ The first game of Australian Rules football was played in Yarra Park in 1858. Melbourne Cricket Club also established a cricket ground, which evolved to become the internationally renowned stadium, the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG). The MCG was also home to the Melbourne Football Club which was established in 1859 and is the oldest Australian Rules football club, and one of the oldest of any football code, in the world. The stadium also hosted the 1956 Olympic Games. Richmond Cricket Club developed its own ground, the Punt Road Oval, which in turn was home to the Richmond Football Club, as established in 1885.

Jolimont was historically close to the railways and Jolimont rail yards, including substantial railway infrastructure such as workshops and maintenance sheds, much of which has been demolished.

In the early twentieth century, with the growing preference for garden suburbs in the city's east, East Melbourne's popularity as a prestigious suburb began to decline. A number of larger residences were

converted for boarding house or apartment use. By 1924, there were a reported 280 boarding houses in East Melbourne, with the Health Commission expressing concern about their operation. Some had kitchens located on balconies and in landings, and in some cases combined with bathrooms.⁶⁰ Such was the number of boarding house keepers in the suburb in this period, that a meeting to protest the imposition of boarding house regulations was held in a church in East Melbourne in 1925.⁶¹ The Old Men's Shelter in Powlett Reserve (1938) was constructed to provide support for elderly men living in the suburb's boarding houses.⁶²

Other allotments, including those associated with a former foundry site east of Simpson Street, between George Street and Wellington Parade,⁶³ were redeveloped with small to medium scale residential flats and apartments of various styles. Many of these, particularly those built in the interwar period, were of relatively high quality design. In this period, two major hospitals were also established in East Melbourne, with the Mercy Hospital (1934-35) and Freemasons Hospital (1937) in Clarendon Street.

In the post-war period, the suburbs' proximity to the city saw many large properties along Wellington and Victoria parades redeveloped for commercial and governmental use, including construction of large-scale office buildings.⁶⁴ Cliveden mansion was demolished in 1968 to make way for the Hilton Hotel. Ironically, East Melbourne's status as an attractive place of residence also began to return in this period. This effectively ended the boarding house era, with many large houses and mansions returned to single dwellings, and a wave of restoration work commencing. Apartment towers were also constructed in the precinct, in Clarendon Street and on Wellington and Victoria parades. Jolimont has also been subject to redevelopment on its southern and western edges, with construction of small to medium sized office and apartment buildings.

2.2 Description

The extent of the East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct is identified as HO2 in the planning scheme maps.

Fitzroy Gardens, Yarra Park, Melbourne Cricket Ground, Richmond Cricket Ground and Jolimont Railway Station, are largely within or immediately adjoin the precinct.

Significant and contributory development dates from the 1850s through to the interwar period, although Victorian development predominates. Some places of heritage value may also be outside this date range.

East Melbourne and Jolimont precinct is predominantly residential in character, and renowned for its high quality historic dwellings. Some of Melbourne's finest and earliest large houses of the 1850s and 1860s are in the precinct, complemented by later development including grand terraces in pairs and rows and substantial free-standing villas from the 1870s and after. There are also Edwardian dwellings and interwar duplexes and flat blocks. Front garden setbacks are common, as is rear lane access. The height of residences varies, with buildings of one, two and sometimes three storeys. More modest, often single-storey cottages and terrace rows are located in the east of the precinct. Large and prominent dwellings are often located to corners.

Residential buildings are typically well resolved in terms of their design and detailing. Brick is the predominant construction material, with rendered masonry, face brick and examples of stone buildings. Decorative and often ornate cast iron work to verandahs is evident in the later Victorian houses, with the iron work displaying a rich variety of patterns; while earlier dwellings are more simply detailed. Slate roofing is common, as are hipped roof forms, and prominent and visible chimneys. Eaves lines and parapets are detailed and ornamented, including with urns and finials; side or party walls extend from the fronts of terraces, as per the nineteenth century fire regulations, and are often decorated. A high number of original iron palisade fences with stone plinths survive. Smaller scale rear wings are typical for two-storey terraces and dwellings, although rear additions are common, some of which are large and visible to rear lanes and ROWs. Vehicle accommodation is generally not visible from principal streets, but more common to rears of properties, with rear lane access.

Within the precinct there are an unusually high number of properties of individual historical and architectural significance, including many on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Principal roads in the precinct include Victoria Parade on the north, which is a grand historic boulevard, albeit with later twentieth century office towers and hospital development at the west end, much of which replaced substantial historic residences. However, some substantial dwellings remain west of Lansdowne Street, and further east towards the redeveloped Victoria Brewery site (Tribeca). Finer grained and more modest residential development, including single and two-storey terraces, is located in the lower eastern part of the parade.

Wellington Parade separates East Melbourne from Jolimont. The north side of the road was redeveloped in the second half of the twentieth century, predominantly with office and apartment towers, and also the Hilton Hotel on the site of the historic Cliveden mansion. Some substantial historic residences survive, and at the east end, a concentration of interwar flat blocks associated with the Garden Avenue development on the former foundry site.

Hoddle Street within the precinct has predominantly Victorian residential development, together with St John's Church and primary school at the north-east corner of the precinct; the former Yarra Park Primary School; east boundary of Yarra Park; and the Punt Road Oval at the south-east corner of the precinct.

Clarendon Street was historically a prestigious street, beginning with the construction of Bishopscourt in the early 1850s, and now regarded as one of Melbourne's most significant early houses. Noted other residences include 206 Clarendon Street (1856, later Redmond Barry's house); Clarendon Terrace (1856); Mosspenoch (1881); and St Hilda's House (1907). Clarendon Street has also been subject to some substantial twentieth century developments, including tall apartment buildings, hospital complexes, and the aforementioned Hilton Hotel at the south end of the street. Albert Street, bordering the north side of Fitzroy Gardens, has similarly attracted higher quality residences as well institutional development.

The main residential streets in East Melbourne are typically highly intact, but also diverse, incorporating the range of historic dwelling types described above. They include George, Hotham, Gipps, Grey, Powlett and Simpson streets. The significant Queen Bess Row (1886) is prominent in Hotham Street, and was one of the earliest apartment buildings in Melbourne.

Jolimont has Wellington Parade South to its north boundary, and is distinguished by the historic Jolimont Square estate of the mid-nineteenth century, with the Square itself variously retaining historic and later buildings, including those associated with the former Adult Deaf Society use of the site. Jolimont Terrace, facing east to Yarra Park, complements Vale Street across the park with its grand historic residences. Elsewhere, Jolimont is highly varied, with modest historic cottages, early twentieth century warehouses, and later twentieth century office and residential developments. Across Yarra Park is the south-eastern component of East Melbourne. It incorporates Vale and Berry streets, and Webb lane, with historic residences interspersed with later development. Vale Street, facing west to Yarra Park, includes grander residences.

In lanes throughout the precinct rear boundary walls vary, with many original walls removed or modified to accommodate vehicle access. Some historic outbuildings remain, but contemporary rear additions to houses are common, some of which are large and visible to the rear lanes and ROWs.

The Catholic Church has historically been a major landowner in the area, expanding out from St Patrick's Cathedral and the archdiocesan administration complex on the west side of Fitzroy Gardens, to historic properties in the west end of Albert Street and the former Mercy Hospital complex in Clarendon Street.

Commercial, manufacturing and industrial development has historically been limited. Exceptions include Victoria Brewery on Victoria Parade, which was historically a dominant complex on the Parade, and was adapted and redeveloped as an apartment complex (Tribeca) in the early 2000s. The historic buildings on the site substantially date from the 1880s and later. Some limited historic commercial development is also located on Wellington Parade.

2.2.1 Pattern of development

In East Melbourne, the highly regular grid of the late 1840s government subdivision resulted in both north-south and east-west running streets, and very consistent rectilinear blocks of development. The mostly wide streets are interspersed with parks and squares. Powlett Reserve occupies a full block between Powlett and Simpson streets, while Darling Square occupies a half block between Simpson and Darlings streets. Minor streets and lanes cross, or partly extend into the main blocks of development. The pattern is broadly one of larger allotments in the west of the subdivision, with smaller allotments in the east.

Jolimont Square is associated with the subdivision of Charles La Trobe's Jolimont Estate in the late 1850s. As noted, Agnes, Palmer and Charles streets are associated with this historic subdivision.⁶⁵ The Square also retains an axially arranged central garden now planted as a lawn, running north-south for most of the depth of the Square. The garden is surrounded by a circulating driveway which reflects the layout of the original plan.

The south-eastern component of East Melbourne, to the corner of Wellington Parade and Punt Road, also follows a regular pattern of north-south running streets, being Vale and Berry streets, and Webb Lane. This subdivision occurred in the early 1880s, following alienation of part of the old Police Paddock.

Garden Avenue, off the east end of Wellington Parade and adjoining the railway cutting, is associated with an interwar subdivision of a former foundry site.

Major roads and boulevards border or traverse the precinct. Several of these were historically major thoroughfares east of the city, including Victoria and Wellington parades, and Albert Street. Hoddle Street, merging into Punt Road, borders the east side of the precinct. The *Roads Act* of 1853 provided for a number of wide (3 or 4 chains) routes out of Melbourne, indicating the then Surveyor-General, Robert Hoddle planned for the growing city. These routes included Wellington Parade, Hoddle Street and Victoria Parade. The latter is elevated at its western end in the area of Eastern Hill, then steps down to the east to Hoddle Street. Wellington Parade runs east-west through the precinct.

In terms of infrastructure, streets in the precinct variously retain bluestone kerbs and channels, while lanes generally retain original or relayed bluestone pitchers and central drains.

2.2.2 Parks, gardens and street plantings

The precinct is notable for its historic parks and gardens, including Fitzroy Gardens, the smaller squares in Powlett and Simpson reserves, and the extensive Yarra Park. There are views into and out from the parks and gardens to the bordering residential areas. Yarra Park, in turn, is dominated by the Melbourne Cricket Ground and also hosts Richmond Cricket Ground, home of the Richmond Football Club.

The parks and squares variously retain elements of their original or early landscape design, mature tree plantings including specimen trees, mature tree avenues, perimeter borders and garden bed borders. There is also some remnant indigenous vegetation, including to Yarra Park.

Fitzroy Gardens has an outstanding collection of plants, including conifers, palms and deciduous trees; Dutch and English elm rows and avenues; a cedar avenue; and a collection of nineteenth century pines and araucarias. The gardens also contain significant buildings and structures including the Band Pavilion (1864), Rotunda (1873), Sinclair's Cottage (an early gardener's cottage, 1866), the Spanish Revival-styled Conservatory (1930) and the electricity substation (1940).⁶⁶

Tree plantings, including planes and elms, are common to centre medians and sides of streets in the precinct. Streets with tree plantings include Albert, George, Powlett, Simpson and Clarendon streets. Victoria Parade has a double row of elms down its centre, as befits its historic role as a grand boulevard.

Gardens and deep front setbacks are common in precinct, especially in the western area of East Melbourne where the allotments are large. Outstanding in this context is the garden of Bishopscourt, a

renowned inner Melbourne private garden of generous proportions with a sweeping drive and lawn, and both evergreen and deciduous tree species.

Jolimont Terrace, facing Yarra Park, has grand houses on large allotments and a generally consistent pattern of deep setbacks and front gardens.

2.3 Statement of Significance

East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct (HO2) is of state significance. It satisfies the following criteria:

- Criterion A: Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).
- Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic/architectural significance).
- Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (social significance).

What is significant?

East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct is associated with some of Melbourne's earliest surveys and subdivisions, beginning in the late 1830s. It is predominantly residential in character, and renowned for its high quality historic dwellings, and proximity to some of Melbourne's most significant public institutions, sporting facilities, and parks and gardens. Significant and contributory development dates from the 1850s through to the interwar period, although Victorian development predominates. Some places of heritage value may also be outside this date range. The small squares, and mature street plantings and rows, are also part of the significant development of the precinct.

The following are the identified 'key attributes' of the precinct, which support the assessed significance:

- Typical nineteenth century building characteristics including:
 - Use of face brick, rendered masonry and bluestone building materials.
 - Hipped roof forms with often visible and prominent chimneys, and slate cladding; eaves lines and parapets with detailing and ornamentation, including urns and finials; side or party walls extending from the fronts of terraces, and often decorated; verandahs with decorative and often ornate cast iron work, and tiled floors; iron palisade fences on stone plinths; and limited or no side setbacks.
- Presence of some of Melbourne's earliest and finest large houses.
- Simply detailed earlier Victorian dwellings which contrast with later more ornate including 'Boom' style residences.
- Other later development as evidenced in Edwardian and interwar buildings.
- Very high proportion of surviving first or original dwellings.
- Unusually high number of properties of individual historical and architectural significance, including many on the Victorian Heritage Register.
- Typically low scale character, of one and two-storeys, with some larger three-storey buildings.
- Larger scale development including multi-storey modern buildings mostly confined to the borders of East Melbourne, with low scale historical development and minimal infill to the suburb's centre.

- In East Melbourne, the late 1840s planning and government subdivision as evidenced in:
 - Highly regular grid of streets and consistent rectilinear blocks of development, interspersed with parks and squares.
 - Mostly wide and straight north-south and east-west streets, with minor streets and lanes which cross, or partly extend into the main blocks of development.
 - Larger allotments in the west and smaller allotments in the east.
 - Lanes and ROWs which provide access to rears of properties.
 - Fitzroy Gardens as planned for the west side of the residential grid.
- In the east of the suburb, subdivision from the early 1880s of part of the old Police Paddock.
- In Jolimont, nineteenth century planning and subdivision as evidenced in:
 - Jolimont Square in the west of the suburb, being the historic subdivision of Charles La Trobe's Jolimont Estate in the late 1850s.
 - In the east of the suburb, subdivision from the early 1880s of part of the old Police Paddock.
- Importance of major roads and thoroughfares which border or traverse the precinct, with their historical status demonstrated in surviving significant development, including Victoria and Wellington parades, and Albert, Clarendon and Hoddle streets.
- Historic parks and gardens which distinguish the precinct and have historically enhanced its prestige, including Fitzroy Gardens and Yarra Park.
- Views into and out from the parks and gardens to the bordering residential areas.
- Dominance of the Melbourne Cricket Ground in Yarra Park.
- Importance of gardens and front setbacks to dwellings; and street plantings including planes and elms, to centre medians and sides of streets.
- Historic street materials including bluestone kerbs and channels, and lanes with original or relayed bluestone pitches and central drains.
- Vehicle accommodation which is generally not visible from principal streets, but more common to rears of properties, with rear lane access.

How is it significant?

East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct is of historical, aesthetic/architectural and social significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct is of **historical significance**. East Melbourne was one of the earliest Melbourne suburbs surveyed by Robert Hoddle in 1837. His plan included the Government and Police Magistrates paddocks, in the future Yarra Park, where two significant early public figures, Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, Charles La Trobe and Police Magistrate Captain, William Lonsdale, took up residence in the late 1830s. The presence of these early administrators, coupled with the substantial Mounted Police Barracks in Yarra Park, emphasises the importance of East Melbourne in terms of nascent colonial administration and law enforcement in Port Phillip. Aboriginal scar trees also survive in the park, reminders of

its importance as an Aboriginal ceremonial gathering and camping place, and the source of rich natural resources. Hoddle also prepared a grid plan for residential subdivision of East Melbourne in 1842, which was revised in 1848 to accommodate the future Fitzroy Gardens. Bishops court, the Episcopal residence of Anglican Bishop Perry, was the first dwelling in the subdivision, constructed in 1853. It helped to establish East Melbourne as a highly prestigious residential area which subsequently attracted the professional and business classes, and many prominent figures in government, politics, law, medicine, architecture and the arts. The suburb was associated with Eastern Hill, the focus of civic, ecclesiastical, educational and institutional development from the 1840s, and the future site of St Patrick's Cathedral. It was also on the fringe of the developing Parliamentary and Treasury precincts, the seat of government in Victoria. Jolimont was mostly developed later, but notably included the 1850s subdivision of La Trobe's earlier Jolimont Estate (in the former Government Paddock). Major roads and boulevards border or traverse the precinct, several of which were historically important thoroughfares heading east out of the city. Wellington Parade, Hoddle Street and Victoria Parade were envisioned by Robert Hoddle as major routes out of Melbourne, their status confirmed in the *Roads Act* of 1853. The precinct is also significant for its historic parks and gardens, with Yarra Park and Fitzroy Gardens two of the ring of parks reserved by La Trobe, in a visionary action which resulted in a series of much valued open spaces surrounding inner Melbourne. The first game of Australian Rules football was played in Yarra Park in 1858; Melbourne Cricket Club also established a cricket ground in the park, which evolved into the internationally renowned stadium, the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG). The MCG was also home to the Melbourne Football Club which was established in 1859 and is one of the oldest football clubs, of any code, in the world. The stadium hosted the 1956 Olympic Games. Richmond Cricket Club also developed its own ground in Yarra Park, the Punt Road Oval, which in turn was home to the Richmond Football Club established in 1885.

East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct is of **social significance**, and highly regarded in Melbourne for its historic streetscapes and buildings. Both Fitzroy Gardens and Yarra Park are also highly valued, with the former a popular place for passive recreation in proximity to Melbourne's CBD. The latter gains significance from being the setting for the MCG; the association of Yarra Park with the development of Australian Rules football is also of social significance.

The **aesthetic/architectural significance** of the East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct largely rests in its Victorian-era development. The precinct is renowned for its high quality historic dwellings, including some of Melbourne's finest and earliest large houses of the 1850s and 1860s, complemented by later development including grand terraces in pairs and rows and substantial free-standing villas from the 1870s and after. There are also Edwardian dwellings and interwar duplexes and flat blocks. Within the precinct there are an unusually high number of individual properties included in the Victorian Heritage Register; and little replacement of first or original dwellings has occurred. East Melbourne's streets are mostly wide, straight and tree-lined, interspersed with parks and squares, following the highly regular gridded pattern of the 1840s subdivision. The major roads and boulevards historically attracted grander development. Clarendon Street was an early prestigious residential street, with several of Melbourne's most significant early residences constructed there, beginning with Bishops court in 1853. Jolimont also has significant historic residences. Lanes throughout the precinct are demonstrably of nineteenth century origin and function. Historic parks and gardens further enhance the aesthetic significance, including Fitzroy Gardens, the smaller squares of Powlett and Simpson reserves, and the extensive Yarra Park. These variously retain elements of their original or early landscape design, including specimen trees, mature tree avenues, perimeter and garden bed borders; and some remnant indigenous vegetation, including in Yarra Park. There are views into and out from the parks and gardens to the bordering residential areas. Yarra Park is dominated by the MCG and also hosts the Punt Road Oval. Fitzroy Gardens is an outstanding early public park in Melbourne, with an important collection of plants, some of which date to the nineteenth century. It also retains significant historic buildings and structures.

3.0 HO3 – North and West Melbourne Precinct

3.1 History

North Melbourne and West Melbourne Precinct is located within the suburbs of the same name. The precinct developed as part of the extension of Melbourne to its north, associated with the mid-nineteenth century growth in population.

In the mid to late 1840s, there were growing calls for the boundaries of the city of Melbourne to be extended, although some allotments in Jeffcott and Batman streets to the north-west of the original Hoddle Grid had by this time been surveyed.⁶⁷ In 1849, a site was chosen for the Benevolent Asylum, on 'the summit of the hill overlooking the junction of the Moonee Ponds with the Salt Water swamp'. It was 'the most magnificent that could be well imagined peculiarly eligible for a public building'.⁶⁸ The foundation stone was laid in June 1850, and the asylum opened in 1851.⁶⁹ The location of the asylum at the then western end of Victoria Street interrupted the subsequent route of the thoroughfare.

In 1852, during Robert Hoddle's tenure as Surveyor General, survey plans were prepared by Charles Laing for the first residential allotments north of Victoria Street in what became Carlton and North Melbourne; the extension of the city to its north had effectively been formalised.⁷⁰ From La Trobe Street, King and Spencer Streets were extended towards Victoria Street on a curved north-west axis past the site of the flagstaff, later Flagstaff Gardens. The latter incorporating the high point of Flagstaff Hill, adjoins the south side of the precinct, and was historically an important viewing place in early Melbourne, and the site of a signal station which communicated with a similar station at Point Gellibrand (Williamstown). Flags flown from the flagstaff indicated the arrival of ships in Hobsons Bay;⁷¹ and drew crowds to this early feature of West Melbourne.

North of Victoria Street, the new streets followed a more rigorous grid, on a north-south and east-west alignment. Flemington Road, on the northern boundary of North Melbourne, was based on an earlier track to Geelong with a crossing at the Saltwater (Maribyrnong) River.⁷² The track was in place as early as 1840, and Flemington Road became a stock route to the Newmarket livestock saleyards, opened by 1859-60.⁷³

Allotments east of Curzon Street, between Victoria and Queensberry streets, were auctioned in September 1852, with allotments in Dryburgh and Abbotsford streets sold in March 1853.⁷⁴ A plan of 1852 indicates that 'North Melbourne' referred to the allotments along Spencer and King streets, with an area called 'Parkside' to the north of Victoria Street. Parkside took in parts of what is now Parkville and North Melbourne, with allotments laid out to either side of Flemington Road, and along Queensberry Street West.⁷⁵ In January 1855, North Melbourne was proclaimed as the Hotham ward of the City of Melbourne, after Lieutenant Governor Sir Charles Hotham.⁷⁶ The Kearney plan of 1855 shows the northern part of North Melbourne was intended to address Royal Park, with radial allotments around London-style circuses incorporating small parks and squares. However, the pressures of the population boom following the start of the gold rushes saw this scheme modified by the 1860s, when allotments along Molesworth, Chapman, Erskine and Brougham streets were sold.⁷⁷ This elevated area became known as 'Hotham Hill', and had allotments of more generous proportions than the earlier subdivisions to the south; it was also subsequently developed with some substantial residences.⁷⁸

The 1855 rate books for Hotham ward indicate that the majority of early residences in the precinct were small cottages constructed of wood, with some buildings of brick or stone. A commercial and civic precinct had developed by this time, centred on Queensberry, Errol and Leveson streets. Hotels were prominent, including the bluestone Lalla Rookh in Queensberry Street and the Empire Hotel in Errol Street; bakers, grocers and butchers; and small scale manufacturers including saddle and boot makers were also operating.⁷⁹ Development along Victoria Street related to its role as a main thoroughfare out of the city. The presence of saddle and tent makers, farriers and veterinarians,⁸⁰ also demonstrates the importance of these early North and West Melbourne commercial activities in servicing the growing goldfields traffic and migration of people to the gold rush centres north-west of Melbourne.

