

CITY OF YARRA HERITAGE REVIEW

BUILDING CITATIONS



VOLUME 2

PART I

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Allom Lovell & Associates
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Melbourne 3000

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME 2: PART I

TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
CONSULTANTS	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background and Brief	1
1.2 Methodology	1
1.3 Designation of Structures	1
1.4 Datasheets	2
2.0 SUMMARY LIST OF DATASHEETS	5
2.1 Summary List of Datasheets	7
3.0 DATASHEETS A-K	11

VOLUME 2: PART II

4.0 DATASHEETS L-Z	217
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Brief

As part of the Heritage Review of the City of Yarra, a review of individually significant structures was undertaken.

A number of previous conservation studies existed: Andrew Ward's *Collingwood Conservation Study* (1995); John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright's *Richmond Conservation Study* (1985); Graeme Butler's *Northcote Urban Conservation Study* (1982); and Allom Lovell & Associates' *City of Fitzroy Heritage Study* (1992).

These studies included datasheets for buildings recommended for Planning Scheme protection. The City of Yarra Exhibited Planning Scheme (1997) provided Heritage Overlay protection for a number of individual buildings, some of which fall within proposed Heritage Overlay Precincts. The extent of proposed Precincts is described in *City of Yarra Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts* (1998).

The following report contains datasheets for all A and B grade buildings which fall outside proposed Heritage Overlay Precincts. Some of these buildings were identified in previous studies, whilst others were identified by Allom Lovell & Associates as part of this Review.

1.2 Methodology

The Review involved a street by street survey of the entire municipality, with the exception of the former City of Fitzroy, which was surveyed by Allom Lovell & Associates as part of the *City of Fitzroy Heritage Study* (1992).

As a result of the street by street survey, a number of buildings which had not been identified in previous studies, by the Planning Scheme or by the National Trust, were identified, photographed and their significance assessed.

Buildings which were identified in previous studies, and which were neither listed individually on the City of Yarra Exhibited Planning Scheme (1997), or included within proposed Heritage Overlay Precincts, were also photographed and assessed.

Following the assessment, those buildings graded A or B were recommended for individual Heritage Overlay controls and datasheets prepared for them.

1.3 Designation of Structures

Grade A Structures (Primary Significance - State Level)

Grade A structures are places of individual cultural significance, and are integral to the historic nature of the City of Yarra. They are also of sufficient significance to be considered for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate.

The range of criteria used for inclusion on those registers have therefore been used for designating 'A' structures and are summarised as places which:

- have association to or relationship with Victoria's history of the place or object;
- demonstrate rarity or uniqueness;

- have the potential to educate, illustrate or provide further scientific investigation in relation to Victoria's cultural heritage;
- exhibit the principal characteristics or the representative nature of a place or object as a part of a class or type of places or objects;
- exhibit good design or aesthetic characteristics and/or exhibit a richness, diversity or unusual integration of features;
- demonstrate or are associated with scientific or technical innovations or achievements
- demonstrate social or cultural associations.

These criteria have been used as a framework for assessing all of the graded structures. A number of structures have already been classified by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), and are variously designated in this survey as 'A' or 'B' grade buildings. Grade A structures have been recommended for individual Heritage Overlay controls in the Planning Scheme. The demolition of these buildings would have a fundamental adverse impact on the cultural heritage of Yarra as demonstrated by its built environment and historic urban fabric.

Grade B Structures (Primary Significance - Local Level)

Grade B places are those that are integral to the cultural significance of the City of Yarra as a whole, through their architectural integrity and/or their historical associations. These structures form a framework of substantially intact buildings, with sound architectural characteristics which demonstrate and underlay the historic nature of the area. Generally they are places that, while essential to the heritage value of the City's building stock and its streetscapes, would not warrant an individual listing on the Victorian Heritage Register, however listing on the Register of the National Estate should be considered.

Grade B structures have been recommended for individual Heritage Overlay controls in the Planning Scheme. The demolition of these buildings would adversely impact upon the cultural heritage of Yarra as demonstrated by its built environment and historic urban fabric.

Grade C Structures (Contributory Significance - Local Level)

Structures designated 'C' are places that contribute to the architectural or historical character and cohesiveness of the City of Yarra and as such are either of local importance or interest. These structures are generally residential buildings, and contribute to the visual cohesiveness of the City.

They are structures that are close to Grade B buildings, both in their physical location and their period and type, but have had substantial alterations made to their original fabric, such as the replacement of the original roofing material, the removal of an important architectural element, or alterations made to their decoration. These works are in large part reversible, and if removed their visual contribution would be enhanced. The demolition of these buildings would have an undesirable impact upon the cultural heritage of Yarra as demonstrated by its built environment and historic urban fabric.

1.4 Datasheets

Each datasheet comprises:

- the name (if any), address, and Melway map reference of the building
- the grading (A or B), indicating significance
- the date of construction (if known)
- the names of the architect and builder (if known)
- a brief history of the building
- a physical description of the building
- a statement of significance

For the buildings which were documented in previous studies, historical and descriptive information has been derived from the relevant study, and, in some cases, augmented.

In the case of buildings never before identified, some general historical information has been derived from information contained within the previous studies, and augmented by research undertaken by Allom Lovell & Associates.

2.0 SUMMARY LIST OF DATASHEETS

2.1 Summary List of Datasheets

All places which have been assessed as having heritage significance (Grade A and B) are divided into two categories: those which are located within proposed Heritage Overlay Precincts, and those which are located outside Heritage Overlay Precincts.

This chapter contains a summary list of all A and B grade buildings which are not located within precincts; the list is arranged alphabetically by street address. The remaining buildings are listed in the precinct datasheets in Volume 3 Heritage Overlay Precincts.

Suburb	Street	No.	Building	VHR	RNE	NT	Grade
Abbotsford	Abbotsford Street	40	Timber Cottage		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Abbotsford Street	42	House		Rec		B
Richmond	Abinger Street	14	Richmond Creche and Day Nursery		Rec		B
North Fitzroy	Alexandra Parade	cnr George Street	Former Fitzroy Gas Works Valve House		Rec		B
Richmond	Baker Street	6	House		Rec		B
Collingwood	Bedford Street	15-17	Former Boot Factory		Rec		B
Collingwood	Bedford Street	33-47	Purfleet Cottages		Rec		B
Richmond	Bendigo Street		Former Wertheim Piano Factory (GTV9 Studios)		Rec		B
Richmond	Bendigo Street	19	House		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Bond Street	2	Former Grosvenor Common School	Yes	Rec	C	A
Richmond	Bosisto Street	6	House		Rec		B
Richmond	Bridge Road	649	Former Cable Tram Depot		Rec	B	B
Richmond	Bridge Road	Yarra River	Hawthorn Bridge		Rec		A
Richmond	Brighton Street	30	House		Rec		B
Richmond	Brighton Street	164-166	Maroura & Korein		Rec		B
Richmond	Burnley Street	90	Congregational Church Complex		Rec		B
Richmond	Burnley Street	97-105	Houses		Rec		B
Richmond	Burnley Street	144	Enfield		Rec		B
Richmond	Burnley Street	271	Burnley Uniting (Presbyterian) Church		Rec		B
Richmond	Burnley Street	300	St Bartholemew's Church Complex		Rec		B
Richmond	Burnley Street	336	House		Rec		B
Richmond	Burnley Street	377	Former Bank of Australasia		Rec		B
Alphington	Chandler Highway	1	Aratapu		Rec		B
Alphington	Chandler Highway	Yarra River	Chandler Highway Bridge	Rec	Rec		A
Abbotsford	Church Street	31-35	Terrace		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Church Street	67	River House		Rec		B
Richmond	Church Street	560	Former Bryant and May	Yes	Rec	C	A
Richmond	Church Street	Yarra River	Church Street Bridge	Rec	Rec		A
Abbotsford	Clarke Street	13	House		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Clarke Street	29	Yarradale Flats		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Clarke Street	31-37	Terrace		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Clarke Street / St Heliers Street		Convent of the Good Shepherd complex	Yes	Yes	B	A
Alphington	Como Street	17	Balclutha		Rec	C	B
Alphington	Como Street	20	Traquair		Rec		B
Richmond	Coppin Street	13	House		Rec		B
Richmond	Coppin Street	79	Former Griffiths Boot Factory		Rec		B
Richmond	Coppin Street	234	House		Rec		B
Richmond	Cremorne Street	85	Former Cremorne Street State School No. 2084 [Barton TAFE]		Rec		B
Richmond	Cremorne Street	119	Former Yarra Hotel		Rec		B
Collingwood	Cromwell Street	66	Cromwell Heights		Rec		B
Richmond	Crown Street	9-15	Queens Terrace		Rec		B
Richmond	Cubitt Street	16-18	Terrace		Rec		B
Richmond	David Street	9-11	Former Builders Steel Form Supply Co.		Rec		B
Richmond	Davison Street		Yarra Primary School (No. 5271)	Yes	Rec		A
Collingwood	Derby Street	1	Derby House		Rec		B
Collingwood	Derby Street	2	House		Rec		B
Collingwood	Derby Street	3-7	Terrace		Rec		B
Collingwood	Derby Street	8	House		Rec		B
Collingwood	Derby Street	10-16	Terrace		Rec		B
Richmond	Doonside Street	26	Former Repco Offices		Rec		B

City of Yarra Heritage Review: Building Citations

Suburb	Street	No.	Building	VHR	RNE	NT	Grade
Richmond	Dover Street	30-38	Hurst Terrace		Rec		B
Richmond	Duke Street	19	Former Council Stables		Rec		B
Richmond	Edinburgh Street	58-60	Terrace		Rec		B
Richmond	Egan Street	1	Perseverance		Rec		B
Fairfield	Fairfield Park Drive		Fairfield Boathouse		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Gipps Street	cnr Henry	Collingwood United Masonic Temple		Rec		B
Collingwood	Gipps Street	51-55	Glasshouse Hotel		Rec		B
Richmond	Gleadell Street	1	Former Gas Inspector's Residence	Yes	Yes		A
Richmond	Gleadell Street	3	Richmond Baths		Rec		B
Richmond	Grange Road	Yarra River	MacRobertson Bridge		Rec		B
Clifton Hill	Grant Street	19-27	Former Clifton Sawmills and Box Factory		Rec		B
Clifton Hill	Grant Street	47-55	Terrace		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Greenwood Street	2	Former Stables		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Grosvenor Street		Former Phoenix Biscuit Co. complex		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Grosvenor Street	13	House		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Grosvenor Street	19	House		Rec		B
Collingwood	Harmsworth Street	31	Former Children's Church		Rec		B
Alphington	Heidelberg Road	626	Australian Paper Mills Boiler House		Rec		B
Alphington	Heidelberg Road	756-758	Shops		Rec		B
Alphington	Heidelberg Road	838-852	Tower Hotel		Rec		B
Richmond	Highett Street	261	House		Rec		B
Richmond	Highett Street	263	House		Rec		B
Richmond	Highett Street	345	House		Rec		B
Richmond	Hoddle Street	117	House		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Hoddle Street	2	Former Robert Reid Clothing factory (3-7 Ferguson Street)		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Hoddle Street	48	Yorkshire Stingo Hotel		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Hoddle Street	198-210	Former Whybrow's Shoe Factory		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Hoddle Street	324-326	Former Trescowthick's Boot Factory		Rec		B
Clifton Hill	Hoddle Street	457	Former Murray & Co Wool Works		Rec		B
Richmond	Hull Street	3	Roeberry House		Rec		B
Richmond	Hunter Street	4-6	Terrace		Rec		B
Collingwood	Islington Street	16	Former Smalley & Harkness Boot Factory		Rec		B
Collingwood	Islington Street	61	James Hood & Co. Malthouse		Rec		B
Clifton Hill	John Street		Clifton Hill Railway Station	Yes	Yes	C	A
Clifton Hill	John Street	19-31	Railway Terrace		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Johnston Street	265	House		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Johnston Street	295	Yarra Hotel		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Johnston Street	395	House		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Johnston Street	397	House		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Johnston Street	438	Former Cable Tram Depot		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Johnston Street	452	Yarra Falls Spinning Mills		Rec		B
Richmond	Kent Street	72	Bluestone Cottage		Rec		B
Richmond	Kent Street	86	House		Rec		B
Richmond	Kent Street	175	House		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Langridge Street	202	Former William Shoe Factory		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Langridge Street	211	Former Shop		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Langridge Street	213	Former Shop		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Langridge Street	228	Former Friendly Societies Hotel		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Langridge Street	233	House		Rec		B
Collingwood	Langridge Street	55	Former William Peatt Boot Factory		Rec		B
Collingwood	Langridge Street	143-145	Terrace		Rec		B

Suburb	Street	No.	Building	VHR	RNE	NT	Grade
Collingwood	Langridge Street	147-149	Terrace		Rec		B
Collingwood	Langridge Street	151-153	Terrace		Rec		B
Collingwood	Langridge Street	160-176	Terrace		Rec		B
Richmond	Lord Street	131	Former Fire Station		Rec		B
Alphington	Lucerne Crescent	53	House		Rec		B
Alphington	Lucerne Crescent	54	House		Rec		B
Alphington	Lucerne Crescent	65	House		Rec		B
Alphington	Lucerne Crescent	75	House		Rec		B
Alphington	Lucerne Crescent	93	House		Rec		B
Collingwood	McCutcheon Way	11	Doll's House	Yes	Yes	C	A
Richmond	Madden Grove	41	Warehouse		Rec		B
Richmond	Mary Street	347	Richmond Terminal Station		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Mayfield Street	24	House		Rec		B
Richmond	Mitchell Street	1-11; 2-12	Houses		Rec		B
Richmond	Murphy Street	19	Kilmarnock		Rec		B
Collingwood	Napoleon Street	12	Houses		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Nicholson Street	39-41	Houses	Yes	Yes	C	A
Collingwood	Northumberland Street		Former Victoria Old Distillery		Rec	Nat	B
Richmond	Oddys Lane		Former Richmond Power Station	Yes	Rec	State	A
Alphington	Old Heidelberg Road	18	House		Rec		B
Alphington	Old Heidelberg Road	Darebin Creek	Footbridge		Rec		B
Collingwood	Otter Street	46	St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church		Rec		B
Collingwood	Otter Street	46	St Joseph's Presbytery		Rec		B
Collingwood	Otter Street	46	St Joseph's Church Hall		Rec		B
Collingwood	Otter Street	46	St Joseph's School		Rec		B
Collingwood	Oxford Street	37	House		Rec		B
Collingwood	Oxford Street	39-41	Houses		Rec		B
Collingwood	Oxford Street	50-52	Terrace		Rec		B
Collingwood	Oxford Street	51-55	Terrace		Rec		B
Collingwood	Oxford Street	57-63	Terraces		Rec		B
Collingwood	Oxford Street	58-62	Terrace		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Park Street	1	House		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Park Street	11	Glandmire House		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Park Street	22	House		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Paterson Street	23	House		Rec		B
Collingwood	Perry Street	92-94	Terrace		Rec		B
Richmond	Punt Road	419-421	Houses		Rec		B
Richmond	Punt Road	Yarra River	Hoddle Bridge		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Raphael Street	1	House		Rec		B
Alphington	Rex Avenue	5-7	Alameda		Rec		B
Richmond	River Street	opnr Murphy St	Former J Kennon & Sons Wool Store		Rec		B
Alphington	Roemer Crescent	3	Rosemount		Rec		B
Collingwood	Rokeby Street	112A	Former United Tannery and Boot Factory		Rec	State	B
Collingwood	Rupert Street	89	Former Davis' Pickle And Sauce Factory		Rec		B
Collingwood	Sackville Street	25-27	Former Methodist Mission Church		Rec		B
Richmond	Somerset Street	rear 179	St James Roman Catholic Church		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Southampton Crescent	4	Former Kodak Factory		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Southampton Crescent	5	Former Kodak Factory		Rec		B
Collingwood	Stanley Street	2	House		Rec		B

City of Yarra Heritage Review: Building Citations

Suburb	Street	No.	Building	VHR	RNE	NT	Grade
Richmond	Stawell Street	2	Fincham Organ Factory		Rec		B
Richmond	Swan Street	291	Former Central Club Hotel		Rec		B
Richmond	Swan Street	365	Former Burnley Theatre		Rec		B
Richmond	Swan Street	Yarra River	Wallen Road Bridge	Rec	Rec	State	A
Alphington	Tower Avenue	1	Edgebaston		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Trenerry Crescent	Yarra River	Dights Mill Complex	Yes	Rec	State	A
Abbotsford	Valiant Street	29	House		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Crescent	6	House		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Crescent	18	Former Hatchers Laundry		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Crescent	57-63	Former Tweedside Mills		Rec		B
Collingwood	Victoria Parade	135-141	Prince Patrick Hotel and Shops		Rec		B
Collingwood	Victoria Parade	159	Former Ebenezer Particular Baptist Church		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Street	231	Former State Savings Bank		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Street	261	Former National Bank		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Street	275-277	Lambeth Buildings		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Street	295	Former Chemist's Shop		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Street	297-301	Shops		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Street	371-377	Shops		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Street	385	Former East Collingwood Hotel		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Street	459-465	Shops		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Street	511	Shop		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Street	603	Former Brickmakers Arms Hotel (Terminus Hotel)		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Street	651-653	Former Crusader Plate Building		Rec		B
Abbotsford	Victoria Street	655	Former Handley & Tilley Building	Rec	Rec		A
Abbotsford	Victoria Street	663	Former Alma Woolworks Complex		Yes	B	B
Richmond	Victoria Street	316	House		Rec		B
Richmond	Victoria Street	318-326	Byrne's Arcade Terrace		Rec		B
Richmond	Victoria Street	488-496	Former Simpson's Glove Factory		Rec		B
Richmond	Victoria Street	Yarra River	Victoria Bridge	Rec	Rec		A
Alphington	View Street	1	Bokhara		Rec		B
Collingwood	Wellington Street	59	The Vine Hotel		Rec		B
Collingwood	Wellington Street	88	Former Yorkshire Brewery	Yes	Yes		A
Collingwood	Wellington Street	113	Sir Robert Peel Hotel		Rec		B
Collingwood	Wellington Street	162	Former Free Medical Mission Dispensary	Yes	Yes		A
Collingwood	Wellington Street	215	Former St.George's Presbyterian Church		Rec		B
Collingwood	Wellington Street	259	Portsea House		Rec		B
Richmond	Wellington Street	5	Former Freemason's Tavern		Rec		B
Richmond	Wellington Street	15	House		Rec		B
Richmond	Wellington Street	67	Former Sutherland's Distillery		Rec		B
Richmond	Wellington Street	79-93 & 80-94	Warwick Terrace and Leicester Terrace		Rec		B
Fairfield	Yarra Bend Road		Former Fairfield Hospital	Rec	Yes	State	A
Yarra Bend	Yarra Bend Road		Yarra Bend Golf Club House		Yes	C	B
Fairfield	Yarra Bend Road	Yarra River	Kanes Bridge		Rec		B
Richmond	Yarra Boulevard	Yarra River	Hawthorn Railway Bridge		Rec		B
Alphington	Yarraford Avenue	31	House		Rec		B

3.0 DATASHEETS

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	40 Abbotsford Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2D A9
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1867
Architect:	Thomas Wilson?	Builder:	Thomas Wilson



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

By 1866 Thomas Wilson, a builder, had purchased land on the north side of Abbotsford Street, midway between Hunter and Paterson Streets.¹ In 1867 he built two weatherboard houses in Abbotsford Street, including this two-roomed house at No. 42, which he occupied. The house was extended to four rooms two years later.² In 1884-85 Henry Tolhurst, a surveyor, rented the house, however by 1888, Wilson once again used the property as his own residence, and continued to do so until 1901.³ The house remained in ownership of the Wilson family until World War One.

In 1873, Wilson erected a brick house at what is now 42 Abbotsford Street (see separate datasheet), and he lived there from 1879 until 1888.⁴

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The house at 40 Abbotsford Street, Abbotsford, is an unusual timber cottage with Gothick influences. It has an irregular composition, consisting of a main double-storey section, with a single-storey wing to the side. The double-storey section has a gabled slate roof with plain timber bargeboards. A bay window with double-hung sashes faces the street at ground floor level, and has an unusual slated hood with a timber scalloped frieze. There is a pointed arch window on the side (east) elevation at first floor level. The smaller single-storey section also has a gabled roof, but with the gable end facing the street.

The house retains a large garden.

Significance

The timber house at 40 Abbotsford Street is of local architectural significance. Its type, a double-storey timber house, is very unusual within the municipality, and its Gothick details, in particular the timberwork, are of particular architectural note.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

-
- 1 Rate Books, 1866.
 - 2 Rate Books, 1867, 1868.
 - 3 Rate Books 1884, 1885, 1889, 1901.
 - 4 Rate Books.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	42 Abbotsford Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2D A9
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1873
Architect:	Thomas Wilson?	Builder:	Thomas Wilson



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

By 1866 Thomas Wilson, a builder, had purchased land on the north side of Abbotsford Street, midway between Hunter and Paterson Streets.¹ In 1867 he built two weatherboard houses in Abbotsford Street, including a two-roomed house for use as his own residence, which he extended to four rooms two years later (see separate datasheet for 40 Abbotsford Street).² Wilson remained owner/occupier of No. 40 in 1873, when he erected this brick house at what is now 42 Abbotsford Street.³ He appears not to have occupied the house until 1879.⁴ In 1884-85 he rented the property to Henry Tolhurst, an architect and a Collingwood surveyor, but by 1888 Wilson once again was residing at the house, where he remained until at least 1901.⁵

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The house at 42 Abbotsford Street, Abbotsford, is a large two-storey rendered brick house. Its composition is asymmetrical, with a projecting bay to the east which partly encloses a verandah to the west. The roof is gabled, and the projecting bay has a gable end facing the street. Window and door openings are stop-chamfered, and the walls have vermiculated quoining. The windows are tripartite timber-framed double-hung sashes. On the protruding bay to the east, the upper level window has a hood with a frieze of cast iron lacework, above a bay window at the corresponding lower level. The verandah and balcony have cast iron lacework friezes, and a balustrade of panels. The verandah retains a black and white tessellated tiled floor.

The design of the house may be derived from a pattern book.

Alterations include the replacement of the original roofing with tiles, modifications to the ground floor verandah column, and the replacement of the original front fence. It most probably had a decorative (scalloped?) bargeboard to the gable which has been removed.

Significance

The house at 42 Abbotsford Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance and local historical interest. Architecturally, the house is unusually large in an area which was developed primarily with more modest attached dwellings. Of local historical interest is its association with Henry Tolhurst, architect and Collingwood surveyor.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

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- 1 Rate Book, 1866
 - 2 Rate Books, 1867, 1868.
 - 3 Rate Book, 1873.
 - 4 Rate Books 1873, 1874, 1879.
 - 5 Rate Books 1884, 1885, 1889, 1901.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	14 Abinger Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H A7
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	c.1870s?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Unknown. The house at 14 Abinger Street appears to have been constructed in the 1860s or '70s.

Description

The house at 14 Abinger Street is a large double-storey red brick building, with a hipped slate roof. The house has a wide frontage and is set back from the street. The symmetrical street elevation has four double-hung sash windows at first floor level, with rendered sills and voussoirs. A moulded rendered string course runs across the elevation beneath the eaves. A relatively recent single-storey brick and weatherboard addition has been constructed in the front garden, obscuring the original ground floor elevation. Chimneys are red brick, with corbelled caps; the west chimney has been painted.

Significance

The house at 14 Abinger Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. The house is a simple and restrained example of a late 19th century villa and is a prominent element in the streetscape. The appearance of the house is marred by the obtrusive ground floor extension.

Building:	Former Fitzroy Gas Works Valve House	Significance:	B
Address:	Alexandra Parade (corner George Street), North Fitzroy	Melway Map Ref:	2C D4
Building Type:	Valve House	Construction Date:	c.1890
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The former Fitzroy Gas Valve House is the only remaining buildings from the once extensive Fitzroy Gas Works.

The Collingwood, Fitzroy & District Gas & Coke Co. was formed in January 1859. It was a joint venture between the local council and private investors, promoted by the main gas engineer of the time, Coates & Co. In 1878, the Collingwood, South Melbourne and Melbourne Gas Companies amalgamated, and became known as the Metropolitan Gas Co. The Fitzroy Gasworks was disadvantaged by its distance from the port and the Fitzroy works were closed in 1927. The site continued to be used by the Metropolitan Gas Co. as both a workshop and gas storage facility. Three large gasometers survived as local landmarks until the introduction of natural gas in the 1970s. The first of these gasometers, built in 1930, gained world prominence amongst engineers for being the largest all-welded steel structure in the world.¹

Description

The former Gas Valve House is a small red brick building with a gabled slate roof. There are parapets to the gable ends, with a raked corbel table and oculus vents, and there is a prominent corbel table along the eaves line. The northern facade is divided into five bays by pilasters, each with a semi-circular arched window with a bluestone sill. Two of the arched openings have been bricked up. The roof vents, and the rectangular windows to the street facades, are later additions. The building currently houses a natural gas regulator.

Comparative Examples

South Melbourne Gas Works, Graham Street, South Melbourne

Significance

The former Fitzroy Gas Valve House is of local historical significance and local architectural interest. Historically, the buildings are the only surviving remnants of the once extensive Fitzroy Gasworks, which played an integral part in the supply of gas to Melbourne from the mid-19th century until the 1970s. Architecturally, the buildings are typical and substantially intact examples of simple late 19th century industrial buildings.

Original Source

Gary Vines and Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992

1 Extract from Gary Vines and Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	6 Baker Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H B2
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1880s?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate []
 National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate [x]
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

Unknown.¹

Description

The house at 6 Baker Street, Richmond, is a single-storey asymmetrical Italianate bichromatic brick villa. Its walls are of brown brick, with cream brick quoins and dressings to window and door openings. The front elevation has a projecting bay with a single window; beneath the verandah is the front door and another single window. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes. The verandah, which terminates at a brick wing wall at the west end, has a curved profile corrugated iron-clad roof, cast iron columns and a decorative cast iron lacework frieze. The hipped slate roof has bracketed eaves and ogee-profile gutters, and is penetrated by bichromatic brick chimneys with unpainted rendered moulded caps and barrelled tops.

The front fence, which comprises a timber frame with corrugated iron infill panels, and the timber gate, appear to be original.

Significance

The house at 6 Baker Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is an impressive example of an Italianate brick villa, distinguished by the degree of its intactness; of particular note in this regard are the verandah and timber and corrugated iron front fence.

1 The Rate Books and Directories are inconclusive as to the history of this building. Richmond Rate Books, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1893, 1895, 1900, 1943-44, 1945. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1865, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1883, 1891, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1935, 1945.

Building:	Former Boot Factory	Significance:	B
Address:	15-17 Bedford Street, Collingwood	Melway Map Ref:	2C E8
Building Type:	Factory	Construction Date:	1886
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:
G[] F[x] P[]

Condition:
G[] F[x] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate [x]
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

Thomas Kelly built two factories on this site in 1886.¹ The factories were a speculative development, and the first tenant was Henry Bloomfield, a manufacturer. Kelly retained ownership at least until 1892, when the tenants were Richard McGan, and Frederick Fowler, boot manufacturers, who traded as McGan & Fowler. Richard McGan was a Collingwood-born boot manufacturer and major employer at his earlier Hoddle Street factory during the 1884 bootmaking trade dispute. As treasurer of the manufacturers' association, McGan successfully held out against the Bootmakers Union and W Trenwith, general agent for the Union, in a dispute over wages which lasted for nearly three months.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The factory at 15-17 Bedford Street, Collingwood, is a two-storey brick industrial building. The walls are of red face brick with an unpainted rendered string course at first floor level and cornice at parapet level. The front elevation is symmetrical, with two doorways, suggesting separate tenancies, flanked by pairs of segmental arched and iron barred windows. The first floor has six similar window openings. The windows return along the north elevation, facing a right-of-way. The words MEIK BROS. PTY LTD JASON STROPS appear in faded lettering on the north and south elevations.

The ground floor facade has been painted.

Comparative Examples

Former William Peatt Boot Factory, 55 Langridge Street, Collingwood

Former United Tannery and Boot Factory, 112A Rokeby Street, Collingwood

Significance

The factory building at 15-17 Bedford Street, Collingwood, is of local historical and architectural significance. Although boot factories proliferated in Collingwood in the 19th century, this building is a rare remaining example of a speculative industrial development, not built for any specific company. The building remains substantially intact. Its association with Richard McGan, a local bootmaker, is also of historical interest.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Rate Book 1885- no entry.

