

PLANNING PANELS VICTORIA
Melbourne Planning Scheme Amendment C387melb
(Hoddle Grid Heritage Permanent Controls)
Heritage Overlay HO1348

Subject Site:
No. 57 – 67 Little Collins Street
Melbourne

Expert Heritage Evidence

Prepared for

Black Swan Pty Ltd

By

Robyn Riddett
Director

Anthemion Consultancies

POB18183 Collins Street East
Melbourne 8003
Tel. +61 3 9495 6389
Email: rgrd@bigpond.com

August, 2021

No. 57 – 67 Little Collins Street, Melbourne

1.0 Introduction

1. I have been instructed by Rigby Cooke Lawyers, on behalf of Black Swan Pty Ltd, to prepare expert heritage evidence which addresses the proposed introduction of a Heritage Overlay over the above site as a consequence of Amendment C387melb. The Amendment proposes to implement the recommendations of the Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (HGHR).
2. The site is presently included in the Schedule to Cl. 43.01 as HO1348 on an interim basis which expires on 29/05/2022. No particular controls are proposed.
3. In the Melbourne Planning Scheme Incorporated Document Heritage Places Inventory February 2020 Part A (Amended May 2021) the place is graded as being "Significant" (p. 121). In the Inventory, "Significant" places are defined as viz.:

A 'significant' heritage place is individually important at state or local level, and a heritage place in its own right. It is of historic, aesthetic, scientific, social or spiritual significance to the municipality. A 'significant' heritage place may be highly valued by the community; is typically externally intact; and/or has notable features associated with the place type, use, period, method of construction, siting or setting. When located in a heritage precinct a 'significant' heritage place can make an important contribution to the precinct.

1.1 Previous Involvement

4. I have provided advice to Black Swan Pty Ltd in relation to the proposed inclusion of the place in the Heritage Overlay and have been involved in a process to apply for a heritage permit for alterations which affect parts of the subject and abutting sites.

1.2 Site Inspection, Location and Proposed Planning Scheme Map

5. I have undertaken an external and internal inspection of the site on numerous occasions.

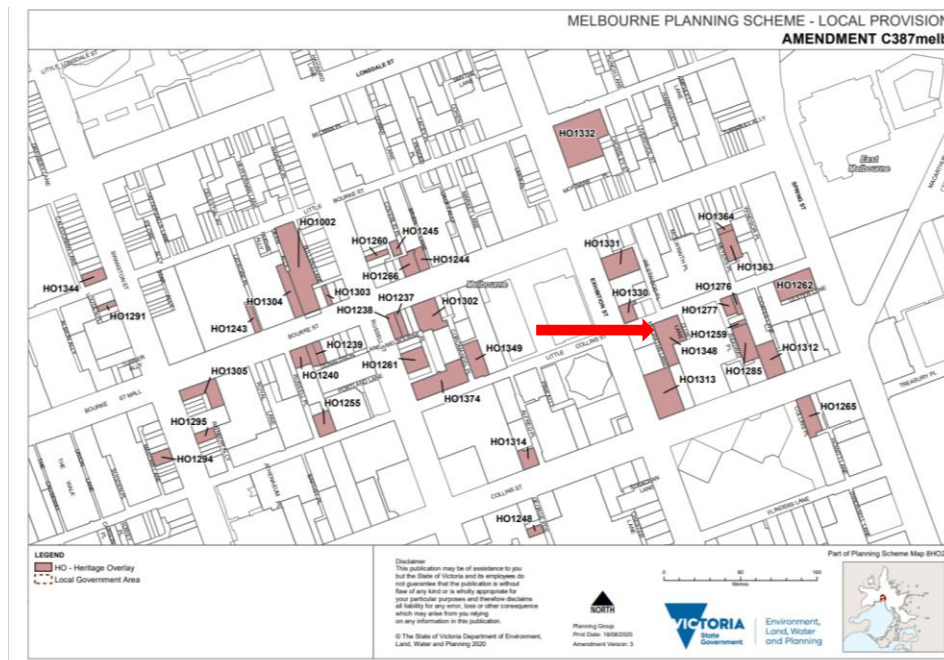


Figure 1 Map accompanying Amendment C387melb showing the location of 57 – 67 Little Collins Street, Melbourne (HO 1348).

