

Macleod Park, 50 Chapman Street, Macleod
Banyule City Council
Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Country

Executive Director Report
Reasons for making an Exclusion Determination under
s.36D(3) of the Heritage Act 2017

Date: 3 July 2025
RX1013

Decision maker determination

Under s.36C(1)(a) of the *Heritage Act 2017* (the Act) I make an Exclusion Determination for Macleod Park at 50 Chapman Street, Macleod (the place). I am satisfied that the place has no reasonable prospect of inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register.

The reasons for my determination are provided in this report.

Name: Steven Avery

Role: Executive Director, Heritage Victoria

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Steven Avery', with a horizontal line underneath.

Date: 3 July 2025

An exclusion determination has been made

On 06 March 2025 Heritage Victoria received an application for an exclusion determination for Macleod Park. After carefully considering the material that was provided, the Executive Director has decided to make an exclusion determination.

What is an exclusion determination?

The effect of an exclusion determination is to exclude a place from the Victorian Heritage Register for a period of five years. An exclusion determination application can only be made by certain public authorities and government asset managers, and in relation to projects costing at least \$5 million. The Executive Director may make or refuse to make an exclusion determination based on whether a place has 'no reasonable prospect of inclusion in the heritage register'.

If an exclusion determination is made

The Executive Director cannot accept a nomination for that place for five years, unless the nomination contains new information, and the Executive Director considers that information to be significant.

If an exclusion determination is refused

The Executive Director is taken to have accepted a nomination of that place.

What if the place has already been nominated?

If an exclusion determination application is made, any nomination made prior to 1 February 2024 is taken to be withdrawn. In deciding whether to make an exclusion determination, the Executive Director must have regard to information provided in that nomination.

Right to request a review

This information is provided under s.36E of the *Heritage Act 2017*.

Can a review be requested?

Yes. Exclusion determinations made by the Executive Director can be subject to review by the Heritage Council of Victoria. [The process is outlined on the Heritage Council's website.](#)

What happens if a review is not requested?

If a review is not requested, the Executive Director's exclusion determination will stand.

Who can request a review?

- Any person with a real and substantial interest (which includes a nominator) in the place may request a review if an Exclusion Determination is made or refused
- The applicant may request a review if their application for an Exclusion Determination is refused.

How is a review requested?

Review requests must be made within 28 days after the written notice of the Executive Director's decision is given. Requests must be made on the relevant form through the [HCVHub portal](#) and accompanied by the prescribed fee of 25 fee units or \$420.25 (from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026). Some requestors may be eligible for a fee waiver if they are a not-for-profit society, association or club (other than a charity) or a person who is an eligible beneficiary within the meaning of the *State Concessions Act 2004*.

The Heritage Council must determine a review within 40 days of receiving the request.

What decisions can be made by the Heritage Council resulting from a review?

The Heritage Council may:

- 1) affirm the decision under review; or
- 2) set aside the decision under review and make another decision in substitution for it; or
- 3) set aside the decision under review and remit the matter for reconsideration by the Executive Director in accordance with any directions or recommendations.

More information

Further information about exclusion determinations can be found on the websites of [Heritage Victoria](#) and the [Heritage Council of Victoria](#).

Who can I contact about the review process?

If you have queries about the review process for an Exclusion Determination, please contact the Heritage Council on 03 8572 7949 or email heritage.council@transport.vic.gov.au

Documents publicly advertised with this Exclusion Determination

Documents lodged by the applicant on 06 March 2025

- Application form
- Land title
- Extent diagram
- Photos
- GJM Heritage (2025) *State-level heritage assessment- Macleod Park, Macleod (HO 158, City of Banyule)*

Further information provided at the request of the Executive Director

- Not applicable. The applicant has provided sufficient information during the lodgement of the application.

Executive Director's Report (3 July 2025)

- Reasons for Making an Exclusion Determination under s.36D(3) of the *Heritage Act 2017*.

Details of the place

Name of place:	Macleod Park		
Address:	50 Chapman Street, Macleod		
Municipality:	Banyule City Council		
Is the place currently included in a heritage overlay?	Yes (southern portion only)	Heritage overlay number	HO158 See Appendix 1 for HO Citation
		LGA	Banyule City Council
Owner:	Banyule City Council		
Owner/s Address:	1 Flintoff Street, Greensborough Vic 3088		

Previous and current HA17 processes

Has this place or part of it ever been, or is currently, the subject of any processes under the <i>Heritage Act 2017</i> ?			
Nomination lodged	No	Date: NA	Status: NA
Nomination accepted	No	Date: NA	Status: NA
Nomination refused	No	Date: NA	Status: NA
IPO requested	No	Date: NA	Status: NA
IPO issued	No	Date: NA	Status: NA
Other process	No	Date: NA	Status: NA

Details of the applicant

Person or Body applying for exclusion determination	Level Crossing Removal Project Authority
What is the major development which has triggered the request:	Ruthven Street, Macleod Level Crossing Removal Project
Name of person/organisation who prepared the application:	GJM Heritage
Fee received:	Yes
Date application received:	06 March 2025

What is the development?	The Ruthven Street, Macleod Level Crossing Removal Project forms part of the Victorian Government's commitment to remove 110 dangerous and congested level crossings across Melbourne by 2030. The works involve removing the level crossing at Ruthven Street by constructing a rail bridge over the road.
What is the impact of the development on the place?	Macleod Park may be temporarily impacted during the construction of the Project.
Explain the impact of the development on the place	See above

Requests by the Executive Director to the Applicant for further information

No.	Nature of request	Date of request	Date provided
1	The information provided by the applicant was considered sufficient. Additional research was undertaken by the Heritage Victoria officer to ascertain the information provided by the applicant.	N/A	N/A

Place information

Description of the place

Macleod Park is a mixed-use recreational reserve at 50 Chapman Street, Macleod.

