

# BANYULE HERITAGE PLACES STUDY

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## LANDSCAPE CITATIONS



### VOLUME 3

**Allom Lovell & Associates**  
Conservation Architects  
35 Little Bourke Street  
Melbourne 3000

in association with

**John Patrick Pty Ltd**  
Landscape Heritage Consultants  
304 High Street  
Kew 3101

July 1999

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Prepared for the

**BANYULE CITY COUNCIL**

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This report is Volume 3 of a set, comprising:

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Volume 1        | An Urban History   |
| Volume 2 Part 1 | Building Citations: Datasheets A-K                       |
| Volume 2 Part 2 | Building Citations: Datasheets L-Z                       |
| <b>Volume 3</b> | <b>Landscape Citations</b>                               |
| Volume 4        | Heritage Areas   |
| Volume 5        | Summary of Recommendations and Heritage Overlay Schedule |

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## **CONSULTANTS**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Introduction

A survey was conducted throughout the City of Banyule to identify landscapes of heritage significance. The sites that fell into the previous City of Heidelberg were identified in Part One of *Heidelberg Conservation Study*, prepared by Graeme Butler in 1985, and these sites were reviewed. Some of these sites were also featured in Part Two, *Historic Riverland Landscape Assessment*, prepared by Loder & Bailey and Marilyn McBriar in 1987. Sites from the former Shire of Eltham identified by David Bick and Carlotta Kellaway in 1992 were also reviewed. Sites, that fell within the old Shire of Diamond Valley were identified during an extensive survey of the area, from discussions with local landscape professionals and a review of relevant published material.

The landscapes identified are those of historic or cultural significance within the City of Banyule, and/or are examples of outstanding landscape design. Most of the sites are of contributory significance for their high amenity value within Banyule's broader landscape, but this is not in itself merit for inclusion in the study. Similarly, all sites assessed contribute in some way to the environmental values of their location, but again, this was not the sole reason for inclusion within this study. Sites of remnant indigenous vegetation, particularly along the major waterways in the municipality, were not included in this study. Many of these sites are probably of high cultural significance, particularly for their aesthetic and scientific values. A thorough assessment of such sites is warranted within the study area.

The majority of sites are domestic gardens, and public open space. Other sites identified include a number of cemeteries, churchyards, educational facilities and remnant rural landscapes. Single trees were only included if they were significant for their age, or have associations with the cultural history of their setting. This excludes a number of plantings identified by Butler based on general amenity value alone and a number of remnant trees that are commonplace within the municipality, which can be identified elsewhere as part of more complete landscapes. This predominantly applies to rows or individual specimens of Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*) and Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*). Similarly, some of the gardens identified were no longer considered to be of significance. These include Nos. 9 and 75 Studley Road Ivanhoe, and Albert Jones Reserve, Eaglemont.

New sites that had not been identified in earlier studies, including those in the former Shire of Diamond Valley were: Ashmead, Greensborough; Greensborough Cemetery; Partington's Flat, Greensborough; and Greensborough Park; Anthony Beale Reserve and St Katherine's Cemetery, St Helena; 17-21 Wattle Drive, Rosanna; Parade College and Maroondah Aqueduct, in Bundoora.

The link between landscapes of significance and buildings was strong within the study area, particularly in a domestic context within the former City of Heidelberg. Many buildings are sited in landscapes contemporary with the building, which reinforces the significance of the site as a whole. An opportunity exists for further study that examines the strong links between landscape and buildings within the City of Banyule. Landscape sites identified as being of significance which are associated with significant buildings within the municipality have been included with the citation for the building. The gardens at Yarrowee and 22 Mount Eagle Road, associated with significant buildings, are of particular note as substantially intact examples of the work of Edna Walling and Ellis Stones respectively.

The work of post-war landscape designers and architects, such as Ellis Stones, Gordon Ford and Alistair Knox, particularly in the former Shires of Diamond Valley and Eltham area appears to

have been degraded significantly. A comprehensive study needs to be undertaken to identify the works of such designers, which is currently lacking.

## **1.2 Designation of Landscapes**

A formal grading of landscapes has been adopted for this study, as with built structures. These were based on a preliminary assessment of the site, and available citations. Three levels of significance have been applied (A, B or C) with the following definitions for each.

### **Grade A Landscapes**

Landscapes with a high degree of cultural significance within the City of Banyule. These landscapes merit inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register and/or the Register of the National Estate. The criteria for inclusion on these registers is based on the following summation. Places that:

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

Within the study area only cemeteries have met some of these criteria for significant landscapes.

### **Grade B Landscapes**

Grade B landscapes are those that are integral to the cultural significance of the City of Banyule as a whole, through their integrity and/or their historical associations. These landscapes are substantially intact or with strong characteristics which underlay the historic nature of the area. Generally they are places that, while essential to the heritage value of the City's landscape, would not warrant an individual listing on the Victorian Heritage Register, however listing on the Register of the National Estate should be considered. Listing on the Register of the National Estate would also make places eligible for financial assistance for conservation works including the Tax Incentives Scheme and National Estate Grants.

Grade B landscapes have been recommended for individual listing in the Planning Scheme.

### **Grade C Landscapes**

Landscapes designated 'C' are places that contribute to the historical character and cohesiveness of the City of Banyule. These landscapes are often associated with residential buildings, and contribute to the visual cohesiveness of the City, otherwise they may be located in public areas. They have generally been altered or neglected, or contain important fragments of older landscapes. They represent a period or style of landscape design.

Each landscape was assessed for levels of intactness and condition, a description of which follows.

**Intactness:**

Excellent [E]: A landscape which remains substantially intact from the period of significance, reflecting its original character or design, and which contains virtually all of its original plant material and built structures.

Good [G]: A landscape which remains substantially intact, containing only minor accretions or changes, but which retains much of its original character. These landscapes contain many of their original plantings and built structures.

Fair [F]: A landscape which has undergone major changes, but retains some of its original character. Some original plantings and built structures will be present.

Poor [P]: A landscape which consists of remnants of the original, or has been altered beyond recognition from the period of significance. Includes remnant trees or single built structures.

**Condition:**

Excellent [E]: Plant material is maintained to high horticultural standards at all times, with built structures sound and well preserved.

Good [G]: Plant material regularly maintained to a reasonable standard, built structures sound.

Fair [F]: Showing signs of infrequent maintenance, built structures showing signs of decay, and in need of some degree of restoration or preservation.

Poor [P] Derelict landscapes, poorly maintained or not maintained at all. Built structures in disrepair.

### 1.3 Citations

The following citations were reviewed by John Patrick Pty Ltd. As well as providing a physical description and assessment of significance for each site, they address their condition and assess the potential problems as well as steps which should be taken to correct them. The description of remnant fabric on the datasheets includes all the physical material that illustrates the cultural significance of the place. This includes remnant vegetation, that is, vegetation directly associated with the cultural significance of the site, be it indigenous or exotic. This should not be confused with remnant indigenous vegetation, that is extant indigenous vegetation communities (or individual specimens) that predate European settlement of the area. Remnant fabric also includes built structures or objects, or fragments of these, which illustrate the cultural significance of the place.

The Butler study referred to over sixty landscape sites, either as discrete entries, as sites within heritage precincts, or were mentioned to illustrate examples of particular landscape periods or styles. From this study, 46 sites discussed were reviewed and updated.

Of the 25 sites which were surveyed in the Bick & Kellaway study:

- 7 have been reviewed and updated
- 1 has been reviewed and deleted
- 17 are not within the boundaries of the City of Banyule

From the survey of the area previously in the Shire of Diamond Valley:

- 11 landscapes have been added

The citations for the landscapes which accompany buildings with data sheets appear in Volume 2, Building Citations, Parts 1 and 2. The remaining landscape datasheets follow in Chapter 2 of this volume.





## **2.0 LANDSCAPE CITATIONS**

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LUL 1

**Site:** Former Viewbank Farm Site (1) **Significance:** B

**Address:** Banyule Road, Viewbank **Map Ref:** 32 G1

**Access:** Restricted

**Date of Inspection:** 26 September 1997

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**Existing Heritage Listings:**

|                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Victorian Heritage Register     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Register of the National Estate | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Banyule Planning Scheme         | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| UC Area                         | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| National Trust                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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

**Description:**

A remnant European garden and rural landscape close to the Yarra River. The site was established formally as Viewbank in 1839 and retains elements from this period as well as silos from the inter-War period. The property is still used for grazing as it was originally.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The three reinforced concrete silos on the northern part of the site are a local landmark. They were constructed as fodder stores during the 1930s. At the top of a ridge to the south west are the remains of a homestead with cellar, reputedly that of Dr Robert Martin, which dates from the 1840s.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

In the vicinity of the homestead ruins are a number of remnant trees, also reputedly part of the original homestead site. They include mature Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), Stone Pine (*Pinus pinea*), a single Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla* which was supposedly planted by George V), Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) and a relatively small Cooks Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*), which is probably the only example in the City of Banyule. A mainly dead belt of Eucalypts (most likely *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) is located east of this area.

**Potential Threats:**

- Development of the site.
- Removal of the silos due to disuse.
- Increased access to the house ruins area.

**Management Steps:**

The current management of the site is appropriate, reflecting the continuous rural use of the area. The silos should be preserved, and the ruins investigated and preserved. The entire site requires an historical analysis, which might confirm the associations with George V.

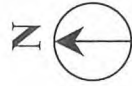
**Statement of Significance:**

The former Viewbank farm is locally significant to the region as a substantially intact rural landscape with an early association with the Heidelberg area and a prominent local citizen, Dr Robert Martin. It may also be significant for its association with George V, but this requires further investigation.

**Reference:**

Butler, G. (1985). *Heidelberg conservation study*. Unpublished report prepared for the City of Heidelberg.





LUL2

**Site:** Hawthorn Hedge Rows (2) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Banyule Road, Viewbank **Map Ref:** 20 H11

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 17 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]

Register of the National Estate [ ]

Banyule Planning Scheme [ ]

UC Area [ ]

National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]

Register of the National Estate [ ]

HO Controls [ ]

ESO Controls [ ]

SLO Controls [x]



**Description:**

Extensive remnant Hawthorn hedges, associated with an early property in the area.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

None

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The rows contain extensive numbers of Hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) on both sides of the road. These formed part of the Cleveland Estate, which was a prominent property in the area in the second half of the 19th Century. Hawthorn was used to keep stock contained instead of, or in conjunction with, traditional fencing.

**Potential Threats:**

Hawthorn has a tendency to self sow prolifically, and can become a noxious woody weed. It may be removed for this reason. Widening works along the road may also threaten the integrity of this planting.

**Management Steps:**

The Hawthorn should be actively managed to reduce the environmental impact to the surrounding farmlands. This can be achieved by a once yearly clipping of the hedges, to retain a manageable size and minimise the number of fruit produced. This could be an automated and low maintenance input procedure.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Hawthorn hedge rows are of local interest as remnants of a prominent estate from the 19th Century and represent cultural practices in by-gone rural landscapes. Their significance is increased as they are still part of a semi-rural area, and retain their original context.





LUL 3

**Site:** Warringal Park (3) **Significance:** B  
**Address:** Beverley Road, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 C4  
**Access:** Unrestricted  
**Date of Inspection:** 9 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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

**Description:**

Warringal Park consists of a playing field, circled by a trotting track (now an access road). The adjacent parkland which forms much of the Yarra River frontage is known as Sills Bend, and contains remnant European exotic plantings and orchard trees. The orchards were established following the 1853 subdivision of the property by Joseph Hawdon, which were in turn bought up by the Sills family in the late 1850s. The council purchased the area in 1927 for use as parkland.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The strong line of the trotting track around the oval is clearly visible, however it is now used as an access road around the park.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

Surrounding the oval are perimeter plantings of Golden Poplar (*Populus x canadensis*) which form a striking element in the landscape. These were planted following the establishment of the trotting track, c. 1930. The bend area to the east of the track contains various large trees in a park-like setting and a number of remnant fruit trees with a coarse turf ground covering. These orchard trees may date back to the 1850s, and include Mulberries (*Morus* sp.) and Pear (*Pyrus communis*). The larger deciduous ornamental trees were probably planted following the acquisition of the area by the Sills family in the latter 1850s, possibly much later. They include Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*) and Elm (*Ulmus procera*).

**Potential Threats:**

- Failure to replace senescent exotic species with the same species.
- Widespread planting of native species that would reduce the impact of the predominantly exotic vegetation throughout the area.

**Management Steps:**

Preparation of a detailed management plan for the conservation of the Warringal Park area. Of particular importance is the management of the remnant orchard in the Sill's Bend area. A survey of the remnant trees in this area would prove useful for the management of the area, and for the preparation of a tree management and replacement strategy. The plan would also seek to reinforce the heritage character of the area through the detailing of appropriate hard landscaping features and planting to screen contemporary structures, such as the sporting pavilion. This document would provide the opportunity to enhance the inherent beauty of the area, and encourage increased access to Sill's Bend as an attractive and peaceful passive recreational area.

**Statement of Significance:**

Warringal Park is locally significant primarily for the remnant vegetation located in the Sill's Bend area, which reflects its use as an orchard, and later as part of an estate in the area. The remnant trotting track and sports ground, and the associated perimeter plantings, reflect the area's early 20th century heritage.





