

# Application for exclusion



## Before you start

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Please call Heritage Victoria to discuss your application prior to its lodgement

Telephone: (03) 7022 6390

Email: [heritage.registrations@transport.vic.gov.au](mailto:heritage.registrations@transport.vic.gov.au)

### What does exclusion from the Victorian Heritage Register mean?

Exclusion from the Victorian Heritage Register will result in a 5-year period during which Heritage Victoria will be unable to accept nominations for the place or object for the Victorian Heritage Register. For more information refer to the Heritage Victoria website.

### Who can apply for an exclusion?

Exclusions can only be applied for by a government asset manager, a government Department Head, a public authority, or an Administrative Office Head when the application is in facilitation of a major development which costs at least \$5 million.

If you don't know whether you are able to make this application, please contact us on the above details.

### Who can complete this form?

This form must be completed a person with an appropriate level of knowledge and experience in the identification and assessment of places, objects, or land in order to determine heritage significance or value, being a person with a relevant tertiary qualification and/or extensive relevant experience.

### What is the fee for applying?

An application for exclusion requires a fee payment. For all fee details visit [Heritage Victorias's website](#)

## Your details

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Please confirm or update your details before proceeding.

**First name**

██████

**Last name**

██████

**Business or organisation name**

GJM Heritage

**Position title**

Director

**Contact number**

██████████

Please see the *Privacy collection statement* for information on how the details you provide will be used.

## Contact details

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**Who is the applicant for this Exclusion Determination?** The applicant is a government asset manager or public authority

Please provide the contact details for the person acting on behalf of the public authority / government asset manager for this application below.

### Details for the government asset manager or public authority

**Name of \*Minister/\*entity  
/\*public authority** Victorian Infrastructure Delivery Authority (VIDA)

**\*ABN/\*ACN/\*ARBN** 69981208782

**Position title** Program Director, North Western Program Alliance

**First name** [REDACTED]

**Last name** [REDACTED]

**Email** [REDACTED]

**Contact number** [REDACTED]

**Postal address** 505 Ballarat Road

**Suburb** Albion

**State** VIC

**Postcode** 3020

**Country** Australia

**I am also the owner of this place** No

### Owner or Government asset manager

**First name** [REDACTED]

**Last name** [REDACTED]

**Business or organisation name** Banyule City Council

<b>ABN</b>	16 456 814 549
<b>Position title</b>	Chief Executive Officer
<b>Email</b>	
<b>Contact number</b>	
<b>Postal address</b>	1 Flintoff Street
<b>Suburb</b>	Greensborough
<b>State</b>	VIC
<b>Postcode</b>	3088
<b>Country</b>	Australia
<b>Do you have other relevant contact details you want to provide us</b>	No
<b>The works involve common property</b>	No

## Pre-application details

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**Have you had a pre-application discussion with Heritage Victoria in relation to this application?** No

## Major development

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<b>Provide a brief description of the major development to which the application relates</b>	The Ruthven Street, Macleod Level Crossing Removal Project (the 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 a constructing a rail bridge over the road.
<b>Estimated cost of the major development (\$)</b>	Failed to convert value: 20000000000
<b>Impact of major development on place or object</b>	Macleod Park may be temporarily impacted during construction of the Project.

## Details of the place or object

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**Type** Place

### Place or object details

**Place or object name** Macleod Park

**Address** 50 Chapman Street, Macleod

**Responsible Authority** BANYULE CITY

**Victorian Heritage Inventory number (if any)**

**National Trust reference number (if known)**

**Has the place or object previously been identified in a heritage study? If yes please give details.** Part of the place was identified in Context Pty Ltd, Banyule Heritage Review, 2009

**Does this place have a local Heritage Overlay (HO) within a planning scheme?** Yes

**If yes, please provide the HO number** HO158, Banyule Planning Scheme (over part of the place)

**Briefly describe the extent of the place and what it includes** Public parkland bound by railway reserve and Birdwood Avenue to the west, May Street to the north, Aberdeen Road to the east and Chapman Street to the south. Refer to attached title.

**If you are including part of a land parcel, identify that part** Refer to attached plan.

**Is the proposed major development to be carried out entirely on Crown land?** No

## Heritage Council criteria

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### Assessment of State-level significance

Include reasons why the place or object should not be included in the Heritage Register. These must be reasons based on the assessment criteria published by the Heritage Council. This means you must provide reasons why the place or object does not meet the threshold of State-level cultural heritage significance in relation to each of the criteria selected. For further information on the Heritage Council criteria and thresholds please refer to [their guidance](#).

<b>CRITERION A</b>	Refer to attached assessment.
<b>CRITERION B</b>	Refer to attached assessment.
<b>CRITERION C</b>	Refer to attached assessment.
<b>CRITERION D</b>	Refer to attached assessment.
<b>CRITERION E</b>	Refer to attached assessment.
<b>CRITERION F</b>	Refer to attached assessment.
<b>CRITERION G</b>	Refer to attached assessment.
<b>CRITERION H</b>	Refer to attached assessment.

## Other Information

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Information in this section should demonstrate why the criteria selected for assessment are the relevant criteria. It should provide the evidence that supports the assessments. Information should be based on robust research and analysis. Exclusion determinations can be overturned if significant new information is identified.

<b>Physical description</b>	Refer to attached assessment.
<b>History of the place or object</b>	Refer to attached assessment.
<b>Comparative analysis</b>	Refer to attached assessment.

You can view recent Heritage Council decisions through [Austlii](#).

### Aboriginal cultural heritage values (where known)

<b>Who are the traditional Aboriginal owners of this place or object?</b>	Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
<b>Does this place or object have Aboriginal cultural heritage values in addition to non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values (shared values)?</b>	No specific Aboriginal cultural heritage values have been identified for this place.

**Note:** If the place or object is of cultural heritage significance only on the grounds of its association with Aboriginal tradition, Aboriginal traditional use, or Aboriginal archaeology, it may be appropriate for registration in the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register. Please contact [First Peoples – State Relations](#)

<b>Key sources</b>	Refer to attached assessment.
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## Condition of the place or object

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<b>Condition</b>	Good
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<b>Is there any damage to the fabric (the materials from which the place or object is made)?</b>	No
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## Intactness and integrity

<b>How much of the original form or appearance remains?</b>	Refer to attached assessment.
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<b>What alterations are present and why was the place or object altered?</b>	Refer to attached assessment.
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<b>Have the changes or alterations affected the heritage value of the place or object?</b>	Refer to attached assessment.
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## Supporting documents

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You must provide all required documents before submitting your application

<b>Certificate of Title</b>	00760790990012025030600440001.pdf 00760790990102025030600440001.pdf 00760794960202025030624590001.pdf 00760794960212025030624590001.pdf
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<b>Cost of works</b>	Ruthven Street LXP Cost Plan.pdf
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<b>Photographs</b>	PXL_20240730_223338409.jpg PXL_20240730_220857805.jpg PXL_20240730_221005332.jpg PXL_20240730_221208266.jpg PXL_20240730_221439971.jpg PXL_20240730_222100031.jpg PXL_20240730_221450356.jpg PXL_20240730_222637379.jpg PXL_20240730_222723229.jpg PXL_20240730_222831857.jpg PXL_20240730_223305277.jpg
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<b>Extent Diagram</b>	Macleod Park Exclusion Extent.docx
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## Fee calculation

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Heritage fees are determined in accordance with the Heritage Regulations 2017.

Details of fees are listed on the [Heritage Victoria website](#).

**Fee to be paid:** \$7838.40

**Details of the fee calculation** Application for Exclusion from the Victorian Heritage Register Fee for lodging an application for Exclusion from the Victorian Heritage Register. Regulation: 6D


## Fee payment

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**Payment method** 

**Attention to details** 

**BSB** 

**Account and reference number** 

**EFT confirmation** 

**Proof of payment** 

## Declarations & privacy

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### Declarations

I state that the information I have given on this form is correct to the best of my knowledge.

I declare that the application has been made to facilitate the development or delivery of a project where the cost of the project is no less than \$5 million.

### Privacy statement

Heritage Victoria is a branch of the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP). Heritage Victoria is committed to protecting personal information provided by you in accordance with the principles of the Victorian privacy laws. The information you provide, and anything provided in relation to this process or any subsequent decision pertaining to the site card, will be used for the following purposes:

- correspond with you about your application
- to inform Heritage Victoria in making a recommendation or a decision as to the matter.

- the material may be made available to the public through a public notice process as required under the Heritage Act 2017, to the Heritage Council of Victoria for use in a public hearing, or to the Minister for Planning in making a determination.
- to provide information about the site card, including the initial application and subsequent regulation of that site card, where requested by successive owners of the property or consultants engaged in relation to the property

Your contact details may be used by DTP or its contracted service providers under confidentiality agreements to survey you about your experience with DTP.

The information you provide may be made available to:

- any person who may wish to inspect your proposal until the process is concluded. In this instance, the 'process' includes not only the current site card application but also any further aspects of Heritage Victoria regulation under this site card process.
- relevant officers in DTP, other Government agencies or Ministers directly involved in the heritage process.

If all requested information is not received, DTP is unable to process your request.

You may access the information you have provided to DTP by contacting [heritage.victoria@transport.vic.gov.au](mailto:heritage.victoria@transport.vic.gov.au)



## STATE-LEVEL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT:

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### MACLEOD PARK, MACLEOD (HO158, CITY OF BANYULE)



**Figure 1.** Looking east over railway line to Macleod Park (Source: Nearmap, image dated 3 February 2024)

DATE: 10 February 2025 – Final

FILE: 2024-034

# MACLEOD PARK

Macleod Park at 50 Chapman Street, Macleod is partially included within HO158 of the Banyule Planning Scheme (see Figure 2 below). This assessment has considered the whole of Macleod Park, addressed as 50 Chapman Street, Macleod (including the northern section between May Street and Erskine Road).



**Figure 2.** Oblique aerial view looking east over Macleod Park showing assessment area, comprising the (approximate) extent of the heritage overlay (HO158) in pink polygon, as well as additional land to the north (left) of this extending to May Street. Image dates to February 2024 (Source: adapted from Nearmap, accessed 14 October 2024)

<b>Place Type:</b> Public Recreation Reserve	<b>Architect:</b> Harry E Pottage (Macleod Memorial Community Centre)
<b>Construction Date:</b> c1945-current	<b>Builder:</b> N/A

## ASSESSMENT FINDING

Macleod Park is one of a very large number of public recreation reserves established in Victoria in the twentieth century to provide local communities with open space for recreational purposes and community facilities. Large numbers of public recreation reserves have been retained throughout Victoria to clearly demonstrate this class of place and a number of these are included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) with a much larger number included in the Heritage Overlay of municipal planning schemes in recognition of their local heritage value.

Macleod Park does not demonstrate any historic, aesthetic, technical or social characteristics that elevate it above the large numbers of public recreation reserves that remain in Victoria. In contrast to Macleod Park, the places included in the VHR generally have notable histories and are more highly intact to their early forms and planning. They retain informal, natural bushland settings of remnant and introduced indigenous trees, exotic plantings, recreational facilities, and collections of significant buildings and structures such as sport club rooms, pavilions, grandstands, caretaker cottages, shelters, kiosks, rotundas, drinking fountains, memorial plaques, statues, entry gates, fences etc. These characteristics are either not present at Macleod Park or are not present to the same degree and quality as in the examples included in the VHR.

While Macleod Park is identifiable as a public recreational reserve, its history, scale, design and layout is consistent with the numerous similar reserves included in the Heritage Overlay of various planning schemes.