In March 1858, a reported 1500 residents of Hotham met to agitate for separation from the City of Melbourne, indicating an early level of political engagement by the local residents. In September 1859, the Borough of Hotham was proclaimed.⁸¹ The first town hall was constructed on an elevated site at the corner of Queensberry and Errol streets in 1862-63, and was replaced in 1875-76 by the present municipal complex

designed by noted architect George Johnson. In 1887, the name of the Town of Hotham was changed to the Town of North Melbourne.⁸²

West Melbourne also developed its own identity in the nineteenth century. It was an early residential suburb with mixed housing types, ranging from small dwellings and cottages through to more substantial villas and double-storey terraces. Substantial housing stock developed along the main thoroughfares of King, William and Dudley Streets, in conjunction with commercial and manufacturing land uses. More modest housing was located towards the West Melbourne Swamp and railyards.⁸³

By the latter decades of the nineteenth century, the precinct was predominantly a working class area, accommodating workers and their families associated with many diverse commercial, manufacturing and small and large scale industrial operations. These were located in, or adjoined the current precinct area. By way of example, a row of terraces at 461 to 483 Queensberry Street, owned by prominent local resident John Stedeford, was occupied in 1890 by carpenters, a waiter, labourer, slipper maker, cab proprietor, tinsmith, broom maker, banker and a boarding house operator. Of the twelve properties in Scotia Street in this period, seven were occupied by labourers, with a bootmaker, joiner, saddler and folder also listed in the municipal rate books.⁸⁴ Likewise, residents of the south end of Chetwynd Street included a carrier, engine driver, traveller, barman, lithographer, boilermaker and a blacksmith.⁸⁵

Larger industries and employers were located to the perimeter of the precinct. Queen Victoria Market was developed to the east from the mid-1850s; the Hay, Corn and Horse Market to the north at the intersection of Flemington Road and Royal Parade developed in the same period; while the Metropolitan Meat Market was established in Courtney Street in 1880. Abattoirs were also located outside the precinct area. Railway yards and rail infrastructure were to the south-west of the precinct. The West Melbourne swamp was made over in the late nineteenth century to become Victoria Dock, the main cargo port for the booming city of Melbourne.

A number of agricultural implement manufacturers were located in Hotham; timber milling occurred in the west of the precinct; tanners and soap manufacturers operated from Boundary Road; and the Melbourne Gas Works and Omnibus Company stables were situated on Macaulay Road.⁸⁶ Carriage works, foundries and factories can be seen on the MMBW plans of the 1890s, near the commercial centre of North Melbourne. Many of these were situated on the smaller streets and lanes of the precinct, which had developed off the principal streets.⁸⁷

Religious denominations were well represented in the precinct, with the Catholic Church prominent among them. Within Hotham, reserves were set aside for the Presbyterian, Church of England, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic faiths.⁸⁸ Many large church buildings and schools were constructed throughout the precinct, including St Mary's Star of the Sea (1891-1900) on Victoria Street and the State School (1882) on Queensberry Street. By 1916, the population of North Melbourne was 17,000, of which 50 percent were Catholic, and a number of Catholic schools were established to service the community.⁸⁹

During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries a number of political associations also formed in the suburb, including the North Melbourne Political Association (1850s); North Melbourne arm of the Liberal Association of Victoria (1880s); and the North Melbourne Political Labor League (1900s). Women's Suffrage League meetings were held at the North Melbourne Town Hall in the 1880s and 1890s, and anti-conscription meetings were held in the suburb in World War I.⁹⁰

In 1869, the North Melbourne Football Club was formed, being one of the earliest Australian Rules football clubs. Its players were colloquially known as the 'shinboners', believed to be a reference to the local abattoir workers.⁹¹ The club's first games were played in Royal Park, and for a time it was known as the Hotham Football Club. Together with the cricket club of the same name, the football club played games at the Arden Street Oval, just outside the precinct boundary, from the 1880s. The historic ground has continued to be the home of the 'Kangaroos', an historic working class football club with its roots in the local community.

In 1905, the Town of North Melbourne was incorporated back into the City of Melbourne as the Hopetoun (North Melbourne) ward.⁹² In 1911, the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was demolished, opening up Elm and

Miller streets for residential development and Victoria Street for traffic. In the mid-twentieth century, the State Government undertook a program of 'slum clearance' which resulted in the demolition of houses in a number of blocks in the precinct. Aside from Hotham Hill to the north, the precinct's character by this time derived from its residential and industrial uses.⁹³

Much of West Melbourne's early housing stock was also demolished with the changing nature of the suburb throughout the twentieth century. Its earlier identity was to a large extent transformed with the growth of industry and manufacturing, and later again with the advance of corporate and office development out of the city.⁹⁴

Another significant development in North Melbourne, was the opening of the swimming baths in December 1909, on the triangular site at the corner of Macaulay Road and Arden Street, adjoining the precinct. This occurred in the early twentieth century when municipal funded baths were being opened across Melbourne.⁹⁵

Although small-scale manufacturing and industrial uses remain, particularly at the fringes of the precinct, North and West Melbourne's proximity to the city has seen it return to a favoured residential locality.

3.2 Description

The extent of the North and West Melbourne Precinct is identified as HO3 in the planning scheme maps.

Significant and contributory development in the precinct dates from the mid nineteenth century through to the interwar period, although Victorian development predominates. Some places of heritage value may also be outside this date range.

The precinct is predominantly residential, albeit many streets combine residential and mixed use development where dwellings are seen with commercial, manufacturing and industrial buildings. The precinct varies in terms of its intactness, with streets incorporating both historic and infill development; visible changes and additions to historic buildings; and numerous examples of adaptation of former manufacturing and industrial buildings (such as factories and warehouses) to residential and other uses. In the north-west of the precinct, which has comparatively intact residential streets, there is less commercial, industrial or infill development. Although the principal residential streets in the centre of the precinct are wide, much of the development to these streets is fine grained and modest. There is also variety throughout the precinct in building and allotment sizes, and building heights, styles, materials and setbacks.

The majority of residences are of brick construction, either face brick or rendered masonry, with some earlier buildings of timber and stone. There are a comparatively high number of early buildings in the precinct, including development of the 1850s and 1860s. Victorian terraces and modest cottages predominate, and are typically simply detailed with limited or no setbacks to the street, and on narrow allotments with long backyards giving onto rear lanes and ROWs. In some streets, there are unusually intact rows of modest single-storey dwellings, the survival of which is a significant characteristic of the precinct.

The precinct also has larger Victorian dwellings, including two-storey terrace houses of face brick or rendered masonry. These have verandahs, again generally limited setbacks, and typically lower scale rear wings. Larger terraces and detached houses are more common in the northern part of the precinct. This includes Flemington Road, which has a Victorian boulevard character and some grander residences, but also more modest development at the west end within the precinct.

The site of the former Benevolent Asylum in the south of the precinct, located between Miller, Elm, Curzon and Abbotsford streets, has Edwardian dwellings constructed from the early 1910s. These properties have larger allotments and deeper front setbacks; and dwellings of face red brick, with prominent gabled roofs.

The precinct has secondary or 'little' streets, including named lanes, which accommodate historic workers cottages, warehouses and workshops, and occasionally stables. Small scale early twentieth century industrial development was also typically established in the secondary streets, with a sometimes intricate network of

lanes giving access to these operations. Many of these latter developments replaced earlier often very modest dwellings, some of one or two rooms in size, as shown on the MMBW plans. These extremely modest workers cottages were therefore once more extensive.

Development on lanes to the rears of properties includes occasional historic outhouses such as water closets; rear boundary walls vary, with many original walls removed or modified to accommodate vehicle access. The latter is generally not visible from principal streets, but more common to rears of properties.

Large brick warehouses, from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, with no street setbacks and dominant building forms are located in the east of the precinct, including in the area concentrated on O'Connell and Cobden streets, north of Victoria Market.

Commercial development is concentrated on Errol, Leveson, Victoria and Queensberry streets. Errol Street is especially notable for its intactness and distinguished buildings, with commercial activity dating from the 1850s, and complemented by the remarkable town hall development of the 1870s. This street, together with this area of Queensberry Street, is the village focus of North Melbourne, and is given emphasis by the town hall tower which has historically dominated the precinct and remains visible from distances. Victoria Street is also a highly intact commercial street, with consistent two-storey Victorian shops to both sides of the street, between Errol and Peel streets.

Historic commercial development throughout the precinct demonstrates many of the characteristics of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial/retail streets in inner Melbourne. The majority of buildings are two-storey, with no setbacks; have retail spaces at ground level with the original living quarters above and storage/service spaces to the rear. Ground floor facades vary in intactness, with modified shop frontages but also some surviving original or early shopfronts. These variously retain recessed entries and timber-framed shop windows with timber stall boards or masonry plinths. First floor facades are more intact, with original windows and parapets. There are also original or early iron post-supported verandahs with friezes, including return verandahs to street corners.

The precinct has corner shops and corner hotels, including a concentration of hotels in the area around Victoria Market. The 'corner pub' is very common, with many established in the middle decades of the nineteenth century.⁹⁶ While many have been demolished or adapted to different uses, the ubiquitous corner hotel demonstrates an important aspect of the social life of the precinct's working class community.

Churches and ecclesiastical complexes, which are comparatively larger than those of many other inner Melbourne precincts and suburbs, feature prominently and are often sited to intersections. They include St Marys Anglican Church, the Catholic St Mary's Star of the Sea, and the former Presbyterian Union Memorial Church (now Uniting Church) which has a prominent spire. Their dominant forms have historically contrasted with the surrounding low-scale housing, and the church spires are often visible from distances.

Queensberry Street is a Victorian street, with diverse development along its length including ecclesiastical, civic, institutional, commercial and residential buildings. There is also a concentration of buildings included in the Victorian Heritage Register on or close to Queensberry Street, including St Mary's Anglican Church, the town hall complex, Queensberry Street State School (later the College of Printing and Graphic Arts), the Uniting Church in Curzon Street, and the former Cable Tram Engine House.

Social housing, dating from the latter decades of the twentieth century is also prevalent in North Melbourne, but mostly outside the precinct boundary.

3.2.1 Pattern of development

Regarding subdivision, the centre of the precinct, between Victoria and Arden streets follows a regular grid pattern, with wide and long north-south and east-west streets. Secondary or 'little' streets connect with the main streets and roads and provide access through large blocks of development. This hierarchy

of streets reflects the original mid-nineteenth century road reservations; the wide and long streets also provide areas of the precinct with an open character, and internal views and vistas.

The regular grid changes north of Courtney and Molesworth streets, where the streets angle to the east to Flemington Road in the area of Hotham Hill; and south of Victoria Street where the streets angle to the west to meet those of the CBD grid, including William, King and Spencer streets, which extend out to the southern part of the precinct. The irregular juxtaposition of north-running streets angling east to meet Flemington Road generally reflects the street arrangement shown on the 1855 Kearney map. This pattern also gives rise to several large and irregular intersections in the north which allow for deep views into the precinct from Flemington Road, including along the wide Dryburgh, Abbotsford and Harcourt streets. Allotments associated with the elevated area of Hotham Hill are also more generous than those of the earlier subdivisions to the south.

The precinct also has large and irregular intersections where three or more streets meet at oblique angles; examples include the junctions of Errol, Courtney and Haines streets; Victoria, Curzon and King streets; Capel, William and Walsh streets; and Victoria, Leveson and Roden streets.

Flemington Road was historically important as a route to Geelong, and during the gold rushes as a route to the goldfields to the north-west of Melbourne. The *Roads Act* of 1853 provided for a number of wide (3 or 4 chains) routes out of Melbourne, indicating the then Surveyor-General, Robert Hoddle planned for the growing city. Flemington Road was one of these. Other historically important thoroughfares to the north of Melbourne, in or adjoining the precinct include Victoria, Peel and Elizabeth streets.

In terms of infrastructure, streets in the precinct variously retain bluestone kerbs and channels, while lanes generally retain original or relayed bluestone pitchers and central drains.

3.2.2 Topography

Topography has played an important role in the precinct. Elevated Hotham Hill in the north of the precinct slopes down to the south and west, and historically attracted more prestigious residential development. Historically a creek circled the south side of the hill, and flowed south and west to feed the low-lying West Melbourne Swamp. The latter formed a natural boundary to the area. Larger blocks and residences on Hotham Hill developed after the creek was drained and undergrounded.

The west of the precinct also historically afforded views to Melbourne's docks and wharves, where many of the precinct's residents were employed. The topography has in addition resulted in some buildings having entrances elevated off the ground, and building rows which step up or down, following the grade of streetscapes.

3.2.3 Parks, gardens and street plantings

The precinct generally has limited open space, but with some triangular pocket parks. Flagstaff Gardens and Royal Park adjoin the precinct, as does the Arden Street Oval. Many of the principal north-south and east-west streets have street trees, including planes, elms and some eucalypts. These include Queensberry, Chetwynd, Leveson and Curzon streets, and most of the streets in the north-west of the precinct. Flemington Road is lined with elms on the precinct side.

3.3 Statement of Significance

North and West Melbourne Precinct (HO3) is of local significance. It satisfies the following criteria:

- Criterion A: Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).

- Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic/architectural significance).
- Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (social significance).

What is significant?

North and West Melbourne Precinct was developed from the mid-nineteenth century as part of the extension of Melbourne to its north and west during a period of significant population growth. Significant and contributory development in the precinct dates from the mid nineteenth century through to the interwar period, although Victorian development predominates. Some places of heritage value may also be outside this date range. The precinct is mainly residential, but with historic mixed use development, and several commercial streetscapes. Mature street plantings and rows are also part of the significant development of the precinct.

The following are the identified 'key attributes' of the precinct, which support the assessed significance:

- Typical nineteenth century building characteristics including:
 - Use of face brick and rendered masonry building materials, with timber and bluestone indicating earlier buildings.
 - Hipped roof forms with chimneys and parapets; verandahs which are simply detailed or have more decorative cast iron work; iron palisade fences on stone plinths; and limited or no front and side setbacks.
- Comparatively high number of buildings of the 1850s and 1860s.
- Modest workers' cottages as the common housing type, often in consistent and repetitive terrace rows, with simple forms and detailing.
- Other development including larger Victorian dwellings and two-storey terrace houses; Edwardian dwellings on the site of the former Benevolent Asylum; and interwar buildings.
- Typically low scale character, of one and two-storeys, with some larger three-storey buildings.
- Streets of consistent scale, or with greater scale diversity and contrasting modest and larger buildings.
- Streets which display historic mixed uses including residential, commercial, manufacturing and industrial uses.
- Nineteenth and twentieth century hotel buildings and shops located on corners and within residential street blocks.
- Secondary or 'little' streets, including named lanes, with workers cottages, warehouses and workshops, occasional stables and small scale early twentieth century commercial and industrial development.
- Building forms with elevated entrances, and building rows which step up or down, following the topography and grade of streetscapes.
- Importance of Errol, Victoria and Queensberry streets, being some of inner Melbourne's most extensive and intact commercial streetscapes.
- Remarkable 1870s-80s civic development at the corner of Errol and Queensberry streets, with the town hall tower being a local landmark.

- Views from lanes to historic outbuildings and rears of properties, providing evidence of historic property layouts.
- Undulating topography which has allowed for views and vistas of prominent elements such as the town hall tower and church spires.
- Important role of religion as demonstrated in the large and prominent ecclesiastical buildings and complexes.
- Evidence of change and evolution in the precinct, with streets having buildings from different periods, and historic buildings such as former factories and warehouses adapted and converted to new uses.
- Nineteenth century planning and subdivisions as evidenced in:
 - Hierarchy of principal streets and secondary streets and lanes.
 - Regular grid of straight north-south and east-west streets in the centre of the precinct.
 - Contrasting street alignments in the north of the precinct, where streets angle east to meet Flemington Road; and in the south of the precinct, where the CBD streets extend to meet the precinct.
 - Large and irregular street intersections including three or more streets meeting at oblique angles.
 - Lanes which provide access to rears of properties and act as important minor thoroughfares.
- Principal streets characterised by their width and open character, with vistas available along their length; these are sometimes distinguished by street tree plantings including planes, elms and eucalypts.
- Importance of major roads and thoroughfares which border or traverse the precinct including Flemington Road, a grand Victorian boulevard which was historically the route to the goldfields; and Victoria, Peel and Elizabeth streets.
- Historic street materials including bluestone kerbs and channels, and lanes with original or relayed bluestone pitchers and central drains.
- Vehicle accommodation is generally not visible from principal streets, but more common to rears of properties, with lane access.

How is it significant?

North and West Melbourne Precinct is of historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

North and West Melbourne Precinct is of **historical significance**, as a predominantly Victorian-era precinct associated with the nineteenth century growth of Melbourne to its north and west. As early as 1852, streets in the centre of the precinct, and north of Victoria Street, were laid down in a rigorous grid. Early development of the 1850s and 1860s also reflects local involvement in servicing the goldfields traffic and migration of people from Melbourne to the gold rush centres to the north-west. Hotham Hill, in the north of the precinct, was a notable development from the 1860s, its elevated position attracting grander residential development. West Melbourne also developed its own identity in the nineteenth century, being an early residential suburb with mixed housing types, which was later largely transformed including through the expansion of industry and manufacturing. Major roads and streets which traverse or border the precinct, including Victoria, Peel and

Elizabeth streets, and Flemington Road, were historically important early Melbourne thoroughfares and boulevards. Flemington Road was envisioned by Robert Hoddle as major route out of Melbourne, its status confirmed in the *Roads Act* of 1853. The working class history of the precinct is particularly significant, demonstrated in the characteristically modest dwellings and historic mixed use development, including the proximity of houses to commercial, manufacturing and industrial buildings, historic corner shops and hotels, and churches and schools. The Catholic Church was a particularly prominent local denomination. Residents of the precinct were employed in some of Melbourne's most important nineteenth and early twentieth century industries, located close to the precinct, including markets, abattoirs, railways and the port at Victoria Dock. Residents were also politically active, forming various associations in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and being prominent in the women's suffrage and World War I anti-conscription movements.

North and West Melbourne Precinct is of **social** significance. Residents value its historic streetscapes, its 'walkability', and its notable commercial development and village character centred on Errol, Victoria and Queensberry streets. Proximity to the nearby Victoria Market, Arden Street Oval and the city, is also highly valued.

The **aesthetic/architectural significance** of the North and West Melbourne Precinct largely rests in its Victorian-era development including workers' cottages, rows of simply detailed modest dwellings, and two-storey terrace houses. These are complemented by larger Victorian dwellings, Edwardian development on the site of the former Benevolent Asylum, and historic mixed use buildings, with the latter often located in residential streets. There is also some variety in building and allotment sizes, and building heights, styles, materials and setbacks. In the Hotham Hill area, residential streets are wide and elevated, and comparatively intact, with larger residences. In the precinct's south, development is finer grained. Large brick warehouses, from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, are located in the east of the precinct near Victoria Market. The precinct also has some of inner Melbourne's most extensive and intact commercial streetscapes, including significant concentrations on Errol, Victoria and Queensberry streets. Errol Street is particularly distinguished by the remarkable 1870s civic development, with the town hall tower a significant local landmark. Throughout the precinct, principal streets connect with secondary or 'little' streets, reflecting typical nineteenth century planning. These secondary streets reinforce the 'permeable' character and pedestrian nature of the precinct, enhanced by the network of lanes which are demonstrably of nineteenth century origin and function, and continue to provide access to the rears of properties. The lanes were also historically used to access small scale commercial and industrial operations, concentrated in the secondary streets of the precinct. Aesthetically, the precinct also has an open character, and internal views and vistas, deriving from the long and wide streets and several large and sometimes irregular intersections. Principal streets are also distinguished by street plantings of planes, elms and eucalypts.

4.0 HO4 – Parkville Precinct

4.1 History

Parkville Precinct is located in the suburb of Parkville. The predominantly residential precinct developed in the second half of the nineteenth century in sections around the perimeter of Royal Park.

From the late 1840s, Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, Charles La Trobe, was investigating establishing parklands for the residents of Melbourne. In a letter to the Melbourne Town Council of 1850, La Trobe outlined his policy for reserving land for the 'recreation and amusement' of the people. The policy included 2,560 acres north of the town of Melbourne, which 'the City Council may now, or at any future time judge proper to set apart and conveyed to the Corporation of Melbourne as a park for public use'.⁹⁷ It is unclear when the name Royal Park was formalised, but it was in use by November 1854 and is likely to have been associated with the naming of the adjacent Princes Park.⁹⁸

The establishment of Royal Park can be seen in the context of La Trobe's proposal to surround the city of Melbourne with a ring of parks and gardens, resulting in an inner ring of Fitzroy, Treasury, Parliament,

Alexandra and Royal Botanic Gardens and the Domain, and an outer ring including Yarra, Albert, Fawkner and Princes parks. The former were generally more formally designed spaces, intended for passive recreation; while the latter were developed in a less sophisticated manner for both active and passive recreation.⁹⁹

Royal Parade, originally known as Sydney Road, ran between Royal Park and Princes Park, and forms the eastern boundary of the current precinct. It too was formalised by the early 1850s. In 1853, the University of Melbourne was established on the eastern side of the Sydney Road. The growth and success of the university has influenced development in Parkville, with the institution and the suburb historically connected.