LUL 4

**Site:** Wilson Reserve (4) **Significance:** C  
**Address:** The Boulevard, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 F10  
**Access:** Unrestricted  
**Date of Inspection:** 16 September 1997

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**Existing Heritage Listings:**

- Victorian Heritage Register [ ]
- Register of the National Estate [ ]
- Banyule Planning Scheme [ ]
- UC Area [ ]
- National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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



**Description:**

A recreational area nestled in native remnant vegetation with important links to the local community.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

Located at the bottom of The Boulevard escarpment is a playground. Originally the area was developed by the prominent landscape designer Ellis Stones, a local resident, but has since been significantly altered. What remains is the slide on the embankment, and a few rocks, typical of his work. Closer to the river is a concrete bunker of the 1st Ivanhoe Sea Scouts, which is located on the site of the first training camp for scout leaders in Victoria, in 1910. The structure is olive green and covered in graffiti, and dates to 1944. Adjacent to the bunker is a drinking fountain, built to the memory of a Sea Scout who died in World War 2, erected by Ellis Stones after the war.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

Located close to the bunker are a group of very large Poplars (*Populus deltoides*) which are at least contemporary with the bunker. In the vicinity of the playground are a number of Eucalypts such as Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*) which formed part of Ellis Stones' playground.

**Potential Threats:**

- Removal of the Poplars close to the riverbank.
- Further vandalism to the bunker or drinking fountain.

**Management Steps:**

The plan for the overall management of the site should seek to improve the security around the bunker to reduce the possibility of vandalism. A long term goal for the plan could also allow for the reconstruction of the original Ellis Stones playground, which was an early example of a landscape feature sympathetic to the surrounding indigenous landscape, and characteristic of the cultural use of the site as a meeting point for early local environmental groups.

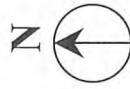
**Statement of Significance:**

Wilson Reserve is of local interest as the site of the first training camp for scout leaders in Victoria. The unusual scout building and associations of the site with early conservation and environmental groups in the area is of note. The remnants of the work of Ellis Stones contributes to this significance.

**Reference:**

Latreille, A. (1990). *The Natural Garden: Ellis Stones, his Life and Work*. Viking O'Neil, Ringwood.





**Site:** Residential Precinct (5) **Significance:** C

**Address:** 79-123 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 F10

**Access:** Restricted

**Date of Inspection:** 15 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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

**Description:**

Spectacular examples of the Ivanhoe garden style.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The characteristics of these gardens are the impressive retaining walls on the road frontage, in brick or rock. The gardens are typically terraced beyond the wall, up to the house, to take advantage of the spectacular views across the Yarra Valley. The cutting for The Boulevard, which allowed such prime placement of these houses, was constructed during the Great Depression.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The gardens typically feature evergreen shrubs and trees, with few deciduous trees. Conifers, such as Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*), and evergreen shrubs such as Privet (*Ligustrum* sp), Native Daphne (*Pittosporum undulatum*) and Elephants Ears (*Bergenia crassifolia*) are typical examples. Most of the plants are typical of the inter-War period, when these houses appear to have been built- the landscape providing a fitting setting to the period of the houses.

**Potential Threats:**

- Redevelopment of the properties.
- Neglect of the gardens.

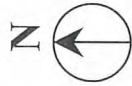
**Management Steps:**

Notify the owners as to the importance of these gardens and what they represent in the Ivanhoe area, to encourage the maintenance of the gardens in this style.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Ivanhoe garden style is characterised by rock walls on the street frontage and terracing throughout the garden - both features designed to cope with the hilly suburb. Many of these gardens were established in the inter-War period. The gardens along The Boulevard are of local interest as they represent this style to a spectacular degree. They feature plants typical of the period, which provide landscapes contemporary with the house. They also represent a development made possible during a significant event in the inter-War period - the great depression and the associated public works projects commenced to combat high unemployment.





LUL 6

**Site:** Heidelberg Park (6) **Significance:** B

**Address:** Burgundy Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 B4

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 16 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]

Register of the National Estate [ ]

Banyule Planning Scheme [ ]

UC Area [ ]

National Trust [ ]

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]

Register of the National Estate [x]

HO Controls [ ]

ESO Controls [ ]

SLO Controls [x]



**Description:**

A large regional park containing public gardens and a playing field. The gardens were established in the 1880s by local resident Peter Fanning. The cricket ground had been in use as early as the 1850s.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

Salt Creek, which flows through the area, has been paved with bluestone pavers. This was undertaken in 1899. The concrete paths and bridge which meander through the gardens follow the alignment of earlier gravel paths and a wooden bridge. Rocks lining the paths were put in 1915, following a refurbishment of the park.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The park area contains a large number of conifers including Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*), Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*), Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) and Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), and various true Pines such as Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) and Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*). These species are also planted abundantly along the western side of the park on a hill known as Pine Ridge. Other trees of note include two Elms (*Ulmus procera*) joined to form an unusual archway over the north-eastern entrance to the gardens area and a Queensland Kauri (*Agathis robusta*). An expansive grove of Elms are planted to the north of the site adjoining a playing field, at the base of Pine Ridge.

**Potential Threats:**

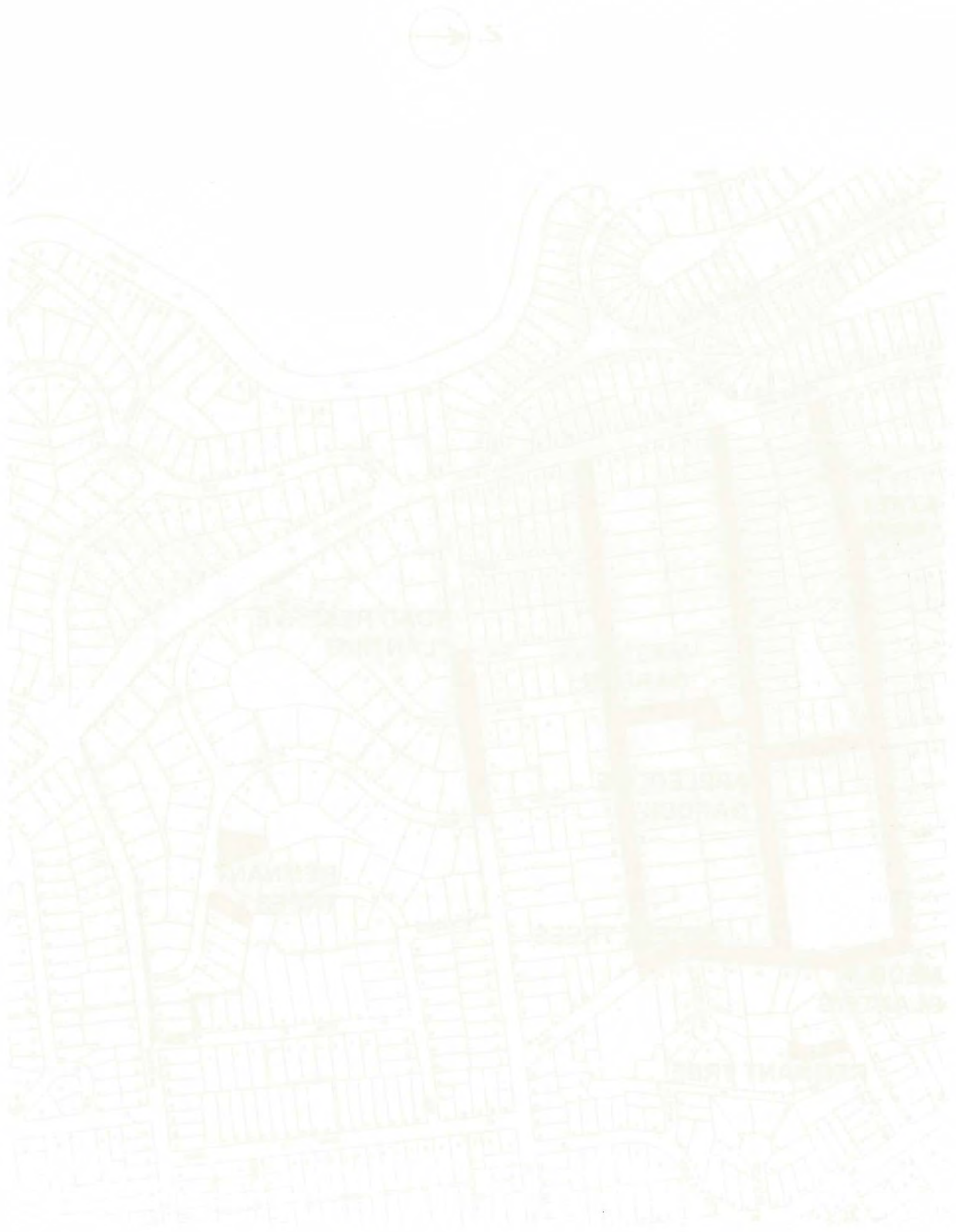
- Gradual replacement of plant material with inappropriate species, reducing the strong Federation period character of the park and garden.
- Further introduction of inappropriately detailed man made landscaping elements.
- Complete removal of garden beds in formal garden area due to maintenance costs.

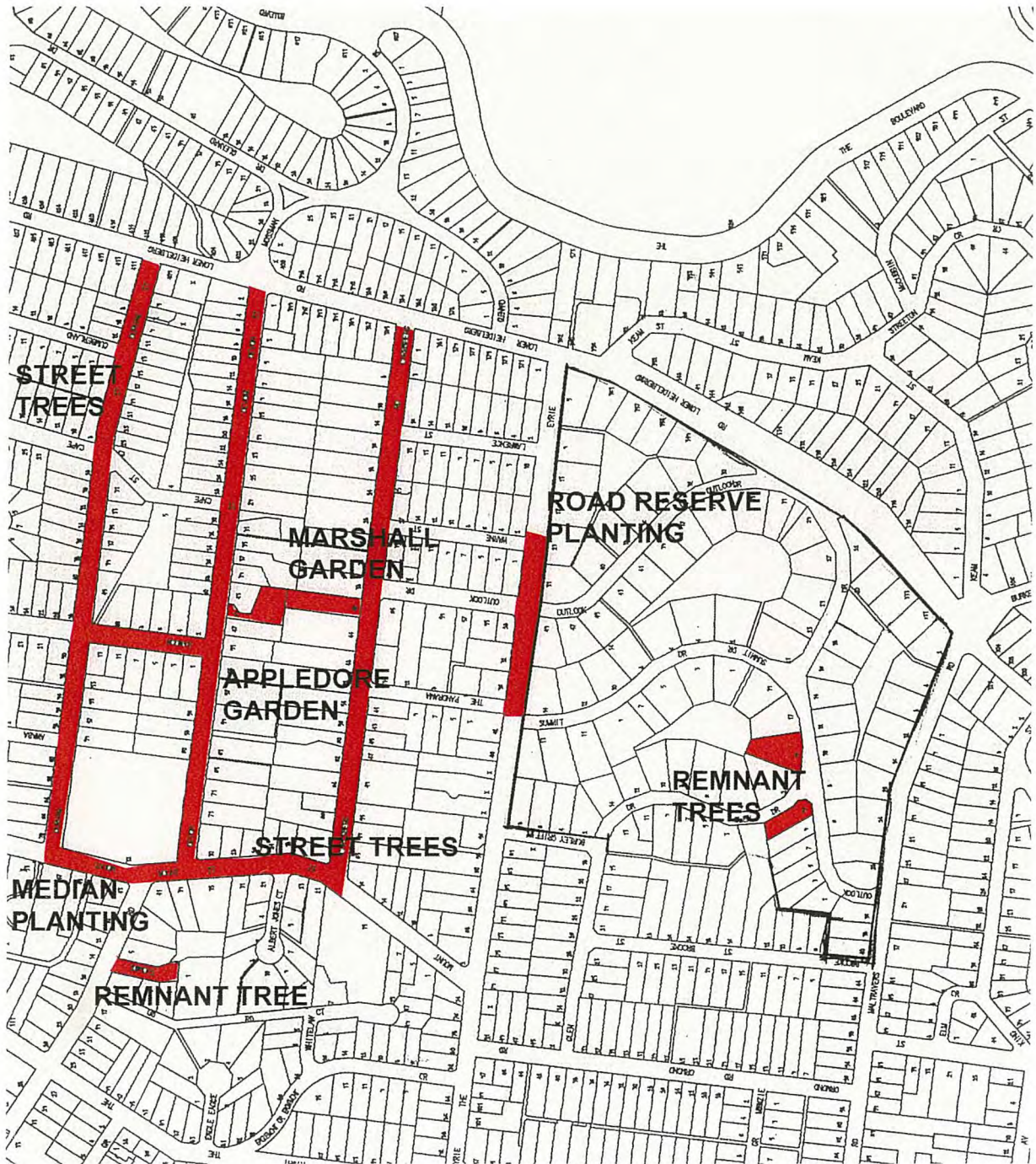
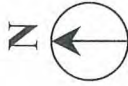
**Management Steps:**

Preparation of a detailed management plan for the garden and park areas. The plan should include a strategy to reinstate the formal garden beds in the garden area, and reconstruction of original path materials and bridge structures, as well as other hard landscaping materials. These should be undertaken following the preparation of a specific conservation plan and implementation document for the garden. The management plan should also include broader guidelines for the management and eventual replacement of the considerable number of mature trees throughout the site. This document would provide the opportunity to enhance the inherent beauty of the area, and encourage increased use of the garden as a passive recreational facility and local community focal point.