It comprises a northern and a southern section, divided by Erskine Road.

Northern section (north of Erskine Road) consists of:

- Macleod Community Hall and preschool, along Birdwood Avenue.
- A later pavilion and children's playground.

Southern section (south of Erskine Road) consists of:

- Macleod Tennis club, which contains a single-storey pavilion and tennis courts.
- Sports oval
- Carparks
- Sports pavilion (currently under construction).
- Salt Creek (which is channelled underground just south of Erskine Road)

The southern section is included in HO 158 on the Banyule Planning Scheme.

Integrity

The integrity is good. The place can be clearly read as a local recreational reserve.

Intactness

The intactness is good.

Condition

The condition of the structures is good, and consistent with buildings and structures of their age, use and construction or other comments related to condition.

Extent of exclusion determination application

Title information: Volume 08198 Folio 191.

Extent diagram: See below.



The full extent of the exclusion determination application is delineated with red. The southern portion (indicated with pink) is included in HO 158 on the Banyule Planning Scheme.

Photos of the place



January, 2025, view of Chapman Street. Macleod Park is partially visible on the right. Source: Heritage Victoria



July, 2024, the oval located on the southern end of Macleod Park. Source: GJM Heritage.



July, 2024, Macleod Tennis Club house. The tennis courts are located within the southern section of Macleod Park. Source: GJM Heritage.



July, 2024, image shows Salt Creek before it runs underground. Source: GJM Heritage.



January, 2025, children's playground located in the northern section of Macleod Park. Erskine Road is in the foreground. Source: Heritage Victoria.



January, 2025, Macleod Community Hall. Source: Heritage Victoria.



July 2024. Macleod Pre-School (Kindergarten). The pre-school is an extension of the Community Hall. Source: GJM Heritage.



July 2024. View of the later pavilion and tree plantation within the northern section of Macleod Park. Source: GJM Heritage.

Place history and comparisons

Brief History

The following history is based on GJM Heritage (2025), *Macleod Park (HO 158) State level Assessment report*, with additional research undertaken by Heritage Victoria.

Early development

Macleod Park is located on the land of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people in the suburb of Macleod. The land formed part of the substantial Strathallan (or Strathalan) Estate. In 1921, approximately 145 acres (58 ha) of the Estate, extending from the Hurstbridge Railway Line to Greensborough Road, was sold to the Freehold Assets Company Ltd by the Le Grand family.¹ The company subdivided the property and created Golf Links Estate, which comprised 80 villa sites (between Leith Road and Erskine Road) and 20 town centre shops sites. The Estate also included a 'municipal gardens and reserves', which bordered the railway line on the west and Aberdeen Road on the east. This 'reserves' site would eventually become Macleod Park. In 1923, the reserved site, plus two small lots to the north and south, was transferred to Heidelberg Shire Council.²

The development of Macleod Park and the surrounding area was slow. In the 1940s, the Park remained largely a grassed area, comprising some mature trees with plantations along Salt Creek. Only a few houses were built in the adjacent allotments. By 1955, a football or recreation pavilion had been built within the Park and was used by the Macleod Cricket Club. This suggests that the Park was used as a football and cricket field by the mid-1950s.³ In 1958, the Park was bisected into north and south parts by the continuation of Erskine Road.

Community facilities at Macleod Park

Macleod underwent rapid suburban expansion in the post-war period. Several community and sports facilities were constructed in Macleod Park, transforming the Park into a mixed-use recreational reserve.

¹ Certificate of title V4526 F169 and Victorian Heritage Database place ID 123452 *Strathallan*.

² Certificate of title V4751 F169.

³ PROV, VPRS 7882/P1, PB 10602

In the southern section, new facilities included a cricket oval and tennis courts. The cricket oval was developed in the mid-to-late 1960s and was already completed by 1970. A brick pavilion, designed by Scheiber and Co of Lower Templestowe, was constructed in 1970.⁴ The building was demolished in 2023-24 with the approval of the Banyule City Council.⁵ A new double-storey pavilion is currently under construction. The oval has been the base of Macleod Junior Football Club since 1970.⁶

The tennis courts were established in 1967, to the north of the cricket oval. The first three courts were built at the reserve in 1967, with two additional courts built in 1969-70, with the last one in 1982. The clubhouse was opened on 12 February 1972 by the then Mayor of Heidelberg, Cr Colin Laing.⁷ The architect of the clubhouse remains unknown.

In the northern section, facilities built in the 1950s and 60s included the Macleod Memorial Community Centre. It was designed by local architect Harry E Pottage and constructed in four stages between 1955-1962. The Stage One works (designed in 1955) comprised a hall with a playground and outbuildings to the east. Stage Two (designed in 1956) included an infant welfare centre and lobby on the north. Stage Three (designed in 1962) involved the construction of a kindergarten extension with a playground to the north. Stage Four (1966) led to the addition of a store and toilet block to the south. This building remained at this extent until at least 1982, when later additions were constructed.⁸

As a result of building works in Macleod Park, Salt Creek had been realigned in the southern section, and channelled underground in the northern section.

Harry E Pottage, Architect

Harry (Henry) Edgar Pottage (1922-1979) was listed as a cadet architect with the Commonwealth Department of Work and Housing in the early 1950s.⁹ In 1955 he was awarded an Associateship Diploma in Architecture (Building Construction) from the Royal Melbourne Technical College.¹⁰ Pottage was an active member of the Macleod community and served as President of both Macleod Memorial Community Centre and Macleod Progress Association. He was a local Councillor in the 1960s. The Harry Pottage Memorial Reserve, in honour of his advocacy of open space, is located in Wungan Street, Macleod.

