

**CITY OF YARRA
HERITAGE REVIEW**

LANDSCAPE CITATIONS



VOLUME 4

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CONSULTANTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

A survey was conducted throughout the City of Yarra to identify landscapes of heritage significance. The primary objective was to review sites that had previously been recorded within the former municipalities of Richmond, Fitzroy and Northcote, and to identify sites of significance within the former Cities of Collingwood and Melbourne. This information was reassessed and augmented with new material so as to produce a comprehensive heritage program. Previous studies have generally not thoroughly covered significant landscapes, so it was a priority of this study to bring landscapes into line with the built elements within the City of Yarra.

The landscapes identified in this volume are those of cultural significance within the City of Yarra. Most of the sites identified have contributory significance because of their amenity value, but this in itself is not merit for inclusion within this heritage study.

The majority of sites identified are public open space, particularly early parks in the Richmond and Fitzroy areas. This has highlighted the need for an overall conservation management plan for parks identified within this study, beyond those individual recommendations for each site. Many of these parks are of particular significance for their early associations with the local community, and are important as open space within these densely populated suburbs.

Also of note is the number of landscapes associated with early institutions within the municipality. They include remnants of early institutions, such as Yarra Bend Park, disused sites which remain largely intact such as St Heliers Convent, and sites still in use such as Burnley Gardens and Fairfield Hospital. It is a priority that these landscapes, as settings for major institutions be conserved, along with their architectural elements.

A relatively small number of significant landscapes were identified in the form of private gardens, and these are generally remnant trees although some gardens were identified. This is due to the small scale housing associated with the early working class development in the area, and the ephemeral gardens typically established with these houses.

1.1 Designation of Landscapes

Grade A Landscapes

Grade A landscapes are those with a high degree of cultural significance within the City of Yarra. These landscapes merit inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register and/or the Register of the National Estate.

Grade B Landscapes

Grade B landscapes are integral to the cultural significance of the City of Yarra as a whole, through their integrity, their historical associations and/ or environmental richness. These landscapes are substantially intact or with strong characteristics which underlie the historic nature of the area.

Grade C Landscapes

Grade C landscapes are those which contribute to the historical character of their locality. Generally these landscapes have been altered or neglected, or provide important fragments of older landscapes. Many of these landscapes consist of remnant trees.

#

1.2 Citations

A physical description and assessment was provided for each site, addressing their condition and identifying potential problems as well as steps which should be undertaken to correct them.

6 landscape sites have been included within the former City of Richmond;

11 landscape sites have been included within the former City of Fitzroy;

7 landscape sites have been included within the former City of Collingwood;

12 landscape sites have been included within the former City of Northcote;

3 landscape sites have been included within the former City of Melbourne.

2.0 LANDSCAPE CITATIONS

Site:	Burnley Gardens	Significance:	A
Address:	The Boulevard, Burnley	Map Ref:	45 A12
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	6/4/98



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

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

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

Description

The Burnley Gardens are an extensive 19th century gardens associated with the University of Melbourne, Burnley Campus. The gardens were opened in 1863 by the Horticultural Society of Victoria for fruit tree trials. The site also contained pleasure gardens accessible to the public. In 1891 the site became the School of Agriculture, administered by the Department of Agriculture. At some stage after his appointment as principal in 1897, Charles Bogue Luffmann implemented his own plan for the gardens, some of which survives today. Many of the trees on the site predate Luffmann's tenure as principal. The garden has undergone further design changes since the turn of the century, including some by Millie Gibson in the 1940s. The courtyard garden behind the library was established in 1987-88 by Steve Mullany. James Hitchmough, former Senior Lecturer at Burnley College, and Robert Boyle, Landscape Designer, established a large native garden and pool area in the southwestern section of the site in 1989-90. The ornamental gardens cover approximately 4 hectares, with 3 hectares of fruit trees and experimental plots in the southeastern section of the site.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The Centenary Centre, located near the Boulevard entrance, is a converted milking shed dating from the inter-War period, when the Department of Agriculture kept a dairy herd on the site. The building has been altered so dramatically it is only of low conservation significance.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site contains a wide variety of ornamental species. Of note are a Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*) located in the car park, recorded by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), and a very large Queensland Kauri (*Agathis robusta*), classified by the National Trust. Other mature trees include Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), Queensland Lace Bark (*Brachychiton discolor*), Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and Big Tree (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), amongst others.

Potential Threats

Whilst the site is administered by the leading horticultural school in Australia the gardens could be threatened by budgetary cut backs in staffing numbers, leading to a decline in the current high standard of maintenance.

Management Steps

The site requires the preparation of a detailed heritage study that would attempt to document the ongoing development of the entire site. Following this a detailed conservation management plan should be prepared. It should address the conservation issues within the site, for example the garden as a heritage site versus its use as a teaching resource, and outline management strategies to ensure conservation goals are reached.

Statement of Significance

Burnley Gardens are of Regional significance as a substantially intact example of a late Victorian garden. They have been used for over one hundred years as a teaching garden, and were important in the development of the Victorian orchard industry. The garden reflects the input of a number of important Australian landscape designers, most notably Charles Bogue Luffmann and Millie Gibson.

Reference

Watts, P. *Historic Gardens of Victoria*. Melbourne, 1983.

Site:	City Reserve	Significance:	C
Address:	Cnr Highett Street and Church Street, Richmond	Map Ref:	2H B5
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	6/4/98



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

Description

The Richmond City Reserve is a playing field featuring groups of mature specimen trees. The park was constructed on a reclaimed tip, in memory of G.H. Bennett. The site appears to have been a popular hang out during the Great Depression. Dr Jim Cairns recalls, 'Whenever I went there there were always several hundred men hanging about on the reserve. They had little stalls where they used to sell kinds of meat pies for a penny'.¹ The *Richmond Weekly* of 25th October 1929 reported 'The reserve has of late become a home for suburban tramps, fire fiends, card and two up parties, spring heeled jacks and undesirables of all classes. Trees have been destroyed, holes dug in the ground, grass torn up, pickets pulled down from the fences, electric lamps broken, while several attempts have been made to burn down portions of the council's property'.

During World War Two, slit trenches were dug within the park for fear of air raids on the industrial suburb. However, as noted by McCalman, the trenches were dug opposite the gasometer on Gleadell Street and would have been enveloped in a fire storm had there been an air raid.²

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

None noted.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site is dominated by a number of mature Dutch Elms (*Ulmus x hollandica*) at the northwestern corner of the site, and another group on the eastern boundary. Some of the trees in this section of the site are in very poor condition, apparently due to recent construction works within their root zones.

Potential Threats

Failure to replace senescent trees with the same species. Failure to protect tree roots during future construction works.

Management Steps

Prepare a management plan outlining a maintenance and replacement strategy for these trees to ensure their amenity value is continued for as long as possible. The plan would outline suitable alternatives for tree replacement if the Dutch Elm Disease (*Ceratocystis ulmi*) becomes established in Australia.

Statement of Significance

City Reserve is of local interest as a large area of open space that dates from the early history of the Richmond area. The trees in the park form a notable landmark, and contribute significantly to the amenity value of the local precinct.

Reference

McCalman, J. *Struggletown: Portrait of an Australian Working Class Community 1900-1965*. Carlton, 1988.

¹ McCalman, J. *Struggletown: Portrait of an Australian Working Class Community 1900-1965*. Carlton, 1988.
² McCalman. *Struggletown..* 1988.

Description

The West Richmond station site has mature plantings associated with the early history of the site.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

Typical of Victorian Railway Stations.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site contains a number of plantings indicative of Victorian Railway stations from the turn of the century, namely Pepper Trees (*Schinus molle* var. *areira*) located on an embankment on the eastern side of the platform. To the south of the station building is a Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), also located on the embankment. A Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) screen is located along the eastern Highett Street frontage, which appears to be an overgrown hedge. These plants are interspersed with a variety of more recent native plantings.

Potential Threats

Removal of original plantings in favour of native species. Crowding out of original plantings by vigorous under plantings. Failure to replace senescent specimens with the same species, eroding the heritage character of the place.

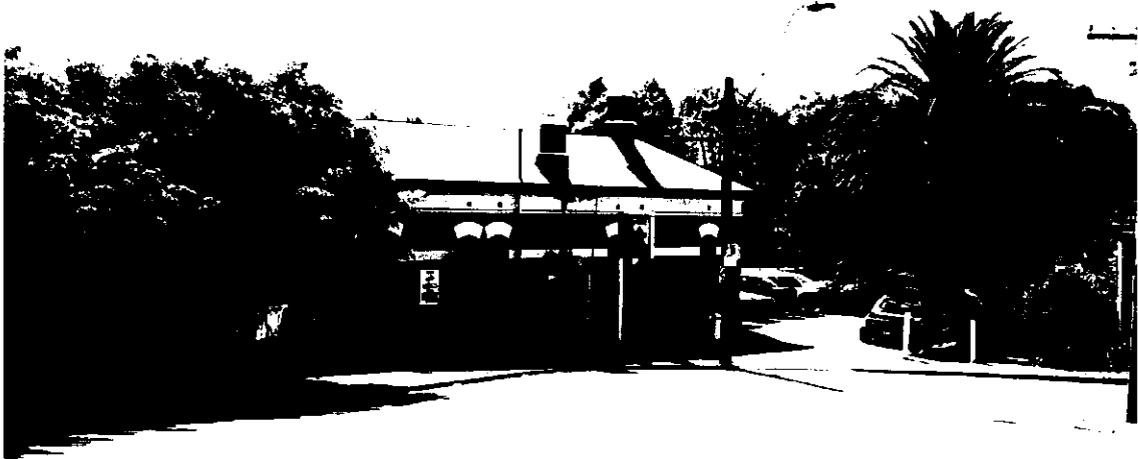
Management Steps:

Preparation of a vegetation management plan that should outline measures for the maintenance of the trees on the site. It should include guidelines for the replacement of senescent specimens and introduction of new material that is appropriate to the heritage character of the site.

Statement of Significance:

West Richmond station is of local interest for the vegetation extant from the early history of the site. It contributes greatly to the heritage character of the area, and is representative of a ubiquitous planting style implemented at railway stations throughout Victoria during the late 19th /early 20th century, remnants of which can be seen throughout the state.

Site:	West Richmond Station	Significance:	C
Address:	Muir Street, Richmond	Map Ref:	2G H4
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	6/4/98



Intactness: E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>	Condition: E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>
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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 type="checkbox"/>
Planning Scheme	<input type="checkbox"/>	HO Controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Description

Baston Reserve is adjacent to the western platform of Rushall Station, and has a number of mature palm trees.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made):

Typical of Victorian Railway Stations.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site is dominated by seven mature Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*), which appear to date from the early part of the 20th century. An extensive but poorly shaped Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) hedge screens the railway line. It is likely that the park was laid out c.1927 following the construction of Rushall Station.

Potential Threats

Failure to replace senescent specimens with the same species, eroding the heritage character of the site. Planting trees in close proximity to the palms, obscuring their fine forms.

Management Steps

Preparation of a detailed conservation management plan for the site, which is generally run down. It would include a plan for the maintenance of the existing vegetation, as well as guidelines for the introduction of new plant material and hard landscaping that is sympathetic to the heritage character of the site.