**Statement of Significance:**

Heidelberg Park is locally significant as a large park and garden that was established in the early part of the Heidelberg area's development. It is significant for the park's continuous use as an active recreational site since the 1850s. The gardens are a reflection of Victorian era civic pride, and were established in connection with a prominent local identity, Peter Fanning. It is the oldest substantial park in the City of Banyule. It contains a significant number of mature trees that are not often seen planted today in a park situation. Coupled with the planting, the layout of the park and garden retains much of its Victorian and Federation qualities, including lining of the creek with bluestone.





40 123

**Site:** Marshall Garden (7) **Significance:** B

**Address:** 40 Carlsberg Road, Eaglemont **Map Ref:** 31 K6

**Access:** Restricted

**Date of Inspection:** 17 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

- Victorian Heritage Register [ ]
- Register of the National Estate [ ]
- Banyule Planning Scheme [ ]
- UC Area [ ]
- National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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

**Description:**

A reasonably intact example of the work of the garden designer Edna Walling.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The site features rock edging and random stone paving, which were typical elements of Walling’s work. Some parts, such as the gravel driveway, are different from the original plan, which features stone vehicle lines. At the rear (north) of the property is a small cottage, designed by Walling, and constructed by Ellis Stones, who later became prominent in his own right. The cottage is reminiscent of the landscape at Bickleigh Vale at Mooroolbark, where Blanche Marshall, for whom the garden was built, lived briefly in the 1920s. The cottage is constructed of brown painted timber, with a corrugated iron roof.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The front of the garden is enclosed by a low Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) hedge, which is part of the original plan. Though the garden is overgrown in parts, and cleared in others, it contains a number of notable trees including Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*), Lillypilly (*Acmena smithii*), a Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), as well as smaller, mature trees and shrubs, such as various Flowering Cherries (*Prunus* CV) and Indian Hawthorn (*Raphiolepis* sp.). A large Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) at the bottom of the garden appears to predate the Walling design.

**Potential Threats:**

- Further neglect of the garden.
- Removal of the cottage.
- Redevelopment of the garden area.

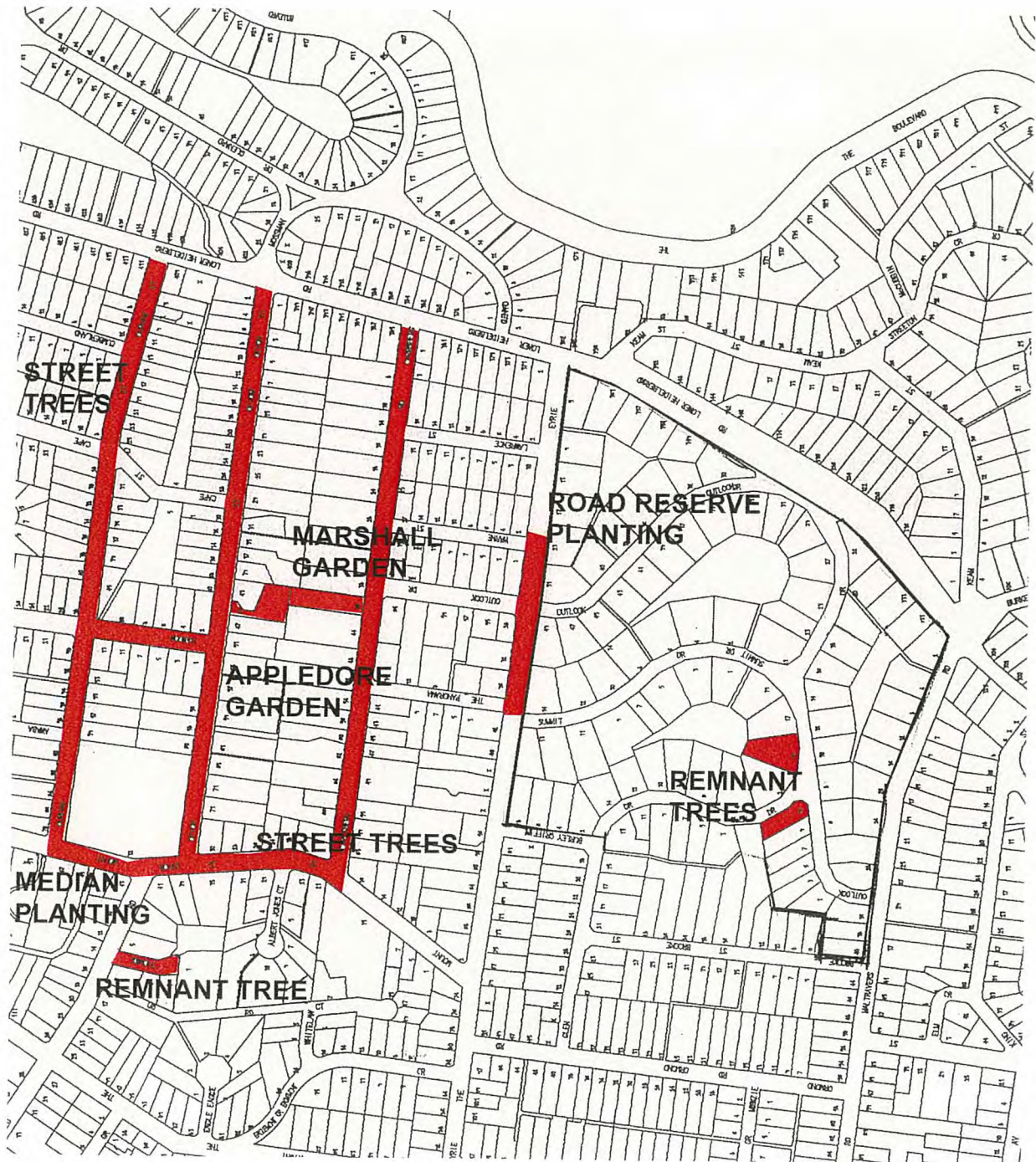
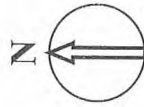
**Management Steps:**

Inform the owners as to the importance of the garden, and seek their co-operation in the maintenance and reconstruction of the garden to its intended setting.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Marshall Garden is locally significant as a substantially intact example of the prominent landscape designer Edna Walling. It also displays the work of Ellis Stones, another prominent landscape designer. Although run down, and slightly altered in parts, it retains much of its original character and structure, and could be reconstructed to its original design intent.





LUL 7

**Site:** Appledore Garden (8) **Significance:** C

**Address:** 45 Devon Street, Eaglemont **Map Ref:** 31 K6

**Access:** Restricted

**Date of Inspection:** 22 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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



**Description:**

A remnant of a garden designed by Edna Walling. The garden has been significantly truncated.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The garden features a terrace to the north of the house, and extensive use of random rock paving, both integral elements of Walling’s work. However, the steps at the front of the house appear to be a later addition, as they do not appear on the original plan for the garden.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The garden features a number of notable small trees that characterise Walling’s work. These include Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*), a number of Flowering Cherry and Crab Apples (*Prunus* sp. & *Malus* sp.), and Hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp). It is difficult to tell which of the other plantings, particularly smaller species, are original, as the garden was severely altered following the subdivision of most of the northern portion of the site. The large Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*) to the west of the garden appear to pre-date the Walling garden.

**Potential Threats:**

Further removal of original plantings, or complete redesign. Failure to maintain the garden at the current level.

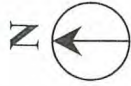
**Management Steps:**

The owner of the garden is aware of the importance of the site, and is maintaining it well. The council should ensure further owners take similar care.

**Statement of Significance:**

Appledore is of local interest as a remnant of an Edna Walling garden, the pre-eminent garden designer in Victoria in the middle half of this century. Though substantially changed, it contains a number of features typical of her designs, and retains some of its original character.





LUL-8

**Site:** Greensborough Park (9) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Diamond Creek Road, Greensborough **Map Ref:** 20 K1

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 24 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]

Register of the National Estate [ ]

Banyule Planning Scheme [ ]

UC Area [ ]

National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]

Register of the National Estate [ ]

HO Controls [ ]

ESO Controls [ ]

SLO Controls [x]

**Description:**

A number of remnant European trees associated with the early history of the area. The trees are located on the banks of the Plenty River, within an active recreational area.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

None.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The site is dominated by a number of large, remnant trees. They include a number of Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), Elms (*Ulmus procera*) along the river bank, Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) some large Hawthorns (*Crataegus* sp), and various other species located throughout the park. On the eastern side of the river bank is a short section of Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) which appears to be an overgrown hedge. These species illustrate the area’s rural past.

**Potential Threats:**

- Removal of the trees in favour of indigenous vegetation.
- Failure to maintain the trees to a reasonable level, and their subsequent decline.

**Management Steps:**

The trees require a level of maintenance input, which could be part of a tree maintenance program for the area as a whole.

**Statement of Significance:**

The trees are of local interest as remnant plantings from the early period of the settlement of the Greensborough area. They reflect the district’s past, being typical rural trees, and contribute to the character of the local area and park environs.





LUL 9

**Site:** Street Trees (10) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Durham, Mount, Hawdon, Devon Streets, Carlsberg **F Map Ref:** 31 K6

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 25 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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



**Description:**

A number of avenues of street trees within the Eaglemont area. These trees were planted during the inter-War period, and have considerable landscape value. The Ivanhoe area was cleared of much of these types of plantings following World War Two.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

None.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The avenues consist of mature avenues of Elm (*Ulmus procera*), notable for their size, and length of planting. These trees survived a backlash against large, exotic species following World War 2, which were replaced by Flowering Plum (*Prunus* CV) and Scarlet Flowered Gum (*Eucalyptus ficifolia*). The trees have almost uniformly been severely pruned at least twice during their development, particularly those under power lines.

**Potential Threats:**

- Excessive pruning due to close proximity of power lines.
- Elm Leaf Beetle and Dutch Elm Disease.
- Failure to replace gaps in the avenues, or replacement with inappropriate species, which would diminish the heritage character of the site.

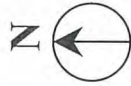
**Management Steps:**

Preparation of a detailed street tree management policy for these trees, and other pre-War and inter-War avenues throughout the municipality. It should include tree maintenance and replacement guidelines, as well as options for replacement with suitable, similar species if the elms succumb to Dutch Elm Disease.

**Statement of Significance:**

These street trees, and others of the same period throughout the City of Banyule are of local interest as remnants of originally far more extensive avenues planted throughout the municipality prior to World War Two. They have considerable landscape impact and contribute greatly to the character of the area.





40124

**Site:** Greensborough Cemetery (11) **Significance:** A

**Address:** Hailes Street, Greensborough **Map Ref:** 20 J1

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 4 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Victorian Heritage Register     | [ ] |
| Register of the National Estate | [ ] |
| Banyule Planning Scheme         | [ ] |
| UC Area                         | [ ] |
| National Trust                  | [ ] |

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Victorian Heritage Register     | [x] |
| Register of the National Estate | [x] |
| HO Controls                     | [ ] |
| ESO Controls                    | [ ] |
| SLO Controls                    | [x] |

**Description:**

A cemetery trust was set up in 1874 at which time it cost 10s to reserve a site in the cemetery and a further 10s to open it up for another member of the family. About 17 people had been buried there prior to that date, the oldest headstone is from 1864, dedicated to Aldridge. On 17 June 1874 John Scotland was elected the first Chairman of the Cemetery trust. The land for the cemetery was donated in December the same year.

In 1906 a portion of the cemetery was sold to the Victorian Railways, who sold it to the Shire of Heidelberg in 1907. The last trustees of the cemetery were Messrs. Mitchell, Middleton, Iredale and Butterworth in 1936. The last burial in the cemetery was L. Iredale in 1963. When the cemetery was closed the same year there were around 200 graves.

Greensborough cemetery occupies a small rectangular site located on the corner of Hailes Street and Jessop Street. It has a formal, although overgrown layout with four rows of graves at right angles to a path which runs north - south following the slope of the hill. There is no formal entrance. A row of pine trees line the Jessop Street boundary. There is a treated pine post and rail fence on both street boundaries and a paling fence on the east and south boundaries. A sign facing Jessop Street provides a layout of the cemetery and an indication of the grave sites.

The head stones vary in condition and style including plain Gothic arched headstones, 1940s granite headstones and beds and granite headstones surrounded by low Victorian cast iron fences. Many of the headstones are now missing, and many of those that remain are in poor condition.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The site is scattered with grave stones, with some graves featuring stone surrounds and iron work. The majority of sites are unmarked. The identity of each interment is plotted on a (contemporary) plan located near the south west corner of the site.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The site is dominated by two Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*) on the western side, which probably date from the early to middle part of this century. It is likely that the Cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* and *Viburnum tinus* shrubs scattered on the site are remnant, or at least are the progeny of original plantings. Other vegetation is likely to be weedy, such as *Cotoneaster* sp and Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), or planted recently, such as the number of native species planted around the perimeter of the site.

**Potential Threats:**

- Lack of a clear management plan for the site, which is in a poor condition.
- Vandalism, particularly graffiti, is an apparent issue.
- Selling of the land, or conversion to a pioneer memorial park (complete or partial removal of head stones).