1.3 Reference Materials

6. Other than as referenced below, I have read:

Planning Panels Victoria. *Guide to Expert Evidence*.

DELWP. Planning Practice Notes. PPN1: *Applying the Heritage Overlay*. August 2018.

Heritage Council Victoria. *Assessing The Cultural Heritage Significance of Places and Objects for Possible State Heritage Listing: The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines*. Endorsed by Heritage Council 6 December 2012. Reviewed and updated 4 April 2019.

Amendment C387melb. Melbourne Planning Scheme. [Amendment documents].

Melbourne Planning Amendment C258. *Panel Report*, 21 May, 2019.

https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/schemes-and-amendments/browse-planning-scheme/amendments?f.Scheme%7CplanningSchemeName=melbourne&query=C387melb&search_mode=id#Amendments--C387melb

Amendment C262morn Part 2. Mornington Peninsular Planning Scheme Amendment. Blairgowrie, Sorrento and Portsea Heritage Review. Report of the Panel, 6 April 2021.

Context. The Hoddle Grid Heritage Review, Volume 1: Built & Urban Heritage – Methodology [and] Volume 2a: Built & Urban Heritage – Precincts, pre-1945 places, revisions to existing individual Heritage Overlay, prepared for the City of Melbourne, July 2020.

1.4 Qualifications and Expertise

7. I am a director and principal of Anthemion Consultancies and am also an architectural historian, an interior designer and a heritage consultant. I was a graduate architect member of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, was a Deputy Chair of the Institute's (Victorian Chapter) Heritage Committee and a member of the AIA Awards Jury in the Conservation Section for the years 2000-01. I was at Lovell Chen, architects and heritage consultants for approximately 18 years and most of that time as an associate director. Within that practice and presently my responsibilities include the co-ordination and preparation of conservation management plans, heritage assessments, preparation of expert evidence, development of site interpretation and the restoration of historic interiors.
8. I am also a Past President of Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), and presently the Secretary and the Treasurer, of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP); past Secretary-General of the ICOMOS Scientific Council; inaugural convenor of Blue Shield Australia and past member of the Board, and past Board member of Blue Shield (The Hague) and current Board member and immediate past Secretary of AusHeritage. I completed my term as a member of the Local Government Specialist Committee which is a committee of the Victorian Heritage Council. In the past I was a long-standing councillor of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).
9. I have been a heritage adviser in Monash and Bayside, have undertaken heritage studies in at least 8 municipalities¹ and am presently a member of the Yarra Heritage Panel. I have provided expert witness statements on similar matters on numerous occasions at Heritage Victoria, VCAT, the Building Appeals Board, Planning Panels Victoria and other similar forums on behalf of councils, objectors and developers. My *Curriculum vitae* is appended.

¹ Fitzroy, Yarra, Bayside, Port Melbourne, Whitehorse, Bass Coast, Swan Hill, Shepparton.

1.6 Summary of Opinions

10. In summary the place Citation and Statement of Significance are basically a compilation of facts and which do not add up to supporting a case of a sufficient level of cultural heritage significance at the local level as would warrant inclusion in a Heritage Overlay. In my opinion Criterion A has not been satisfied at the local level.
11. In respect of Criterion A, there is no physical evidence of Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd's activities on the site nor is there any physical evidence of the activities of any Commonwealth government department, or the Mayser clock. Elements which were there, or might have been there, were certainly obliterated by the extensive renovations to convert the building to an open plan office or if not before when Craig Williamson Pty Ltd and the Commonwealth ceased to occupy the site.
12. No physical evidence, other than for the end walls of the stables building, the façade and the altered side elevations of the building overall remains which demonstrates any particular use or function of Craig Williamson Pty Ltd.
13. There is also no physical evidence of the occupation of the building by the Commonwealth of Australia i.e. the Postmaster-General's Department or the PMG Research Laboratories.
14. The Comparative Analysis appears to make a case more based on aesthetic significance but Criterion E has not been used. It provides no information which would lead to any conclusions, or which would support a case, for significance in respect of Criterion D.