A suburb designated as 'Parkside', associated with Flemington Road, formed part of the northern extension of Melbourne as planned by 1852.¹⁰⁰ Parkside took in parts of what is now Parkville and North Melbourne, to either side of Flemington Road and along Queensberry Street West. By 1855, there had been some subdivision on the south and west sides of Royal Park. A reservation for the Church of England was located in a small subdivision which included Church and Manningham streets to the west of the park; and to the south was the reservation for the Hay, Corn and Horse Market.¹⁰¹

In the 1860s, Royal Park was used by the Acclimatisation Society, which had formed in 1861. In 1862, 550 acres of the park was reserved for zoological purposes, the precursor to the present day Melbourne Zoo.¹⁰² The failed Burke and Wills expedition departed from Royal Park in 1860, and was the most high profile event in the park's early history. By the late 1850s, cricket matches were also regularly played in the park, with Australian Rules football played there from the 1870s.¹⁰³ The use of the park for sporting activities has continued to the present day, and has included golf and baseball. In the 1880s, a railway line was constructed through Royal Park, with the Royal Park station giving access to the zoo. A cutting was made through the park to accommodate the line, revealing strata rock formations. A branch line from Royal Park to Clifton Hill was formed as part of the Inner Circle railway, which opened in 1888.¹⁰⁴ The park has also been used for military purposes since the nineteenth century, including being the site of a major training camp during World War I; and again during World War II when it hosted a camp for both Australian and American troops.

In 1868, there was controversy surrounding a proposal to alienate a portion of Royal Park for a narrow and largely linear subdivision abutting the west side of Royal Parade. To ensure an open landscape character was maintained, only one villa residence of stone or brick was permitted per allotment.¹⁰⁵ By 1872, a residential subdivision of smaller villa allotments had been created to the south of the intersection of what is now Gatehouse Street and Royal Parade. This subdivision created the east-west streets of Morrah, Bayles and Degraives, and the north-south streets of Fitzgibbons and Wimble.¹⁰⁶ In 1879, further subdivision and sale of land occurred in the suburb between Morrah Street, the newly named Story Street and along Park Street.¹⁰⁷ Gatehouse Street was also formed by 1879, with a wide median between it and Park Street, now known as levers Reserve,¹⁰⁸ allowing for the channelling of the creek bed that ran parallel to the two streets.¹⁰⁹

Laneways were also created with the subdivisions. These for the most part provided access to the rears of properties, including access for services such as 'night carts'; and for horses stabled on properties, although stables were not common in the precinct due to its proximity to the city and early public transport.

The name 'Parkville' appears to have been adopted for the suburb by the mid-1870s, with newspaper reports referring to the Parkville cricket team in 1875.¹¹⁰ By 1887, the *North Melbourne Advertiser* was reporting that 'the pretty suburb has advanced with giant strides.'¹¹¹ The newspaper also commented that 'the suburb is strictly a residential one, being marred with only one public house, and benefitted by a couple of grocers' shops and one butchering establishment.'¹¹²

However, Morrah Street developed as a small service area, with the 1890 *Sands & McDougall* directory listing a baker, bookmakers, chemist, grocer and painter operating on the north side of the street.¹¹³ There were also a small number of shops along Royal Parade by this time, and a police station which had been established in the late 1870s.¹¹⁴ The two-storey Parkville Post Office was constructed in 1889 in Bayliss Street, after residents lobbied for its location to be in the residential suburb rather than at the university as first proposed.¹¹⁵

It has been noted that the majority of dwellings in Parkville were erected between the early 1870s and early 1890s.¹¹⁶ Certainly, MMBW plans of the 1890s show that by this time the three residential subdivisions of Parkville to the west, south and east of Royal Park were substantially developed, although some vacant allotments remained along Park Street. The vast majority of buildings in the suburb were constructed of brick, with more limited use of stone. While substantial detached villas set back from the street had been constructed on The Avenue (then Park Road), rows of single and double-storey terraces had been constructed in the southern part of the precinct.¹¹⁷ The mostly two-storey houses along The Avenue and Gatehouse Street faced west to Royal Park, which by the late nineteenth century had assumed a more organised character, with roads and pathways providing access to different sections of the park.¹¹⁸

Development of the suburb continued into the twentieth century, with construction of residences on previously vacant allotments. An electric tramline was established through Royal Park in the 1920s.¹¹⁹ University High School was constructed on the south side of Story Street in 1929, on the former horse market site, adjoining the present precinct boundary. In the mid-1930s, the former church site on Manningham Street was subdivided around the new street of St George's Grove.¹²⁰ Blocks of flats were also constructed along Morrah Street in the interwar period. In the mid-twentieth century, the Royal Children's Hospital moved from Carlton to the south side of Royal Park.

Parkville has retained its predominantly residential character, and relatively limited development has occurred in the suburb since the mid-twentieth century, particularly in the south of the precinct. Along The Avenue through to Royal Parade, there has been some infill development with the construction of modern apartment and office blocks.

Many of the suburb's residents have historically been professionals and academics, choosing to live in Parkville because of its proximity to the university, its colleges, and the city. Medical professionals have also been attracted to the suburb, associated with prominent local institutions such as the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, and hospitals including the Royal Melbourne and Royal Children's.

4.2 Description

The extent of the Parkville Precinct is identified as HO4 in the planning scheme maps.

Royal Park, incorporating the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, is partly surrounded by, and also adjoins the precinct.

Significant and contributory development in the Parkville Precinct dates from the second half of the nineteenth century, with some limited development through to the interwar period.

Parkville Precinct is predominantly residential and a remarkably intact Victorian precinct, with very little replacement of the first or original dwellings. Residences include one and two-storey Victorian terraces, in pairs and rows; and some Edwardian and interwar buildings. Larger more substantial villas are in the north of the precinct, and throughout to prominent corners. Double-storey terraces are the dominant building form. Modest single-storey and single-fronted cottages have more limited representation.

Historic residential development is typically of high quality, with dwellings that are richly detailed and of high integrity. There are few modern buildings or visible additions to historic buildings. Most streets retain their original nineteenth century character, and many also have a consistent scale and regularity of dwelling types, form and materials. Rears of buildings have an unusually high level of visibility in parts of the precinct, including views of intact rear first floors.

Brick is the predominant construction material, with rendered masonry, face brick and some very fine examples of bi-chrome and poly-chrome brickwork. Other characteristics of residential buildings include verandahs with decorative cast iron work, the latter displaying a rich variety of patterns; verandahs and paths which retain original tessellated tiling; eaves lines and parapets which are detailed and ornamented, including

with urns and finials; and side or party walls which extend from the fronts of terraces, as per the nineteenth century fire regulations, and are often decorated.

A high number of original iron palisade fences on stone plinths survive to front property boundaries. Roofs are mostly hipped, slate cladding is common, and chimneys are prominent and visible. Smaller scale rear wings are also common to the two-storey terraces, and visible to street corners and lanes. Vehicle accommodation is generally not visible from principal streets, but more common to rears of properties, with rear lane access.

Other characteristics of development in the precinct include residences with lower ground floors or half-basement levels, reflecting the topography. There are dwellings with entrances below ground/street level on the west side of Park Drive.

North Parkville has more substantial historic dwellings, often free-standing, including on The Avenue and in the northern section of Royal Parade. The Avenue is distinguished by its long curving alignment, oriented to Royal Park to the west. It was historically, and remains, a street of some grandeur where large historic residences were constructed, notwithstanding the introduction of several large scale developments in the later twentieth century. Many of the grand residences have also been adapted to non-residential uses, with a consequent negative impact on settings, including the introduction of extensive car parking. The height of buildings on the street also varies, significantly in some instances. The southern area of The Avenue has smaller allotments by comparison, but still generous in size with some substantial nineteenth century terrace rows.

Royal Parade also historically attracted larger and grander residential development, as befits its boulevard status. Auld Reekie and Nocklofty are substantial and significant Edwardian dwellings constructed between 1906 and 1910. Deloraine Terrace, a significant row of Boom style 1880s terraces is also at the northern end of the parade. A concentration of significant non-residential development including the Uniting Church, former College Church, and historic former police station complex are located south of Macarthur Road.

South Parkville was developed with nineteenth century terrace housing, and is remarkably intact and consistent, with streets of high integrity and some of the best examples of historic terrace rows in Victoria. As with The Avenue, development in Gatehouse Street, predominantly two-storey Victorian terraces, also addressed Royal Park. Park Drive has a consistent Victorian character, and is distinguished through its width and central median. On the east side, there are several large and prominent Victorian villas, with substantial if irregular allotments, including to corners.

West Parkville, in the area centred on Manningham, Church and Southgate streets and St George's Crescent, provides some contrast in terms of streetscape character and development. It has a greater diversity of buildings, from nineteenth century dwellings to interwar and post-war residential development.

In the lanes, rear boundary walls to properties retain some original fabric, but the majority have been modified to accommodate vehicle access. Lanes also generally afford an unusually high level of visibility to the rears of properties, many of which retain intact first floor elevations and rear wings. Of note in this context is Levers Reserve, between Gatehouse Street and Park Drive, which is a wide reserve with flanking ROWs and provides both access to, and views of the rears of properties on the latter streets. Interestingly, stables to rear lanes are not typical of the precinct, reflecting its historical proximity to the city and early public transport.

There are few commercial or institutional buildings in the precinct; a small number are associated with the University of Melbourne. Civic buildings include the post office in the south of precinct.

4.2.1 Pattern of development

Much of the precinct area was subdivided on land released from Royal Park, or originally set aside for markets or other public purposes.

Residential subdivision patterns vary within the precinct, with three distinct areas. North Parkville has larger allotments, with this area mostly developed in the latter part of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. South Parkville has a more regular subdivision pattern, with a grid of connected streets and lanes, and a greater consistency of allotment sizes. In the west of the precinct, or West Parkville, the subdivision is more irregular, with smaller and larger allotments.

The precinct is associated with several important Melbourne thoroughfares and boulevards. Royal Parade was historically the main road from Melbourne to Sydney, and has had a major influence on development in the precinct. Flemington Road is another important early boulevard of Melbourne, and a boundary to the southern edge of the precinct. The *Roads Act* of 1853 provided for a number of wide (3 or 4 chains) routes out of Melbourne, indicating the then Surveyor-General, Robert Hoddle planned for the growing city. These routes included Royal Parade and Flemington Road.

More generally, the precinct's streets are typically wide, with deep footpaths and generous medians. Laneways run between and in parallel with the residential streets. Of particular note in this context is Levers Reserve, a distinctively shaped reserve which runs parallel between Gatehouse Street and Park Drive, and is wide at its south end and narrow at its north end. It is crossed by Story, Morrah and Bayles streets, and has a central landscaped median which is flanked by stone-pitched ROWS which are effectively secondary streets, providing access to the rears of properties to Gatehouse Street and Park Drive.

In terms of infrastructure, streets in the precinct variously retain bluestone kerbs and channels, while lanes generally retain original or relayed bluestone pitchers and central drains.

4.2.2 Parks, gardens and street plantings

Royal Park, with its expansive open landform, is a dominant presence in the precinct. It is valued for its remnant indigenous vegetation, including trees, shrubs and grasslands, together with mature tree avenues and specimen trees, including exotics. It is notable, within the context of inner Melbourne parks, for its retention of indigenous vegetation and maintenance of its natural character. Open spaces are used for passive and informal recreation, with more formalised sports played on several ovals and related facilities. The park also affords generous views and vistas out, to the city and to development in Parkville to the east; and internal vistas which enable viewers to experience what is comparatively a vast park landscape within inner Melbourne.

There are also views to Royal Park from within the precinct, including from the east, south and west of the park.

Royal Parade is a leafy and treed boulevard. It is divided into three sections comprising the central full width main carriageway, separated from flanking service roads to either side by grassed medians and road plantations comprising elms planted in the early twentieth century. The service roads are also bordered by elm plantations and grassed medians, which on the west side provide expansive green settings to development on the eastern (Royal Parade) edge of the precinct.

As noted, Levers Reserve is a landscaped linear area extending from Bayles Street in the north to Flemington Road in the south; Gatehouse Street also has street plantings. In parts of the precinct, particularly in the north, deep front setbacks and front gardens to properties additionally contribute to the garden character of the precinct.

4.3 Statement of Significance

Parkville Precinct (HO4) is of state significance. It satisfies the following criteria:

- Criterion A: Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).

- Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic/architectural significance).
- Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (social significance).

What is significant?

Parkville Precinct is predominantly residential in character, and was developed in sections around the perimeter of Royal Park. Significant and contributory development dates from the second half of the nineteenth century, with some limited development through to the interwar period. Royal Park has historically comprised the majority of the precinct area, with historic residential subdivisions located to the south, east and west of the park. Within the park are extensive informal parklands, sporting facilities and the Melbourne Zoo. Landscaped medians and reserves, and mature street plantings and rows, are also part of the significant development of the precinct.

The following are the identified 'key attributes' of the precinct, which support the assessed significance:

- Typical nineteenth century building characteristics including:
 - Use of face brick, including bi-chrome and poly-chrome brickwork, and rendered masonry building materials.
 - Hipped roof forms with often visible and prominent chimneys, and slate cladding; eaves lines and parapets with detailing and ornamentation, including urns and finials; side or party walls extending from the fronts of terraces, and often decorated; verandahs with decorative cast iron work, including a rich variety of patterns; verandah floors and paths which retain original tessellated tiling; iron palisade fences on stone plinths; and limited or no side setbacks.
- Streets of consistent heritage character with dwellings of high quality and integrity, and few visible additions to historic buildings.
- Very high proportion of surviving first or original dwellings.
- South Parkville being an example of an area of particularly intact Victorian residential development.
- Residential character of the precinct emphasised by historically limited presence of commercial and non-residential development.
- Limited later development as evidenced in Edwardian and interwar buildings.
- Typically low scale character, of mainly two-storeys, with some single-storey and larger two-storey dwellings.
- Rears of properties, including rear wings and first floors, contribute to the heritage character where they are visible and intact.
- Historically important associations with the University of Melbourne and nearby hospitals.
- Larger scale development including multi-storey modern buildings mostly confined to parts of Royal Parade and The Avenue, with low scale historical development and minimal infill to the remainder of the precinct.
- Nineteenth century planning and subdivision as evidenced in:
 - Large allotments in the north of the precinct (North Parkville), on Royal Parade and along the curved alignment of The Avenue.

- Regular grid and typical hierarchy of principal streets and lanes, with greater consistency of smaller allotment sizes in the south of the precinct (South Parkville).
- Irregular subdivision, with smaller and larger allotments, in the west of the precinct (West Parkville).
- levers Reserve.
- Importance of major roads and thoroughfares which border the precinct, with their historical status demonstrated in surviving significant development, including Royal Parade with its larger and grander residences. Flemington Road is another important early Melbourne boulevard.
- Dominance of Royal Park beyond the precinct, with its expansive open landform, and relationship with the adjoining The Avenue and Gatehouse Street.
- Views into and out from Royal Park to bordering development and beyond.
- Importance of gardens and treed character, including generous grassed medians, and deep front setbacks and front gardens to properties, particularly in the north.
- Stature of Royal Parade is enhanced by street tree plantings and rows, wide grassed medians and deep footpaths.
- Historic street materials including bluestone kerbs and channels, and lanes with original or relayed bluestone pitches and central drains.
- Vehicle accommodation which is generally not visible from principal streets, but more common to rears of properties, with rear lane access.

How is it significant?

Parkville Precinct is of historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Parkville Precinct is of **historical significance**, as a remarkably intact Victorian-era precinct, with high quality historic residential development, dwellings that are richly detailed and of high integrity, and graceful streets of consistent heritage character. The precinct developed in the second half of the nineteenth century to the perimeter of Royal Park, on land which was alienated from the park or originally set aside for markets or other public purposes. The relationship with the park is reflected in the suburb's name. Royal Park was established in the 1840s as one of the ring of parks and gardens reserved by Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, Charles La Trobe. This was a visionary action which resulted in a series of much valued open spaces surrounding inner Melbourne. An early high profile event in the park was the departure of the failed Burke and Wills expedition in 1860; and in 1862, 550 acres of the park was reserved for zoological purposes, the precursor to the present day Melbourne Zoo. Royal Park is also significant for its long association with sport and recreation, both formal and more passive. Royal Parade on the eastern side of the precinct was formalised by the early 1850s, and is historically significant as the main road from Melbourne to Sydney. The parade, with Flemington Road, was envisioned by Robert Hoddle as a major route out of Melbourne, the status confirmed in the *Roads Act* of 1853. The establishment of Royal Parade also had a major influence on development in the precinct, including attracting larger and grander residences to the west side of the road, as befits its boulevard status. The University of Melbourne was established on the eastern side of the road in 1853, and has historically been strongly linked to the precinct, with many academics taking up residence as did professionals attracted by proximity to the city. Medical professionals have also been attracted to the suburb, associated with prominent local institutions such as the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, and hospitals including the Royal Melbourne and Royal Children's. The majority of residences were constructed between the

early 1870s and early 1890s, with the precinct rapidly established as a prestigious residential area. Little in the way of commerce or other non-residential land uses were established in the precinct.

Parkville Precinct is of **social significance**. It is highly regarded in Melbourne for its intact Victorian streetscapes and buildings. Residents of the precinct also value the heritage character of the suburb, and demonstrate a strong sense of community and ongoing association with Parkville. Royal Park is also highly valued, both locally and more widely. For residents of the precinct, a highly regarded attribute of living in the suburb is the proximity to the park and the opportunity it presents for formal and informal recreation and the appreciation of its landscape character and qualities.

The **aesthetic/architectural significance** of the Parkville Precinct largely rests in its Victorian-era development. It is one of Melbourne's most intact Victorian precincts, with comparatively few modern buildings or visible additions to historic buildings, and very little replacement of original dwellings. Two-storey terraces are the dominant building form, complemented by single-storey dwellings and more substantial villas and large houses, some of which are highly ornate and sited at prominent corners. South Parkville in particular is remarkably intact and consistent, with some of Victoria's best examples of historic terrace rows. Different subdivision and development patterns are also evident in the northern, southern and western areas of Parkville. North Parkville is distinguished by large allotments and substantial often free-standing historic dwellings; South Parkville has a more regular grid of streets and lanes, and greater consistency of allotment sizes and building forms; and West Parkville has a more irregular pattern with smaller and larger allotments, and greater building diversity. Lanes are a significant feature of the precinct, and demonstrably of nineteenth century origin and function. Royal Park is of aesthetic significance, as a vast park landscape within inner Melbourne and a dominant presence adjacent to the precinct. It has remnant indigenous vegetation and tree avenues and specimen trees. The park affords views and vistas out, to the city and development in Parkville; complemented by generous internal vistas. The historic relationship between Royal Park and the precinct is reflected in development on the adjoining frontage of The Avenue and Gatehouse Street, where often substantial dwellings address the park. The precinct is additionally significant for its treed and garden character, reflected again in the parks and open spaces, including Levers Reserve; wide streets with deep footpaths and generous grassed medians; and deep front setbacks and front gardens to properties, particularly in the north of the precinct.

5.0 HO6 – South Yarra Precinct

5.1 History

South Yarra Precinct is located within the suburb of South Yarra. The suburb was developed from the 1840s, on mostly elevated land on the south side of the Yarra River.

Residential development in the precinct area began in the 1840s, after closure of an Aboriginal mission located on the south bank of the Yarra River between 1837 and 1839. In 1840, a survey plan was prepared by T H Nutt for 21 large 'cultivation' allotments on the south of the river.¹²¹ Although this plan was subsequently amended by Charles La Trobe, Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, to provide for extensive parkland and government reserves, thirteen remaining allotments north of the future Toorak Road (then the road to Gardiner's Creek) were sold in 1845-1849. These large rectangular allotments influenced the later layout of streets in South Yarra, including in the centre and east of the precinct.¹²²

Early land owners included J Anderson and H W Mason, both of whom had streets named after them. The elevated land, with the high point of Punt Hill close to the intersection of today's Punt and Domain roads, was especially attractive to new residents, including wealthy graziers (as their town base), city merchants and professionals, and members of the legal profession.¹²³

The establishment of public parks and gardens in and adjoining the precinct was highly influential in its subsequent development. They can also be understood in the context of a proposal, largely credited to La

Trobe, to surround the city of Melbourne with a ring of parks and gardens, including land set aside for public purposes. The result was an inner ring of gardens, including the Fitzroy, Treasury, Parliament, Alexandra and Royal Botanic Gardens and the Domain; and an outer ring including Yarra, Albert, Fawkner, Royal and Princes Parks. The former were generally more formally designed spaces, intended for passive recreation; while the latter were developed in a less sophisticated manner for both active and passive recreation.¹²⁴

When La Trobe amended Nutt's earlier subdivision plan in the early 1840s, he provided for the site of the future Government House. The Royal Botanic Gardens (RBG) reserve was also identified to the east of the Government House Reserve in 1846.¹²⁵ Within the larger Crown land area, other designations and reserves eventually included Kings Domain, Queen Victoria Gardens and Alexandra Gardens, the latter adjoining the Yarra River. Later development associated with the reserves included the establishment of the National Herbarium, with the collection started in the early 1850s by Ferdinand von Mueller, the first Government Botanist of Victoria; the Melbourne Observatory to the south-west of the Government House Reserve, started in 1861; and the relocation of La Trobe's cottage from Jolimont to the Domain in 1963, on a site off Birdwood Avenue. The latter is a conjectural reconstruction of the cottage, as originally built for La Trobe and his family in the late 1830s.¹²⁶

Von Mueller was appointed Director of the RBG in 1857, and introduced exotic plants from overseas and elsewhere in Australia. He also oversaw the establishment of a systems garden, treed walks, and the lagoon with islands; and added structures such as glasshouses, a palm house, iron arbours, gates, fences and animal enclosures. However, it is the later layout of the gardens, as overseen by William Guilfoyle between 1873 and 1909, which has largely been retained.¹²⁷

Government House was constructed between 1872 and 1876, and consists of a complex of buildings, including the vice-regal apartments and State Ballroom, in substantial grounds. The dominant tower, rising some 45 metres, is a landmark, and visible from distances around, including from the Botanic Gardens. Government House is one of Australia's grandest historic residences, and regarded as one of the finest examples of nineteenth century residential architecture in Australia.¹²⁸

The Melbourne Observatory comprises buildings and elements constructed between 1861 and 1945, including the main Observatory Building, Great Melbourne Telescope Building, Equatorial Building, Magnet House, Astronomer's residence and obelisk. The complex was the focus of astronomical, magnetic and meteorological scientific investigation in nineteenth century Melbourne, and was instrumental in providing Victoria with accurate time, as well as meteorological statistics.¹²⁹

The National Herbarium is the oldest scientific institution in the state. While the current building was constructed in the 1930s, and later extended, it houses a collection of approximately 1.5 million dried plant, algae and fungi specimens, the majority of which are Australian, and about half of which were collected before 1900.¹³⁰

St Kilda Road, which borders the west of the precinct, was an early track to St Kilda and Brighton. With construction of the bridge over the Yarra River in 1845, and early land sales in St Kilda and Brighton, use of the road increased, as did its status.¹³¹ Within the general precinct area, St Kilda Road evolved into a favoured address for a range of institutions. Over a relatively brief period in the 1850s and 1860s, these included Melbourne Grammar School (1855); Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind (1866); Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution (1866); Alfred Hospital (1869); Royal Freemasons Homes (c. 1864); Wesley College (1864); and the Immigrants' Home (1853) near Princes Bridge, since demolished.