⁴ PROV, VPR 7882/P1, PB 16237

⁵ City of Banyule (08 May 2023), *Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of the Council*, pp 15-26 and p 23. Document available at <https://www.banyule.vic.gov.au/files/assets/public/v/1/about-us/meetings/2023/confirmed-minutes/confirmed-ordinary-meeting-minutes-8-may-2023.pdf> (accessed 16 May 2025).

⁶ "Macleod Junior Football Club History", Macleod Junior Football Club at <https://www.macleodjfc.com.au/about-the-club> (accessed 16 May 2025).

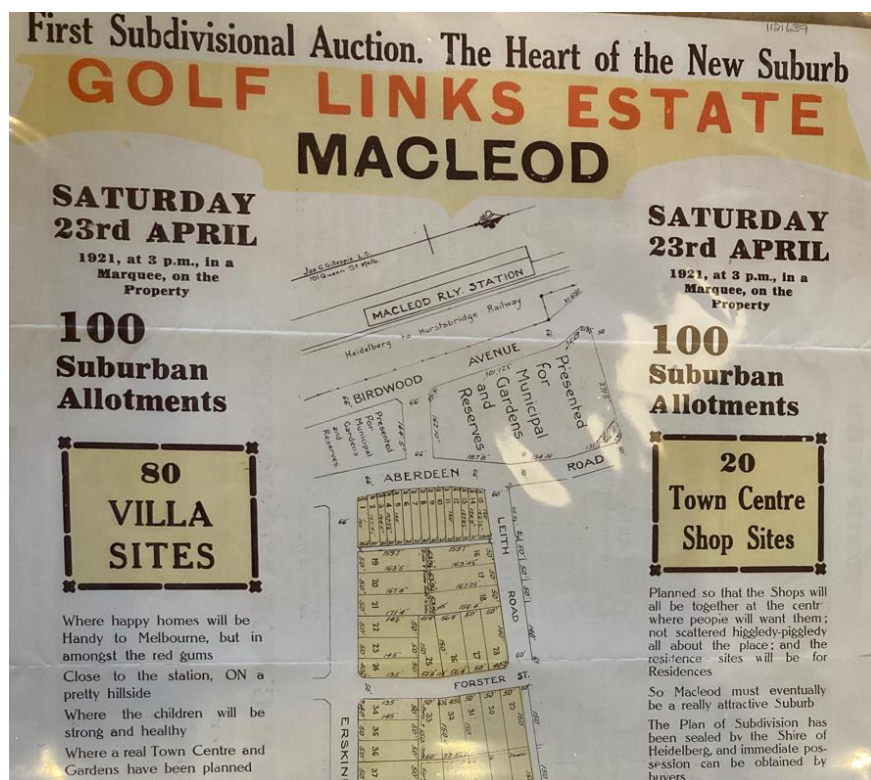
⁷ "Our History", Macleod Tennis Club at <https://play.tennis.com.au/MacleodTennisClub/AboutUs/OurHistory> (accessed 12 March 2025)

⁸ PROV, VPRS 7882/P1, PB 16237

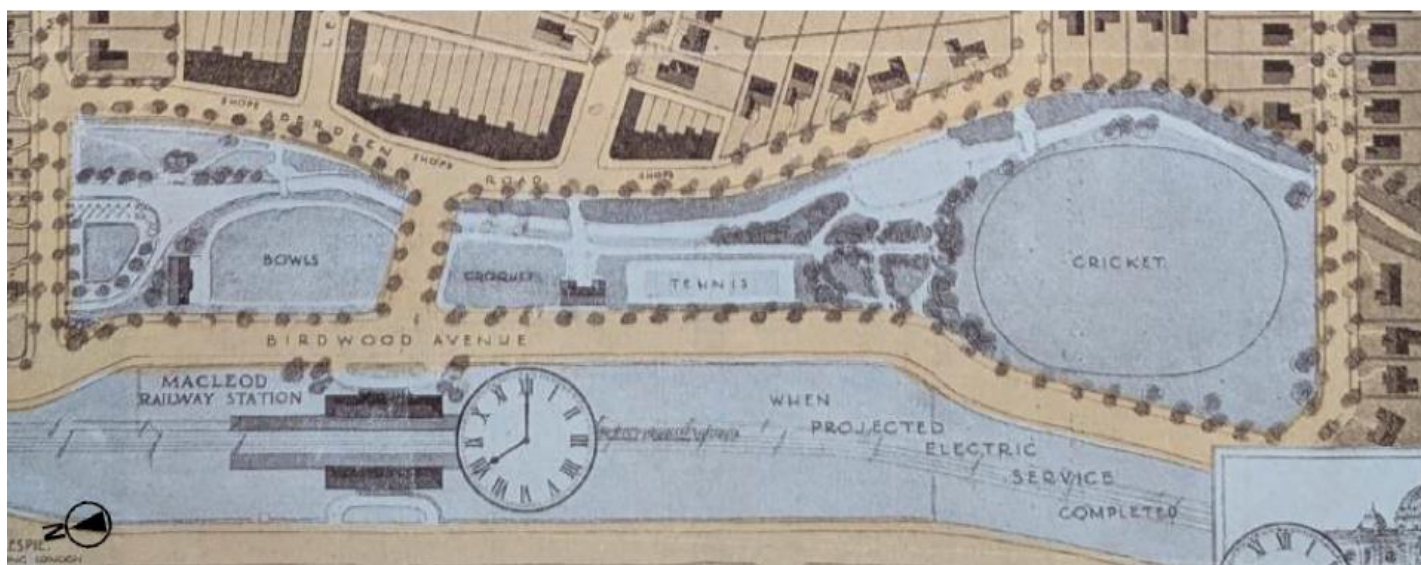
⁹ Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 19 July 1951 (issue No 52), p 1856.

¹⁰ *The Age*, 17 May 1955, p12.