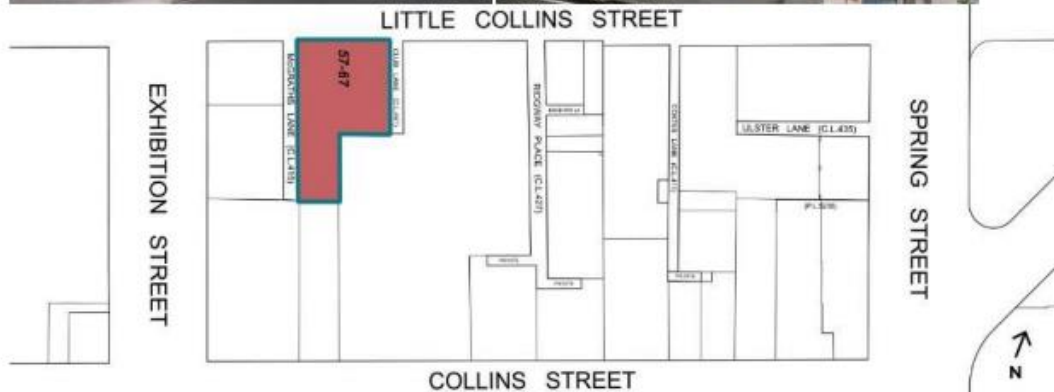
2.0 The Citation

15. The citation is included in *The Hoddle Grid Heritage Review*, Volume 2a: Built & Urban Heritage – Precincts, pre-1945 places, revisions to existing individual Heritage Overlay, prepared for the City of Melbourne by Context, July 2020. It reads as follows

SITE NAME Former Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd complex

STREET ADDRESS 57-67 Little Collins Street Melbourne

PROPERTY ID 105968



SURVEY DATE: January 2018

SURVEY BY: Context

HERITAGE INVENTORY H7822-1679

EXISTING HERITAGE OVERLAY Yes – interim HO1287 (Little Collins Street Precinct)

PLACE TYPE Individual Heritage Place

PROPOSED CATEGORY Significant

FORMER GRADE D

DESIGNER / ARCHITECT / ARTIST: H B Gibbs & Finlay (1912)

BUILDER: James Wright (1912)

DEVELOPMENT PERIOD: Interwar Period (c1919-c1940)

DATE OF CREATION / MAJOR CONSTRUCTION: 1912 (rear), 1925 (façade)

THEMES

ABORIGINAL THEMES	SUB-THEMES
Research undertaken in preparing this citation did not indicate any associations with Aboriginal people or organisations.	Aboriginal Themes (Hoddle Grid Heritage Review, Stage 2 Volume 3 Aboriginal Heritage, March 2019) have therefore not been identified here.
HISTORICAL THEMES	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES
5 Building a commercial city	5.5 Building a manufacturing capacity
	OTHER SUB-THEMES
	5.4 Developing a retail centre
POSTWAR THEMES	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES
3 Government in Melbourne's city centre	

LAND USE

HISTORIC LAND USE	
Archaeological block no: 40	Inventory no: 679
Character of Occupation: Commercial, residential	
Fifth land sale in 1839, Allotment 19 Block 9, purchased by P Campbell. Brick cottages on this site by 1847.	
1839 Williamson	
1840 Hoddle	
1866 Cox	
1880 Panorama	
1888 Mahlstedt	Two single-storey buildings and outbuildings, Arden & Hall, photographic manufacturers.
1905/6 Mahlstedt	Site vacant
THEMATIC MAPPING AND LAND USE	
1890s	Retail, Manufacturing, Storage
1920s	Manufacturing, Storage, Motors and service stations
1960s	Telegraphic and telephonic, Laboratory