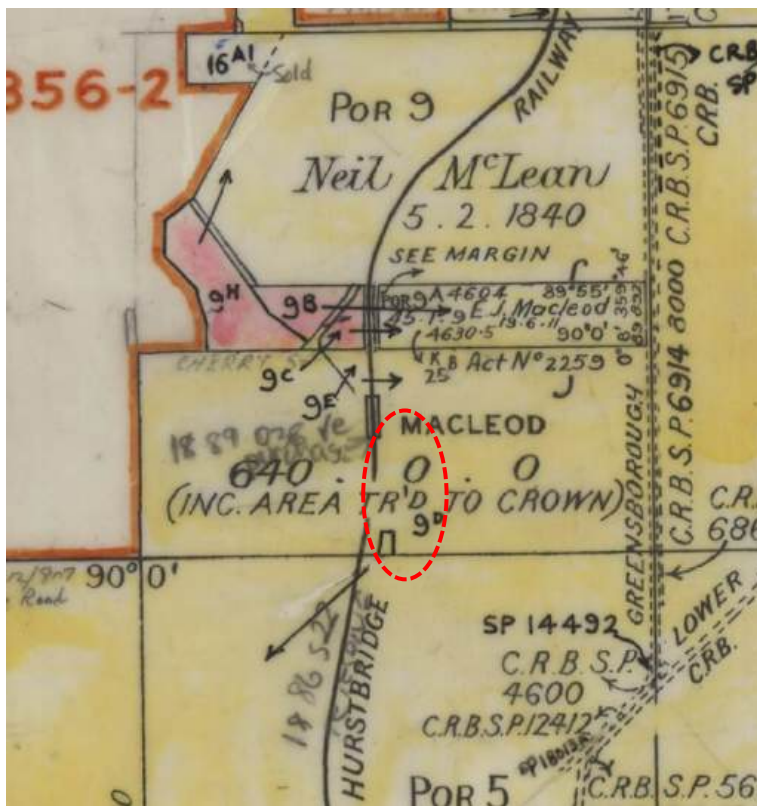
For the reasons above, Macleod Park is considered to not meet the State-level significance threshold for inclusion in the VHR. It is appropriately recognised through the application of the Heritage Overlay (HO158) of the Banyule Planning Scheme, in recognition of its local heritage value.

## HISTORY

### Contextual History

*The suburb of Macleod within the City of Banyule is located on the traditional lands of the Wurundjeri People. This assessment is limited in its scope to consideration of post-contact cultural heritage. Nonetheless, we acknowledge the Wurundjeri People as the Traditional Owners of the land at this place and pay our respects to their Elders past and present.*

Land in the Parish of Keelbundora was surveyed in 1837, with large allotments sold by the Crown from 1838 (Figure 3). The land was largely acquired by speculators who re-subdivided and on-sold smaller parcels in the area that would become the Heidelberg District Road Board in 1860. From the mid-1800s the area was primarily a pastoral and agricultural district (SOC n.d.:5).



**Figure 3.** The approximate location of Macleod Park, east of the railway line, on the Parish of Keelbundora Plan

The railway line from Clifton Hill to Heidelberg opened in 1888, and was extended to Eltham in 1902; however, Macleod Station did not open until March 1911. The station and town were named after Malcolm Macleod who acquired land in the area in 1903. Construction of Macleod Station encouraged residential subdivision, with the first estate subdivided to the east of the railway line. However, suburban development in Macleod was very slow prior to World War II and the land to the west of the railway remained largely undeveloped until the 1960s and 1970s (SOC n.d.:7).

In 1914 the State Government acquired the nearby Mont Park site for the construction of a hospital and asylum, having built a spur railway line (opened August 1911) to connect the hospital to the Hurstbridge line. A fledgling township emerged as a result, with various other medical institutions subsequently built in the area (VHD, Place ID 123452).

Despite the earlier estate subdivisions, it wasn't until the post-World War II period that Macleod underwent major suburban development. A commercial centre was established east of Macleod Station, a high school was established in 1954, and a technical school opened in 1960.

The medical institutions which initially defined the area – Mont Park, Macleod Repatriation, Plenty Hospital and Gresswell Sanatorium – were closed in the 1990s and 2000s (Vic Places).

While the municipality has a rich legacy of providing public parkland (including parks and gardens, playing fields, golf courses and nature reserves), outside of the suburb of Heidelberg very little Crown land was initially set aside for parkland or recreation. Consequently, the local Council and local residents worked to acquire private land for this purpose. Postwar suburban expansion at the north and east of the municipality necessitated additional areas for public parks, which were acquired as freehold or co-opted in some other way (Context 2018:44).

Macleod remains a residential suburb with large areas reserved for nature conservation.

## Place History

*[The following history is derived from the place citation from Context, Banyule Heritage Review, 2009, with additional sources as cited.]*

The subject site originally formed part of the substantial Strathalan Estate, the 1906 house of which remains at 2-34 Erskine Road, Macleod (VHD, Place ID 123452). In 1921, the house and a large portion of Strathalan Estate (extending from the railway line to Greensborough Road; totalling almost 145 acres/58ha) was sold to the Freehold Assets Company Ltd. The titles indicate that the land was subdivided under this ownership in 1922, creating the Golf Links Estate Macleod (LV:V4526/F169). Other sources indicate that Herbert W Gepp established the Estate (Engineering Heritage Aus. 2014:20; Context 2009). The Gepp family resided at Strathalan from the 1920s (*Table Talk*, 23 Sep 1926:7). This suggests an association between Gepp and the Freehold Assets Company for the purpose of subdivision.

Herbert W Gepp (1877-1954) was a ‘mining metallurgist and manager, public servant, industrialist and publicist,’ amongst other executive roles, who was prominent in the zinc industry, and was knighted in 1933 (Kennedy 1981). In 1937 he was a ‘Consultant to the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia’ (500 Victorians 1934:14).

The Golf Links Estate Macleod extended from the railway line to Greensborough Road, and May Street to Chapman Street (including lots fronting these). The subdivision provided for ‘municipal gardens and reserves,’ between the railway line and Macleod Station to the west, and commercial and residential lots east of Aberdeen Road (Figure 4-Figure 8). A 1921 auction notice for Golf Links Estate Macleod advertised the 80 villa sites released at this stage (between Leith Road and Erskine Road) and 20 town centre shops sites ‘where a real town centre and gardens have been planned’ adjacent to Macleod Railway Station (Figure 7). Residential lots sold from 1922. In 1924, an auction notice for the estate advertised the residential lots south of Erskine Road.

Another 1920s auction notice for ‘Golf Links Hill Estate MacLeod’ read:

*For private sale by order of H. W. Gepp, Esq. ... MacLeod will be one of the garden suburbs of Melbourne because the building land adjoining the Railway Station on either side has been scientifically planned, and right at the station on the east is a large municipal garden reserve, providing areas for sports grounds, tennis courts, bowling greens and shady tree plantations, and these will be right in the town centre. It will make possible the ‘suburb beautiful’ in a form never attempted and not possible in most suburban centres of the metropolis (NLA, Bib ID 4225341).*

In August 1923, the reservation bound by Birdwood Avenue, May Street, Aberdeen Road and Chapman Street (totalling just over 10 acres/4ha), and two small lots to the north and south, were transferred to Heidelberg Shire Council (Figure 9) (LV:V4751/F169). From its inception, Macleod Park extended along the railway line (or Birdwood Avenue) from Chapman Street in the south to May Street in the north. The park was bisected into north and south parts by the continuation of Erskine Road by 1958.

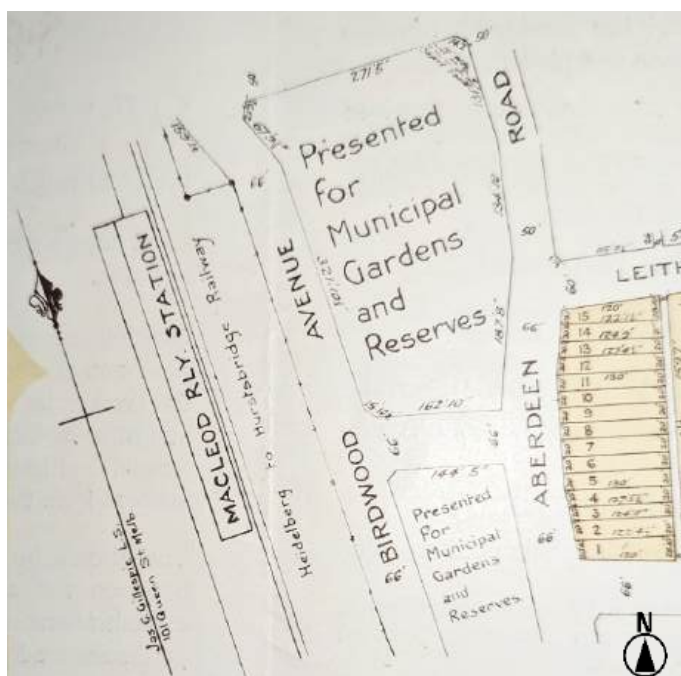




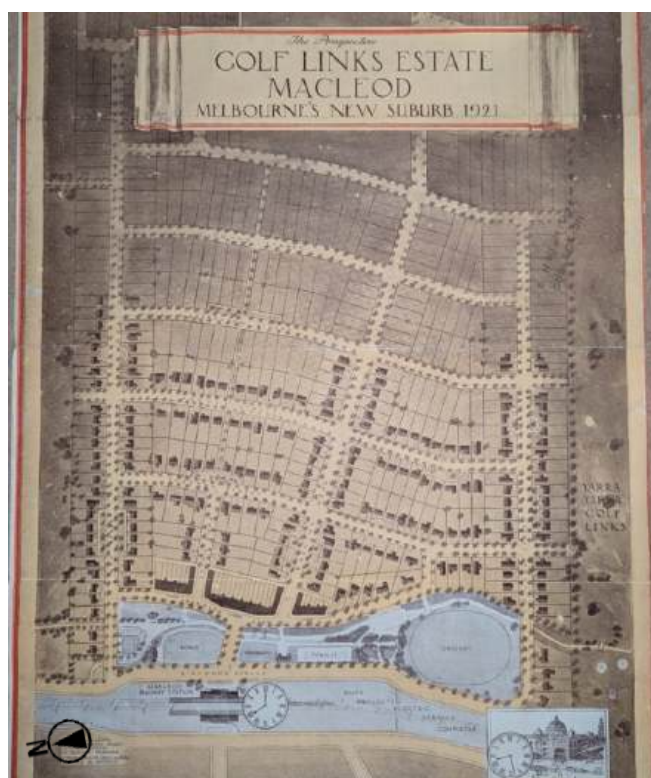
**Figure 4.** Subdivision plan for part of Golf Links Estate, the northern part of the park reserve is indicated by a blue arrow, c1922 (Source: LV:V4526/F169, LP 8662).



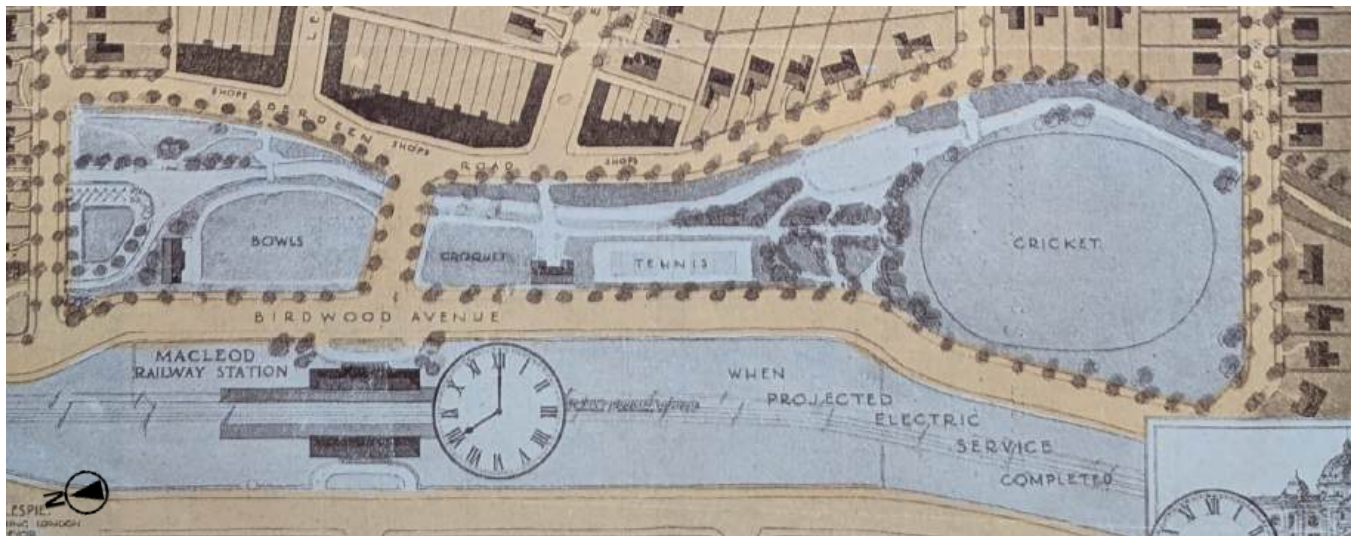
**Figure 5.** Subdivision plan for part of Golf Links Estate, the south part of the park reserve is indicated by a blue arrow, c1922 (Source: LV:V4526/F169, LP 8663)