Building:	Purfleet Cottages	Significance:	B
Address:	33-47 Bedford Street, Collingwood	Melway Map Ref:	2C E8
Building Type:	Residences	Construction Date:	1873
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:
G[] F[x] P[]

Condition:
G[] F[x] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate [x]
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

The 1858 Hodgkinson map shows a terraced row on this site. In 1872 Thomas Pearson owned 8 wooden houses on this site, and in the following year he built Purfleet Cottages, which consisted of twelve or thirteen similar units in brick.¹

Pearson retained possession until 1874, when the ownership passed to John O'Connor.² By 1888, while O'Connor was owner, the tenants included a mason, labourers, a moulder, a chimney sweep, carters, a driver, a dealer and a French polisher.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

Purfleet Cottages is a single-storey Victorian brick residential terrace. It formerly comprised twelve or thirteen identical attached houses; now only eight remain. The houses are extremely modest, and are built directly on the property line and have no verandahs. The facade of each house has a front door and single timber-framed double-hung sash window with a bluestone sill. There is a single transverse gabled corrugated iron roof, penetrated by brick chimneys with unpainted rendered moulded caps and terracotta chimney pots.

No. 39 is the only house to retain its original tuckpointed red face brick facade and unpainted bluestone plinth. The front walls of Nos. 35 and 37 have been extended upwards to form a parapet; these two houses also have altered door and window openings.

Part of a nameplate, of which the remaining text reads PURF...COTT...187, remains on the facade of Nos. 37 and 39, formerly the centre pair of the development.

Significance

Purfleet Cottages, 33-47 Bedford Street, Collingwood, is of local architectural significance. Although the appearance of the terrace has been marred by the painting of all but one of the red face brick facades and the unsympathetic alterations to Nos. 35 and 37, the row remains unusual in its form, simple design, and location in an area almost fully occupied by industrial buildings.

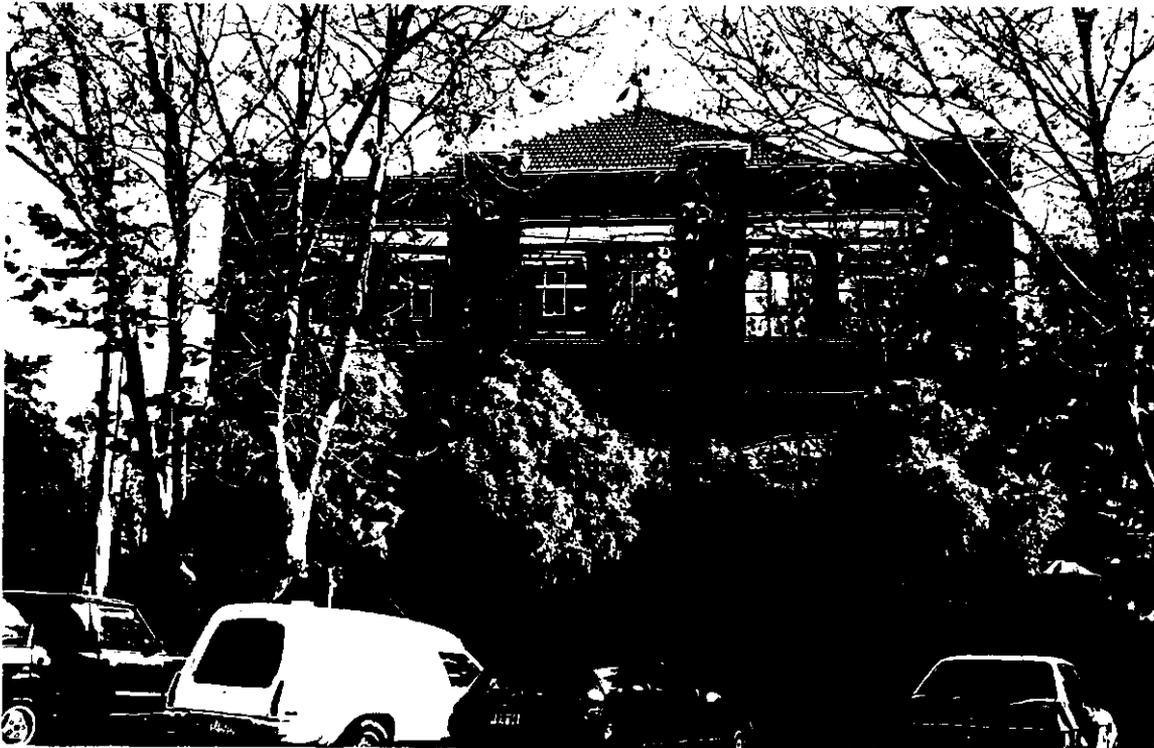
Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Rate Book 1873: 13 'houses', later entries 13 'brick houses'.

2 Rate Book 1885, 1886, 1888.

Building:	Former Wertheim Piano Factory (GTV 9 Studios)	Significance:	B
Address:	Bendigo Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H G9
Building Type:	Television Studios	Construction Date:	1909
Architect:	Nahum Barnet	Builder:	R McDonald



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The former Wertheim Piano Factory was constructed in 1909 to the design of architect Nahum Barnet. The builder was R McDonald. The owner was Hugo Wertheim who, after a study of European and American factories, decided to have the factory area on one ground floor with offices on the first floor, a somewhat new concept for large factories in Australia. The site covered four acres and a tramway system was laid through the building and to the timber stores at the rear. The floor area was 50,000 square feet and the factory was capable of producing 2,000 pianos a year.

Almost all parts of a piano were made in the factory, and for this purpose iron and brass foundries, timber seasoning racks, wood working equipment, cabinet-making, French polishing and sounding board facilities were provided. The factory generated its own power and it was heated by hot air pipes. Lavatories, luncheon rooms and smokers' pavilions were built for employees. Fire proof divisions and steel doors were provided for fire isolation and a new type of damp course was laid in the walls.

Some of the staff had been trained in the leading European piano factories, and the pianos were claimed to compare favourably with any in the world.

The factory is presently used as the GTV 9 studios.

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

Description

The former Werthiem Piano Factory comprises two identical double-storey red brick pavilions, each approximately square in plan, connected by a single-storey central section. The building is designed in a free Arts and Crafts style. Facades are divided into three bays, separated by red brick piers which rise through the parapets, which are finished with moulded rendered cappings. The multi-paned steel-framed windows are not original; those on the first floor have segmented arched heads with moulded brick voussoirs. Second floor windows have moulded rendered lintels and sills. Moulded rendered string courses run across the elevations between the brick piers, and the brick spandrel panels above the windows are decorated with black brick diamond patterns. The hipped roofs are clad in Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles, surmounted at the apices by terracotta finials.

Another, much larger, three-storey red brick building exists to the west, which appears to have been constructed c.1930s.

Significance

The former Wertheim Piano Factory in Bendigo Street, Richmond, is of local historical and architectural significance. The factory is a good example of the free Arts and Crafts style applied to an industrial building, designed by prominent Melbourne architect Nahum Barnet. The buildings are important heritage elements in the streetscape.

The factory was once the largest piano factory in Australia, occupying a four acre site, complete with its own power generator and tramline.

Original Source

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	19 Bendigo Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H B2
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1889-90
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:
 G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:
 G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate []
 National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate [x]
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

The house at 19 Bendigo Street, Richmond, was built in 1889-90. The first owner was Charles J Jago, who had owned the land since 1886. In 1892, the Rate Books record a 9 room brick house, valued at £60, on the site. Jago occupied the house until 1895.¹

Charles Jago was a Burnley butcher and property investor. He was mayor of Richmond in 1893-94 and 1901-02. His properties included the Rising Sun Hotel, in Swan Street. His property portfolio was valued at £18,546 at the time of his death in 1923.²

Description

The house at 19 Bendigo Street, Richmond, is a two-storey symmetrical Italianate rendered brick terrace style house, of rendered brick construction. The ground floor facade has banded rustication to the walls, stop-chamfered corners and a central recessed entrance flanked by single windows. The recessed entrance has an iron picket gate, and the windows have protective iron grillages. The first floor has a recessed balcony with a corrugated iron roof between two wing walls, which have arched leadlight windows. The balcony has cast iron columns and lacework frieze, and a balustrade, which does not appear to be non-original. The north elevation, to Bellevue Street, has a number of windows with chamfered openings, two of which are blind. The ground floor windows also have protective grillages. The roof is penetrated by two rendered chimneys with moulded caps.

Significance

The house at 19 Bendigo Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance and local historical interest. Whilst two-storey freestanding terraces are not uncommon in Richmond, the form of this house, with a rusticated ground floor rather than a verandah, and a recessed entrance and balcony, is very unusual. The house is also of local historical interest through its association with prominent local property owner, butcher, publican and former Mayor of Richmond, Charles Jago.

1 Richmond Rate Books, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890-91, 1892. Sands & McDougall Directory, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1895, 1900, 1910.

2 J McCalman, *Struggletown: Public and Private Life in Richmond 1900-1965*, Melbourne, 1985, p. 16.

Building:	Former Grosvenor Common School	Significance:	A
Address:	2 Bond Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2H D2
Building Type:	School	Construction Date:	1863
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[x]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The former Grosvenor Common School was a privately owned school built in 1863, with schoolrooms on the ground floor and the school master's residence upstairs. By 1873, following the foundation of the Education Department which commenced operations in that year, it was known as the Grosvenor State School No. 811.

By 1901 Charles F Bates operated his Cocoa Mill at this address and the property was in the ownership of Mr John Puckey.¹

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

The School was one of nine common schools in Melbourne, and one of four in Collingwood. Only three remain, the others being at Bell Street, Fitzroy, now converted to apartments, and Faraday Street, Carlton, now used by the Royal Women's Hospital.

Description

The former Grosvenor Common School is a two-storey building of brick and bluestone construction, approximately square in plan, with a hipped slate roof. The ground floor is of random coursed bluestone, with contrasting brown and red brick quoining to the window and door openings, voussoirs and corners. The paired entrance doors, presumably separate entries for boys and girls, are flanked by tripartite double-hung sash windows. A plain rendered string course divides the two-storeys. The first floor is of face Flemish bond red and brown brick, also with quoining. There are five double-hung sash windows with vertical glazing bars, rendered sills and red brick voussoirs. The eaves have timber brackets, and the chimneys are of brick with corbelled brick caps.

The side elevations are plainer and with fewer windows, and a large rendered sign at first floor level on the south elevation bears the name BATES COCOA MILLS in raised lettering.

Comparative Examples

Common School, Bell Street, Fitzroy

Common School, Faraday Street, Carlton

Significance

The former Grosvenor Common School is of state architectural and historical significance. The building displays particularly fine use of red and brown brickwork, evident in the quoining and voussoirs. The simple symmetrical composition imparts a distinctive late Regency/early Victorian character to the façade, rare, probably unique, in Melbourne. Historically, the former Grosvenor Common School was one of nine such schools in Melbourne, and one of four in Collingwood, and of the three remaining schools, the Grosvenor Common is the most intact.

References

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

¹ Collingwood Rate Books. The Argus, 21.12.1940. National Trust File. Burchell, L. *Victorian Schools*, 1980.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	6 Bosisto Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2G K6
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1858
Architect:	John Pollock?	Builder:	John Pollock?



Intactness:	Condition:
G[x] F[] P[]	G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:	Recommended Heritage Listings:
Victorian Heritage Register []	Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []	Register of the National Estate [x]
National Trust []	Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

The house at 6 Bosisto Street, Richmond, was constructed in 1858, probably by the original owner, John Pollock, a stonemason. The building was occupied by the Pollock family until the late 1880s. By 1893, still registered to Pollock, the building was leased to boilermaker, Harry Hammond.

The bluestone cottage was originally constructed with two rooms, but was extended to four rooms by 1863.¹

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

Description

The house at 6 Bosisto Street, Richmond, is a small, single-storey cottage constructed of coursed quarry-faced bluestone construction with pick-faced bluestone quoining and dressings to window and door openings. The central panelled entrance door is flanked by single-paned double-hung sash windows. The hipped corrugated iron roof is concealed behind a painted moulded cornice and parapet.

Significance

The house at 6 Bosisto Street, Richmond, is of local architectural and historical significance. The house is a rare, early bluestone cottage, substantially intact, and one of the few remaining residences in Richmond dating from the 1850s. It was most probably constructed by John Pollock, a stonemason and original owner.

Original Source

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

1 National Trust of Australia (Vic) File No. 5104.

Building:	Former Cable Tram Depot	Significance:	B
Address:	649 Bridge Road, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H G7
Building Type:	Cable Tram Depot	Construction Date:	1885
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The tram depot in Bridge Road, Richmond, was the first of 15 tram shed complexes built between 1885 and 1891 to house the Melbourne cable trams. The depots were built by the Melbourne Tramway & Omnibus Co. Ltd. which owned and operated the service. The tracks and eleven cable winding engine houses were built by the Melbourne Tramways Trust and leased to the company until 1916. Thereafter, the system was vested in a Tramways Board. Prior to 1885, the company operated an extensive service of horse-drawn omnibuses and the cable tram network virtually followed of the omnibus routes. The Richmond Depot was closed in 1927.

The former Tram Depot is now part of the Rydges Riverwalk hotel complex.

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

Description

The facade of the original cable tram depot is presently incorporated into the six-storey Rydges Hotel complex, however it still retains its not inconsiderable aesthetic quality. The long facade is of polychromatic brickwork, with walls of brown brick articulated by red brick piers. The plinth and upper walls are also of red brick. Windows are double-hung sashes with segmental-arched heads with brown brick voussoirs and bluestone sills. Towards the east and west ends of the facade are two segmental arched openings, decorated with rendered vermiculated quoining, and crowned by rendered pediments. A moulded cornice runs across the length of the facade.

The hotel, constructed in the late 1980s, rises from behind the original single-storey facade, which is all that remains of the original structure.

Significance

The former Richmond Cable Tram Depot, Bridge Road, Richmond, is of local architectural and historical significance. The facade is substantially intact, although its architectural significance is considerably diminished by the 1980s six-storey hotel built behind. Historically, it was the first of 15 cable tram depots to have been constructed in Melbourne, and is one of the surviving sheds of the original cable tram network, which now demonstrate the route and extent of the cable tram system.

Original Source

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

Building:	Hawthorn Bridge	Significance:	A
Address:	Bridge Road, Yarra River, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H E7
Building Type:	Road Bridge	Construction Date:	1861
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Hawthorn Bridge was opened in November 1861 and it is the oldest existing metal truss bridge in Australia. The next oldest surviving metal truss bridges are at Gundagai, New South Wales (1867; 31.4m maximum span), Redesdale, Victoria (1868; 45.7m) and the Denison Bridge at Bathurst, New South Wales (1870, 34.5m). The maximum span of the Hawthorn Bridge was exceeded by the Longford Rail Bridge, Tasmania, in 1871 (64.0m).¹

The cable tram service was established along Bridge Road in 1885. When the route was electrified in 1916, the present ornamental tram-wire supports were erected on the bridge by the then Hawthorn Tramways Trust. The supports were erected independently of the bridge, and are not incorporated into its structure.²

Description

The Hawthorn Bridge is triple-span box-girder bridge over the Yarra River, connecting Richmond and Hawthorn. The four-lane road deck rests on four deck-type lattice trusses at 4.3m centres. The trusses are simply supported, with spans of 21.3m, 45.7m and 21.3m. There are two main supports, constructed of quarry faced bluestone, each with four piers connected by three arches. The deck is not original, and has simple steel balustrading.

The ornamental tram-wire supports on the bridge are simple iron structures with subtly curved top members and typically Edwardian curvilinear decoration.

Comparative Examples

Railway Bridge, Yarra Boulevard, Yarra River, Richmond
Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Wallen Road (Swan Street) Bridge, Richmond
Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Dandenong Road
Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Victoria Parade, Fitzroy

Significance

The Hawthorn Bridge is of outstanding historical significance. Although altered, the bridge may be the oldest 19th century bridge remaining in the metropolitan area. It is also the oldest bridge of its type, a metal truss bridge, surviving in Australia.

The ornamental tramwire supports are of state architectural and historical significance. They are rare and decorative remnants of the early phase of electric tramway development in Melbourne.

Original Source

Register of the National Estate Database No. 016054
National Trust (Victoria) File No. 6640

1 Register of the National Estate Database No. 016054.
2 National Trust (Victoria) File No. 6640

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	30 Brighton Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H A11

Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1899-1900
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:
 G[] F[x] P[]

Condition:
 G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The house at 30 Brighton Street was erected for the Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church in 1885-1886. By 1886 it was rated as a 10 room house with a value of £40.¹ The first occupant was the Rev. Joseph Ross, followed by the Rev. Henry Wallace in 1888 and the Rev. F Clemens, a clergyman for the Free Methodists, in 1890.²

Description

The house at 30 Brighton Street, Richmond, is a two-storey single-fronted Italianate style house of rendered masonry construction. The facade has, at ground level, a front door and two double-hung sash windows, and at first floor, three double-hung sash windows. The ground floor openings all have semi-circular arched heads, with arched moulded architraves with keystones and bracketed sills. The first floor windows have moulded architraves and straight bracketed hood moulds and sills. There are string courses between the ground and first floor levels and beneath the parapet. The roof is concealed behind a balustraded parapet with a central, shallow, triangular pediment containing a label.

The front fence is not original.

Significance

The house at 30 Brighton Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is a substantially intact example of a freestanding terrace house with relatively restrained Italianate ornamentation. It is an important heritage element on the west side of Brighton Street, which has been eroded by later development.

1 Richmond Rate Books, 1885, 1886, 1887.

2 Sands & McDougall Directory, 1887, 1888, 1890.

Building:	Houses	Significance:	B
Address:	164-166 Brighton Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2M A1
Building Type:	Residences	Construction Date:	1899
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In 1898 the site was occupied by a 6 room wooden house owned by Julius Matthews, of East Melbourne, and a dairy, run by Alex Wilson, operated from the site. Matthews had owned the site, which was valued at £20, since 1879.

Directories for 1899 indicate two vacant houses on the site, whilst the Rate Books for the same year show two 6-roomed brick houses, owned by Julius Matthews, and valued at £20 each. The first occupiers were William Prior, a collector (No. 164) and Robert Foster (or Forster), a manager (No. 166).¹

Description

164-166 Brighton Street, Richmond, comprises a symmetrical pair of double-fronted late Victorian semi-detached houses separated by a brick party wall projecting through the roof line. The walls are of red face brick, with painted rendered dressings. Each house has a projecting bay with tripartite windows, and a corrugated iron verandah spanning between the bay and a central brick wing wall. No. 166 retains its original bullnose-profile verandah, whilst the verandah on No. 164 has been reconstructed to a skillion profile. Both verandahs have cast iron lacework friezes. Beneath each verandah is a front door and a double-hung sash window. The bays have gabled roofs with timber fretwork and finials to the gable-ends. Continuing from under the eaves of the main hipped roof and across the front of each bay is a flat, rendered frieze which bears the names MAROURA (No. 164) and KOREIN (No. 166) respectively. There are rendered string courses at window head and sill level.

No. 164 retains its red brick chimneys which have unpainted render string courses and moulded caps. The roofs of both houses have been re-clad in corrugated galvanised steel.

Both houses retain their original iron picket front fences.

Significance

Maroura and Korein, 164-166 Brighton Street, Richmond, are of local architectural significance. The houses are a substantially intact example of a late Victorian semi-detached brick pair which incorporates some Edwardian elements, including the timber gable-end details. Although the design of the pair is not particularly original, its composition is unusual, and the houses make an important contribution to the heritage streetscape of the south end of Brighton Street.

1 Richmond Rate Books, 1896, 1897, 1898-99. Sands & McDougall Directory, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1940.

Building:	Congregational Church and Hall	Significance:	B
Address:	90 Burnley Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H E4
Building Type:	Church and Hall	Construction Date:	Church: 1920; Hall: ?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Congregational Church building was built in 1920.

The Richmond Congregational Church was established in 1853; the tenders were called for builders for the first church building on 11 October of that year. The foundation stone for the present church was laid by T H A Lambert, to commemorate the diamond jubilee of the church, 1860-1920, although the official diamond jubilee was celebrated on 14 September 1913. In 1872 records lists both a church and hall in the complex. The first church building contained a Fincham organ, installed 4 June 1871, which had previously been used in the Melbourne Town Hall.

Following the creation of the Uniting Church in 1977, the Richmond Congregational Church continued as such, not joining the local Presbyterian and Methodist churches; the church now serves a predominantly Samoan congregation.

The history of the hall is unknown, but it appears to date from the 19th century.

Description

The former Congregational Church is a small Gothic Revival style building constructed of red brick with rendered dressings, and a gabled corrugated iron roof. The small skillion-roofed narthex of the church, facing Burnley Street, is flanked by squat turrets, square in plan, with crenellated rendered parapets and staged red brick buttresses. The entrance door is located within a pointed arched opening, with pointed arched windows on each side. A circular louvered vent is located within the gable end. The relatively plain side elevations have pointed arched windows between staged red brick buttresses, and dentillated brick cornice. The low clinker brick front and side fences appear to be a later addition.

At the rear of the site, facing Kent Street, is a large weatherboard hall with a gabled corrugated galvanised steel roof. A small gabled entrance porch projects on the north side, and has the remnants of decorative barge boards on the gable-end. The upper walls of the porch are clad in notched weatherboards; the remainder are plain. Window openings have pointed arches and multi-paned sashes, and bars have been fitted at a later date.

Significance

The former Congregational Church at Burnley Street, Richmond, is of local architectural and historical significance. The building is a modest example of the crenellated Gothic Revival style, and an important heritage element in Burnley Street. The site has been continuously occupied by a church since 1853.

Building:	Enfield	Significance:	B
Address:	144 Burnley Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H E6
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1901
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	David Mitchell



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Enfield was built in 1901 by David Mitchell, prolific Melbourne builder who was also responsible for the construction of the Royal Exhibition Building. It is claimed that Dame Nellie Melba, Mitchell's daughter, lived in the house for a period before it was sold to Mitchell's accountant. In 1920 the house passed to David Fitton who remained there until 1962.¹

Description

Enfield is a two-storey single-fronted freestanding Italianate style brick house, with a projecting rear wing to the north. The front verandah and balcony have cast iron lacework friezes, and the balcony has lacework balustrading with a fern motif. The verandah and balcony are flanked by projecting brick walls with blind arches. The ground floor facade has tripartite timber-framed double-hung sash windows, whilst the first floor has two double-hung sash windows and a pair of leadlight French doors. The front door has unusual arched glazed panels, and glazed side- and highlights. The hipped roof is concealed behind a rendered parapet, which has a central triangular pediment flanked by curved, vermiculated panels. There is a single rendered brick chimney with a moulded capital and terracotta chimney pots.

The external walls of the house have been painted white; the ground floor facade appears to have been rendered.

The house retains an original iron picket front fence.

Significance

Enfield, at 144 Burnley Street, Richmond, is of local historical and architectural significance. It was built by David Mitchell and was purportedly for a time the home of his daughter, Dame Nellie Melba, who was born in Burnley Street and whose family has many associations with the north-east of Richmond. Architecturally, the house is a typical example of a large, Italianate house with a terrace form, located on a prominent site in an area which was mainly developed with smaller cottages and terraces.

1 National Trust File No. 1348. Letter from David B Fitton to the National Trust dated 22 October 1961. Fitton claimed that he recalled his parents discussing Melba's residence in the house when he was a child. His information for the construction date, builder and owners was taken from title deeds in his possession.

Building:	Burnley Uniting (Presbyterian) Church	Significance:	B
Address:	271 Burnley Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H E8

Building Type:	Church	Construction Date:	1925
Architect:	Harry Norris	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:
 G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:
 G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Burnley Uniting (former Presbyterian) Church was designed in 1925 by Harry Norris. The foundation stone of the church was laid by Alexander Smith Esq on 29 August 1925.¹

Description

Burnley Uniting Church, at 271 Burnley Street, Richmond, is a simple Gothic Revival style building. It has red face brick walls with rendered dressings, string courses and parapet copings, and a gabled terracotta tiled roof. Windows have simple cusped tracery. The west elevation has a large arched window with a decorative hood mould; beneath which is an arched entrance opening and a heavy corbelled frieze with five quatrefoil-patterned panels. The doorway is flanked by two dwarf brick walls, and reached by two bluestone steps. The entrance is flanked by arched traceried windows with rendered dressings and sills. The side walls have plain red brick buttresses with rendered tops; the front corners have unusual square buttresses, also with rendered decoration. The side walls have traceried arched windows with rendered dressings and a string course at impost level, and rendered sills. There is a skillion-roofed section to the rear of the building, also of red brick.

Comparative Examples

St James Roman Catholic Church, 179 Somerset Street, Richmond

Significance

Burnley Uniting (former Presbyterian) Church, at 271 Burnley Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. Designed by well-known Melbourne architect Harry Norris, it is a typical example of a small, early 20th century Gothic Revival church. It exhibits an imaginative use of bold rendered elements, including the front entrance, and has particularly notable traceried, leadlit windows. The building is atypical of the Moderne style work for which Norris is best known.

1 D V Bick & S Priestley. *Victorian Church Survey, Uniting Church, Yarra Valley and Bourke Presbyteries (Melbourne)*. Prepared for the Historic Buildings Council and The Uniting Church in Australia, Synod of Victoria. 1988-89. pp. 572-575.

Building:	St Bartholomew's Anglican Church Complex	Significance:	B
Address:	290-300 Burnley Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2D E9
Building Type:	Church, Hall	Construction Date:	1925-26
Architect:	Gawler & Drummond	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Land on the south-east corner of Burnley and Swan Streets, extending back to the railway line, was granted for the first St Bartholomew's church by the government in May 1870. The land was initially leased before local residents came to demand their own church; in 1883 a petition was presented to the Minister and the Warden of St Stephen's, Church Street, Richmond, with 28 signatures. Donations were requested in the local paper for a church to be named St Bartholomew's, possibly after the patron saint of tanners. A plan was prepared in September 1884 by Langford & Hutchinson for a 'lofty wooden building in the Gothic style'¹ which was erected by January 1885 at a cost of £328.²

After minor extensions in 1889 the building was later extended to twice its original size to a design by Barnes & Dickman. It was erected by Dean & Son at a cost of £400.³ The Gothic church then comprised a nave, chancel, sanctuary, vestry, porch and baptistery. In 1903 the church was moved back 120 feet (40 metres) towards the railway line to allow for the construction of a brick church, which was designed by Thomas Watt & Son. The foundation stone was laid on 16 July 1910 and the church was erected by J Currie of Camberwell at a cost of £1,500.⁴ Some of the windows in the church were by Brooks Robinson.⁵ The organ, manufactured by George Fincham, was installed in 1913, after having been previously located at St Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Wagga Wagga (1887-1893) and the Melbourne Grammar School (1893-1913). In 1914 a vicarage was erected at 62 Bendigo Street.⁶

The present church was erected when a more central location was required. Land was purchased on the corner of Burnley and Boyd Streets in 1925 and eight of the cottages on it were demolished. A ninth was retained for use as a vicarage.⁷

Plans were prepared by Gawler & Drummond in 1925 and 1926 for a Church and Hall respectively. A kindergarten was designed in 1926 by the same firm.⁸ The foundation stone for the hall was laid by His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, Harrington C Lees, on Saturday 19 December 1925. The hall was used a temporary chapel after the last service was held in the Swan Street church in May 1926 after which the land was sold.⁹

The foundation stone from the previous church was relaid by Lord Somers, Governor of Victoria, on 25 July 1926. Many of the materials from the old church were salvaged, including the Brooks & Robinson windows and the George Fincham organ, and were used in the construction of the existing church, which cost £15,000. The church opened on 27 October 1926.¹⁰

The Fincham organ was installed in 1927. The bells in the tower, which was dedicated to the memory of soldiers killed in World War One, were given in memory of Mrs A Challingsworth, who died in 1927. A single bell was installed in March 1927, a further seven in March 1929. The bells are the only Australian-made bells presently hung for full circle ringing. The bells were manufactured by John Danks & Son and were manufactured in the years they were installed.¹¹

The vicarage was originally a two-roomed timber house built in 1874, and enlarged and brick veneered at the time of the re-siting of the church in 1926. During 1991 and 1992 the vicarage was renovated and enlarged; it was blessed by the honorary assistant priest, father Douglas Bartholomeusz, in the presence of Bishop John Stewart, on 30 January 1993.¹²

Description

The church is a red brick building with a gabled slate roof and a crenellated corner belltower. The church has pointed arch traceried windows with clinker brick dressings and red brick head moulds and brick sills. The entrance porch is located at the base of the tower and a spiral stair leads to the bellchamber. The belltower has high segmental arched openings framed by red brick mouldings, and contains the eight bells, hung in a configuration for full circle ringing. The tower has red brick staged buttresses. A clinker brick soldier course runs around the building at impost

level of the lower arched windows. The intactness of the church interior is good: it has a dark stained timber trussed roof.

The hall is a single-storey red brick building with a (re-tiled) jerkinhead roof and pointed arch window and door openings. The entrance, on the east elevation, has simple brick orders, and is framed by a heavy door-case trimmed with contrasting blue bricks or terracotta tiles. The entrance is flanked by two gable-ends, each decorated with blue brick diaperwork, and penetrated by three arched windows, the details of which match those in the church. Along the south elevation, the windows are set between brick piers, and below a projecting concrete lintel resting on terracotta brackets. To the rear of the hall is the Guild Room, the entrance to which is similar in composition to that of the main hall. Both the Guild Room and the hall retain original signage above their respective entrances.

The vicarage is a single-storey red brick building.

The low brick front fence to the church is not original.