**Management Steps:**

Preparation of a detailed management plan for the site. The plan should consider maintenance requirements and a landscape improvement scheme - there is no unity in the current planting design, and the detailing of contemporary man made features is inappropriate. Such a plan would address the interpretation of the site, and reinforce the heritage character of the cemetery. It would also address access to the site and security, as well as procedures for repairing vandalised or damaged headstones.

**Statement of Significance:**

Greensborough cemetery is regionally significant as an early burial ground in Victoria. It serves as an important record of the early history of the region. It contains the graves of many early settlers of the region.



140125

**Site:** Hawdon Street Cemetery (12)

**Significance:** A

**Address:** Hawdon Street, Heidelberg

**Map Ref:** 32 A2

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 10 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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

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



**Description:**

A small private cemetery, nestled within suburban development. The cemetery dates back to 1851, and is only partially intact.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The site features a number of gravestones (approx. 12), some marking original plots, others moved across when the site was developed in 1955. Of particular note are a wooden grave surround, and a more substantial stone and cast iron grave surround. Some of the stones are on an angle, and others covered by vegetation.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The site is dominated by large conifers, typical plantings in early cemeteries. These include Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) and two large unidentified weeping conifers (*Chamaecyparis funebris?*). Other plants include a number of *Viburnum* sp. and a Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) which now sits flush with the western fence line.

**Potential Threats:**

- Deterioration of gravestones and surrounds.
- Vandalism.
- Lack of weed control.
- Removal of gravestones and conversion to a reserve.

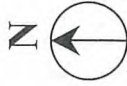
**Management Steps:**

A management plan is required for this important site. It should detail an appropriate method of conserving the gravestones and grave surrounds, provide measures for the repair of damaged stones, and provide guidelines for the appropriate management of the vegetation on the site. It should also investigate the placement of those grave stones which have been moved, and removal of less significant shrubby vegetation.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Hawdon Street Cemetery is regionally significant as a rare example of an early private cemetery in Victoria. It is the closest private cemetery to the City of Melbourne, and an integral part of the history of the Heidelberg area.





LUL10

**Site:** Sparks Reserve (13) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Cnr Heidelberg Road and The Boulevard, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 D10

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 16 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Victorian Heritage Register     | [ ] |
| Register of the National Estate | [ ] |
| Banyule Planning Scheme         | [ ] |
| UC Area                         | [ ] |
| National Trust                  | [ ] |

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Victorian Heritage Register     | [ ] |
| Register of the National Estate | [ ] |
| HO Controls                     | [ ] |
| ESO Controls                    | [ ] |
| SLO Controls                    | [x] |

**Description:**

A medium sized park on the Yarra River featuring a number of important remnant trees. The trees mark the position of the old Turnpike Road. The site was also used as an early Chinese market garden.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

None.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The site contains a number of groups of remnant trees. Of particular importance are the row of Elm (*Ulmus procera*) at the entry to the reserve. These trees indicate the line of the old Turnpike Road, that formed the early crossing into the area in the 1860s. Also of note are the rows of Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) in the north eastern section of the reserve, but their origins are not as clear.

**Potential Threats:**

- Removal of the exotic trees in favour of native vegetation, particularly during a weed control program, or replacement of senescent trees with inappropriate species.
- Development of the park which compromises its heritage character.

**Management Steps:**

Preparation of a management plan for the park that addresses the balance between the identified important exotic vegetation, and the weedy species along the Yarra River. The plan should seek to preserve the heritage character of the site, whilst addressing the challenges to indigenous vegetation immediately in the vicinity of the River.

**Statement of Significance:**

Sparks Reserve is of local interest as it was the site of the early access road into the Ivanhoe area, and contains remnant vegetation from this period. It is also significant for its association with the Chinese as an early market garden, and as an early park for the Ivanhoe area (1911).





LUL11

**Site:** Median Planting (14) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Invermay Grove, Rosanna **Map Ref:** 19 K12

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 10 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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



**Description:**

A prominent and mature median planting of Eucalypts.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The median itself is typical of those seen within the municipality, built to allow streets along steep contours. The site slopes from north to south along its length. The median is defined by a dry joint rock edge on the lower side. A central timber barrier runs the length of the median, with an angle cut top rail. The barrier is painted white.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The median is planted with Lemon Scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) at regular intervals. The trees are mature, and are in good health. All the trees share a common salmon colouring, and form a striking planting in the landscape. One tree in particular features grotesque wrinkling of the trunk and is quite an oddity.

**Potential Threats:**

- Failure to replace senescent specimens with an appropriately coloured genotype.
- Introduction of a substantial shrub layer that might reduce the impact of the Eucalypts' sinuous forms.
- Failure to control weeds within the planting area, particularly woody species.
- Replacement of the timber rail with a pipe barrier.

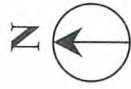
**Management Steps:**

An appropriate management plan should be prepared to ensure the ongoing conservation of the site. It would include detailed tree management and replacement strategies, as well as a weed control program. It would also include appropriate species that could be introduced as a low key ground cover, which would not compromise the form of the current planting.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Invermay Grove median planting is of local interest as a spectacular example of a commonplace landscape feature within the municipality. The trees dominate the landscape, and have a high amenity value. They are of an excellent colour and form, and contribute greatly to the character of the local area.





LUL12

**Site:** Partington's Flat (15) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Kalparrin Avenue, Greensborough **Map Ref:** 10 J12

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 24 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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

**Description:**

A number of remnant trees on the banks of the Plenty River associated with the Partington family who settled in the area in the 19th century. The area forms part of a Park System along the river, particularly around the ford crossing.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

None.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The site is dominated by mature and suckering Elm (*Ulmus procera*), particularly in close proximity to the Plenty River. Other trees of note that appear to be associated with the early history of the site are a Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), a large Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*), a number of mature Rosaceous Fruit trees, and Hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.).

**Potential Threats:**

- Removal of the remnant specimens as part of a re-vegetation scheme.

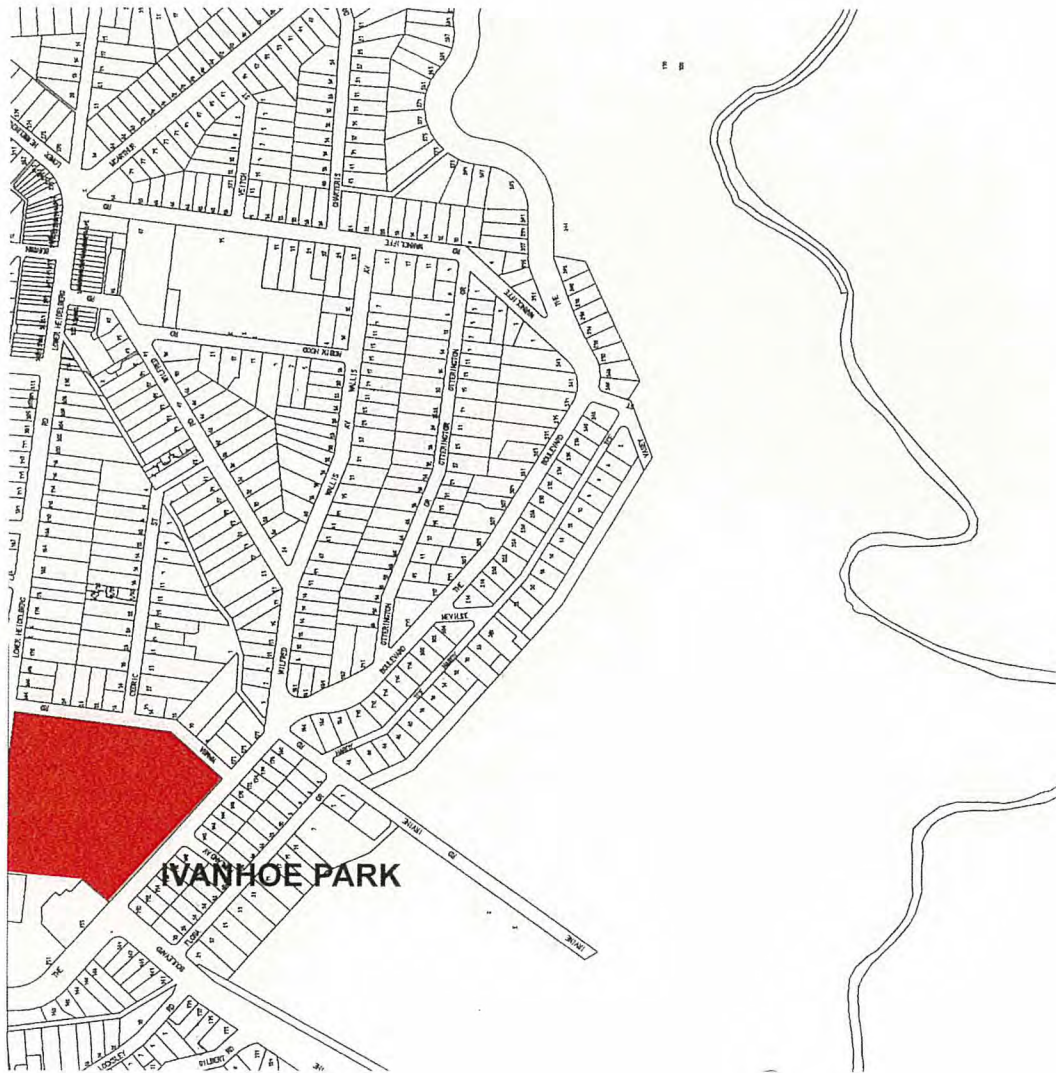
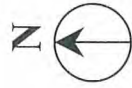
**Management Steps:**

The trees are generally neglected, and require a level of maintenance input, which could be part of a tree maintenance program for the area as a whole.

**Statement of Significance:**

The remnant trees are of local interest as they illustrate the early use of the area before widespread development. They are linked to the early history of the Greensborough area and a prominent local family. They contribute significantly to the character of the surrounding parkland, providing a strong contrast to the predominantly native vegetation.





LUL 13

**Site:** Ivanhoe Park (16) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 H9

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 23 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]

Register of the National Estate [ ]

Banyule Planning Scheme [ ]

UC Area [ ]

National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]

Register of the National Estate [ ]

HO Controls [x]

ESO Controls [ ]

SLO Controls [x]



**Description:**

A large park containing passive and active recreational areas. The site contains a number of notable plantings and landscape features. The Park was acquired in 1911 but plantings did not occur until 1915, and again in 1918. Many of the trees on the site were planted in the 1930s.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The southern boundary of the site is faced with a rock wall, an early example of a ubiquitous landscape feature within the municipality. The site also features an extensive white timber barrier with an angle cut top rail. The croquet rooms and greens, probably established in the early 1900's were extended in 1929, and are significant within the site. Other landscape features, such as the cricket nets, have no heritage value.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The site features a host of mature plantings. These include a number of Southern Mahogany (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) which are the earliest plantings on the site (1918) located on the eastern boundary. The Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) at the south east of the park and Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) were believed to have been planted in the 1920s. More of these species, as well as a row of Himalayan Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) to the west, Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*) and Plane Trees (*Platanus x acerifolius*) were planted in the 1930s. A Rose Arbour and garden to the north of the site appear to be modern. The site also features a number of River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), which are pre-settlement remnants.

**Potential Threats:**

- Gradual replacement of exotic trees with natives, or further introduction of native species that would erode the heritage character of the site.
- Construction of inappropriate structures within the site, that do not complement its heritage character.