Statement of Significance

Rushall Station Reserve is of local interest for the mature vegetation that dates from the early history of the site. The palms contribute to the amenity of the streetscape, and form a strong entry to the Railway Station.

Site:	Baston Reserve	Significance:	C
Address:	Rushall Crescent, Fitzroy North, adjacent Rushall Station	Map Ref:	30 D11
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	14/4/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [] F [x] P []	E [] 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	[]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

Description

The Darling Gardens is a large suburban park which was temporarily reserved for public use in 1863. Von Mueller, Director the Botanic Gardens, supplied seed, plants and offered recommendations for the laying out of the site. The site was leased at various stages in the 1860s and 1870s for grazing purposes, and used for the dumping of night soil, which was 'deodorised' with coal tar. The gardens were initially fenced by a three rail timber fence. It was not until the 1890s that the gardens were laid out in earnest, with the construction of picket fencing, a grotto in the southeast corner and widespread planting of trees, particularly elms and oaks. By 1897, the gardens featured 'artistically arranged beds ... gay with zinnias and chrysanthemums, but later blooms are now taking their place'.¹ The trees along the Hoddle Street frontage were also planted at this time. The park was a focus for the local community, used for band recitals, as well as fetes and sporting activities. In 1907, a community tree planting day effectively ended associations of the park with active recreation. A bandstand was constructed in the centre of the park in 1906. It was later demolished, and a reconstruction was built in 1976. The infant welfare centre was built in the south-east section of the site in 1956, and extended in 1966.

Darling Gardens falls within the North Fitzroy Precinct- see *City of Yarra Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts* (1998).

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The park is bisected by two diagonal asphalt paths with a basalt edge. A rotunda is located centrally within the park, and is a reconstruction of that built in 1906. A rendered brick substation, constructed in 1911, is located on the north-east corner of the park.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site is dominated by mature, deciduous trees, namely Elms (*Ulmus procera* and *U. x hollandica*) planted along pathways and boundaries. Specimen trees include Plane Trees (*Platanus x acerifolius*), Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*), Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*) and Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*). More unusual trees include a mature Jelly Palm (*Butia capitata*) and Fan Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*) as well as two trees recorded by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), an English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) and Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), both located in the south-west section of the gardens. An arc-shaped planting of elms in the western section of the park shows the alignment of an early ornamental walk within the park, which has since been removed.

Potential Threats

The eastern boundary of the gardens features more modern plantings including various native trees, and Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), all of which are inappropriate to the character of the park. Additional plantings of this style will further erode the heritage character of the place.

Management Steps

A conservation study has been undertaken for Darling Gardens, entitled *Darling Gardens Cultural Significance and Conservation Policies*, prepared by Nigel Lewis Richard Aitken Pty Ltd in 1993. The report contains policies for the ongoing conservation of the site, and should be implemented.

Statement of Significance

Darling Gardens are locally significant as an early and important recreational facility within the Collingwood and Clifton Hill area. The site has strong associations with the local community, at various times the home to sporting groups and the focus of community activities. The site effectively illustrates its ongoing development since the 1860s, and contains two trees recorded on the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Significant Tree Register.

¹ Meyer, T. & Loughlin, G. *The Darling Gardens, Clifton Hill*. Abbotsford, 1995.

Site:	Darling Gardens	Significance:	B
Address:	Between North Terrace and South Terrace, Clifton Hill	Map Ref:	2C H3
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	9/4/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [] F [x] P []	E [] 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]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[x]		

Reference

Meyer, T. & Loughlin, G. *The Darling Gardens, Clifton Hill*. Abbotsford, 1995.

Description

The Edinburgh Gardens is a large park surrounded by residential development. The park contains a wide variety of active recreational facilities, as well as extensive passive recreation areas.

The site was temporarily reserved for public use in 1862, and was initially used for cricket. In 1877 a bowling club was established on the site. The site was permanently reserved as a park in two sections in 1881 and 1883. Following this, development started in earnest. Low areas were filled with garbage and manure, as well as for the disposal of night soil. A number of horses were also buried on the site. Avenues within the park were apparently developed along pedestrian wear lines through the site.¹ A creek that ran through the park was eventually converted into an underground drain. Early features of the park included a fountain and a pond, both of which have been removed. A significant development in the history of the park was the construction of the North Fitzroy rail line in 1888, that effectively cut the park into two distinct sections. The rail line was removed in 1981.

Edinburgh Gardens falls within the North Fitzroy Precinct- see *City of Yarra Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts* (1998).

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The site contains many built structures; most are associated with active recreation, and are of recent origin and low conservation significance. Of note is the prominent Peace Memorial located on the Brunswick Street frontage, erected in 1925. This Classical Revival rotunda appears to be of brick or concrete construction, finished with a cream render, and the bronze domed roof is supported by eight Doric columns. Asphalt paths throughout the park are edged in basalt. A garden bed located centrally within the park features a large pedestal that was mounted by a wooden statue of Queen Victoria. The statue is no longer in place. A path bisecting the park in a rough north south alignment follows the alignment of the now defunct railway, with a short section of rails extant near the junction of Fergie Street and Alfred Crescent.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site is dominated by mature trees, most notably Elms (*Ulmus procera* and *U. x hollandica*) and Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), both of which are used extensively as avenue plantings. A notable row of Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*) is located along the park street frontage. Other notable specimens include Fastigate Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa* 'Fastigiata'), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) and Bay Tree (*Laurus nobilis*). A mature Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) near the Peace Memorial has been recorded on the National Trust of Australia's (Victoria) Significant Tree Register. A Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*) hedge in the southern section of the park relates to the defunct railway line.

Potential Threats

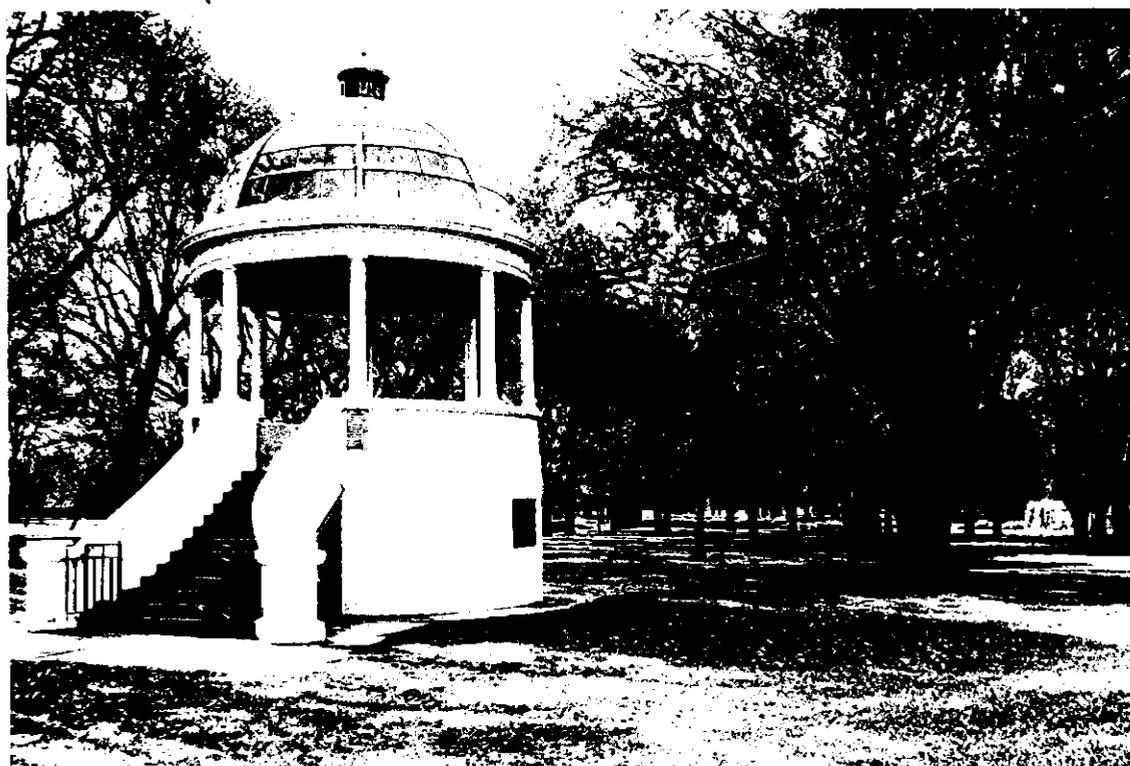
The wide variety of uses of the park and the various structures associated with these uses has led to a disparate layout of the park. Further introduction of inappropriately detailed facilities would erode its heritage character. Coupled with this is the poor level of maintenance of the plant material. Recent plantings, for example around the central garden bed, are inappropriate to the character of the park.

Management Steps

Edinburgh Gardens require the preparation of a detailed conservation study to more fully identify elements of high conservation significance, and outline policies for the gardens on-going conservation. This would effectively update the report prepared by Landform Australia in 1987. A new master plan should then be prepared that would unify the various disparate elements within the park, following the policies set out in the conservation study, to ensure the parks inherent heritage character is preserved.

¹ Landform Australia. *Edinburgh Gardens Landscape Study*. Unpublished report prepared for the City of Fitzroy, 1987.

Site:	Edinburgh Gardens	Significance:	B
Address:	Brunswick Road and Alfred Crescent, Fitzroy North	Map Ref:	2C D1
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	14/4/98



Intactness: E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>	Condition: E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>
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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"/>
Planning Scheme	<input type="checkbox"/>	HO Controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Trust	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

It would include guidelines for the management of existing plant material, replacement strategies for senescent trees and introduction of new plant material and detailing of hard landscaping features and structures.

Statement of Significance

Edinburgh Gardens are locally significant as a major and early recreational facility within the Fitzroy area. The site is intrinsically linked to a number of local sporting groups and the Fitzroy community generally. It contains elements that illustrate the early use of the site, particularly the railway, and contributes significantly to the heritage character and general amenity of the local neighbourhood, particularly as a setting for adjacent significant housing which culminates in a landscape of notable grandeur within the City of Yarra. The site is also significant for the notable numbers of mature trees, one of which is recorded by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

Reference

Landform Australia. *Edinburgh Gardens Landscape Study*. Unpublished report prepared for the City of Fitzroy, 1987.

Description

The Railway Reserve , along the railway line between Rushall Station and Queens Parade, has an extensive planting of Pepper Trees. Pepper Trees were planted extensively throughout Victorian Railway lands in the late 19th/early 20th centuries.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

Railway Line.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):

The planting consists of Pepper Trees (*Schinus molle*) along both sides of the railway track. The plantation on the eastern side of the tracks is more extensive, and both sides appear to be in reasonable condition. The trees form an effective screen along the busy Upwey railway line.

Potential Threats

The location of the trees in close proximity to the Merri Creek may pose a minor weed threat to local indigenous plant communities. Senescent specimens may be replaced with an inappropriate species, or failure to maintain the trees may warrant their removal as a group.

Management Steps

Preparation of a maintenance and replacement policy for the trees, which would maximise their potential amenity life, and maintain the integrity of the row through replacement of individual trees as they senesce.

Statement of Significance

The railway reserve plantation is of local interest for the vegetation extant from the early history of the site. It contributes greatly to the heritage character of the area, and is representative of a ubiquitous planting style implemented on railway land throughout Victoria during the late 19th /early 20th century.