Comparative Examples

Former Congregational Church, Burnley Street (corner Kent Street), Richmond

Significance

The St Bartholomew's Church complex is of local architectural significance and local historical interest. The significance of the complex is derived primarily from the design and brick detailing of the church and hall, the latter which is notable for its diaperwork. Whilst the vicarage has undergone alterations in the 1990s, the church and hall are substantially intact. The site has been continuously occupied by a church since 1885.

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- 1 J Harrison, *St Bartholemew's Anglican Church Burnley. A History of the First 100 Years, 1885-1985*, Richmond 1991, p. 1.
 - 2 J Harrison, *St Bartholemew's Anglican Church Burnley. A History of the First 100 Years, 1885-1985*, Richmond 1991, p. 1.
 - 3 J Harrison, *St Bartholemew's Anglican Church Burnley. A History of the First 100 Years, 1885-1985*, Richmond 1991, p. 3.
 - 4 J Harrison, *St Bartholemew's Anglican Church Burnley. A History of the First 100 Years, 1885-1985*, Richmond 1991, p. 5.
 - 5 J Harrison, *St Bartholemew's Anglican Church Burnley. A History of the First 100 Years, 1885-1985*, Richmond 1991, p. 14.
 - 6 J Harrison, *St Bartholemew's Anglican Church Burnley. A History of the First 100 Years, 1885-1985*, Richmond 1991, p. 6.
 - 7 J Harrison, *St Bartholemew's Anglican Church Burnley. A History of the First 100 Years, 1885-1985*, Richmond 1991, p. 7.
 - 8 M Lewis (ed.), *Australian Architectural Index. Source: Urban Conservation Projects, Survey of Architectural Drawing.*
 - 9 J Harrison, *St Bartholemew's Anglican Church Burnley. A History of the First 100 Years, 1885-1985*, Richmond 1991, p. 8.
 - 10 J Harrison, *St Bartholemew's Anglican Church Burnley. A History of the First 100 Years, 1885-1985*, Richmond 1991, p. 9.
 - 11 J Harrison, *A Short History of the Bells of St Bartholemew's, Burnley*, Richmond 1991, *passim*.
 - 12 *Plaque on vicarage, 1993.*

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	336 Burnley Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H E9
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1879
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The house at 336 Burnley Street, Richmond, was built in 1879. The first owner was Samuel Jenkinson, a druggist. The Rate Books for 1879 list Jenkinson as the owner and occupier of a 4 room wooden house, valued at £16. Jenkinson remained the occupier until at least 1900.¹

Description

The house at 336 Burnley Street, Richmond, is single-storey double-fronted symmetrical timber Victorian cottage of the type which were typically mass-produced by timber merchants. The walls are clad in weatherboard; the transverse gabled roof in galvanised corrugated steel. It has a central four-panelled timber front door, flanked by single timber-framed double-hung sash windows with single vertical glazing bars. The skillion-roofed verandah is supported on square section timber posts, and has the remains of a simple timber frieze. A single corbelled brick chimney penetrates the ridgeline.

The wrought iron and woven wire gate appears to date from the inter-War period.

Significance

The house at 336 Burnley Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is a relatively rare and intact survivor of a once-common type of double-fronted timber house dating from the 1870s, which remains on a reasonably large site. The house is typical of a relatively cheap housing type which typically accommodated the working class.

¹ Richmond Rate Books, 1879, 1878. Sands & McDougall Directories, 1875, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1885, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1900, 1920, 1940.

Building:	Former Bank of Australasia	Significance:	B
Address:	377 Burnley Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H E10

Building Type:	Bank	Construction Date:	1880s
Architect:	Anketell Henderson	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	

Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

This suburban branch was erected for the Bank of Australasia in 1889. Architect for the works was the prominent bank designer, Anketell Henderson, of the firm Reed, Henderson and Smart. Henderson was an important protagonist of the austere classical style of bank architecture of the 1880s.¹

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

Description

The former Bank of Australasia, at 377 Burnley Street, Richmond, is a freestanding symmetrical two-storey rendered brick building. The ground floor facade has banded rusticated walls, and a central entrance door flanked by tripartite shallow arched windows, which are timber-framed with fixed central lights and double-hung sidelights. The first floor has a loggia-style balcony; the projecting entrance section extends up through the first floor and has an arched opening to the facade. There are three openings in the wall behind. The loggia has a simple patterned balustrade, and a skillion-profile roof; the wing walls have arched openings and their copings terminate in small pediments. There is a prominent parapet with a wide moulded cornice. There is also a string course below the loggia.

Significance

The former Bank of Australasia, at 377 Burnley Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. Architecturally, the building is a good example of an austere Classically-styled building which is in contrast to much of the more flamboyant boom style Italianate designs of the period. The building is an important work in the oeuvre of prominent bank architect, Anketell Henderson.

Original Source

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

¹ B Trethowan, *A Study of Banks in Victoria 1851-1939*. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 4995.

Building:	Aratapu	Significance:	B
Address:	1 Chandler Highway, Alphington	Melway Map Ref:	31 B12
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1907
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Aratapu is located within Crown Portion 117, purchased by A Klemmis in 1840. In 1883, part of the allotment, then the Perry Brothers' Nursery, was subdivided by surveyor, Thomas Muntz, to create the Fulham Grange Two Estate.¹ Oliver H Forster, a jeweller and watch repairer, later purchased Lot 36 of this estate and built Aratapu in 1907.²

Oliver and Annie Forster remained there until c.1920, followed by John Bennett and then Hubert Pearce, a contractor, who lived there in the 1950s.³

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

Description

Aratapu, 1 Chandler Highway, Alphington, is a single storey, asymmetrical timber villa on a prominent corner site. Its walls are clad in weatherboard, the hipped and gabled roof in corrugated iron. The complex roof plan incorporates a gabled bay to the south elevation and a polygonal corner bay with a corner gable to the south-east. It has terracotta ridge capping and finials and a ventilated gablet at its apex, and is penetrated by an elegant, roughcast chimney with a narrow, protruding cornice, flat, vertical strip mouldings and terracotta chimney pots. The gable-ends have timber trussed finials; the corner gable-end also has an unusual, delicate sunburst-style motif. The main roof encompasses the verandah, which has a shallower-pitched skillion roof with exposed rafter-ends and timber posts, which are paired at the corner entrance. The verandah is reached by three steps flanked by heavy rendered curved walls. The front entrance, at the north end of the return verandah, has a glazed and panelled side panel, and highlights. Windows are a combination of casements with highlights, and double-hung sashes. The entrance hall has a small window with a segmental arched head.

Significance

Aratapu, 1 Chandler Highway, Alphington, is of local architectural significance. It is a typically planned but unusually detailed Edwardian timber villa, with particularly notable gable-end and chimney details.

Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

1 Vol.1556, Fol.195

2 Richmond Rate Books 1907, 426. CER, Bourke 1912.

3 Directories 1915, 1930-41, 1951.

Building:	Chandler Highway Bridge	Significance:	A
Address:	Chandler Highway, Alphington	Melway Map Ref:	31 12B
Building Type:	Bridge	Construction Date:	1890
Architect:	Sir John Monash (engineer)	Builder:	Graham and Wadick



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Chandler Highway Bridge was originally part of the controversial Outer Circle Railway line, which linked the Clifton Hill-Heidelberg line with the Springvale line via Fairfield Park and East Camberwell stations. While the line was a long time in the planning it operated only for a relatively short period. Only the APM paper mill siding and the Camberwell to Alamein electrified line survive from the original 10.5 miles of line.¹ Tenders for the construction of the Outer Circle Railway were first called in 1887 and almost a year later a contract was awarded to Graham and Wadick for £125,016, about £14,000 over the estimate. Graham and Wadick's supervising engineer was John Monash, later Sir John Monash. The contract was completed in May 1891, almost two years after the estimated time of completion and £11,000 over budget. Graham and Wadick sub-contracted the bridgework to engineers, Robison Brothers Campbell & Sloss.

The railway bridge over the Yarra River was started in February 1889 but not completed until November 1890, threatening the timing of the whole project.² An etching of the period shows the rural banks of the Yarra, with gums and timber fences, littered with building materials and an old timber crane at work in the foreground.³

Once complete, the railway was considered the most extravagant ever built by the Government. The first station south of Fairfield Park Station was Fulham Grange which opened in 1891: a double platform station only 25 chains from the last. Severe losses were incurred during the running of the line,⁴ and the Fulham Grange station closed in 1893.⁵

Willmere, East Kew, Deepdene, Shenley, Canterbury Junction, Riversdale, Hartwell, Ashburton, Waverley Road and Oakleigh Stations followed.⁶ Other stations were added prior to the total closure of the line in 1927.⁷ The line was generally dismantled by 1946, the 1919 siding to the Australian Paper Mills being one of two small sections of line remaining.⁸

The bridge was converted to road traffic in 1930,⁹ and was reputedly widened in the 1950s using similar construction.¹⁰

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

Description

The Chandler Highway Bridge is a four-span iron box girder and brick bridge crossing the Yarra River, connecting Alphington and Kew. The red brick piers taper as they rise, and have moulded bluestone cappings. Pairs of red brick piers mark the approaches, and have heavy moulded bluestone cappings. The girders are diagonally braced, with original wrought iron lattice balustrading. The bridge has a cantilevered walkway along the west side.¹¹

Comparative Examples

Hawthorn Bridge, Bridge Road, Yarra River Richmond/Hawthorn.

Significance

The Chandler Highway Bridge is of state historical significance. Constructed in 1891, the bridge is one of the most significant remnants of the Outer Circle Line, the most extravagant railway line developed by the Victorian Government in the 19th century. Construction of the bridge and the railway line is associated with the rapid growth of Melbourne during the Boom period, intended to facilitate suburban expansion. The bridge is also one of the few 19th century bridges remaining in the metropolitan area. The bridge is a local landmark, being substantially intact and a prominent element in the area, notable for its impressive red brick piers.

Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

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- 1 Beardswell and Herbert, *The Outer Circle, A History of the Oakleigh to Fairfield Railway*, (Vic. 1979), p1
 - 2 Beardswell and Herbert, *The Outer Circle, A History of the Oakleigh to Fairfield Railway*, (Vic. 1979), p32f.
 - 3 *ibid.* p38 cites Australasian Sketcher
 - 4 *ibid.*
 - 5 *ibid.*
 - 6 *op.cit.*, p.86f
 - 7 *op.cit.*, p.85f
 - 8 *op.cit.*, p.72
 - 9 Lemon, Ch.10, p.27
 - 10 *ibid.*
 - 11 *op.cit.*, p.85 old photo

Building:	Park Terrace	Significance:	B
Address:	31-35 Church Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2H B1
Building Type:	Residences	Construction Date:	1870
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Park Terrace, 31-35 Church Street, Abbotsford, appears to have been built in 1870 for James Hunter. The Rate Books for 1869 show Turner as the owner of a wooden house valued at £40, in Church Street. The following year, Turner is also the owner of a wool washing establishment, worth £150, near the Yarra River. The first reference to three adjacent brick houses in Church Street is in 1871, when James Turner is shown as owning (later described as brick), each valued at £40. The occupants were George Moore, Robert Keates and Robert Browne. By 1874, Turner is also the owner of two other properties in Church Street: land valued at £18, and another house valued at £30. The *Directories* list the row as Park Terrace from 1885 and they were the first houses in Church Street, Abbotsford, to be numbered. By 1890, a number change had occurred and the houses were numbered Nos. 23-27. They assumed their present numbers between 1905 and 1910.¹

Description

The terrace at 31-35 Church Street, Abbotsford, comprises three modest double-fronted single storey Victorian brick houses with a single transverse gabled roof. The walls of the houses are face brick, although all have been painted. Each house has a central door flanked by single timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The houses have relatively steeply-pitched skillion-profile corrugated iron verandahs. No. 31 appears to have original verandah columns, whilst those on No. 35 have been replaced with two stocky columns, possibly of concrete. Originally, the roofs were slate; now only No. 31 retains its slate roof, the others having been re-roofed in galvanised corrugated steel. Each dwelling has two unpainted rendered chimneys with square-profiled moulded caps and terracotta chimney pots.

The front fences have all been replaced.

Significance

The terrace at 31-35 Church Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. The long, low proportions of the houses are in sharp contrast to the comparative verticality of much of the municipality's terrace house stock. The terrace is on a very prominent site and remain an important streetscape element in a part of Abbotsford which has been greatly eroded by post-War industrial development.

1 Collingwood Rate Books, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1869, 1872-73, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1888, 1890. Sands & McDougall Directory, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930.

Building:	River House	Significance:	B
Address:	67 Church Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2D B12
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1892
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[] P[x]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The River House was erected in c.1892 for law clerk John Buchan. The house is one of a pair of once identical houses, the other at 24 Mayfield Street. The houses were erected the year Sir Francis Murphy, the owner of Mayfield, died. The house, rated the year of construction at NAV £20, also had a coachhouse and stables. In 1905 the house, then rated at £18, was sold to architect, William A Fettes, who retained the property until 1911 when it was purchased by William Carrodus, baker. The following year the property had increased in value to £28, possibly indicating improvements. The NAV increased again in 1929, when it was rated at £38. Carrodus retained the house until c.1930. All three early owners of the property leased it to tenants for a period.¹

The house has been substantially altered since the early 1980s. The alterations were designed by local architect Gabriel Orosvary.²

Description

The house at 24 Mayfield Street, Abbotsford, is a two storey double-fronted timber house on a steep site overlooking the Yarra River. Access to the house from Church Street is via the rear of the upper level. The house has been substantially altered since the early 1980s; the roof profile is one of the few recognisable original elements. The north elevation has two timber-framed balconies and extensive storage space beneath the building. The north wall appears to have been reconstructed in brick, and none of the large, timber-framed window and door openings appears to be original.

Comparative Examples

House, 24 Mayfield Street, Abbotsford

Significance

The River House, 67 Church Street, Abbotsford, is of local historical and architectural significance. It is one of any a few surviving 19th century houses on sites with river frontages remaining in the municipality. It is one of the few substantial houses remaining in this part of Abbotsford, which was extensively redeveloped with industrial buildings in the post-War period. Of all the riverside properties in the municipality, it is rare in having its main facade address the river rather than the street.

1 National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 4265.

2 Information supplied by the present owner.

Building:	Former Bryant and May	Significance:	A
Address:	560-570 Church Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2L K1
Building Type:	Factory	Construction Date:	1909-34
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Clements Langford



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register [x]
 Register of the National Estate []
 National Trust [x]

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register [x]
 Register of the National Estate [x]
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

In 1909 in response to the Australian Government's protection policy, the London match manufacturers Bryant & May negotiated a merger with R Bell & Co. who were producing matches in Church Street, Richmond. The new company, Bryant & May, Bell & Co. Pty Ltd, engaged Clements Langford to construct the present factory in Church Street in 1909. The factory was extended in 1910, and kitchen, dining rooms and recreation rooms were added in 1917. The factory was further extended in 1921 and included a clock tower. A boiler house and chimney stack were added in 1922; tennis courts and basketball courts in 1923; and a bowling green in 1928. A second storey was added to the office block in 1934. The peak work force was 800 and it was regarded as a 'model' factory.

Description

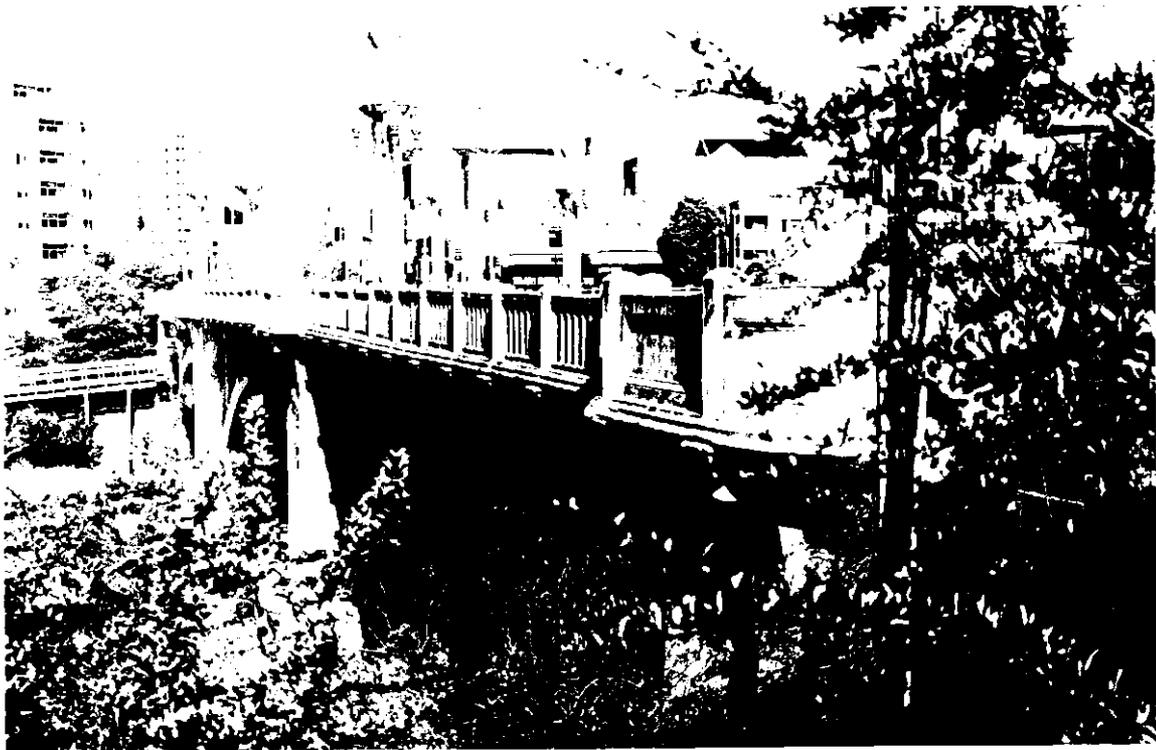
The Bryant and May complex at 560 Church Street, Richmond, comprises a series of factory buildings constructed of red brick with rendered dressings. The building facing Church street is three storeys high, divided into 5 bays separated by red brick piers which rise through the first and second floors. At ground floor level, the pilasters have rendered foliated capitals supporting a rendered dentillated cornice. The central entrance archway has alternating red brick and rendered voussoirs. The timber-framed windows have rendered sills and heads, and the spandrels between the first and second floor windows are embellished with Art Nouveau style decoration. A modillioned cornice runs across the building above the second floor, above which is a rendered parapet surmounted by a semi-circular arched pediment in the centre. The side elevations are similarly articulated, and extend almost the full depth of the site.

The other buildings on the site constructed in the 1910s, 20s and 30s, are designed in a similar style. Located at the rear (west) of the site is a tall red brick clock tower, also of red brick construction. The upper level containing the clock is rendered, and the clock face bears the name BRYANT AND MAY in place of numbers.

Significance

The Bryant and May complex is of state architectural and historical significance. Until recently, the factory has been continuously occupied by the Bryant and May company since its construction in 1909. The factory is an important element in the Church Street streetscape, notable for its art nouveau decoration and enhanced by its impressive scale. The clock tower is a local landmark in Richmond.

Building:	Church Street Bridge	Significance:	A
Address:	Church Street (Yarra River), Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2K K2
Building Type:	Road Bridge	Construction Date:	1923
Architect:	H Desbrowe Annear & T R A Ashworth; Engineer: John Albert Lang	Builder:	Sir John Monash; Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co.



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register [x]
Register of the National Estate [x]
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

The Church Street Bridge was designed for the Prahran and Richmond Councils by H Desbrowe Annear and T R A Ashworth FRIVA, the engineer being John Albert Lang MCE. It was constructed in 1923 by Sir John Monash and the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co. The bridge, with three spans of reinforced concrete, cost £57,000.¹

The present bridge replaced an earlier bridge which was erected in 1856-57 linking Church Street with Chapel Street. The bridge had been purchased from the Imperial War Office, and had originally been designed to prevent Russian snipers from killing British troops during the Crimean War. It was a 210 foot (70 metres) span, ten foot (3 metres) high, iron bridge with solid riveted iron walls and stone buttresses.²

Description

The Church Street Bridge is a three-span bridge of reinforced concrete construction over the Yarra River, connecting Richmond and South Yarra. Three segmental arches span the river, above which are a series of semi-circular arched openings. The two piers between the arches are embellished with foliated cement rendered decoration. The bridge supports a two lanes of traffic, double tramlines and two pedestrian paths; the latter are cantilevered from the bridge structure, and have classically detailed consoles.

At street level, the balustrading comprises a series of rendered panels pieced with vertical openings; these terminate at the Richmond and South Yarra approaches with curved, panelled low walls. Eight pillars are regularly spaced along the length of the bridge, four on each side, and have classically derived ornament, typical of Annear's work during this period. The engaged swagged Ionic columns rest on moulded pedestals, and support modillioned entablatures. Above these are unusual Mannerist finials, square in plan, tapering as they rise and decorated with wreaths on each side. The finials terminate in curved pediments with volutes, above which are smaller conical finials surmounted by orbs. Each pillar supports four Victorian style cast iron and glass lanterns.

Comparative Examples

MacRobertson Bridge, Grange Road, Yarra River, Richmond
Hoddle Bridge, Yarra River, Richmond

Significance

The Church Street Bridge is of state architectural significance. The bridge was designed by prominent Melbourne architect Harold Desbrowe Annear in conjunction with architect T R A Ashworth and engineer John Albert Lang. The architectural design of the bridge reflects the classical revival phase of Annear's work, particularly evident in the ornate mannerist pillars.

The Church Street Bridge is also of local historical interest. It is the second bridge to cross the Yarra River at this point, replacing an iron bridge constructed in 1856-57.

1 D Smyth, *The Bridges of the Yarra, Toorak (Vic) 1979* [unpaged].

2 M Cannon. *Melbourne After the Gold Rush. Main Ridge (Vic), 1993.* p. 163.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	13 Clarke Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2D B9
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	pre-1864
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:
 G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:
 G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate []
 National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate [x]
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

The first Collingwood Rate Book, for 1864, lists John R Osborne, an accountant, as the owner of a brick house valued at £37. Osborne remained the owner and occupier of the house until 1869, when ownership passed to Mary Watson.¹

Description

The house at 13 Clarke Street, Abbotsford, is a simple, double-fronted brick villa with a hipped slate roof. The detached house is set back from the street, and has walls of Hawthorn Flemish bond brickwork with a bluestone plinth. The brickwork appears to have been recently repointed. The symmetrical street facade has a central four-panelled door flanked by double-hung sash windows. It has a concave-profile corrugated iron verandah supported on timber posts. The brick chimneys have rendered moulded caps.

To the rear on the west side of the house is a timber single-storey building with an attic, clad in weatherboard with a gabled corrugated iron roof, which also appears to date from the 19th century and may pre-date the main house.

The timber picket fence is not original.

Comparative Examples

94 Hodgkinson Street, Clifton Hill
George Street, Fitzroy

Significance

The house at 13 Clarke Street is of local architectural significance. Architecturally, the house is a substantially intact example of a relatively austere Victorian villa, which is a remnant of the middle class villas which were erected close to the Yarra River in the pre-Boom period. Being free-standing on a comparatively large block it is one of a small number of such dwellings within the municipality.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Collingwood Rate Books, 1864, 1869, 1870, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1888. Clarke Street is not listed in the *Sands & McDougall Directory* in the 1860s.

Building:	Yarradale	Significance:	B
Address:	29 Clarke Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2D B9
Building Type:	Residences	Construction Date:	1926
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:
 G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:
 G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Yarradale was built for Daniel Keir in 1926. Keir had owned property in Clarke Street since at least 1905, when he was listed as the owner of a wooden house valued at £22 and vacant land valued at £10. By 1924-25, Keir was identified as the owner of a brick house, valued at £40, at No. 29. John Griffin, a driver, was the tenant. The entries in the rate book for 1925-26 are ambiguous. Keir is described as the owner of vacant land, but a correction indicates that four brick flats were under construction, valued at £40, £40, £34 and £42 respectively. It seems unlikely that Keir would demolish a two year old brick house to build four flats, and it may be that the existing house was simply incorporated into the design of the new flats. In 1926-27, the four flats were valued at £84, £80, £60 and £84 respectively. The tenants were Leonard Hackett, a traveller, Wallace Keir, also a traveller and Frederick Earle, a navy employee. Flat No. 2 was vacant; it was occupied by Thomas Hunt the following year. At the time of construction of Yarradale, Keir was also the owner of the terrace at 31-37 Clarke Street (see separate data sheet).¹

Description

Yarradale, at 29 Clarke Street, Abbotsford, is a double-storey brick block of flats with a projecting double-storey bay to the south which forms an entrance porch. The walls are of black tuck-pointed red face brick, with some soldier courses of white tuck-pointed clinker brick introduced for decorative effect. The front porch has an arched entrance, with clinker brick voussoirs and a rendered keystone. The floor is paved with terrazzo, inset with the word YARRADALE. Engaged piers of rendered brick flank the arch, with a third pier extending above the keystone, which support three squat columns at the upper level. The space between the columns is infilled with six-paned casement windows. The remainder of the windows on the street facade of the building are double-hung sashes.

The roof is clad with Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles. The projecting bay has a hipped roof with eaves, while the roof of the wider section at the rear is pitched and concealed behind a parapet with end gables. The differences between the front and rear portions, particularly in terms of the window and roof treatment, may be further evidence that the flats were in fact a remodelling of an existing house.

The front fence is an integral part of the design, and it matches the flats with its use of red and clinker bricks with rendered banding.

Significance

Yarradale, at 29 Clarke Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. The building is one of only a few blocks of flats in the municipality dating from the inter-War period.

Architecturally, the block is an interesting example of a building displaying Arts and Crafts influenced details, in particular the clinker brick arched entrance.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

¹ Collingwood Rate Books, 1905-06, 1910-11, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1940.

Building:	Terrace	Significance:	B
Address:	31-37 Clarke Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2D B9
Building Type:	Residences	Construction Date:	1910
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>	P <input type="checkbox"/>	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Victorian Heritage Register	<input type="checkbox"/>
Register of the National Estate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Register of the National Estate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>	Heritage Overlay Controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

History

By 1900 Daniel Keir owned land on the west side of Clarke Street, at the rear of Johnston Street.¹ In 1905 he was listed as the owner of a wooden house valued at £22 and vacant land valued at £10. In 1910, Keir built four brick dwellings on the land, all of which he leased out. Keir retained ownership of the properties at least until 1914.²

The iron picket front fences were manufactured by Cochrane & Scott Phoenix Foundry, Elizabeth Street North.

Description

The terrace at 31-37 Clarke Street is a row of four Edwardian single-storey attached brick houses. The walls are of tuck-pointed red brick with roughcast rendered string courses. The hipped roofs are clad with corrugated iron and have terracotta ridge crestings and finials. The houses have casement windows with highlights beneath projecting half-timbered gables. Bullnose profile corrugated iron verandahs are separated by red brick wing walls, and have cast iron posts and lacework friezes. The entrance doors are recessed within semi-circular arched openings. The eaves are bracketed, and vermiculated panels decorate the ends of the wing walls and the frieze beneath the gables. Chimneys are of red brick with roughcast rendered caps and have terracotta pots.

Front fences are original cast iron pickets.

Significance

The terrace at 31-37 Clarke Street is of local architectural significance. It is an unusual example of a richly ornamented Edwardian terrace, retaining intact most of its decorative elements including cast iron verandahs and fences, half-timbered gables and red brick and rough cast rendered chimneys.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Rate Book 1901.

2 Rate Books 1910-11, 1914-15.

Building:	Convent of the Good Shepherd	Significance:	A
Address:	Clarke Street / St Heliers Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2D C9
Building Type:	Convent	Construction Date:	1863-1908
Architect:	J B Denny; Thomas Kelly; Reed Smart & Tappin	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>	P <input type="checkbox"/>	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Victorian Heritage Register	<input type="checkbox"/>
Register of the National Estate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Register of the National Estate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Trust	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Heritage Overlay Controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

History

Crown allotments 77 and 64 on the Yarra River at Abbotsford, were first sold in 1839 to Henry William Hutchinson Smythe, brother-in-law of the first Police Magistrate, Captain William Lonsdale. The land was subdivided by its owner from 1840, James Erskine Murray, in 1842.¹ One of these riverside allotments was purchased by Edward Curr, who built a house on the site, and named it St Helier.² In the late 1850s, Curr's house was shown on a map of the Collingwood. The St Helier house garden featured a geometric layout, with pathways leading south to what was possibly an orchard on the river frontage.³ When Curr died in 1850, his trustees had leased the St Helier property in two parts. The house and house garden comprised one part, while the lower garden and riverbank paddock formed the other. In 1865, Curr's widow, Elizabeth, sold the estate to the Right Rev. James A Goold for £4,000.⁴

To the west of St Helier, the politician John Orr purchased another gentlemen's farmlet, which he called the Abbotsford Estate. Orr constructed a large stone house, Abbotsford House, on the land.⁵ Around this he developed ornamental grounds, with extensive tree-lined paths, walled garden and a fountain. It is possible that the house was built in 1842, but a much more likely date for its construction appears to be 1854.⁶ In 1850, Orr enlarged the estate, through the purchase of land north of St Heliers Street.