In 1862, the name 'Fawkner Park' was applied to the reserve in the south of the current precinct, as a tribute to John Pascoe Fawkner, one of Melbourne's founders.¹³² In October that year, a series of large villa allotments were subdivided from the western edge of the park along St Kilda Road.¹³³ The South Yarra State School was established on the east side of the park by the late 1870s.¹³⁴

The Kearney map of 1855 shows development in South Yarra to be a mix of large residences on substantial allotments, and scattered small buildings along the main thoroughfares and lanes which had developed after

the initial land sales.¹³⁵ Large estates in or adjoining the precinct area included Airlie, St Leonards, Fairlie House, Ravensburgh House and Maritimo. The 1855 map also shows that the Botanic and South Yarra Club hotels had been established on the south side of Domain Road; with the South Melbourne and Homerton hotels at the west end of Gardiner's Creek Road, now Toorak Road. The *Sands & McDougall* directory of 1862 records few commercial buildings in the precinct; a grocers and butcher were located in Millswyn Street.¹³⁶ This early commercial development on Millswyn Street, which grew to include greengrocers, a milk bar, laundry and hotel, has been described as 'the commercial hub' of this part of South Yarra, and a more important shopping area than Domain Road.¹³⁷ A retail centre also later developed on Toorak Road, to the east of Punt Road, outside the precinct boundary.

In 1862, the name 'Fawkner Park' was applied to the reserve in the south of the current precinct, as a tribute to John Pascoe Fawkner, one of Melbourne's founders.¹³⁸ In October that year, a series of large villa allotments were subdivided from the western edge of the Park along St Kilda Road.¹³⁹ Pasley Street, and the adjoining Park Place, were also created out of a subdivision of the eastern area of Fawkner Park, with the earliest houses built in the 1860s.¹⁴⁰ The South Yarra State School was established on the east side of the Park by the late 1870s.¹⁴¹

Although the suburb remained predominantly residential, in the 1880s and 1890s additional commercial operations opened on Domain Road and Millswyn Street.¹⁴² The Wimmera Bakery building in Millswyn Street, for example, was constructed next to Morton's Family Hotel, with three grocers and two butchers amongst other shops located on the street by the 1890s.¹⁴³ Few industrial or large commercial buildings were located within the precinct, an exception being the Mutual Store Company's property off St Martins Lane, where the company replaced their c. 1880s livery stables with a new warehouse in c. 1924.¹⁴⁴

Through the late nineteenth century, many of the earlier large estates were subdivided into smaller allotments, including the South Yarra Hill estate between Park and Leopold streets, and the creation of Mason Street in the late 1880s. The east side of Park Street was originally part of HW Mason's earlier landholding. The majority of allotments on the east side of the street were not released for sale until the 1880s, resulting in what has been described as 'a more cohesive housing type with many elaborate and imposing terraces'. In contrast, the west side of the street was developed in stages, with a more 'eclectic range of housing types'.¹⁴⁵

By the end of the nineteenth century, the suburb of South Yarra, west of Punt Road, was substantially developed with a mix of substantial and modest residences. The centre of the precinct, in the block between Millswyn and Leopold streets, comprised relatively high density development of terrace pairs and detached villas. There also remained a number of larger residences to the east and west of the precinct and towards the river, including Moullrassie, Goodrest and Maritimo on Toorak Road, and Fairlie House on Anderson Street.¹⁴⁶

By the interwar period, the urban character of South Yarra was changing. The *Argus* noted that development of residential flats was 'one of the features of architectural work in Melbourne' in this period, and South Yarra came to be regarded as 'one of the best [suburbs] in Melbourne' for this type of development.¹⁴⁷ New streets also continued to be formed from the subdivision of the earlier estates, and demolition of nineteenth century mansions. Marne Street was created following subdivision of the extensive grounds of Maritimo in the early 1920s. The mansion itself was demolished in 1928, after the death of its owner J F W Payne.¹⁴⁸ Fairlie Court was created on the site of Fairlie House; and St Leonards Court was formed following demolition of the substantial residence, St Leonards.¹⁴⁹

Marne Street was created following subdivision of the extensive grounds of Maritimo. The mansion was demolished in 1928, after the death of its owner JFW Payne¹⁵⁰ and the street was developed in two main stages between 1919 and 1928.¹⁵¹ By 1940, Marne Street was extensively developed with flat blocks such as Marne Court, Moore Abbey, Balmoral flats, Maritimo flats and Garden Court;¹⁵² and noted architects involved in the design of the developments included Joseph Plottell, Edward Bilson, Arthur Plaistead and Robert Hamilton.¹⁵³

The replacement of earlier buildings with flat blocks was met with some opposition, with concerns that the area was being 'exploited for commercialism'.¹⁵⁴ Other developments attracted media attention for their modernity,

including St Leonards (1939) in St Leonards Court, in which the owner installed 'modern household appliances and equipment'.¹⁵⁵ The popularity of flat block developments continued into the post-war period, with the *Argus* noting that 'many small attractive blocks of flats ... are regarded as good investments'.¹⁵⁶

Development also continued in the parks and gardens in and adjoining the precinct. Between 1927 and 1934, the Shrine of Remembrance was constructed in Kings Domain. It is Victoria's principal war memorial, conceived following World War I, and built on an elevated and formally landscaped site adjacent to St Kilda Road. The design was classically derived, drew on symbolic Greek sources and incorporated a variety of Australian materials.¹⁵⁷ Another significant development was the Sidney Myer Music Bowl, also constructed in Kings Domain, off Alexandra Avenue. The Bowl was gifted to the people of Melbourne by the Myer family, and named after the founder of the Myer department store empire. Design and construction of the 1958 Bowl involved some of Melbourne's most innovative architects and engineers, and its tensile construction system is regarded as a technical tour de force.¹⁵⁸

South Yarra has remained a popular and prestigious residential suburb characterised by its proximity to parks and gardens and the Yarra River.

5.2 Description

The extent of the South Yarra Precinct is identified as HO6 in the planning scheme maps.

The Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium, Government House and Government House Reserve, Melbourne Observatory, La Trobe's Cottage, Shrine of Remembrance, Sidney Myer Music Bowl, Kings Domain, Queen Victoria Gardens, Alexandra Gardens and Fawkner Park are largely within or immediately adjoin the precinct.

Significant and contributory development in the precinct dates from the 1850s to the mid-twentieth century, including the post-World War II period.

Residential development includes modest nineteenth century cottages; two-storey terraces in pairs and rows; Victorian and Edwardian free-standing villas and large houses; and interwar and mid-twentieth century development including flat blocks. The precinct is noted for its high quality buildings, many of which were designed by prominent architects. While nineteenth century development is well represented, the twentieth century is also an important period in the evolution of the precinct.

Houses are single or double storey, although there is some variety in historic two-storey heights; and also flat blocks of two-three storeys, with some taller examples. Two-storey dwellings typically have lower scale rear wings. Some very fine large historic houses are located in the precinct, on generous allotments and in garden settings.

Most buildings are of masonry construction, including face brick and rendered exteriors; weatherboard is uncommon; and the early institutions to St Kilda Road include stone buildings. Of the Victorian and early twentieth century development, decorative and often ornate cast iron work is a feature, with the smaller cottages more simply detailed. Parapets are prominent, and often detailed and ornamented, including with urns and finials; and side or party walls extend from the fronts of terraces, as per the nineteenth century fire regulations. Slate roofing is common, and chimneys are prominent. Roofs can be hipped and gabled and can vary in their visibility, being prominent elements of building design, or less visible and concealed by parapets. A high number of original iron palisade fences with stone plinths survive.

Pockets of more modest Victorian development, including cottages are typically found away from the main streets and thoroughfares, including on Mason, Hope, Leopold and Little Park streets, and St Martin's Lane. Larger and grander residences front the principal streets and roads in the precinct, including Domain Road, Toorak Road West, Park Street, Anderson Street and also Pasley Street on the east side of Fawkner Park. A consistent pattern is one of larger residences facing the parks, including Fawkner Park and the Royal Botanic

Gardens. Park Street is a particularly wide street, carrying the tramline, with a collection of imposing Victorian and early twentieth century residences, with elevated entrances; and interwar flat blocks.

Interwar development, including flat blocks, display many features of the period. These include face brickwork which is often patterned and finely executed, or rendered surfaces, or combinations of face brick and render; curved window and corner bays; slim and simply detailed awnings or canopies; externally expressed stair bays; art deco detailing to iron work; large windows, often steel-framed; balconies with brick or iron balustrades; and hipped or flat roofs, with plain but sometimes prominent parapets. The earlier blocks have Tudor Revival detailing, including half-timbered gable ends. The later blocks, of the 1940s and post-World War II period are stripped of ornamentation, with plain walls and strongly expressed forms. Many of the flat blocks are built close to the street, with limited setbacks. Marne Street, St Leonards Court, Fairlie Court and Alexandra Avenue are noted for early twentieth century and interwar development, and incorporate a variety of architectural styles in houses and flat blocks. Marne Street in particular has been described as having a 'much higher architectural standard' than other concentrations of interwar flat block development. Domain Park Towers, on Domain Road, is a noted early high rise apartment development, designed by Robin Boyd and completed in 1962.

The precinct generally has limited commercial development, albeit with a small concentration on Domain Road turning into Park Street, where the junction is marked by a double-storey commercial corner building on a curved plan. On Domain Road, the commercial buildings are of mixed character, between one and three storeys, with typically modified ground floor shopfronts and mostly intact upper level facades, including prominent parapets. They include buildings of early twentieth century origin. A small group of former commercial buildings are also located on Millswyn Street, mostly adapted to residential use, including several shops, Morton's Family Hotel and the Wimmera Bakery.¹⁵⁹ Historically, there was limited industrial or manufacturing development in the precinct.

Institutional development is a strong feature, as outlined in the historical overview, with notable institutions in and adjoining the precinct boundary, including to St Kilda Road. Melbourne Girls Grammar School is also prominent in the elevated area of Anderson Street; and Christ Church dominates the intersection of Toorak and Punt roads.

Other significant public and institutional development is associated with the various parks and gardens within or immediately adjoining the precinct, including Government House, the Melbourne Observatory, National Herbarium, Shrine of Remembrance, Sidney Myer Music Bowl and La Trobe's Cottage.

5.2.1 Pattern of development

Subdivision in the precinct did not necessarily proceed in an orderly manner, and it has been noted that residential areas were 'not planned, developing from the 1840s to the end of the nineteenth century through small private subdivision of the very early government land sales'.¹⁶⁰ However, the early large allotments north of the future Toorak Road, as sold in the second half of the 1840s, still influenced the planning and layout of future streets, particularly in the centre and east of the precinct.

The ongoing re-subdivision and reduction in size of the large nineteenth century estates is a distinctive characteristic of the precinct, and generally occurred from the latter decades of the nineteenth century through to the interwar period. Some of the early estates were broken up into quite small allotments, an example being the fine-grained subdivision between Park and Leopold streets; Mason Street was also created and subdivided in a similar way in the late 1880s. In the interwar period, many of the flat blocks were built on allotments created from the historic nineteenth century estates. Some were also built on the sites of demolished early mansions.

The precinct is noted for its principal roads and boulevards, and network of mainly north-south running residential streets, on a regular grid. This is particularly noticeable in the central part of the precinct, between Toorak and Domain roads, with the latter on east-west alignments. Generally, allotment sizes tend to be larger in the east and west of the precinct, and more finely grained in the centre. Principal

roads and boulevards include St Kilda, Toorak, Domain, and Punt roads; Alexandra Avenue; and Park and Anderson streets.

Several of the principal roads were historically major thoroughfares south of the city, including as noted St Kilda Road. The development of this road, after its humble beginnings as a track to St Kilda and Brighton, came after the *Roads Act* of 1853, which provided for a number of wide (3 or 4 chains) routes out of Melbourne. The roads were indicative of the foresight of Surveyor-General, Robert Hoddle in his planning for the growing city.

Punt Road, on the eastern boundary of the precinct, was a relatively quiet thoroughfare leading to the punt crossing and pedestrian bridge over the Yarra River. However, traffic increased throughout the twentieth century with the improved river crossing, and the connection with Hoddle Street to the north created one of Melbourne's most direct and busiest north-south thoroughfares.¹⁶¹

5.2.2 Topography

Much of the precinct occupies elevated land on the south side of the Yarra River. The high point of the area is Punt Hill, near the intersection of today's Punt and Domain roads. From here the land slopes steeply to the north to the Yarra River, and more gently down to the west and south. On the west side of Punt Road, in the precinct, the steep slope up the hill is evident in the building forms, constructed to step up the grade.

Elsewhere in the precinct, the topography has influenced building forms, including towers to grander residences, and dwellings with generous verandahs which take advantage of available views to the river or to the parks and gardens which abut many of the streets. Entrances are also sometimes elevated off the street. When approaching from the north on Punt Road, development on the hill in the precinct is clearly evident.

5.2.3 Parks, gardens and street plantings

There is an abundance of historic parks and gardens largely within or immediately adjoining the precinct. These include the Royal Botanic Gardens, Government House Reserve, Kings Domain, Queen Victoria Gardens and Alexandra Gardens. The parks often retain their original or early landscape design, internal road layout, individually significant plants, perimeter and garden bed borders, and mature tree plantings including specimen trees, and mature tree rows and avenues. Some remnant indigenous vegetation also remains.

Within the parks and gardens are significant historic developments including Government House, the Melbourne Observatory, National Herbarium, Sidney Myer Music Bowl and La Trobe's Cottage. The Shrine of Remembrance has its own highly formal axial landscape. The extensive grounds of Melbourne Grammar School, and Wesley College in the south of the precinct, also contribute to the landscape character of the precinct.

Development facing the parks and gardens typically has views into the landscapes; with views also available out from the parks. From the west side of Punt Road, Fawkner Park can be glimpsed along the streets running west off the road, including Pasley Street south and north.

Gardens are a characteristic of residences in parts of the precinct, particularly with the larger residences many of which have generous front gardens and setbacks.

There are also treed streets, including most located between Punt Road and Anderson Street; Anderson Street itself which has elms on the west (Botanic Gardens) side; and Alexandra Avenue, bordering the Yarra River. Toorak Road West is very treed, as is Marne, Millswyn, Pasley, Arnold and Bromby streets. St Kilda Road stands out in this context, with its mature street plantings and wide grassed medians emphasising its historic grand boulevard character.

5.3 Statement of Significance

South Yarra Precinct (HO6) is of state significance. It satisfies the following criteria:

- Criterion A: Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).
- Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic/architectural significance).
- Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (social significance).

What is significant?

South Yarra Precinct is predominantly residential, where significant and contributory development dates from the 1850s through to the mid-twentieth century, including the post-World War II period. While nineteenth century development is well represented, the twentieth century is also an important period. The precinct is renowned for its high quality historic dwellings, and proximity to some of Melbourne's most significant public parks and gardens, and public institutions, including the Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium; Government House and Government House Reserve; Melbourne Observatory; Shrine of Remembrance and Sidney Myer Music Bowl. Kings Domain, Queen Victoria Gardens, Alexandra Gardens and Fawkner Park are also largely within or immediately adjoining the precinct. Mature street plantings and rows are also part of the significant development of the precinct. The precinct is generally bounded by Alexandra Avenue to the north; Punt Road to the east; Commercial Road to the south; and St Kilda Road to the west. A separate precinct area is located to the south of Commercial Road.

The following are the identified 'key attributes' of the precinct, which support the assessed significance:

- Typical nineteenth and early twentieth century building characteristics including:
 - Use of face brick, rendered masonry and bluestone building materials, the latter typical of the early institutional buildings.
 - Hipped and gable ended roof forms with often visible and prominent chimneys, slate or tile cladding; prominent parapets, with urns and finials; side or party walls extending from the fronts of terraces; verandahs with decorative and often ornate cast iron work and tiled verandah floors, and timber verandahs and friezes in the Edwardian dwellings; iron palisade fences on stone plinths.
- Typical interwar building characteristics including for flat blocks:
 - Use of face brickwork, often patterned, or rendered surfaces, or combinations of face brick and render building materials.
 - Hipped or flat roof forms, with plain but sometimes prominent parapets, and plainly detailed chimneys; curved window and corner bays; externally expressed stair bays; art deco iron work; large windows, including steel-framed; and balconies with brick or iron balustrades.
- Later development, of the 1940s and after, is generally stripped of ornamentation, with plain walls and limited detailing.
- Substantial villas and large houses are typically located on principal streets and roads, or address the parks and gardens.
- High proportion of buildings designed by prominent architects.

- Typically low scale character, of one and two-storeys, with some variety in historic two-storey heights; and flat blocks of two-three storeys, with some taller examples.
- Significant nineteenth century institutional development on St Kilda Road.
- Significant nineteenth century scientific and vice-regal development associated with the Royal Botanic Gardens and Government House Reserve.
- Public places of social significance in the Kings Domain including the Shrine of Remembrance and Sidney Myer Music Bowl.
- Nineteenth and early twentieth century planning and subdivision as evidenced in:
 - Hierarchy of principal streets and secondary streets and lanes.
 - Layout and planning of some streets in the centre and east of the precinct reflects the boundaries of the large 1840s estates.
 - Later and ongoing reduction of the early landholdings seen in varied subdivision patterns and allotment sizes.
 - General pattern of large allotments in the east and west of the precinct, and more finely grained allotments in the centre.
- Importance of major roads and thoroughfares which border or traverse the precinct, with their historical status demonstrated in surviving significant development, including St Kilda, Toorak, Domain and Punt roads; Alexandra Avenue; and Park and Anderson streets.
- Historic parks and gardens which distinguish the precinct and have historically enhanced its prestigious status.
- Views into and out from the parks and gardens to the bordering residential areas.
- Importance of gardens and front setbacks to dwellings, particularly the larger residences; and street tree plantings to streets.
- Historic street materials including bluestone kerbs and channels, and lanes with original or relayed bluestone pitches and central drains.

How is it significant?

South Yarra Precinct is of historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

South Yarra Precinct is of **historical significance**. Development commenced in the precinct in the 1840s, when large 'cultivation' allotments were sold north of the future Toorak Road, and substantial estates were established. The elevated land, including the high point of Punt Hill, attracted wealthy graziers and city merchants and professionals, including members of the legal profession. The subsequent re-subdivision and ongoing reduction in the size of the early estates is a precinct characteristic, with diverse subdivision patterns and small and large allotments resulting. In the later nineteenth century, modest dwellings were generally constructed on the small allotments; while in the interwar and later periods, flat blocks were built on the large allotments, in some instances on the sites of demolished early mansions. South Yarra also became a focus for this new form of residential development in Melbourne, the popularity of which continued into the post-war period. Significant public and institutional development is located within or abutting the precinct, and includes schools, churches and public welfare institutions. The Melbourne Observatory and National Herbarium are significant nineteenth century scientific developments; while Government House reflects the status of the vice-

regal presence in nineteenth century Melbourne. The Shrine of Remembrance and Sidney Myer Music Bowl are significant twentieth century developments. The establishment of public parks and gardens in and adjoining the precinct was also highly influential in the precinct's development. These include the Royal Botanic Gardens, Government House Reserve, Kings Domain, Queen Victoria Gardens, Alexandra Gardens and Fawkner Park. Several of these were included in the ring of parks reserved in the 1840s by the Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, Charles La Trobe, in a visionary action which resulted in a series of much valued open spaces surrounding inner Melbourne. Important historic roads in the precinct include St Kilda and Punt roads. St Kilda Road was envisioned by Robert Hoddle as a major route out of Melbourne, its status confirmed in the *Roads Act* of 1853. In a relatively brief period in the 1850s and 1860s, several significant public institutions were also established along the road.

South Yarra Precinct is of **social significance**. It is highly regarded for its extensive parks and gardens and significant public buildings and institutions. The Royal Botanic Gardens are the premier public gardens in the state, and much valued by the Victorian community. The Shrine of Remembrance is also a significant public memorial, and the pre-eminent war memorial in the State. Since 1934, it has been a focus for public commemoration and events, including annually on Anzac Day and Remembrance Day; and also a place for private reflection. The Sidney Myer Music Bowl has been a popular venue for concerts and performances since it opened in 1958.