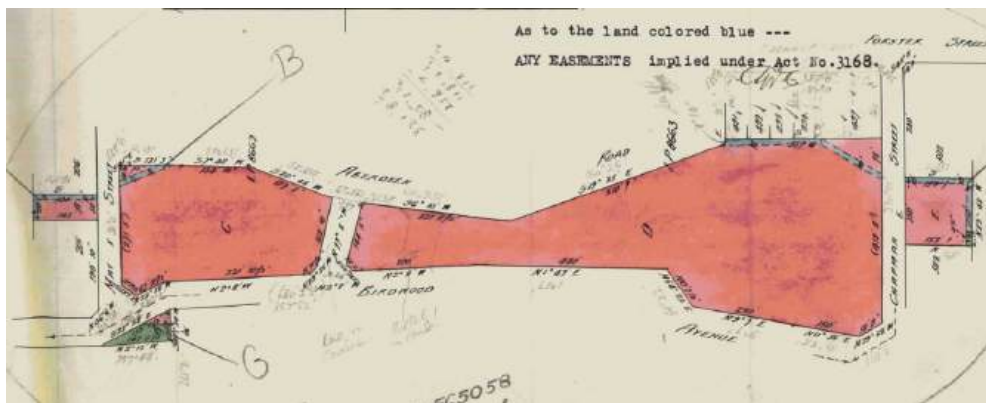
**Figure 6.** Detail of a 1921 auction notice for Golf Links Estate Macleod. The park is annotated 'Presented for Municipal Gardens and Reserves' (SLV: Record ID 9911216393607636)



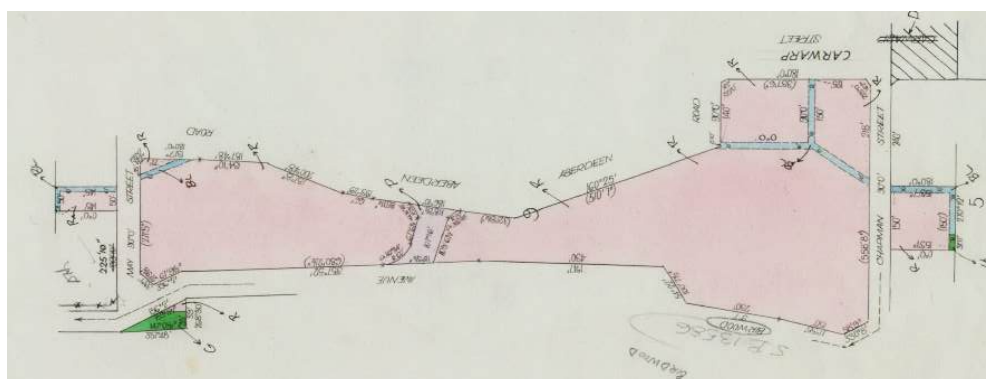
**Figure 7.** A plan of 'The prospective Golf Links Estate Macleod, Melbourne's new suburb 1921'. The proposed park and facilities are shown at bottom (Source: SLV, Record ID 9911216393607636)



**Figure 8.** Detail of the proposed park and facilities, east of the railway station, 1921 (Source: Source: SLV, Record ID 9911216393607636)



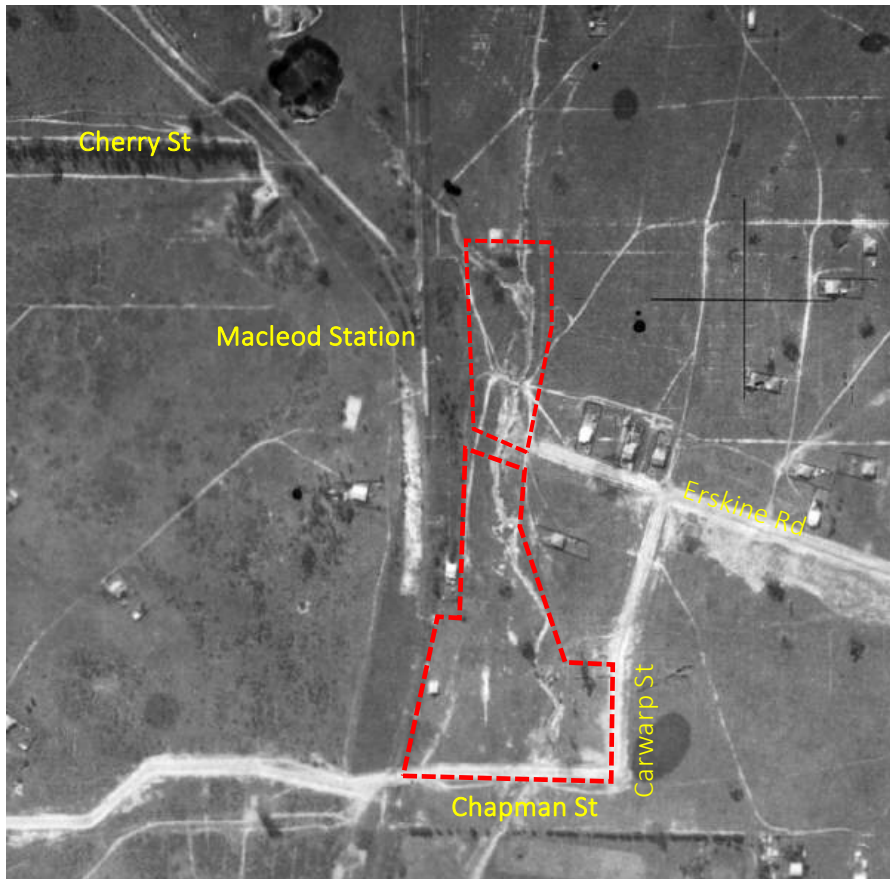
**Figure 9.** The land transferred to Heidelberg Shire Council in 1923 (Source: LV: V4751/F169).



**Figure 10.** Extent of the holdings owned by City of Heidelberg in 1958 (Source: LV: V8198/V191).

Historical aerial photographs indicate that development of the Golf Links Estate and Macleod Park was slow. A 1931 aerial photograph (Figure 11) shows that Chapman, Carwarp and Erskine streets had been established, with very few houses built. The park area retained some earlier buildings but remained predominantly undeveloped. In the 1940s the park remained an undeveloped grassed area (Figure 12 - Figure 13). Some mature trees were evident in the area that now forms Macleod Park, while a number of immature plantings are evident along the banks of Salt Creek. Some mature trees appear to have been removed in the early 1940s (as shown in Figure 13).

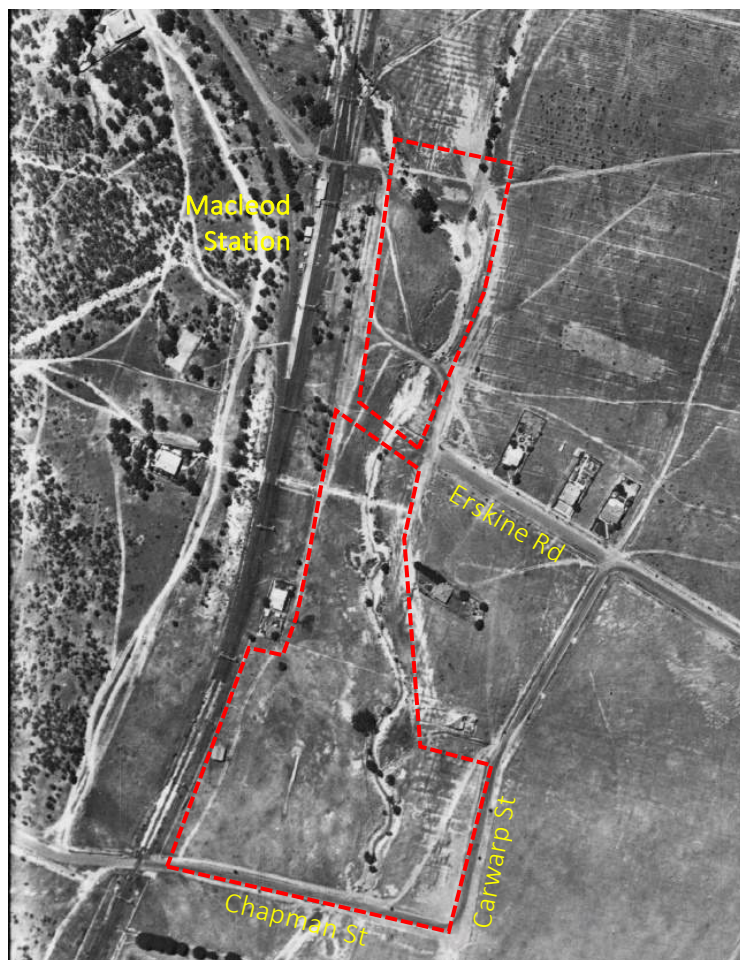




**Figure 11.** 1931 aerial photograph overlaid with the approximate boundaries of the current Macleod Park (indicated in red) (Source: Landata Victoria)



**Figure 12.** Looking northeast at the subject site, early 1940s. The row of small trees in the foreground is located just south of the current alignment of Chapman Street. The railway line is evident at left and Macleod Railway Station indicated by the blue arrow. Salt Creek extends northwards at the centre of the image. Some mature trees are evident (Source: SLV, Record ID 9923075343607636)

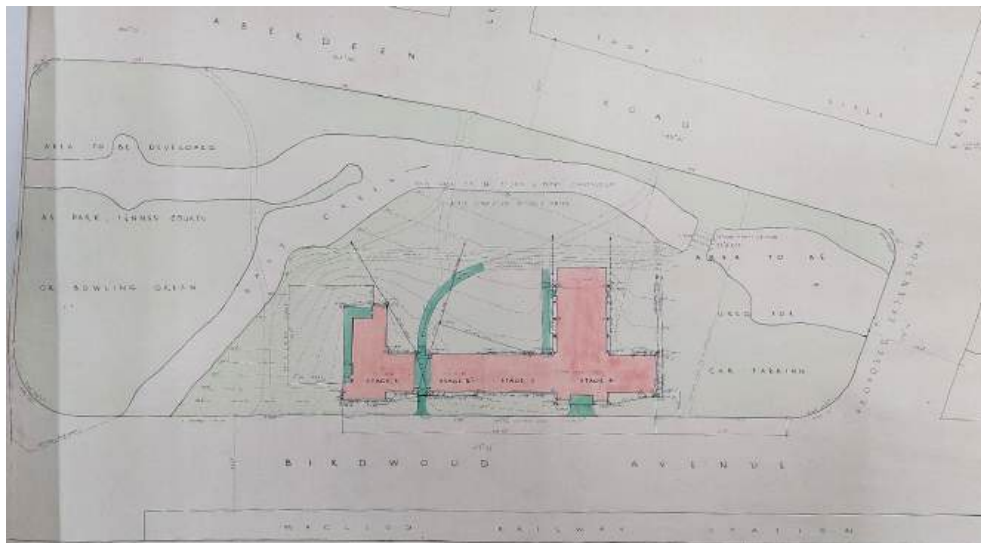


**Figure 13.** 1945 aerial photograph with approximate boundaries of Macleod Park indicated in red (Source: Landata Victoria)

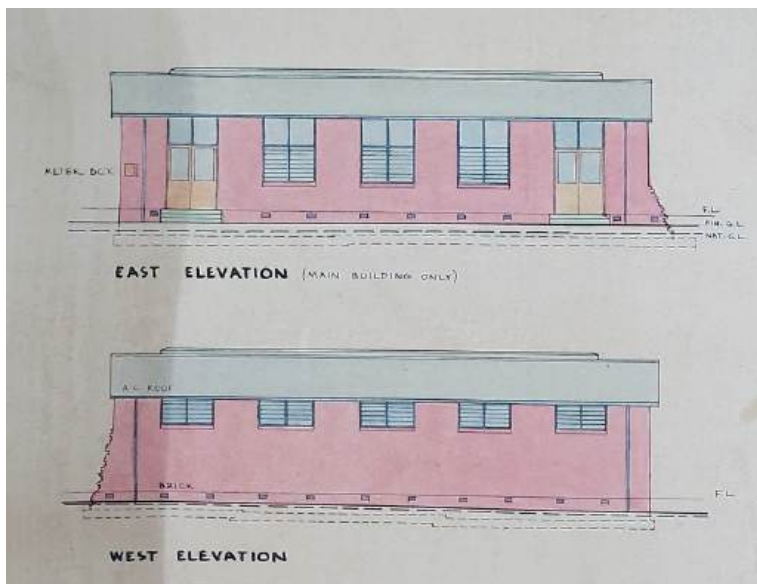
The area underwent rapid suburban expansion in the postwar period. By 1958 the reserve boundary was extended at the southeast corner (to Carwarp Street), and the bisecting road was relocated to the current extension of Erskine Road (Figure 10). The land now totalled just over 11.5 acres (4.7ha) (LV:V8198/191).