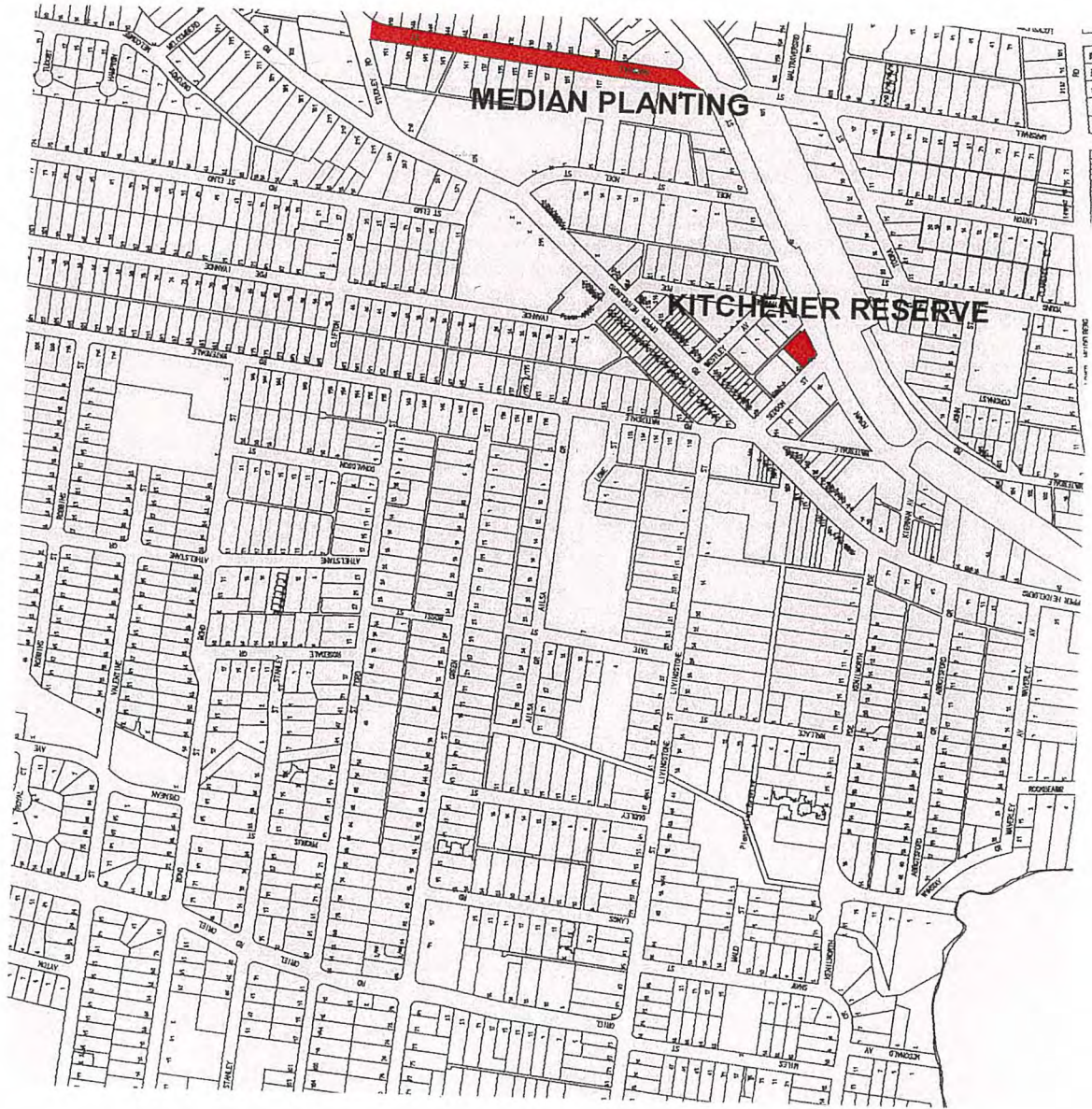
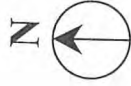
**Management Steps:**

Preparation of a detailed management plan for the conservation of Ivanhoe Park. This would include guidelines for the maintenance of the trees, and appropriate replacement strategies. The plan would seek to reinforce the heritage character of the area through detailing appropriate hard landscaping features, and planting to screen contemporary structures such as the sporting pavilion. This document would provide the opportunity to enhance the heritage character of the area, and encourage increased use of the park as a passive recreational area.

**Statement of Significance:**

Ivanhoe Park is of local importance as an early recreational reserve for the municipality. It features original plantings, as well as remnant native flora, and a host of mature trees which reflect the parks early history. It contributes significantly to the heritage character of the local area.





LUL14

**Site:** Median Planting (17) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Marshall Street, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 G7

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 17 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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

**Description:**

A prominent median planting along Marshall Street.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The median itself is typical of those seen within the municipality, built to allow streets along steep contours. The site slopes gently from west to east along its length. The median is defined by a dry joint rock edge. A central timber barrier runs the length of the median, with an angle cut top rail. The barrier is painted white.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The site features an extensive row of 12 Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*), and an underplanting of Agapanthus (*Agapanthus praecox*). The row is completed at the northern end by a Mexican Cypress (*Cupressus lusitanica*). The gaps between the Cypress have been interplanted with Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*), which appear to be more recent additions. A number of large weeds have established on the site, including Cotoneaster, and a self-sown Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*).

**Potential Threats:**

- Failure to replace senescent specimens, or the entire row if they decline as a group. A number of gaps in the planting are already apparent.
- The Silky Oak can attain a size where they may shade out the Cypress.
- Replacement of the timber rail with a metal pipe barrier.
- Removal of the Agapanthus and underplanting with an inappropriate plant species.
- Pruning due to powerlines running across the row.

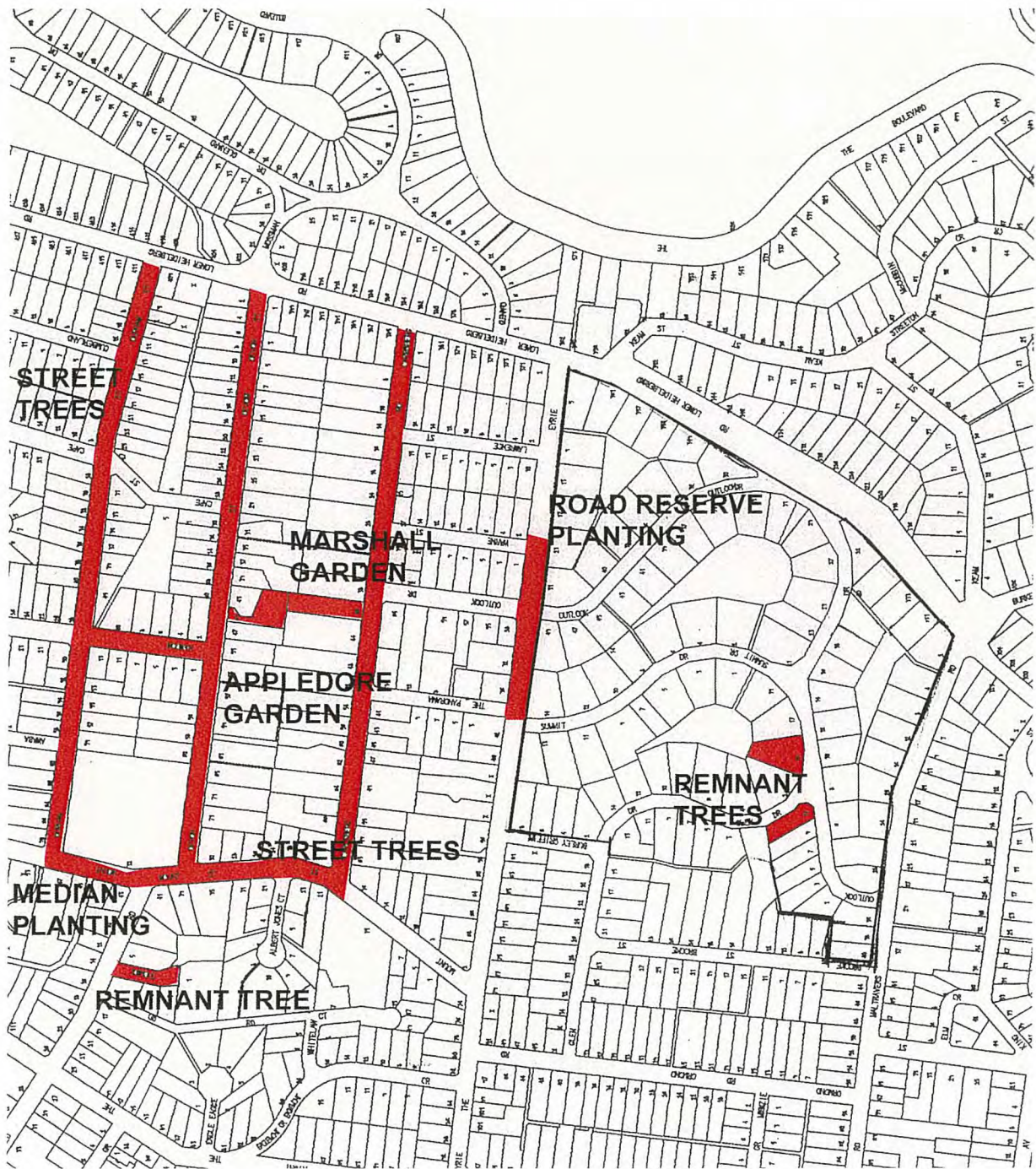
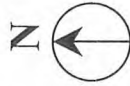
**Management Steps:**

A management plan should be established for the row, which sets out a suitable replacement program for senescent specimens, gaps in the row, or the entire row. The plan should consider maintenance of the Silky Oaks, or complete removal, as the Cypress are the key landscape element. A weed control program should also be a priority, as part of the overall plan for the site. Overhead cabling across the median should be carefully controlled.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Marshall Street central median is of local interest as an original example of median planting in the area. It contributes greatly to the amenity value of the streetscape, and the character of the area generally. Its level of intactness is notable, as many of these medians in the municipality have been significantly altered.





**Site:** Median Planting (18) **Significance:** B

**Address:** Mount Street, Eaglemont, between Carlsberg Road and Castle Street **Map Ref:** 31 K5,6

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 10 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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



**Description:**

A prominent and unusual median planting along two stretches of Mount Street.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The median itself is typical of those seen within the municipality, built to allow streets along steep contours. The site slopes steeply from west to east along its length. The median is defined by a dry - joint rock edge. A central timber barrier runs the length of the median, with an angle cut top rail. The barrier is painted white.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The site features two near intact rows of Chinese Windmill Palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*). They form a dramatic landscape feature, and are notable for their size and apparent good vigour. Gaps in the rows have been interplanted with small specimens. The understorey has been planted with Mexican Daisy (*Erigeron karvinskianus*) and *Brachyscome multifida* which are modern additions.

**Potential Threats:**

- Failure to replace senescent specimens, or the entire row if they decline as a group.
- Replacement of the timber rail with a metal pipe barrier.
- Underplanting with an inappropriate (large) plant species.

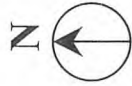
**Management Steps:**

A management plan should be established for the row, which sets out a suitable replacement program for senescent specimens, or the entire row. This should also include guidelines for appropriate understorey species, which would ideally form an adequate weed barrier in a low key manner, as the current planting scheme does.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Mount Street central median is locally significant as an unusual and outstanding example of median planting. It contributes greatly to the amenity value of the streetscape, and the character of the area generally. Its level of intactness is notable, as many of these medians in the municipality have been significantly altered.





L4416

**Site:** Kitchener Reserve (19) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Norman Street, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 F8

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 16 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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

**Description:**

A small reserve located opposite Ivanhoe Railway Station, established in 1916. The reserve is on a slightly elevated site, and contains a fine selection of original plantings. The plants were supplied by the local Horticultural Society.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The reserve is bounded on the Norman Street frontage by a bluestone retaining wall. The central asphalt path is edged with bluestone pitchers.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The site is heavily planted, and well screened from Norman Street. Much of the planting is original, or at least evocative of the period in which the reserve was laid out. Notable specimens include Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), Blue Atlantic Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* var. *glauca*), Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), Chinese Windmill Palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*), Fan Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) and Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*). Smaller shrubs include New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax*), Agapanthus (*Agapanthus praecox*) and Cabbage Tree (*Cordyline australis*).

**Potential Threats:**

- Replanting with inappropriate specimens, gradually eroding the character of the place.
- Vandalism, particularly graffiti on adjacent fences.
- Failure to manage woody weeds.
- Uncontrolled pedestrian movement throughout the reserve.

**Management Steps:**

Prepare a detailed management plan for the site. It would include guidelines for the appropriate selection of replacement plantings, deal with improving security, such as increased lighting, and address pedestrian movement issues within the reserve. It would also detail guidelines for appropriate hard landscaping which complements the character of the site.

**Statement of Significance:**

Kitchener Reserve is of local interest as an early public landscaping project within the municipality. It shows an early use of stone retaining walls which characterise the city, and reflects early community input into the public landscape. The Reserve contributes to the character of the surrounding landscape.





LUL17

**Site:** Remnant Trees (20) **Significance:** C

**Address:** 11 & 15 Outlook Drive, Eaglemont **Map Ref:** 31 K8

**Access:** Restricted

**Date of Inspection:** 15 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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



**Description:**

Two mature trees remnant from the pre-subdivision estate.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

None.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The Bunya Pines (*Araucaria bidwillii*) are located on either side of Outlook Drive, on the intersection with Glen Drive. These trees pre-date the subdivision of the original Mount Eagle Estate. The trees are notable specimens within the area, and appear to be in a good condition.

**Potential Threats:**

- Removal of the trees, particularly due to the dropping of large and potentially dangerous cones, or development within the sites.

**Management Steps:**

Inform the owners of the significance of the trees, and their importance to the Eaglemont landscape as a whole. Seek their assistance in the management of these trees.

**Statement of Significance:**

The trees are locally significant as they represent the pre-subdivision history of the current precinct. They have a particularly high landscape value, standing as sentinels on either side of an intersection, and are a local landmark.





LUL18

**Site:** Road Reserve Planting (21) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Cnr Outlook Drive and The Eyrie to The Panorama, Eaglemont **Map Ref:** 31 K7

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 8 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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

**Description:**

An unusual road reserve planting at the north eastern extent of the Mount Eagle Estate.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The area is within a precinct containing a number of important buildings designed by H.D. Annear. The northern part of the reserve contains a rough brick path and basalt steps, leading to The Panorama.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The planting consists of an extensive grove of Elm (*Ulmus sp.*) suckers on either side of The Eyrie at the intersection of Outlook Drive. The planting is evocative of a country lane, although it is surrounded by suburban development. The wild character is part of its general appeal. A large Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) and Poplar (*Populus sp.*) within the vicinity contribute to the character of this unusual setting. The reserve continues northwards as a pedestrian and minor vehicle access to The Panorama. The area is infested with weeds, and large Elms (*Ulmus sp.*) dominate the tree canopy.