Site:	Railway Reserve	Significance:	C
Address:	Between Rushall Station & Queens Pde, Fitzroy North	Map Ref:	30 D11
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	14/4/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [x] F [] P []	E [] 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	[]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

Description

The street trees are in a short row adjacent to Edinburgh Gardens, along Alfred Crescent between Grant and Jamieson streets..

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

None noted.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The row consists of Elms (*Ulmus x hollandica*) on the south side of the street, adjacent to Edinburgh Gardens. Asphalt encircles the trunks of the trees and parking is allowed beneath the canopy line. The trees have been severely lopped at various stages over their life, but have recovered well.

Potential Threats

Mechanical damage to trunks from cars. Failure to maintain the trees at an appropriate level, reducing their potential amenity value.

Management Steps

The trees grow in a particularly hostile environment, the root zones compacted and covered with asphalt, and the trunks liable to mechanical damage from cars. It is essential these trees be considered by a tree management policy for significant trees within the City of Yarra, which will ensure an appropriate level of maintenance. It will also include guidelines for the replacement of trees as they enter decline, as well as alternative species if Dutch Elm Disease (*Ceratocystis ulmi*) becomes established in Australia.

Statement of Significance

The street trees in Alfred Crescent are of local interest as an early and relatively intact street tree planting extant in the Fitzroy area. The trees have contributory significance for their high amenity value, and contribution to the heritage character of the area generally.

Site:	Street Trees	Significance:	C
Address:	Alfred Crescent, b/w Grant & Jamieson Sts, Fitzroy North	Map Ref:	2C D2
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	14/4/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [] F [x] P []	E [] 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	[]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

Description

The median along Pigdon Street, between Lygon Street and Bowen Crescent, has extensive and mature median planting.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

None noted.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The median consists of pairs of mature Plane Trees (*Platanus x acerifolius*) alternating with pairs of Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*).

Potential Threats

Failure to replace senescent specimens with the same species. Interplanting of gaps between pairings with other species, which would destroy the formality of the median planting.

Management Steps

Preparation of a detailed management policy for the trees on the site, which would include details for regular maintenance as well as appropriate guidelines for the replacement of senescent specimens. These would be included in an overall tree management policy for significant trees within the City of Yarra.

Statement of Significance

The Pigdon Street median is locally significant as an outstanding and intact example of early street tree planting in the City of Yarra. It contributes significantly to the heritage character of the area, as well as to the amenity of the locality generally.

Site:	Median Planting	Significance:	B
Address:	Pigdon Street b/w Lygon St & Bowen Cres, Carlton North	Map Ref:	29 H11
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	20/4/98



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

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

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

Description

The median along Canning Street, Carlton North, incorporates mature and prominent median planting.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

None noted.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

A row of Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) alternated with Elm (*Ulmus procera*) dominates the streetscape. The trees are mature and appear generally to be in good health.

Potential Threats

Failure to replace senescent trees with the same species, or failure to maintain the existing trees to a standard that will ensure a long amenity life. Inter-planting of the area between specimens with shrubs or trees, which would alter the character of the planting dramatically.

Management Steps

Preparation of a detailed management policy for the trees on the site, which would include details for regular maintenance as well as appropriate guidelines for the replacement of senescent specimens. These tree management guidelines should be included in an overall document for significant trees within the City of Yarra

Statement of Significance

The Canning Street median is of local interest as a fine, intact example of early street tree planting in the City of Yarra. It contributes significantly to the heritage character of the area, as well as to the amenity of the locality generally.

Site:	Median Planting	Significance:	C
Address:	Canning Street, Carlton North	Map Ref:	29 K12
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	20/4/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G _i [x] F [] P []	E [] 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	[]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

Description

Curtain Square is a suburban park surrounded by housing and shops.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

An imposing granite drinking fountain, erected in 1930, is located at the western entrance to the park,. Other structures, such as the two playground areas, are of fairly recent construction and of no conservation significance.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site is dominated by mature trees, most notably Elms (*Ulmus x hollandica*) and Common Oaks (*Quercus robur*). A double row of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) is located at the eastern end of the park, and appears to have been a formal avenue to an entry path at Canning Street, though this is now obscured. Two mature Camphor Laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*) are located on the Canning Street frontage.

Potential Threats

Failure to replace senescent trees with the same species, eroding the heritage character of the place. Introduction of inappropriate trees or shrubberies with no heritage precedent. Further introduction of inappropriately detailed built structures, which are unsympathetic to the heritage character of the park.

Management Steps

Preparation of a detailed plan for the square that would attempt to unify the various disparate elements whilst reinforcing the heritage character of the place. It would outline measures for the replacement of senescent plant material, introduction of new species, and provide guidelines for constructed elements within the square.

Statement of Significance

Curtain Square is of local significance.

Site:	Curtain Square	Significance:	C
Address:	Bounded by Curtain, Newry, Rathdowne & Canning Streets, North Carlton.	Map Ref:	2B J2
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	20/4/98



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

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

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

Description

29 Erin Street, Richmond, has remnant plantings associated with a substantial Victorian house, now part of a rehabilitation hospital. The site originally featured a pair of semi-detached houses built in the 1850s. These were demolished in 1889, and the mansion Yooralbyn was constructed on the site for William Harper.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

None noted.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site features a number of mature trees and shrubs to the south east of the building. These include Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*), Pepper Tree (*Schinus molle*), Golden Poplar (*Populus deltoides*) and an overgrown Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) hedge. Of particular note is an Ombu (*Phytolacca dioica*) which has completely rotted out in the centre, and a very old Wintersweet (*Chimonanthus praecox*) close to the southern entrance to the building.

Potential Threats

Removal of senescent specimens and failure to replace them with the same species, eroding the heritage character of the place. Failure to maintain the mature trees on the site to a level that would ensure a long amenity life.

Management Steps

Seek the assistance of the owners of the site in maintaining the trees to a high standard, ensuring a long amenity life.

Statement of Significance

The trees at the Elim Centre are significant as remnant specimens from the early history of the site. They represent some of the grandeur of the original mansion curtilage, and contribute significantly to the heritage value and general amenity of the surrounding area.

Site:	Elim Rehabilitation Centre	Significance:	C
Address:	29 Erin Street, Richmond	Map Ref:	2G H5
Access:	Restricted	Survey Date:	24/4/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [] F [] P [x]	E [] 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	[]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

Description

The Barkly Gardens is a rectangular park linked to the early history of the area. The park was established on the site of a filled in quarry, and appears as early as 1865 on a Lands Department Map. The residences to the east of the site were established following the subdivision of land by the Government in 1880 and 1882. The park was popular at the turn of the century, attracting crowds of thousands for band recitals in its rotunda on Sundays.¹ During World War Two, trenches were cut in the park for fear of air raids on the industrial suburb. McCalman remarks, 'South Richmond's oasis of charm, the Barkly Gardens, were desolated and have never been returned to their original state'.

Barkly Gardens falls within the Barkly Gardens Precinct- see *City of Yarra Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts* (1998).

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

A stone monument is located centrally within the park, erected after World War Two as a memorial to service personnel. An original gravel path winds across the site from the south-east to northwest corner. Garden beds, which appear to be of historic form, are scattered throughout the site, and are generally poorly maintained. A playground and amenity block of no significance is located in the southern section of the park and compromises its heritage value.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

An avenue of Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) lines the diagonal gravel path, and forms a prominent feature within the park. A row of Pepper Trees (*Schinus molle*) lines the western and northern boundaries of the park. Specimen trees include a mature Lemon Scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*), Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and Arizona Cypress (*Cupressus glabra*). The central monument is flanked by Lombardy Poplars (*Populus nigra* 'Italica').

Potential Threats

Removal of garden beds in favour of less labour intensive plantings, such as turf. Failure to replace senescent specimen trees with the same species. There are currently a number of gaps in the row of Pepper Trees, for example. Further introduction of inappropriately detailed built structures within the park.

Management Steps

Preparation of a detailed conservation analysis for Barkly Gardens that would investigate the history and development of the site, and make recommendations for the ongoing conservation of the park. Following this a detailed master plan should be prepared that will implement the recommendations made in the conservation analysis.

Statement of Significance

Barkly Gardens are of local interest as an early recreational facility linked to the development of the Richmond community, and the local neighborhood specifically. The site contributes significantly to the heritage character of the local area, and the amenity value of the surrounding streets.

Reference

McCalman, J. *Struggletown: Portrait of an Australian Working Class Community 1900-1965*. Carlton, 1988.

¹ McCallum, J. *Struggletown: Portrait off an Australian Working Class Community 1900-1965*. Carlton, 1988.

Site:	Barkly Gardens	Significance:	C
Address:	Bounded by Barkly Ave, Madden Gve, Coppin & Mary Sts, Richmond	Map Ref:	2H B11
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	27/4/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [] F [x] P []	E [] 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	[]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

Description

The area of parkland on The Boulevard, Richmond, was reserved in 1838 as the survey paddock., and described in 1862 as '...delightfully sequestered and the scenery exceedingly beautiful, the ground forming a succession of agreeable undulations profusely embellished with trees...'.¹ The railway was continued over the river in 1861 following the construction of an imported iron bridge. The Horticultural Society of Victoria established experimental gardens in 1863, which later became the present Burnley Horticultural College. By 1888 the survey paddock had become Richmond Park, and featured lakes and lagoons, as well as tree lined walks. The Glen Iris railway line had been constructed through the eastern section of the Park by this time. The existing walkway between Bridge Road and Park Grove was created in 1921. Areas of the park were utilised during World War Two as a major American Army camp.

A major development, shaping the current landscape was the construction of the Yarra Boulevard in the 1930s as an employment scheme for sustenance workers, including extensive terraced basalt walls. Latter fragmentation of the park has been caused by the introduction of sporting facilities, school and commercial buildings and, most significantly, the South Eastern Freeway. As O'Connor & O'Conner note, 'The lack of attention to planting has resulted in a reversion to a series of paddocks in what was earlier an Arcadian delight.'

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The Yarra Boulevard is the dominant feature of the area, and features rock retaining walls and terraced shrubberies. A series of pathways leading from Bridge Road to Park Grove were constructed in the 1920s.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site features extensive plantings throughout, both remnant riparian vegetation and introduced exotic species. Of particular note is a dead River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) scar tree, associated with the Wurundjeri Aboriginal group in the area occupied by Burnley Oval. Other remnant River Red Gums are scattered throughout the parklands. More recent plantings include various Oaks (*Quercus* sp.), Elms (*Ulmus* sp.) and Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) along The Boulevard. Dense overgrown shrubberies also line the thoroughfare, many of the species being self-sown weeds.

Potential Threats

The site in certain areas is derelict, particularly the shrubberies along The Boulevard. Further degeneration of these plantings will impact significantly on the heritage value of the site, particularly the failure to replace senescent specimens with the same species. Further introduction of inappropriately detailed constructed elements, particularly in relation to sporting facilities, which will further challenge the heritage character of the area.

Management Steps

The site requires the preparation of a detailed master plan and management policy that should attempt to unify the various disparate elements throughout the extensive site, and reinforce the heritage character of the place. The plan should address maintenance and replacement strategies for vegetation, and appropriate detailing of hard landscaping. It should seek to encourage increased use of the site as a passive recreational area.