In response to the growing local population, the Macleod Memorial Community Centre was proposed for the reserve (north of Erskine Road) in the mid-1950s. Local architect H E Pottage designed the centre, proposing four stages of works in 1954 (Figure 14). Stage 1 works, designed in 1955, comprised the construction of a hall with a playground and outbuildings to the east (Figure 15). The infant welfare centre and lobby attached to the north formed Stage 2 of the works, designed by Pottage in 1956 (Figure 16 - Figure 17). The attached kindergarten, with a playground to the north, was constructed as Stage 3, designed by Pottage in 1962 (Figure 18). Stage 4 works originally proposed a large wing extending to the east of the hall (as per Figure 14), however, designs in 1966 proposed the addition of a smaller store and toilet block off the south end of the hall instead (Figure 19). The building remained at this extent until at least 1982 (PROV, VPRS 7882/P1, Unit 1200). Later additions were constructed off the west and east elevations of the hall, and off the east elevation near the lobby (dates not confirmed). The centre continues to serve as a community hall, maternal and child health centre and preschool.

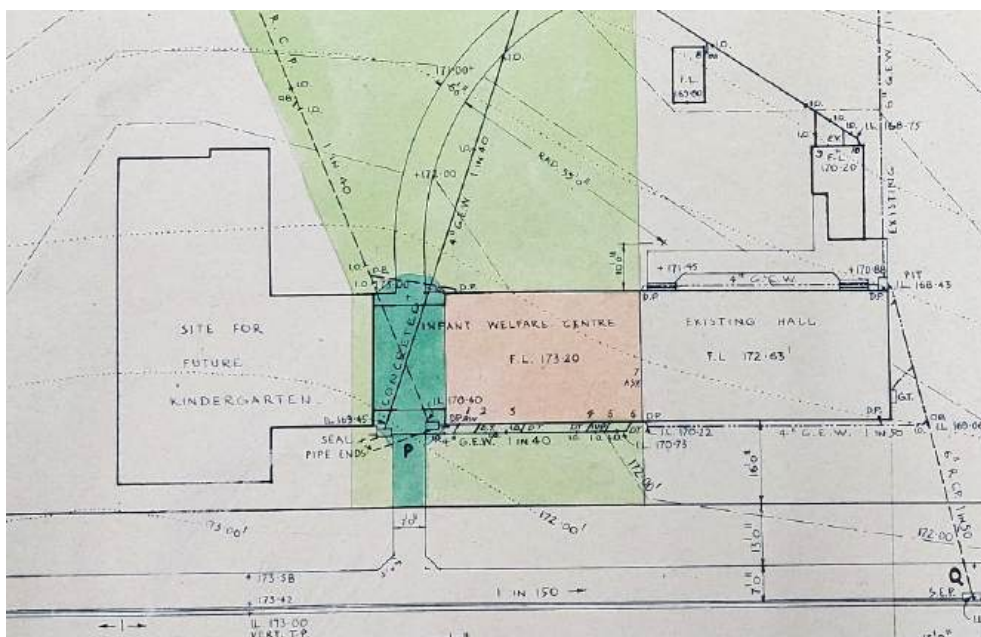




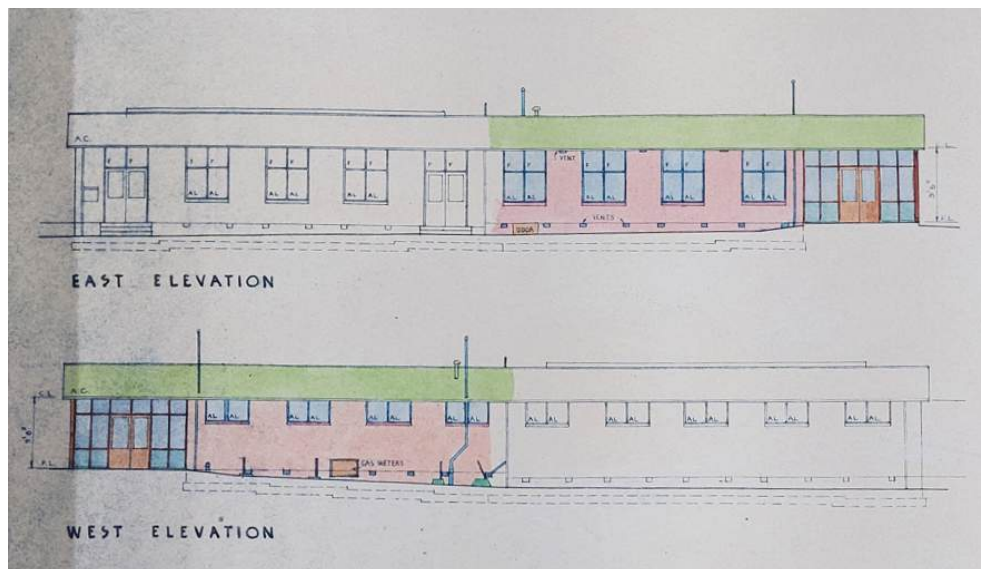
**Figure 14.** Site plan showing proposed stages of works for the community hall, and Salt Creek on the reserve, 1954 (Source: PROV, VPRS 8044/P3: Unit 73)



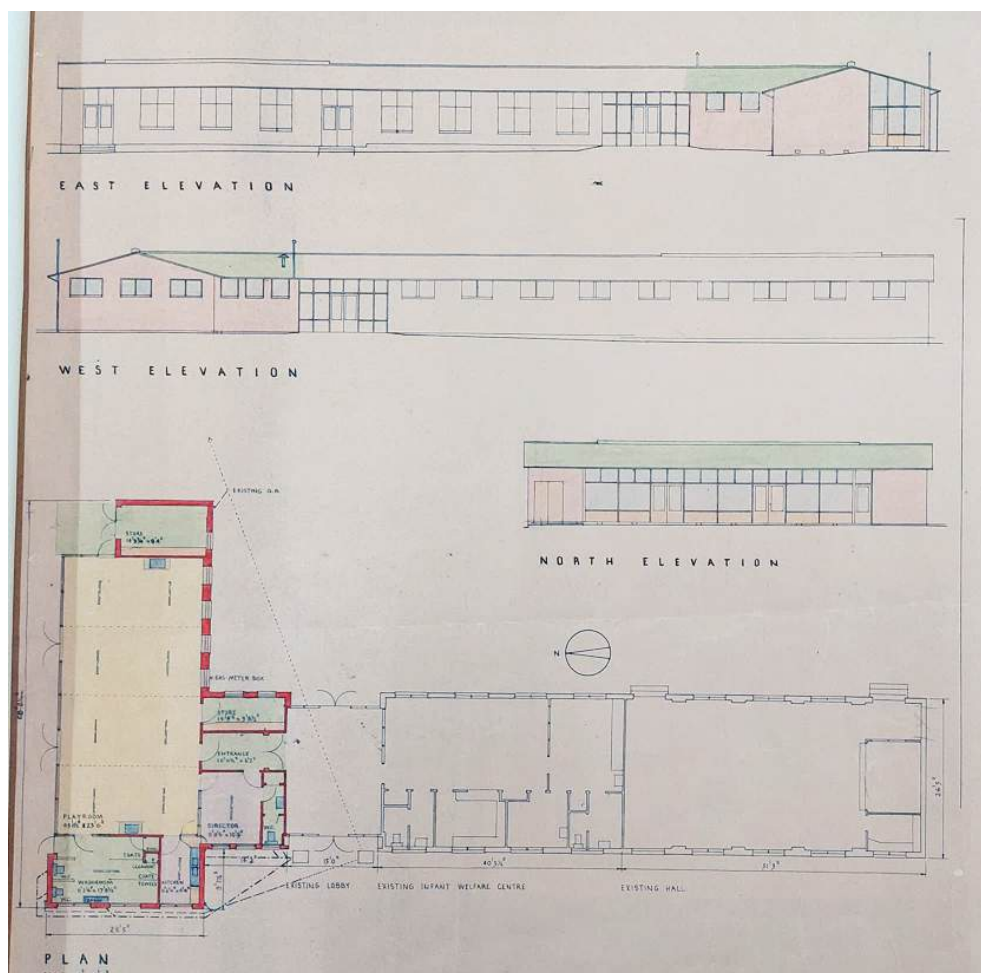
**Figure 15.** Community hall, designed by architect H Pottage, 1955, as Stage 1 of the works (Source: PROV, VPRS 8044/P3: Unit 73)



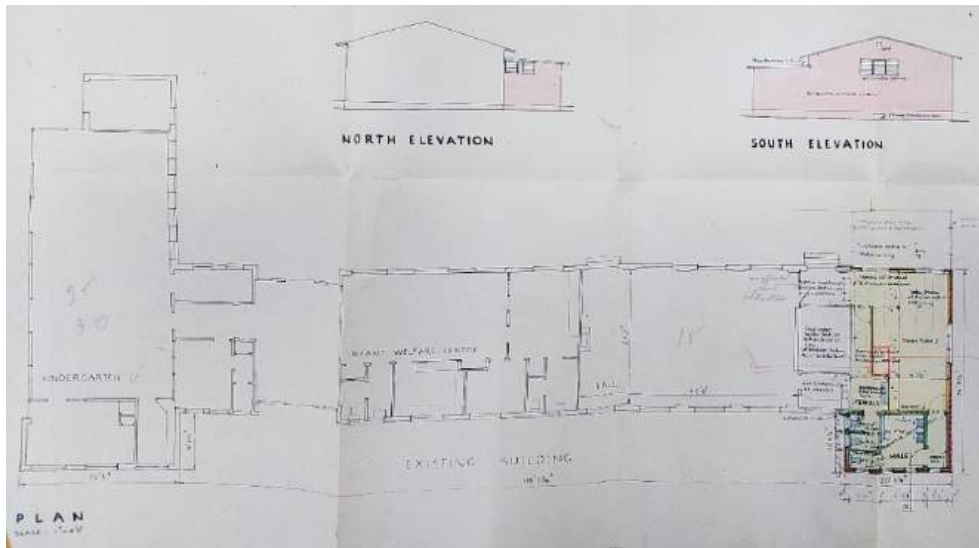
**Figure 16.** Infant Welfare Centre and lobby (coloured), designed as Stage 2 of works by architect H Pottage, 1956. A playground, stores and toilet facilities are shown east of the existing hall (Source: PROV, VPRS 8044/P3: Unit 73)



**Figure 17.** Infant Welfare Centre and lobby (coloured), designed as Stage 2 of works, 1956. Adjacent is the existing hall (Source: PROV, VPRS 8044/P3: Unit 73)



**Figure 18.** Kindergarten (coloured), forming Stage 3 of works, designed by Pottage in 1962 (Source: PROV, VPRS 7882/P1, Unit 1200)



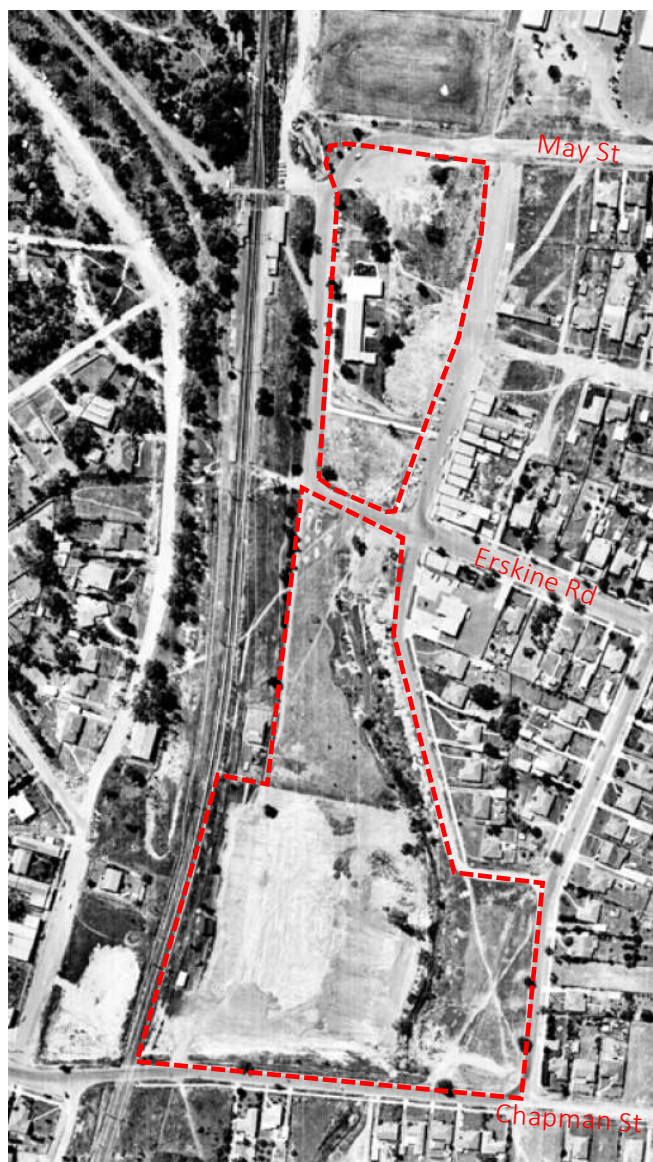
**Figure 19.** Stage 4 works (coloured), designed by Pottage in 1966 (Source: PROV, VPRS 7882/P1, Unit 1200)

Tennis courts were established at the reserve (south of Erskine Road) in 1967, a year after the Macleod Tennis Club formed in 1966. The site was let to the Macleod Tennis Club by the City of Heidelberg on a long-term lease (Age, 22 Aug 1983:24). The first three courts were built at the reserve in 1967, with two additional courts built in 1969-70 and the sixth in 1982. A temporary pavilion was erected at the site in the late 1960s. The extant clubhouse was opened on 12 February 1972 by the Mayor of Heidelberg, Cr Colin Laing (Clubspark). Research could not determine if an architect was involved in the design of the clubhouse.