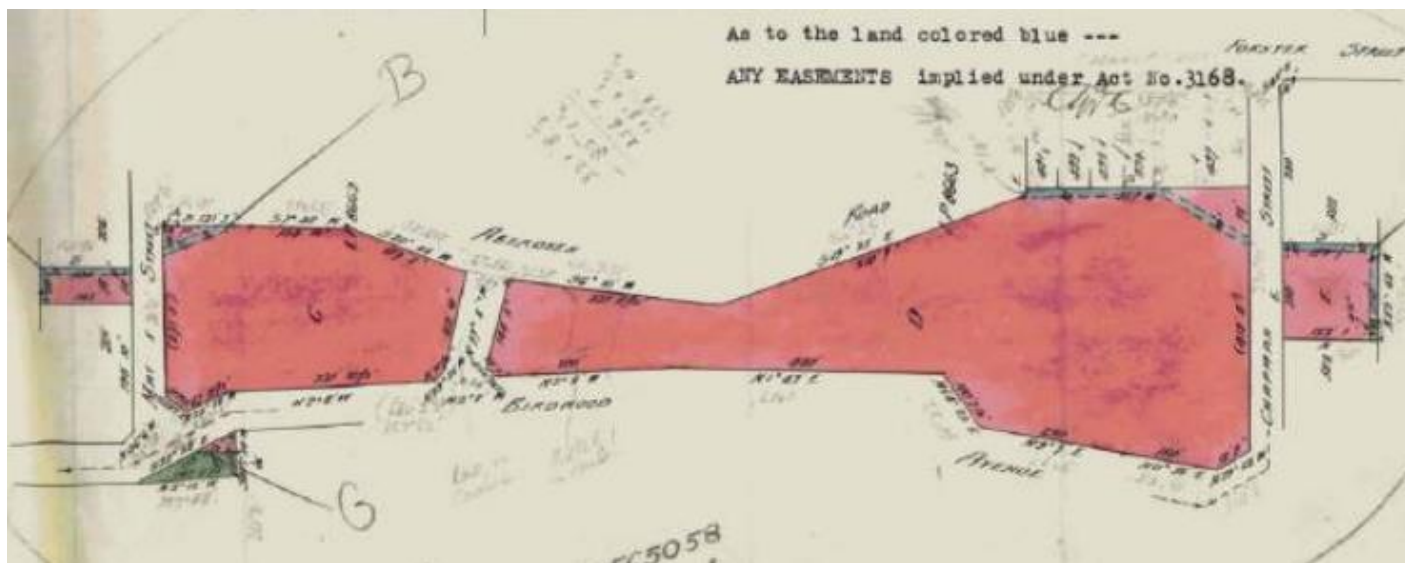
Historical images



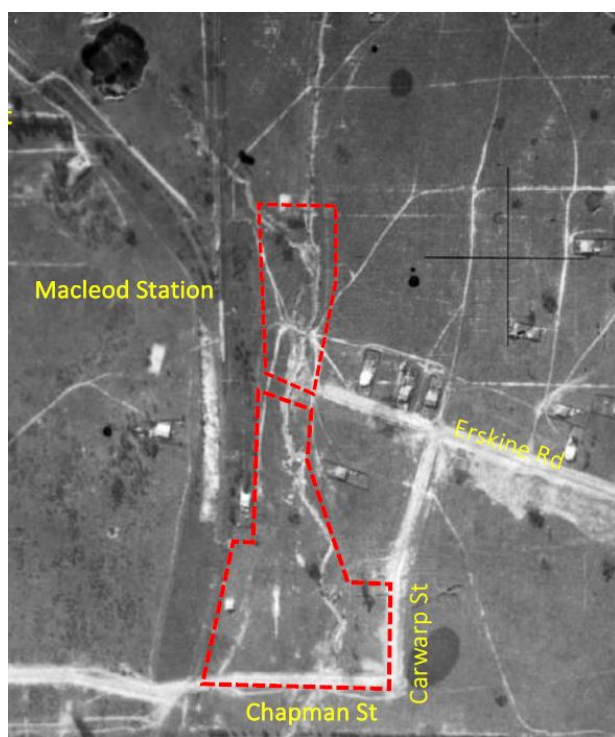
1921. Plan showing the Golf Links Estate, Macleod. The proposed 'municipal gardens and reserves' is immediately adjacent to the Macleod Railway Station (top of the image). Source: State Library Victoria, Record ID 991216393607636.



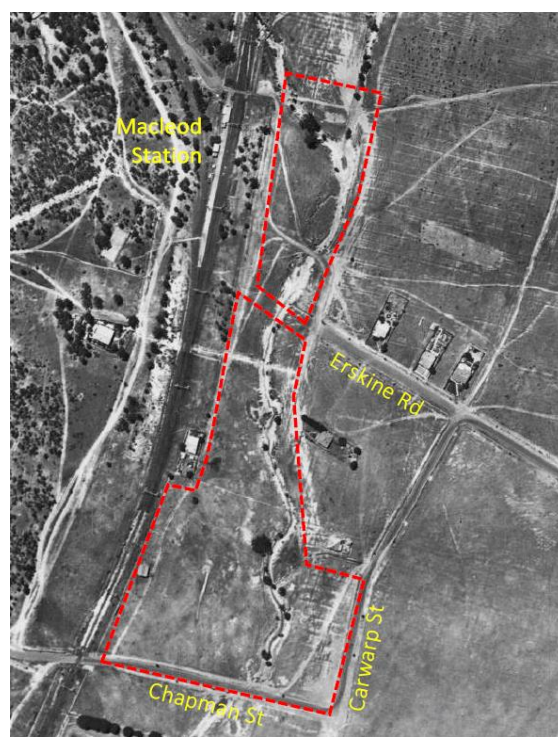
1921. Auction plan shows the proposed park and facilities. Source: State Library Victoria, Record ID 991216393607636