The **aesthetic/architectural significance** of the South Yarra Precinct derives from Victorian development through to development of the mid-twentieth century and post-World War II period. Residential development includes modest nineteenth century cottages, two-storey terraces in pairs and rows, substantial free-standing villas and large houses, and interwar and later flat blocks of which the precinct has many distinguished examples. The larger houses typically front principal streets and roads, or address the various parks. The precinct is also noted for high quality and architect designed buildings. The large estates of the 1840s, which were subsequently re-subdivided, influenced the planning of later streets including the regular arrangement of north-south streets in the centre and east of the precinct. Generally, allotment sizes tend to be larger in the east and west of the precinct, and more finely grained in the centre. An abundance of public parks and gardens, including the Royal Botanic Gardens and Fawkner Park, further enhance the aesthetic significance. These variously retain their original or early landscape design, internal road layout, individually significant plants, perimeter and garden bed borders, mature tree plantings including specimen trees, and mature tree rows and avenues. Some remnant indigenous vegetation also remains. The Shrine of Remembrance has its own highly formal axial landscape; and the extensive grounds of Melbourne Grammar School and Wesley College also contribute to the landscape character of the precinct. There are views into and out from the parks and gardens to the bordering residential areas. Gardens are also a characteristic of larger residences. The precinct additionally has street tree plantings, with St Kilda Road standing out in this context, where mature plantings and wide grassed medians emphasise its historic grand boulevard status.

6.0 HO9 – Kensington Precinct

6.1 History

Kensington Precinct is located in the suburb of the same name, with the name taken from the Borough of Kensington in London.

Early developments in the area, albeit not in the precinct, included the establishment of Flemington Racecourse in 1840; and the historic track to Geelong on the alignment of the future Flemington Road, was also in place as early as 1840. A bridge was constructed over the Saltwater (Maribyrnong) River in 1851.¹⁶²

Crown allotments in Portion 16 of the Parish of Dousta Galla, which is now located to the east of the railway line, were sold from November 1849.¹⁶³ By 1853, allotments were being advertised in the 'village of Kensington, adjoining Flemington on the Government Road to the Race Course'.¹⁶⁴ In 1856, a site to the north-west of the Kensington village allotments was reserved for the Melbourne Town Corporation cattle

yards. The Newmarket livestock saleyards, which replaced the original yards at the corner of Victoria and Elizabeth streets, were completed in 1858; the first sales were held in 1859 and continued until the 1980s.¹⁶⁵ Abattoirs were located to the west of the saleyards along Smithfield Road, towards the Saltwater River, with a bluestone lined stock route connecting the two.¹⁶⁶

Allotments to the west of the railway line were sold from mid-1860, contemporary with the opening of the Melbourne-Essendon railway line in October 1860. Both J McConnell and E B Wight purchased allotments in this section, with subsequently streets named after them.¹⁶⁷ Despite these sales, little development occurred in Kensington until the 1870s.

The suburb, along with Flemington, was originally located within the Municipal District of Essendon. Emphasising the connection between the two localities, Kensington was listed under Flemington in the *Sands & McDougall* directories until the 1880s. The 14 listings under Kensington in 1870 increased to 68 in 1875, and included some commercial premises, such as a store and butcher, and industrial/manufacturing listings including tanners and candle-makers.¹⁶⁸ In 1874, the Kensington Park racecourse was established 'a few yards' from the Kensington railway station by William S Cox, who subsequently established the Moonee Valley Racecourse after the closure of the Kensington course in 1883.¹⁶⁹ The Railways Commissioners purchased 30 acres of the racecourse site for the provision of railway sheds.¹⁷⁰

As Victoria's wheat and wool production grew to international export levels, mills and stores began to be constructed in proximity to Melbourne's port and railway lines, albeit outside the current precinct boundary. The expanding rail network and infrastructure extended from Spencer Street and North Melbourne stations, and later from the new port at Victoria Dock, to areas south of the current precinct. Kensington Roller Flour Mill, owned by James Gillespie, was reportedly the largest mill in the country, and was constructed adjacent to the railway line in 1886-7.¹⁷¹ Nearby was Kimpton's Eclipse Hungarian Roller Flour Mills, constructed in 1887 at the corner of Arden and Elizabeth streets. Wool mills were also established along the railway network, and Moonee Ponds Creek.¹⁷² More noxious industries, such as glue works and bone mills were located on the banks of the Maribyrnong River, west of the precinct. Other small-scale industries located in Kensington included wood yards, coach builders and saw mills.¹⁷³ As noted, and despite increasing objections in the early twentieth century that they were a 'cause of annoyance', the Newmarket saleyards continued to operate into the 1980s.¹⁷⁴ These nearby industrial and manufacturing operations were important employers of Kensington residents, including those in the precinct, and were within walking distance of their homes.

The suburb experienced significant population growth through the 1880s. This was due to developing local industries, and further subdivision of landholdings. It is also evident in the growth of listings in the municipal directories between 1880 and 1890. In 1880, approximately 80 residents were listed under the Flemington entry, but in 1885 the suburb of Kensington was given its own directory entry. By this time, the suburb comprised thirty streets on both sides of the railway line to the north of Macaulay Road, and to the north of Wolseley Parade. Both McConnell and McCracken streets had over 30 occupied properties, and Macaulay Road was developing as a commercial and service centre near the intersection with Bellair Street.¹⁷⁵ The latter two streets, which meet at the railway crossing associated with Kensington railway station, would form the nucleus of Kensington 'village'. Commercial development was concentrated here, leaving the remainder of the suburb – and the precinct area – to be substantially residential in character. Kensington railway station also opened in 1888, its timing complementary with commercial development in Macaulay Road and Bellair Street.

Allotments in the Kensington Park Estate to the south of Macaulay Road were sold from September 1883, on land which was likely associated with the recently closed racecourse. This subdivision included Bellair Street, Wolseley Parade and Ormond Street to the west of the railway line, and Eastwood and associated streets to its east.¹⁷⁶ Advertising for the auction noted that the estate 'occupies one of the most picturesque, salubrious and delightful positions in the neighbourhood' which 'practically formed an extension to Hotham'.¹⁷⁷ The 1890 directory lists 79 vacant houses in Kensington, many of which were likely recently built.¹⁷⁸ E Owen Hughes designed an ornately decorated two-storey shop and residence to house James Wales' estate agency on Bellair Street (Kensington Property Exchange) which was constructed in 1891.¹⁷⁹ Hopetoun Street and Gordon Crescent were created from small subdivisions of the early 1890s. The MMBW plan of 1895 also shows

residential development to the south of Macaulay Road and east of the railway line, in proximity to the flour mills.¹⁸⁰

Such was the growth in the area that in 1882, Flemington and Kensington were severed from the Municipal District of Essendon, and the Borough of Flemington and Kensington was created. Kensington State School opened in McCracken Street in 1881, and was extended five years later.¹⁸¹ Enrolments initially numbered 228 children and increased to 1000 by 1898.¹⁸² Local community spirit was demonstrated in the annual Flemington and Kensington Borough picnic, for which 3,000 residents travelled by special train to Frankston in February 1905. Established in the 1880s, by 1905 it was reported to be the 'oldest established municipal outing.'¹⁸³

Kensington Town Hall was constructed at the northern end of Bellair Street in 1901. It just preceded the merging of the borough with the City of Melbourne in 1905, becoming the Hopetoun (Flemington and Kensington) ward.¹⁸⁴

Houses were still being built in the precinct area in the 1900s and 1910s. Streets such as Bangalore Street and The Ridgeway were formed around this time. Little development occurred in the interwar period, although some houses were constructed in the few remaining vacant allotments around the perimeter of the suburb.

In the post-World War II period, many of the large mills, and rail and river related industries began to cease operations. The former Newmarket saleyards also underwent significant residential redevelopment from the 1980s.

The precinct has retained its predominantly residential status, although characterised less by its relationship to local industries. In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, it has undergone some revitalisation and restoration of its many historic buildings. It has also remained a place where residents walk to the railway station, and congregate in the historic commercial 'village'.

6.2 Description

The extent of the Kensington Precinct is identified as HO9 in the planning scheme maps.

Significant and contributory development in the Kensington Precinct predominantly dates from the 1880s to 1910s, with some limited development in the 1870s and interwar period.

The precinct is mainly residential, with commercial development in Macaulay Road and Bellair Street. A small number of civic and institutional buildings are located in the north of the precinct, including the former town hall. It is principally a late nineteenth and early twentieth century suburban area, with a 'village' character focused on Macaulay Road and Bellair Street.

Residential development includes often repetitive rows of Victorian and Edwardian single-fronted single-storey cottages, with generally consistent allotment sizes. It is characteristically a low scale single-storey precinct, but with some variation to height in the form of two-storey Victorian terraces and additions to individual dwellings. There are also double-fronted houses, and limited interwar residences. The predominant construction material is weatherboard, but brick is also used.

Common characteristics of dwellings include timber-posted verandahs, prominent roof forms and chimneys including hipped and gable-ended roofs, front garden setbacks with fences to property boundaries, rear wings to larger dwellings (such as two-storey terraces), and rear gardens, often with access to a lane. Elevated house entrances, with steps up to verandahs, are common. Vehicle accommodation is generally not visible from principal streets, but more common to rears of properties, with lane access. There are also examples of bluestone lanes.

Another characteristic of the weatherboard dwellings is the space, or sometimes lack of, between houses. The side setbacks can vary, with sometimes a narrower setback (or separation) to the dwelling on the other side.

Others have no separation at all, being built with a direct abuttal, and sometimes a brick party wall. In some cases building regulations have required modifications to abutting weatherboard cottages.

Commercial development is concentrated in Macaulay Road and Bellair Street. Macaulay Road slopes up to the west, with commercial buildings stepping up the hill on the north and south sides of the street. On Bellair Street, in the vicinity of the railway station, the historic commercial development is particularly intact, distinguished by the former Kensington Property Exchange at 166-8 Bellair Street. There is also historic painted signage to commercial buildings in Macaulay Road and Bellair streets. The railway station comprises two buildings: the earlier (1888) building on the east side of the line is an elevated red brick building with render detailing; while the 1905 west station building is an open brick structure which replicates the detailing of the 1889 building. Platforms likely date from c. 1860 (east) and 1880s (west).¹⁸⁵

Generally, commercial buildings to both streets demonstrate many of the characteristics of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial/retail development in inner Melbourne. The majority of buildings are two-storey, with no setbacks; have retail spaces at ground level with the original living quarters above, and storage/service spaces to the rear. Ground floor facades vary in intactness, with modified shop frontages but also some surviving original or early shopfronts. These variously retain recessed entries and timber-framed shop windows with timber stall boards or masonry plinths. First floor facades are typically more intact, with original windows and parapets. Bellair Street also has some original Victorian iron post-supported verandahs, with ornate friezes; some simpler post-supported verandahs; and Edwardian cantilevered awnings with ornate steel brackets. The verandahs are unusually wide and deep, and in some cases return to corners, including to the prominent precinct corner of Macaulay Road and Bellair Street. Another distinctive characteristic of Macaulay Road are the sharply angled commercial buildings on the south side of the road, to street corners which run at oblique angles to the south-west.

Moving away from Macaulay Road and Bellair Street, there is a smattering of corner shops in residential streets but typically not corner hotels as occurs in other inner Melbourne suburbs. Kensington's relatively later date for most of its development would account for this, with earlier suburbs in the municipality, such as North Melbourne, more commonly having the typical 'pub on each corner' characteristic.

6.2.1 Pattern of development

As noted, there were early subdivisions in the general precinct area, to the east of the railway line in the late 1840s; by 1853, the 'village of Kensington' was being promoted; and from mid-1860 allotments to the west of the railway line were sold. However, this early subdivision activity did not immediately lead to development in the precinct, with building activity starting to pick up in the 1870s. In the 1880s, when development increased significantly, including in response to the expansion of local industry, subdivisions included the 1883 Kensington Park Estate to the south of Macaulay Road. North of the road in this period, subdivision included re-subdivision of the earlier 1860s Crown allotments, with both McConnell and McCracken streets starting to be more fully developed by 1885.

The subdivisions did not always provide for orderly street arrangements, and some streets have kinks or bends to them, with views up and down streets not being direct. This is particularly the case in the northern part of the precinct, and evident in several of the streets running west of Bellair Street, including Wight and McMeickan streets; and streets running west from McCracken Street, such as Hopetoun and Gordon streets.

Macaulay Road runs through the centre of the precinct, terminating to the west at the junction with Kensington and Epsom roads. Historically, Macaulay Road connected Kensington to industrial development to the east and north-east of the precinct, and from there to North Melbourne and the city. The precinct to the north of Macaulay Road has wide residential streets running in a north-south direction, with lesser secondary connecting streets. The former include McConnell and McCracken streets, with McCracken being particularly wide, with dual carriageways separated by a central landscaped median. Bellair Street is an important street in the east of the precinct, historically associated with the railway line,

and connecting with Flemington to the north. South of Macaulay Road, the main residential streets run in an east-west direction, and include Tennyson, Ormond and Wolseley streets. Wide streets are also characteristic of the west and east precinct components.

In terms of infrastructure, streets in the precinct variously retain bluestone kerbs and channels.

6.2.2 Topography

Topography has influenced local development, with higher ground in the west of the precinct, and lower ground in the east towards the historic Moonee Ponds Creek. There are high and low sides to streets, with distant views available from elevated parts of some streets. These include The Ridgeway and Bangalore Street in the west of the precinct, with views to the west and south; and McCracken Street, with views to the east from the high side of the street. Topography has also influenced building forms, with many houses, including modest cottages, elevated off ground level, with steps up to the entrances. This is especially common in the precinct, and is a Kensington 'signature'.

6.2.3 Parks, gardens and street plantings

The precinct is not noted for its parks and gardens; however there are street plantings, particularly on the main thoroughfares. Street trees are a characteristic of Bellair Street (elms and planes) and also of Wolseley Parade (plane trees). McCracken Street is treed, as is Ormond Street.

6.3 Statement of Significance

Kensington Precinct (HO9) is of local significance. It satisfies the following criteria:

- Criterion A: Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).
- Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic/architectural significance).
- Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (social significance).

What is significant?

Kensington Precinct (HO9) was developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Significant and contributory development predominantly dates from the 1880s to 1910s, with some limited development in the 1870s and interwar period. The precinct is mainly residential, with commercial buildings concentrated in Macaulay Road and Bellair Street. A small number of civic and institutional buildings are located in the north of the precinct, including the former town hall. Mature street plantings and rows are also part of the significant development of the precinct.

The following are the identified 'key attributes' of the precinct, which support the assessed significance:

- Typical late nineteenth and early twentieth century building characteristics including:
 - Use of weatherboard, with some brick building materials.
 - Prominent hipped and gable-ended roof forms with chimneys; timber-posted verandahs; and front garden setbacks with fences to property boundaries.
- Streets of consistent late nineteenth or early twentieth century residential character, often with repetitive rows of modest single-storey cottages on regular allotment sizes.

- Scattered larger dwellings and two-storey terrace houses.
- Later development as evidenced in interwar buildings.
- Elevated house entrances, with steps up to verandahs, is a Kensington 'signature'.
- Irregular side setbacks between weatherboard dwellings including semi-detached pairs or single dwellings with a narrow separation; and some with a direct abuttal and brick party wall.
- Typically low scale character, of mostly single-storey buildings, with some two-storey residences and commercial buildings.
- An absence of large scale or multi-storey buildings, including in backdrop views to historic development.
- High and low sides to some streets due to the local topography, with distant views available from high sides of streets.
- Concentration of historic commercial development in Macaulay Road and Bellair Street, with the latter being particularly intact and distinguished by wide and deep iron post-supported verandahs with ornate friezes, and cantilevered awnings with ornate steel brackets.
- 'Village' character of the precinct, focused on the prominent intersection of Macaulay Road and Bellair Street.
- Prominence of the 1901 Kensington Town Hall at the northern end of Bellair Street.
- Nineteenth and early twentieth century planning and subdivisions as evidenced in:
 - 1880s subdivisions to the south and north of Macaulay Road.
 - More regular street layout of the south, west and east parts of the precinct, contrasts with the north of the precinct where streets have kinks and bends.
 - High proportion of modest allotment sizes throughout the precinct.
 - Later subdivision in the west of the precinct.
- Street tree plantings in Bellair Street (elms and planes), Wolseley Parade (plane trees), and McCracken and Ormond streets.
- Historic street materials including bluestone kerbs and channels.
- Rear lanes which retain original or relayed bluestone pitchers and central drains.
- Vehicle accommodation is generally not visible from principal streets, but more common to rears of properties, with lane access.

How is it significant?

Kensington Precinct is of historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Kensington Precinct is of **historical significance** as a Victorian and Edwardian era precinct which developed in a concentrated period in the late nineteenth century through to the 1910s. The establishment of Flemington Racecourse and the road to Geelong in the 1840s, the opening of the Newmarket livestock saleyards and abattoirs, and the railway to Essendon in 1859 and 1860, were important early local developments. However,

they did not immediately stimulate intensive residential activity in the precinct. Rather, this occurred from the 1880s, associated with developing local industries and the expansion of wheat and wool production and trade in Victoria. The construction of large mills and wool stores just outside the current precinct, in proximity to the river, port and railway lines, generated local employment; as did the extension of the rail network from Spencer Street and North Melbourne stations. Newmarket saleyards were also a significant local employer. As Kensington developed, with remarkably consistent residential streets, Macaulay Road and Bellair Street in proximity to Kensington railway station became the commercial focus. The two streets meet at the prominent railway crossing on Macaulay Road, and form the nucleus of Kensington 'village'. The opening of Kensington State School in McCracken Street in 1881 was another important local event, as was the establishment of the short-lived Borough of Flemington and Kensington in 1882, followed by construction of the Kensington Town Hall at the north end of Bellair Street in 1901. Kensington has retained its predominantly residential status, with a focus on the 'village', although it is characterised less by its relationship to local industries which, in the post-World War II period, began to decline.

Kensington Precinct is of **social significance**. Residents value its historic streetscapes, and the commercial area centred on the 'village'. The 1905 town hall is an important local building, as is the 1881 State School in McCracken Street which continues to be the focus of primary school education in the precinct.

The **aesthetic/architectural significance** of the Kensington Precinct largely rests in its Victorian and Edwardian development, with the precinct noted for its comparatively concentrated development history and consistent residential streetscapes, with rear lanes. The streets typically include repetitive rows of modest single-fronted single-storey cottages, predominantly of weatherboard construction, but with some brick; complemented by larger dwellings and two-storey terrace houses. Commercial development on Macaulay Road and Bellair Street mostly relates to the 1880s and 1890s activity in the precinct. Bellair Street is particularly intact with some distinguished commercial buildings; it has wide and deep iron post-supported verandahs with ornate friezes, and cantilevered awnings with ornate steel brackets. The precinct is also notably low-scale, with single-storey and some two-storey buildings. Local topography has influenced development, with many houses, including modest cottages, elevated off ground level with steps up to entrances, an arrangement which is a Kensington 'signature'. The topography has also resulted in high and low sides to streets, with distant views available from elevated sides of streets. Street tree plantings enhance the aesthetic significance of the precinct.

¹ This precinct citation refers to individual heritage places, some of which are included in the Victorian Heritage Register or individually listed in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay, which are wholly or partly located within the precinct boundary, or adjoin it. Historical development outside the precinct boundary is also referred to. This recognises that adjoining development, and individual places, contribute to an understanding of the precinct's evolution and in some cases were influential in the history of the precinct. They also demonstrate important historical attributes or characteristics which are shared with the precinct.

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Melbourne Planning Scheme

Incorporated Document

Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study 2017:
Statements of Significance, November 2018 (Amended
~~April~~ July 2020 April 2022)

This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to Section 6(2)(j) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987

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Elizabeth Street West Precinct (HO1204)



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Elizabeth Street West Precinct is located in the Melbourne Central Business District, concentrated on the west side of Elizabeth Street between La Trobe Street in the north and Bourke Street in the south. The precinct is not fully contiguous, comprising two separate sections of Elizabeth Street, with the separate southern section below Little Bourke Street. It also extends to the west to include the laneways, and properties abutting the laneways, of Zevenboom Lane, Heape Court and Somerset Place. While the northern and southern sections of the precinct are independently legible, they come together as two parts of a larger whole, being the broader retail and commercial precinct, complemented by the historically related laneways. Significant and contributory buildings in the precinct were constructed from the early 1850s through to the interwar period. This date range reflects the historical development and evolution of Elizabeth Street generally, and that of the sections of street included in the precinct particularly. The significant and contributory buildings also vary in their form, scale and footprint, which again reflects their dates of construction and original and historical uses.

How is it Significant?

The Elizabeth Street West Precinct is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it Significant?