From the late 1850s in Victoria, refuges for women and children were set up by non-government, usually church-based organisations. Other early refuges included the Sisters of Mercy House of Mercy (1860), and the Female Refuge (in South Yarra, later in Swanston Street, Carlton, c.1861).⁷

In 1863, four Catholic sisters, the pioneers of the Good Shepherd Order, arrived in Australia. The order was one of the earliest to be established in Victoria, preceded only by the Mercy Convent in Nicholson Street, Fitzroy. Following their arrival in the colony, the sisters were taken to view a number of 'available properties' by the Bishop. Eventually, the Order purchased Abbotsford House, where they opened their women's refuge, which was known as the Magdalen Asylum, and minor renovations were made to the residence as part of its conversion to a reformatory.⁸ The Good Shepherd Order purchased the adjoining St Helier's estate for £4,500 in 1865.⁹

Between 1864 and 1868, the Good Shepherd Order expanded its operations at Abbotsford with the establishment of two institutions for criminal and neglected girls. These private institutions comprised an industrial school and reformatory at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, and St Joseph's Industrial School in Geelong.¹⁰ The Industrial School was the first substantial new building to be constructed on the site following the arrival of the Good Shepherd Order. It was designed by architect, J B Denny, and was a 'fine brick building' of two storeys.

The next major building to be constructed on the site was the memorial chapel, designed by architect, Thomas Kelly, and now known as the Church of the Immaculate Conception,

The foundation stone for the chapel, which was located north-east of the Convent building (Abbotsford House), and was constructed of bluestone, with Malmsbury stone dressings, was laid early in 1870.¹¹ It was later greatly enlarged in 1880, through the extension of the transepts, and the addition of a southern aisle to the nave and a western octagonal spire (1888).¹²

Between 1872 and 1877, additions were made to the convent at Abbotsford House, and to the Industrial School of 1868. They consisted of additions to the rear of Abbotsford House, and substantial ward additions on the south side of the Industrial School Building.

In 1879, a Catholic Common School for female students was erected in St Heliers Street. The school catered for the children of the Industrial School, but also had local day students. The school, which was named St Euphrasia's after the founder of the order, was blessed by the Archbishop on 14 June 1879.¹³

In 1899 a new Convent building was designed by the architectural firm of Reed Smart & Tappin.¹⁴ The foundation stone for the building was laid by the Rev. T J Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne, on 11 November 1900.¹⁵ The new Convent was blessed by the Archbishop on 24

June 1902.¹⁶ The construction of the new Convent involved the demolition of the original convent building, Abbotsford House.¹⁷

In 1908, new buildings for the Sacred Heart Class were constructed, under the supervision of Mr Harper, Clerk-of-Works.¹⁸ These buildings included a 'classroom, refractory, dormitories etc.'¹⁹ St Mary's was constructed soon after, in 1912.²⁰

The complex at Abbotsford was all but complete by the outbreak of World War I, and appears to have been little altered until the addition of a number of buildings in the 1970s. An additional school building constructed in the c. 1940s was been converted for use as a kindergarten. The last major residential building in the complex ceased operation in 1973-74.²¹

The Abbotsford site was purchased in 1975 by the State Government on behalf of Lincoln Institute, for the establishment of a major educational complex incorporating the Lincoln Institute's programs and the University of Melbourne's School of Early Childhood Studies.²²

In early 1993, La Trobe University became the owner of a major portion of the land, on four separate titles. The remainder of the site was brought under the administration of the Department of Conservation and Lands (now the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources), managed and occupied by the Collingwood Children's Farm.²³

The site is currently subject to negotiations regarding a development proposal being prepared by Australand Properties.

Description

The former Convent of the Good Shepherd comprises a complex of buildings picturesquely sited on a large landscaped site bounded by the Yarra River to the north, east and south. Built in stages over a forty year period, the most significant buildings include the main convent building and Annex, the Sacred Heart Building, St Anne's, St Euphrasia's, Providence and Rosina. Typical of 19th century institutional complexes, the buildings are planned around courtyards.

The main convent building is located at the west end of the site adjacent to the chapel. It is a three-storey, U-shaped building comprising three gable wings around a central open quadrangle. The building is of unpainted roughcast rendered brick construction, with brick dressings to the door and window openings. The gabled roofs are clad in slate. A segmental arched verandah runs along the central section of the south elevation with buttressed piers to the ground floor and a skillion roofed verandah to the first floor. The open cloisters along the east and west sides of the quadrangle have columns with foliated Romanesque capitals on brick and roughcast rendered pedestals, and square impost blocks which support stilted lancet arches. The window openings along the ground floor have stilted lancet arched heads, the first floor are lancet arched and the second floor have flat lancet arches.

The Convent Annex is located immediately to the east of the main convent and comprises two single-storey pavilions, of brick construction with corrugated iron gabled roofs.

The original 1868 section at the north end of the Sacred Heart building comprises an L-shaped double-storey red brick structure with bluestone footings and buttresses, with a hipped slate roof. The southern section is a two and three-storey U-shaped brick building with bluestone footings, stepped buttresses and hipped and gable roofs clad with terracotta tiles. The elevations which face onto the central courtyard have a roughcast rendered finish, with smooth cement rendered lintels and sills to the door and window openings. Paired double-hung sashes replace the original window joinery.

St Anne's is a rectangular planned single-storey structure which encloses the north-west side of the courtyard. It is of brick construction with buttressed external walls and a terracotta tiled hipped roof with overhanging eaves. The walls are roughcast rendered and have ruled rendered trims. The windows are paired double-hung sashes and doors are flush panel timber or half-glazed vertical boarded doors with fanlights.

St Euphrasia's is a double-storey brick structure with bluestone footings and a gabled slate roof. A gabled pediment, located centrally along the main north elevation, is surmounted by a pressed cement cross. The walls are ruled ashlar render with stepped buttresses and with a string course between the floors. The original door and window openings appear originally to have had segmental arched heads, and have been modified to form square-headed rectilinear openings with paired and triple steel-framed double-hung sashes. The chimneys are ruled ashlar render with moulded caps. A steel-framed asbestos cement clad two-storey addition has been constructed along the rear, or south, elevation.

Providence, similar to St Euphrasia's, is a double-storey, rectangular planned, brick structure with bluestone footings and a slate gabled roof with parapeted gable ends. The north, south and west elevations are ashlar rendered with a string course between the floors. The west elevation is red face brick with bluestone lintels and sills.

Planned in a U-shape, Rosina comprises a central double-storey wing with two single-storey pavilions at the rear, enclosing a central courtyard. The brick building is designed in an Edwardian Baroque style. The central wing has a gabled slate roof with projecting pedimented parapeted gable end bays. The external walls and roughcast rendered, with ruled render trim.

Significance

The former Convent of the Good Shepherd is of state historical and architectural significance.

The Convent was one of the first to be established by the order of the Good Shepherd in Victoria, and played a primary role in the establishment of the order throughout Australia and New Zealand. The Convent performed a dominant role in the expansion of charitable facilities during the late 19th and early 20th century building programme of the Catholic Church.

The Convent is an early example of the provision of privately operated reformatories and industrial schools, which was used later in the 19th century as a model for the development of the state's policy of social rehabilitation. The expansion of the complex is associated with a period of rapid growth of Collingwood—and of Melbourne generally—in the late 19th century.

The complex also possesses the oldest known surviving privately built industrial school in Victoria.

The buildings are substantially intact examples of 19th and early 20th century institutional architecture. The convent comprises a visually cohesive complex of buildings, enhanced by their notable landscaped riverside setting. Individually, many of the buildings are outstanding expressions of the 19th century Gothic Revival style. The Convent building is a substantial work of the important architectural firm, Reed, Smart and Tappin.

The complex possesses notable landmark qualities. The steeply pitched roof lines of the buildings dominate the immediate area, particularly as approached from the Johnston Street Bridge, where the buildings rise above the landscaped grounds on the riverside.

The Convent was an important corrective and training centre for delinquent girls in the 19th century. It played an important role within the Collingwood community, fulfilling over a long period a charitable and educational role.

Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Abbotsford Campus Master Plan 1986-1996*. 1986.

Allom Lovell & Associates. *La Trobe University Abbotsford Campus: A Heritage Appraisal*. August 1994.

1 A Lemon. *The Abbotsford Campus: The Historical Background of its Place Names*.

- 2 *ibid.* Andrew Lemon's research indicates that St Helier is the correct form of the name of Curr's house, though a number of versions have been in common use since then.
- 3 *ibid.* p. 2-2, 2-3.
- 4 *ibid.* p. 2-1.
- 5 *ibid.* p. 2-1.
- 6 *ibid.* p. 2-2.
- 7 *ibid.* p. 1-2.
- 8 *ibid.* p. 2-3.
- 9 Quoted in *ibid.* p. A-5.
- 10 *ibid.* p. 1-4.
- 11 *ibid.* p. 2-4.
- 12 M Lewis (ed.). *Victorian Churches: Their Origins, Their Story & Their Architecture.* p. 66. See also G Butler & Associates. *op. cit.* p. A-12.
- 13 Quoted in *ibid.* p. A-9.
- 14 Quoted in *ibid.* p. A-13.
- 15 Quoted in *ibid.* p. A-13.
- 16 Quoted in *ibid.* p. A-13.
- 17 National Trust of Australia (Victoria). Research into Good Shepherd Convent, Abbotsford.
- 18 Quoted in G Butler & Associates. *op. cit.* p. A-14.
- 19 Quoted in *ibid.* p. A-4.
- 20 Historic Buildings Council. Report to the Minister.
- 21 Historic Buildings Council. Report to Minister.
- 22 Education: Latrobe University. May 1990.
- 23 Abbotsford Campus: La Trobe University. February 1994.

Building:	Balclutha	Significance:	B
Address:	17 Como Street, Alphington	Melway Map Ref:	31 C12
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1889
Architect:	Twentyman and Askew?	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate []
 National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate [x]
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

In 1885 Thomas Wills' Lucerne Farm, established in the 1840s, was subdivided into the Lucerne Estate by renowned Heidelberg developer, A D Hodgson.¹ Hodgson subdivided the western part of Lucerne Farm in two stages to create Constance, Chamouni and St Bernard Streets, followed by St Gothards and Genera Streets.² At the bottom of the first subdivision, at St Bernard Street, Peter H Fanning, a former Heidelberg farmer, purchased two lots in the name of his wife, Mary Alicia Fanning.

Peter Fanning reputedly came from a farm at Moonee Ponds to the Banyule Estate, at Heidelberg, where he leased a farm from James Graham. From the 1850s to 1878, Fanning was locally active; elected to the Heidelberg Road Board in 1868, the Shire Council in 1871, and to the Shire Presidency in 1877. He took an interest in many municipal matters, including the design and supervision of the establishment of Heidelberg Park, stemming from his private interest in botany and floriculture. Fanning left Heidelberg in 1878, purchasing part of the Berlin Estate, north of Bell Street, in the following year. He became a hotel keeper for a time but, at the age of 62, he retired to Alphington where he built Balclutha, possibly to the design of the architects Twentyman & Askew, in 1889.³ He lived there until his death in 1905; the property was then leased out for the following fifteen years. A subsequent owner was a fruit merchant, Edwin Mason.⁴

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

Description

Balclutha, 17 Como Street, Alphington is a large, single-storey Italianate rendered brick villa. The west elevation has a concave-profile corrugated iron verandah with cast iron posts, grouped at the corners, and an unusual, relatively heavy, cast iron lacework frieze. The verandah wraps around a polygonal bay which has large, floor-length double-hung sash windows. Other windows have semi-circular arched heads; one is Serlian in form. There is a moulded string course at impost level. The four-panelled front door has leadlight side-and highlights. The hipped, slate roof has delicate cast iron lacework ridging and finials, and is penetrated by rendered chimneys with bracketed moulded caps and barrelled tops.

The verandah floor is now of concrete.

The surrounding garden includes mature specimens; apparently, however, most date from this century from Balclutha's second owner who was the fruit merchant, Edwin Mason and his family, who came to Alphington from Auburn, in c.1920.⁵ These plants include *Morus alba* (White Mulberry), *Grevillea robusta* (Silky Oak) and *Ficus pumila* (Climbing Fig), which covers many earlier grottoes and forms topiary around the entrance. At the rear there were the stables, coach and harness and a pitched yard.

Of the original perimeter fence, only the capped corner and gate posts remain.

Significance

Balclutha is of local historical and architectural significance. It has associations with Peter Fanning, a former Shire President of Heidelberg whose farming activities were important in the early history of Alphington. Architecturally, the house is a particularly substantial and very intact Italianate villa with considerable ornamental detailing and which is situated on a site which is notable for its size. The garden, which retains early plantings, is of importance.

Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

- 1 Lemon, Ch.4. p.6
- 2 Lodged Plans of Subdivision. 1068, stamped 17/4/86; 1460 Titles Office. Melbourne. Garden. pps.142, 151, 181***
- 3 MUAI cite MUAC Twentymen & Askew design villa for E Fanning in Prospect Grove, Northcote
- 4 Garden, pps.91, 108f, 139f, 179. Heidelberg News, 27/5/1905/2; Rate Book 1889, 682; M U Architectural Drawing Collection, SLV; Title information held by Miss Mason.
- 5 Rate Book 1965, 18065; Victorian Directories: (1930), George Mason (1950), Edwin Mason; Verbal advice from Miss Mason.

Building:	Traquair	Significance:	B
Address:	20 Como Street, Alphington	Melway Map Ref:	31 B12
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1890
Architect:	Joseph Gibbs?	Builder:	Joseph Gibbs



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In 1885 Thomas Wills' Lucerne Farm (Crown Portion 121),¹ established in the 1840s, was subdivided into the Lucerne Estate by renowned Heidelberg developer, A D Hodgson.² Hodgson subdivided the western part of Lucerne Farm in two stages to create Constance, Chamouni and St Bernard Streets, followed by St Gothards and Genera Streets.³ Joseph Gibbs, a civil engineer, built Traquair in 1890 on land he purchased in this subdivision, possibly to his own design.⁴ Mary Crawford, who owned the adjoining property, acquired Traquair soon after 1900.⁵ Crawford leased it to George Emerson, a paper ruler.⁶ Other occupants from the 1920s to the 1940s included Adam Burrows, John Matheson and Frederick S Webb.⁷

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

Description

Traquair, 20 Como Street, Alphington, is a single-storey late Victorian timber villa. Its side and rear walls are of weatherboard, whilst the facade is block-fronted, and the hipped roof is clad in slate. The front elevation is symmetrical, and has two protruding gabled bays with unusual curved timber fretwork and finials, above smaller polygonal bays, each with three windows and hipped roofs clad in fish-scale slate. The central section has a recessed corrugated iron verandah and a single window. The entrance is to the south side, via a concave-profile corrugated iron verandah. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes with wide architraves. There are four rendered chimneys with moulded caps.

The front fence is not original.

Significance

Traquair, 20 Como Street, Alphington, is of local architectural significance. It is an unusual example of a late Victorian timber villa and is set on a large block. Its facade, which is particularly notable, combines Victorian and Edwardian elements in a most unusual, symmetrical composition.

Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

-
- 1 Rate Book 1890, 833 Lot 56
 - 2 Lemon, Andrew. *History of Northcote Municipality*, Draft Typescript, Northcote City Council, Ch.4, p.6
 - 3 Lodged Plans of Subdivision, 1068, stamped 17/4/86; 1460 Titles Office, Melbourne. Garden, pps.142, 151, 181
 - 4 Plan, Parish of Jika Jika; Lemon, Ch6. p.14; L P 1068. Note: also Harry B Gibbs, architect; see V&M, Vol.2, p.519
 - 5 Rate Book 1905, 312; Emerson leaves. Rate Books 1890, 454; James B Crawford, Lot 55
 - 6 D (Wise) 1904, Traquair
 - 7 Victorian Directories 1908-17, 1922, 1925-41

Building: House **Significance:** B
Address: 13 Coppin Street, Richmond **Melway Map Ref:** 2H C5

Building Type: Residence **Construction Date:** 1899-1900
Architect: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown



Intactness:
G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:
G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate [x]
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

The house at 13 Coppin Street was built in 1899-1900. Rate Books for 1898 list Mary Weston as the owner of land measuring 34' and valued at £5. The following year, she is listed as the owner of a 5 room brick house in progress, valued at £10. William Weston was the occupier. By 1900, the house was valued at £15; William Weston was the occupier and Margaret Weston the owner.¹

Description

The house at 13 Coppin Street, Richmond, is a single-storey double-fronted Italianate style villa of rendered brick construction. It has a symmetrical facade with a central panelled front door flanked by tripartite timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The house has a curved-profile corrugated galvanised steel verandah with a central gablet trimmed with a cast iron finial. The gable-end has cast iron lacework infill. The verandah is supported on cast iron columns, paired beneath the gablet, and has a decorative cast iron lacework frieze. The verandah roof is hipped at the north end, and terminates at a brick wing wall at the southern end, decorated with a console and mask. The roof is concealed behind a balustraded parapet which has a bracketed cornice and a small, ornately decorated triangular pediment flanked by urns. There is a brick chimney with a wide, moulded cap.

The iron picket front fence is a recent reconstruction.

Significance

The house at 13 Coppin Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is a relatively intact example of an ornate, symmetrical Italianate house with an ornate cast iron verandah.

¹ Richmond Rate Books, 1898, 1899, 1900. Sands & McDougall Directory, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1898, 1900, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1940.

Building:	Former Griffiths Boot Factory	Significance:	B
Address:	79 Coppin Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H C7
Building Type:	Factory	Construction Date:	1887
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The factory at 79 Coppin Street, Richmond, was constructed in 1887 for Henry Griffiths, a bootmaker, formerly of Collingwood. In 1888, the Rate Books list Henry Griffiths as the owner and occupier of a brick factory, valued at £74. Its value had risen to £110 by 1889. Griffiths occupied the factory until 1891, when the Rate Books list it as vacant. It remained vacant for several years. In 1900, the occupier was another boot manufacturer, G & R Blackham, and in 1911, Delmo Bros. macaroni manufacturers, were the occupants. By 1920, the building had reverted to use as a boot factory, and was occupied by McPherson Shoe Factory. After 1930, the building was occupied by a number of furniture makers.¹

Description

The Griffiths Building is a three-storey symmetrical brick building. It has face brown brick walls, with cream brick shallow segmental-arched window lintels and a cream brick string course at first floor level. An unpainted rendered cornice exists at second floor level and across the parapet, which has a central triangular pediment, also rendered, flanked by scrolls and bearing the building's name in faded (painted?) lettering. Each floor has seven symmetrically placed openings; all but the front door are timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The side walls of the front section have triangular pediment parapets, each with a central circular opening.

Significance

The Griffiths Building is of local architectural significance. It is a particularly notable example of a late 19th century brick industrial building. The composition of its symmetrical facade, which includes cream brick arched windows lintels and string courses and an unpainted rendered parapet, is of note, and distinguishes it from many much plainer contemporaneous buildings of its type.

¹ Richmond Rate Books, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893. Sands & McDougall Directory, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1900, 1911, 1915, 1940, 1920, 1930.

History

The house at 234 Coppin Street, Richmond, is first listed in the Directories in 1889. At the time, it was one of only three buildings on the west side of Coppin Street between Swan Street and the railway line. In 1889 it was listed as vacant; the following year, the house was occupied by James Hancock.¹ The Rate Books are somewhat unclear regarding this property, but its style suggests that 1889 was its date of construction.²

Description

234 Coppin Street, Richmond, is a double-storey 19th century Italianate style house, of rendered masonry construction. It has a two-storey verandah supported on cast iron columns with an ornate cast iron lacework frieze and balustrading panels at first floor level. The frieze at ground floor level has been removed. Two wing walls with curved parapets enclose the verandah at each end, embellished with cement rendered classical masks, consoles and applied relief decoration. There are two arched openings in the wing walls at first floor level, and one at ground floor level. The window at ground floor is a tripartite arrangement of double-hung sashes, and there are three unequally spaced double-hung sashes at first floor level, all now fitted with iron bars. The facade is surmounted by an ornate parapet featuring classical balustrading above a swagged frieze, crowned by a segmented arched broken pediment with a large swagged urn in the centre.

The original cast iron palisade front fence survives.

Significance

234 Coppin Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. The house is representative of the late 19th century double-storey form, and is a good example of the Italianate style. The house is substantially intact, retaining most of the original cement render and cast iron decoration, and is notable for its unusual broken pedimented parapet.

-
- 1 *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1881, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1925, 1940.
 - 2 *Richmond Rate Books*, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895.

Building:	Former Cremorne Street State School (No. 2084)	Significance:	B
Address:	85 Cremorne Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2G H12
Building Type:	School	Construction Date:	1878
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

From 1873 the Free Church School No. 149 occupied the Wesleyan Church next door to the present Cremorne Street site, purchased in 1877. H T Derrick, Head Teacher of No. 149, pressed for the erection of a new school to house 300 to 325 pupils, and in July 1878 No. 149 was struck off the rolls. The new school of three large rooms and two small, built at a cost of £3,059, was opened on 1 August 1878 as No. 2084. Before the end of August, 590 children had enrolled. From September 1878 all requests for the extension of the building or the supply of a portable classroom were refused on the ground that there was sufficient accommodation at State School No. 1396, Brighton Street, and Yarra Park State School No. 1406. In March 1887, 170 children were crowded into the infant room measuring 36 feet x 25 feet (12 metres x 8 metres) but two years later three rooms had to be rented from the Church of England in Cremorne Street. Then in August 1890, when the school population had reached 662, extensions fronting Dover Street were opened. M H O'Brien was Head Teacher at this time.

From 1900 enrolments so fell away that by 1907 Cremorne Street ceased to be an independent school, Louis McNab being appointed the Head Teacher of both State School No. 1396 and State School 2084. But in 1911 Cremorne Street regained its independent status. In the early 1920s, however, the school again faced closure, and enrolments continued to decline through the following decades until the figure reached 200 in the 1950s and early 1960s. In the following year, largely through the influx of Greek and other migrants to the district, the attendance had risen to 300.¹

The buildings are presently used by the Barton TAFE.

Description

The former Cremorne Street State School comprises two brick buildings designed in Romanesque and Gothic inspired styles. The 1878 building on Cremorne Street is single-storey, with walls of brown brick with contrasting cream and black brick string courses and dressings. The gabled and hipped roofs are steeply pitched and clad in slate, penetrated by small gabled roof vents. The central section has a metal-clad flèche with a steeple-like roof, cast iron finials and crestings. There is a rendered moulded string course below a red and cream brick frieze, and brick buttresses have gabled caps. Flanking the central pavilion are two gabled wings connected by hipped roof linking sections. The outer wings have paired semi-circular arched windows with moulded cream brick voussoirs. Three smaller arched openings are located within the gable ends, which have rendered copings.

The 1890 two-storey building facing Dover Street is similarly of polychromatic brick, but has a hipped roof clad in non-original concrete tiles. Ground floor windows are pointed-arched double-hung sashes, with alternating cream brick and rendered voussoirs and bluestone sills. First floor windows are semi-circular arched double hung sashes. Cream, red and brown brick string course run across the elevations at impost and sill levels. Large gables project on the south and east elevations, with decorative carved barge boards and corbelled brackets.

Comparative Examples

Hawthorn West Primary School, Burwood Road, Hawthorn
Glenferrie Primary School, Manningtree Road, Hawthorn

Significance

The former Cremorne Street State School, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. The buildings are good examples of the eclectic Romanesque and Gothic styles applied to a school, notable for their polychromatic brickwork, decorative barge boards and metal clad flèche.

1 Extract from Vision and Realisation. Volume 3, p. 82.

Building:	Former Yarra Hotel	Significance:	B
Address:	119 Cremorne Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2G G11
Building Type:	Hotel	Construction Date:	1906-07
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Frederick Nixon



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Yarra Hotel was built in 1906-07. The site had been occupied by a hotel from 1853.

The building license for the present building was granted to Frederick Nixon of South Yarra, to build a brick hotel, on 25 June 1906. Rate Books for 1906 indicate a 9 room hotel, valued at £80, in progress. The owner was Alfred Levi, and the publican, Chas McAuley.¹

Description

The former Yarra Hotel, 119 Cremorne Street, Richmond, is a two-storey building of red brick construction with a transverse jerkin-head slate roof, designed in a simple Edwardian Arts and Crafts style. The ground floor facade has a series of door and window openings, some of which appear to have been altered. Architecturally, the most interesting facade element is the door and window combination at the south end, which comprises a pair of half-glazed doors flanked by windows, all with highlights. The timber-framed, multi-paned windows have heavy moulded sills, possibly of sandstone. All of the joinery is unpainted. The adjoining recessed panel appears to be a bricked-up doorway. Above these openings is a continuous timber beam with angled ends bolted to the wall at lintel position. The first floor has three window openings, each with non original single-pane sashes. The slate roof has plain terracotta ridge cappings, and is penetrated by red brick chimneys with simple red brick cappings and terracotta chimney pots. The skillion-roofed dormer window is not original.

The rear laneway, Victoria Avenue, gives access to a number of outbuildings. A photograph from 1984 shows a single-storey brown brick building with cream window dressings and hipped corrugated iron roof, possibly the coachman's quarters, and a timber building with a gabled corrugated iron roof, possibly the stables. Stables, a coach house, and coachmen's quarters were extant in 1990.²

Significance

The former Yarra Hotel, 119 Cremorne Street, Richmond, is of local historical and architectural significance. Historically, the site of the building has been continuously occupied by a hotel since 1853. Architecturally, the building is an unusually composed Arts and Crafts style hotel, with a particularly interesting and remarkably intact door and window combination on the front elevation. The building is a very important heritage element in a section of Cremorne Street which comprises primarily post-War industrial buildings.

1 National Trust File 5579.

2 National Trust File 5579.

Building:	Cromwell Heights	Significance:	B
Address:	66 Cromwell Street, Collingwood	Melway Map Ref:	2C G11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1879
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The building now known as Cromwell Heights was originally the Bristol And Bath Hotel. A stone hotel had existed on the site since at least 1870. Rate Books for 1872 show a stone hotel owned by George Barry and valued at £34. By 1878, ownership had passed to John Kelly; in that year, the hotel was valued at £50. By 1879, the ownership had passed to George Jamieson, and the hotel's value had risen to £80, suggesting that the present brick building was constructed in that year. The licensee at that time Daniel Charleston. In 1903, the hotel was acquired by the Shamrock Brewing Co., and in 1908, by the Carlton & United Brewing Co. In 1908, its value was £60. By 1909-10, the building, then known as Cromwell Heights, was being used as residence; it was listed to agent J Buchan & Co. and was occupied by Harry Smith, a painter.¹

Description

Cromwell Heights, 66 Cromwell Street, Collingwood, is a two-storey symmetrical Italianate brick building. The facade comprises a central door flanked by single windows at ground floor level, and three single windows with segmental arched heads at first floor level. The facade and south elevation are rendered; the north elevation has had its face brickwork painted. There is restrained quoining to the ground floor, and moulded cornices at first floor and parapet levels. The first floor windows have simple moulded architraves; the only other decoration are four ventilation panels at first floor window impost level.

A steel-framed canopy has been added to the front entrance and the high iron picket fence is not original. The house sits on a large site which is surrounded by industrial buildings

Significance

Cromwell Heights, 66 Cromwell Street, Collingwood, is of local architectural significance. It is a very rare surviving example of a large, freestanding, and rather imposing Italianate former hotel building in Collingwood, which was primarily developed with far more modest housing, much of which has been demolished since the post-War period to make way for industrial development which now characterises this part of Collingwood.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Collingwood Rate Books, 1872, 1878, 1879, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1970. Sands & McDougall Directory, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1887, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1908, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1966.

Building:	Queens Terrace	Significance:	B
Address:	9-15 Crown Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H F5

Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1887?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:
G[] F[x] P[]

Condition:
G[] F[x] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The central pediment of Queens Terrace, 9-17 Crown Street, Richmond, bears the date 1890. From 1887, buildings at this location are listed in the *Directories*; from at least 1895, these houses are numbered Nos. 9-17. Rate Books of 1886 show land measuring 160' owned by William Moore and valued at £48. The following year, five houses valued at an average of £21 are shown on the site. In 1888, all are shown as owned by agents McKenzie & Ballard. The Rate Books are somewhat unclear, however, as from 1887 until at least 1910, the houses are listed as being constructed of wood, but the names of their occupants correspond with the *Directories*' listing, suggesting that the dwellings referred to are, indeed, Queens Terrace.¹

Description

Queens Terrace is a two-storey Italianate brick terrace. The ground floor facades appear to have originally been face brick, although all are now painted, and the first floor facades are rendered and decorated with paired Ionic pilasters. Side walls are of face red brick. Windows are double-hung sashes; those on the first floor are embellished with simple pilasters and segmental arched pediments. Each house has a convex-profile verandah between two brick wing walls with rendered copings. The single-storey verandahs have decorative cast iron lacework friezes. The only other decoration are single rosettes above the windows and beneath curved hood moulds, and decorative rectangular vents flanking each window. There is a plain parapet with simple cornice, crowned by a shallow central triangular pediment bearing the words QUEENS TERRACE 1890.