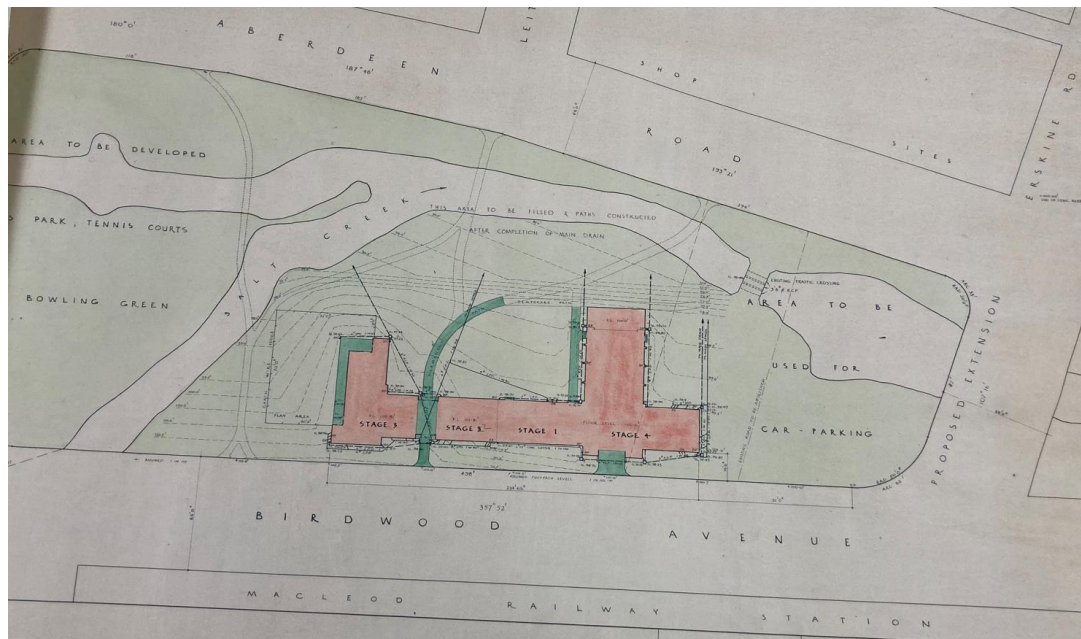
1923. Certificate of title shows the land being transferred to Heidelberg Shire Council in 1923. This included the Macleod Park site plus one additional allotment on the north (on the left) and south (on the right) each. Source: Certificate of Title V4751 F 169.

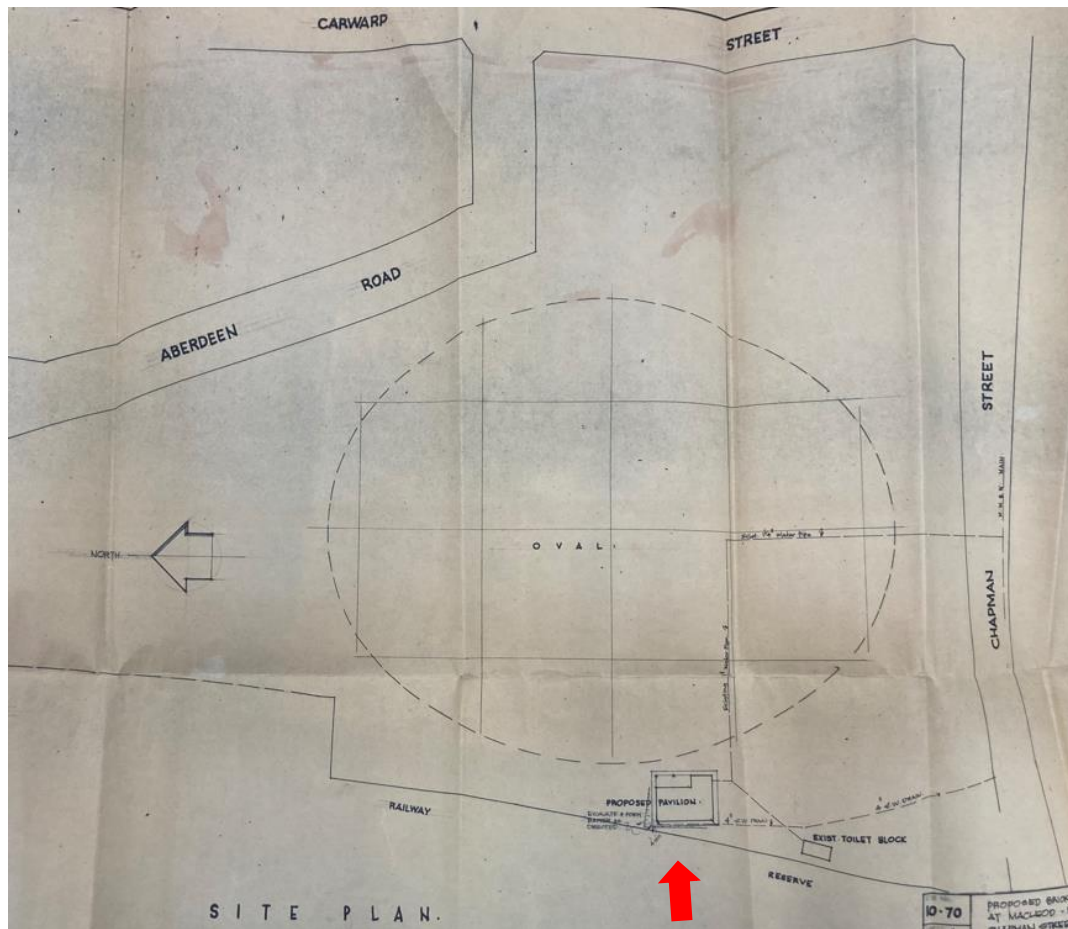


1931. Aerial photograph shows the approximate boundary of Macleod Park. Source: Landata Victoria, with annotations by GJM Heritage.