Statement of Significance

The Boulevard Parklands are locally significant as an early recreational area linked to the development of Richmond. The site is significant for the variety of uses it supports, and as a river frontage adjacent

¹ Gill and Chevalier, quoted in O'Connor, J & O'Conner, T. *Richmond Conservation Study*. Unpublished report prepared for the City of Richmond, 1985.

Site:	The Boulevard Parklands	Significance:	B
Address:	The Boulevard, Richmond	Map Ref:	2H H10
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	27/4/98



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

to a dense urban area. The site is also significant for the Yarra Boulevard, which represents major public works projects undertaken during the Great Depression. It is a very significant area for the City of Yarra of enormous potential for recreation and visual impact.

Reference

McCalman, J. *Struggletown: Portrait of an Australian Working Class Community 1900-1965*. Carlton, 1988.

O'Connor, J & O'Conner, T. *Richmond Conservation Study*. Unpublished report prepared for the City of Richmond, 1985.

Description

The street trees along Queens Parade, between Alexandra Parade and Delbridge Street, are prominent street tree planting on a major arterial road.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

Queens Parade is divided into two sections: a central major traffic flow, and narrow service lanes on each side of the road. The dividing medians are bordered with uncut basalt rocks which form a prominent and decorative feature. The outer curb is constructed of cut basalt blocks, and the drainage channel is lined with basalt pitchers.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site features a double avenue of Plane Trees (*Platanus x acerifolius*) and Dutch Elms (*Ulmus x hollandica*). The Plane Trees are sited on the median separating the main traffic flow from the service land, and the Dutch Elms on the outer, footpath median. Both rows of trees are mature and relatively intact. Each shows signs of severe lopping over their life span, from which they have recovered well, and some interplanting with inappropriate species has occurred, principally Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*).

Potential Threats

Removal of basalt rock edge on central medians or basalt gutter and curbing on outer medians in favour of concrete. Further introduction of inappropriate species, which erodes the heritage character and general impact of the double avenue. Unnecessary pruning due to aerial cabling.

Management Steps

Installation of Aerial Bundle Cables (ABCs) to minimise the need for pruning of trees, particularly on the northern side of Queens Parade. Preparation of a detailed maintenance and replacement policy for the avenue which would outline regular maintenance procedures for the trees to ensure a long amenity life is attained. It should also outline appropriate measures for the replacement of senescent specimens with the same species to ensure the uniformity of the avenue is maintained. The policy should outline strategies for the replacement of the Dutch Elms in the event of the Dutch Elm Disease (*Ceratocystis ulmi*) becoming established in Australia. These should be included within an overall tree management policy for significant trees within the City of Yarra.

Statement of Significance

The double avenue of trees on Queens Parade is locally significant as an extensive and intact avenue planting in the City of Yarra. The trees provide a significant contribution to the heritage character of the precinct, and to the amenity of the local neighbourhood generally.

Site:	Street Trees	Significance:	B
Address:	Queens Parade, between Alexandra Parade & Delbridge Street, Clifton Hill	Map Ref:	44 B2
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	7/5/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [x] F [] P []	E [] 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]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

Description

The perimeter planting of the Coulson and Knott Reserves, on Heidelberg Road, Clifton Hill, are an extensive and prominent planting of trees on a major arterial road.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

None noted.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The planting consists of an extensive and continuous row of English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) along the street frontage of Coulson and Knott Reserves. The trees have been severely lopped during their development, with exceptions at the western end of the row, but have recovered well.

Potential Threats

Failure to replace senescent specimens with the same species. Lopping of major limbs.

Management Steps

Preparation of a detailed maintenance and replacement policy for the avenue which would outline regular maintenance procedures for the trees to ensure a long amenity life. It would also outline appropriate measures for the replacement of senescent specimens with the same species to ensure the uniformity of the avenue is maintained. The policy would outline strategies for the replacement of the Elms in the event of the Dutch Elm Disease (*Ceratocystis ulmi*) becoming established in Australia. These would be included in an overall tree management policy for significant trees within the City of Yarra.

Statement of Significance

The row of English Elms is of local interest as an effective and continuous planting of mature exotic trees. They contribute significantly to the heritage character of the area and the amenity of the Heidelberg Road streetscape generally.

Site:	Perimeter Planting	Significance:	C
Address:	Coulson & Knott Reserves, Heidelberg Road, Clifton Hill	Map Ref:	30 E12
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	7/5/98



Intactness:
 E G F P

Condition:
 E G F P

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register
 Register of the National Estate
 Planning Scheme
 National Trust

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register
 Register of the National Estate
 HO Controls

Description

The Quarry Park in Field Street, Clifton Hill, is a large area of parkland featuring structured recreational facilities on the banks of the Merri Creek. The site was established as the Melbourne Corporation Quarry in the 1850s, described by the geologist T S Hall in 1897 as covering a large area. The quarried basalt was used for macadamizing roads. A second quarry was established on the site, the Collingwood Council Quarry, in the 1880s, close to the creek bed. The Melbourne Quarry was closed in 1934, the Collingwood Quarry in the 1950s. The site was used as the Collingwood tip, and most of the site was filled.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The extensive face of the Collingwood Council Quarry is visible along the Merri Creek. A flume and associated structures are extant at the southern end of the quarry face. The quarry face is partially obscured by woody weeds

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

A row of mature Pepper Trees (*Schinus molle*) is located between a playground and the sporting oval. The easternmost tree in the row has died. Such plantings were often associated with early industrial sites such as quarries and railways, and may indicate the line of an access road to the quarries.

Potential Threats

Obscuring of the quarry face through failure to control woody weeds or revegetation programs, reducing the interpretive potential and heritage character of the site. Removal of the flume and associated structures. Failure to replace senescent specimens in the row of Pepper Trees.

Management Steps

Preparation of an interpretation program for the site that would utilise the extant quarry remains to illustrate an important industrial activity from the early history of Collingwood. This site could be incorporated into an overall interpretation scheme for early quarry sites and other industrial uses along the Merri Creek Park system. This program would be prepared in conjunction with the Merri Creek Management Committee. A management plan for the row of Pepper Trees should be formulated outlining replacement strategies for senescent specimens, ensuring the integrity of the row is maintained, as well as a regular maintenance program, to ensure a full amenity life is attained.

Statement of Significance

Quarry Park is of local interest for the remnant quarry face and flume extant from the early history of the site, which represents an early and important industry in Collingwood and along the Merri Creek generally.

References

Hall, R. *Merri Creek Parklands: Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Survey*. Unpublished report prepared for the Merri Creek Bicentennial Committee, 1989.

Johnston, C. & Ellender, I. *Merri Creek Concept Plan Cultural Heritage Report*. Melbourne Water and the Merri Creek Management Committee, 1993.

Site:	Quarry Park	Significance:	C
Address:	Field Street, Clifton Hill	Map Ref:	2D C2
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	8/5/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [] F [] P [x]	E [] 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	[]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

Description

The Westfield Reserve, off Yarra Bend Road, Fairfield, has a remnant quarry face along the Merri Creek. The quarry was believed to have operated since the 1840s, and was accessed directly from Heidelberg Road.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The quarry is located on the bank of the Merri Creek. Quarrying activities have left sheer cliffs that are quite prominent from the western bank of the creek (Hall Reserve).

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

None noted. The creek is lined with Willows (*Salix* sp.) that are most likely weedy. They obscure the views from Hall Reserve to the quarry faces.

Potential Threats

Complete obstruction of the views from Hall Reserve to the quarry face. Removal of access to the east bank of the Merri Creek from Westfield Reserve.

Management Steps

The site is currently difficult to access from Westfield Park. Preparation of an overall interpretation scheme for the old quarry sites along the Merri Creek should address access from within Westfield Park as part of this scheme, that is construction of formal paths or boardwalks. It should also outline control measures for the Willows along the creek to allow interpretation of the site from the west bank of the creek. The site would be included as part of an interpretation scheme along the Merri Creek of old quarry sites that now form part of a linear park system.

Statement of Significance

Westfield Park is of local interest as an example of an early and important industry along the Merri Creek, which offers considerable interpretive possibilities.

References

Hall, R. *Merri Creek Parklands: Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Survey*. Unpublished report prepared for the Merri Creek Bicentennial Committee, 1989.

Johnston, C. & Ellender, I. *Merri Creek Concept Plan Cultural Heritage Report*. Melbourne Water and the Merri Creek Management Committee, 1993.

Site:	Westfield Reserve	Significance:	C
Address:	Yarra Bend Road, Fairfield	Map Ref:	30 H12
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	8/5/98



Intactness: E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>	Condition: E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>
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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 type="checkbox"/>
Planning Scheme	<input type="checkbox"/>	HO Controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Site:	Old Railway Reserve	Significance:	C
Address:	North side of Park Street, West sides of Mark & Apperly Streets, Fitzroy North	Map Ref:	30 A11
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	8/5/98



Intactness:

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition:

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

Description

The Old Railway Reserve is an extensive linear park running east-west along the length of Park Street, with another branch running north-south along the west sides of Mark and Apperley Streets. The park was established on the alignment of the Inner Circle train line. The line was established in 1888, and linked Royal Park to North Fitzroy Station. The line was closed in 1986. North Fitzroy station has since been demolished. North Carlton Station at the western end of Park Street has been converted into a neighbourhood house.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

Remnants of the railway line are extant at a number of old railway crossing points throughout the park system, for example at Brunswick Street North. Sheds and a pedestrian bridge are extant in a reserve to the south of Edinburgh Gardens at the site of the old North Fitzroy Station, since demolished.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The park contains a number of specimens extant from the early use of the site, typically Pepper Trees (*Schinus molle*), Poplars (*Populus* sp.) and Elms (*Ulmus* sp.), among others. More recent plantings of native species have been introduced throughout the park system.

Potential Threats

Removal of rail lines across roads and exotic vegetation extant from the early use of the park system. Both of these elements assist in interpreting the early and important history of the park.

Management Steps

Preparation of an interpretation scheme for the park system that makes use of the extant elements from the early history of the site. Protection should be given to mature trees extant from the original use of the site to maintain some degree of heritage character. New plantings should not obscure these specimens.