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Extent of overlay: Refer to map

SUMMARY

57-67 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, is a manufacturing and warehouse complex of two and three storeys, and incorporating buildings from 1912 and 1925 built for Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd, clothing and furniture manufacturers and retailers.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Building a commercial city

Building a manufacturing capacity

From the 1850s, the Yarra River and the docks west of Swanston Street were in essence the 'lifeline' of the city. Port facilities and large warehouses were built in this area to serve shipping interests (Context 2012:39-40).

By the 1880s, the areas of Flinders Street, King Street, Little Bourke Street and Spencer Street comprised multiple mercantile offices, produce stores and large-scale bonded stores, including Zander's Bonded Stores and Coles Bonded Stores. As Melbourne developed through the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, so did the manufacturing industry, much of which was established in close proximity to existing warehouses and stores.

Although affected by World War One in the period 1914-1918, by 1921, the manufacturing industry employed 38 per cent of Melbourne's workers. The growth of manufacturing, assisted by a new federal tariff in 1921, stimulated urban growth and by the end of the 1920s, Melbourne's population had reached one million people. The expansion of new sectors in the manufacturing industry was maintained by buoyant levels of domestic demand (Marsden 2000:29; Dingle 2008).

In the first decades of the twentieth century, the demand for residential development declined in central Melbourne as many residents moved out of the city to the suburbs, and the booming retail and manufacturing sectors rapidly took up available city properties (Marsden 2000:29-30). Multi-storey factory, workshop and warehouse buildings, some designed by architects, increasingly took over the city.

Development in the city slowed with the Great Depression, which commenced in October 1929 and continued through the early 1930s. Because of a lack of finance during this period, instead of new construction, some city buildings were substantially re-modelled for commercial and industrial use, as well as new office space, including for government use.

Government in Melbourne's city centre

Providing essential services

In the postwar period, the number of government offices increased dramatically in city centres due to two phenomena: an expansion in Commonwealth revenue and powers, and the extension of state government responsibilities to include welfare, housing, education, culture, and public transport services (Marsden 2000:83). A telephone exchange and postal hall building was constructed by the Commonwealth government at 114-120 Russell Street in the period 1948-54. In 1959, the Commonwealth Arbitration Courts opened at 450 Little Bourke Street, and in 1965 the Reserve Bank opened at 60 Collins Street. A telephone exchange was also constructed by the Commonwealth Department of Works at 376-382 Flinders Lane and opened in 1957.

SITE HISTORY

The subject site is located on Crown Allotment 19, Block 9, City of Melbourne (Fels, Lavelle and Mider 1993). In 1888, several one and two-storey buildings, occupied by Craig, Williamson & Thomas's furniture factory, existed on the subject site at today's 57-67 Little Collins Street (*Camperdown Chronicle* 25 October 1888: 2; Mahlstadt Map Section 1, no 9, 1888). A section

fronting Little Collins Street was vacant in 1888, but by 1895 four two-storey shops had been erected (MMBW Detail Plan no 1013, 1895).

The current building at 57-67 Little Collins Street was constructed in two major stages in 1912 and 1925, for drapers, clothiers and house furnishers, Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd, which had been originally established in 1875 as Craig, Williamson & Thomas. Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd occupied the site from at least 1888, and also had premises in other locations in Melbourne, Ballarat and Bendigo, including a large retail store at 8-26 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne (Figure 1) (S&Mc 1890; Mahlstedt Map Section 1, no 9, 1888; Age 13 February 1899:1).