The Elizabeth Street West Precinct is of historical significance. Elizabeth Street was an early north-south thoroughfare of the Hoddle Grid, built on the general alignment of the former Townend Creek. It was also historically at the low-lying centre of the Grid, marking the division between the east and west halves of the city. Elizabeth Street was the main north route out of the city, and the start of the road to Sydney and the goldfields, the Bendigo diggings in particular. The onset of the gold rush was in fact the catalyst for the rise of the street, at least in a commercial sense. It is now a physically evolved street, including within the precinct. Valued development ranges from the mid-nineteenth century, when smaller scale shops and businesses were established to service the north-bound traffic out of the city, and residents living in the western part of the CBD; through to the later nineteenth century and interwar period, when larger showrooms and grander commercial buildings were constructed. The later development variously accommodated motor bicycle and motor related businesses, garment and other manufacturers, and banks. For its first half century, Elizabeth Street was poorly managed in civic terms, and the subject of public derision and ridicule due to its poor drainage and frequent flooding. The poor drainage remained until the 1880s, when an underground brick drain was finally constructed, extending from Therry Street in the north to the Yarra River in the south. The laneways running parallel to Elizabeth Street are also of historical significance. While they provide evidence of a typical Melbourne laneway's role in servicing the rears of properties to the main street, they also retain evidence of their own nineteenth and early twentieth century development, including former factories and warehouses which were independent of Elizabeth Street and not of a retail nature. (Criterion A)

The Elizabeth Street West Precinct is of aesthetic/architectural significance. It includes a range of two and three storey Victorian, Edwardian and interwar commercial and retail buildings, anchored by some key corner buildings of individual significance, often designed by well-regarded architects. While many of the contributory buildings are typical rather than exceptional in terms of form and detailing, they nevertheless provide evidence of the physical evolution and function of the precinct, including the earlier buildings as evidenced in the fine grained terrace rows. Shopfronts have generally been replaced, but upper levels and parapets are largely intact to their early states. Boxed awnings extend over footpaths. Brick, rendered masonry and concrete are common materials. Moving away from Elizabeth Street, the

associated Zevenboom Lane, Heape Court and Somerset Place are also of aesthetic/architectural significance. These retain historic buildings which address the lanes, as well as those which contribute to the heritage character through their side or rear elevations. Valued development to the laneways ranges from the mid-nineteenth century through to the interwar period, and is evident in a rich and diverse collection of factories, warehouses and workshops. Face red brick is the dominant material in the lanes, complemented by bluestone, rendered masonry and concrete. Heape Court in particular is distinguished by its Victorian buildings and early fabric, and retains original bluestone kerbs, channels and flagstones. (Criterion E)

The Elizabeth Street West Precinct is additionally significant for retaining evidence of the typical retail and commercial buildings which were established in many commercial streets of inner Melbourne from the mid-nineteenth century. It has the principal characteristics of such development, and early retail strips, as seen in the fine grained terrace rows with shops at ground floor level, and office or residential spaces above. The upper levels are typically more intact than the ground floor shopfronts. Larger buildings, including banks and showrooms, also commonly anchor the street corners. (Criterion D)

Key characteristics

The following are the key characteristics of the precinct, which support the assessed significance:

- Density of development to both Elizabeth Street and the related laneways, including the fine grain of development with boundary to boundary construction, and no setbacks.
- Building heights to Elizabeth Street in the two-three storey range, with larger buildings such as the former Union Bank, Mitchell House and Wardrop's Building being notable exceptions.
- Variety of building forms and footprints, including some buildings of narrow proportions to the both Elizabeth Street and the laneways.
- Diverse architectural expression of buildings in Elizabeth Street in particular, denoting development from the mid-nineteenth century – when the street accommodated small scale businesses which serviced residents in the western part of the city and north-bound traffic – through to the late nineteenth century and interwar period when larger showrooms and banks were established.
- On Elizabeth Street, some buildings of individual significance are constructed to the street corners, with addresses to both street frontages.
- The distinctive character of each of the three laneways: Heape Court with a number of Victorian buildings, and original bluestone kerbs, channels and flagstones; Zevenboom Lane with its narrow dimensions and largely interwar character; and Somerset Place with its wider dimensions and more activated contemporary streetscape.
- Contributory building materials to Elizabeth Street include brick, rendered masonry and concrete; while to the laneways it is face red brick (most elevations are not overpainted), rendered masonry and concrete, and some bluestone.
- Contributory components of buildings to Elizabeth Street include intact upper levels, with detailed facades, punched window openings, and diverse parapet forms. Roof forms are typically not visible, but some original chimneys remain and can be seen from the street.
- Contributory components of buildings to the laneways include original side and rear elevations, as well as property frontages and facades; simple brick elevations denote the back-of-house activities of the Elizabeth Street premises.
- Other contributory components of the laneway buildings include some original window and door openings and timber joinery; fenestration expressed as punched openings in masonry walls rather than large expanses of glazing, with steel windows being more

typical of the interwar buildings; chamfered corners; and hoists and crane beams which provided access to upper levels of warehouses.

- There is a general absence of vehicle parking arrangements.

Elizabeth Street West Precinct (HO1204)



Elizabeth Street West Precinct Property Schedule

Address	Current name	Grading	Description	Comment*
195 Elizabeth Street	Freechoice Tobacconist	Significant	Two storey Victorian shop, 1853	Also significant to Somerset Place.
197-199 Elizabeth Street (16 Somerset Place)	Molony's Apartments	Contributory	Five storey garment manufactory, 1914	Formerly Wardrop's Tailors.
201-207 Elizabeth Street (20 Somerset Place)		Contributory	Three storey Victorian offices	Also contributory to Somerset Place; relates to bluestone elements only.
209-213 Elizabeth Street	Melbourne Tattoo Company	Contributory	Three storey interwar retail premises	Also contributory to Somerset Place.
215 Elizabeth Street (34 Somerset Place)	Pen City	Significant	Two storey Victorian retail premises	Also contributory to Somerset Place.
217 Elizabeth Street	Show & Tell Creative	Significant	Two storey Victorian retail premises	Also contributory to Somerset Place.
245-247 Elizabeth Street	Cuisine World	Contributory	Three-storey Victorian building in terrace row; façade has been altered	
249-251 Elizabeth Street	Outre Gallery	Significant	Three-storey Victorian building in terrace row	
253 Elizabeth Street	Gretel and Gretel	Significant	Three-storey Victorian building in terrace row	
255 Elizabeth Street	Great Earth Super Discount Health Shop	Significant	Three-storey Victorian building in terrace row	

Address	Current name	Grading	Description	Comment*
257 Elizabeth Street	24Seven Convenience	Significant	Three-storey Victorian building in terrace row	
259 Elizabeth Street	JB Hi-Fi Mobile Phones	Significant	Three-storey Victorian building in terrace row with ornamental gable end	
261 Elizabeth Street		Significant	Three storey Edwardian retail building	
263-269 Elizabeth Street	Michaels Camera Video and Digital	Significant	There are two buildings at this address: Three storey Edwardian retail building, originally of two storeys (263); and three storey Edwardian retail building with corner tower, of 1915 (265-269)	The building at 263 Elizabeth Street is contributory.
273-281 Elizabeth Street (refer 352-362 Lonsdale Street below)	Discount Notebooks, Metro PC	(refer 352-362 Lonsdale Street)	(refer 352-362 Lonsdale Street)	
283-285 Elizabeth Street	Aussie Disposals	Contributory	Two storey Victorian shop, altered	
287-289 Elizabeth Street	JB Hi-Fi	Significant	Two storey Victorian shop, very ornate; to the rear is an interwar addition/workshop	Also contributory to Heape Court.
291-293 Elizabeth Street	Oriental Spoon	Contributory	Two storey Edwardian shop	Also contributory to Heape Court.

Address	Current name	Grading	Description	Comment*
295-297 Elizabeth Street	Mitchells Adventures	Contributory	Two storey c. 1920s shop	Also contributory to Heape Court.
299 Elizabeth Street	Modak Motorcycles	Significant	Three storey Victorian shop	Also contributory to Heape Court.
301 Elizabeth Street	G2 Korean BBQ	Contributory	Two storey c. 1970s principal elevation, with an early brick two-storey wall to the rear	The 1970s component to Elizabeth Street is non-contributory; with the rear contributory to Heape Court.
303-305 Elizabeth Street	Old Town White Coffee	Significant	Two storey Edwardian shop to Elizabeth Street, with earlier bluestone component to rear	The significant component is to the rear to Heape Court, with a contributory component to Elizabeth Street.
307-311 Elizabeth Street		Significant	Two storey interwar retail premises, 1926	Also contributory to Heape Court.
315-321 Elizabeth Street	The Meeting Place	Non-contributory	Three storey pub/entertainments venue (incorporating former interwar factory) remodelled c.1980s	
323 Elizabeth Street	Mars Leathers	Contributory	Two storey Victorian shop	Also contributory to Zevenboom Lane.
325-327 Elizabeth Street	Melbourne Convenience Store	Contributory	Two storey Victorian shop	Also contributory to Zevenboom Lane.
329-335 Elizabeth Street	Ithaca House	Contributory	Three storey c.1960s commercial building, with three/four-storey interwar building to rear	The 1960s component to Elizabeth Street is non-contributory; with the rear contributory to Zevenboom Lane.

Address	Current name	Grading	Description	Comment*
337-339 Elizabeth Street	Peter Stevens Motorcycles	Non- contributory	Two storey altered interwar	
341-345 Elizabeth Street	Peter Stevens Motorcycles	Contributory Significant	Three storey interwar shop with unusual neoclassical design	
347 Elizabeth Street	City KTM	Contributory	Three storey interwar shop	
349 Elizabeth Street		Contributory	Two storey Edwardian shop	
351-357 Elizabeth Street	Resource Architecture	Significant	Five storey banking chambers, 1926	
349-351 Little Bourke Street		Contributory	Two storey interwar shop	Also contributory to Somerset Place
274-278 Little Lonsdale Street	Phillips Shirts	Contributory	Three storey interwar factory	Also contributory to Zevenboom Lane
359 Little Lonsdale Street	H D Development	Significant	Two storey interwar commercial and factory building with Victorian warehouse at rear	The significant component is the Victorian warehouse to the rear; with contributory component to Little Lonsdale Street and Heape Court.
361-365 Little Lonsdale Street	1000 Pound Bend	Significant	Early Victorian store to rear of two storey building to Little Lonsdale Street.	The property as it addresses Little Lonsdale Street is located outside the proposed precinct. Only the rear (VHR-listed) part of the property addressing Heape Court is included in the precinct, and it is significant.

Address	Current name	Grading	Description	Comment*
352-362 Lonsdale Street (also 273, 277 and 279-381 Elizabeth Street)	Mitchell House	Significant	Six storey interwar Moderne offices to the corner, with a four storey connected western component across Mitchell Lane, which is a Victorian warehouse with mid-twentieth century alterations	Corner building is included in the VHR, and is significant. The component west of Mitchell Lane is not in the VHR, and is contributory.
13 Somerset Place	Gallery One Three	Contributory	Four storey c.1920s warehouse	
17 Somerset Place		Significant	Three storey Edwardian warehouse	
19 Somerset Place		Contributory	Two storey mid-twentieth century	
21-27 Somerset Place	The Foundation for Young Australians	Contributory	Three storey interwar former warehouse	
29-31 Somerset Place		Contributory	Three storey Victorian former warehouse	

*This column indicates where the rear or side of a building contributes to the historic character and significance of a laneway. In some cases, the front of a property has been modified or replaced, and has lost its heritage value, but the historic rear or side component to the laneway is retained. Unless otherwise stated in this column, the front or principal component of the subject property has heritage value.

Guildford & Hardware Laneways Precinct (HO1205)



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct is located in the Melbourne Central Business District. The precinct occupies parts of four city blocks bounded by La Trobe Street to the north, Bourke Street to the south, Queen Street to the west and Elizabeth Street to the east. The precinct has a comparatively high proportion of buildings of heritage value, and significant and contributory buildings in the precinct date from the 1850s through to the interwar period. While precinct development is diverse, many of the graded buildings are former factories and warehouses, with some more modest workshops, of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The precinct boundary is not contiguous, and in some cases the laneways stop at little streets or main streets and thoroughfares, before recommencing on the other side. The side and rear elevations of buildings of significant and contributory heritage value, can also be important precinct contributors. Where there is historic development to both sides of a laneway or street, including the fronts, sides or rears of properties, the precinct boundary generally incorporates the subject laneway or street. Laneways also provide a setting to the properties, again including property sides or rears. Lanes within the precinct also retain, to a greater or lesser degree, original bluestone kerbs, channels and flagstones.

How is it Significant?

The Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct is of historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it Significant?

The Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct is of historical significance. The laneway network within the precinct provides evidence of the evolution and growth of the central city within the structure of the large city blocks and rigid geometry of the 1837 Hoddle Grid. While the grid plan included main streets, and east-west running little streets, the lanes proliferated off this framework, generally in a north-south direction, as the city evolved and developed. The precinct and its laneways and little streets also demonstrate changing historical land uses, and retain building types which reflect these uses and evolving patterns of occupation and development in central Melbourne. The number and extent of lanes in the precinct is reflective of their significant growth in the CBD from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, with 235 named lanes in the broader city by 1935. The precinct's lanes historically serviced the rears of properties fronting other streets, and acted as thoroughfares through large city blocks. Their typical north-south alignment is reflective of the boundaries of the late 1830s and 1840s large Crown allotments. With increasing subdivision, density and changing land use patterns, many early lanes also evolved into distinct streets with their own character and property frontages. The changing names of some lanes attests to their evolving histories and land uses. Throughout much of the second half of the nineteenth century, small scale residential development and commercial activity was the overriding precinct land use. The former included modest cottages and dwellings, sometimes of sub-standard construction; while the latter included Melbourne's famous horse bazaars, numerous hotels and small scale workshops. From the late nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, many earlier small buildings were demolished and replaced by larger factories and warehouses. The precinct's location, away from the main commercial areas to the south and east, also enabled this next phase of development, due to the relatively cheaper land values. Diverse businesses occupied the buildings, and included printers, publishers and stationers, bulk stores, manufacturing businesses, and light industry. Many of these buildings remain in the precinct. In the later twentieth century, a new wave of residents and businesses were attracted back to the precinct, as part of the City of Melbourne's revitalisation of the central city laneways. (Criterion A)

The Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct is of social significance. This largely derives from the popularity of the revitalised and vibrant laneways of the precinct, with residents and

visitors attracted by the activated laneway streetscapes, street art, and numerous bars, cafes, night clubs, galleries and boutique retail outlets. The laneways are also valued by the community as unique public spaces within the CBD. (Criterion G)

The Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct is of aesthetic/architectural significance. The laneways in particular form distinctive streetscapes within the central city, their significant heritage character enhanced by the diverse collection of historic buildings, including former factories and warehouses, with some workshops, and their rich materiality. Face red brick is the dominant material, complemented by bluestone, rendered masonry and concrete. The heritage character also derives from the narrow footprint and dimensions of the lanes, given emphasis by the bordering buildings with tall and/or long facades and walls, with no setbacks. Some warehouses have elevated ground floors, and visible sub-basements, which while being illustrative of original loading arrangements, also contribute to the distinctive aesthetic of some lanes. Lanes within the precinct retain to a greater or lesser degree original bluestone kerbs, channels and flagstones, which also contribute to the materiality and heritage character of the precinct. (Criterion E) The precinct is additionally important for demonstrating the principal characteristics of the laneway network of the broader city. The alignment and layout of the precinct's lanes reflects their origin within the formal Hoddle Grid, their proliferation within the original large city blocks, and their historic servicing and right-of-way roles. Importantly, the laneways of the precinct also largely retain their original arrangement, as evident in nineteenth century sources. (Criterion D)

Key characteristics

The following are the key characteristics of the precinct, which support the assessed significance:

- Laneways predominantly follow a north-south alignment, reflective of the boundaries of the large Hoddle Grid (Crown land) allotments of the late 1830s and 1840s.
- Density of laneways is reflective of their proliferation within the large city blocks from the mid-nineteenth century, following increased subdivision and changing land use patterns.
- Laneways include those which are distinct streets with property frontages; and those which have formed to the sides or rears of properties.
- Narrow proportions, emphasised by walls of buildings, provide a unique character to the laneways as public spaces.
- Contributory components of buildings to the precinct include side and rear elevations, as well as property frontages and facades.
- Contributory building materials include face red brick, bluestone, rendered masonry and concrete. Of note is the limited overpainting of original external walls.
- Windows and doors expressed as punched openings in masonry walls rather than large expanses of glazing.
- Original window and (to a lesser degree) door joinery, including nineteenth century timber elements, and more commonly steel windows from the interwar period.
- Buildings are typically constructed from boundary to boundary, with no setbacks.
- Heights of buildings vary but are generally within the one to four storey range, with some exceeding this.
- Other notable built form characteristics include elevated ground floors and visible basements; high parapets and very little visibility of roof forms; original signage and building names; chamfered corners; hoists and crane beams to warehouses, providing access to upper levels; and timber and concrete buffers.
- There is a general absence of vehicle parking arrangements.
- Contributory laneway materials include bluestone kerbs, channels and flagstones.

Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Precinct (HO1205)



Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct Property Schedule

Block 1

Address	Name	Grading	Description	Comment*
8-10 Guildford Lane		Non-contributory	Three storey c.1980s apartments	
12-14 Guildford Lane		Contributory	Single storey interwar factory	
16-18 Guildford Lane		Contributory	Three storey interwar factory	Also contributory to Flanigan Lane.
20-24 Guildford Lane		Contributory	Four storey interwar factory	Also contributory to Flanigan Lane.
26-28 Guildford Lane		Contributory	Two single storey interwar workshops	Also contributory to Flanigan Lane.
30 Guildford Lane		Contributory	Two storey interwar warehouse	Also contributory to Flanigan Lane.
32-34 Guildford Lane		Significant	Single storey Edwardian bluestone workshop with interwar brick addition above	Also contributory to Flanigan Lane.
5-13 Guildford Lane		Contributory	There are four building components at this address. From east to west: two storey c. 1970s dwelling; two storey interwar factory; single storey interwar workshop; and single storey interwar workshop	The front of the c. 1970s dwelling is non-contributory. All the buildings are also contributory to McLean Alley, excluding the 1970s dwelling.
15-21 Guildford Lane		Contributory	Three storey interwar factory	Also contributory to McLean Alley.
23-25 Guildford Lane		Non-contributory	Part three storey c. 1980s apartments	

Address	Name	Grading	Description	Comment*
27 Guildford Lane		Non-contributory	Part three storey c. 1980s apartments	
29 Guildford Lane		Contributory	Three storey interwar warehouse	Also contributory to McLean Alley.
31 Guildford Lane		Contributory	Three storey interwar warehouse	Also contributory to McLean Alley.
33-35 Guildford Lane	Regency House	Contributory	Three storey interwar factory	Also contributory to McLean Alley.
24-26 McLean Alley		Non-contributory	Part three storey c. 1980s apartments	
28 McLean Alley		Non-contributory	Part three storey c. 1980s apartments	
15-21 Sutherland Street	Probuild Constructions (Aust)	Significant	Bluestone former Bucks Head Hotel stables, 1853	This building is assessed as being of State significance. Corner building with significant elevations to three building frontages.
25-31 Sutherland Street		Contributory	Two/three storey warehouses, c.1900	Corner building with contributory elevations to three frontages.

Block 2

Address	Name	Grading	Description	Comment*
106-112 Hardware Street		Significant	Pair of four storey Victorian warehouses	
115-123 Hardware Street	Bianca Apartments	Contributory	Three storey Edwardian warehouse	Also contributory side elevation.
391 Little Lonsdale Street	CJ Lunchbar	Contributory	Two storey interwar factory	Also contributory to Hardware Street.
395-397 Little Lonsdale Street		Contributory	Three storey brick building with tilework to facade	Also contributory to rear lane (accessed off Hardware Street).

Block 3

Address	Name	Grading	Description	Comment*
4-6 and 8 Goldie Place	Breathe Yoga & Pilates	Significant	Pair of two storey Victorian warehouses	Note: the current Heritage Overlay map for HO1044 covers the address of 4-6 Goldie Place (one building). 8 Goldie Place is the other building in the pair, and should be included in the mapping for HO1044. Also significant elevation to side lane (accessed off Goldie Place).
10-12 Goldie Place	Rare Steakhouse	Contributory	Two storey 1930s factory	
14-20 Goldie Place	Word Warehouse	Contributory (both buildings)	No. 14: two storey interwar factory No 18-20: Two storey Edwardian factory	
54-58 Hardware Lane		Contributory	Three storey 1939-40 commercial building, with alterations	
60-66 Hardware Lane		Significant	Three two storey Victorian warehouses	
68-78 Hardware Lane		Non-contributory	Two storey c.1980s building	
51-53 Hardware Lane		Non-contributory	Three storey offices constructed 1974	
55-57 Hardware Lane		Significant	Three storey Victorian factory	

Address	Name	Grading	Description	Comment*
59-61 Hardware Lane		Contributory	Three storey Victorian factory with alterations	
63-77 Hardware Lane		Significant	Row of four storey Victorian warehouses	Note: there are four buildings in the row. The current Schedule to the Heritage Overlay lists the address as 63-67, which is incorrect; and the current HO667 mapping only applies to 63-67. It should be amended to cover all four building components.
362-364 Little Bourke Street (also 4 Warburton Alley)		Significant	Four storey Victorian offices, interwar addition to rear with c. 2000 alterations	Also significant to Warburton Alley, associated with Victorian building, and not the interwar rear addition.
370 Little Bourke Street		Contributory	Five storey interwar offices, with earlier components at rear	Also contributory to Warburton Alley.
372-378 Little Bourke Street		Non-contributory	Six storey interwar former factory/warehouse/office and shops to Little Bourke Street.	
380-384 Little Bourke Street (46 Hardware Lane)		Contributory	Two storey Victorian hotel, 1869, with alterations	Includes single storey north wing which is not contributory. Also contributory to Hardware Lane.
386-392 Little Bourke Street (43-49 Hardware Lane)	Hardware House	Significant	Six storey interwar offices	Also significant to Hardware Lane.

Address	Name	Grading	Description	Comment*
394-400 Little Bourke Street		Contributory	Two building components, including three storey Victorian warehouse (398-400 and c. 1925 three-storey warehouse/factory (394-396)	
377-381 Lonsdale Street (30 Niagara Lane)		Significant	Four storey Victorian commercial building	Note: the current mapping of HO716 is incorrect, with the HO map covering the non-contributory building to the east. The mapping should be amended to cover this building at the corner of Niagara Lane. Significant to Niagara Lane; and also contributory to Warburton Alley.
383-387 Lonsdale Street		Contributory	Three storey interwar hotel	
389-395 Lonsdale Street		Contributory	Four storey interwar offices	The principal facade is not contributory, but the side to Hardware Lane is contributory, as is the rear to the lane off Hardware Lane.
15-17 Niagara Lane		Contributory	Four storey interwar factory	
19-21 Niagara Lane		Contributory	Three storey interwar factory	
23-31 Niagara Lane		Significant	Row of four two storey Victorian warehouses	Also significant to laneway off Niagara Lane.