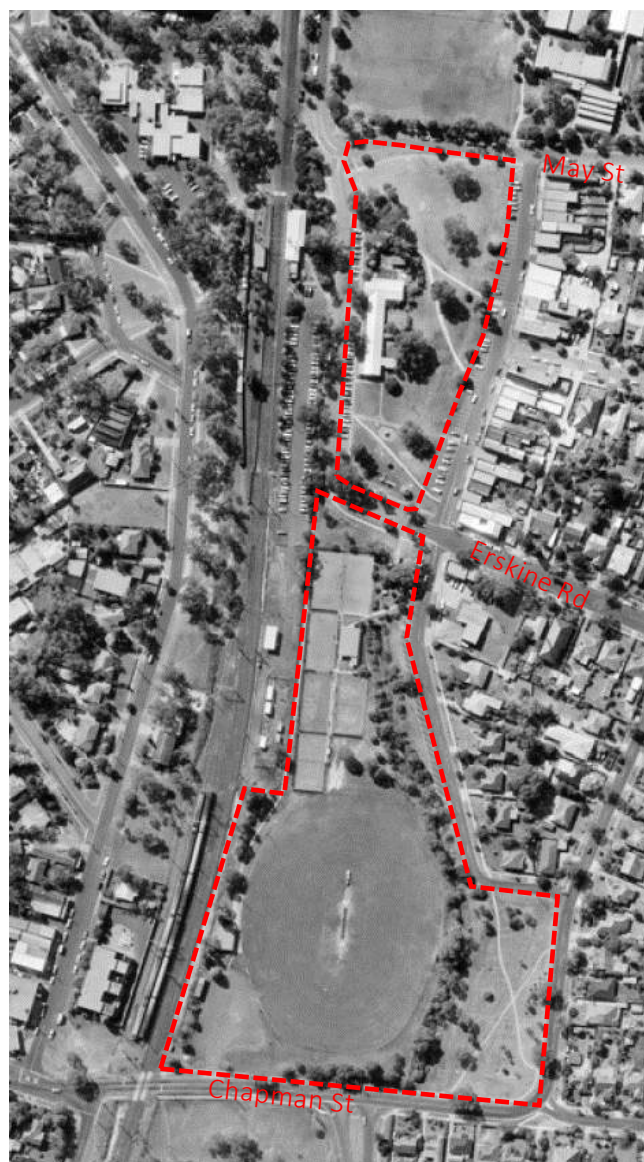
A 1963 aerial photograph (Figure 20) shows surrounding residential and commercial development and the park area being established with the Macleod Memorial Community Centre evident. Salt Creek had been visibly realigned to allow for the oval at the south end of the park and had been channelled underground just south of Erskine Road. The south end of the park appears to have been graded to provide for the oval. The 1963 aerial photograph shows that mature trees remained near the community centre and largely along the banks of the creek.

A 1987 aerial photograph (Figure 21) shows the six tennis courts and clubhouse south of Erskine Road, the oval flanked by grassed areas, and plantings around the oval and along Salt Creek. Small buildings were located west of the oval (since replaced with a sports pavilion). North of Erskine Road the Community Centre is evident (the four stages of works completed), amongst pedestrian paths and mature plantings.





**Figure 20.** 1963 aerial photograph with approximate boundaries of Macleod Park indicated in red (Source: Landata Victoria)



**Figure 21.** 1987 aerial photograph with approximate boundaries of Macleod Park indicated in red (Source: Landata Victoria)

In recent years, a sports pavilion and a small carpark have been constructed west of the oval and a toilet block built just south of Erskine Road. North of Erskine Road, in what is also called the Macleod Village Green, a toilet block, playground and barbeque facilities, gym equipment and rotundas have been erected. The Warringal Conservation Society has been involved in planting indigenous species in the park.

In 2004, Macleod Park and the Village Shopping Centre were described as a:

*... safe and easily accessible meeting place for the whole community. It enjoys a unique natural environment with its major feature being the Macleod Park, which provides an idyllic outlook for the shopping centre. The Park also houses the Macleod Hall, Macleod Preschool Centre, a children's playground and barbeque facilities. Beyond this area ... are the Macleod Railway Station and the YMCA Centre .... And the clear message coming from the community and businesses is that they value the existing character of the Macleod Village Shopping Centre and the Macleod Park, its compactness, its friendliness, and its range of businesses (Macleod Village Shopping Centre document, 2004).*

Macleod Park remains at the centre of the Macleod community and commercial centre.

## H E Pottage, architect

Harry E Pottage was awarded a Fellowship Diploma in Architecture in 1955, from the Royal Melbourne Technical College (Age, 7 May 1955:12). Pottage was an active member of the Macleod community, addressed to 65 Erskine Road, Macleod in the 1950s and 1960s. He was President of the Macleod Memorial Community Centre and was President of the Macleod Progress Association (PROV, VPRS 7882/P1, Unit 1200). He was a local Councillor in the 1960s and 1980s. Today, Harry Pottage Memorial Reserve is located just west of the railway line on Wungan Street, Macleod, named in Pottage's honour after his efforts to maintain it as open space, in opposition to a Housing Commission development (VHD, Place ID 124127). Research has not been able to confirm further details of his career in design.

## HISTORIC THEMES

Macleod Park illustrates the following themes from *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* (2010, Heritage Council of Victoria):

- 02 Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes
  - 2.7 Promoting settlement
- 06 Building towns, cities and the garden state
  - 6.3 Shaping the suburbs
- 09 Shaping cultural and creative life
  - 9.1 Participating in sport and recreation

## DESCRIPTION

Macleod Park comprises an area of approximately 4.75ha at the town centre of Macleod, in Melbourne's northeast. It is located immediately west of Macleod's main street and commercial centre along Aberdeen Road and is bounded by May Street to the north, Chapman Road to the south, Aberdeen Road and Carwarp Street to the east and the Hurstbridge Railway Line and Birdwood Avenue to the west. Macleod Railway Station is located immediately northwest of the park. The park's topography is generally flat, with the exception of an embankment at the south boundary that elevates it above the Chapman Street road level.

The park is bisected by Erskine Road/Birdwood Avenue, which runs approximately east-west. The southern section comprises a sports oval and associated structures including shelters and a sports pavilion that is currently under development, as well as a tennis club with a pavilion and six fenced courts. The northern section comprises an octagonal rotunda (of recent construction), a (recently renovated) playground, new amenities pavilion, and a building that houses the Macleod Community Centre, Macleod Preschool and a Maternal and Child Health Centre.

Salt Creek runs along the eastern side of the southern portion of Macleod Park. The creek is undergrounded beneath the northern section of the park, emerging from a concrete drain immediately south of the tennis club entry and flowing south to a bluestone culvert beneath Chapman Street.

Mature trees of both exotic and native origin are located throughout the park. The trees are generally informal specimen plantings, except for a row planting along Chapman Street of ash and oak trees. The embankments of the open section of Salt Creek are densely wooded. Several large eucalyptus specimens are also located within the park.

The tennis club pavilion is a single-storey building of utilitarian character. It exhibits features of postwar Modernist design, including its flat roof form with deep eaves, timber fascia and expressed rafters, brown face brick walls, and expansive timber-framed glazing. The pavilion includes sheltered patios to the west and south, and an honour board dating to 1966 is mounted internally in the main space.



The community centre building addresses Birdwood Avenue to the west, and comprises a single-storey gable-roofed structure. It is T-shaped in plan, with a wing extending east from the northern end of the building's main axis and later flat-roofed additions to the southeast of this. The Macleod Pre-school is located at the northern end of the building and the Macleod Community Hall at the southern end; each is serviced by its own separate entrance at the west elevation. The southern entry has been substantially altered by changes to the door suite and two flanking additions, as well as a universal access ramp. The northern entry retains its early timber-framed detail include glazed French doors and surrounding window suite. Other windows along the west elevation are regularly-spaced highlight windows. All walls are of a red face brick. A timber sign – 'MACLEOD HALL' – is mounted at the southwest corner of the building.

Linear concrete paths and typical public street furniture such as water fountains and benches (all of recent origin) are located throughout the park.



**Figure 22 (left).** Looking southwest from Aberdeen Street towards tennis club.

**Figure 23 (right).** Tennis club entry from Aberdeen Street. Salt Creek undergrounded at left.



**Figure 24 (left).** North elevation of tennis pavilion.

**Figure 25 (right).** North (left) and west (right) elevation of tennis pavilion.



**Figure 26 (left).** Looking south along clay tennis courts.

**Figure 27 (right).** Looking northwest from Aberdeen Road to drain where Salt Creek emerges from its underground section. Tennis pavilion beyond at left.





**Figure 28 (left).** Looking south along Salt Creek, noting wooded embankments.

**Figure 29 (right).** Typical view looking east from within southern section of Macleod Park, east of Salt Creek.



**Figure 30 (left).** Bluestone culvert at Chapman Street.

**Figure 31 (right).** Looking west along the south boundary of Macleod Park. Chapman Street at left.



**Figure 32 (left).** Looking northeast from the far southwest corner of Macleod Park at the Chapman Street level crossing, showing site of sports pavilion under development. Sports field beyond. Rail corridor at right out-of-frame.

**Figure 33 (right).** Sports field, looking northeast.



**Figure 34 (left).** Oak and ash tree plantings along Chapman Street.

**Figure 35 (right).** Mature trees along west boundary of Macleod Park near sports field. Rail corridor beyond at left, tennis club at right.





**Figure 36 (left).** Looking east across Birdwood Avenue to recently developed playground.



**Figure 37 (right).** Looking northeast across Birdwood Avenue to community centre building.



**Figure 38 (left).** Community centre building, southern entry.



**Figure 39 (right).** Community centre building, northern entry.



**Figure 40 (left).** Mature eucalyptus specimen at northwest corner of Macleod Park, looking east from Birdwood Avenue.



**Figure 41 (right).** Looking south to octagonal rotunda. Community centre building at right, Aberdeen Road at left.

## INTEGRITY/INTACTNESS

Macleod Park retains a high degree of integrity in terms of its original use and extent and is readily legible as a park used by the local community for passive and active recreation. The community centre and sports field are in active use and the tennis club is sited in the approximate location indicated in the 1921 masterplan. The original alignment of Salt Creek has been altered in the northern part of the park by its undergrounding but remains open to the south. A number of mature trees appear to relate to early planting phases.

While Macleod Park retains a high degree of integrity to its original use/function and extent, the park has continually evolved since its creation and it is not intact to any one period of its historic development. Numerous changes have been made to pathway arrangements, park facilities, park furniture, plantings and sporting fields and associated buildings since its establishment. It therefore is therefore not intact to any one historic developmental phase.

## COMPARISONS

Macleod Park at 50 Chapman Street, Macleod is a public recreation reserve developed during the postwar period, particularly from the 1950s and 1960s. The park was surveyed as part of a private subdivision in 1922 and transferred to Heidelberg Shire Council in 1923, however, it wasn't until the postwar period that Council developed the reserve.



Community facilities provided at the reserve include the Macleod Memorial Community Centre (1955-1966), tennis courts with an associated clubhouse (1967-1972), and an oval (1960s) with an associated clubhouse (since replaced). Salt Creek was realigned to the east of the oval and channelled underground from a point just south of Erskine Road. The park retains an informal, natural bush setting of remnant and introduced indigenous trees. Macleod Park continues to provide the local community with open space for active and passive recreation.