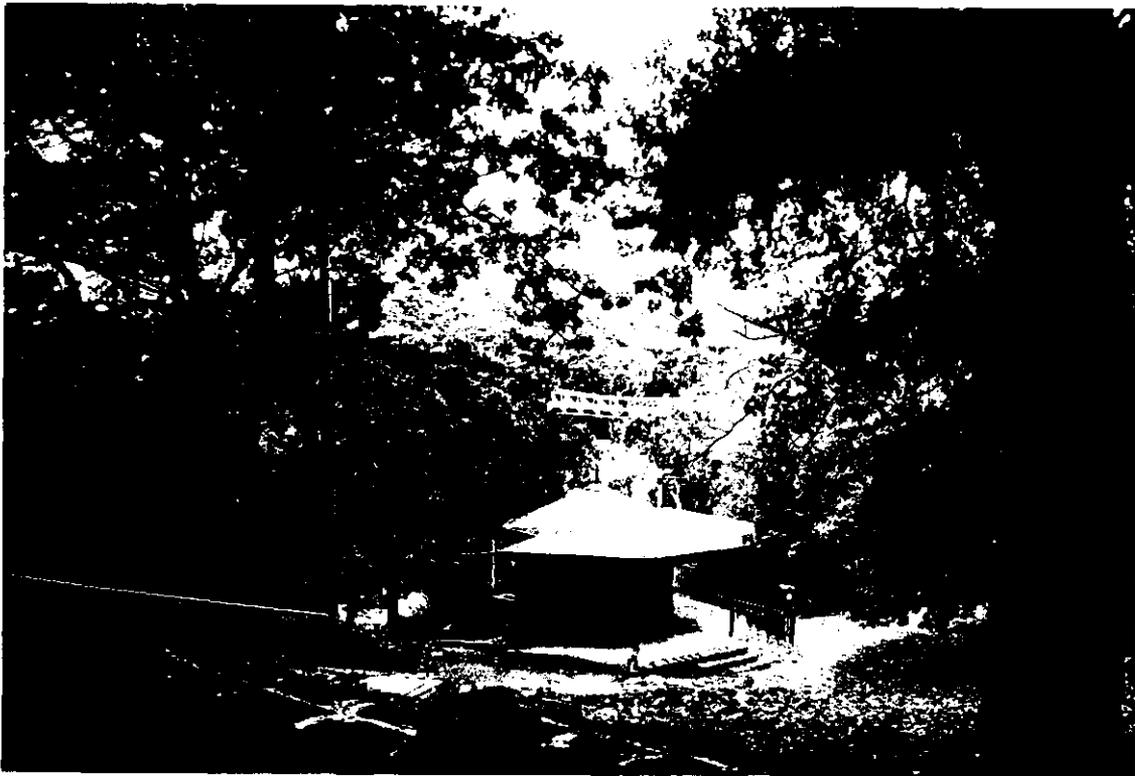
Statement of Significance

The old Railway Reserve is of local interest as a remnant of an early train line that operated until recent times, and which offers considerable interpretive possibilities.

Reference

Hall, R. *Merri Creek Parklands: Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Survey*. Unpublished report prepared for the Merri Creek Bicentennial Committee, 1989.

Site:	Fairfield Park	Significance:	B
Address:	Fairfield Park Drive, Fairfield	Map Ref:	30 J12
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	8/5/98



Intactness:
E G F P

Condition:
E G F P

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register
 Register of the National Estate
 Planning Scheme
 National Trust

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register
 Register of the National Estate
 HO Controls

Description

An MMBW water main has existed on the Fairfield Park site since 1878, crossing the river to the south of the site. The bridge was damaged in the 1934 floods, and rebuilt in 1937. Swimming carnivals began on the site in March 1908 and continued for many years. At this time the park was a grassed embankment with a timber landing for boating on the river.

Fairfield Park was leveled and fenced in 1912. Mr. Brown of the Heidelberg Shire Parks and Gardens Committee laid out the paths and planting. The Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department designed the rockeries on the hillside facing the river, completed by 1914. 400 trees from the Mt Macedon Nursery were planted, a picket fence built and an iron portal placed at the entry. The park, covering 15 acres, was officially reserved for public purposes at this time.

In December 1932 the Fairfield Swimming and Life Saving Clubhouse was opened on the bend of the river. A rotunda was also featured in the park, but has been removed. Its siting is marked by a group of palms. A football oval is located in the western section of the site.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The water main and associated bridge is prominent within the park. The terracing established by 1914 appears to be largely intact, and has been augmented by a recent amphitheatre complex immediately to the east of the Swimming Clubhouse.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site features a wide variety of trees, with conifers forming much of the structure to the park. They include Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*), Blue Atlantic Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* var *glauca*) and Italian and Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* and *C. macrocarpa*). Other trees of note include Elm (*Ulmus x hollandica*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) and Fan Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*).

Potential Threats

Butler (1982) has noted that there has been a noticeable loss of certain trees, principally the Cypress border on Heidelberg Road, but the character of the place has generally been maintained. Further removal of mature trees and failure to replace them with the same species will adversely effect the heritage character of the place. Introduction of new species to the site, particularly inappropriate native species will further erode the heritage character of the site.

Management Steps

The site requires the preparation of an overall Master Plan and Management Plan that would seek to reinforce the strong heritage character of the area. It should outline appropriate strategies for the replacement of senescent plant material and the introduction of new species, particularly in relation to restoration projects, such as the old rockeries. Guidelines for appropriate hard landscaping and detailing should also be included.

Statement of Significance

Fairfield Park is locally significant as a major recreational facility representing early and diverse recreational uses along the Yarra, as well as extensive plantings and landscaping typical of the Edwardian period.

Reference

Butler, G. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. Unpublished report prepared for the City of Northcote, 1982.

Description

Since the Colony of Victoria's earliest days, the area comprising much of the park has been reserved from subdivision. Throughout the 19th century Yarra Bend housed a number of public institutions, including the Merri Creek School (an Aboriginal Mission, 1848) and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum (1848). The Asylum buildings were located towards the north of the site, and the southern area was turned over to farming. Extensive ornamental gardens were also established, as well as a cemetery located to the immediate south of the current Golf Clubhouse.

The site was used as early as 1863 for public boating and swimming clubs were established in 1906. In the early 1920s the Asylum was decommissioned and Yarra Bend National Park was proclaimed in 1926, an amalgamation of the Asylum site, Studley Park and several smaller reserves. A plan was drawn up by Hugh Linaker, landscape gardener to the Lunacy Department, and partially implemented in the 1930s. Additions at this time included open space for games, picnic grounds, sanitary conveniences and a golf course and clubhouse. The golf course utilised much of the existing vegetation, and was constructed by sustenance workers during the Great Depression. Kane's Bridge was constructed over the Yarra in 1934. A recent and significant development was the construction of the Eastern Freeway in the 1970s that bisected the northern section of the park.

The park contains a mix of active and passive recreational facilities, as well as considerable remnant native flora. It covers approximately 223 hectares, and only the area north of the Yarra River is within the boundary of the City of Yarra.

For a more comprehensive description of the site see Register of the National Estate Database 016719 File 2/15/029/0016 & Database 015213 File 2/14/038/0004.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The site contains various elements that reflect its long history, including sections of walls from the Asylum, caretaker's office (now parks office), Kane's Bridge (1934) as well as various other elements from the 1930s layout of the park. These include shelters, toilet facilities, kerbing, pathways, etc. The Yarra Bend Golf Course Clubhouse remains faithful to its original inter-War Californian Bungalow style, and has a separate Register of the National Trust listing. Strongly modeled on American country club design, it was designed by the Public Works Department Architect Percy Everett, and built in 1936. The surrounding area features rockeries and a pond created in association with the building.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site contains remnant vegetation from pre-European settlement, as well as exotic vegetation that reflects its various uses. Most conspicuous of the pre-contact vegetation are the River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) scattered throughout the site, and associated communities on the riverbank, which support a number of native faunal species. Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), Elms (*Ulmus* sp.) and Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) rows show the line of the old driveway from the site's use as an asylum. The former cemetery is marked by a Pepper Tree (*Schinus molle*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) and Elm (*Ulmus x hollandica*). Other trees from this period are scattered throughout the site. Spotted Gum (*Eucalyptus maculata*), most prominent along the current road alignment, are representative of more contemporary plantings within the park.

Potential Threats

Removal of exotic vegetation or structures, particularly those associated with the Asylum, which provide much of the heritage character to the area. Failure to replace senescent trees with the same species. Extension or modification of the Golf Course Clubhouse which may compromise its heritage and cultural significance. Alteration to the garden setting of the Clubhouse which is not in accordance with conservation procedures.

Management Steps

Preparation of specific heritage guidelines for the ongoing conservation of the park, which can be

Site:	Yarra Bend Park	Significance:	A
Address:	Yarra Bend Road, Yarra Bend	Map Ref:	44 H3
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	8/5/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [x] F [] P []	E [] 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]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

incorporated into the existing Master Plan. These would include guidelines for the replacement of senescent trees with the same species, preservation of hard landscaping elements as well as appropriate detailing of new hard landscaping or planting schemes. These guidelines would seek to preserve the strong existing heritage character of the place, and ensure its ongoing conservation.

Statement of Significance

Yarra Bend Park is regionally significant for the combination of natural and cultural elements that reflect the sites ongoing post-European contact development, as well as remnants from before this period. 'The park clearly demonstrates the relationship between the natural environment of the area and the sequential history of its use for a wide range of purposes since the 1840s'.¹

References

AHC (Australian Heritage Commission). Database 016719 File 2/15/029/0016 (1995).

AHC (Australian Heritage Commission). Database 015213 File 2/14/038/0004 (1990).

Butler, G. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. Unpublished report prepared for the City of Northcote, 1982.

¹ AHC (Australian Heritage Commission). Database 016719 File 2/15/029/0016 (1995).

Description

Barkly Street, between Nicholson Street and St Georges Road, is a residential street with a mature street tree planting.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

None noted.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The planting consists of mature Plane Tree (*Platanus x acerifolius*) with juvenile specimens planted more recently. All the mature specimens have been lopped at various stages; some have been recently lopped, showing poor management practices.

Potential Threats

Further, unnecessary lopping of the trees, particularly due to overhead cabling. Lopping of this nature is no longer considered an effective management technique.

Management Steps

Introduction of Aerial Bundle Cabling (ABC), which will minimise the necessity for pruning, and will allow the trees to assume denser canopies, and therefore more attractive forms.

Statement of Significance

The street trees are of local interest as a mature and reasonably intact row, which are uncommon within the North Fitzroy area, particularly in a residential context.

Site:	Street Trees	Significance:	C
Address:	Barkly Street, Fitzroy North, between Nicholson St & St Georges Rd	Map Ref:	30 B10
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	11/5/98



Intactness: E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>	Condition: E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>
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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 type="checkbox"/>
Planning Scheme	<input type="checkbox"/>	HO Controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Description

The site of the former St Heliers Convent was originally purchased as part of Crown Portions 77(23a) & 64 (12a) by Major Henry Smyth of Sydney in 1838, and leased to John Hodgson. In 1842 it was purchased by the Hon. Isaac Erskine Murray and subdivision was commenced. In July of that year, seven acres were sold to John Orr, which became the Abbotsford Estate, and development commenced shortly thereafter. An irregular piece of land to the east was sold to Edward Curr, which became the St Heliers Estate. In 1853 the St Heliers Estate was leased. In 1857, the Abbotsford Estate was sold by Orr, though leased by a Mr Moss. Part of the estate was purchased by The Good Shepherd Sisters in 1863 as their first convent. They purchased the St Heliers estate in 1865. The lower portion of the site, adjacent to the Yarra River was used for utilitarian purposes—fruit and vegetables, livestock, etc. A sketch dated 1901 shows a very young garden, which was probably laid out following the construction of the main convent building, and which was officially opened in that year. Early photographs of the site taken 1912-1915 show a juvenile garden, with few trees of any size, supporting the view that the formal garden was laid out following the construction, or as part of the construction, of the main convent building. The formal garden was rectangular in shape, enclosed to the south and east by hedges, and a fence along the Clarke Street frontage. It featured dense shrubberies with an over canopy of trees, many of which survive today, and a meandering path along the perimeter of the garden.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The system of paths throughout the garden was laid out in the early 20th century following the construction of the main convent building. The gazebo in the lower section of the garden is also believed to have been constructed at this time.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site contains a large number of mature trees including a Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) near the swimming pool, classified by The National Trust of Australia (Victoria), and another Common Oak recorded by the Trust. Both predate the current garden layout, and may be remnants from the early pre-convent history of the site. The Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) adjacent to the main Convent building was planted in 1903. Other trees of note include a remnant River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) at the St Helier Street frontage and a number of very large Pepper Trees (*Schinus molle*) situated throughout the site. Mature Cork Oaks (*Quercus suber*), Dutch Elms (*Ulmus x hollandica*) and screens of Lombardy Poplars (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') are located in the southern section of the site, which was used for pastoral and utilitarian purposes. The southern formal garden contains a number of mature and unusual trees and shrubs such as Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) and Puriri (*Vitex lucens*).