**Potential Threats:**

- Complete removal of the suckers due to damage to roads, and or drains.
- Encroachment of surrounding houses into the reserve area.
- Removal of the brick path and replacement with concrete.

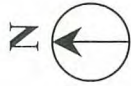
**Management Steps:**

A plan should be established to set out an appropriate level of maintenance for the area, so as to retain its landscape value, without the planting of Elms becoming out of control.

**Statement of Significance:**

The grove of Elms and other plantings are of local interest to the local area as they contributes significantly to the character of the landscape, which contains a number of architecturally important houses designed by H.D. Annear, and lies on the edge of Griffin’s Mount Eagle Estate.





L4L19

**Site:** Remnant Tree (22) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Panorama Drive Lower Plenty **Map Ref:** 21 D9

**Access:** Restricted

**Date of Inspection:** 24 September 1997

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**Existing Heritage Listings:**

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]

Register of the National Estate [ ]

Banyule Planning Scheme [ ]

UC Area [ ]

National Trust [ ]

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]

Register of the National Estate [ ]

HO Controls [ ]

ESO Controls [ ]

SLO Controls [x]



**Description:**

A remnant which was probably part of an earlier, rural planting. The tree is notable for its size in the area.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

None

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

A single remnant Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*). It is a large specimen for this part of the municipality, and contributes to the landscape value of the site. It is a bifurcated specimen and appears to be in a good condition.

**Potential Threats:**

- Removal, particularly if it sheds large limbs.
- Lopping of major limbs to maintain a smaller size.

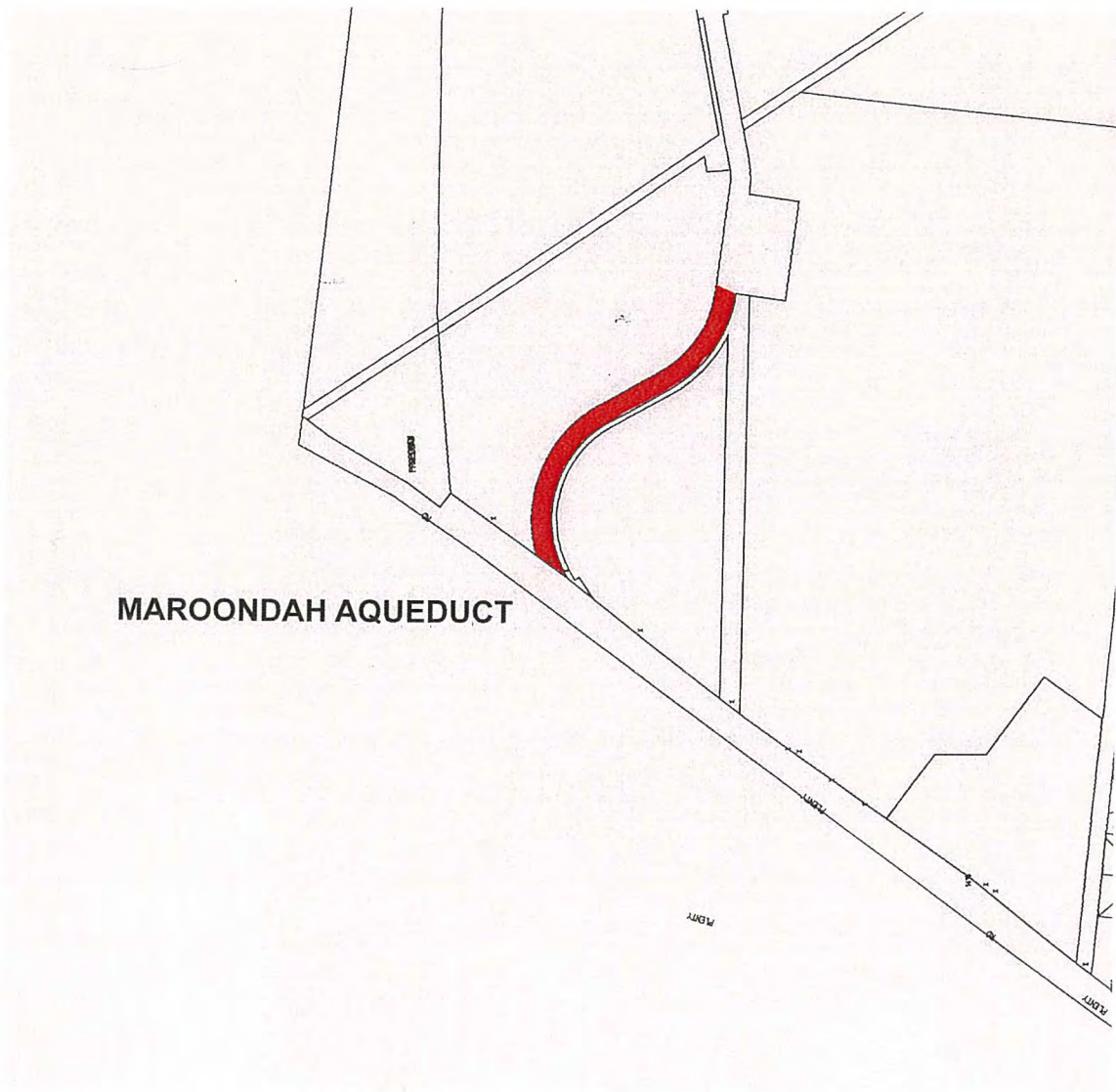
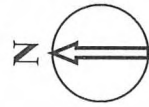
**Management Steps:**

The owners should be informed of the value of the tree and be encouraged to undertake maintenance as it is required.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Sugar Gum is of local interest as a large specimen for the area, which relates to the pre-subdivision of the neighbourhood. It contributes to the character of the local neighbourhood.





**Site:** Maroondah Aqueduct (23) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Plenty Road Bundoora **Map Ref:** 10 B10

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 16 September 1997

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

|                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Victorian Heritage Register     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Register of the National Estate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Banyule Planning Scheme         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| UC Area                         | <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"/> |
| ESO Controls                    | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| SLO Controls                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

**Description:**

A substantial row of conifers along the alignment of the Maroondah Aqueduct.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

None.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The site features an avenue style planting of Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) and Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*). The trees are mature, but are in poor condition. They do not appear to be senescent.

**Potential Threats:**

- Removal of the trees and replacement with inappropriate species.

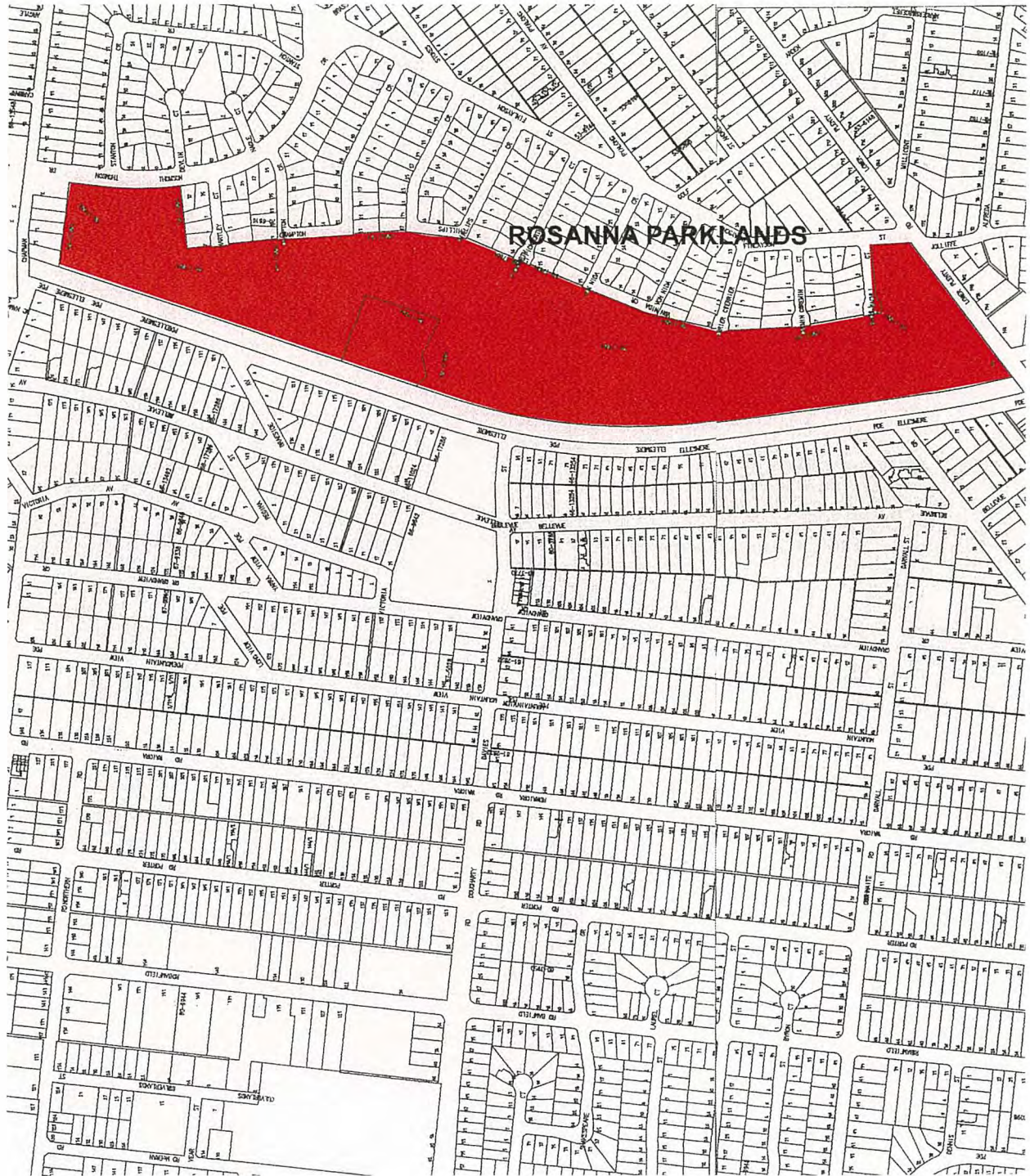
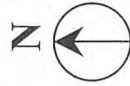
**Management Steps:**

Preparation of a tree maintenance and replacement policy. The trees require dead wooding, and removal of rubbish from beneath their canopies.

**Statement of Significance:**

The trees are of local importance as part of the extensive Maroondah Aqueduct alignment, which only passes through the municipality at this point. They also reinforce the rural character of the area which has been eroded by development of the school and housing to the south.





L421

**Site:** Rosanna Parklands (24) **Significance:** B

**Address:** Between Ruthven Street and Lower Plenty Road, Rosanna **Map Ref:** 20 A11

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 22 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Victorian Heritage Register     | [ ] |
| Register of the National Estate | [ ] |
| Banyule Planning Scheme         | [ ] |
| UC Area                         | [ ] |
| National Trust                  | [ ] |

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Victorian Heritage Register     | [ ] |
| Register of the National Estate | [x] |
| HO Controls                     | [x] |
| ESO Controls                    | [ ] |
| SLO Controls                    | [x] |



**Description:**

A parkland built on the former Rosanna Golf Course as part of the Elliston Estate. The Parklands area reflects the latter work of the landscape designer Ellis Stones, after whom the estate was named. Salt Creek runs through the Park area.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The parklands are positioned in an old Golf Course. Fairways and Tees are still easily discernible within the park area. Other mounds were created as part of Stones' overall plan for the area, defining spaces and softening the lines of the golf course. Rocks placed throughout the park, and particularly along Salt Creek, reflect the designers' connection with this natural material. A pile of rocks, close to Ruthven Street at the park's northern extent, were to be integrated into the parklands, but Stones died before the work was completed.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

Remnant trees from the golf course include Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra Italica*), Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) and Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*), among others. These are now interspersed with the wide variety of native species introduced following the development of the parklands in the early 1970s.

**Potential Threats:**

- Further lack of maintenance, particularly along Salt Creek, which has seen weeds cover much of Stones' rock work.
- Failure to replace senescent native plant material, particularly shrubs, which eventually distorts the original design intent, creating a mono-dimensional landscape of trees only.
- Removal of excess rocks from the northern section of the parklands.