Block 4

Address	Name	Grading	Description	Comment*
408 Bourke Street (9 Hardware Lane)		Contributory	Two storey post-war retail premises with three storey interwar office wing to rear/north side	<p>Previous D grading applies to the whole of the building, including the post-war building component to the corner of Bourke Street, and the interwar three storey office wing to its north to Hardware Lane.</p> <p>The building to corner of Bourke Street is non-contributory; three storey interwar office wing to north on Hardware Lane is contributory.</p>
13-15 Hardware Lane	Roll'd	Contributory	Four storey interwar offices	
17-19 Hardware Lane	Cyclone House	Significant	Three storey interwar offices	
21-25 Hardware Lane	Campari House	Contributory	Three storey interwar offices	
27-31 Hardware Lane		Contributory	Three storey interwar offices	
353-359 Little Bourke Street		Contributory	Three storey Victorian factory/retail premises	Also contributory to Rankins Lane.
361-363 Little Bourke Street		Significant	Three storey interwar factory/commercial building	Also significant to Rankins Lane.
365-367 Little Bourke Street		Significant	Three storey Victorian warehouse and commercial building	Also significant to Warburton Lane.
369-371 Little Bourke Street	Grill'd Healthy Burgers	Contributory	Two storey interwar retail premises	Also contributory to Warburton Lane.

Address	Name	Grading	Description	Comment*
377-379 Little Bourke Street	O'Donahue's Building	Contributory	Three storey c.1922 shops and factory	
383-385 Little Bourke street		Non-contributory	Two storey brick c. 1940 shop and warehouse	
387 Little Bourke Street	Farrant's Building	Significant	Three storey interwar retail/manufacturing building	Also significant to Hardware Lane.
393-397 Little Bourke Street	Kirks Building	Contributory	Three storey interwar offices, substantially altered c. 1980s	Also contributory to Hardware Lane.
401-405 Little Bourke Street	Day & Sons warehouse	Significant	Four/five storey 1911-1936 red brick warehouse	
1-3 Rankins Lane		Contributory	Two storey Victorian factory	
5-7 Rankins Lane		Contributory	Three storey interwar factory	
9-15 Rankins Lane		Contributory	Three storey interwar factory	
2-6 Rankins Lane		Contributory Significant	Four storey interwar warehouse	
8-14 Rankins Lane		Contributory Significant	Three storey interwar warehouse	
15-19 Warburton Lane		Contributory	Two storey interwar factory	

*This column indicates where the rear or side of a building contributes to the historic character and significance of a laneway. In some cases, the front of a property has been modified or replaced, and has lost its heritage value, but the historic rear or side component to the laneway is retained. Unless otherwise stated in this column, the front or principal component of the subject property has heritage value.

Former Pellegrini & Co premises (HO1206) 388-390 Bourke Street, MELBOURNE

Grading: Significant

Place type: Commercial building

Date(s): 1929-30

Survey Date: April 2016

Intactness: Good



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The building at 388-390 Bourke Street, Melbourne was constructed in reinforced concrete, apparently in two stages from May to November 1929. The initial owner was Pellegrini & Co, a company involved in the publishing and selling of Catholic literature and associated material. The architect was AA Fritsch. It is an eight storey building in the Commercial Palazzo style, with a high level of external intactness. It also displays key elements of the style including a vertical tripartite arrangement of base, shaft and capital, complemented by finely worked detailing.

How is it Significant?

The building at 388-390 Bourke Street, Melbourne is of aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it Significant?

The building at 388-390 Bourke Street, Melbourne is of local aesthetic/architectural significance. It is a highly externally intact eight storey building which has been capably rendered in the Commercial Palazzo style. The key elements of the style are all on display, including a vertical tripartite arrangement of base, shaft and capital as evidenced in the massive ground floor base, with pilasters rising through the upper sections of the building to a stylised triangular parapet above a massive cornice. The design is invigorated by the incorporation of balconies at the third and sixth levels, and a free approach to classicized detailing. The architectural character of the building draws strength from the interplay of these elements above street level. The subject building is also an example of a taller commercial building constructed on a modest site in Melbourne in the interwar period. The group are typified by tall proportions deriving from their narrow sites, and reflect the increasing value of upper storeys brought about by the increased availability of elevators. (Criterion E)

414-416 Bourke Street, MELBOURNE (HO1207)

Grading: Significant

Place type: Commercial building

Date(s): 1928

Survey Date: April 2016

Intactness: Good



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The building at 414-416 Bourke Street, Melbourne was constructed in 1927-8, as a six-storey reinforced concrete building, with an additional two levels added in 1937-39. The building's occupants have varied over time, and have included hardware merchants, tailors and electrical goods manufacturers. It is a tall and narrow building in the interwar Palazzo style, where the heavy shopfront forms a base to five, largely unornamented levels above. The 'capital' takes the form of two ornate crowning levels with a deep, bracketed cornice below a simple stylised pediment. Windows are largely free of detailing with balconies to the street providing interest, with the upper and lower balconies deriving from different building programmes. The ground floor is also largely intact to its original state, and retains separate entries to the ground and upper levels, and original joinery.

How is it Significant?

The building at 414-416 Bourke Street, Melbourne is of aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it Significant?

The building at 414-416 Bourke Street, Melbourne is of local aesthetic/architectural significance. Despite its construction in two phases almost 15 years apart, the building is a remarkably coherent example of an Interwar Palazzo building. It is distinguished by the ground floor shopfront which forms a base to the five, largely unornamented levels above. The top two more ornate crowning levels, with a deep bracketed cornice below a simple stylised pediment, form the 'capital'. The façade's understated references to classical architecture reflect the then contemporary trend towards stripped classical and other, more Modern, forms of expression. The building is also noteworthy for the intactness of the ground floor façade, with separate entrances and a large display window, the whole being handsomely resolved in an understated classicised manner with pilasters rising to an entablature at first floor level. (Criterion E) It is additionally significant as an example of a taller commercial building constructed on a modest site in Melbourne in the interwar period. These buildings are typified by tall proportions deriving from their narrow sites, and are characteristic of the period prior to the consolidation of modest sites to form more generous development parcels, on which larger multi-storey buildings were later constructed. (Criterion D)

Former Kaye, Butchart & Co offices (HO546)

421 Bourke Street, MELBOURNE

Grading: Significant

Place type: Commercial building

Date(s): c.1863, 1919-1920

Survey Date: April 2016

Intactness: Good



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The subject building at 421 Bourke Street was constructed as a two-storey building in c.1863, with the third level added in 1919-20. The first owners were Kaye, Butchart & Co., stock and station agents, and since 1975 Kozminski jewellers have occupied the building. It is a three-storey rendered masonry building, on a long rectilinear plan. The Bourke Street façade has a classical form and order, with the floor levels emphasised by bracketed cornicing and each level exhibiting different but complimentary detailing. The long west elevation addresses McKillop Street and, although more simply detailed than the façade to Bourke Street, has window openings to all levels including original fenestration above the ground floor. The façade has been overpainted, but is broadly sympathetic to the early character of the building.

How is it Significant?

No 421 Bourke Street, Melbourne, is of historical and aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it Significant?

The subject building is of local historical significance. It was constructed in c.1863 for Kaye, Butchart & Co., one of Melbourne's earliest stock and station agents. Described as a house and offices, the combination of residence and commercial use in a single building was common in the city in this early period. The classical form and detailing of the building was reflective of the success of the early stock agents, and of the stature of the first owners, one of whom, William Kaye, was a member of the Legislative Council. Horse breeder George Petty was another early owner, and his association with the property demonstrates the importance of historical localised activity in this area of the central city, which was the focus of Melbourne's horse bazaars and horse trading. The historical significance also derives from an association with renowned jewellery retailers, Kozminski, who moved into the premises in 1975 and continue to operate from the property today. [Criterion A] The subject building is also of local aesthetic/architectural significance. It is substantially externally intact to its 1919-20 form, and is an elegantly proportioned and well resolved commercial building in the Classical Revival mode. It is notable for its use of superposed orders in which different systems of classical ornament (known as orders) are used at each floor level. While not on a grand scale, the expression to Bourke Street including the imposing ground floor entrance, combined with the building's depth to McKillop Street, imbue the building with some prominence. Other significant details and elements include the high plinth, symmetrically arranged ground floor façade, arched fenestration to all levels, and heavy horizontal cornicing to each floor. [Criterion E]

Shops and residences (HO618)

245-269 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE

Grading: Contributory (245-7 & 263) & Significant (249-61 & 265-269)

Place type: Shops and residences

Date(s): 245-59 - 1897

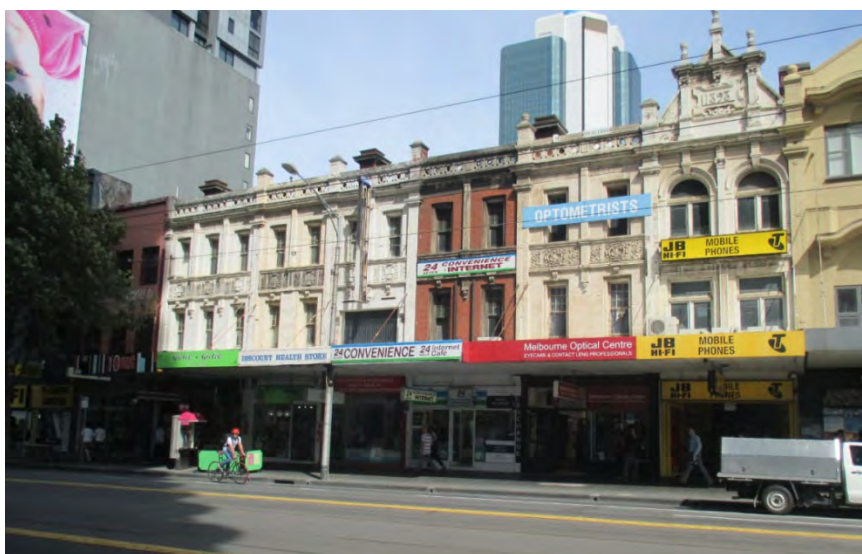
261 -1898

263, 1913

269, 1915

Survey Date: April 2016

Intactness: Good



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The buildings at 245-269 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, comprise a collection of shop and retail premises dating from 1897 to 1915. The buildings, save for 245-7 and 263 Elizabeth Street are generally externally intact, albeit with changes to the ground floor facades and shopfronts, and some over-painting. The terrace row at 245-259 Elizabeth Street, was constructed in 1897 and includes six highly ornamented three-storey masonry buildings in the English Queen Anne or Elizabethan revival manner. The building at 261 Elizabeth Street dates from 1898, is also highly ornate and in the English Queen Anne or Elizabethan manner, distinguished by a high Elizabethan gable. No 263 Elizabeth Street dates from 1913, and was originally two storeys, with a later generally sympathetic extra level added. It is a simply detailed rendered masonry building. Michael's Building at 269 Elizabeth Street, is a 1915 three-storey corner building of stuccoed reinforced concrete. It has an oriel bay to the corner and multiple window bays to the adjoining facades. Overall, the buildings present with a generally consistent three-storey scale to Elizabeth Street.

How is it Significant?

The buildings at 245-269 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, are of historical and aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it Significant?

The buildings at 245-269 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, as a group are of local historical significance. Dating from 1897 to 1915, the group demonstrates the historical evolution of shop and retail premises in this area of Elizabeth Street, in the late nineteenth through to the early twentieth centuries. Prior to that, from the early 1850s, Elizabeth Street had accommodated small scale businesses which serviced travellers to Sydney and the Bendigo goldfields, before evolving by the mid-1860s into a retail and service street for the city. In the 1880s, the subject properties were all occupied by two-storey buildings, but by the late 1890s, some of the current more substantial and ornate three-storey buildings were under construction. This change can in part be attributed to civic improvements to the street's drainage and flooding problems, and the consequent increase in the street's status and reputation. (Criterion A) The subject buildings are also of local aesthetic/architectural significance. As a group, they represent a generally externally intact collection of ornate late Victorian commercial and retail buildings, augmented by early twentieth century development. The former comprises the 1897 terrace row at 245-259 Elizabeth Street, being three-storey masonry buildings in the English Queen Anne or Elizabethan revival manner, with highly ornamented and handsome facades and original detailing including parapeted balustrades, raised piers, a main cornice entablature of vermiculated panels, and a broad foliated frieze with alternating motifs between first and second floors. The slightly later 1898 building at 261 Elizabeth Street is also highly ornate and particularly striking, distinguished by its prominent Elizabethan gable, bayed cornice line, extended cement parapet piers and orbs, date panel to the parapet ('1898'), and tall arched fenestration at the third level. From the later period, the 1915 Michael's Building is a prominent corner development, enhanced by its oriel corner bay with round cupola-like tower, and large multi-paned window bays. It is also a somewhat austere building in its appearance, and devoid of the applied ornamentation and decoration of earlier commercial buildings. The involvement of noted architects is additionally significant,

including David Askew in the design of 261 Elizabeth Street, and Arthur Purnell in 269 Elizabeth Street. The buildings' collective presentation and appearance to Elizabeth Street gain strength from the generally consistent three-storey scale, bookended by the highly articulated corner building. (Criterion E)

287-9 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE (HO1204)

Grading: Significant

Date(s): c1894

Survey Date: April 2016



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The premises at 287-9 Elizabeth Street was constructed in c. 1894 and occupied by ironmongers John Cooper & Sons until the 1930s. The ironmongery of John Cooper & Sons was established in Elizabeth Street from as early as 1880, with Cooper possibly having previously traded in a partnership on Bourke Street which dissolved in 1879. In 1889 John Cooper was killed in a road accident, but the firm continued under his name. His estate papers noted that as well as the premises in Elizabeth Street, he was in occupation of a stable and shed in Guildford Street and a building in a lane off Little Lonsdale Street, the 1850s warehouse in Heape Court (rear 361-365 Little Lonsdale Street, also in the subject precinct). By the mid-1890s, the company listing in the Sands & McDougall Directory described the business as 'iron, steel, timber and cement merchants [and] general ironmongers, wholesale and retail.' The ironmongery continued to operate through the early decades of the twentieth century, and were known for their Bunyip Forest Devil plough.

In the mid-1880s, Cooper & Co. were listed in the rate books as being in occupation of a brick warehouse and shop, valued at a NAV £300 at the subject site, then known as 191 Elizabeth

Street. In 1893, it was reported that a fire had broken out in the single-storey brick offices and store, causing considerable damage. The rate books are somewhat unclear about the construction of the existing building, but it is likely to have been soon after this fire. In 1894, the year after the fire, the property was valued in the rate books at a NAV of £400, an increase from £300 the previous year. In 1900, the building is described as a brick shop of two flats (floors). In 1915, the property was again described, as a brick shop and store, of two floors, with a NAV of £325. John Cooper & Sons grew to have agents in Sydney and Brisbane, and an engineering works in Alexandria. The company operated in New South Wales into the 1970s.

The subject building is a comparatively early example of the revival of Baroque architectural expression. This style emerged in the last decades of the nineteenth century and reached an early high water mark locally in the design of the former Teachers' College building, University of Melbourne (Public Works Department, under JH Marsden, 1888). However, the recession of the 1890s suppressed further experiments in the mode. The style would re-emerge after 1900 as the fully-formed Edwardian Baroque of the Melbourne City Baths (J Clark with EJ Clark, 1903-4) and the Flinders Street Station (JW Fawcett & HPC Ashworth, 1901-11).

The subject building, constructed in c. 1894 as a two-storey ironmonger's shop with storerooms at the upper level, was designed by, little-known architect, Henry J Henderson. The verandah and shopfronts at ground floor level have been substantially altered and currently retain little original fabric; however, at its upper levels the building is more intact to its late Boom-period style. As constructed, the building adopted an understated Baroque expression, incorporating panels of face brick offset against, occasionally florid, architectural detailing realised in render. The building has been overpainted which limits the extent to which the original play of materials remains legible. Nonetheless, the upper façade continues to generate architectural interest through a layering of architectural detail. Four pilasters sit proud of the façade rising and flaring to terminate at a string course below the parapet. These divide the upper facade into three distinct bays. The outer (northern and southern bays) are capped by complex floriated panels at the parapet. The central section rises to a massive par enroulement pediment flanked by complex scrolls and incorporating a semicircular ornamental ventilator to the attic space. Window joinery at first floor level has been altered although the upper highlight windows of the original arrangement appear to survive. An interwar addition/workshop is located to the rear.

How is it Significant?

The building at 287-9 Elizabeth Street, constructed in c. 1894s for ironmongers John Cooper & Sons, is of local aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it Significant?

The building is of aesthetic/architectural significance. While the ground floor and verandah have been altered, the façade to Elizabeth Street is more intact to its upper levels. It is here that the building displays its understated Baroque expression, representing an early example of the mode which is notable for its association with a commercial rather than an institutional use. Significantly the facade incorporates a rich collection of architectural details, some quite florid in their expression, and finished at the top by a massive pediment.

307-11 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE (HO1204)

Grading: Significant

Date(s): 1927

Survey Date: April 2016



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The building at 307-311 Elizabeth Street was constructed in 1927, at the corner of Little Lonsdale Street. Prior to this, the property was occupied by two nineteenth century buildings, including a brassworking operation, and a watchmaker. These incorporated a brick shop and a brick shop and store, both owned by James O'Leary. The watchmaker continued into the early 1910s, accompanied by a leather manufacturer. The Sands & McDougall directory of 1910 also lists the rear building as being occupied by a pawnbroker, Joshua Langley. In 1919, motor cycle manufacturers, Stillwell & Parry moved onto the property. The partnership of Walter Stillwell and George Stillwell, which had operated from 378 Lonsdale Street, was dissolved in 1916, with Leslie Parry joining George Stillwell to form Stillwell & Parry. During this period, an increasing number of motor car and motor cycle related businesses began occupying premises in Elizabeth Street to the north of Little Bourke Street.

In 1926, an application was made to the City of Melbourne for a permit to construct a motor showroom, to the value of £3,200. At this time, the property was owned by H & E Kinnear. The new showroom was for the use of Stillwell & Parry, and was designed by architect, Leslie M Perrott, who was an enthusiastic advocate for the use of concrete, having written the book, *Concrete Homes*, in 1925. The building was illustrated in the *Argus* in October 1926, which noted that 'the elevation in concrete and brick adds a distinctive note to this rapidly advancing section of the city.' The company installed a petrol pump at the premises. In 1927 the property, still owned by Kinnear, was valued at a NAV of £1,000. Stillwell & Parry also managed a competitive motorcycle racing team, and remained at the Elizabeth Street premises until the company was dissolved in 1940. In 1944, the building was occupied as an army depot, and

from the 1950s, by an electrical appliance retailer. Its use by defence services included as a 'hospitality bureau' for American service personnel in 1942 and as an office for the War Graves Service in 1946. While the association with George Stillwell is not confirmed, the Stillwell family generally were prominent in Australian motor racing and motor car circles through the twentieth century.

The former Stillwell & Parry showrooms comprises a substantial, two-storey showroom with large areas of glazing to Elizabeth and Little Lonsdale streets. The building is distinguished by abstracted classical detailing in bas relief to its upper façade. The side elevation extends the classicised approach along Little Lonsdale Street before reverting to a more conventional warehouse form, incorporating plain face brick and steel-framed windows, towards its rear. Both street elevations have been overpainted in white although the contrasting textures of face brick and concrete remain legible. At the shopfront, original window joinery, notably, leadlight to highlight windows, has been removed, although the original arrangement is evident in an early illustration of the building. Nonetheless, low sills and open areas of modern glazing survive allowing the early appearance and use to be understood. The original form and materiality of the building also remains legible from the rear laneway where brickwork, concrete lintels and steel-framed windows survive unpainted and largely unaltered. Despite some changes and over-painting of key facades, the building remains substantially intact and legible to its original state.

How is it Significant?

The building at 307-311 Elizabeth Street, constructed in 1927, is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it Significant?

Historically, the building is associated with Stillwell & Parry, motor cycle manufacturers, who used the premises as their showroom. This association and use occurred in the period when an increasing number of motor car and motor cycle related businesses began occupying premises in this area of Elizabeth Street, a use which largely remains. Architecturally, the subject building is a large corner building which, although overpainted, legibly retains the contrasting textures of face brick and concrete as intended by its concrete enthusiast architect, Leslie M Perrott. Early descriptions complimented its elevations in concrete and brick. The building is otherwise substantially externally intact, and distinguished by its abstracted classical detailing in bas relief to the upper façade, and large ground floor showroom windows, albeit modified.

32-34 Guildford Lane, MELBOURNE (HO1205)

Grading: Significant

Date(s): 1908, c1920

Survey Date: April 2016



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The 1894 MMBW detail plan no 1017 shows this corner site as being no 44 Guildford Lane, and occupied by a small brick building, described as a brick house occupied by James Marsh in the 1896 municipal rate books. Within ten years, this building had been demolished, and the rate books record the then unnumbered property as 'land'. In 1908, a permit was obtained by prominent builder Clements Langford for the construction of a 'stone factory' at the site. Langford was the builder of a number of significant buildings in Melbourne, including the former Gollin & Company Building in Bourke Street, of 1902; the former E S & A Bank in Swanston Street, of 1928; and the final stages of St Patricks Cathedral, including the towers and spire, in 1926-33.

The 1910 municipal rate books list this stone factory building, with Langford also the owner of the brick house at no 30 and the occupier of the stone house at no 33. Both properties at nos 30 and 32 were valued at a NAV of £16. In 1915, the property was described as a brick workshop and store at no 30-34 Guildford Lane, valued at NAV of £20. Five years later, the brick workshop was valued at a NAV of £100, indicating that improvements had been undertaken at the site. These works likely include the construction of the brick second level to what appears to have been a single-storey stone building. Although Langford is listed as

the owner and occupier of the building in 1920, by 1924, electrical engineers Nilsen Cromie were at the site.