Nos. 9 and 11 retain original iron picket fences.

Significance

Queens Terrace is of local architectural significance. The row is one of the few two-storey residential terraces in the north-east of Richmond. Architecturally, it is a restrained composition which incorporates classical elements at first floor level, pilasters and window dressings, which are relatively rare on otherwise modest dwellings. The row is a prominent heritage element in a streetscape in a residential pocket of Richmond which has otherwise been substantially eroded by 20th century industrial buildings.

¹ Richmond Rate Books, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1900, 1910, 1920.

Building:	Houses	Significance:	B
Address:	16-18 Cubitt Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2G H10
Building Type:	Residences	Construction Date:	c.1860s - 70s?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Unknown.¹

Description

The building at 16-18 Cubitt Street, Richmond, comprises a pair of single-storey attached brick Victorian houses. The facade is of tuck-pointed red brick, whilst the south elevation is finished in ruled render. The north elevation is painted brick. Each house has a four-panelled front door (not original) and a pair of multi-paned French doors. There is a single concave-profile hipped roof corrugated iron verandah, supported on square section timber posts, running across both houses; there is no party wall. The roof comprises two transverse gables, clad in corrugated iron. The form of the roof is reflected in the gabled side parapets, which have brick copings. The central chimney is of red brick, with a corbelled brick capping.

Comparative Examples

92-94 Perry Street, Collingwood

Significance

The pair of houses at 16-18 Cubitt Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is a relatively unusual and substantially intact example of a very modest mid-Victorian residential pair, the general form of which, transverse gabled roof sections with gabled side parapets, is rare in Richmond, and unusual in the municipality.

Original Source

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

¹ The Rate Books and Directories are inconclusive as to the history of this building. Richmond Rate Books, 1857, 1858, 1965, 1866, 1867, 1873, 1883, 1900, 1923. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1870, 1875, 1870, 1875, 1876, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1900, 1910, 1927.

Building:	Former Builders Steel Form Supply Co.	Significance:	B
Address:	9-11 David Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H G4
Building Type:	Factory	Construction Date:	1938
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The former Builders Steel Form Supply Co. building, at 9-11 David Street, Richmond, was built in 1938. The Rate Books indicate that the Builders Steel Form Supply Co. owned two vacant sites, each valued at £14, in David Street, from 1938. By 1940, the company is listed as the owner and occupier of a factory valued at £145.¹ David Street is first listed in the directories in 1938.

Description

The former Builders Steel Form Supply Co. is a small single storey industrial building with a distinctive entrance façade constructed of off-form concrete. The façade has a simple stepped parapet with an integral decorative concrete relief panel in the centre, depicting a scene at a building site including four men at work preparing formwork and pouring concrete. To the right of the panel is the name of the company, BUILDERS STEEL FORM SUPPLY CO LTD, and to the left, the words ARC WELDERS and CONCRETE FORMWORK, incised into the concrete. The building has three large vehicle openings, now fitted with roller doors, three recessed doorways, and a number of multi-paned steel-framed hopper windows. Behind the façade is a relatively conventional factory building with a saw-tooth roof.

Significance

The former Builders Form Supply Co. building is of local architectural significance. The building's concrete facade is distinguished by its unusual and distinctive abstracted Deco Style low-relief sculptural panel depicting the process of concrete pouring, which is unique in the municipality.

¹ Richmond Rate Books, 1935, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40.

Building:	Yarra Primary School (No. 5721)	Significance:	A
Address:	Davison Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H E4
Building Type:	School	Construction Date:	1888
Architect:	Department of Public Works Brightwen Binyon	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>		G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Victorian Heritage Register	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Register of the National Estate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Register of the National Estate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>	Heritage Overlay Controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

History

The site was purchased in 1887 and the building erected in 1888. Additions were made at the rear in 1911 and 1912. Further additions were completed in 1981.

Designed by the Department of Public Works, the layout and detailing is almost identical to the Toorak Central School. The design does not appear to have been repeated again. The design has been attributed to Brightwen Binyon, the architect of the Sandford St Boys School, Great Britain, the drawings of which were published in the *Building News* on 9 December 1881.

Description

The former Richmond North Primary School (No. 2798), now the Yarra Primary School (No. 5271) is a two-storey bichromatic brick building which is a striking example of the English Queen Anne style with unusual terracotta faience, pebbled render finish within gables and decorative use of brickwork.

Stylistically, the building is derived from the Queen Anne style London Board schools of the 1870s and 80s.¹ Characteristic of the style the school is asymmetrically planned, with steeply pitched gabled roofs. Gable ends have moulded bricks pediments decorated with classically derived scrolled and pedimented moulded brick panels. Walls are of dark brown brick, with red brick quoining, string courses and voussoirs to door and window openings. Windows are multi-paned double-hung sashes, with bottom-hinged highlights, arranged in groups of three. First floor windows on the Buckingham Street elevation moulded brick oriels beneath the bluestone and moulded brick sills. Terracotta panels beneath the first floor windows on the Davison Street elevation bear the words STATE SCHOOL NO. 2798 and ERECTED AD 1888 in raised terracotta lettering. The main cornice is coved and roughcast rendered, and the roof is clad in Marseilles patterned tiles, not original. The entrance is located within a semi-circular arched opening asymmetrically placed below the north gable on the Davison Street elevation.

A red brick and concrete stair has been added to the west elevation, of recent construction.

Comparative Examples

Toorak Central School, Toorak.

Significance

The former Richmond North Primary School is of state architectural significance. The school is a particularly fine example of the Queen Anne style, derived from English examples. Of note is the use of bichromatic brickwork and moulded brick and terracotta decoration. The building is a notable heritage element in the area, prominently sited at the intersection of Davison and Buckingham Streets.

1 Mark Girouard. *Sweetness and Light*. Oxford, 1977. pp 64-70.

Building:	Derby House	Significance:	B
Address:	1 Derby Street, Collingwood	Melway Map Ref:	2C D12
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1876
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Hodgkinson Map¹ shows that by 1858, there was development on this site, which appears to be unrelated to the present structure. In 1874, Henry Adamson, plasterer, owned land here and occupied a brick house listed in the Rate Books as 'off' Derby Street. No. 1, and the adjoining terrace at Nos. 3-7, were under construction in 1876. Adamson retained ownership of the four dwellings until 1885 or 1886. By 1887, John Tout acquired them, and they remained in his ownership, fully tenanted, until 1892.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

Derby House, 1 Derby Street, Collingwood, is a two storey double-fronted asymmetrical rendered brick house, attached to the terrace at Nos. 3-7. The ground floor has a three-bay arcaded loggia, with moulded heads and keystones, at the eastern end, and a single window on the street alignment to its right. The first floor comprises four single windows with rendered moulded dressings and bracketed sills. There is a dentillated moulded string course at first floor level, and the first floor has quoining. The parapet has a moulded cornice. The windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes.

Comparative Examples

Terrace, 3-7 Derby Street, Collingwood

Significance

The house at 1 Derby Street is of local architectural significance. It is an unusual example of a double-fronted, arcaded terrace-style house, which forms a visual unit with the similarly-styled terrace at Nos. 3-7. As a group these buildings are an important heritage element in an area of Collingwood which has been substantially eroded by later development.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Hodgkinson, C. Plan Shewing [sic] the Streets and Buildings in Existence in East Collingwood on January 1st 1858. Held at the State Library of Victoria (Map Room).

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	2 Derby Street, Collingwood	Melway Map Ref:	2C D12
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1875
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Hodgkinson 1858 map shows this as a vacant site.¹ In 1875, Peter Cooper, gentleman, built a wooden house on the site,² and lived there at least until 1880.³ Later, he leased the property out.⁴

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The house at 2 Derby Street, Collingwood, is a small double-fronted symmetrical timber cottage on a sloping site. The facade, built on the street alignment, is block-fronted, and has a central door with a glazed upper panel, which appears to date from the Edwardian period, flanked by single timber-framed double-hung windows. There is no verandah. The transverse gabled roof is clad in corrugated iron. The house is one room deep and has an integral skillion-roofed lean-to at the rear. There is a single brick corbelled chimney which has been painted.

Significance

The house at 2 Derby Street is of local architectural significance. It is a relatively intact example of the type of very modest Victorian workers' cottages which once covered most of the Collingwood Slope east of Smith Street. Its form, which is clearly visible from the side lane to the east, is also of note. The house is also of interest as a contrast to the much more substantial houses at 1-7 Derby Street.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

-
- 1 Hodgkinson, C. Plan Shewing [sic] the Streets and Buildings in Existence in East Collingwood on January 1st 1858. Held at the State Library of Victoria (Map Room).
 - 2 Rate Book.
 - 3 Rate Book.
 - 4 Rate Books, 1887, 1892.

Building:	Terrace	Significance:	B
Address:	3-7 Derby Street, Collingwood	Melway Map Ref:	2C D12
Building Type:	Residences	Construction Date:	1876
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Hodgkinson Map shows that by 1858, there was development on this site, which appears to be unrelated to the present structure.¹ In 1874, Henry Adamson, plasterer, owned land here and occupied a brick house listed in the Rate Books as 'off' Derby Street. Nos. 3-7, and the adjoining Derby House at No. 1, were under construction in 1876. Adamson retained ownership of the four dwellings until 1885 or 1886. By 1887, John Tout acquired them, and they remained in his ownership, fully tenanted, until 1892.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The terrace at 3-7 Derby Street, Collingwood, is a row of three attached double storey rendered brick houses, attached to Derby House at No. 1. The ground floors each have three-bay arcaded loggias, with moulded heads and keystones. The first floors each comprise three single windows with rendered moulded architraves and bracketed sills. There is a dentillated moulded string course at first floor level, and the first floor has quoined panels dividing each dwelling's facade. The parapet has a moulded cornice. The windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes.

The original front fences have been retained.

Comparative Examples

Derby House, 1 Derby Street, Collingwood
Falconer Terrace, 36-50 Napier Street, Fitzroy
Blanche Terrace, 169-179 Victoria Parade, Fitzroy

Significance

The houses at 3-7 Derby Street is of local architectural significance. It is an unusual and elegant example of an arcaded terrace, which forms a visual unit with the similarly-styled Derby House at No. 1. As a group, these buildings are an important heritage element in an area of Collingwood which has been substantially eroded by later development.

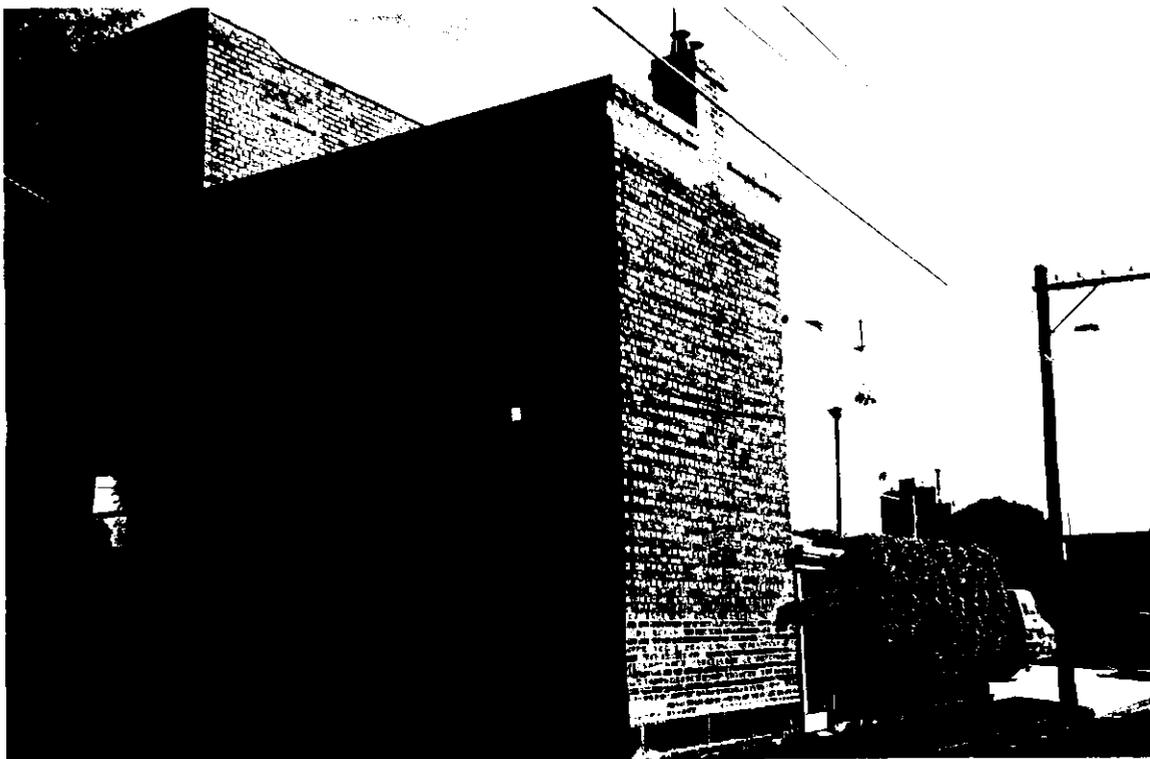
Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Hodgkinson, C. Plan Shewing [sic] the Streets and Buildings in Existence in East Collingwood on January 1st 1858. Held at the State Library of Victoria (Map Room).

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	8 Derby Street, Collingwood	Melway Map Ref:	2C D11

Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1871
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	

Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

John Johnston owned vacant land on this site by 1870, and the following year built this brick house.¹ At least until 1892, he remained owner with tenants occupying the house.²

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The house at 8 Derby Street, Collingwood, is a small two-storey brick terrace-style house built to the street alignments on the corner of Little Oxford Street. The body of the house is one room deep at both levels, and has a transverse skillion-roofed lean to at the rear. The walls are of brown brick with a bluestone plinth, and the front facade is rendered with ashlar markings. The asymmetrical facade has an entrance door and single window, which has louvered shutters. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes. There are no windows on the east elevation, or first floor of the north elevation. The hipped corrugated iron roof is concealed behind a simple rendered corniced parapet. There is a brown brick corbelled chimney on the east elevation, and another at the rear of the lean-to. The house has no verandah.

Significance

The house at 8 Derby Street, Collingwood, is of local architectural significance. It is a remarkably unadorned and, for a two-storey dwelling, unusually proportioned, Victorian house. Its form is clearly visible from Little Oxford Street, to its immediate east. The house contrasts with the far more substantial houses at 1-7 Derby Street, opposite.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Rate Books 1870, 1871.

2 Rate Books 1876, 87, 92.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	10-16 Derby Street, Collingwood	Melway Map Ref:	2C D11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1868-69
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] F[<input type="checkbox"/>] P[<input type="checkbox"/>]		G[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] F[<input type="checkbox"/>] P[<input type="checkbox"/>]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[<input type="checkbox"/>]	Victorian Heritage Register	[<input type="checkbox"/>]
Register of the National Estate	[<input type="checkbox"/>]	Register of the National Estate	[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
National Trust	[<input type="checkbox"/>]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]

History

The Hodgkinson Map of 1858 shows this site as vacant land.¹ In 1868, the eastern half was owned by William Dale, and the western by John Stott. Rate Books for 1868 indicate that Stott was the owner of two 4 room brick houses under construction. By 1869, Dale had built two 4 room houses on his half of the land. Stott retained ownership of Nos. 10-12 until they were acquired by George Rushall in 1877. The ownership of Nos. 14-16 passed to Richard Aysh in 1874. Aysh, a mason, lived in No. 14 until 1892; the other three houses were occupied by tenants.²

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The terrace at 10-16 Derby Street, Collingwood, comprises four two storey attached bichromatic brick dwellings. The walls are of face brown brick, with cream brick dressings. At ground floor level, each house has a front door and single window, whilst at first floor level there are two windows. There is no verandah or balcony. Cream brick quoining at the building's corners, and between each dwelling combines with similar quoined window dressings to accentuate the unusual proportions, particularly of the ground floor facades, which are dominated by the large, off-centre openings. The roof is concealed behind an unpainted rendered parapet which has a simple cornice and is decorated with urns, only one of which remains. The roof is penetrated by bichromatic brick chimneys with unpainted rendered caps. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes, and have bluestone sills.

Significance

The terrace at 10-16 Derby Street, Collingwood, is of local architectural significance. It is an unusually composed, intact example of an otherwise very austere bichromatic residential terrace, notable for its simple but uncommon and distinctive brickwork patterning.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

-
- 1 Hodgkinson, C. Plan Shewing [sic] the Streets and Buildings in Existence in East Collingwood on January 1st 1858. Held at the State Library of Victoria (Map Room).
 - 2 Collingwood Rate Books, 1869, 1874, 1877, 1880, 1884, 1892.

Building:	Former Repco Office Building	Significance:	B
Address:	26 Doonside Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H F4
Building Type:	Offices, Laboratories	Construction Date:	c.1939
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The building was built for the Russell Manufacturing Co., which later became Repco, c.1939.

The Russell Manufacturing Co., established by Geoff Russell, was incorporated on 21 February 1930. Russell moved his previous business to 85-89 Burnley Street, Richmond, in 1930, from two other sites in North Melbourne. The company purchased a former plaster making factory at 85-89 Burnley Street, on the corner of Doonside Street, and gradually expanded its works along Doonside Street.¹ As new car sales slumped during the 1930s Depression, Repco flourished selling car spare parts.²

The first floor of the present building was occupied by laboratories, whilst the ground floor was office space.

The Brabham Formula One engine was developed in the adjoining Repco factory.

Description

The former Repco office building, at 26 Doonside Street, Richmond, is a two storey Moderne style bichromatic brick building. It is approximately square in plan, with a curved corner at the north-west. The building is oriented north-west, and the composition of the main panels of brickwork is approximately symmetrical about a diagonal axis which runs through the corner entrance, which has a cantilevered concrete canopy.

The north and west elevations are of face manganese brick, whilst large panels of cream brick give the appearance of wrapping around this, leaving a vertical strip of dark brown brick above the entrance. This corner element is decorated with a narrower vertical strip of horizontally-stripped tapestry brickwork, and surmounted by three white painted vertical concrete fins.

The north elevation features two bands windows, each comprising three panels of multi-paned steel-framed windows with manganese brick spandrels and sills. These windows turn the corner to the east elevation; to their right are two vertically-placed circular windows, probably to a staircase.

The west wall of the building was once attached to a single-storey building which has since been demolished, with the exception of part of the front wall and cream brick parapet which adjoins No. 26.

Comparative Examples

Former United Kingdom Hotel, 199 Queens Parade, Clifton Hill

Former Tru-Mould Tyres Garage, 205 Queens Parade, Clifton Hill

Significance

The former Repco office building at 26 Doonside Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is a particularly sophisticated example of a small building in the Moderne style, which exhibits an interesting composition of a limited palette of materials. It is thus distinctive for a building of its size and type. The demolition of other adjacent buildings has increased the aesthetic contribution of this building to an otherwise architecturally undistinguished industrial streetscape.

1 Brian Doolan, Repco. Personal Comments.

2 J McCalman. *Struggletown*, op cit, p. 186.

Building:	Hurst Terrace	Significance:	B
Address:	30-38 Dover Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2G H10
Building Type:	Residences	Construction Date:	1871
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Hurst Terrace, 30-38 Dover Street, Richmond, was built in 1871. The terrace is first listed in the Rate Books in 1871, as five 5 room brick houses, each valued at £26. The first owner was Alfred Hill. The first occupants were George Scott, a clerk, Margaret Goddard, gentlewoman, Sidney Moore, a clerk William Tockwill, an engineer, and George Heally, a clerk.

Description

Hurst Terrace, 30-38 Dover Street, Collingwood, is a row of five two-storey attached Victorian rendered brick houses. In plan, the facades of Nos. 32 and 36 are slightly recessed, and the whole terrace is encompassed beneath a continuous hipped corrugated iron roof, with no parapet. The facades are relatively plain, with ornamentation limited to rendered quoining, moulded and bracketed window sills and moulded architraves to the semi-circular arched first floor double-hung sash windows. The quoining has been removed from No. 32, and the architraves have been removed from Nos. 34, 36 and 38. A concave-profiled corrugated iron verandah runs across the facade at ground floor level, supported on timber posts with carved timber brackets, divided by timber wing walls between each dwelling. Rendered chimney stacks, which have barrel tops and moulded caps and which vary in width, remain above the party walls, with the exception of Nos. 32 and 34. No. 38 retains its original unpainted render finish.

The terrace is set back relatively far from the street; no original front fences remain.

Significance

Hurst Terrace, 30-38 Dover Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is an interesting and relatively intact example of a Victorian terrace which incorporates some unusual architectural elements, including recessed and quoined facades, single hipped roof and continuous verandah. The significance of the row is reduced somewhat by the high front fences which diminish the contribution of the building to the streetscape.

Building:	Former Council Stables	Significance:	B
Address:	19 Duke Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H C8

Building Type:	Stables	Construction Date:	1894
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Thomas Stafford?



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	

Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The stables at 19 Duke Street were built for Stafford Brothers, contractors, in 1894. Rate Books for 1893 show the stables in progress, valued at £40. In 1814-15, the value of the building was £45. The building remained in the ownership of Thomas Stafford until 1915, when ownership passed to the Richmond corporation. The building remained in use as stables until at least 1940. Thomas Stafford's own house was at 94 Lord Street, one of a pair of Victorian cottages backing onto the stables complex.¹

Description

The Former Richmond Council Stables building is a bichromatic brick building with a simple gabled form. The west façade is symmetrical, with a double-height opening containing the front entrance, and an upper opening beneath a cantilevered block and tackle hoisting beam, which protrudes from the base of a circular louvered vent in the gable end. There are four windows, two on either side of the entrance at both ground and mezzanine levels. The gable-end parapet, segmented-arched window heads and vent dressings are in cream brick, contrasting with the red brick walls. There are also three cream brick string courses across the west elevation, and two along the side elevations. The timber-framed windows are relatively small, and have bluestone sills. The coach entrance to the building is on the south elevation.

Comparative Examples

Former Livery Stables, 173-177 Lennox Street, Richmond
Former Stables, 2 Greenwood Street, Abbotsford

Significance

The former Richmond Council Stables is of local architectural and historical significance. Historically, it is a rare surviving large stables building, which is a landmark in this predominantly residential street. The building is a substantially externally intact example of late 19th century stables building.

¹ Richmond Rate Books, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1911-12, 1913-14, 1915-16, 1919-20. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1896, 1897, 1900, 1910, 1930.

Building:	Terrace	Significance:	B
Address:	58-60 Edinburgh Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H D9
Building Type:	Residences	Construction Date:	1887?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Unknown.¹

Description

The terrace at 58-60 Edinburgh Street comprises a pair of two-storey attached polychromatic brick houses. Italianate in style, they have brown brick walls with cream and red window dressings and quoining. There is a concave-profiled corrugated-iron clad single-storey verandah between brick wing walls with rendered copings and vermiculated consoles. The verandahs have cast iron lacework friezes. The rendered parapet has a cornice and central segmental pediment flanked by scrolls and decorated with a shell motif. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes.

Comparative Examples

261 Highett Street, Richmond
4-6 Hunter Street, Richmond

Significance

The terrace at 58-60 Edinburgh Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. Whilst not the most ornate or unusual example of polychromatic brickwork as applied to a residential terrace, the building is nonetheless a good example of the style, and overall a relatively intact example of a building type more common in the more affluent parts of Richmond.

¹ The Rate Books and Directories are inconclusive as to the history of this building. Richmond Rate Books, 1886, 1887, 1888. *Sands and McDougall Directory*, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1910, 1920.

Building:	Perseverance	Significance:	B
Address:	1 Egan Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2G G3
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1892-93
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate []
 National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate [x]
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

Perseverance, 1 Egan Street, Richmond, was built in 1892-93 for Mrs Hannah Callaghan, widow. Jeremiah Callaghan had owned a 4 room brick house on the site since at least 1862. This house had been occupied by the Callaghans from 1871 until the death of Jeremiah Callaghan in c.1889. Hannah Callaghan continued to occupy the house until 1892. Rate Books for the 1893 show a house in progress, valued at £6, on the site. The following year, Mrs Callaghan is listed as the owner of an 8 room brick house valued at £38. The first occupier of the house was Joseph Hammond, a salvationist, who lived from 1894-1895. The house remained in the Callaghan family until ownership passed to Mr Lindsay in 1913-14.¹

Description

Perseverance, 1 Egan Street, Richmond, is a two-storey double-fronted freestanding symmetrical Italianate bichromatic brick terrace house. The walls are of face brown brick with red brick dressings. The house has an ornate two-storey verandah, supported on cast iron columns with ornate lacework friezes, enclosed at each end by projecting wing walls. The frieze has been removed from the first floor balcony. At ground floor, the central panelled entrance door has narrow sidelights and a highlight, and is flanked by tripartite double-hung sash windows. The first floor has three, regularly spaced double-hung sash windows. The roof is concealed behind a high rendered parapet, which has a central pediment containing the name and date of the house in raised rendered lettering, a bracketed cornice and decorative swags and urns. The parapet retains its original unpainted render finish.

The timber picket front fence is not original.

Significance

Perseverance, 1 Egan Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is a notable example of a large, two-storey, double-fronted, bichromatic, symmetrical, freestanding Italianate style terrace house, distinguished by its prominent, unpainted rendered parapet and extensive cast iron decoration.

¹ Richmond Rate Books 1862, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1880, 1889, 1890, 1890-91, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1905-06, 1909-10, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14. *Sands McDougall Directory*, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1869, 1875, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1895, 1900, 1910.

Building: Former Fairfield Boathouse **Significance:** B
Address: Fairfield Park Drive, Fairfield **Melway Map Ref:** 30 J12

Building Type: Boathouse **Construction Date:** Unknown
Architect: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown



Intactness:
G[] F[] P[]

Condition:
G[] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
Heritage Overlay Controls []

History

The origins of the Fairfield Boathouse is unknown, but it appears to have been constructed in the 1890s or 1900s.

Description

The Fairfield Boathouse is a two-storey timber building constructed on the north side of the Yarra River, against the slope of the river bank. The building is clad in weatherboard, and has a gabled roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel. A wide timber post verandah encircles the building at first floor level, decorated with cast iron brackets, and has vertical timber balustrading. The corrugated galvanised steel verandah roof has ogee gutters, embellished with metal acroteria at the corners.

The gable ends on the side (east and west) elevations have decorative carved timber barge boards, turned timber finials and circular vents. The projecting entrance porch is located on the west side, and has two smaller gables with similar bargeboards and vents to those of the main roof. The lower level beneath the verandah facing the river is weatherboarded.

Comparative Examples

Studley Park Boathouse, Yarrabend Park, Kew

Significance

The former Fairfield Boathouse is of local architectural significance. The boathouse is one of two located within Yarra Bend Park, the other being the Studley Park Boathouse. The boathouse was constructed to serve the recreation needs of the public, and is part of a long standing tradition of such activities in the Park. The boathouse is a picturesque element in the riverside landscape.

Building:	Collingwood United Masonic Temple	Significance:	B
Address:	Gipps Street, cnr Henry Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2C H11
Building Type:	Hall	Construction Date:	1928-29
Architect:	Bro. Harry J Little	Builder:	Morison Bros Pty Ltd



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Collingwood United Masonic Temple was built in 1928-29. The architect was a Freemason, Bro. Harry Little, and the builders were Morison Bros. Pty Ltd.¹

Description

The Collingwood United Masonic Temple is a two storey brick building on a prominent site on the corner of Henry Street. The walls are of red face brick with rusticated brick pilasters, and the deep plinth is of bluestone. From above the heads of the first floor windows the walls are rendered. The symmetrical projecting front has an ornamental balconette carried on paired consoles over the main door which is protected by an iron screen. The hipped terracotta tiled roof has projecting eaves, imparting an Arts and Crafts feel, and is penetrated by the pilasters flanking the front entrance, which carry through to a parapet with a rusticated lintel arch and are terminated by rendered balls. The windows are multi-paned steel-framed with hopper openings; there is a rendered string course at ground floor window head level. Paired clinker-brick framed red brick panels decorate the wall surfaces between floor on the front section. A rendered panel above the recessed entrance bears the words COLLINGWOOD UNITED MASONIC TEMPLE.

Significance

The Collingwood United Masonic Temple, at the corner of Gipps and Henry Streets, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. Architecturally, the building is a bold and somewhat eclectic composition of Classical Revival Arts and Crafts elements, typical of many inter-War public buildings, which makes an important contribution to the municipal streetscape.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

¹ *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930. Plaque on building.