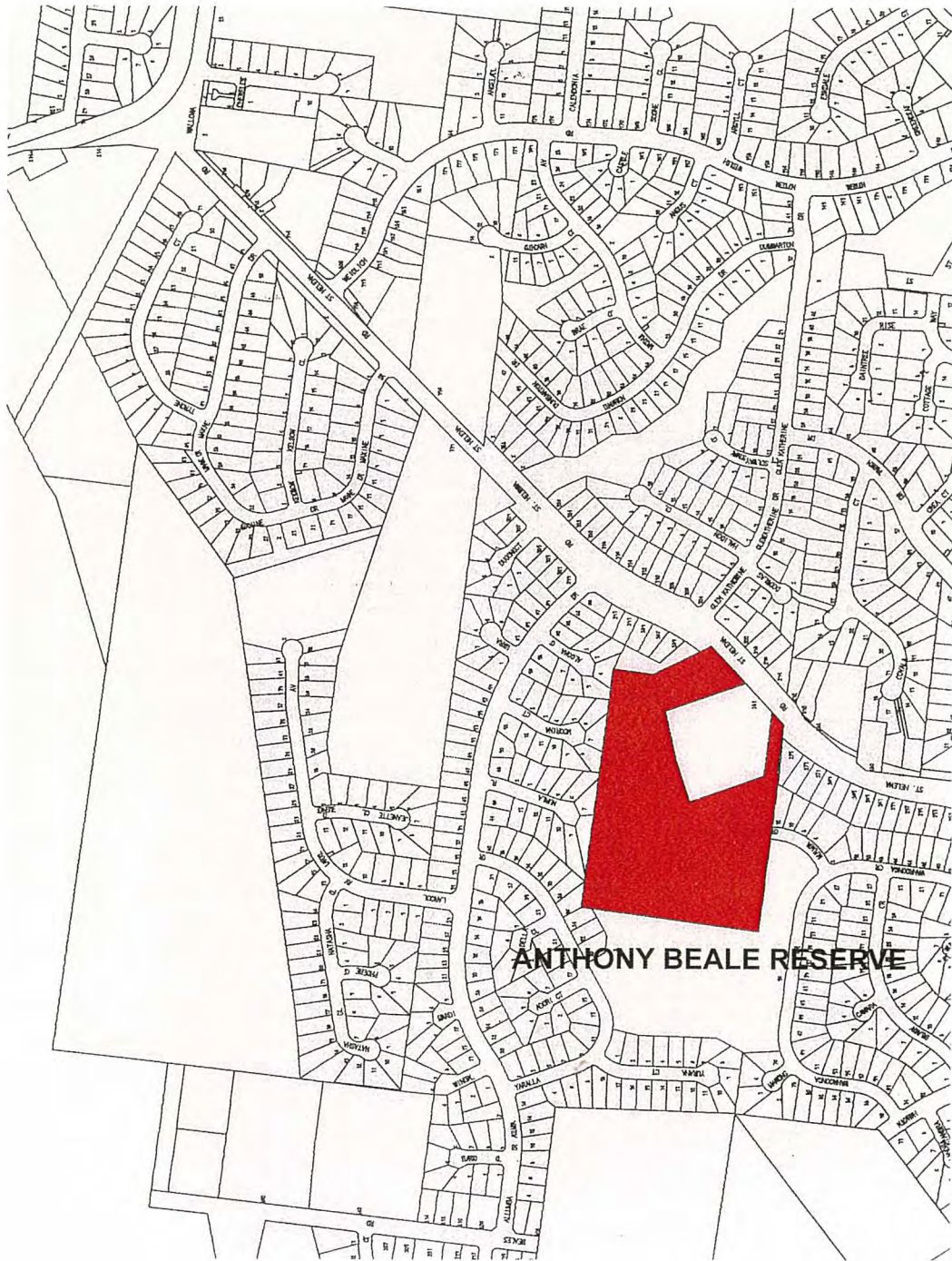
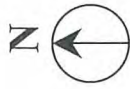
**Management Steps:**

Preparation of a detailed management plan for the ongoing maintenance of the Parklands. A weed control program needs to be implemented, particularly along Salt Creek, which is overgrown. Likewise, a planting program is required to rejuvenate many of the smaller native species which have reached the end of their lifespan. This can also be achieved through mechanical removal of the canopies of many species, to encourage re-growth.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Rosanna Parklands are locally significant for the major input of the landscape designer Ellis Stones, as an example of his last work, which is featured throughout the area. It is also significant as part of the significant Elliston Estate, and representative of the appreciation of native flora and gardening styles in the early 1970s.





L422

**Site:** Anthony Beale Reserve (25) **Significance:** C

**Address:** St Helena Road, St Helena **Map Ref:** 11 E10

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 16 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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

**Description:**

A remnant European landscape from the original Beale homestead, the estate known as St Helena. The family settled in the area in 1842, where they began farming sheep and cattle. Beale established the adjacent St. Katherine's Church, which was once part of the estate. The area is currently an open reserve, with a sporting oval located to the west of the site.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

None.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The site features two groups of remnant trees, one forming an orchard to the south east of the reserve, and a group of trees in the central, marking the location of the family homestead. These trees include various Pines (*Pinus* sp.), Elm (*Ulmus procera*) and Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*). These trees are in fairly poor condition. The orchard area contains a number of rows of Rosaceous fruit trees, a sizeable Olive (*Olea europea* var *communis*) and a gnarled old Cypress Pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*). The area is easily discernible as an orchard.

**Potential Threats:**

- Removal of the trees and replacement with inappropriate species.
- Failure to maintain the trees, and their subsequent decline.
- Introduction of significant numbers of native species that would erode the heritage character of the reserve.

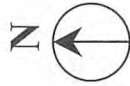
**Management Steps:**

Preparation of a tree maintenance and replacement policy. The trees, particularly near the old homestead site, require dead wooding, and removal of rubbish from beneath their canopies. Control of weeds, particularly woody species is also required.

**Statement of Significance:**

The remnant trees are of local importance as they reflect the early use of the site, and its association with the Beale family, whose descendants still live in the area. It provides a contemporary landscape to the adjoining church and cemetery, and shows the early rural uses of the area. Furthermore it is the site of the original St. Helena estate, which gives the area an increased sense of identity.





**Site:** Yallambie Parklands (26) **Significance:** B  
**Address:** Off Tarcoola Drive, Yallambie **Map Ref:** 20 K8  
**Access:** Unrestricted  
**Date of Inspection:** 4 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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



**Description:**

Remnants of a European garden and orchard plantings associated with a significant mid-Victorian house (refer Banyule Heritage Study Volume 2: Building Citations). The original grounds extend into what is now adjoining properties and parklands. The retention of the trees throughout the precinct, beyond the current property's boundary, reflects the setting of the house before subdivision.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

A gravel path leading from Tarcoola Drive to the Plenty River Parklands relates to the pre-subdivision estate.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

A host of trees associated with the property are scattered throughout the parklands and local houses. The area is dominated by mature conifers which date from the early part of the property's development. Of note is a particularly fine Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) on the river flats, which often looks sparse in the Victorian climate. Other trees include Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), various pines (*Pinus radiata* and *P. canariensis*), and a Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), in an access park to the Plenty River from Tarcoola Drive. The path leading from this park to the River flats is lined by a row of mature Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) and Hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.), underplanted with various bulbs. This area reflects the utilitarian past of the estate, planted with many old fruit trees.

**Potential Threats:**

- Removal of mature trees from the original extent of the estate, particularly those located in adjoining private allotments.
- Introduction of inappropriate native species in the park area of the old estate.

**Management Steps:**

Prepare a detailed inventory of remnant trees (and possibly shrubs) of the old Yallambie estate. Notify owners of the importance of these residual specimens. Investigate the possibility of preparing an integrated interpretation program of the site with Melbourne Parks and Waterways, as part of the Lower Plenty River Park system.

In existence is a number of primary sources which would assist in any future reconstruction of the garden. These have been documented in the forthcoming paper by Lucy Ellem 'Plenty Botanical: Scientific constructions of landscape at Plenty Station' in *Plenty Valley Papers*, Vol. 3, November 1999. A set of twelve drawings of the site made by E Latrobe Bateman made between 1852 and 1859 (held at the National Gallery of Victoria), documents the development of the property in this period, and complements the pastel drawing made of the site by G A Gilbert in the mid-1840s. An interpretation of Bateman's drawings by John Hawker has identified a large number of the plant species on the site at the time. Also of assistance in identifying species is William Howitt's account of his visit to the site in 1842.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Yallambie Parklands are locally significant as part of a large remnant garden associated with an early (and prominent) property in the area. The remnant vegetation is of particular significance for its age, number, and relatively good condition of the specimens. The retention of many of these large trees in adjoining private properties is remarkable, as is the survival of some of the original orchard on the River Flats. The landscape provides excellent opportunities for interpretation as part of the Lower Plenty River Park system, in contrast to the predominantly indigenous vegetation along the river.



CWL 24

**Site:** Remnant Tree (27) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Thomas Court, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 31 J6

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 9 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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

**Description:**

A remnant tree associated with the early history of the area.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

None.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) is located in the road reserve of the court, on the eastern side. It appears to be in reasonable condition, and has a rather squat habit. The branches overhanging the road appear to have suffered mechanical damage from passing vehicles.

**Potential Threats:**

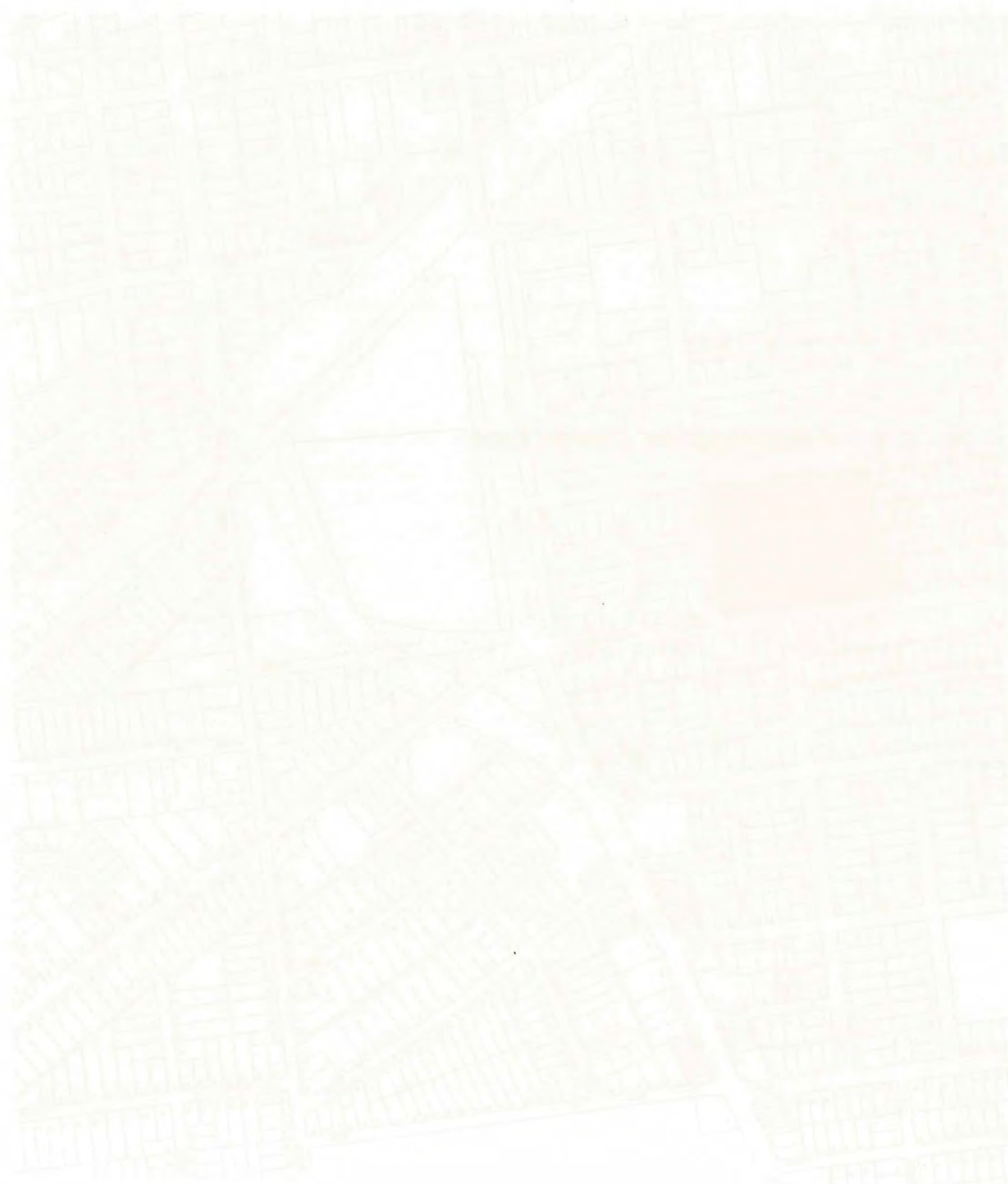
- Compaction of the roots due to close proximity of the road and adjacent driveways.
- Removal due to dropping of large and potentially dangerous cones.

**Management Steps:**

The tree should be maintained carefully to retain maximum vigour. This would include removal of vegetation from the area beneath the limited root zone, and removal of damaged branches. Protecting the trunk, which is on the kerb line, may be necessary. A long term goal could be to reduce the width of the street around the trunk to allow for more favourable growing conditions.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) is of local interest as a remnant specimen tree from the pre-subdivision period of the surrounding residential development. It has significant landscape value as it contributes greatly to the surrounding streetscape.





H0121

**Site:** Warringal Cemetery (28) **Significance:** A

**Address:** Upper Heidelberg Road, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 31 J3

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 18 September 1997



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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



**Description:**

An early public burial ground with typical cemetery landscape features. The cemetery is laid out in a formal grid pattern and contains a number of typical plantings. It is sited on a sloping allotment. The first burial reputedly took place in 1854.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The cemetery features a variety of modest monuments and grave stones. Most of the graves feature stone grave surrounds. The Upper Heidelberg Road frontage is entered via a pair of wrought and cast iron gates, set on a basalt plinth. A central drive runs through the site in a north south alignment. Paths throughout the cemetery are of concrete, with a vitreous clay drain along the side.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The site contains a number of notable plantings. These include a substantial row of Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*) along the northern boundary, and a row of Funeral Cypress (*Chamaecyparis funebris*) along the southern boundary. The western street frontage is screened by a clipped Privet (*Ligustrum* sp) hedge. A notable planting of Blue Atlantic Cedars (*Cedrus atlantica* var. *glauca*) is located in a reserve adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site. A short row of Lillypilly is located in the eastern half of the site.