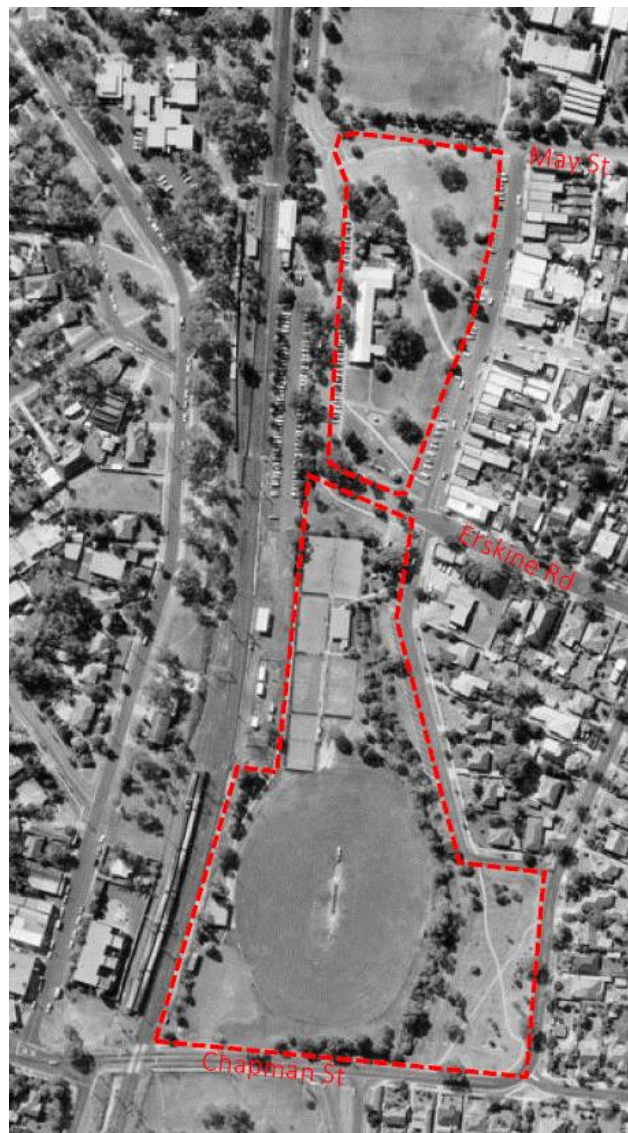
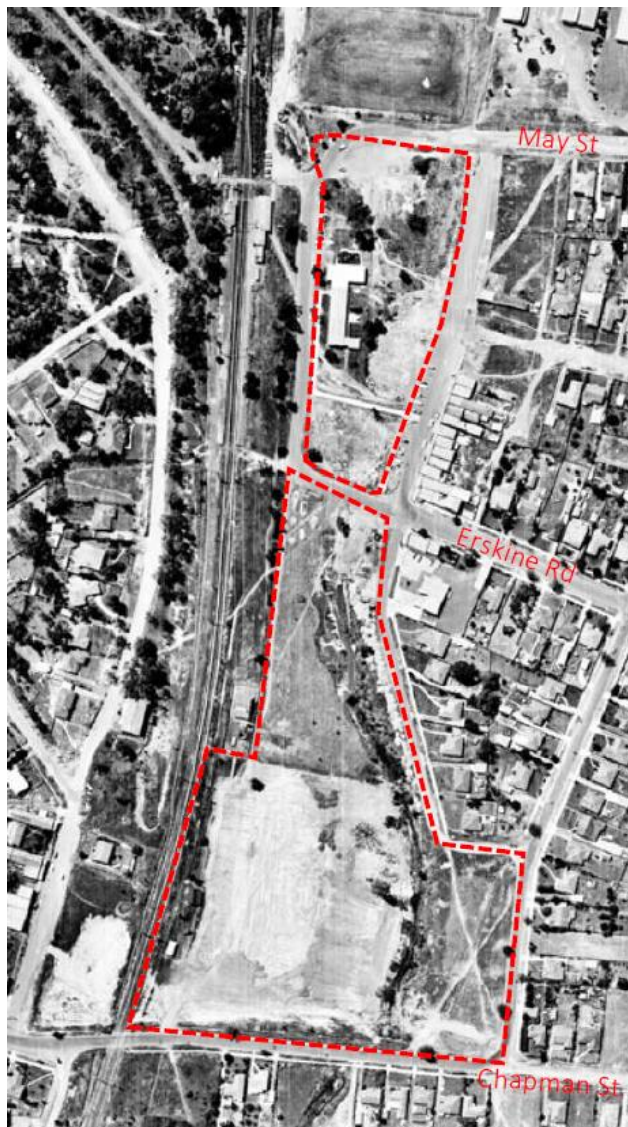


1945. Aerial photograph shows the approximate boundary of Macleod Park. The park still remained largely a grassed area, with some mature trees. Salt Creek extended long the entire park in a north-south orientation. Source: Landata Victoria, with annotations by GJM Heritage.





1970. Site plan shows the existing cricket oval in Macleod Park. The proposed football pavilion is indicated with an arrow. Source: PROV, VPRS 7882/P1, PB 16237.



1963. Aerial photograph shows the boundaries of Macleod Park (indicated in red). The oval on the southern end was yet to be fully developed. Source: Landata Victoria, with annotations by GJM Heritage.

1987. Aerial photograph shows Macleod Park, with the boundaries delineated in red. Source: Landata Victoria, with annotations by GJM Heritage.