Building:	Glasshouse Hotel	Significance:	B
Address:	51-55 Gipps Street, Collingwood	Melway Map Ref:	2C F10
Building Type:	Hotel	Construction Date:	1918
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Glasshouse Hotel was built in 1917-18 for Carlton & United Breweries. An earlier hotel of the same had occupied the site since at least 1865. In 1910, CUB acquired this building from Oliver R Johns. The occupant at the time was listed as Kate O'Donoghue. In 1917-18, the building was valued at £120. The following year, its value was listed as £240, suggesting that it was rebuilt that year. Kate O'Donoghue remained licensee until at least 1919.¹

Description

The Glasshouse Hotel, 51-55 Gipps Street, Collingwood, is a large, double storey late Edwardian Hotel on a prominent site on the corner of Rokeby Street. The ground floor walls, originally face brick, have been painted, whilst the first floor is roughcast, also painted. The north and west elevations have three and two quoined, arched openings respectively, flanking windows, some of which have been altered. Two of these openings lead to a recessed corner porch. There is a brown glazed tiled dado with decorative top and bottom courses. The first floor elevations have bays of tripartite timber windows beneath quite steeply pitched shingled, bracketed gable-ends. There is a number of less prominent, single windows; all are timber-framed double-hung sashes. The roof, which is otherwise hipped, is clad in terracotta tiles.

Significance

The Glasshouse Hotel, 51-55 Gipps Street, Collingwood, is of local architectural significance. It is an unusual, large, late Edwardian hotel, notable for its bungalow characteristics, including the arched entrances and prominent shingled gables. It provides an interesting contrast to the largely industrial streetscapes which surround the hotel.

1 Collingwood Rate Books, 1900-01, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1914-15, 1916-17, 1918-19, 1919-20. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1862, 1863, 1865, 1875, 1888, 1925.

Building:	Gas Inspector's Residence	Significance:	A
Address:	1 Gleadell Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H B6
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1883
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register [x]
 Register of the National Estate [x]
 National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register [x]
 Register of the National Estate [x]
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

The City of Melbourne Gas & Coke Company was established in 1850, although delays in finding a suitable site for a gasworks meant that another six years passed before the first supplies actually became available to residents. By 1860, the gas supply had reached Richmond. The City of Melbourne Gas & Coke Company operated a monopoly in these early years, and several local companies established themselves in an attempt to lower costs. In 1878, the new Metropolitan Gas Company was formed when the City of Melbourne Gas & Coke Company merged with local companies based in Fitzroy and South Melbourne.

The building at 1 Gleadell Street was built for the Metropolitan Gas Company in 1883 as a residence for the gas inspector.

Description

The former Gas Inspector's residence at 1 Gleadell Street, Richmond, is a single-storey detached building, constructed of polychromatic brick on a bluestone base. It has a transverse gabled roof which is clad in slate and penetrated by a pair of capped chimneys. The building is constructed on the property boundary to Gleadell Street, although the front door is set back within a narrow semi-circular arched porch. The entrance is flanked by semi-circular arched double-hung sash windows which are recessed within larger semi-circular arches with moulded brick archivolt. There is a row of brick brackets along the eaves line. The two parapeted gable ends on the north and south elevations each have an oculus vent near the apex.

Significance

The former Gas Inspector's residence is of state historical and architectural significance.

The residence is a rare example of on-site industrial accommodation. Architecturally, the formal design incorporates simple classical details and a restrained use of polychrome brickwork, an unusual combination in a small industrial building. The residence also derives significance from its association with the Metropolitan Gas Co; it is the sole remnant of Richmond Gasworks.

Original Source

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

Building:	Richmond Baths	Significance:	B
Address:	3 Gleadell Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H B5
Building Type:	Swimming Pool	Construction Date:	1936
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[] F[x] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate []
 National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate [x]
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

The first Richmond pool, an outdoor pool, was built in 1897, as a measure to lower the number of drownings which occurred in the Yarra. The pool was segregated: boys could swim every day except Friday, which was reserved for the women. The baths were built as a part of the Jubilee, celebrating Queen Victoria's 60 year reign and were among the largest in the state, measuring 150 feet (45 metres) by 80 feet (24 metres). The baths cost £2,000 to build.¹

During the Depression many people bathed at the pool, two to three hundred children every week, and the water was 'infested with algae and ... changed only once a week'.² The council decided in 1933 to upgrade the facilities and change the water every day. However, in house fighting diverted the Council and the upgrade was not a reality until the present pool was built in the shell of the old in 1936, when it was converted to an indoor pool.

Description

The Richmond Baths building is a large, shed-like structure, with an unusually-profiled corrugated iron roof, the steel framing of which is visible internally. The Classical Revival style entrance façade, to Gleadell Street, comprises two similar single-storey red brick pavilion-like sections, linked by a central entrance. The original building (1936) comprises the eastern pavilion and the entrance, the former of which has face red brick walls and three tall windows with rendered dressings. A rendered parapet with a Greek wave motif and the words RICHMOND CITY BATHS. The entrance door is set within a rendered door-case beneath a similar, heavy parapet. To the north, the 1980s addition is designed in a similar style. It is also of face red brick, but with four windows, and window dressings and parapet and frieze of cream brick.

Significance

The Richmond Baths is of local historical, social and architectural significance. The site has been occupied by a swimming pool since 1897, and, with the adjoining Richmond City Reserve—has always been a social and recreational focus for the suburb. Architecturally, the building is notable for its unusual corrugated iron-clad roof. The facade is a restrained inter-War Classical Revival composition, which has been sympathetically re-interpreted in the additions at the north end.

1 City of Richmond and the Carringbush Regional Library, *Copping it Sweet: Shared Memories of Richmond*, Richmond 1988, p. 231.

2 J McCalman, *Struggletown: Portrait of an Australian Working-Class Community, 1900-1965*, Ringwood (Vic) 1984, p. 168,

Building:	MacRobertson Bridge	Significance:	B
Address:	Grange Road, Yarra River, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H G12
Building Type:	Road Bridge	Construction Date:	1934
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

MacRobertson Bridge was constructed in 1934. It was presented by prominent confectionery manufacturer and philanthropist Sir MacPherson Robertson to celebrate the centenary of the Victoria. Robertson was born in Ballarat, the son of two Scots, David and Margaret Robertson. He joined the Victorian Confectionery Company in 1857 and later went to the firm Black and Spence. From here he launched, in 1880, MacRobertson's Confectionery Company, which became the largest firm of its type in the southern hemisphere. Subsidiary companies soon evolved, including the Fitzroy Box Works and, to distribute medicated sweets, the Delta Manufacturing Co. Robertson became involved in other companies including the Dandy Starch, Oil products, the Federal Milk Co. and the Federal Timber Co.

Robertson achieved additional fame as a benefactor. He helped fund Sir Douglas Mawson's Antarctic expeditions and, in 1934, bestowed gifts such as the MacRobertson Girls' High School in Albert Road, South Melbourne, and the MacRobertson Bridge. He aided the 'Big Boulevard' Scheme, gave money for the State Herbarium in the Botanical Gardens and provided for an illuminated fountain as a National Soldiers' Memorial. Robertson became a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society in 1931 and in June 1932, became a Knight Bachelor. He was cited in the Australian Biographical Dictionary as 'probably the most remarkable man in the history of industrial enterprise in the Commonwealth.'¹

The bridge was extended in 1969 by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as part of the works associated with the construction of the South-Eastern Freeway.² The northern section of the bridge underwent further expansion in 1997, to accommodate works for the Citylink project.³ Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

Description

The MacRobertson Bridge is a double-span bridge over the Yarra River constructed of riveted steel segmental arches, connecting Richmond and South Yarra. The two piers upon which the diagonal steel members are supported are of concrete construction, each having two semi-circular arched openings. The South-Eastern Freeway runs below the northern-most span of the bridge.

At street level, pairs of rendered pillars and low rendered walls mark the Richmond and South Yarra approaches. Four more pillars are located along the length of the bridge, two on each side. The pillars are square in plan, tapering as they rise, with stepped Art Deco plinths. Each pillar supports a pair of decorative cast iron and glass lanterns. The vertical metal balustrading between the pillars is relieved with simple geometric decoration. The four lane deck is asphalted.

Comparative Examples

Church Street Bridge, Yarra River, Richmond.

Significance

The MacRobertson Bridge is of local historical significance. The bridge, constructed in 1934 to commemorate Victoria's centenary, is associated with prominent confectioner and benefactor Sir MacPherson Robertson.

Original Source

Graeme Butler, *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*, 1982.

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- 1 'Who's Who in Australia (Sydney 1935) p 925 C A Grant, '500 Victorians' (Melbourne 1934, p13) 'Australian Biographical Dictionary', p.301. Cited in Graeme Butler, *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*, 1982. Vol 1, pp. 182-184.
 - 2 Plaque on bridge.
 - 3 Information from the City of Yarra.

Building:	Former Clifton Hill Saw Mill & Box Factory Chimney Stack	Significance:	B
Address:	19-27 Grant Street, Clifton Hill	Melway Map Ref:	2C K2
Building Type:	Sawmill; Factory	Construction Date:	1891 onwards
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:
G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:
G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate [x]
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

Brewer Bros. were established in 1880 as contractors and builders. Following the death of one brother in 1889, the remaining partner, W J Brewer, dropped the contracting side of the business and concentrated on manufacturing and importing. By 1902 the business was producing portable iron houses, packing cases, doors, sashes, window frames, mouldings and using imported Oregon, deal, walnut and cedar as well as a variety of New Zealand and Tasmanian timbers. The firm also conducted a large trade in boiler's ironmongery and hardware.¹

In 1901 William Brewer owned a saw mill and timber yard which occupied much of the area between Spensley and Ramsden Streets, on the west side. Brewer also owned a brick house at No. 25 Grant Street, which was on the northern border of the mill, and, like the mill, backed onto John Street. By 1907 Brewer had purchased the adjacent 27 Grant Street, a wooden house that was possibly demolished in 1908.² In 1909 Brewer purchased 29-35 Grant Street from Joseph Bulling. Brewer already owned 1-4 John Street, which comprised four brick houses backing on the timber yard. By 1910 Brewer owned the block from Grant Street through to John Street and between 3 Grant Street and the right-of-way south of Spensley Street.

Premises existed also in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, and W J Brewer's organisation was described as 'extensive' in the 1904 *Cyclopaedia of Victoria*.³ The factory underwent further expansion in the 1920s and 30s. By 1992, the factory was occupied by the J J Mills Printing Co. The site is presently being redeveloped, and most of the original buildings have been demolished.

Gary Vines and Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992.

Description

All that remains of the former Saw Mill and Box Factory is a red brick chimney stack, a large gabled structure with a steel-trussed roof clad in corrugated iron, partly demolished, and a two-storey brick building facing Grant Street, also largely demolished. The red brick chimney, square in plan, tapers as it rises and has a corbelled cap, embellished with scalloped wrought iron decoration.

Comparative Examples

Porta's Moulding Mill, Heidelberg Road, Fairfield (early 20th century)

Significance

The former Clifton Hill Saw Mill and Box Factory chimney stack is of local historical and architectural significance. The Factory, of which the chimney stack is the only remaining intact element, was a substantial industry in the area in the early 20th century. The chimney is the only known remnant of a 19th century sawmill complex in the inner metropolitan area.

Architecturally, the distinctive brick chimney is a local landmark and a rare survivor of a once common feature on the sky line.

Original Sources

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Gary Vines & Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992

1 Extract from Vines and Churchward, *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*, 1992.
2 Rate Books 1901, 1908, 1909.
3 James Smith, *Cyclopaedia of Victoria*, 1902-05. Vol 1, p. 546.

Building:	Terrace	Significance:	B
Address:	47-55 Grant Street, Clifton Hill	Melway Map Ref:	2C K1
Building Type:	Residences; Shops	Construction Date:	1886-87
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

By 1885, David Spence owned the first vacant land from Heidelberg Road fronting Grant Street, west side. In 1886, Spence built 4 brick houses.¹ In 1887, a brick house was completed adjacent to No. 53. Spence retained ownership of the properties at least until 1900.²

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The terrace at 47-55 Grant Street, comprises 5 single-storey brick houses. Each house has a skillion-roofed corrugated iron verandah, supported on timber posts, separated by brick wing walls. The ends of the wing walls are decorated with corbelled vermiculated panels, and the ends of the party walls between the roofs have classical masks. Windows are tripartite double-hung sashes. The house at No. 55 has an unusual projecting section built to the street alignment, with an angled corner and a single semi-circular arched double-hung sash window. Roofs are hipped, with bracketed eaves. The chimneys are rendered, with moulded caps.

Most of the original cast iron work has been removed; original cast iron friezes survive at No. 48 and 49. Only Nos. 49 and 51 retain the original slate roofs; the remainder have been reclad in corrugated galvanised steel. All of the brickwork has been painted, and none of the original front fences survive. Some of the original windows have been replaced, and some of the chimneys have been removed.

Significance

The terrace at Nos. 47-55 Grant Street, Clifton Hill, is of local architectural significance. The terrace is partly a typical 19th century boom period development, but with an unusual angled corner section built along the property line, and is a distinctive contributing heritage element in the streetscape although altered in detail.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Rate Books 1885, 1886.

2 Rate Books 1887, 1901.

Building:	Former Stables	Significance:	B
Address:	2 Greenwood Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2C H12
Building Type:	Stables	Construction Date:	pre-1916
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Rate Books and Directories first list occupancy of this site in 1912, when it was occupied by Thomas Younger, a horse dealer. Although the stables appears to date from the 19th century, it is first listed in the Rate Books of 1917-18. Thomas Younger is listed as a contractor; the building is valued at £26. Younger was still the owner in 1929-30; he retained ownership until 1935, when it passed to Alfred Mason. The building was listed as stabling until at least the 1950s.¹

Description

The stables building at 2 Greenwood Street, Abbotsford, is a two storey red brick building with a bluestone plinth. The building has a transverse gabled corrugated iron roof, parapeted at either end, with a central gablet with an opening to a former loft. The pulley beam over the loft opening remains, as do a number of timber doors.

Comparative Examples

Former Council Stables, 19 Duke Street, Richmond
Former Livery Stables, 173-177 Lennox Street, Richmond

Significance

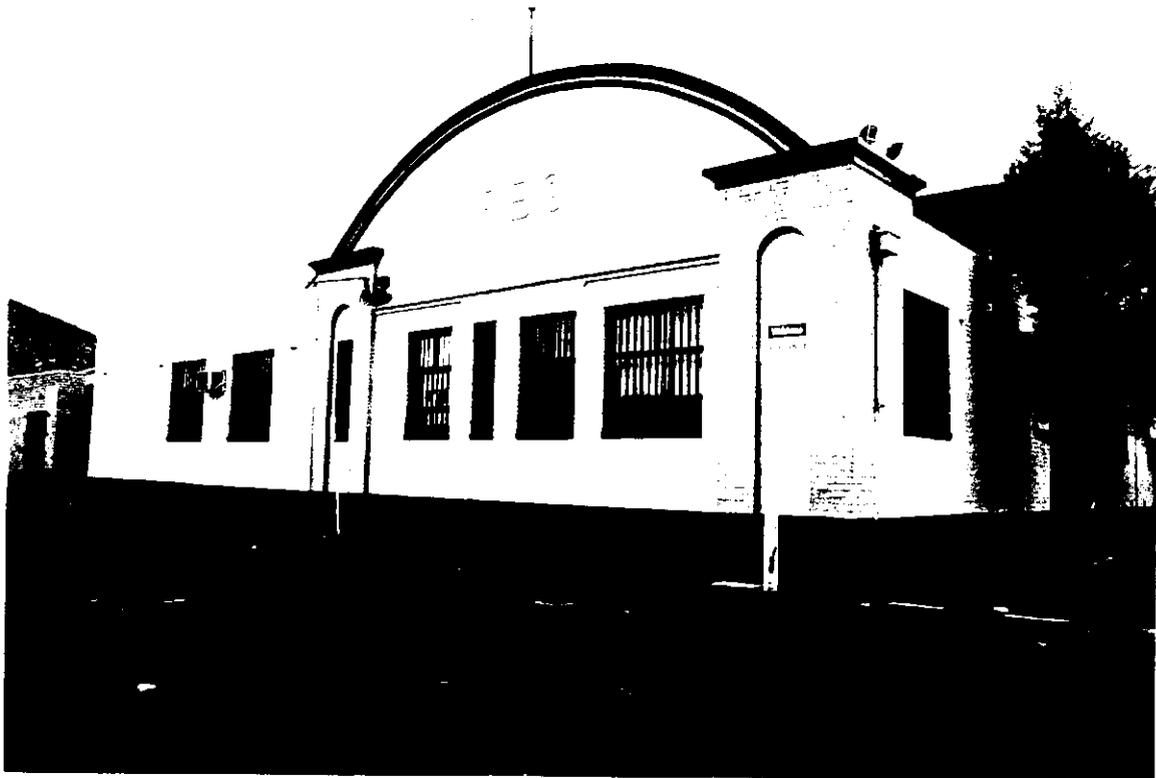
The former stables building at 2 Greenwood Street, Abbotsford, is of local historical significance and architectural interest. The building is a rare surviving example of a relatively large stables building in Abbotsford, and one of only a few remaining such buildings in the municipality.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Collingwood Rate Books, 1889, 1893, 1900-01, 1902-03, 1905-06k, 1907-08, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1929-30, 1939-40, 1957-58. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1880, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1910, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1920.

Building:	Former Phoenix Biscuit Co. Complex	Significance:	B
Address:	Grosvenor Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2D D12
Building Type:	Factory	Construction Date:	1889; 1889-90; c.1925
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[] F[x] P[]

Condition:

G[] F[x] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate []
 National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate [x]
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

The Phoenix Biscuit Co. was established in the first decade of the 20th century in the former Victorian Ice Co. factory on the north-west corner of Grosvenor Street and Southampton Crescent. In 1888, its predecessor, the Melbourne Ice Co., owned land with a 110 feet frontage on the corner of Grosvenor Street and Southampton Crescent. In 1889, the Victorian Ice Co. is listed as the owner of the site; construction of its new factory was commenced in 1890. By 1890, Michael Condon, a manufacturer, was owner of an ice works; this continued to operate until into the 20th century. The Asbestos Co. buildings are thought to have been used as stores by the Phoenix Biscuit Co. from as early as 1910.

The former Australian Asbestos Co. building, in Grosvenor Street, opposite the end of Southampton Crescent, was built c.1889. In 1887, Michael Dwyer, Hugh Kelly and William Smith owned land here. The Australian Asbestos Co. erected a brick factory on 50 feet of the most northern area of the land in 1888; B Schultz was the manager of the factory. Directors in 1889 were Isaac Barnett and Henry Walker. Walker also owned land south of the factory and a candle works further east. He was also the proprietor of a large boiling-down and candle works on the north bank of the Yarra in West Melbourne, which had its origins in the 1850s and was still in use in the 1880s. It is probable that Walker was expanding his business ventures in the 1880s following the compulsory purchase of his West Melbourne works for Harbour Trust works. However by 1900, the asbestos factory appears to have succumbed to the Depression and was in the hands of the St James Building Society.

By 1930, the Phoenix Biscuit Co. had established a new building on the south-west corner of Grosvenor Street and Southampton Crescent. This building appears to have been used as the company's offices.

The site is now occupied by Weston's Biscuits.

Description

The former Victoria Ice Co. factory is a two-storey rendered brick industrial building with a number of small rectangular window openings with bluestone sills. Many of the window openings have been bricked up. There is a sawtooth-roofed addition at the rear of the site. A timber-framed metal-clad walkway connects the first floors of this building and the former Australian Asbestos Co. building opposite. The former Australian Asbestos Co. building is a two-storey red brick factory with a gabled facade to Grosvenor Street. At ground floor level, this elevation has a central segmental arched vehicular entrance and a large square window opening with non-original steel-framed windows. The first floor has two window openings and the elevated walkway is attached to it.

The Phoenix Biscuit Co.'s own building on the south-west corner of Grosvenor Street and Southampton Crescent is a single-storey brick building which faces Grosvenor Street but has its entrance off Southampton Crescent. The east elevation, to Grosvenor Street, has two wide brick piers with recessed arched panels and moulded cornices which flank a very large arched parapet with brick copings and rendered tympanum bearing the letters PB CO in low relief. One of the piers has a slit window opening; between the piers are four unevenly sized window openings. The north elevation has similar fenestration and a plain flat parapet. The building appears to have been extended to the south along Grosvenor Street. The face brickwork has been painted.

Significance

The Phoenix Biscuit Co. complex is of local historical significance and architectural interest. Historically, the site has been occupied by the same biscuit factory since the first decade of the 20th century, and two of the buildings also have associations with early refrigeration and asbestos industries. Architecturally, the two 19th century buildings are typical examples of unadorned late

Victorian industrial buildings, whilst the Phoenix Biscuit Co. building is typical of inter-War commercial architecture.

Original Source

Gary Vines & Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	13 Grosvenor Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2H D2
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1867
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The house at 13 Grosvenor Street, Abbotsford, was built in 1867. Rate Books for that year show vacant land valued at £2 where the following year, a 2 room brick house, owned and occupied by Edward Muller, is listed. Its value is £15. Muller, shown variously as a brickmaker and an engineer, owned and occupied the house until at least 1920.¹

Description

The house at 13 Grosvenor Street, Abbotsford, is a symmetrical, single-storey, double-fronted brick cottage. Its walls, originally of tuckpointed face brick, have been painted. The facade comprises a central front door flanked by single windows with (painted) bluestone sills. The transverse gabled roof is clad in corrugated iron, and penetrated by two simple brick chimneys on the north and south walls. The simple concave-profile verandah is similarly clad, and is supported on non-original square-section timber posts, with simple timber balustrading (also non-original). The main body of the house is one room deep, with a skillion-roofed rear section. To the rear of this again is a timber addition and at least one outbuilding.

Significance

The house at 13 Grosvenor Street is of local historical and architectural significance. Believed to be the second oldest extant building in Grosvenor Street, it is a rare surviving example of a modest brick worker's cottage of a type once common in this part of Abbotsford. Architecturally, the building is a typical and a substantially intact example of a small cottage, which was occupied by the original owner for more than 50 years.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Collingwood Rate Books, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1901-02, 1904-05, 1900-01, 1909-10, 1919-20, 1929-30. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1910, 1920.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	19 Grosvenor Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2H D1
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	pre-1864
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The house at 19 Grosvenor Street was built for Samuel Cane prior to 1864. The Rate Books for 1864 show Samuel Cane as the owner and occupier of a wooden house valued at £17. Earlier Rate Books do not exist, and Grosvenor Street is not listed in the Directories in the 1860s.¹

Description

The house at 19 Grosvenor Street, Abbotsford, is a symmetrical, single-storey, double-fronted timber cottage. Its walls are clad in weatherboard. The facade comprises a central front door flanked by single timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The transverse gabled roof is clad in slate; one low, red brick chimney penetrates the ridgeline. The simple curved-profile verandah is clad in corrugated iron, and is supported on simple square-section timber posts, with simple timber balustrading. The main body of the house appears to be two rooms deep, with a skillion-roofed rear section.

Significance

The house at 19 Grosvenor Street is of local historical and architectural significance. Believed to be the oldest extant building in Grosvenor Street, it is a rare surviving example of a modest timber worker's cottage of a type once common in this part of Abbotsford. Architecturally, the building is a typical and substantially intact example of a small cottage whose significance is increased by the retention of its original slate roof.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

¹ Collingwood Rate Books, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1901-02, 1904-05, 1900-01, 1909-10, 1919-20, 1929-30. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1910, 1920.

Building:	Former Children's Church	Significance:	B
Address:	31 Harmsworth Street, Collingwood	Melway Map Ref:	2D H8
Building Type:	Church	Construction Date:	1876
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The foundation stone for this building was laid on 24 March 1876. Religious instruction was provided to children of all denominations and there was no regular pastor. By 1880 it was known as the Hornbrooke Sunday School.

The building is now occupied by the Dight Street Community Centre.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The former Collingwood Children's Church is a small Gothic Revival church. The walls are of tuck-pointed brick, which has been painted, with a bluestone plinth. The gabled roof, clad in slate, is penetrated by three small ventilation gablets along each slope. Gable and buttress copings and window sills are rendered. Window and door openings are narrow pointed arches. The east elevation has a central pointed arch entrance flanked by staged buttressed spires topped with fleur-de-lys.

There is a single storey addition to the north-west corner of the building.

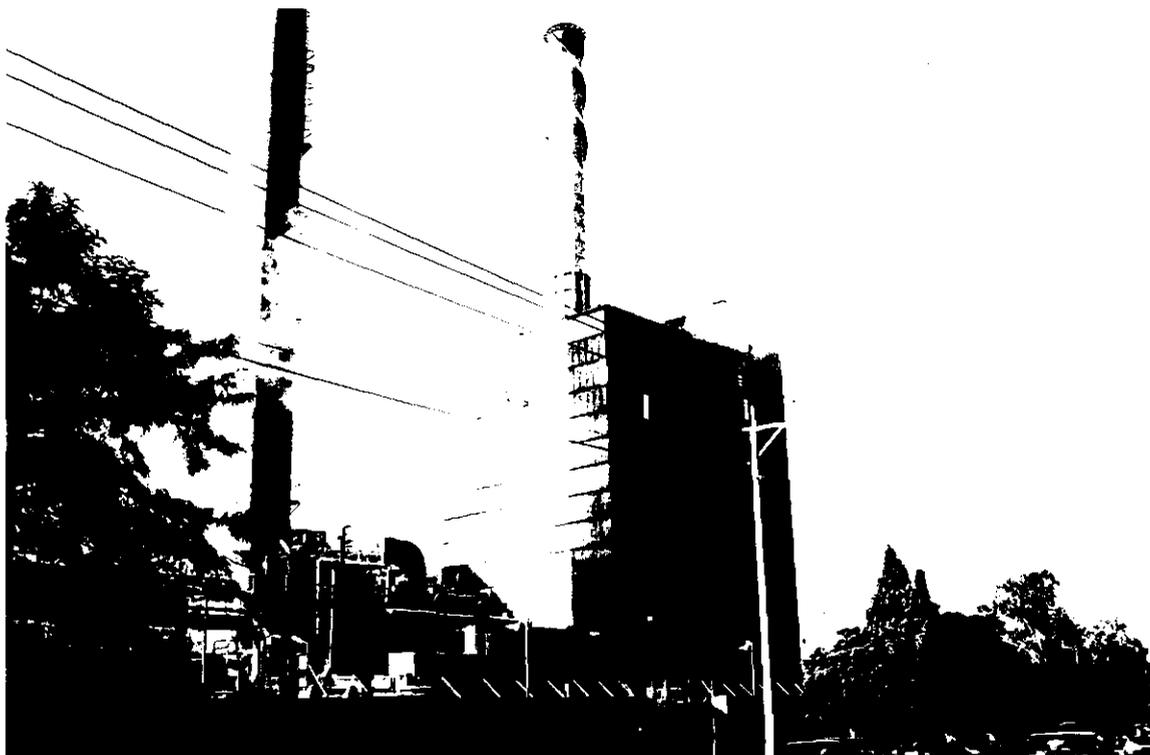
Significance

The former Collingwood Children's Church is of local historical and architectural significance. Historically, it recalls the shared responsibilities of the various churches in caring for Collingwood's children during the mid-Victorian period. Its current use as a community centre for a public housing estate continues this social function. Architecturally, it is a typical example of a small Gothic Revival church, which is a minor local landmark amidst the large public housing development.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Building:	Australian Paper Mills Boiler House	Significance:	B
Address:	626 Heidelberg Road, Alphington	Melway Map Ref:	31 B12
Building Type:	Paper Mill	Construction Date:	1954
Architect:	Mussen, Mackay & Potter	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Australian Paper Mills Co. (APM) was established in 1895, originally located on the site of what is now Southbank.¹ The company expanded, with its main mills in Melbourne and Geelong. In August 1918 land for a new board mill was purchased in Fairfield, comprising 23 acres (9.3 hectares), which had the advantages of river frontage and proximity to the railway line.² The site, previously a part of the Woodlands Estate, cost £14,800. Construction on the building began in 1919, taking two years and using 1,200,000 bricks.³ The building was opened by the Chief Justice of Victoria, Sir William Irvine, on 31 August 1921.

The General Manager of APM, Robert Gray, travelled to America to purchase equipment for the new factory, which was able to manufacture paperboard of 244cm in width at a speed of 150 feet (460 metres) a minute. The completed factory manufactured container board, ticket board, manila, chip board and varieties of woodpulp board.⁴

The Boiler House—built to contain boilers and turbines—was constructed in 1954. The building was designed by Mussen, Mackay & Potter: Mackay was the architect, whilst Mussen and Potter were the engineers. Norman Mussen was the son of Gerald Mussen, a financial journalist and a consultant to Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavays) Ltd (AZ Ltd), who was involved in APM's moves to establish eucalyptus plantations for pulp in Tasmania in the 1930s.⁵

The curtain walling cladding the five-storey building is one of the earliest examples of the technique known in Victoria. The earliest buildings incorporating curtain walling were the Cheseborough building in Clayton (Hugh Peck & Associates; 1953), which had a curtain walled staircase⁶; the Shell Refinery, Corio (Buchan Laird & Buchan; 1953), which had a two-storey curtain wall⁷; Wilson Hall at the University of Melbourne (Bates Smart & McCutcheon; 1953)⁸; the administration block for Kirstall-Repco at Clayton (Hassell & McConnell; 1954)⁹; and the Doring Implements factory (Frank Heath; 1954).