Figure 1. Craig, Williamson's Elizabeth Street store c1890. (Source: Craig, Williamson Draper and Frank L Carr Jr c1890, SLV)

In 1911, Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd applied for a building permit for two shops at 57-59 Little Collins Street as well as additions to its premises at the rear of 57-67 Little Collins Street. Builder James Wright undertook the work to a design by architects, H B Gibbs & Finlay (MCC registration no 3024, as cited in AAI, record no 76933; *Herald* 12 September 1912:3). The new Craig, Williamson's complex, comprising a three-storey brick factory, store and garage, and single and two-storey stables, was completed by 1912, and the new premises given the address of 61 Little Collins Street (S&Mc 1912, 1913). A two-storey caretaker's residence built in the c1880s in McGrath Lane was retained and incorporated with the new premises (Mahlstedt Map Section 1, no 2, 1905-06 & 1910).

Amendments made to a 1910 fire survey plan show the subject site in c1912 with new structures comprising three-storey shops at 57-59 Little Collins Street and three-storey factory and storage, single and two-storey stabling facilities to the rear between Club Lane and McGrath Lane (Figure 2) (Mahlstedt Map Section 1, no 2, 1905-06 & 1910). The upper floors of the new factory were used for furniture manufacture and for the firm's storerooms.

In 1915, six businesses operated from the shop buildings at 57-67 Little Collins Street, including the stables of Craig, Williamson; these included a picture framer (no 57); dryers and cleaners (no 59); a caterer (no 63); a sign writer (no 65) and a stained-glass artist (no 67) (S&Mc 1915).

By 1925, a new building was erected at the front of the premises at 57-67 Little Collins Street. In November 1924, a permit application for 'alterations and additions to motor showroom and store' was lodged, at an estimated cost of £3500. By 1925, the c1890s row of two-storey shops at 61-67 Little Collins Street was replaced with a three-storey structure, which was incorporated into the three-storey warehouse at the rear. No longer needing provision for stabling, the 1925 addition incorporated a new motor garage, but it is unlikely that the new premises comprised a motor showroom as specified in the permit application. Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd continued trading predominantly as a furniture manufacturer and clothier (*Age* 26 April 1926:15). The shops at 57 and 59 Little Collins Street were retained and continuously leased to J Cornes dryers and cleaners, who had earlier occupied 59 Little Collins Street (S&Mc 1915, 1925-1927).

Amendments to a 1925 fire survey plan shows the 1925 addition at 61-57 Little Collins Street labelled as 'Craig Williamson, Garage & Stores' (Figure 3) (Mahlstedt Map Section 1, no 2, 1925). The City of Melbourne rate books of 1925-26 recorded a substantial increase in net annual value of the site, with the building description changed from 'brick shops, factory and store' to 'brick factory and store' (RB 1925, 1926).

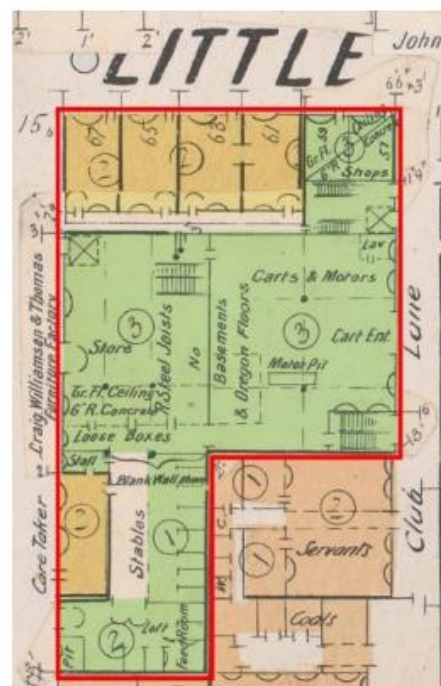


Figure 2. Showing the subject site c1912, outlined in red. The area marked green shows the area constructed by 1912, and the area marked yellow shows the pre-existing buildings from the late nineteenth century. (Source: Mahlstedt Map no 2, 1910).