Potential Threats

The site is proposed for residential development. Potential threats as part of this development include removal of mature trees associated with the early history of the site, or alterations to the form of the formal garden in the southern section. Introduction of inappropriate species, not in keeping with the style and character of existing plantings. Continued failure to maintain the grounds of the site to a high standard is also a major threat to its historical and cultural integrity. The southern garden is especially poorly maintained. Many of the trees require specialist arboricultural attention, and weeds, particularly Mirror Bush (*Coprosma repens*) are well established, and threatening original plantings.

Management Steps

The site requires the preparation of a detailed conservation management plan, particularly for the southern formal garden area. This is especially necessary with the imminent development of the site. The plan should outline the development of the garden, and include policies for the ongoing conservation of the site. An implementation program could then be prepared based on these policies.

Site:	Former St Heliers Convent	Significance:	A
Address:	Clarke Street/St Heliers Street, Abbotsford	Map Ref:	2D C9
Access:	Restricted	Survey Date:	15/5/98



Intactness:
E G F P

Condition:
E G F P

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register
 Register of the National Estate
 Planning Scheme
 National Trust

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register
 Register of the National Estate
 HO Controls

Statement of Significance

St Heliers convent is regionally significant for the extensive grounds associated with the development of the site, and which provide a suitable setting to the massing and scale of the original convent buildings. The site retains much of its rural ambience, although it is surrounded by urban development. The gardens contain anumber of mature trees, many of which are uncommon in contemporary landscapes. Two of these trees are featured on the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Significant Tree Register.

Reference

Chronology prepared by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Abbotsford.

Description

Coates Park is an area of parkland adjacent to the Yarra River featuring mature trees and shrubberies. The site is wedged between housing to the north and west, and industry to the east. The Yarra is located to the south of the site. The plantings within the site suggest the park was established early in the 20th century.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The major path running through the site flanked by an avenue of mature trees features a crushed limestone finish. Basalt pitchers are used for path spoon drains. The shrubberies in the eastern section of the site are edged with rustic basalt stones. A drainage culvert is located in the northwestern section of the site, featuring a basalt edge and a concrete drainage channel.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

Mature trees dominate the park. The entry to the site is flanked by Funeral and Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus funebris* and *C. torulosa*), as well as Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*). These species also form a screen along the eastern boundary of the park. A Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) avenue bisects the path diagonally, leading to the Yarra River. Remnant Eucalypts, including River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), are scattered throughout the site, particularly towards the river. Overgrown shrubberies are featured at the entry and in the north and east of the site. They contain Variegated Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum* var. *aureo-variegatum*), Photinia (*Photinia* sp.) and Indian Hawthorn (*Raphiolepis* sp). They are poorly maintained and infested with weeds.

Potential Threats

More recent, unsympathetic plantings have been introduced to the park, specifically native trees and shrubs. These species erode the heritage character of the place, and in some cases have obscured original plantings. The poor general maintenance within the site may shorten the amenity life of some of the original plantings, for example Ivy (*Hedera helix*) infestation in trees in the northern section of the site. Failure to replace senescent trees or shrubs with the same species will further erode the heritage character of the site.

Management Steps

The site requires a specific vegetation management plan that should address issues such as maintenance, introduction of new species and tree replacement. The plan should attempt to reinforce the heritage character of the site.

Statement of Significance

Coate Reserve is of local interest as an early park in the Alphington area. It reflects typical municipal plantings and park layouts of the early 20th century and contributes significantly to the heritage character of the local area.

Site:	Coate Park	Significance:	C
Address:	Coate Avenue, Alphington	Map Ref:	31 A12
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	18/5/98



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

Description

A row of mature palm trees located in Coate Street, adjacent to the entry to Coate Reserve.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

None noted.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site consists of a row of Jelly Palms (*Butia capitata*) situated on the median of Coate Street. The palms are mature and in reasonable condition. Some grassy weed infestation is apparent in the crown of some of the palms. The palms form an unusual and prominent street tree planting.

Potential Threats

The palms are located on a median adjacent to a proposed development, and may be in danger of removal as part of the development works. An optical cable has been installed immediately above the crowns of the palms, which may necessitate their removal. The height of the actual power lines above the palms will not be cause for conflict for many years.

Management Steps

The power lines and optical cable should be re-routed to the other side of the street which does not contain any significant plantings, and will ensure the palms are not mutilated or removed, and can offer a long amenity life. The grassy weeds in the crowns of the palms are best left, as they are not significantly stressing them, and efforts to remove the weeds may injure or kill the palms.

Statement of Significance

The row of Jelly Palms is of local interest as an unusual and notable median planting. The palms are relatively rare, particularly in a group situation. They contribute significantly to the heritage character of the area and the amenity of the streetscape generally.

Site:	Median Planting	Significance:	C
Address:	Coate Street, Alphington	Map Ref:	31 A12
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	18/5/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [x] F [] P []	E [] 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	[]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

Description

Yarraford Avenue, Alphington, has a notable central median and a row of mature street trees leading to Rudder Grange.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The street is split by a central median towards the southern section, which allows vehicular access to a laterally steep site. The central median slopes steeply from west to east. The median features a white painted, timber barrier with an angle cut top rail. This style of median is commonly seen throughout Heidelberg, but is uncommon within the City of Yarra.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The tree is lined on both sides by mature Plane Trees (*Platanus x acerifolius*). Each tree has been lopped severely but has recovered well. Re-growth has been trained around the power lines and allowed to mature, an effective management technique. The trees give a strong sense of enclosure and dominate the streetscape. The continuity of the planting is notable, particularly as the sense of enclosure is continued by the extension of the street into a laneway through Rudder Grange.

Potential Threats

The trees presently offer little interference to the power lines so unnecessary pruning or lopping is a definite threat, which would cause greater problems than currently exist. The continuity of the planting would be threatened through failure to replace senescent specimens with the same species. Unmonitored excavation activities within the root zones of the trees would also pose a potential risk.

Management Steps

Implementation of Aerial Bundle Cables (ABCs) would dramatically reduce the necessity of pruning of existing branches, which are currently well clear of power lines. An overall management plan for significant street trees within the City of Yarra should be prepared, outlining maintenance procedures and replacement policies. It should attempt to maintain the heritage character that these trees provide to the City of Yarra, and maximise their potential amenity value.

Statement of Significance

The street trees in Yarraford Avenue are of local interest as a mature and effective street tree planting. They are notable for their impact on the streetscape, and contribution to the heritage character of the area. They form an effective avenue to the parklands of Rudder Grange.

Site:	Street Trees	Significance:	C
Address:	Yarraford Avenue, Alphington	Map Ref:	31 A12
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	18/5/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [x] F [] P []	E [] 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	[]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

Description

Built as the Queens Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital and opened in 1904, the Fairfield Hospital dealt primarily with scarlet fever and diphtheria, and was placed well away from central Melbourne in Northcote, where a number of institutions were already located, most importantly the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum.

The site has undergone almost continuous development since its establishment, and the grounds reflect the various stages of this development.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

Extensive systems of paths are located throughout the site.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site contains a number of mature trees that appear to be contemporary with the early history of the site. These include various Cypress (*Cupressus* sp.) and Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) that provide a contemporary setting to the earliest buildings on the site. Two imposing Cedars (*Cedrus deodara*) on the southern side of the main drive, and a pair of Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) at the main entrance are recorded on the National Trust of Australia's (Victoria) Significant Tree Register. An Indian Fig (*Ficus palmata*) is classified by the Trust, and is believed to be the only specimen of this species in Australia.

Potential Threats

Expansion or redevelopment of the site onto significant landscape areas. Reduction in the level of maintenance, which would challenge the heritage value and general landscape character of the site. Failure to maintain the existing significant trees to a level that would ensure a long amenity life.

Management Steps

The extent of the landscape, particularly as a setting for an important group of public buildings, warrants the preparation of a detailed conservation study for the landscape at Fairfield Hospital. It should detail development of the landscape since establishment and outline policies for the ongoing conservation of the site, from which a conservation implementation plan could be prepared.

Statement of Significance

The landscape at Fairfield Hospital is locally significant as a contemporary setting for an early and major hospital complex. The landscape reflects the development of the site since the early 1900s, and contains a number of trees recorded and one classified by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

Reference

AHC (Australian Heritage Commission). Database 100230 File 2/14/038/0008. (1995).

Site:	Fairfield Hospital	Significance:	B
Address:	Yarra Bend Road, Yarra Bend	Map Ref:	2D G2
Access:	Restricted	Survey Date:	19/5/98



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

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

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

Description

These plantings are contained in a row of largely intact gardens at the front of a row of boomstyle terrace houses. The plantings vary from weedy beds to reconstructed Victorian era planting schemes.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

Each terrace features original cast iron fences and gates set on a cut basalt plinth. The gardens consist of a central, circular bed (except No. 35), with an encaustic tile path leading from the gate to the front door. The circular garden bed and other beds within each garden are edged in scalloped terracotta tiles.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

Due to the scale of the gardens, ephemeral species were mainly used in original layouts, and as such, no original plantings are present.

Potential Threats

Removal of original tiles or edging materials, or complete removal of garden layout. Many of the gardens are in a poor state of repair, though the hard landscaping appears sound. Further failure to maintain these gardens may lead to loss of hard landscaping detailing.

Management Steps

Seek the owners' assistance in the conservation of these important small scale landscapes.

Statement of Significance

The gardens in the front of Barcelona Terrace are significant as largely intact remnants of Victorian terrace house gardens. Further significance is imparted for their overall intactness across the whole terrace and for their association with significant boomstyle housing.

Reference

Watts, P. *Historic Gardens of Victoria*. Melbourne, 1983.

Site:	Barcelona Terrace	Significance:	B
Address:	25-39 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy	Map Ref:	2D A11
Access:	Restricted	Survey Date:	21/5/98



Intactness: E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>	Condition: E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>
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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"/>
Planning Scheme	<input type="checkbox"/>	HO Controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Description

The planting in Napier Street, between Moor and Johnston Streets, is a notable row of street trees in the Fitzroy area.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The street retains its original basalt gutter and kerb.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The planting consists of an avenue of Dutch Elm (*Ulmus x hollandica*) on both sides of the street, located within the road reserve. The row is relatively continuous, and gaps have been planted with advanced nursery stock. The mature trees have been lopped at various stages, but have recovered well, which is typical of the species. The trees provide a strong sense of enclosure, and dominate the streetscape. Parking is allowed beneath the trees.