Numerous public recreation reserves have been established throughout Victoria as public meeting places for sport, community events and passive recreation for local communities.

## Public recreation reserves in the Victorian Heritage Register

The following public recreation reserves have been assessed as having cultural heritage significance at a State-level and are included in the VHR:

### Royal Park (VHR H2337)

Parkville

Royal Park is a large public park of 188ha established in 1854. It contains a wide range of designed and informal landscapes incorporating remnant indigenous vegetation, together with historic buildings, structures and community facilities.

The retention and replanting of indigenous vegetation is a key feature of Royal Park and in 2010 the City of Melbourne won national recognition for its implementation of the 1984 Master Plan which helped preserve and develop the natural landscape so close to the city centre.

Royal Park is considered to have cultural heritage significance at a State-level for the following reasons:

- As an outstanding and largely intact example of the public parks set aside by Lieutenant-Governor Charles La Trobe from the mid-1840s as part of his vision for the city of Melbourne.
- As the site of scientific institutions important to the development of the colony, including an Experimental Farm (1858) and the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria (1861), part of which later became the Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens.
- As the starting point of Burke and Wills' ill-fated expedition to the Gulf of Carpentaria (1860).
- For its use for military purposes since the 1860s.
- As the most outstanding and intact example of the metropolitan parks aside from the 1840s for the people of Victoria, which retains its basic form, its early use, remnant indigenous vegetation and important views to the city. It is the only example of an inner Melbourne park which retains stands, as opposed to specimens, of remnant indigenous vegetation and clearly demonstrates an ongoing



**Figure 42.** Indigenous vegetation at Royal Park (Source: Friends of Royal Park, 'Native Vegetation,' <<https://royalpark.org.au/vegetation/>>, accessed Aug 2024)



**Figure 43.** Extent of VHR H2337 indicated by the large orange polygon (Source: Vicplan)

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dedication to planting native and indigenous trees over a period of more than 150 years.

- As an outstanding example of a large metropolitan park, particularly notable for its remnant indigenous vegetation and important views to the city. It is the only example of an inner Melbourne park which retains stands of remnant indigenous vegetation and clearly demonstrates an ongoing dedication to planting native and indigenous plants over a period of 150 years.
- For its significant internal and external vistas, including the native grassland 'hilltop' circle where a 360-degree panorama provides a dramatic and sensory appreciation of the city skyline and surrounding landscape.
- For the numerous contemporary descriptions of the place from the nineteenth century onwards, and in the numerous paintings, sketches and photographs of the Royal Park landscape.
- For the design philosophy and natural landscape aesthetic articulated in the 1984 Master Plan and adopted in park management. In 2010, the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects awarded the City of Melbourne the "ALIA national award for sustainable settlement, green infrastructure and landscape principles" for "its stewardship of Royal Park as a nationally significant landscape".

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### **Fawkner Park (VHR H2361)**

South Yarra

Fawkner Park is a public park of 41ha established in the southern part of the City of Melbourne. It contains a wide range of landscape design elements and features including lawns, tree plantings, pathways, playing fields, structures such as a circular seat, as well as a number of buildings such as the Caretaker's Cottage and Fence (1885), Substation (1925), Southern Pavilion (1936), Southern Toilet Block now store (1937), Northern Pavilion (1937), Tennis Club and Community Centre (interwar), shelter and playgrounds. Formal boundary plantations are also located on the northern (Canary Island Palm and Pin Oak), eastern (Canary Island Palm, English Oak, Himalayan Cedar) and southern boundaries (Elm avenue), with a mixed plantation of exotic and Australian native trees to the western boundary. Specimen trees, often grouped into stands or circle plantings, are located in lawn areas between the avenues.



**Figure 44.** Fawkner Park and central pavilion (Source: VHD)



The place is considered to have cultural heritage significance at a State-level for the following reasons:

- As part of the vision of Charles La Trobe (Superintendent of the Port Phillip District and later Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria) from the mid-1840s, to develop Melbourne as a city surrounded by extensive public parklands.
- For its high likelihood to contain subsurface artefacts and deposits related to the Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS) and the Australian Corps of Signals Land Headquarters, located in the southern portion of the park from 1941 to 1947.
- As an outstanding example of a metropolitan park in Victoria. It is particularly notable for fine, mature avenues of English and Dutch Elm, White Poplar, English Oak and Moreton Bay Fig that criss-cross the site, forming over-arching canopies above the pathway system, that afford enclosed, focused views of considerable visual appeal. Other aesthetically impressive plantings include individual specimen trees and stands of Canary Island Pine, Pin Oaks, Hoop Pine, Bunya Bunya Pine, Lemon-scented Gum, Sugar Gum, Lilly Pilly, Monterey Pine and Stone Pine.
- For the number of avenues within the park and individual scale of many of the original row plantings is incomparable to any of Melbourne's 'inner ring' or 'outer ring' parks established in the nineteenth century.



**Figure 45.** Fawkner Park (Source: VHD)



**Figure 46.** Extent of VHR H2361 indicated by the large orange polygon (Source: Vicplan)

### Yarra Park (VHR H2251)

East Melbourne

Yarra Park was part of a proposal to surround the city of Melbourne with a ring of parks and gardens. Yarra Park, developed on the Government Paddock of some 157 acres, was recommended for reservation in 1862. A network of paths developed through Yarra Park. These grew in complexity as north-south pathways were developed, as the sporting venues grew in popularity and the railway stations were established at the park's boundaries. Yarra Park has been used for the provision of parking for sporting events since the 1920s and continues to be used in this manner. Yarra Park contains a mixture of open space with turf and trees. Avenues of trees, probably from the late nineteenth century, line many of the paths. Significant plantings include Chir Pine



**Figure 47.** Yarra Park (Source: VHD)

(*Pinus roxburghii*) and remnant indigenous trees, in particular two scarred River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*). Structures on the site include an electrical substation (1938), two drinking fountains at either end of Brunton Avenue (1938) and a commemorative Olympic plaque in Brunton Avenue (1959).

The place is considered to have cultural heritage significance at a State-level for the following reasons:

- As part of the system of parks that Governor Charles La Trobe envisaged surrounding Melbourne.
- As the 'village green' for Melbourne and for its role in the development of Australian Rules Football, being the place where the earliest games were played in 1858.
- As an important Aboriginal ceremonial, camping and contact site that retains evidence of Aboriginal use, such as the scarred river red gums.
- For historical associations not only with Governor La Trobe but also with early Police Magistrate William Lonsdale, the mounted police force and Clement Hodgkinson, whose design allowed for active and passive recreation.



**Figure 48.** Yarra Park (Source: VHD)



**Figure 49.** Extent of VHR H2251 indicated by the large orange polygon (Source: Vicplan)

### **Wattle Park (VHR H0904)**

Burwood

Wattle Park was developed by the Hawthorn Tramways Trust. The layout of the park and its buildings and structures remain intact in their original 1920s form. The present nature of the grounds and the structures strongly reflect the stewardship of the park by the Melbourne & Metropolitan Tramways Board between 1920 and 1983. The ownership and management by the board is evidenced by the materials used to construct the chalet, fences made from tramway rails and cables, a former Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust passenger waiting shelter (now used as a curator's office), two stone waiting shelters serving the Riversdale Road tramway, the redundant electric tram car bodies used as picnic shelters and a tree dedicated to the memory of a former member of the Board.

The place is considered to have cultural heritage significance at a State-level for the following reasons:



**Figure 50.** Wattle Park (Source: VHD)



- As the only example in Australia of a comprehensively developed pleasure park established, owned and operated by a transport authority with the dual aim of promoting its transport services and providing a recreational facility for the public.
- For its historical association with two prominent Melbourne identities who owned the land before it was purchased by the Hawthorn Tramways Trust - Orland Fenwick, a former lord mayor, and Eliza Welch, widow of the co-founder of the retailing firm Ball & Welch.
- For its strong historical connection with the Hawthorn Tramways Trust, which had the foresight to purchase the land in 1916 for the purposes of a park.
- For the buildings and structures, which have been specifically designed in a consistent rustic style in keeping with the nature of the park.
- For the layout of the grounds and the design of the buildings, being an important work of A G Monsborough, the board's architect.
- For Wattle Park chalet as the only remaining example of a number of cafe/entertainment venues constructed in Melbourne by tramway authorities and local councils at tram termini, to stimulate tramway traffic and generate income. It has operated continuously since 1928 as a cafe, dance hall and venue.
- For its continual use as a major recreation facility for a wide area of the metropolis.
- Together with Royal Park and Studley Park, as one of the three major inner Melbourne parks that retain a natural bush setting.
- As the home of a number of sporting organisations.
- For the planting of special trees within the park by notable individuals, visiting celebrities, the Wattle League, special interest groups and school children has been a regular ritual since its inception. The 'Lone Pine' raised from a seed collected at Gallipoli in 1915, and planted at Wattle Park in May 1933, is one of only four such plantings in Victoria.



**Figure 51.** Wattle Park (Source: VHD)



**Figure 52.** Extent of VHR H0904 indicated in orange (Source: Vicplan)

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## Eastern Park & Geelong Botanic Gardens (VHR H2095)

### Geelong

Eastern Park is approximately 90ha of public parkland used for recreational, botanical and horticultural activities and includes the Geelong Botanic Gardens, the Geelong Bowling and Croquet Clubs and several playing fields. The park landscape is characterised by open grasslands and mature trees dominated by conifers and Sugar Gums.

The Crown Reserve land of Eastern Park was set aside as a Botanical Reserve in 1851. Eastern Park contains a number of structures and landscape features built for the Park and brought from elsewhere. These include the Superintendent's residence (1942), adjacent to the remains of the original curator's cottage (1854); a rotunda, erected in its present location by 1916 but possibly dating to the turn of the century; the former Ladies Kiosk, erected in Market Square in 1904 and relocated to Eastern Park in 1929; a bronze memorial statue of Queen Victoria, erected in Market Square in 1904 and relocated to Eastern Park in 1912; and the concrete pedestal of a now lost sculpture of the Laocoon, presented to the gardens in 1864.

The place is considered to have cultural heritage significance at a State-level for the following reasons:

- As the second earliest botanical reserve, created only five years after Melbourne's Royal Botanic Gardens (H1459).
- For its association with noted horticulturalist Daniel Bunce.
- As a representative example of a mid-Victorian public park, with surviving carriage drives lined with conifers and tree plantings relating to its first decades of development; these include some rare and outstanding individual specimens.
- As an early outstanding example of a regional botanic garden, one of a network created in colonial Victoria that are characterised by a wide range of plants; a picturesque landscape design incorporating water features and decorative structures; a contrast between open lawns and densely planted shrub beds and areas of intensive horticultural interest.
- For forming a picturesque landscape of open grasslands and mature trees, individual and in avenues of contrasting forms, foliage and colours, and views across Corio Bay.



**Figure 53.** Ovals at Eastern Park (Source: Google Street View, 2023)



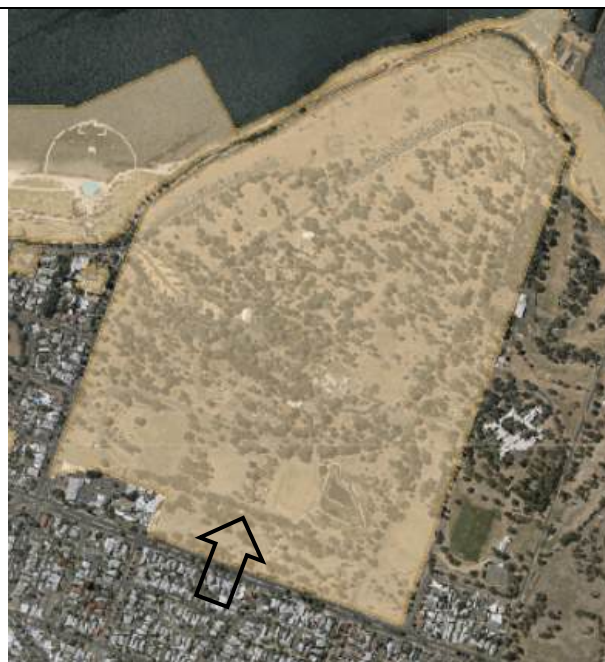
**Figure 54.** Former Ladies Kiosk in Easter Park (Source: VHD)



**Figure 55.** Entrance to Geelong Botanic Gardens (Source: VHD)



- For its highly ornamental character derived from the mature plantings, the vistas within the gardens, the physical and visual protection afforded the Gardens by their being at the centre of Eastern Park, and the collection of features.