**Potential Threats:**

- Reduction in the level of maintenance, and weed control, particularly of woody weeds which can damage monuments.
- Failure to replace senescent trees with an appropriate species.
- Introduction of plant material or structures that do not complement the heritage value of the site.

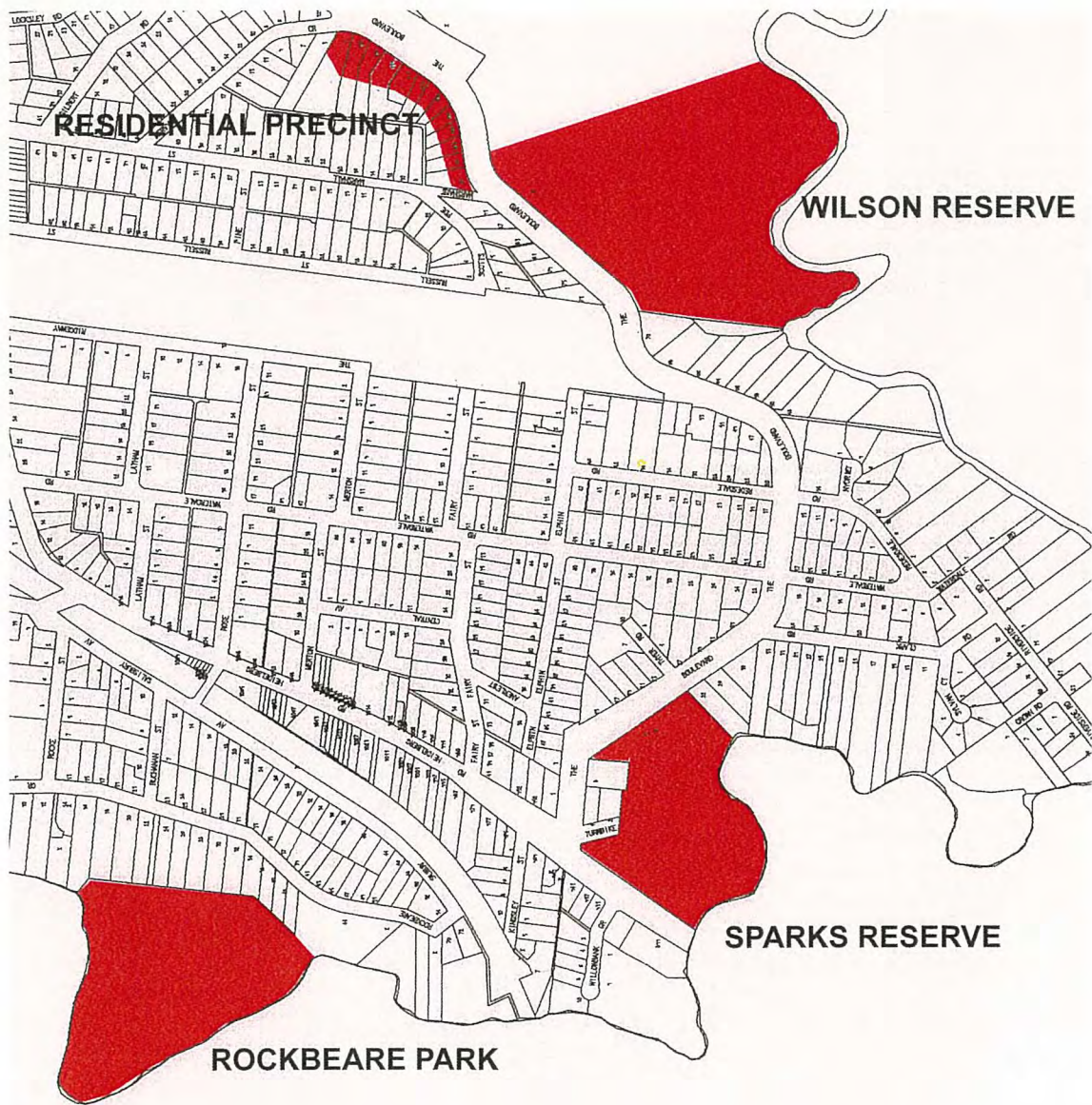
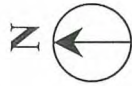
**Management Steps:**

The site requires a detailed management plan that outlines appropriate strategies for the replacement of the perimeter plantings as they senesce, so as to minimise the impact of the heritage character of the cemetery. The plan should detail appropriate maintenance programs for these trees. It should set guidelines for the introduction of materials or structures that complement the heritage character of the site.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Warringal Cemetery is significant as the earliest public burial ground in the Heidelberg area, as well as being early on a state wide basis. It contains typical plantings of a 19th century cemetery, which contribute to the significance of the site. It is an important, tangible record of the history of the Heidelberg area.





**Site:** Rockbeare Park (29) **Significance:** C

**Address:** Rockbeare Grove, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 D9

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 24 April, 1998



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
 Register of the National Estate [ ]  
 HO Controls [ ]  
 ESO Controls [ ]  
 SLO Controls [ ]

**Description:**

Remnant European trees in parkland along the Darebin Creek extant from the early agricultural past of the area. The site was established as the Rockbeare estate by Thomas Bear in 1857. It is believed that Bear established vines and an orchard on the banks of the Darebin Creek. The land was later leased by John Sharp Adams close to the turn of the century, establishing orange groves on the present Pine Ridge. A series of weirs were established to water the fruit trees, a remnant of which can be seen in the Darebin Creek. In 1929 the land was purchased for parkland. In the 1970's indigenous vegetation was planted throughout the area, at the same time maintaining some of the heritage features. The landscape designer Ellis Stones was involved with some of the landscape work undertaken during this period.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The site contains a number of remnant landscape elements including bluestone terracing on the side of Pine Ridge, and the original carriageway down Pine Ridge to the Darebin Creek. The remnants of a bluestone weir are extant in the creek.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

The most noticeable plantings include Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) and Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*) at the top of the ridge, as well as a single Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) and a row of Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) adjacent to local housing. Other trees include Willows (*Salix sp.*) and Ash (*Fraxinus sp.*) along the Darebin Creek. Remnant citrus were extant on the northern side of Pine Ridge in 1987, their existence requires further investigation.

**Potential Threats:**

- Failure to maintain trees, particularly the conifers, at a level that will ensure a long amenity life span.
- Failure to replace senescent trees with an appropriate species, eroding the heritage character of the place.
- Introduction of plant material or structures that do not complement the heritage value of the site.

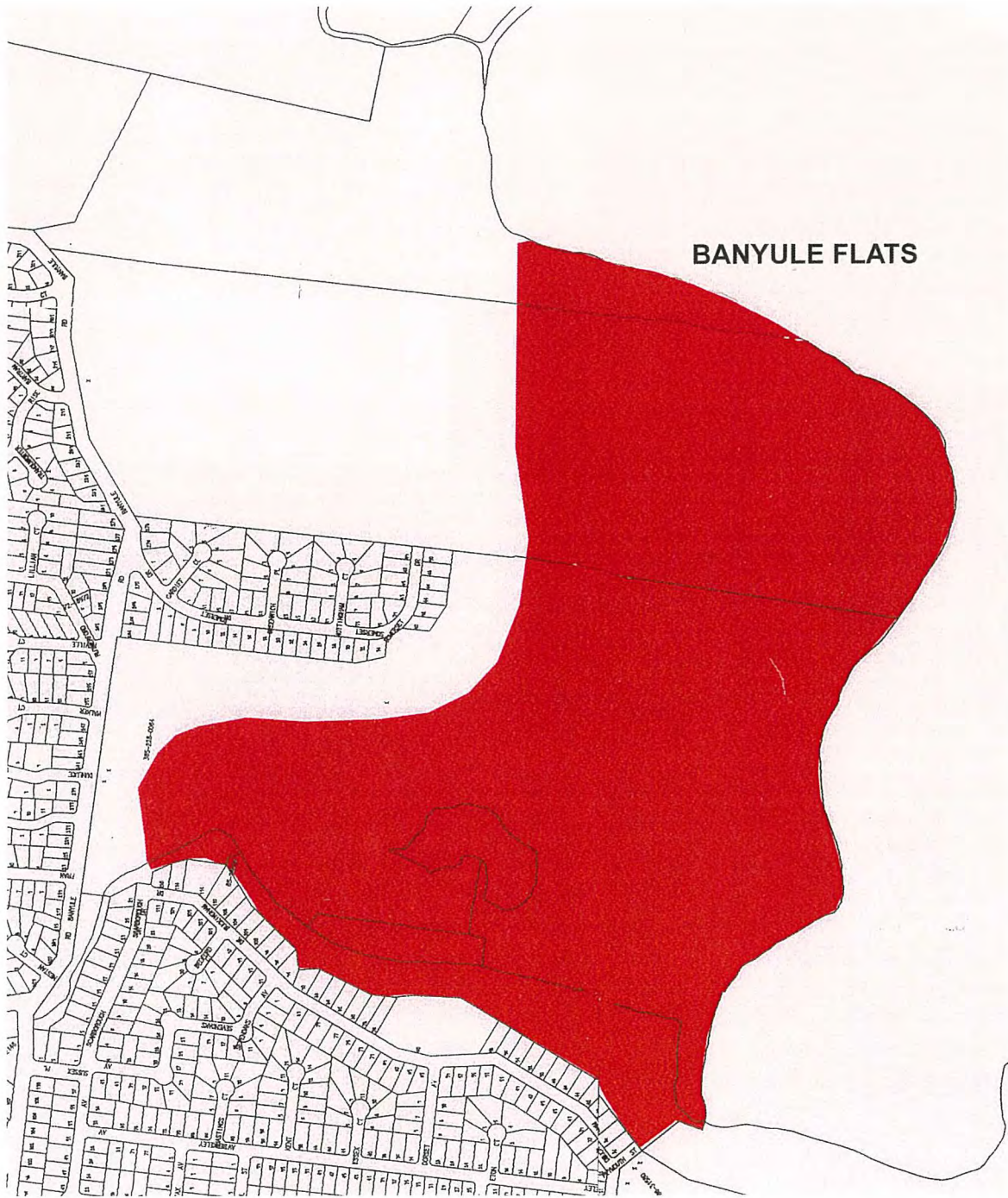
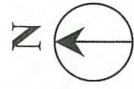
**Management Steps:**

The site requires a detailed management plan that outlines appropriate strategies for the replacement of the mature exotic trees. The plan should detail appropriate maintenance programs for these trees. It should set guidelines for the introduction of materials or structures that complement the heritage character of the site.

**Statement of Significance:**

Rockbeare Park is of local interest for the remnant plantings and associated structures from the early history of the area that illustrate its agricultural past. The site is also of interest for the work undertaken by conservation groups in the 1970's, including the involvement of the notable landscape designer Ellis Stones.





LWL26

**Site:** Banyule Flats (30) **Significance:** B

**Address:** Somerset Drive, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 F2

**Access:** Unrestricted

**Date of Inspection:** 24 April 1998



**Existing Heritage Listings:**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

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



**Description:**

A broad area of flood plain along the Yarra River. The site features a swamp and large billabong. The area comprised much of the Banyule Estate, and was used as early as the 1840's for sheep grazing. During the gold rushes they were extensively cultivated, and were used for cattle grazing. Parts of the flats also comprised parts of the Viewbank and Cleveland estates. The area was sketched by a number of artists associated with the Heidelberg School, Arthur Streeton and Walter Withers among others.

**Intactness:**

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

**Condition:**

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

**Remnant Fabric (Man Made):**

The main track through the area was originally constructed in the 1850's, and has since been upgraded and used as part of a linear park system. A number of fences from the sites agricultural past are extant, and they vary in age from old post and rail to more modern electric fences.

**Remnant Fabric (Vegetation):**

A number of mature trees are located throughout the site. Most notable are a group of Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) and a single, very large European Nettle Tree (*Celtis australis*) to the south west of the Billabong. Other species of note include overgrown False Acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) rows and scattered Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and fruit trees.

**Potential Threats:**

- Remove of exotic species and replacement with indigenous vegetation, eroding the heritage character of the area.
- Introduction of plant material or structures that do not complement the heritage value of the area.
- Removal of fences and other structures which illustrate the long and rich agricultural past of the site.

**Management Steps:**

The site requires the preparation of an overall master plan outlining appropriate strategies for the management of the site. The plan should detail appropriate maintenance and replacement programs for remnant trees. It should set guidelines for the introduction of materials or structures that complement the heritage character of the site.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Banyule Flats are of local significance as a remnant of an important agricultural precinct within the Heidelberg area. They have been in continuous use for pastoral purposes since European colonisation, and are intrinsically linked to the development of the local area. They are also of significance as a subject of many landscape paintings from the Heidelberg School.