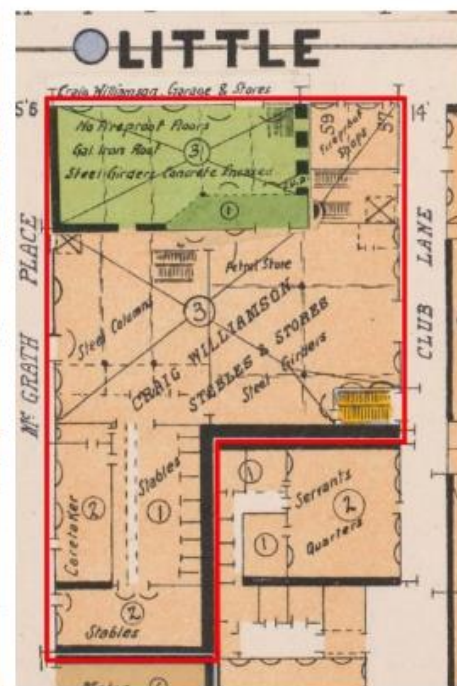


Figure 3. Showing the subject site c1925-26, outlined in red. The area marked green shows the three-storey structure that replaced the c1890s shops. (Source: Mahlstedt Map no 2, 1925).

In 1926 the business Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd came under the ownership of the Sydney retailer Marcus Clark (Victoria) Ltd (*Herald* 4 May 1926:7; Spearritt 1981). After the sale, the business continued operating as Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd. Its furniture factory and bulk store operated from the subject site until 1928 (*Age* 26 April 1926:11; S&Mc 1927, 1929).

In 1927, the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department acquired the building to house extensions in preparation for the future automation of Melbourne's telephone system. It was to be known as the Melbourne Central East Exchange. New foundations, designed to provide increased strength, and a fourth storey were planned, as was the complete remodelling of the interior of the building (*Age* Tuesday 25 January 1927:8). The proposed addition of a fourth storey was not carried out, and in 1928, the Department of Works and Railways offered its premises at 57-67 Little Collins Street for lease. The tender stated that the 'substantially-built three-storey brick building' continued to be occupied by Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd as a garage and store (*Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* 26 April 1928:656).

By 1929, Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd vacated the premises, and the shops at 57-59 Little Collins Street were occupied by S G Wilson's motor service (S&Mc 1929). By 1931, S G Wilson relocated to the main part of the building and became known as 59-67 Little Collins Street, with the shop at 57 Little Collins Street being vacant (S&Mc 1930, 1931).

In 1932, tenders were called by the federal Department of the Interior for alterations to the City East Telephone Exchange Building at 57-67 Little Collins Street, and in 1934 the ground and first floors of 61-67 Little Collins Street, together with two lock-up shops at the corner of Club Lane and Little Collins Street, were advertised for lease (*Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* 23 June 1932:832; 9 August 1934:1372). In 1935, the Postmaster-General's (PMG) Research Laboratories and the Victorian Post Institute Club occupied 59 Little Collins Street (*Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* 20 June 1935:877). The remainder of the building was leased to the following tenants in that year: H McConnell, electrical engineer (also at 59); 'Lucy Ann' cake shop at 61; and Wilsons Motor Service Pty Ltd at 63-67 (S&Mc 1935).

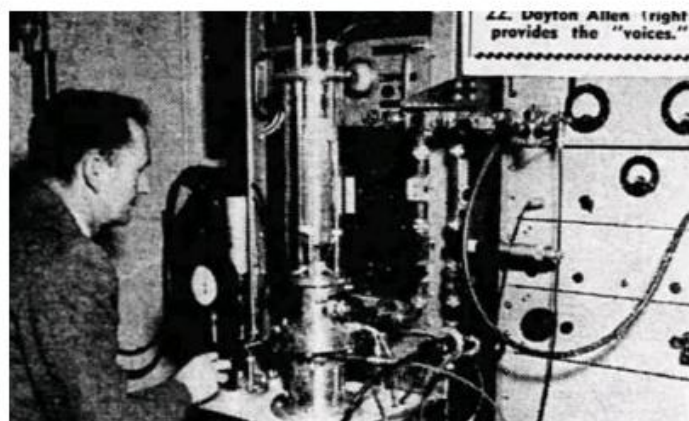


Figure 4. This instrument, popularly called the 'atomic clock', was responsible for keeping accurate time throughout Australia, and was located at the subject site as part of the PMG Research Laboratories. (Source: *Age* 25 May 1961:24)