**Figure 56.** Extent of VHR H2095 indicated by the large orange polygon (Source: Vicplan)

### Prince's Park (VHR H1880)

Maryborough

The Prince's Park recreation reserve is a flat, low-lying site of approximately 25.6 hectares (64 acres). The 7 hectare Lake Victoria forms a central feature and is surrounded by parkland serving a mix of active and passive recreation. The reserve is one of Victoria's oldest recreation reserves.

In 1863 12 acres was permanently reserved and in 1895 an additional 52 acres was added to the reserve. The first grandstand was moved to the Park in 1860s. The Park includes a collection of 1881-1909 buildings and structures now rare in Victorian recreation reserves; an 1885 fence and gates, later modified (1926) to include memorial pillars to World War 1 servicemen, 1904 rotunda, 1906 ticket office, stone lined drain (1881-1886) and a 1909 bridge. The buildings and structures are positioned in an attractive treed landscape influenced by three leading designers, Hodgkinson, Guilfoyle, and Linaker. The centrally positioned Lake Victoria (1883-5) is a significant feature of the landscape, and the planting of contrasting conifers, evergreen and deciduous trees is highly ornamental.

The place is considered to have cultural heritage significance at a State-level for the following reasons:

- As one of the oldest recreation reserves in Victoria.



**Figure 57.** Prince's Park (Source: VHD)



**Figure 58.** Grandstand at Prince's Park (Source: VHD)

- The 1895 Grandstand is of architectural significance as an important design of the long established and notable architectural firm, Thomas Watts and Sons.
- For its association with three important landscape designers in Victoria, Clement Hodgkinson, William Guilfoyle and Hugh Linaker although their influence and original design is now reduced.
- The Park includes a collection of buildings and structures now rare in Victorian reserves.
- The landscaped Lake Victoria, named in honour of Queen Victoria's golden jubilee, and formed in 1883-5 by prison labour and altered in 1982 is a significant landscape feature.
- The remains of three rows of Monterey Pines and a row of Weeping Willows around the waters edge forms an attractive landscape. A row of Dutch Elm trees frame the rotunda, and elms north of the grandstand and oval, and elms along the western drain and Holyrood Street, Monterey pines around the lake and along Burns Road are a major landscape feature of the reserve and of aesthetic value. The well positioned and designed buildings and structures positioned to the west side of the oval and the lake in a landscaped reserve are of importance and rare for recreation reserves in Victoria, with no other reserve having a similar collection of 1880-1910 structures.
- For the occurrence of Victoria's only recorded Phoenician Juniper, *Juniperus phoenicea*. Three Red Cedars, *Toona ciliata*, were planted about 1988 in the Park. They were propagated from an old Red Cedar in Phillips Gardens and the species is rarely cultivated in Victoria. Another uncommon tree is a fine specimen of *Cupressus torulosa* var. *corneyana* and north of the Tennis Courts is a fine stand of the Red flowering Ironbark, *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* 'Rosea'.



**Figure 59.** Rotunda at Prince's Park (Source: VHD)



**Figure 60.** Extent of VHR H1880 indicated by the large orange polygon (Source: Vicplan)

## Public recreation reserves in the Heritage Overlay

There are hundreds of public recreation reserves in Victoria that comprise community buildings, recreational facilities and tree plantings in an informal landscape setting. Examples of public recreation reserves that are located within proximity to Macleod Park and have cultural heritage significance at a local level include:



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### Aminya Reserve (HO175, City of Banyule)

28 Kenmare Street, Watsonia

Aminya Reserve, Watsonia, comprises approximately 0.7ha of parkland, including exotic and native trees, and the 1940s Watsonia Community Hall.

The reserve is considered to have cultural heritage significance at a local-level for the following reasons:

- As a remnant section of land once used for farming and subsequently utilised as the site of Watsonia's Community Hall, built in the early 1940s. Its plantings of pine, cypress and a sole remaining fruit tree reinforce this early history.
- As the location of Watsonia's Community Hall, one of the suburb's early community facilities.
- As a passive recreation ground for the local community, and as a focus for community activities centred around the Watsonia Community Hall and the Watsonia Community Centre / Neighbourhood House.
- For its rich landscape featuring exotic and native tree plantings of mixed ages, remnant and regenerating indigenous trees, and grassy fields.
- For its remnant Swamp Gum specimens, and for its regenerating population of this species, indigenous to the site.



**Figure 61.** Aminya Reserve (Source: VHD)



**Figure 62.** Extent of HO175 indicated in pink (Source: Vicplan)

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### Chelsworth Park (HO168, City of Banyule)

18-28 Irvine Road, Ivanhoe

In 1931 Heidelberg Shire Council purchased 50 acres of a residential subdivision immediately adjacent to Wilson Reserve, to form Chelsworth Park. Chelsworth Park, comprises 22 acres of sporting facilities, and includes a stone-lined drainage channel, an avenue of oaks, orchard remnants, a billabong, and a sports pavilion, designed by architect Graeme Gunn.

The park is considered to have cultural heritage significance at a local-level for the following reasons:

- As part of the original Chelsworth Estate dating back to the 1840s and developed from the 1930s for the



**Figure 63.** Chelsworth Park (Source: VHD)

increasing active recreational needs of the municipality.

- For its importance in the rise of conservation and environmental consciousness in the municipality from the 1950s. Environmental destruction within Chelsworth Park sparked the formation of the Ivanhoe River Parklands Protection League in 1955, with noted landscape designer and environmentalist Ellis Stones as its first president.
- For the growing appreciation of the natural environment, exemplified by the simple geometric timber sports pavilion in Chelsworth Park. Designed by prominent architect Graeme Gunn in the 1970s.
- As the location of the last remaining of a number of billabongs once in the Wilson Reserve / Chelsworth Park area.



**Figure 64.** Extent of HO168 indicated in pink (Source: Vicplan)

### **Wilson Reserve (HO167, City of Banyule)**

78-100 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe

In 1924, seven acres of the riverside section of a residential estate subdivision was purchased by the community and donated to Heidelberg Shire Council for public parkland. Wilson Reserve, containing 2.8ha of riparian and grassy woodland, remnants of a 1968 Ellis Stones playground (including plantings), 1945 Ivanhoe Sea Scouts Memorial Den, commemorative cairn, obelisk and plaques, and mature exotic trees, is considered to have cultural heritage significance at a local-level for the following reasons:

- For the close and enduring involvement of noted landscape designer and environmentalist Ellis Stones in various construction works including memorial cairn (1940s), remnant rock works, slide placement and plantings associated with his pioneering playground design from 1968.
- For its long association with early community and environmental groups from the 1920s until the present day.
- For its exotic oak and poplar plantings dating back associated with the area's early European history.
- As the site of the first training camp for scout leaders in Victoria, and for its long association with one of Victoria's first scout troops.



**Figure 65.** Wilson Reserve (Source: VHD)



**Figure 66.** Extent of HO167 indicated in pink (Source: Vicplan)



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### **Pioneer Reserve (HO142, City of Banyule)**

8 St Helena Road, Greensborough

The land which is now Pioneer Reserve was originally bushland abutting the Plenty River. The bridge, featuring arched bluestone abutments, was constructed by stonemason James Neave McKenzie and remained in use for a century. In 1968 landscape designer Gordon Ford drew up detailed plans for the land which is now Pioneer Reserve. His several pages of designs featured his trademark (and at that time pioneering) use of natural timber for bollards and low fencing, and large rock placements, intended to complement the Reserve's natural bushland setting. Pioneer Reserve comprises approximately one hectare of riverfront parkland containing native vegetation and grassed meadow.

The reserve is considered to have cultural heritage significance at a local-level for the following reasons:

- As the location of Greensborough's first bridge across the Plenty River, c. 1864 - 1960s. It is historically significant for a shelter, viewing platform, retaining wall and entrance features built from the bridge's massive bluestone arched abutments dismantled between 1974 and 1983.
- For its formative association with noted local landscape designer Gordon Ford in 1968, and it is likely that remnant large field stones at the entrance drive to the Reserve remain from his design.
- As a passive recreation ground for the local community, affording good access to the Plenty River and adjoining recreation areas of Greensborough Park and Poulter Reserve.



**Figure 67.** Pioneer Reserve (Source: VHD)



**Figure 68.** Extent of HO142 indicated in pink (Source: Vicplan)

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### **Harry Pottage Memorial Reserve (HO176, City of Banyule)**

128-150 Wungan Street, Macleod

Harry Pottage Memorial Reserve, Macleod, comprising approximately 5.6ha of parkland, including indigenous trees and basalt plains grassland.

The reserve is considered to have cultural heritage significance at a local-level for the following reasons:

- As the site of the last remnant of the Mont Park rail line, that being the railway embankment along the western boundary of the Reserve.



**Figure 69.** Harry Pottage Memorial Reserve (Source: VHD)

- As a passive recreation ground for the local community, being Macleod's only large area of public open space west of the Heidelberg to Hurstbridge railway line.
- For its area of grassland habitat, evocative of the natural landscape supported by the broad basalt plain which underlies this region.
- For its basalt plain grassland habitat and its small but significant colony of the endangered Matted Flax-lily.



**Figure 70.** Extent of HO176 indicated in pink (Source: Vicplan)

#### **Former Memorial Park (HO260, Shire of Nillumbik)** 36 Graysharps Road, Hurstbridge

The former Hurstbridge Memorial Park consists of a park area along Diamond Creek, the Ben Frilay Oval and an asphalt car park at the end of Graysharps Road. The reserve area is generally cleared with native trees located along the banks of the creek forming a treed backdrop to the reserve.

The park is considered to have cultural heritage significance at a local-level for the following reasons:

- As an early civic and recreation site associated with the establishment of the Hurstbridge Township and community in the early 20th century.
- For its associations with prominent resident and orchardist Robert Nehemiah Sharp on whose land the former Memorial Park is situated.
- For its demonstration of the types of memorials established to honour those who fought in the World Wars.
- As an intact feature of the early 20th century appearance of the Hurstbridge Township.
- For its associations with the Hurstbridge Football Club, which has used the oval on the site as its home playing venue since 1922.



**Figure 71.** Former Memorial Park (Source: VHD)



**Figure 72.** Extent of HO260 indicated in pink (Source: Vicplan)



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**Queens Park, The Nook & Nook Monument**  
(HO163, Shire of Yarra Ranges)  
Maroondah Highway, Healesville

The Queen's Park Recreational Reserve of about 22 acres was gazetted in 1886. Originally known as "Recreation Reserve", it became a popular place for picnics, especially after the arrival of the railway. Many organisations had their annual picnics at Healesville, which became popular for such outings.

A range of facilities are located within the park including a public swimming pool, a sports oval, tennis courts, a BMX track, a skateboard rink and a range of picnic tables, barbecue areas and toilets. There are large areas of lawn with mature exotic and native trees throughout the park. The Nook is a small patch of land with a fountain that was later converted into an R.S.L. monument for World War II, Korea and Vietnam veterans.

The visit of the Duchess of York (later Queen Mary) to Healesville in 1901 was commemorated in 1913 when Lady Denman planted oak trees at Queen's Park and Fernshaw. These oak trees were grown from acorns which came from William the Conqueror's oak trees at Windsor Castle.

No statement of significance is provided in the Hermes database.



**Figure 73.** Queens Park (Source: Google Street View, 2023)



**Figure 74.** Queens Park (Source: Google Street View, 2021)



**Figure 75.** Extent of HO163 indicated in pink at centre (Source: Vicplan)

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**Eltham Watering Place Reserve (Wingrove Park)**  
(HO227, Shire of Nillumbik)  
645 Main Road, Eltham

Wingrove Park was a place where travellers would stop and camp overnight. It was formerly known as Bremner's Reserve and Gazetted as a water reserve. It was also a place where artists would come and paint, Max Meldrum, for instance, rented a house opposite the park in 1921, and loved to paint the surrounding area, which was shown in an early 1920s exhibition. Nowadays the park retains some fine examples of remnant native trees along Diamond Creek, particularly Manna Gums *Eucalyptus viminalis*, which merit individual protection; some of the Manna Gums have scars of aboriginal origin.

The reserve is considered to have cultural heritage significance at a local-level for the following reasons:

- For its representation of indigenous landscape in the area, particularly the manna gums, and hence the early history of settlement in the area and its use as a watering place for stock.
- For its long-held association with the nationally prominent Heidelberg School of painters.
- For its memory to a long-term public servant within the Shire, Wingrove.
- As the documented focus of environmental action by the noted environmental designer, Alistair Knox, and the local Natural Development Association in the 1980s, highlighting a continuing community concern for indigenous landscape.