The two building programmes – 1908 construction and c.1920 second floor addition - remain legible in the factory building. The ground floor façade and lower sections of the side and rear elevations to Flanigans Lane, survive from the original construction. These are of random dressed bluestone laid in courses. An original ground floor window to Guildford Lane, incorporating red brick quoins and segmental-arched head windows, also survives. The adjacent entry has been altered, largely through the introduction of a deep steel lintel to support the upper level. Bluestone walls to the corner of Guildford and Flanigan Lanes incorporate a canted corner with a corbel detail above, intended to reduce the damage from vehicle impacts. Above these original elements, face brick walls in English bond were constructed in c.1920. Early features, including upper level windows and landing doors to Guildford Lane, survive. Windows from the second programme of works also survive along the Flanigan Lane elevation. Segmental-arched ground floor windows retain c.1920 cast iron bars and joinery over bluestone sills from 1908. Windows to the upper level addition are similar but incorporate brick sills. The upper level of the side elevation has been painted and some early signage survives but the building is largely intact and legible to its c.1920 state.

How is it Significant?

No 32 Guildford Lane is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it Significant?

The building is historically significant for its association with prominent builder Clements Langford. He constructed the building in 1908 as a factory, undertook later improvements, and owned it and an adjoining property until at least 1920. This was in the period when Langford was a sought-after Melbourne builder, and it is assumed that the subject building supported his construction activities, as a workshop or store. Aesthetically, while the building has been modified and extended, albeit at an early period, it is a robust and prominent corner building in the precinct, marking the western entry to the historic part of Guildford Lane. Its corner position is emphasised by the chamfered detail to the stonework at ground floor level in the south-west corner of the building. The ad hoc combination of materials and details, including the unusual coming together of face stonework and brick walling is another distinguishing feature of the building. The resulting character and architectural expression is evolved, rather than designed, but nevertheless has resulted in a distinctive building in the precinct.

Cyclone House (HO1205)

17-19 Hardware Lane, MELBOURNE

Grading: Significant

Date(s): 1930

Survey Date: April 2016



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Cyclone House was constructed for the Cyclone Fence and Gate Co. in 1930 after the sale and subdivision of the former Kirk's Bazaar land and creation of the extension of Hardware Lane in the mid-1920s. The company relocated to the new offices and showrooms, along with Chambers and Bennetts. The Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Company was established in 1898 by Leonard Tasman Chambers and William Eastwood Thompson, who had obtained the rights to manufacture American 'cyclone' fencing. In addition to manufacturing the American designs, the company also designed products for Australian customers. Such was the growth of the company, that by the 1920s it had established factories in Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney and Perth. The company was known for woven wire and wrought iron gates, which became common in Australian suburbs in the mid-twentieth century.

The company's occupation of its building, however, was short-lived, with the company putting it up for auction in 1935. It appears that the building was not sold at this time, but the Australian

Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) took up a lease for part of the building for use as temporary studios 'for the broadcasting of plays and other entertainments.' Cyclone House was again put up for sale in 1946, and was described in the auction notice as 'a modern, three-storey reinforced concrete office building'. The building sold for £11,000. The ABC continued to occupy Cyclone House into the 1970s, and the building housed its concert and production departments.

Description

Cyclone House is a formal three-storey building which is remarkably intact to its 1930 state, and combines a range of, occasionally diverse, features into a single, substantial whole. The building has a symmetrical, rendered façade, flanked by jettied bays rising through the upper levels to produce a tripartite expression. Each bay is capped by a stylised triangular pediment rising above a simple parapet. The name 'Cyclone House' is realised in rendered lettering to the parapet. Windows are largely original and multi-paned, with decorative panels to spandrels incorporating novel geometric devices. At its roof level, the building retains an early water tower, again featuring the 'Cyclone' name, and flagpole which would have formed a local landmark prior to taller and more intensive development east of Elizabeth Street during the later twentieth century. Overall, it displays an unusual composition with understated references to Scottish Baronial and Collegiate Gothic forms, overlaid with an applique of classical and Moderne motifs.

How is it Significant?

Cyclone House, constructed in 1930 at 17-19 Hardware Lane, is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it Significant?

The building is significant for its initial association with the highly successful Cyclone Fence and Gate Co, which had been established in 1898. The company produced the much sought after 'cyclone' wire fencing, a product which had been invented in America. The Cyclone Fence and Gate Co also manufactured the then popular woven wire and wrought iron gates. Despite its success, the company did not occupy the building for long, with the Australian Broadcasting Commission moving into the premises in the pre-WWII period and maintaining its association until the 1970s. Aesthetically, the scale and quality of the building is testament to the then success of the Cyclone Fence and Gate Co. It has an unusual architectural expression, with a composition drawing from a range of sources, including English, classical and Moderne antecedents. The building is also highly intact externally, and unusually retains an early named water tower at roof level.

Former Penman & Dalziel warehouse (HO665)

55-57 Hardware Lane, MELBOURNE

Grading: Significant

Place type: Warehouse

Date(s): 1887-8

Survey Date: April 2016

Intactness: Fair



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The building at 55-57 Hardware Lane was built as part of a group of three warehouses in 1887-8, for furniture manufacturer Penman and Dalziel. It is a four-storey rendered masonry former warehouse, with a tall narrow massing on a long rectilinear plan, and a basement level. The façade has been modified, including through the application of render over original face brickwork, however the building retains its distinctive gabled and parapeted form, and rough face bluestone plinth at ground level. While the ground floor level has been altered, the original arrangement of lower floors with ground floor elevated to facilitate loading remains legible. Fenestration at the upper levels also remains broadly intact to its early state with large central landing doors to each level flanked by sliding sash windows. The rear of the building as seen from Goldie Place is more intact and retains its face brick exterior and original windows.

How is it Significant?

No 55-57 Hardware Lane, Melbourne, is of historical and aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it Significant?

The building at 55-57 Hardware Lane is of local historical significance. It is one of an important collection of nineteenth century warehouse and mercantile buildings in Hardware Lane. Constructed in 1887-8, to a design by noted architect Alfred Dunn, the building was one of five warehouses built in Hardware Lane and the adjoining Goldie Place, for the furniture making company of Penman and Dalziel. The company remained associated with the warehouses until 1910, and in 1937 were noted as one of Melbourne's early 'skilled craftsmen' and 'leading names' in fine furniture manufacture. (Criterion A) The subject building is also of local aesthetic/architectural significance. While it has been altered, the building retains its distinctive gabled and parapeted form, rough face bluestone plinth, broadly original arrangement of lower floors with elevated ground floor to facilitate loading, and broadly intact fenestration and openings to the upper levels. It is also one of a more extensive row of tall and gabled nineteenth century warehouse forms in Hardware Lane, and makes a significant contribution to the warehouse character of the lane. (Criterion E)

Dynon's Buildings (HO667)
63-77 Hardware Lane, MELBOURNE

Grading: Significant

Place type: Warehouse

Date(s): 1889

Survey Date: April 2016

Intactness: Good



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The buildings at 63-77 Hardware Lane represent four out of the original five warehouses, which were designed by William Pitt for china and glass merchant, John Dynon, and constructed in 1889. The group of four, known as Dynon's Buildings, are tall and narrow bichrome brick warehouses, notable for their arcuated facades and striking parapets, the latter with raised pedimental devices and oriels. The architectural detailing to the arched window heads and stringcourses is accentuated in cream face brick against a red brick base; and original bluestone plinths and the majority of window and door openings also survive.

How is it Significant?

The buildings at 63-77 Hardware Lane, Melbourne, are of historical and aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it Significant?

The buildings at 63-77 Hardware Lane, Melbourne, known as Dynon's Buildings, are of local historical significance. The buildings, constructed in 1889 to a design by William Pitt, are part of an important collection of nineteenth century warehouse and mercantile buildings in Hardware Lane. In replacing earlier and smaller buildings on the site, they are demonstrative of the late nineteenth century growth in warehousing activity in this part of Melbourne. Hardware Lane also assumed much of its current historic character during Melbourne's Boom of the late 1880s. (Criterion A). Dynon's Buildings are significant for their association with renowned architect, William Pitt. They were designed by Pitt at the height of his architectural output and influence, when he was responsible for some of the exemplars of the 1880s Boom Style in Melbourne. Pitt was known for eclectic designs and compositional flamboyance, and his industrial and mercantile commissions while typically more subdued were also very capably handled, as with the subject buildings. (Criterion H) Nos 63-77 Hardware Lane are also of local aesthetic/architectural significance. The buildings are substantially externally intact, and retain their original tall and narrow warehouse form and detailing, including arched window heads and stringcourses accentuated in cream face brick against a red brick base, heavy bluestone plinths, striking parapets with raised pedimental devices and oriels, and the majority of the original window and door openings. The groups also form part of a more extensive row of tall and gabled nineteenth century brick warehouses in Hardware Lane, and make a significant contribution to the warehouse character of the lane. (Criterion E)

Former John Dickinson & Co warehouse (HO1208)

337-339 La Trobe Street, MELBOURNE

Grading: Significant

Place type: Warehouse

Date(s): 1923-24

Survey Date: April 2016

Intactness: Good



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The building at 337-339 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, was built in 1923-4, and is the former warehouse of stationers, John Dickinson & Co. It is a substantially externally intact three storey red brick building on a rectilinear plan, with a gabled roof in galvanised steel. While its character is largely utilitarian, and the La Trobe Street facade has understated detailing, the building retains key elements of its design including its face brick expression; broad pilasters with bull-nosed bricks to corners which rise the full height of the building to a simple parapet; a projecting cornice and dentils realised in overpainted concrete; and above the principle entry a shallow awning in painted concrete with broad corbelled brick brackets. The window frames and glazing to the principle façade have been modified, but the original pattern of large openings with concrete lintels and brick sills survives. The west elevation to Flanigan Lane has segmental arched window openings which largely retain original frames and sashes and brickwork details.

How is it Significant?

The building at 337-339 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, is of historical and aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it Significant?

The building at 337-339 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, is of local historical significance. It was purpose built by the renowned stationary company, John Dickinson & Co. The company was a leading international paper and stationery brand, established in Britain in 1803 by John Dickinson, who made many pioneering discoveries in papermaking. The building provides evidence of the expansion of the company in the early twentieth century, into Australia and New Zealand, whereby they built warehouses and factories in Sydney, Melbourne, Wellington and Auckland. The building continued its association with the firm until 1958. (Criterion A) The subject building is also of aesthetic/architectural significance. While it is of largely utilitarian interwar character, the building is enhanced by its high level of external intactness, unpainted brick walled expression, understated architectural details and overall scale. The wide pilasters which rise through the principal façade, dentilated cornice to the top level, and unusual awning device above the principle albeit somewhat narrow entrance at ground floor level, enliven its appearance. It is also a mature example of late Edwardian warehouse design constructed in the period immediately before reinforced concrete would replace red brick as the preferred material for warehouse construction. (Criterion E) The building is additionally a good representative example of a warehouse, and a rare red brick building of this age in this area of La Trobe Street. (Criterion D)

Hardware House (HO1205)

386-392 Little Bourke Street, MELBOURNE

Grading: Significant

Date(s): c1926

Survey Date: April 2016



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

In August 1924, the Hardware Club purchased the site of the Governor Arthur Hotel at 386-392 Little Bourke Street for £17,750. The hotel had been unlicensed since 1916. The Hardware Club was originally formed in the mid-1890s as a social club for members of the hardware trade. Within a year it had 148 members, and within ten years, it boasted over 1,000 members.

The new club premises, known as Hardware House, was designed by architect J V Ward and constructed by the Concrete Building Company. During excavations of the site, the adjoining building at 394 Little Bourke Street collapsed. The resulting demolition of what was known as Endicott's Building saw textile workers in the adjoining White's knitting and white work factory in Goldie Place temporarily out of work due to the risk of brick walls collapsing on the warehouse. The new club building was opened in October 1926 at a ceremony performed by the Lord Mayor, Sir William Brunton, a member of the Hardware Club. The six-storied Hardware House comprised 'dining, card and reading rooms, bathrooms, billiard room, library,

lounge and a suite of offices', with 'sample rooms' on the sixth floor for use by members. In the mid-1980s, Hardware House became an exclusive and popular nightclub named, somewhat ironically, the Hardware Club.

Hardware Lane took its name from Hardware House. The lane was created as an extension of Wrights Lane, following subdivision of the former Kirks Horse Bazaar property. Hardware Lane was also at the forefront of contemporary laneway renewal in the central city, being a popular nightspot from the 1970s, with restaurants, bistros and clubs moving into its buildings.

Hardware House occupies a prominent corner in the precinct. Externally, the reinforced concrete building adopts a straightforward multi-storey composition with glazed shopfronts at ground floor level and five more massive floors above, capped by an overhanging bracketed cornice. The ground floor retains the broad form of its two original shopfronts with original leadlight glazing to highlight windows. Lower lights have been altered. The corner to the intersection is notable for a decorative canted corner and corbelled first floor designed to reduce vehicle impacts. The upper floors are largely without ornament, apart from rendered signage spelling 'Hardware House' to the Little Bourke Street façade accompanied by simple circular decorative devices to pilasters along to both frontages. Window joinery to the upper levels has been altered although the original pattern of fenestration and the broad character of the building survives. An additional level has been added to the building in the relatively recent past.

How is it Significant?

Hardware House at 386-392 Little Bourke Street is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it Significant?

The building, which dates from 1926, is historically significant as a purpose-built former club house associated with members of the hardware trade. Its scale is demonstrative of the importance of hardware traders to the City of Melbourne. Hardware House, together with Farrant's Building across Little Bourke Street, also illustrates the redevelopment of this area of the precinct after the closure of Kirk's Horse Bazaar, and is significant for bestowing its name on the adjacent Hardware Lane, an early and popular example of laneway renewal in central Melbourne. Aesthetically, the building is a large and prominent corner building in the precinct; it is also substantially externally intact. While a simple but well-resolved design, it provides evidence of the widespread adoption of concrete as the material of choice for multi-storey buildings during the interwar period. The ground floor façade retains original leaded highlight windows to the shopfronts, and a chamfered corner entrance.

Farrant's Building (HO1205)

387 Little Bourke Street, MELBOURNE

Grading: Significant

Date(s): 1926

Survey Date: April 2016



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Farrant's Building was constructed in 1926 for saddle manufacturer Farrant's, a firm which had been in operation since the late 1880s. The building was constructed after the closure and demolition of Kirks Horse Bazaar, although the company had occupied a small shop on the site from the mid-1890s. The business was one of many selling horse-related products and providing horse-related services, which were associated with this area of Melbourne and its proximity to the horse bazaars. The company advertised that it sold 'riding saddles, bridles, harness [and] collars', with 'no factory made goods'.

With the subdivision and sale of land after the closure of the horse bazaar in 1925-1926, Farrant's applied to the City of Melbourne to construct a three-storey building at the Little Bourke Street site, to the corner of Hardware Lane, to a value of £3,700. The building incorporated two ground floor shops fronting the newly created extension to Hardware Lane. Farrant's remained at the site at least until the early 1950s, although parts of the building were variously occupied by other businesses including a leather goods merchant, manufacturers' agents and embroiders.

Constructed in 1926, the three-storey Farrant's Building comprises three-storey retail and manufacturing premises. Presumed to be of masonry construction, it is rendered to produce an understated interwar classical expression with corners realised as stylised columns rising to abstracted capitals below a shallow parapet and triangular pediment. The name, Farrant's Building, is in realised rendered lettering at second floor level. At ground floor level, the forms of a canted corner entry (with the upper storeys forming a short cantilever) and of early shopfronts survive. However, original window joinery has typically been lost at ground floor level. At the upper levels, original window arrangements survive throughout and incorporate unusual and decorative arrangements of fixed and casement windows providing light and air to the manufacturing spaces. Despite alterations at ground floor level and overpainting more broadly, the form and character of Farrant's Building survives.

How is it Significant?

Farrant's Building at 387 Little Bourke Street, was constructed in 1926 for saddle manufacturer Farrant's, and is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it Significant?

The building is historically significant for its association with the commercial horse-related products and services businesses which were concentrated in this area of the precinct. These businesses evolved in connection with the local horse bazaars, particularly in the nineteenth century. Unusually, Farrant's opted to construct this building towards the end of that period, and subsequently maintained their operation into the 1950s. Together with Hardware House across Little Bourke Street, Farrant's Building also illustrates the redevelopment of this area of the precinct after the closure of Kirk's Horse Bazaar. Aesthetically, the building is a substantially externally intact and well-resolved corner commercial building. Its large original windows to the upper levels, with unusual and decorative arrangements of fixed and casement windows, were designed to provide light and air into the original manufacturing spaces. While it has an understated interwar classical expression, details of note include corners realised as stylised columns rising to abstracted capitals below a shallow parapet and triangular pediment, the rendering of the name 'Farrant's Building' at second floor level, and the canted corner entry.

Former Day & Sons warehouse (HO1205) 401-405 Little Bourke Street, MELBOURNE

Grading: Significant

Place type: Warehouse

Date(s): 1911, 1936 modifications

Survey Date: April 2016

Intactness: Good



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Day & Sons warehouse at 401-405 Little Bourke Street, was constructed in 1911 and extended in 1936. It is located on the south side of Little Bourke Street, with the east elevation to Kirks Lane. The face brick building has a rectilinear plan, and is of four storeys with a semi-basement, and rooftop elements at a small setback. It presents an asymmetrical façade to Little Bourke Street reflecting the different structural arrangements of the two building components.

Consistent with commercial design of the period, the building is expressed as a tripartite arrangement, broadly modelled on fifteenth or sixteenth century palazzi with unornamented intermediate floors about a heavy base floor and below an overhanging cornice or 'capital' level. In Australia, buildings of this form are occasionally described as Commercial Palazzi,

however the subject building is devoid of classical detailing and references to buildings of the Italian Renaissance largely derive from its tripartite form rather than its ornamentation.

The semi-basement level is rendered in a rusticated manner to produce a heavy base to the composition. Brick pilasters, broadly recalling classical columns rise to abstracted, dentilated capitals. The upper level sits over a rendered string course and is capped by an ornamental parapet. The cornice, parapet (and a section of the facade below the parapet) are rendered, providing the upper level with a contrast to the brick intermediate floors below, and giving emphasis to the building's crown. Rooftop elements appear to date from the 1936 works (they are visible in 1940) but do not affect the façade composition. The eastern elevation is without ornament, presenting simple, punched window openings to the laneway. Original steel framed windows to this elevation have been replaced.

The current entry arrangement on the western side of the north façade appears to date from c.1980s, albeit the altered arrangements continue to utilise existing openings and the works have not affected the rhythm of the original fenestration. External rendered elements have been overpainted and timber windows to the façade have been altered,. The external expression of the façade otherwise survives with face brickwork and rendered detailing intact.

How is it Significant?

The warehouse at 401-405 Little Bourke Street, is of historical and aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it Significant?

The warehouse at 401-405 Little Bourke Street, constructed in 1911 for saddlery merchants and ironmongers, William Day and Sons, with significant modifications undertaken in 1936, is of local historical significance. The building is significant for its historical association with the commercial horse-related products and services businesses which were concentrated in this area of the central city. The businesses were in historical proximity to the renowned horse bazaars, including the long running Kirk's Bazaar, after which the adjoining lane is named. Day and Sons were one of a number of like-minded businesses in the area, which flourished from the nineteenth century, although unusually the company continued to operate from at least part of the building into the 1970s. The warehouse is also of aesthetic/architectural significance. While the original 1911 building was extended and modified in 1936, the works were relatively early in the history of the building, and undertaken by Day and Sons. The works were well resolved architecturally and in execution, with regard to the building's form and understated stripped classical expression. The building balances a classical sense of composition with the use of limited and particularly stylised classical detailing. The face brickwork of the building also stands out in the Little Bourke Street context. Buildings of this type additionally demonstrate an affinity with the emergent Modern School while continuing to offer the familiarity of classically-based architecture.

Benjamin House (HO1210)

358-360 Little Collins Street, MELBOURNE

Grading: Significant

Place type: Commercial buildings

Date(s): Pre-1869, 1871, 1929

Survey Date: April 2016

Intactness: Good



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The commercial building (former warehouse) at 358-360 Little Collins Street, incorporates building components from pre-1869, 1871 and 1929. The latter works are most evident in the current building form and expression, including the five-storey height, Moderne-style façade, and large windows to the east elevation above ground floor level. The earlier building is principally evidenced in the bluestone ground floor wall to the east elevation. The façade to Little Collins Street incorporates a balconette at first floor level, and wide but shallow pilasters softened by surface modelling and horizontal banding, which overlay the frame and rise through the upper storeys to a low parapet. The upper section of the façade has a gestural string course incorporating ovoid mouldings and a stylised suggestion of dentilation. The parapet is stepped at its ends, with fluting to its central section. This suite of decorative devices is repeated at a cantilevering ground floor verandah; spandrel incorporate further decorative panels. The remnant bluestone east wall, constructed before 1869, comprises rock-faced bluestone laid in random courses, and original openings and fenestration at ground floor level.

How is it Significant?

The commercial building at 358-360 Little Collins Street, is of aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it Significant?

The commercial building at 358-360 Little Collins Street, incorporating building components from pre-1869, 1871 and 1929, is of local aesthetic/architectural significance. Although an evolved building, it is substantially intact to its 1929 form and expression, including the Moderne-style façade and detailing. The building is also a dominant historical form in this area of Little Collins Street. The design of the 1929 building was influenced by innovations coming out of Chicago through late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It draws on the then new form of fireproof building in which steel frames supported the upper levels, eliminating the need for thick, load-bearing brick walls; and an applique of understated classical or Art Deco detailing applied to the exterior. The building is typical of this form of fashionable ornamentation on a Chicagoan frame, as it emerged in Australia in the 1920s, with in this case a simple frame of reinforced concrete enlivened by a shallow applique of abstracted detailing to produce an understated, sculptural result. The earlier bluestone fabric to the east elevation, while not a prominent feature of the building as viewed from Little Collins Street, nevertheless contributes to an understanding of the evolved form and history of the building, and adds texture to the side wall to Gills Alley. Surviving bluestone sections of buildings, such as this, also provide important evidence in the central city context of early building practice and stonemasonry in particular. (Criterion E)