Potential Threats

Excessive pruning, or lopping of the trees, particularly those on the east side of the street due to overhead power lines. Removal of basalt kerb and gutter and replacement with concrete will inflict significant damage to the roots of the trees. The present materials also allow for limited infiltration of air and water to the root zones, which would be significantly reduced if concrete services were introduced. The root systems of the trees have distorted the road surface immediately beneath the canopy line. Attempts to ameliorate this will also impose significant damage to the root systems of the trees. Mechanical damage to tree trunks from cars is also a significant threat.

Management Steps

The trees require guidelines for their regular maintenance, as well as policies for replacement as they approach senescence. These should be contained within an overall street tree management document for the entire City of Yarra.

Statement of Significance

The street trees in Napier Street are of local interest as a mature and effective example of street tree plantings within the Fitzroy area. The avenue planting is notable for its continuity, and general impact on the amenity of the neighbourhood.

Site:	Street Trees	Significance:	C
Address:	Napier Street, b/w Moor Street & Johnston Street, Fitzroy	Map Ref:	2C C8
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	21/5/98



Intactness:
 E G F P

Condition:
 E G F P

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register
 Register of the National Estate
 Planning Scheme
 National Trust

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register
 Register of the National Estate
 HO Controls

Description

Gahan Reserve, in Park Street, Collingwood, is a large rectangular park surrounded on three sides by residential development, and a railway line on the western side.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

A series of paths radiate from a circular garden bed located at the centre of the park. The paths are constructed of asphalt with a basalt pitcher edge. A child health centre is located on the western side of the park. It was opened in 1927, and is constructed of brick with a rendered finish on the upper half of the wall. Both surfaces are painted green, and the roof is clad with corrugated iron. A suite of play equipment, located in the northern section of the site, is of no significance.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The park is bounded by mature Plane Trees (*Platanus x acerifolius*) and features a number of specimen Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) throughout the site. The central garden bed is densely planted, although some species, such as Cherry (*Prunus serrata*), are inappropriate to the character of the park.

Potential Threats

Introduction of new plantings to the site, which would change the existing simple layout. Failure to maintain the central garden bed to an appropriate standard, or further introduction of inappropriate species that challenge the heritage character of the park.

Management Steps

Preparation of a detailed management plan for the ongoing conservation of the park. It would include guidelines for the maintenance and replacement of trees and shrubs, which would seek to reinforce the character of the existing plantings, and ensure the heritage character of the place is maintained.

Statement of Significance

Gahan Reserve is of local interest as a large formal park in the Collingwood area. The park has maintained much of its heritage character, with few modern accretions.

Site:	Gahan Reserve	Significance:	C
Address:	Park Street, Collingwood	Map Ref:	2C J10
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	25/3/98



Intactness:
 E G F P

Condition:
 E G F P

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	<input type="checkbox"/>
Register of the National Estate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Planning Scheme	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	<input type="checkbox"/>
Register of the National Estate	<input type="checkbox"/>
HO Controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Description

Remnant vegetation on the Latrobe Golf Club site is associated with an early property in the area, Lucerne Farm. The property was established by the 1840s by magistrate Thomas Wills. Following the establishment of the Latrobe Golf Club in 1959 the original mansion, Lucerne, was demolished.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

None noted.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site contains a number of mature trees extant from the original estate. Of particular note is a Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) planted by Kate Wills, Thomas Wills' daughter, c.1842. Also of note are a number of Dutch Elm (*Ulmus x hollandica*) in the vicinity of the car park, and a very large and broad Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), also adjacent to the car park. A number of remnant River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) are scattered throughout the site. A very large Laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*) is located immediately to the west of the club house, and appears to be a remnant from the early estate.

Potential Threats

The site appears to be well maintained, with vegetation extant from the early history of the site providing much of the structure to the golf course, and therefore highly valued. A potential threat may be to the remnant, indigenous riparian vegetation, which could be effected by heavy fertilizer usage typically associated with golf course turf management.

Management Steps

Seek the assistance of the Golf Course managers in ensuring the ongoing conservation of these various remnant trees.

Statement of Significance

Latrobe Golf Club is significant for the remnant vegetation extant from Lucerne Farm, the original property in the area. The vegetation reflects the early pastoral use of the site, and assists in conveying a rural ambience to the site today.

Site:	Latrobe Golf Club	Significance:	C
Address:	Farm Road, Alphington	Map Ref:	31 D12
Access:	Restricted	Survey Date:	21/5/98



Intactness: E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Condition: E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>
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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 type="checkbox"/>
Planning Scheme	<input type="checkbox"/>	HO Controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Trust	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Description

The street trees on Roemer Crescent, Alphington, are unusual and mature planting.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

None noted.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site consists of a short row of Silver Elm (*Ulmus minor* 'Variegata') on the western side of the street. The trees have been severely due to overhead power lines, and re-growth is beginning to mature. Thinning of this re-growth by arboricultural professionals is required. Aerial Bundle Cables (ABCs) have now been installed. The trees are mature and dominate the rather narrow street, giving a dramatic sense of enclosure.

Potential Threats

Further lopping of the trees, which is not an acceptable management technique. Pruning should only be required for dead wooding purposes, or very infrequently for power line clearance, if at all.

Management Steps

The trees require guidelines for their regular maintenance, as well as policies for replacement as they approach senescence. These should be contained within an overall street tree management document for the entire City of Yarra.

Statement of Significance

The street trees in Roemer Crescent are of local interest as mature plantings associated with the early history of the area. The species is uncommonly used as a street tree. The trees contribute significantly to the heritage character of the street, and the amenity of the local neighbourhood.

Site:	Street Trees	Significance:	C
Address:	Roemer Crescent, Alphington	Map Ref:	31 C12
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	22/5/98



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

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

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

Description

Alphington Park, in Riverview Grove, is a suburban park containing both active and passive recreational areas. The park appears to have been laid out during the inter-War period.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The site contains a series of paths that are finished in a gravel aggregate. Two separate war memorials are located within the park—a marble World War Two memorial surrounded by a garden bed, and a World War One memorial, dated 1921, located near the main entrance to the park. A bowling green and associated club buildings are located in the northwestern section of the site, and a clubroom is located adjacent to the northern side of a sporting field. Neither complex appears to be of historical significance.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site features a number of mature trees and shrubs. Garden beds throughout the site are generally poorly maintained, and have been replanted in a style inappropriate to the character of the park. Of note are Common Oaks (*Quercus robur*), Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) and Plane Trees (*Platanus x acerifolius*) scattered throughout the site. Unusual species include a Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*) adjacent to the clubrooms, a remnant stand of River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) in the northern section of the park, a Golden Weeping Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa* 'Saligna Aurea') and a number of Funeral Cypress (*Chamaecyparis funebris*) towards the eastern boundary. A fully mature Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonia*) and a Lilly Pilly (*Acmena smithii*) form the structure to a garden bed bordering the bowling club.

Potential Threats

The park is relatively poorly maintained, and further failure to maintain it to an appropriate level will lead to shortening of the amenity life of many of the trees and shrubs on the site, and possible removal of garden beds. Introduction of inappropriate native species, or failure to replace senescent trees with the same species will further erode the heritage character of the park. The park also features a number of architectural elements that are not sympathetic to the character of the park. Introduction of inappropriately detailed elements will further erode heritage character.

Management Steps

Preparation of a detailed management plan for the ongoing conservation of the park. It should include guidelines for the maintenance and replacement of trees and shrubs, which should seek to reinforce the character of the existing plantings, and ensure the heritage character of the place is maintained.

Statement of Significance

Alphington Park is of local interest as an early park in the Alphington area. It reflects typical municipal plantings of the inter-War period and contributes significantly to the heritage character of the local area.

Site:	Alphington Park	Significance:	C
Address:	Riverview Grove, Alphington	Map Ref:	31 C12
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	22/5/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [x] F [] P []	E [] 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	[]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

Description

52 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington, has a large garden featuring mature trees from an original layout of the site. The remnant garden elements appear to predate the house, and this requires further investigation.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The gravel driveway appears to be an early feature of the site, at least contemporary with the house.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site features a number of mature trees and palms that are prominent within the precinct. Most notable are the Cotton Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) and two Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) located near the house. A mature Bull Bay (*Magnolia grandiflora*) is also visible from the street, as is a clump of Agave (*Agave americana*). A more complete investigation of the site with the owner's permission would probably reveal other significant elements.

Potential Threats

Failure to maintain the trees to a level that would ensure their full amenity life is attained. Development of the site, particularly if it involves removal of significant vegetation. Failure to replace significant trees with the same species, which would alter the heritage character of the site.

Management Steps

Inform the owners of the importance of the site and seek their assistance in ensuring its ongoing conservation.

Statement of Significance

The garden at 52 Lucerne Street is significant for the large number of remnant trees from the early history of the site. The trees contribute significantly to the heritage character of the area, and the amenity of the neighbourhood generally.

Site:	Residential Garden	Significance:	C
Address:	52 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington	Map Ref:	31 D12
Access:	Restricted	Survey Date:	25/5/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [] F [x] P []	E [] 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	[]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

Description

These remnant trees on the banks of the Yarra River are located at the end of Shamrock Street, Abbotsford, and are set behind industrial development. It is not known if they are associated with a (now gone) private residence or are municipal plantings.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

None noted.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site is dominated by a very large Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) and Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') on the bend of the river. Other trees include Plane Tree (*Platanus x acerifolius*), Cotton Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) and Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*). A pair of very fastigate Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) appears to have been part of a closely planted screen.

Potential Threats

Removal of the non-indigenous species as part of re-vegetation of the site. Damage to tree roots due to paving of the linear park system.

Management Steps

Research should be undertaken to ascertain the origin of the plant material, which are almost certainly remnants of an early property in the area. This information could be incorporated into an interpretation scheme for the parklands along the Yarra Council side of the river.

Statement of Significance

The remnant trees are of significance as plantings extant from the early history of the area. The trees are notable for their size, particularly the Moreton Bay Fig, which is probably the largest in the municipality. The trees provide a foil to the remnant indigenous vegetation on the eastern bank of the river, and a potential interpretive element for development of the park system.

Site:	Remnant Trees	Significance:	C
Address:	End of Shamrock Street, Abbotsford	Map Ref:	2H E1
Access:	Unrestricted	Survey Date:	25/5/98



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

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

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

Description

The Rushall Park Old Colonists' Cottages incorporate extensive plantings of trees and shrubs throughout a significant elderly persons' home. The 3.6-hectare site was reserved at the instigation of George Coppin in 1869 as accommodation for needy elderly people. The first cottages were built on the site in 1870, paid for by Coppin himself. All the other cottages constructed thereafter on the site were donated by other wealthy patrons, and reflect Australian domestic architecture from colonial bluestone to 1960s home units. The site became a village in miniature, and features offices, a theatre, clock tower and other buildings. Mature trees are scattered throughout the site, and the scale of plantings reinforces the domestic scale of the place.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The site features a remarkably intact complex of buildings from various periods. A full investigation of the site is required to identify significant landscape elements.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site features many mature trees and extensive shrub plantings. These include Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*), Liquidambar (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) Golden and Dutch Elms (*Ulmus glabra* 'Lutescens' & *U. x hollandica*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), Bull Bay (*Magnolia grandiflora*) and Karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*). Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), Mirror Bush (*Coprosma repens*) Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) and Photinia (*Photinia glabra*) are used extensively as formal hedge plantings along boundaries and throughout the site. Highly maintained annual beds are featured throughout the site, particularly in front of the cottages, and are representative of a largely outmoded landscape feature.