Comparative analysis

Recreational reserves

Macleod Park is in the heritage class of recreational reserves and can be usefully compared with the following places in the Victorian Heritage Register (**VHR**). Currently the VHR includes no recreational reserves developed during the post-war period. However, the following parks have comprised layered landscape designs from various stages of their development:

- Royal Park (1854) VHR H2337
- Fawkner Park (1862) VHR H2361
- Prince's Park, Maryborough (1863) VHR H1880
- Wattle Park (1920) VHR H0904

When compared with these places, Macleod Park is not notable in the class of recreation reserves:

- Macleod Park is identifiable as a municipal recreational reserve with historical significance at a local level. The Park has continuous association with the Heidelberg Shire Council (later Heidelberg City Council, now Banyule City Council) and the Macleod community. Its historical significance is limited to Macleod and the broader City of Banyule.
- The Community Hall and pre-school buildings are associated with Harry E Pottage, a local architect and community leader. They do not retain any historical or architectural significance beyond the local level.
- Macleod Park can be compared with other municipal recreational reserves which may contain sporting ovals, tennis courts, bowling greens, playgrounds, swimming pools, community halls and other public facilities. These exist in various combinations across Victoria in almost all towns and settlements. There are many examples that date exclusively from the post-war era across Melbourne and regional Victoria. Many, if not most of these municipal recreational reserves will be highly valued by the communities in which they exist. While this class is extensive, few municipal recreational reserves will have attributes that make these places of State-level cultural heritage significance.

On this basis, the cultural heritage significance of Macleod Park is not considered to meet the same thresholds as the VHR places listed above. Macleod Park compares more appropriately with the following recreational reserves within the City of Banyule:

- Harry Pottage Memorial Reserve (HO 176, Banyule Planning Scheme)
- Chelsworth Park (HO 168, Banyule Planning Scheme)
- Pioneer Reserve (HO 142, Banyule Planning Scheme)
- Wilson Reserve (HO 167, Banyule Planning Scheme)

Executive Director's reasons under s.36D(3)(b)(ii) of the Act for making an exclusion determination

The Executive Director's reasons for making an Exclusion Determination in relation to Macleod Park are below.

For a place to be included in the Victorian Heritage Register, there must be evidence that the place meets the threshold for State-level cultural heritage significance in relation to at least one of Heritage Council's Criteria [The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines](#) (the Guidelines).

It is the Executive Director's view that Macleod Park **does not have a reasonable prospect** of meeting the State-level threshold under any of the Criteria.

Assessment against Criteria

The following assessment is based upon the contents of [The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines](#) (Heritage Council 2012 – reviewed and updated 01/12/2022).

Criterion A – Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history

Step 1 Tests for Criterion A

The place has a clear association with the history of recreational reserves. This historical phase has made a strong and influential contribution to Victoria.

Step 2 Tests for State-level significance under Criterion A

Macleod Park does not allow a clear association with this historical phase to be understood better than most other places or objects in Victoria with substantially the same association.

- Macleod Park is one of the many suburban recreational reserves developed to serve communities in the post-war period. Each of these recreational reserves has a clear association with this historical phase and allows it to be understood. There is nothing distinctive or noteworthy about Macleod Park that makes its historical significance equal to or greater than the recreational reserves included in the VHR.

The Executive Director is of the view that this place has no reasonable prospect of meeting the Step 2 tests for Criterion A.

Criterion B – Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history

Step 1 Tests for Criterion B

The place has a clear association with the history of recreational reserves and there is evidence of this at the place. There is no evidence that the place is rare or uncommon, or has rare or uncommon features.

The Executive Director is of the view that this place has no reasonable prospect of meeting the Step 1 tests for Criterion B.

Criterion C – Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history

Step 1 Tests for Criterion C

The:

- 1) physical fabric and
- 2) documentary evidence and
- 3) associated oral history or cultural narratives

relating to Macleod Park do not indicate a likelihood that the place contains evidence of cultural heritage significance that is not currently visible, or well understood or available from other sources.

The physical evidence of Macleod Park is not likely to be of an integrity or condition that it could yield information through detailed investigation.

The Executive Director is of the view that this place has no reasonable prospect of meeting the Step 1 tests for Criterion C.

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects

Step 1 Tests for Criterion D

Macleod Park is in the class of place 'recreational reserves'. This class has a clear association with the history of parks, community reserves and sporting facilities in Victoria. This historical phase made a strong and influential contribution to Victoria.

The place **demonstrates most of the principal characteristics of the class** in its physical fabric. The principal characteristics of the class are:

- 1) Landscaping elements including tree plantings and vegetation.
- 2) Community buildings and facilities.
- 3) Playgrounds, tennis court, sports oval and associated structures.

Step 2 Tests for State-level significance under Criterion D

Macleod Park is not a notable example of the class in Victoria. To meet this test the place needs to be a **fine, influential or pivotal** example under Reference Tool D.

Fine

- Does the place display a large number or range of characteristics that are typical of the class in a way that allows the class to be easily understood or appreciated?
 - Yes, but all landscaping elements and community and sports facilities are widely available in other post-war recreational reserves across Victoria.
- Are the large number characteristics at this place of a higher quality or historical relevance than are typical of other places in the class?
 - No. While Macleod Park demonstrates most of the principal characteristics of a recreational reserve, it is not of a higher quality or historical relevance than other recreational reserves already in the VHR.

Influential

- Does Macleod Park contain physical characteristics of design, technology or materials that were copied in subsequent places in the class (did the place have a direct physical influence). Were places created, altered or used in response to the characteristics of other recreational reserves?
 - No, there is no evidence suggesting that the physical characteristics of Macleod Park are copied in subsequent recreational reserves. Rather, Macleod Park is one of the many post-war suburban recreational reserves that were developed across metropolitan Melbourne and Victoria. The design and materials of the Park are widely available in other recreational reserves and are not unique.

Pivotal

- Does Macleod Park encapsulate a key evolutionary stage in the development of the class?
 - Yes, Macleod Park does encapsulate a key evolutionary stage in the development of post-war recreational reserves in Victoria. However, all physical characteristics of the Park are widely available in other post-war recreational reserves. There is no evidence to suggest the Park is a pivotal example of its class.