**Figure 76.** Wingrove Park (Source: Google Street View, 2023)



**Figure 77.** Extent of HO227 indicated in pink (Source: Vicplan)

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### Summary of comparisons

Macleod Park is one of a very large number of public recreation reserves established in Victoria in the twentieth century to provide local communities with open space for recreational purposes and community facilities. Large numbers of public recreation reserves have been retained throughout Victoria to clearly demonstrate this class of place and a number of these are included in the VHR.

Macleod Park does not demonstrate any historic, aesthetic, technical or social characteristics that elevate it above the large numbers of public recreation reserves that remain in Victoria. In contrast to Macleod Park, the places included in the VHR generally have notable histories and are more highly intact to their early forms. They retain informal, natural bushland settings of remnant and introduced indigenous trees, exotic plantings, recreational facilities, and collections of significant buildings and structures such as sport club rooms, pavilions, grandstands, caretaker cottages, shelters, kiosks, rotundas, drinking fountains, memorial plaques, statues, entry gates, fences

etc. These characteristics are either not present at Macleod Park or are not present to the same degree and quality as in the examples included in the VHR.

While Macleod Park is identifiable as a public recreational reserve, its history, scale, design and layout is consistent with the numerous similar reserves included in the Heritage Overlay of various planning schemes in recognition of their local heritage value.

## ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

It is noted that only the southern section of Macleod Park (between Erskine Road and Chapman Street) is included in the Heritage Overlay of the Banyule Planning Scheme (HO158). This assessment considers the whole of Macleod Park, addressed as 50 Chapman Street, Macleod (including the northern section between May Street and Erskine Road).

Macleod Park has been considered against the Heritage Criteria adopted by the Heritage Council of Victoria and tests set out in *The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Thresholds Guidelines* (2022) to determine if it warrants inclusion in the VHR.

**CRITERION A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.**

### Step 1: Test for Criterion A

No.	Test	Y/N	Reason
A1	The place/object has a clear association with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Victoria's cultural history.	Y	Macleod Park is a public reserve that was surveyed as part of a private subdivision in 1922 and transferred to Heidelberg Shire Council in 1923, who developed the park in the postwar period.  Macleod Park is one of a large number of public recreation reserves established in Victoria in the twentieth century to provide local communities with public open space for recreational purposes and community facilities.
A2	The event, phase etc is of historical importance, having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria.	Y	The provision of public recreational reserves has made a strong historical contribution to the State of Victoria.
A3	There is evidence of the association to the event, phase, etc.	Y	There is clear physical and documentary evidence that Macleod Park has a strong association with the provision of public recreation reserves in the twentieth century.

**If A1, A2 AND A3 are satisfied, then Criterion A is likely to apply (but not necessarily at the State level)**

<b>Assessment:</b>	<b>Yes</b>
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### Step 2: State level test for Criterion A

No.	Test	Y/N	Reason
SA1	The place/object allows the clear association with the event, phase etc. of historical importance to be understood better than most other	N	Macleod Park is one of a very large number of public recreation reserves established in Victoria to provide growing local communities with public open space for recreational

<p>places or objects in Victoria with substantially the same association.</p>	<p>purposes and community facilities. Large numbers of these places are included in the VHR, including (among others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Royal Park, Parkville (VHR H2337)</li> <li>• Fawkner Park, South Yarra (VHR H2361)</li> <li>• Yarra Park, East Melbourne (VHR H2251)</li> <li>• Wattle Park, Burwood (VHR H0904)</li> <li>• Eastern Park &amp; Geelong Botanic Gardens, Geelong (VHR H2095)</li> <li>• Prince's Park, Maryborough (VHR H1880).</li> </ul> <p>These places generally have notable histories and are substantially intact to their early form. They retain informal, natural bushland settings of remnant and introduced indigenous trees, exotic plantings, recreational facilities, and collections of significant buildings and structures such as sport club rooms, pavilions, grandstands, caretaker cottages, shelters, kiosks, rotundas, drinking fountains, memorial plaques, statues, entry gates, fences etc.</p> <p>In addition to these VHR examples, a very large number of recreation reserves of a similar scale, form and function to Macleod Park are included in Heritage Overlays throughout the State in recognition of their local value, including the following within proximity to Macleod Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wilson Reserve (HO167, Banyule Planning Scheme)</li> <li>• Aminya Reserve (HO175, Banyule Planning Scheme)</li> <li>• Harry Pottage Memorial Reserve (HO176 Banyule, Planning Scheme)</li> <li>• Chelsworth Park (HO168, Banyule Planning Scheme)</li> <li>• Pioneer Reserve (HO142, Banyule Planning Scheme)</li> <li>• Former Memorial Park (HO260, Nillumbik Planning Scheme)</li> <li>• Queens Park, The Nook &amp; The Nook Monument (HO163, Yarra Ranges Planning Scheme)</li> <li>• Eltham Watering Place (HO227, Nillumbik Planning Scheme).</li> </ul> <p>Macleod Park does not allow the understanding of the provision of public recreational reserves to be understood better than most other places or objects in Victoria with substantially the same association.</p>
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If SA1 is satisfied, then Criterion A is likely to be relevant at the State level

Assessment:	No	Criterion A is not likely to be relevant at the State level
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CRITERION B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.

**Step 1: Test for Criterion B**

No.	Test	Y/N	Reason
B1	The place/object has a clear association with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life of importance in Victoria's cultural history.	Y	Macleod Park is one of a very large number of public recreation reserves established in Victoria in the twentieth century to provide local communities with recreational and community facilities.
B2	There is evidence of the association to the event, phase etc.	Y	There is clear physical and documentary evidence that Macleod Park assists in demonstrating the provision of public recreation reserves and community facilities for local communities.
B3	There is evidence that the place/object is rare or uncommon, or has rare or uncommon features.	N	A very large number of public recreation reserves remain in Victoria to demonstrate the importance of this class of place. This typology is not rare or uncommon.

**If B1, B2 AND B3 are satisfied, then Criterion B is likely to apply (but not necessarily at the State level)**

<b>Assessment:</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Criterion B is not satisfied</b>
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CRITERION C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.

**Step 1: Test for Criterion C**

No.	Test	Y/N	Reason
C1	The: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• physical fabric; and/or</li> <li>• documentary evidence; and/or</li> <li>• associated oral history and cultural narratives,</li> </ul> relating to the place/object indicates a likelihood that the place/object contains evidence of cultural heritage significance that is not currently visible and/or well understood or available from other sources.	N	Macleod Park does not contain physical fabric – nor is there documentary evidence or oral history – which indicates a likelihood of evidence of cultural heritage significance that is not currently visible or well understood.
C2	From what we know of the place/object, the physical evidence is likely to be of an integrity and/or condition that it could yield information through detailed investigation.		N/A

If C1 AND C2 are satisfied, then Criterion C is likely to apply (but not necessarily at the State level)

Assessment: No Criterion C is not satisfied

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

Step 1: Test for Criterion D

No.	Test	Y/N	Reason
D1	The place/object is one of a class of places/objects that has a clear association with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Victoria's history.	Y	Macleod Park is one of a large number of public recreation reserves established in Victoria in the twentieth century to provide local communities with public open space for recreational purposes and community facilities.
D2	The event, phase etc is of historical importance, having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria.	Y	The provision of public recreational reserves has made a strong historical contribution to the State of Victoria.
D3	The principal characteristics of the class are evident in the physical fabric of the place/object.	Y	Macleod Park clearly remains a public recreation reserve containing community facilities such as the Macleod Memorial Community Centre (1955-1966), tennis courts and clubhouse (1967-1972), sporting oval and associated facilities, playground, informal open space and established (predominantly native) plantings.

If D1, D2 AND D3 are satisfied, then Criterion D is likely to apply (but not necessarily at the State level)

Assessment: Yes

Step 2 State level test for Criterion D

No.	Test	Y/N	Reason
SD1	The place/object is a notable example of the class in Victoria.	N	Macleod Park is a well-used public recreation reserve but is not a notable example of its typology. It is not considered an influential or pivotal example of a twentieth century recreational reserve, and – while it retains a large number of characteristics typical of its type – they are not of a higher quality or historical relevance than is typical of the class. Instead, the characteristics are directly comparable to other, similar examples of recreational reserves included in the Heritage Overlay throughout both Banyule and other Victorian municipalities.

If SD1 is satisfied, then Criterion D is likely to be relevant at the State level

Assessment: No Criterion D is not likely to be relevant at the State level

CRITERION E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Step 1: Test for Criterion E

No.	Test	Y/N	Reason
E1	The physical fabric of the place/object clearly exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics.	Y	Macleod Park retains an informal bush setting of remnant and introduced indigenous trees, some exotic plantings, a creek course, and a combination of open space and community facilities. Macleod Park exhibits aesthetic characteristics associated with recreational reserves.

If E1 is satisfied, then Criterion E is likely to apply (but not necessarily at the State level)

Assessment: Yes

Step 2: State level test for Criterion E

No.	Test	Y/N	Reason
SE1	<p>The aesthetic characteristics are 'beyond the ordinary' or are outstanding as demonstrated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• evidence from within the relevant discipline (architecture, art, design or equivalent); and/or</li><li>• critical recognition of the aesthetic characteristics of the place/object within a relevant art, design, architectural or related discipline within Victoria; and/or</li><li>• wide public acknowledgement of exceptional aesthetic qualities of the place/object in Victoria expressed in publications, print or digital media, painting, sculpture, songs, poetry, literature, or other media.</li></ul>	N	Macleod Park has not received critical acclaim nor is it acknowledged as having aesthetic qualities that are outstanding or 'beyond the ordinary'. While the aesthetic qualities are valued at the local level, they do not exceed those of the large numbers of similar recreational reserves throughout Victoria.

If SE1 is satisfied, then Criterion E is likely to be relevant at the State level

Assessment: No Criterion E is not likely to be relevant at the State level



CRITERION F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

**Step 1: Test for Criterion F**

No.	Test	Y/N	Reason
F1	The place/object contains physical evidence that clearly demonstrates creative or technical achievement for the time in which it was created.	N	Macleod Park does not contain physical evidence that demonstrates any creative or technical achievement for the time in which it was created.
F2	The physical evidence demonstrates a high degree of integrity.		N/A

**If F1 AND F2 are satisfied, then Criterion F is likely to apply (but not necessarily at the State level)**

<b>Assessment:</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Criterion F is not satisfied</b>
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CRITERION G: Strong or special association with a particular present-day community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

**Step 1: Test for Criterion G**

No.	Test	Y/N	Reason
G1	<p>The place/object demonstrates social value to a community or cultural group in the present day in the context of its cultural heritage significance. Evidence must be provided that the following three facets of social value are all met as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Existence of a community or cultural group;</li> <li>b) Existence of a strong attachment of a community or cultural group to the place or object;</li> <li>c) Existence of a time depth to that attachment.</li> </ul>	Y	<p>Macleod Park has strong and enduring associations with the local Macleod community, who have frequented the park and its various community facilities for over 70 years. Located at the town centre, the park and community facilities have acted as a meeting place for the local community, as the site of regular town activities and events, and as the site of important family services. It continues this social focus to the present day.</p> <p>The strong attachment between Macleod Park and the local community in the present-day context is clearly evident in the ongoing use of the place by this community, and by the activity of local conservation groups.</p> <p>The association has endured for over 70 years, since the Park was developed by Heidelberg Shire Council in the postwar period.</p>

**If G1 is satisfied, then Criterion G is likely to apply (but not necessarily at the State level)**

<b>Assessment:</b>	<b>Yes</b>
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## Step 2: State level test for Criterion G

No.	Test	Y/N	Reason
SG1	Evidence that the social value resonates across the broader Victorian community as part of a story that contributes to Victoria's identity.	N	There is no evidence that the social value resonates across the broader Victorian community. The association is instead a highly localised one, pertaining directly to the local Macleod community, who use the place for regular community activities and events, daily recreation, and utilise the community facilities.

If SG1 is satisfied, then Criterion G is likely to be relevant at the State level

Assessment:	No	Criterion G is not likely to be relevant at the State level
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CRITERION H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

## Step 1: Test for Criterion H

No.	Test	Y/N	Reason
H1	The place/object has a direct association with a person or group of persons who have made a strong or influential contribution in their field of endeavour.	N	Macleod Park does not have a direct association with a person or group of persons who have made a strong or influential contribution to their field of endeavour.
H2	There is evidence of the association between the place/object and the person(s).		N/A
H3	The association relates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• directly relates to achievements of the person(s); and</li><li>• to an enduring and/or close interaction between the person(s) and the place/object.</li></ul>		N/A

If H1, H2 AND H3 are satisfied, then Criterion H is likely to apply (but not necessarily at the State level)

Assessment:	No	Criterion H is not satisfied
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