Description

The APM Boiler House is a large curtain-walled building approximately square in plan, rising to a height of five storeys. The panes of glass are vertical in proportion, and have metal frames. At the upper level of the west facade are a pair of loading doors beneath a cantilevered block and tackle hoisting beam. Rising above the building is a large circular flue, attached to the building at the south end is a cream brick services core.

Significance

The Australian Paper Mills Boiler House is of state technological and architectural significance. The building employs one of earliest known examples of curtain walling in Melbourne, and is distinguished by the extent of the curtain walling, which is equivalent in height to a four or five storey building.¹⁰

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- 1 E Sinclair, *The Spreading Tree: A History of APM and AMCOR*, 1844-1989, North Sydney 1990, p. 26.
 - 2 E Sinclair, *The Spreading Tree: A History of APM and AMCOR*, 1844-1989, North Sydney 1990, pp. 52-53.
 - 3 E Sinclair, *The Spreading Tree: A History of APM and AMCOR*, 1844-1989, North Sydney 1990, p. 60.
 - 4 E Sinclair, *The Spreading Tree: A History of APM and AMCOR*, 1844-1989, North Sydney 1990, pp. 60-61.
 - 5 E Sinclair, *The Spreading Tree: A History of APM and AMCOR*, 1844-1989, North Sydney 1990, pp. 84-86, 90.
 - 6 Cross-Section, 9 (1 July 1953), p. 4.
 - 7 D C Ward et al, *Guide to Victorian Architecture* (Melbourne 1956), p. 28.
 - 8 Cross-Section, 51 (1 January 1957); p. 1; 33 (1 July 1955); p. 2; 53 (1 March 1957), p. 4.
 - 9 Cross-Section, 17 (March 1954), p. 1.
 - 10 Cross-Section, 24 (1 October 1954), p. 1; Ward, *Guide to Victorian Architecture*, p. 29.
-

Building:	Shops	Significance:	B
Address:	756-758 Heidelberg Road, Alphington	Melway Map Ref:	31 C11
Building Type:	Shop and Residence	Construction Date:	c.1860s
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[] F[] P[x]

Condition:

G[] F[x] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate []
 National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate [x]
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

Alphington village was created from Charles William Roemer's original Crown Portion 120. James Manning purchased the lot from the Sydney-based Roemer in 1841, completing the transaction in 1852.¹

Two years later, James' brother William Montague Manning, who was Solicitor General of New South Wales, began selling village allotments along Heidelberg Road and large pastoral lots near the Yarra and the Darebin Creek. Two blocks were sold to John Mason, in 1855, for £135, and sometime in the later 1850s or early 1860s, 756-758 Heidelberg Road was constructed.²

In 1863, Thomas King(s) owned it as a butcher's shop and dwelling, with a slaughter house and yards to the east. Richard King owned the baker's shop to the west (still there?**) which was leased to Guest and Ball, among others.³ John Sharp Adams owned a store further to the east, and Thomas H Bear leased a wine shop.⁴

The building appears to have undergone improvements in 1865 and in 1868. King owned and occupied it until its purchase by John Woolcock in c.1879. King still operated the slaughter yard next door.⁵ Sam Whittaker owned it in the 1880s, returning it to Woolcock, or his executors, who leased it to butchers such as John Cogle, F R Vizard and Arthur E Wortley. William Eldridge tenanted the building in 1935.⁶ The building's parapet still bears a faint butcher's sign.

The building is now occupied by a Chinese restaurant.

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

Description

The retail building at 756-758 Heidelberg Road, Alphington, is a two-storey coursed bluestone shop with residence above. The first floor facade is symmetrical, and has three semi-circular arched windows with brick dressings and keystones. There is a prominent rendered parapet and cornice. The building is one room deep, with a single-storey lean-to at the immediate rear.

A cantilevered awning and signs have been added and the shop-front has been altered substantially. The green glazed tiles appear to date from the Edwardian period.

Significance

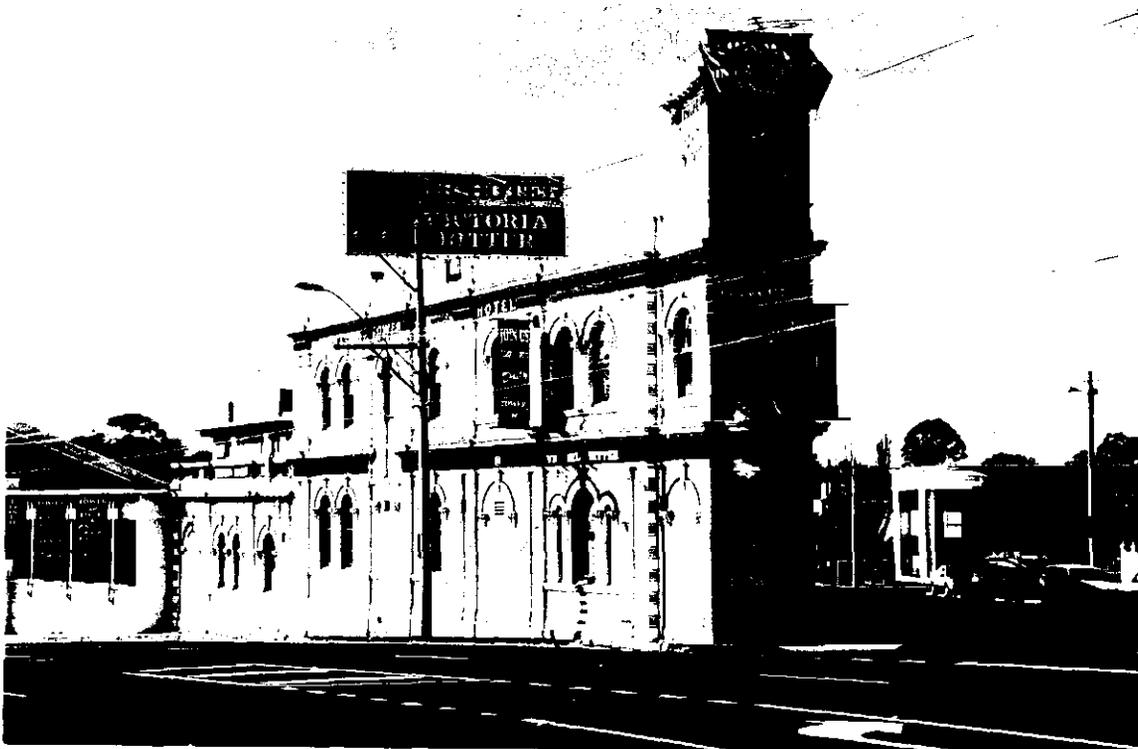
The pair of shops at 756-758 Heidelberg Road, Alphington, is of local historical significance. It is one of the oldest surviving commercial buildings of the Alphington village, established in the 1850 and '60s. Architecturally, the building's significance has been reduced by substantial alterations to the shopfronts. Apart from the painting of the face bluestone walls, however, the form of the first floor remains relatively intact.

Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

-
- 1 Lemon, Andrew. History of Northcote Municipality, Draft Typescript, Northcote City Council, Ch.4, p 13; Search Note 1568 (CRO)
 - 2 Memorial 43.436, 1/12/1855, Lot 76 and Lot 33 (CRO)
 - 3 Heidelberg Rate Book 1863, 30f NAV £30.
 - 4 Heidelberg Rate Book 1863, 30f NAV, 36f.
 - 5 Heidelberg Rate Books 1866, 31, GAV £38, 1868, 29, GAV £44, 1879, 323
 - 6 Heidelberg Rate Books 1885, 807, 1886, 941, 1911, 1054, 1913, 1145, 1920, 1569, 1935, 565

Building:	Tower Hotel	Significance:	B
Address:	838-52 Heidelberg Road, Alphington	Melway Map Ref:	31 A11
Building Type:	Hotel	Construction Date:	1891
Architect:	T Anthoness?	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Hotels were established along Heidelberg Road in Alphington from the early 1850s, contemporary with Manning's first suburban subdivision of Charles Roemer's rural paddocks. These included the Darebin Bridge hotel, across Darebin Creek, which had been owned by William Dunn since the 1850s. Further west, Joseph G Foulkes owned the Alphington Hotel in the 1860s, which still survives, and Thomas H Bear leased a wine shop called the Vine Hotel to publicans Emmanuel King and Roger Croker.

Further east and, not far from the Darebin Bridge hotel, Thomas Wills of Lucerne Farm leased a modest hotel to John Leas in the late 1860s. It was possibly these premises that William Luscombe leased as the Half-way House Hotel in the 1880s, which was owned and occupied by Bridget Fawcett until 1891. In that year William George Frew purchased the hotel and rebuilt it as the Tower Hotel, possibly to the design of architect, T Anthoness. Two years later Frew sold the building to Ellen Murphy who later sold it to Eliza Peters.

The hotel occupies a corner site at the intersection of Heidelberg and Old Heidelberg Roads. The original ford crossing prior to 1856 again became a crossing place after 1903, and the re-routed road transverses the north side of the hotel.

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

Description

The Tower Hotel is a two-storey building of rendered masonry construction, with a three-storey tower at the corner, designed in an ornate Italianate style. Ground and first floor facades are articulated by paired rusticated vermiculated pilasters supporting modillioned cornices. Windows are semi-circular arched double-hung sashes embellished with Corinthian pilasters, moulded archivolts and keystones. An oriel window is located on the tower at first floor level.

Alterations include the infilling of a number of window and door openings, painting of the render, and the addition of numerous signs.

Significance

The Tower Hotel at 838-52 Heidelberg Road, Alphington, is of local architectural and historical interest. The hotel is a good example of the Italianate style, notable for its ornate rendered facade, three-storey tower and asymmetrical composition. The hotel is a significant local landmark, on axis with Heidelberg Road.

The site has been continuously occupied by a hotel since the 1860s.

Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	261 Highett Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H B5

Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1893
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	

Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The house at 261 Highett Street was built in 1893. The first owner was Thomas Colbert, a grocer, who already owned a 4 room wooden house at No. 267. The first occupier of No. 261 was Susan Gore, a widow. The Rate Books for 1893 indicate an unfinished 4 room brick house, valued at £6, at No. 261. The house remained in the ownership of the Colbert family until at least 1941.¹

Description

The house at 261 Highett Street is a two-storey detached polychromatic brick terrace. Italianate in style, it has brown brick walls with cream and red window dressings, string courses and diaperwork. There is a convex-profiled corrugated-iron clad verandah between two wing walls with rendered copings and vermiculated consoles. The verandah has a cast iron lacework frieze. There is no balcony. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes, with bluestone sills. The parapet has polychromatic brick panelling with an unpainted rendered coping, cornice, and a central segmental pediment flanked by scrolls and decorated with swags. There is an urn at each corner of the parapet. The house has two polychromatic chimneys with rendered moulded caps.

The brickwork colours and patterning, and the parapet match those on the adjacent single-storey house at 263 Highett Street (see separate datasheet). Both houses have timber and woven wire front fences.

Comparative Examples

263 Highett Street, Richmond

Significance

The house at 261 Highett Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is a particularly elaborate example of polychromatic brickwork, and unusual in its incorporation of three cream and red brick string courses into the upper level, including within the parapet. The house is particularly intact, retaining its original unpainted rendered dressings. The house forms an interesting and significant pair with No. 263, a double-fronted single-storey composition of the same elements, with many very similar or identical details.

¹ Sands & McDougall Directory, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1900, 1910. Richmond Rate Books, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1941-42.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	263 Highett Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H B5

Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1893
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:
G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:
G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The house at 263 Highett Street was built in 1893. The first owner was Thomas Colbert, a grocer, who already owned a 4 room wooden house at No. 267. The first occupiers of No. 263 were Walter and Mary Letchford. Daniel Egan, a labourer who had occupied No. 267 since 1893, was the occupant of No. 263 from 1894 until at least 1910.¹

Description

The house at 263 Highett Street is a single-storey double-fronted symmetrical polychromatic brick terrace. Italianate in style, it has brown brick walls with cream and red window dressings, string courses and diaperwork. There is a convex-profiled corrugated-iron clad verandah between two wing walls with rendered copings and vermiculated consoles. There is no balcony. The verandah has a cast iron lacework frieze and is supported on cast iron columns. The parapet has polychromatic brick panelling with an unpainted rendered copings, cornice, and a central segmental pediment flanked by scrolls and decorated with swags. The urns at each corner of the parapet are missing. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes. There are two polychromatic chimneys with rendered moulded caps.

The brickwork colours and patterning, and the parapet match those on the adjacent double storey house at 261 Highett Street (see separate datasheet). Both houses have timber and woven wire front fences.

Comparative Examples

261 Highett Street, Richmond

Significance

The house at 263 Highett Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is a particularly elaborate example of polychromatic brickwork. The house is particularly intact, retaining its original unpainted rendered parapet dressings. The house forms an interesting and significant pair with No. 261, a single-fronted two-storey composition of the same elements, with many very similar or identical details.

¹ Sands & McDougall Directory, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1900, 1910. Richmond Rate Books, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	345 Highett Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H D5
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1909
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Henry E Rose?



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate []
 National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate [x]
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

The house at 345 Highett Street, Richmond, was built in 1909. The first owner and occupier was Henry E Rose, a builder. In 1909, the Rate Books show Rose as the owner of land measuring 66' at No. 345, valued at £8. The following year, Rose had acquired the adjacent 3 room wooden house at No. 347, valued at £10. Henry Rose remained the occupier of No. 345, valued at £40, until at least 1915, after which the occupier was Alfred Rose. The house was owned by the Rose family until at least 1941.¹

Description

The house at 345 Highett Street, Richmond, is a single-storey Edwardian timber villa on a prominent corner site. Its walls are clad in timber shingle-patterned and plain weatherboards with a wide mock-ashlar plinth. There are protruding gabled bays with decorative roughcast gable-ends on the west and south elevations, and a return verandah between them. The verandah has a curved profile corrugated iron roof, turned timber posts and an unusual, delicate frieze. Windows on the street elevations are tripartite casements with segmental arched glazing, and highlights. The windows on the bays have skillion profile hoods with timber brackets. The main roof is hipped and has a gablet above the south-west corner, clad in corrugated iron. The roof has paired eaves brackets and is penetrated by tall, red brick chimneys with roughcast caps and terracotta chimney pots.

There is no boundary fence; the immature hedge and timber picket gate are relatively recent.

Significance

The house at 345 Highett Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is a relatively intact freestanding Edwardian timber villa, unusually large for this area of Richmond. This displays typical Edwardian detailing, including the roughcast gable-ends and timber verandah frieze and window hoods.

¹ Richmond Rate Books, 1908-09, 1909-10, 1910-11. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1900, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1915, 1920.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	117 Hoddle Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2G G3
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1894
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[] P[x]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The house at 117 Hoddle Street, on the south-east corner of Egan Street, was built in 1894. Its first owner was a manufacturer, John J Steele, who has owned the land since 1893, when he acquired it from James Tobin. Rate Books show that in 1895, Steele was the owner and occupier of an 8 room brick house valued at £40. Between 1895 and 1902, the house was occupied by a number of tenants, including the Rev R H Lambley, a unitarian minister (1899-1902). Steele remained the owner of the house until 1902, when it was acquired by Otto Waschatz, who had owned an occupied a brick sculpture studio at 119 Hoddle Street since the early 1890s. The house remained in the ownership of the Waschatz family until at least 1945.¹

Description

The house at 117 Hoddle Street, Richmond is a two-storey Italianate style residence, of rendered masonry construction. The west elevation facing Hoddle Street is asymmetrical and has a two-storey polygonal bay with three segmental arched head windows at each level. To its south, at ground level, there is a door with side- and highlights, and at first floor level, a window. The roof, which is penetrated by two rendered chimneys with moulded caps, is concealed behind a balustraded parapet; much of the balustrading is missing. Below the parapet is a heavy moulded cornice. The front verandah and balcony have been removed.

The side elevation facing Egan Street also has a two-storey polygonal bay with segmental arched head windows at each level.

The original bluestone and iron picket front fence remains. To the rear of the property is a two-storey red brick outbuilding. Windows are double-hung sashes with bluestone sills, with the exception of a window on the west elevation comprising three casements with highlights, probably added c 1900.

Significance

The house at 117 Hoddle Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. Although its significance has been diminished by the removal of the balcony and verandah, the body of the house remains typical in form of a 19th century Italianate house with ornate parapet, window mouldings and chimneys. Intact elements include the front iron picket fence and rear outbuilding.

1 Richmond Rate Books, 1890-91, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1900, 1911-12, 1945. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1910, 1915, 1920.

Building:	Former Robert Reid Clothing Factory	Significance:	B
Address:	2 Hoddle Street & 3-7 Ferguson Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2G H1
Building Type:	Factory	Construction Date:	c. 1890
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The former Robert Reid factory was built c.1890. In 1891-92, Robert Reid & Co. Ltd is listed as having a factory at 4 Hoddle Street. In 1910, Robert Reid & Co. is still listed but at No. 2 and then in the years 1920 to 1930 Frieze Bros Pty Ltd, clothing factory is recorded at 2-8 Hoddle Street. Frieze Bros. was a major Melbourne clothing manufacturer, concentrating on Menswear.

Description

The former Robert Reid Clothing Factory is a two-story brick building, designed in a simple Italianate style. The symmetrical Hoddle Street facade is rendered and has eleven bays of semi-circular arched window openings at first floor level with bluestone sills and moulded architraves. The ground floor is similar, except two of the openings are rectangular door openings, not original. There are rendered cornices at both ground and first floors. The facade is surmounted by a plain parapet with a scrolled rectangular pediment, containing evidence of signage, now removed.

The associated building at 2 Ferguson Street is a two-storey brick building with a central ground floor entrance with segmental arched windows arranged asymmetrically on either side. Modern vehicle entrances have been constructed and the brickwork has been painted. A right-of-way provides access down the side to a loading bay.

Significance

The former Robert Reid clothing factory in Abbotsford is of local architectural and historical significance. The two buildings which comprise this complex—at 2 Hoddle Street and on the west side of Ferguson Street—are substantial and intact 19th century factory buildings which are demonstrative of the development of the local clothing manufacturing, and which remain important heritage elements in their streetscapes.

Original Sources

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Gary Vines & Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992

Building: Yorkshire Stingo Hotel **Significance:** B
Address: 48 Hoddle Street, Abbotsford **Melway Map Ref:** 2C H12

Building Type: Hotel **Construction Date:** 1915
Architect: Sydney Smith and Ogg **Builder:** Unknown



Intactness:
G[] F[x] P[]

Condition:
G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate [x]
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

In 1858 Thomas Greenwood was the licensee for a hotel on this site. By 1886 it was owned by William Kelly and by 1892 the Yorkshire Brewing Company. The Carlton Brewing Company, which had acquired the Yorkshire Brewery in 1909, purchased this hotel in 1912. In 1915 it was demolished and replaced with the present building to the design of architects Sydney Smith & Ogg, who also designed the Sir Robert Peel Hotel in Collingwood in 1912.

In 1967, extensive alterations were undertaken to the bar area, much of the external rendered ornamentation was removed and the facade was painted.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The Yorkshire Stingo Hotel, 48 Hoddle Street, Abbotsford, is a double-storey rendered brick Edwardian building on a prominent site on the corner of Langridge Street. The building's main architectural element is an octagonal oriel corner tower which projects above the splayed corner entry. The tower has rusticated piers which rise from first floor level through two storeys, and terminate at semi-circular arched openings; at mid-height there are spandrel panels with rendered Art Nouveau motifs in low relief. The tower has a corniced parapet with triangular pediments over alternate openings, and is roofed by a pressed metal cupola. The west elevation, to Hoddle Street, has a main entrance flanked by rusticated piers. A semi-circular balconette at first floor level sits below a rusticated arched opening and a triangular pediment. The ground floor elevations comprise a number of rectangular door and window openings with bracketed eyebrow hoods. The first floor windows have six-pane upper sashes and moulded architraves. The roof is concealed behind a simple panelled parapet, which is punctuated by splayed vertical slits, and which has a moulded cornice above a frieze bearing the words YORKSHIRE STINGO HOTEL on both elevations..

A number of the ground floor openings have been bricked up or otherwise altered.

Significance

The Yorkshire Stingo Hotel is of local historical and architectural significance. The site has been occupied by a hotel since the late 1850s, and its rebuilding by CUB in the 1910s follows a pattern of several other hotels within the municipality. Architecturally, the building is a considered early 20th century design with notable Edwardian details—in particular, the corner tower—the significance of which is enhanced by its associations with prominent architects Sydney Smith & Ogg.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Building:	Former Whybrow's Shoe Factory	Significance:	B
Address:	198-210 Hoddle Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2C H8
Building Type:	Factory	Construction Date:	1914
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In 1901 Whybrow & Co. owned a brick shop at No 202 and four brick houses at Nos 204-210 and a factory, now demolished, on the site of the present factory.¹ As early as 1894 Whybrows were leaders in their field, being amongst the first companies to introduce lasting machines. The present building was constructed in 1919.² Whybrows owned the entire Hoddle Street frontage from Studley to Stafford Streets. The brick warehouse at Nos. 218-220 was leased by Donald Dixon, a leather manufacturer and Nos 222-228 was used as offices and stores. By 1951, Whybrows no longer occupied the site.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The former Whybrow's Shoe Factory is large three-storey red brick industrial building.

The west elevation, to Hoddle Street, is divided into six bays by shallow brick pilasters which flank paired timber-framed double-hung sash windows with rendered sills and lintels. The two end bays of the project forward slightly, and terminate in raised parapets with segmental curved pediments. The northern parapet has a large rendered panel bearing the street number 200 in relief; its southern counterpart has two blind window openings. These two raised sections flank a recessed, rendered panel which may have once borne the company's name.

The side elevations are similarly treated, but have larger nine-paned windows.

Significance

The former Whybrow's Shoe Factory is of local architectural and historical significance. The building is enhanced by its large scale and repetitive fenestration, and is an important heritage element in the streetscape. Historically, the building is the last major remnant of one of Melbourne's largest and most progressive boot manufacturing companies.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Gary Vines & Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992

1 Rate Books
2 Sands and MacDougall Directories

Building:	Former Trescowthick's Boot Factory	Significance:	B
Address:	324-326 Hoddle Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2C J6
Building Type:	Factory	Construction Date:	c.1910
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Trescowthick's first factory, a three-storey brick building, was in Roseneath Street, Clifton Hill. In c.1903 his business was noted as '... one of the most nourishing businesses in connection with the boot manufacturing industry in the State ...'. It was equipped with all of the latest mechanical aids to manufacture the numerous boot and shoe lines stocked by the firm.¹ Trescowthick had started his business there in 1892 in smaller premises having been trained in the leather trade previously. He claimed to have always been too busy to involve himself in public affairs except for a time on the Wages Board of the boot trade.²

By 1910, Charles Trescowthick had established a new boot factory at 324 Hoddle Street with a private residence on the south side and vacant land adjacent to the north. By 1920 Trescowthick had erected an additional building on the north of the factory and by 1930 had demolished the small residence on the south to erect another small addition to the works. Charles Trescowthick originally established himself as a boot and shoe manufacturer in a small building in Rosneath Street Clifton Hill in 1892, and by 1902 had moved to a three storey building nearby in groom Street where he employed 250 workers. This later became the Commonwealth Government Harness Factory during the First World War. Trescowthick was also owner of a tannery in Grosvenor Street, Abbotsford in the 1930s.

Gary Vines and Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992.

Description

The former Trescowthick's Boot Factory at 324-326 Hoddle Street, Abbotsford is a two-storey brick factory which extends back to Ferguson Street. The symmetrical Hoddle Street facade has round arched windows with bluestone sills and a rendered parapet with frieze and cornice. The Ferguson Street portion has a gable end with segmentally arched windows with bluestone sills. Modern vehicle entrances have been constructed and the brickwork has been painted. A right-of-way provides access down the side to a loading bay.

Significance

The former Trescowthick's Boot Factory at 324-326 Hoddle Street, Abbotsford is of local historical and architectural significance. Historically, the building's associations with prominent bootmaker and local landowner Charles Trescowthick is significant. Architecturally, the factory is a large and substantially intact Edwardian industrial building, which is an important heritage elements in the streetscape.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Gary Vines & Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992

1 Cyclopaedia of Victoria Vol 1, p.558

2 Cyclopaedia of Victoria Vol 1, p.558

Building:	Former William Murray & Co. Woolworks	Significance:	B
Address:	457 Hoddle Street, Clifton Hill	Melway Map Ref:	2C J5
Building Type:	Factory	Construction Date:	1918
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In 1896, Hamilton Fitts, wool merchant, owned and operated a woolworks on this site. By 1898, William Murray & Co. were occupying the site. The Rate Books record an addition valued at £200 in 1917; there was also a major increase in value of the works in 1918. In 1921, the value decreased from £350 to £250. William Murray & Co. continued to occupy the building until at least the 1950s.¹

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The former William Murray & Co. Woolworks is a large double storey red brick building on a prominent site at the corner of Hoddle Street and Alexandra Parade. The main (east) elevation, to Hoddle Street, comprises two longitudinally gabled pavilions with a transverse gabled connecting section between. The north pavilion is divided into three bays, defined by shallow brick piers. The central bay has double entrance doors beneath an unpainted rendered panel bearing the words WOOL WORKS; above this is a window. The gable-end has a segmental arched apex; the rendered central panel bears the words WILLIAM MURRAY & CO. The four piers terminate in rendered caps. The south pavilion is similarly treated, with the same signage, but no door. The entire facade is punctuated by banks of steel-framed hopper sash windows with prominent rendered concrete lintels. The roofs are clad in corrugated iron. To the west of the site is a squat, round, red brick chimney, the top of which has been altered.

Significance

The former William Murray & Co. Woolworks, on the corner of Hoddle Street and Alexandra Parade, is of local architectural significance. The complex is a large and substantially intact early 20th century industrial building whose location was related to the Reilly Street drain. The building remains an important heritage element in both the Hoddle Street and Alexandra Parade streetscapes.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Collingwood Rate Books, 1897, 1898, 1917, 1918, 1921, 1922. Sands & McDougall Directory, 1951.

Building:	Roeberry House	Significance:	B
Address:	3 Hull Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2G K5

Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1861
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	

Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Roeberry House was built in 1861 for Alexander Grant as a residence of eight rooms. The composition of the building suggests that it may have been built in two stages, with the single-storey wing an early addition.

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

Description

Roeberry House, 3 Hull Street, Richmond, is a two-storey rendered stone Italianate building. The main body of the building is a single-fronted terrace-style building. The ground floor has a door and single window; the first floor has two windows. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes, and have simple rendered mouldings and sills. The roof is concealed behind a parapet with a moulded cornice and central segmental pediment bearing the words ROEBERRY HOUSE.

To the west is a single-storey wing with a polygonal bay to the south elevation, and a similar parapet. It has a hipped slate roof. On the west elevation, to Thomas Street, is a blank wall with a highly unusual decorated chimney breast which rises through the parapet and cornice and is flanked by scrolls.

The parapet of the single storey wing has been increased in height since c.1970, and a skillion-roofed hipped verandah has been added.

Significance

Roeberry House, 3 Hull Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is a rare, early example of a rendered stone Italianate house, distinguished by its highly unusual chimney. The significance of the house has been diminished by the non-original verandah and alterations to the single-storey wing, but it remains an unusual Italianate composition.

Original Source

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

Building:	Terrace	Significance:	B
Address:	4-6 Hunter Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H D7
Building Type:	Residences	Construction Date:	1888-89
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The terrace at 4-6 Hunter Street was built in 1888-89 on land owned by Thomas Hughes, which was valued at £6 in 1887. Hughes, a bootmaker owned and occupied a 4 room wooden house to the north, at No. 2, valued at £16. By 1889, Mr Dunning is shown as owning two 7 room brick houses, each valued at £44. The first occupier was William Bartlett, an engineer, at No. 6. In 1889, No. 4 was vacant. In 1890, the occupiers were Mrs E Thurley and William Bartlett. Thomas Hughes' adjacent house appears to have been demolished between 1895 and 1900.

Description

The houses at 4-6 Hunter Street, Richmond, are two double-storey bichromatic brick terraces. Italianate in style, they have red brick walls with cream brick window dressings and string courses. Each house has a concave-profiled corrugated-iron clad verandah between brick wing walls with rendered copings and vermiculated consoles. There is no balcony. The verandahs have particularly fine cast iron lacework friezes. The simple rendered parapet—of which the half at No. 4 remains unpainted—has a cornice, but no pediment. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes with alternating red and cream brick voussoirs.

The high brick fence is of recent construction.

Comparative Examples

58-60 Edinburgh Street, Richmond

Significance

The terrace at 4-6 Hunter Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is a relatively intact example of bichromatic brickwork applied to a building otherwise unadorned at first floor level. The two-storey pair is distinctive in a residential area otherwise developed with much more modest single-storey cottages. The significance of the pair is reduced by its high brick front fence.