In 1942, the upper floors of the building at 59-61 Little Collins Street were occupied by the PMG Research Laboratories, and the ground floor was vacant (S&Mc 1942). The PMG Research Laboratories occupied the whole building by 1950 (S&Mc 1950). The Research Laboratories were noted as 'the heart' of time in Australia. The Laboratories contained a Mayser clock, often referred to as an 'atomic clock', which was renowned for its accuracy, and supplied time to the master clocks in the capital cities of Australia (Age 25 May 1961: 24). The public were able to call and check the clock, and radio stations, companies and government departments had direct lines to the clock (Age 25 May 1961: 24). Aircraft and other transport took their time from stations which were also connected to the clock (Age 25 May 1961: 24).

The site was offered for sale under instructions from Telecom Australia in December of 1988, indicating that Telecom had retained the building following the split of the PMG into Telecom and Australia Post in 1976 (Age 15 December 1988: 27; Telstra 2019).

In 1998, the site was offered as a development opportunity by the Melbourne Club, which had the title to the property; the rear of its Collins Street premises adjoins the site (Age 28 November 1998: 47). The Melbourne Club sought for the existing building to either be renovated or demolished and rebuilt, for investment purposes, and stated that it had no intention of occupying the building (Age 28 November 1998: 47).

This site currently contains one business, two shops and three food and drink outlets (CoMMaps).

SITE DESCRIPTION

The former store and furniture manufacturing business of Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd at 57-67 Little Collins Street is situated between McGrath Lane and Club Lane. These laneways provide an opportunity see the building in three dimensions. A three-storey façade presents to Little Collins Street, while a two-storey component is evident on McGrath Lane. The Little Collins Street frontage is composed of a masonry pier and beam structure that is typical of interwar commercial premises. Between this masonry frame are large square industrial steel-framed windows. Masonry to the façade has been overpainted. The upper floor has stucco detailing and a parapet, a string course and vertical mouldings to the brick piers. The ground floor windows have been altered and part of the façade formerly incorporating narrow shop frontages has been removed to create a recessed entrance.

Behind the three-storey side elevation of the 1925 building, there are earlier buildings at the rear, incorporating a 1912 two-storey brick stable with central upstairs loading door (now a window) and pulley beam. A wide two-storey, red and cream brick building from the c1880s, formerly used as the caretaker's residence has been modified with windows bricked in and a roof deck with glazed balustrade added.

INTEGRITY

57-67 Little Collins Street is largely intact to the upper floors along Little Collins Street. Above the ground floor level, the building retains its original pattern of openings, brick wall surfaces although these have been overpainted, and some stylistic detailing. All glazing has been replaced and openings enlarged in the ground level. Side elevations are generally intact, with its original face brick walls, although some of the openings have been bricked-in or altered and the glazing replaced. Overall, the built form and scale of the building dating from 1925 has been retained.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The construction of warehouses and industrial buildings was an important phase of development in central Melbourne, especially during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The buildings were usually low scale and located in minor streets and laneways with rear or side lane access to facilitate the movement of material in and out of the building. Many of these early storage or manufacturing facilities are no longer operating, often adapted to house businesses or offices. These former industrial buildings are gradually gaining recognition as important historic places, representing a distinct period Melbourne's urban development pattern, and historically as reminders of past businesses. Their architectural expression is derived from the solid massed façade, with simple classically derived detailing, suggesting a utilitarian function. Interwar warehouses tended to adopt a more restrained architectural style in a classical mode when compared with earlier examples from the Edwardian period.