The Executive Director is of the view that this place has no reasonable prospect of meeting the Step 2 State-level tests for Criterion D.

Criterion E – Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics

Step 1 Tests for Criterion E

The physical fabric of Macleod Park does exhibit particular aesthetic characteristics. It has visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes.

Step 2 Tests for State-level significance under Criterion E

The aesthetic characteristics are not 'beyond the ordinary' or outstanding because of 1) evidence from within the relevant discipline such as architecture, art, design or equivalent; 2) critical recognition of the aesthetic characteristics of the place within a relevant art, design, architectural or related discipline within Victoria; 3) wide public acknowledgement of exceptional aesthetic qualities of the place in Victoria expressed in publications, print or digital media, painting, sculpture, songs, poetry, literature, or other media.

- There is no wide public acknowledgement or critical recognition that indicates the aesthetic qualities of Macleod Park are 'beyond the ordinary' or greater than other post-war suburban recreational reserves.

The Executive Director is of the view that this place has no reasonable prospect of meeting the Step 2 State-level tests for Criterion E.

Criterion F – Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period

Step 1 Tests for Criterion F

The place does not contain physical evidence that clearly demonstrates creative or technical achievement for the time in which it was created.

- Macleod Park was not a technical achievement for the time in which it was created. No physical fabric or documentary evidence suggests that the Park contains any elements of creativity or technical achievement for the time in which it was developed.

The Executive Director is of the view that this place has no reasonable prospect of meeting the Step 1 test for Criterion F.

Criterion G – Strong or special association with a particular present-day community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

Step 1 Tests for Criterion G

Macleod Park demonstrates social value to the many communities and cultural groups who have lived in the Macleod area during the post-war period and have a sense of connection, sometimes over many years and generations.

Step 2 Tests for State-level significance under Criterion G

There is evidence that the social value of Macleod Park is part of a story that contributes to Victoria's identity. However, there is no evidence that the social value resonates beyond metropolitan Melbourne and across the broader Victorian community.

The Executive Director is of the view that this place has no reasonable prospect of meeting the Step 2 State-level tests for Criterion G.

Criterion H – Special association with the life or works of a person, or group or persons, of importance in Victoria's history

Step 1 Tests for Criterion H

Macleod Park has a direct, long and enduring association with the Heidelberg Shire Council (now Banyule City). This organisation has made a strong or influential contribution in the development and maintenance of recreational reserves within its municipality. There is evidence of the association between the place and Banyule City. This association is related directly to achievements of the Banyule City Council and to an enduring and close interaction between the Council and the place.

Macleod Park also has a direct association with Harry E Pottage, a local architect and Councillor who designed the Macleod Memorial Community Centre in 1955-1962. The Community Centre remains in the Park and demonstrates the enduring association with Pottage.

Step 2 Tests for State-level significance for Criterion H

While the work of Banyule City Council is important, its influence is limited within the particular local government area and does not resonate beyond metropolitan Melbourne.

Similarly, the influence of Harry E Pottage is restricted to the City of Banyule area and does not extend beyond metropolitan Melbourne.

The Executive Director is of the view that this place has no reasonable prospect of meeting the Step 2 State-level tests for Criterion H.

Appendix 1: Heritage Overlay Citation

HO 158

Citation

What is significant?

Macleod Park, comprising approximately 5 hectares of parkland including sporting and community facilities, designed garden and riparian habitat, is of significance.

How is it significant?

Macleod Park is of historic, social, aesthetic and scientific (environmental) value to the City of Banyule.

Why is it significant?

Macleod Park is of historic significance as an early example of provision by developers of recreational facilities in residential subdivisions. The Macleod Park example, based on the British City Garden movement, predates bureaucratic moves (in the form of the Melbourne Town Planning Commission c. 1924) to urge this consideration. (Criterion A)

Macleod Park is of social value to the local community. Together with the adjacent shopping village it forms an important hub around which community life, both spontaneous and planned, centres. (Criterion G)

Macleod Park is of aesthetic value for the contrast afforded by sporting fields, riparian plantings and designed gardens, and for its collection of exotic and native mature trees. (Criterion E)

Macleod Park is also of scientific (environmental) significance for its small length of natural creek supporting indigenous river red gums, functioning as a wildlife corridor and flight path between Gresswell Forest, La Trobe University Wildlife Reserve and Mont Park.

Appendix 2: Material informing the determination

The following information been relied on in making the determination:

- *The Age*, as cited.
- Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, as cited.
- City of Banyule (08 May 2023), *Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of the Council*, pp 15-26 and p 23. Document available at <https://www.banyule.vic.gov.au/files/assets/public/v/1/about-us/meetings/2023/confirmed-minutes/confirmed-ordinary-meeting-minutes-8-may-2023.pdf>
- GJM Heritage (2025) *State-level heritage assessment- Macleod Park, Macleod (HO 158, City of Banyule)*
- PROV, VA 2625 Department of Health II, VPRS 7882/ P1 Public Building Files, PB 10602, Football Pavilion, Macleod Park.
- PROV, VA 2625 Department of Health II, VPRS 7882/ P1 Public Building Files, PB 16237, Pavilion change rooms and kiosk, Chapman Street, Macleod.
- PROV, VA2625 Department of Health II, VPRS 7882/ P1, Public Building Files, PB10269, Hall and Infant Welfare Centre.
- PROV, VA 2625 Department of Health II, VPRS 8044/P3 Public Building Plans, PB 10269, Plan 170 Macleod; Hall and Infant Welfare Centre
- PROV, VA 2625 Department of Health II, VPRS 8044/P3, Public Building Plans, PB 10269, Plan 274 Macleod: Hall and Infant Welfare Centre.

Site inspection

A site inspection was undertaken by Heritage Victoria staff on the 17th of January 2025