Building:	Former Smalley & Harkness Boot Factory	Significance:	B
Address:	16 Islington Street, Collingwood	Melway Map Ref:	2G G1
Building Type:	Factory	Construction Date:	1898 onwards
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:
G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:
G[] F[x] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate [x]
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

William Smalley, boot manufacturer, commenced business as Smalley Pitman and Yates at 76 Wellington Street in 1878.¹ By 1879 he was trading as Smalley & Yates in Smith Street, and from 1880 to 1882 as Smalley & Mair, Smith Street.² By 1884 the long standing Smalley & Harkness partnership had been formed, trading at 7-9 Wellington Street. In 1898 they moved to new premises at 11 Hoddle Street.³

The new brick premises faced Hoddle Street and extended partway to Islington Street.⁴ By 1903 this building had been extended to the Islington Street frontage. Since that time it has been enlarged along Islington Street and part demolished since the widening of Hoddle Street in the mid-1970s.

As early as 1891, the firm was ordering the first welt machines and outsole stitchers from the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co. of Boston, enabling it to undertake in 90 seconds the same work which had previously taken two and half hours.⁵ By 1899, *The Australian Leather Journal* was claiming that 'no firm in Victoria is better known for the excellence of its work',⁶ and listed the innovative machinery in the machine, stuffing and finishing rooms.

In 1928, the firm's name changed to Harkness Shoes Pty Ltd,⁷ and it remained at 11-19 Hoddle Street until 1967.⁸ In 1969 the premises were taken over by York Press Ltd, printers.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The former Smalley & Harkness Boot Factory, 16 Islington Street, Collingwood, is a large, two-storey brick factory building. Its walls are of face red brick with a bluestone plinth, punctuated by rows of rectangular windows with shallow segmental-arched brick heads. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes with bluestone sills. The west elevation, on Islington Street, comprises five gabled bays; a faded painted sign bearing the words SMALLEY & HARKNESS is visible on the upper wall of the northernmost bay. The corrugated iron roofs are penetrated by tall, red brick corbelled chimneys.

Comparative Examples

Former Boot Factory, 15-17 Bedford Street, Collingwood

Former Trescowthick's Boot Factory, 324-326 Hoddle Street, Abbotsford

Former William Peatt Boot Factory, 55 Langridge Street, Collingwood

Former United Tannery & Boot Factory, 112A Rokeby Street, Collingwood

Significance

The former Smalley & Harkness Boot Factory, 16 Islington Street, Collingwood is of local historical and architectural significance. The building formerly housed one of Collingwood's largest and most innovative boot manufacturing businesses, which was established in the suburb in 1878. Architecturally, the building is a substantially intact example of turn-of-the-century factory construction, and as such makes a positive contribution to the wholly industrial streetscape.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Sands & McDougall Directory, 1878.

2 Sands & McDougall Directory.

3 Sands & McDougall Directory.

4 The Australian Leather Journal and Boot and Shoe Recorder, 15 September 1899

- 5 Canon, p.196.
- 6 The Australian Leather Journal, 15 September 1899.
- 7 Sands & McDougall Directory, 1927.
- 8 Sands & McDougall Directory 1968, 'not available'.

Building:	Former James Hood & Co. Malthouse	Significance:	B
Address:	61 Islington Street, Collingwood	Melway Map Ref:	2C G12
Building Type:	Factory	Construction Date:	1878, 1928
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Thomas (?) Chadwick owned vacant land on the site of the original malt store at this location in 1877¹ and by 1878, a malt store had been erected there, remaining in Herman Chadwick's name, as owner, with Job Stanton and Chadwick as maltsters. In that year, Thomas Hood formed a partnership with Stanton, replacing Chadwick² and by 1887 the building was owned by Messrs J Stanton and Co.³ By 1898, the E S & A Bank (Fitzroy) was in possession with Thomas and Charles Hood maltsters in occupation.⁴

Thomas Hood was a councillor of the City and rate collector, resigning from the latter position in 1887. He opposed the opening of Wellington Street, when first discussed in Council because he owned property in that thoroughfare. He was elected to the committee of the first Collingwood Building Society and was in favour of free trade as opposed to the protection of local industry.

By 1909, C and A Hood had taken over from their father and were supplying malt locally to companies including the Victoria Brewery. They had an important interstate trade and were building two new kilns and undertaking improvements to the malthouse. New plant had been recently provided for malt extract by Messrs Reid and Morgan, Brass founder, South Melbourne.⁵

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The former James Hood & Co Malthouse comprises a complex of buildings facing Islington Street. The southern-most two-storey gabled building is of red brick construction, with a large opening at ground floor and three steel-framed casements at first floor level. A rendered panel in the gable end bears the words GRAIN STORE JAMES HOOD & CO PTY LTD. Further north is a similar red brick building, three storeys in height and also with steel-framed casement windows. The rendered panel in the gable end bears the words 1928 JAMES HOOD & CO PTY LTD. The lintels at first floor level continue to form a string course around the building. Further north again is a three storey brick building with segmented-arched windows, bounded by access lanes to the north and south. This building appears to be original 1878 malthouse. Alterations include the rendering of the Islington facade. Concrete silos adjoin this building to the north.

Significance

The James Hood and Co. Pty complex is of considerable local historical significance. The complex retains, albeit in altered form, the 19th century brick malthouse, illustrating an early phase of industrial development in Collingwood. It is one of Collingwood's earliest and most successful enterprises. The subsequent expansion of the complex reflects the development of the brewing industry in Victoria and in particular in Collingwood, an area noted for its breweries and related industries in the 19th century. The later buildings are prominent elements in the Islington Street streetscape.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Rate Book.

2 Rate Book.

3 Rate Book.

4 Rate book.

5 *Australian Brewers Journal*, Vol XXV, 21/1/07 and XXVII, 20/1/09.
The Observer, 4/10/1880 (Thomas Hood), Rate Books.

Building:	Clifton Hill Railway Station and Platform and Canopy	Significance:	A
Address:	John Street, Clifton Hill	Melway Map Ref:	2C J2

Building Type:	Railway Station	Construction Date:	1888
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:
G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:
G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Clifton Hill Railway Station was built in 1888. The branch railways to Fitzroy and Clifton Hill were both opened on 8 May 1888, the contract for this building being signed in that year. The station building is one of a small group of Gothic Revival style stations constructed during the chairmanship of the first Commissioner of Railways, Richard Speight. Similar buildings were erected on the Essendon and Coburg lines, at Maldon and at North Carlton.

The platform canopy was built after 1901. It was the last of three similar freestanding canopies known to have been built, the others existing formerly at Rushworth and Warburton. It is associated with the opening of the Clifton Hill to Princes Bridge line in 1901. It was formerly used in conjunction with the portable buildings on this platform which were burnt down in 1981.

A footbridge formerly situated at the north end of the platforms has been replaced by a subway.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The Clifton Hill Railway Station is a single-storey building of red brick construction with a bluestone plinth and a hipped slated roof. The building is designed in a free Gothic Revival style. The central gabled entrance porch facing Hoddle Street projects forward slightly, and has a large pointed archway providing access to the platforms beyond. A quatrefoil opening is located within the gable end, which is surmounted by an iron finial. On each side of the entrance are four double-hung sash windows with pointed arches, grouped in pairs. All of the windows have rendered dressings, and are united across the façade by a string course at impost level. The cornice is bracketed. Two brick chimneys penetrate the steeply pitched roof, and have rendered moulded cappings. A cast iron palisade fence runs across the Hoddle Street elevation.

The Clifton Hill Station verandah canopy is a six-posted standard design freestanding timber platform canopy with rafters braced by curved iron brackets extending from each post to gutter lines. The canopy ends have timber valances and king post finials.

Comparative Examples

Brunswick Railway Station, Brunswick

Jewell Railway Station, Brunswick

Coburg Railway Station, Coburg

Significance

The Clifton Hill Railway Station is of state architectural and historical significance. The station building is one of the most intact examples of a small group of similar Gothic Revival style stations constructed in Melbourne in the late 1880s. The station's verandah canopy is the last of three similar freestanding canopies known to have been built. It is an important early decorative timber railway structure and was associated with the opening of the Princes Bridge extension in 1901.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Building:	Railway Terrace	Significance:	B
Address:	19-31 John Street, Clifton Hill	Melway Map Ref:	2C K1
Building Type:	Residences	Construction Date:	1888
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness: G[] F[x] P[]	Condition: G[] F[x] P[]
Existing Heritage Listings:	Recommended Heritage Listings:
Victorian Heritage Register []	Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []	Register of the National Estate [x]
National Trust []	Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

In 1887, the east side of John Street between Spensley Street and Heidelberg Road was vacant land. In 1888 7 brick terrace houses were built in John Street on the north-east corner of Spensley Street. William Inglis, an agent, was listed as owner, and all houses had tenants.

In 1891 William and John Vale were owners; the Sands and McDougall Directory for that year listing the properties as "Railway Terrace 1 to 7". By 1900 the properties were in the hands of the executors of the late Frank Spry. Six of the houses had tenants at this time.¹

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The terrace at 19-31 John Street is a row of 7 two-storey houses, of rendered brick construction. The houses have two-storey verandahs and balconies, with cast iron balustrading. The verandahs are separated by rendered wing walls with semi-circular arched recesses at each level. Windows at ground floor level are tripartite double-hung sashes, with rendered sills, and multi-paned French doors provide access to the balconies at first floor level. A moulded rendered cornice runs across the elevation beneath a plain rendered parapet. The side walls are of face brick.

None of the front fences have survived, having been replaced by low rendered brick walls.

Significance

Railway Terrace at 19-31 John Street, Clifton Hill, is of local architectural significance and local historical interest. Architecturally, it is an impressively long terrace of two-storey houses, and is a typical example of 19th century boom period speculative development. Historically, it is associated with the adjacent railway line, which was opened in the same year as the construction of the terrace.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

¹ Rate books 1887, 1889, 1891, 1901, Sands and McDougall Directories.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	265 Johnston Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2C H8
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1910
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness: G[x] F[] P[]	Condition: G[x] F[] P[]
Existing Heritage Listings:	Recommended Heritage Listings:
Victorian Heritage Register []	Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []	Register of the National Estate [x]
National Trust []	Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

Robert Dwyer owned property on the south side of Johnston Street, on the west corner with Park Street. Bertram Crellin, a surgeon, acquired the property with demolished buildings by 1909, and in 1910, he built a brick house on the site for use as a residence.

The building is now occupied by a Greek restaurant.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The house at 265 Johnston Street, Abbotsford, on the south-west corner of Park Street, is a two-storey brick Edwardian villa.

The walls are of face red brick with rendered string courses at the window head and sill levels. The roof is clad with slate, which is somewhat atypical for a house of this style and date, although it does have the more usual terracotta ridge tiles and finials. The roof is hipped over the main part of the house, and gabled over the projecting western bay and the corner verandah. The gable ends are roughcast, and have timber bargeboards, fretwork, and bracketing. The verandah is also timber-framed, running from the western bay and wrapping around the polygonal corner. The balcony has simple timber balustrading, and the verandah and balcony have simple timber friezes and chamfered timber posts. The verandah has a concrete floor on a bluestone plinth.

The windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes. There is some original leadlighting to the sidelights of the front entry.

Significance

The former residence at 265 Johnston Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. Although its significance has been diminished by alterations, it remains a relatively externally intact example of an unusually large Edwardian residence—unusual for Abbotsford—on a prominent corner site.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Building:	Yarra Hotel	Significance:	B
Address:	295 Johnston Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2C K8
Building Type:	Hotel	Construction Date:	1880s?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:	Condition:
G[x] F[] P[]	G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The first hotel at 295 Johnston Street, Abbotsford, was built prior to 1864. It was of brick construction, owned and operated by Joseph Schultz (later spelt Sholz). In 1869-79 the building was described as having six rooms and in 1877 and in 1881 it was listed as The Yarra Hotel.¹ Scholz continued as owner in 1892. By 1900 the Bank of New South Wales owned the property, and Frederick Stevenson was the licensed victualler.²

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The Yarra Hotel is a large two-storey rendered brick Italianate mannerist style building, with an ornate five-bay façade to Johnston Street. A moulded rendered string course divides the two storeys, and the central and outer bays project slightly. The ground floor is articulated by a series of plain and rusticated pilasters, resting on a pedestal course. Two sets of Serlian motif windows flank the central arched entrance door, which is emphasised by rusticated voussoirs. First floor windows are double-hung sashes, with consoled pedimented surrounds. Two rusticated pilasters support a large segmental arched pediment over the centre bay, open at the top and crowned with an unusual mannerist scrolled finial. The first floor cornice is modillioned at the centre and outer bays.

The renderwork has been painted, and various signs have been affixed to the façade.

Significance

The Yarra Hotel is of local architectural significance. The hotel is a good example of the Victorian mannerist style, retaining intact its ornate rendered decoration. The building is enhanced by its scale and distinctive pediment. The hotel is an important heritage element in the streetscape.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Rate Books 1864, 1869, 1870, 1877, 1881.

2 Rate Books 1893, 1901.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	395 Johnston Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2D A8
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1900
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The house at 395 Johnston Street, Abbotsford, was built for John E Woolcock in 1900. Since at least 1898, Woolcock had been the owner of a wooden shop and house, valued at £20 in 1900, near the corner of Johnston and Paterson Streets.

The rate Books for 1901 list Woolcock as the owner of two brick houses, later Nos. 395 and 397, each valued at £30. The name of the first occupier of No. 395 was Thorpe. In 1910, when John Woolcock himself was living at No. 397, James Woolcock was the occupier of No. 395.¹

Description

The house at 395 Johnston Street, Abbotsford, is a double-fronted single-storey bichromatic brick villa, and is similar in design to the adjacent No. 397. The walls are of red face brick with contrasting darker brick string courses at window head and sill level, flat arches above the window openings, and banding on the chimneys. The roof is concealed behind an ornate rendered balustraded parapet, embellished with swags and vermiculated panels. The parapet was originally surmounted by two scrolled pediments with acroteria and urns - these have been removed since 1995. Still intact is the ornate frieze below the parapet, with its repeating pattern of swags and rosettes. At each end of the frieze is a scroll, supporting a vermiculated corbel.

The verandah is enclosed between a brick wing wall and the projecting front room. It has a corrugated iron roof and is supported on iron columns with a frieze of cast iron lacework. The floor of the verandah is paved with tessellated tiles. The two front windows are tripartite timber-framed double-hung sashes.

No. 395 retains the unpainted render finish to its parapet. The original iron picket fence, with its bluestone plinth, is also intact.

Comparative Examples

397 Johnston Street, Abbotsford.

Significance

The house at 395 Johnston Street, Abbotsford is of local architectural significance. It is a good, if extremely late, example of the exuberant 19th century Italianate boom style, notable for its bichromatic brickwork and cast iron decoration. The house forms a pair with the adjacent No. 397, and together they comprise an important heritage element on a main thoroughfare in Abbotsford which has been significantly eroded by post-War industrial and commercial development.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

¹ Collingwood Rate Books, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1910, 1915, 1921, 1930.

Building:	Houses	Significance:	B
Address:	397 Johnston Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2D A8
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1900
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:	Condition:
G[x] F[] P[]	G[] F[x] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:	Recommended Heritage Listings:
Victorian Heritage Register []	Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []	Register of the National Estate [x]
National Trust []	Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

The house at 397 Johnston Street, Abbotsford, was built for John E Woolcock in 1900. Since at least 1898, Woolcock had been the owner of a wooden shop and house, valued at £20 in 1900, near the corner of Johnston and Paterson Streets.

The rate Books for 1901 list Woolcock as the owner of two brick houses, later Nos. 395 and 397, each valued at £30. The first occupier of No. 397 was William R Butcher, a clerk. In 1910, John Woolcock himself occupied the house, whilst James Woolcock lived at No. 395.¹

Description

The house at 397 Johnston Street, Abbotsford is a detached single-storey, double-fronted villa with, bichromatic brickwork and tripartite double-hung sash windows with flat arches above. Walls are of tuckpointed red brick, with brown brick string courses and window dressings. Unlike No. 395, however, it has a hipped roof, clad with slate, with projecting eaves supported on pairs of carved timber brackets. The lacework on the verandah is also more ornate than on the neighbouring villa, and it curves from the springing point in a convex, rather than a concave, fashion. The Italianate influence is less apparent than at No. 395, being restricted to the mouldings on the chimney, and a simple scroll and vermiculated panel at the top of the east wall.

The house retains its original front fence of iron pickets set into a bluestone plinth.

Comparative Examples

395 Johnston Street, Abbotsford

Significance

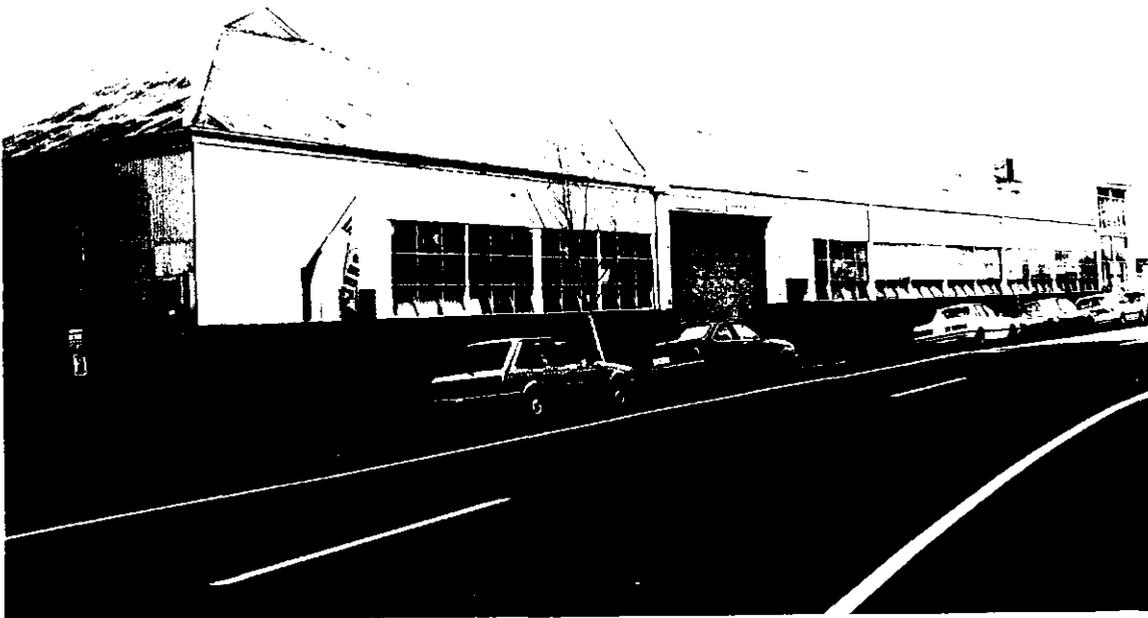
The house at 397 Johnston Street, Abbotsford is of local architectural significance. It is a good, if extremely late, example of the exuberant 19th century Italianate boom style, notable for its bichromatic brickwork and cast iron decoration. The house forms a pair with the adjacent No. 395, and together they comprise an important heritage element on a main thoroughfare in Abbotsford which has been significantly eroded by post-War industrial and commercial development.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 Collingwood Rate Books, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1910, 1915, 1921, 1930.

Building:	Former Cable Tram Depot	Significance:	B
Address:	438 Johnston Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2D C8
Building Type:	Tram Depot	Construction Date:	1887
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[]	F[x]	P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The former Cable Tram Depot at 438 Johnston Street, Abbotsford was built in 1887 for the Melbourne Tramway & Omnibus Co., which operated the cable tram route along Johnston Street to the river. The previous year, the site comprises four 45 feet blocks of vacant land owned by George Sprigg, Jenkin Collier, Frederick Clapp and Horace Wilcox. By 1900, the company was known as the Melbourne Tramway Co, and the Rate Books list a car house and offices on the site. The Johnston Street service was opened on 21 December 1887, and was replaced by a bus service, which still operates today, in 1939.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

The former Cable Tram Depot at 438 Johnston Street, Abbotsford (on the corner of Trenerry Crescent) is a large single-storey timber-framed building, clad with vertical sheets of corrugated iron. The hipped roof is also clad in corrugated iron. There are several continuous bays of iron-framed windows which are divided into multiple panes with glazing bars and incorporate hopper sashes.

The western and southern facades have been partly remodelled. An extension to the north is probably part of the former depot.

Significance

The former Cable Tram Depot at 438 Johnston Street, Abbotsford is of local historical significance and architectural interest. Historically, it is the only remaining structure associated with the former Johnston Street cable tram service. Architecturally, it is a relatively plain 19th century building, less substantial in construction and less ornate in decoration than many of Melbourne's other cable tram structures.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Building:	Yarra Falls Spinning Mills	Significance:	B
Address:	452 Johnston Street, Abbotsford	Melway Map Ref:	2D B8
Building Type:	Factory	Construction Date:	1918
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Yarra Falls Spinning Co. Pty Ltd. was established in 1917, both to assist in providing war supplies and as a response to the wartime shortages of textile yarns. The first chairman of the company was Phillip Henry Pearce whose aim was to establish a local, large scale textile industry, able to compete with imports. The firm went on to become one of the most prominent textile manufacturers in Australia, and through its supply of specialist yarns to other firms, helped promote the textile industry in Australia in the 1920s. The company was closely tied to the British firms of Sir Titas Salt, Bart., Sons & Co. Ltd of Saltaire, Yorkshire—one of England's pioneer and premier textile firms, and Sir Henry Whitehead of Bradford—who ran one of England's largest spinning works. In the 1920s the Melbourne directors included William Lawrence Baillieu, Ernest March Pearce, Frederick Farquhar Robinson, who was also managing director, and Arthur Horden. By 1923 the mill was producing 25,000 lbs. of spun yarn and employed about 600 workers, many of whom lived near the mills in low-rent housing owned by the company. Yarra Falls also had a controlling interest in Australian Knitting Mills of Richmond which they eventually sold to Holeproof in 1957, to concentrate on their spinning and weaving activities.

The factory at 452 Johnston Street was built on vacant land in Johnston Street, between the cable tram depot and the Yarra River. In 1913-14, the site was occupied by a brick house; rate books for 1917-18 show Yarra Falls as the owner of two large vacant sites adjacent to the river, valued at £102. By 1919-20, Yarra Falls was shown as the owner of brick mills valued at £3020. By 1930-31, the value of the complex had risen to £4650.¹ In subsequent years Yarra Falls extended the factory through the purchase of additional sites along Trenerry Crescent.

Gary Vines and Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992.

Description

The Yarra Falls Spinning Mills comprises a series of factory buildings behind a single-storey administration building facing Johnston Street. This building has a wide frontage and is set back from the street, divided into nine bays separated by brick piers which rise through the parapet at the end bays. The central five bays have a high parapet with a dog tooth brick course and a rendered panel bearing the words YARRA FALLS LIMITED in raised letters. The parapet is flanked by brick piers surmounted by large orbs. Windows are large multi-paned steel framed with concrete lintels: most of the windows have been recently replaced. A central projecting entrance porch is decorated with Ionic columns supporting a dentilated entablature and segmented-arched pediment containing the company monogram on a shield. This administration building or office was a later addition to the works, which was initially approached via a bridge connecting the upper floor directly to Johnston Street, the mill being somewhat lower than the street. Behind the office block, the factory proper has brick walls divided by piers. Mill No. 1, a two-storey building with steel-framed windows, was originally used for combing and spinning. At the rear of the site, adjacent to a right of way, the fall in the land accommodates a three-storey section, part of which is of reinforced concrete construction.

Significance

The Yarra Falls Spinning Mills is of local historical and architectural significance. Historically, it is a very important early 20th century textile mill which played a key role in the expansion of the textile industry in Australia following World War One. Architecturally, the Johnston Street building is a typical late Edwardian composition of Classical revival details, which is an interesting heritage element in the streetscape.

Original Source

Gary Vines and Matthew Churchward, *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*, 1992

¹ Collingwood Rate Books, 1913-14, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1919-20, 1924-25, 1930-31.

Building:	Former Dairy and Residence	Significance:	B
Address:	51 Keele Street	Melway Map Ref:	2C E6
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	pre 1900
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[] F[x] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate []
 National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate [x]
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

In 1891 William Kenneley occupied a diary on this site. By 1904 Albert Williams was in residence here, and by 1912 the occupant was Jno Cordwell.¹

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Description

51 Keele Street is a two-storey building of brick construction with a ruled rendered finish. The ground floor entrance is located within a semi-circular arched porch, and windows are double-hung sashes with simple rendered dressings. Above the first floor cornice is a pediment, flanked by scrolls.

Significance

51 Keele Street is of local architectural significance. The building is a surviving example of a 19th century small industrial building, combining a diary and residence. The building is of a typical terrace form, with modest ornamentation.

Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

1 *Sands & McDougall Directories*

Building:	Bluestone Cottage	Significance:	B
Address:	72 Kent Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H C4
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1865
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The bluestone house at 72 Kent Street, Richmond, was built in 1865. Kent Street is first listed in the Rate Books in 1865, and that year, John Naylor is listed as the owner of an unfinished stone and brick house valued at £10. Naylor retained ownership of the house until 1869, when it passed to Edmund O'Malley.¹

Description

The house at 72 Kent Street, Richmond, is a single storey bluestone house. The facade is symmetrical, and has a central door flanked by single timber windows. The gabled roof is clad in slate. It has a corrugated iron-clad verandah with turned timber posts and a decorative cast iron lacework frieze. The windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes.

The iron picket and bluestone fence appears to date from the 19th century, but it appears to have been originally erected on another site.

Significance

The house at 72 Kent Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is a relatively intact example of a mid-Victorian bluestone cottage.

1 Richmond Rate Books, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1873, 1876, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1900, 1930-31, 1940-41.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	86 Kent Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H C4
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1894?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	John Thomas?



Intactness:	Condition:
G[x] F[] P[]	G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:	Recommended Heritage Listings:
Victorian Heritage Register []	Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []	Register of the National Estate [x]
National Trust []	Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

John Thomas, a building contractor, owned a stone and wooden house on this site from at least 1871, and before that, a 2 room wooden house. He is listed as the owner of a 7 room brick and wooden house, valued at £30, in 1879. The Rate Books continue to describe the house as such until 1895. That year, the house is described as a 7 room brick house, valued at £24; the owner is still John Thomas. By 1895, the occupier is Hugh McKinnon, and no owner is listed. From 1896 until at least 1904-05, the house was occupied by Michael Kennedy, and owned by Hooke(r) & Hill (or E V Hill), agents, of Hawthorn.¹

It is unclear from the Rate Books whether the 7 room brick house described in 1894 is a different structure from the 7 room brick and wooden house rated from 1879 until 1893, however the design of the house would support the claim that the house was rebuilt in brick in 1894.

Description

The house at 86 Kent Street, Richmond, is a single-storey symmetrical late Victorian rendered brick villa. The front elevation has a central door with side- and highlights flanked by single timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The house is relatively wide in plan, and has a transverse Dutch-gabled roof, clad in corrugated iron. The verandah has a hipped, skillion corrugated iron roof with bracketed eaves, turned timber posts, and a decorative cast iron frieze. There are two tall, unpainted rendered chimneys, each with moulded tops and incised decoration on their shafts.

The timber picket fence is not original.

Significance

The house at 86 Kent Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is a relatively intact example of a unusually composed late Victorian villa, which exhibits several unusual characteristics, including the wide plan with symmetrical facade, Dutch gable roof and highly detailed chimneys.

1 Richmond Rate Books, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1879, 1883, 1885, 1886, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1900, 1904-05, 1909-10. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	175 Kent Street, Richmond	Melway Map Ref:	2H E4
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1889?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

From 1885, Andrea Svensson, a carpenter and cabinetmaker, owned and occupied a 5 room house and workshop on this site. In 1888, it was valued at £50. In 1889, the Rate Books describe a 9 room wooden house and workshop, valued at £64, suggesting that the present building may date from that year. In subsequent years, the house is described in the Rate Books as a 10 room house variously of 'brick', 'wood', or 'brick and wood'.¹

Description

The house at 175 Kent Street, Richmond, is a two-storey, double-fronted, freestanding, symmetrical Italianate terrace-style house. The side and rear walls are brick, whilst the façade is block fronted. The central entrance door has side- and highlights and is flanked by tripartite timber-framed double-hung sash windows. A central door upstairs leads to the balcony and is flanked by floor length double-hung sash windows. The front verandah and balcony have cast iron lacework friezes, and the balcony has lacework balustrading. The original cast iron verandah columns remain at ground floor level, but at the first floor level they have been replaced with two turned timber posts. The verandah and balcony are flanked by projecting brick wing walls with blind arches at the west end, and an arched flashed and etched glass window on the first floor at the east end. The hipped corrugated iron roof is a penetrated by two rendered brick chimney with moulded caps.

The house retains an original iron picket front fence.

The external brick walls of the house have been painted white. The origin of two double height brick nib walls abutting the east wall is unknown.

Comparative Examples

419-421 Punt Road, Richmond

Significance

The house at 175 Kent Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. Whilst the freestanding two-storey terrace form is not unusual in Richmond, an example with brick side and rear walls and a block-fronted facade—with its associated timber architraves—is very rare. The significance of the house has been diminished by the construction of two-storey units to the rear of the site.

1 Richmond Rate Books, 1884, 1885, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1889, 1890, 1904-05, 1909-10. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1884, 1910, 1930.