Potential Threats

Removal of mature trees due to the construction of new buildings. Reduction in the level of maintenance on the site, which would lead to the removal of some or all of the annual beds, as well as a deterioration in the quality of hedges and potential amenity life of mature trees.

Management Steps

The Old Colonists' Cottages require a detailed conservation study that would outline the history and development of the site, and identify elements of heritage significance. Policies could then be prepared to ensure the ongoing conservation of this important site.

Statement of Significance

The landscape of the Old Colonists' Association Cottages is of significance as a contemporary setting for a unique and early community development. The landscape reflects the development of the site, and maintains a number of highly intensive horticultural features that are rarely utilised today and reinforce the heritage character of the buildings complex.

Reference

Cutten History Committee of the Fitzroy History Society. *Fitzroy: Melbourne's First Suburb*. South Yarra, 1989..

Site:	Rushall Park Old Colonists' Cottages	Significance:	A
Address:	Rushall Crescent, Fitzroy North	Map Ref:	30 D12
Access:	Restricted	Survey Date:	25/5/98



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

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

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

Description

The residential garden at 39-41 Park Crescent, Alphington, is an overgrown and partially intact garden associated with an early house in the Alphington area.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The frontage of the house is bounded by an old, seemingly original picket fence, which requires restoration. A full investigation of the site with the owner's permission may uncover other significant landscape elements.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site features a number of mature trees and shrubs, which represent typical plantings from the turn of the century. They include Cotton Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) and Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*). The dense nature of the plantings does not allow a full inventory of the site, so a more detailed investigation is required.

Potential Threats

The site is poorly maintained, so a potential risk is the loss of significant vegetation through failure to maintain the garden. Development of the site would also severely impact on the heritage character of the garden.

Management Steps

Inform the owners of the heritage value of the garden and seek their assistance in its ongoing conservation.

Statement of Significance

The garden at 39-41 Park Crescent, Alphington, is of local interest as an early and partially intact domestic landscape in the Alphington area. The garden represents early planting styles and layouts from the late 19th/early 20th century, which have largely been developed over the ensuing years. The site contributes significantly to the heritage character of the surrounding precinct.

Site:	Residential Garden	Significance:	C
Address:	39-41 Park Crescent, Alphington	Map Ref:	30 K12
Access:	Restricted	Survey Date:	25/5/98



Intactness:
 E G F P

Condition:
 E G F P

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register
 Register of the National Estate
 Planning Scheme
 National Trust

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register
 Register of the National Estate
 HO Controls

Description

The grounds of the Fitzroy North Primary School contain a number of mature, exotic trees, associated with the notable Victorian school building.

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

None noted.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site features a number of mature exotic trees. Specimens include Pepper Tree (*Schinus molle*), Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*), English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) and a short row of Dutch Elm (*Ulmus x hollandica*) on the southern boundary of the site. An unusual oak tree, which appears to be a Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) hybrid is located in the south western section of the site. All the trees are in reasonable condition. Most of the significant trees are located in the vicinity of the old wing of the school, and native trees and shrubs are planted elsewhere, forming an effective landscape scheme.

Potential Threats

Removal of senescent specimens and failure to replace them with the same species, particularly introduction of native trees to the south western section of the site..

Management Steps

Preparation of a management plan for the mature exotic trees on the site that would outline a regular maintenance program for the trees, and ensure senescent specimens are replaced with the same species, maintaining some degree of heritage character to the site.

Statement of Significance

The mature exotic trees at North Fitzroy Primary School are of local interest as early plantings associated with an important local building. The trees contribute significantly to the heritage character of the site and the surrounding precinct, and to the amenity of the neighbourhood generally.

Site:	Fitzroy North Primary School	Significance:	C
Address:	Cnr Alfred Crescent & Best Street, North Fitzroy	Map Ref:	30 B12
Access:	Restricted	Survey Date:	28/5/98



Intactness:	Condition:
E [] G [] F [x] P []	E [] 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	[]
Planning Scheme	[]	HO Controls	[x]
National Trust	[]		

Description

A pair of mature exotic trees in the front garden of a fine Victorian house at 78 Rowe Street, North Fitzroy..

Remnant Fabric (Man Made)

The street frontage to the property is bounded by a timber and wire mesh fence, and iron and mesh gate. This style of fencing was popular during the inter-War period, and represents a latter addition to the property.

Remnant Fabric (Vegetation)

The site is dominated by a pair of fine, fastigate Italian Cypress trees (*Cupressus sempervirens*). The eastern tree is notably taller, the western wider, suggesting the trees were grown from seed, and represent different clonal material. The trees appear to be in fine vigour, and have outgrown the scale of the garden. The trees appear to be contemporary with the house.

Potential Threats

Removal of the trees, or removal of the upper canopy in an attempt to shape or control the trees' growth.

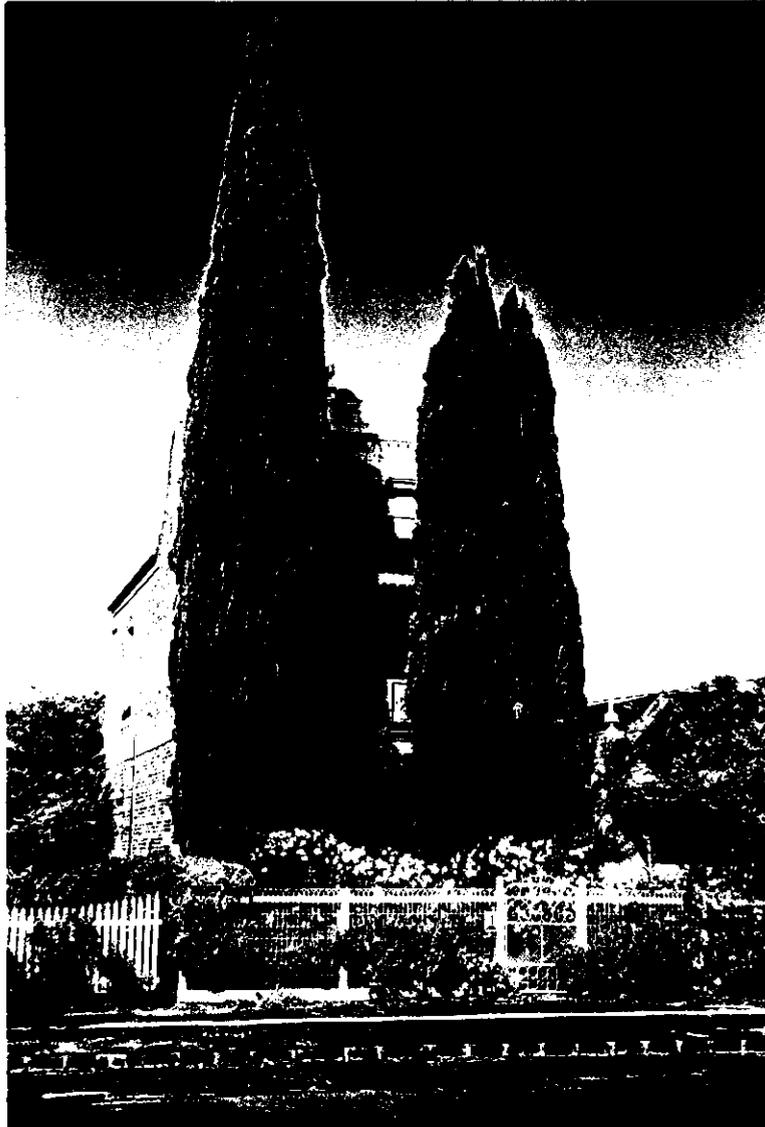
Management Steps

Inform the owners as to the importance of these plantings, and seek their assistance in the ongoing conservation of the trees.

Statement of Significance

The Italian Cypress trees are of local interest as rare survivors of original plantings associated with a Victorian terrace house. The trees provide a contemporary setting to the house, and form a local landmark. They contribute significantly to the amenity of the local neighbourhood.

Site:	Remnant Trees	Significance:	C
Address:	78 Rowe Street, North Fitzroy	Map Ref:	30 C12
Access:	Restricted	Survey Date:	28/5/98



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

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

APPENDIX A SUMMARY LIST

City of Yarra Heritage Review: Landscape Citations

Suburb	Street	No	Site	VHR	RNE	NT Sig. Trees	Grade
Alphington	Park Cres	39-41	Residential Garden				C
Fitzroy North	Cnr Alfred Cres & Best St		Fitzroy North Primary School				C
Fitzroy North	Rowe St	78	Remnant Trees				C

City of Yarra Heritage Review: Landscape Citations

Suburb	Street	No	Site	VHR	RNE	NT Sig. Trees	Grade
Burnley	The Boulevard		Burnley Gardens		Rec	Yes	A
Richmond	Cnr Highett St & Church St		City Reserve				C
Richmond	Muir Street		West Richmond Station				C
Fitzroy North	Rushall Crescent		Rushall Station Reserve				C
Clifton Hill	B/W North Terrace & South Terrace		Darling Gardens			Yes	B
Fitzroy North	Brunswick Road & Alfred Cres		Edinburgh Gardens			Yes	B
Fitzroy North	B/W Rushall Station and Queens Parade		Railway Reserve				C
Fitzroy North	Alfred Crescent		Street Trees				C
Carlton North	Pigdon Street		Median Planting				B
Carlton North	Canning Street		Median Planting				C
Carlton North	Bounded by Curtain, Newry, Rathdowne & Canning Streets		Curtain Square		s		C
Richmond	Erin Street	29	Elim Rehabilitation Centre				C
Richmond	Barkly Ave, Madden Gve, Coppin & Mary Sts.		Barkly Gardens				C
Richmond	The Boulevard		The Boulevard Parklands				B
Clifton Hill	Queens Parade		Street Trees				B
Clifton Hill	Heidelberg Road		Perimeter Planting, Coulson & Knott Reserves				C
Clifton Hill	Field Street		Quarry Park				C
Fairfield	Yarra Bend Road		Westfield Reserve				C
Fitzroy North	Nth of Park St, West of Mark & Apperly Sts.		Old Railway Reserve				C
Fairfield	Fairfield Park Drive		Fairfield Park				B
Yarra Bend	Yarra Bend Road		Yarra Bend Park	Rec	Yes		A
Fitzroy North	Barkly St		Street Trees				C
Abbotsford	St Heliers St		Former St Heliers Convent		Rec	Yes	A
Alphington	Coate Avenue		Coate Park				C
Alphington	Coate Avenue		Median Planting				C
Alphington	Yarraford Street		Street Trees				C
Yarra Bend	Yarra Bend Road		Fairfield Hospital		Yes	Yes	B
Fitzroy	Brunswick St	25-39	Barcelona Terrace		Rec		B
Fitzroy	Napier Street, b/w Moor Street & Johnston Street						C
Collingwood	Park Street		Gahan Reserve				C
Alphington	Farm Road		LaTrobe Golf Club			Yes	C
Alphington	Roemer Cres		Street Trees				C
Alphington	Riverview Grove		Aphington Park				C
Alphington	Lucerne Cres	52	Residential Garden				C
Abbotsford	End of Shamrock St		Remnant Trees				C
Fitzroy North	Rushall Cres		Rushall Park Old Colonists Association		Yes		A