Development in the city slowed with the Great Depression that commenced in October 1929 and continued through the early 1930s. Because of a lack of finance over this period, instead of new construction, some city buildings were substantially re-modelled to create new office, commercial and industrial spaces, and also used by government authorities.

The following examples are comparable to 57-67 Little Collins Street for its use, stylistic features, construction date and/or scale. The images and descriptions are provided by CoM Maps unless stated otherwise, with images dating from c2000 or later.

Former Myer despatch buildings, 258-274 Queensberry Street, Carlton, 1928 & 1934 (HO17)

A three to four-storey red brick building with three street frontages to Berkeley, Queensberry and Barry streets, built in 1928 as a Myer Emporium despatch building to a design by H W & F W Tompkins. Also designed by Tompkins, the fourth storey was added in 1934 (RBA 2013:C4).



Figure 5. 258-274 Queensberry Street, Carlton, built in 1928.

401-405 Little Bourke Street, 1911 & 1933 (Significant in HO1205 Guildford & Hardware Laneways Precinct)

A four-storey face brick warehouse building with some classically derived detailing including bricked pilasters and a dentil cornice. In 1933, a single-storey shop at 405 Little Bourke Street was incorporated into the existing warehouse. The Little Bourke Street façade was remodelled at this time, resulting in the current configuration of the building (Lovell Chen 2016:3).



Figure 6. 401-405 Little Bourke Street, built in 1911 and remodelled in 1933.

215-233 Franklin Street (rear of 186-190 A'Beckett Street), 1923 (HO1157)

A large, three-storey and face red brick and rendered warehouse building built in 1923, with a symmetrical stripped classical style façade. It was designed by Walter & Richard Butler. The original multi-paned windows were removed from the façade (RBA 2013:D41).



Figure 7. 215-233 Franklin Street, Melbourne, constructed 1923.

411-423 Swanston Street, 1925 (HO1084)

411-423 Swanston Street, is a five-storey reinforced concrete former warehouse that was designed by Francis J Davies in a conservative Free Edwardian style and built by Walter E Cooper for the tobacco company W D and H O Wills in 1925. It was refurbished for educational usage in 1978.



Figure 8. 411-423 Swanston Street, built in 1925.

*Former Koorie Heritage Trust building and Zander's Warehouse, 295-305 King Street, 1919
(Recommended as significant within the Hoddle Grid Heritage Review)*

A three-storey brick former factory Designed by Christopher Cowper and built for the eldest son of John Charles and Cecilia Zander, John Bernard Zander in 1919. Extensively refurbished and converted to a museum and cultural centre in 2003.



Figure 9. 295-305 King Street, Melbourne, constructed in 1919.

Lonsdale Court, 594-610 Lonsdale Street, 1924 (Recommended as significant within the Hoddle Grid Heritage Review)

594-610 Lonsdale Street was erected in 1924 for Andrew Jack, Dyson & Co Pty Ltd, stationery and printing merchants. Designed by architect R M King as an interwar industrial building, the building was used as the business's offices, warehouse and factory for around forty years. From 1965 to 1983 it was occupied by printer and publisher McCarron, Bird & Co.



Figure 10. 594-610 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, 1924

57-67 Little Collins Street compares well to the above HO-listed examples in the City of Melbourne.

In particular, the former Myer despatch buildings at 258-274 Queensberry Street, Carlton (HO17) share a similar historical context, as warehousing facilities built to serve retail outlets in the city. Both buildings represent the interwar expansion of retail industry in central Melbourne, led by a number of branded department store chains.

Stylistically, the interwar period warehouses 215-233 Franklin Street (HO1157), 401-405 Little Bourke Street (Significant in HO1205 Guildford & Hardware Laneways Precinct), 411-423 Swanston Street

(HO1084), 295-305 King Street and 594-610 Lonsdale Street (both recommended as individual place in Hoddle Grid Heritage Review) are closely comparable with the subject building. These examples have restrained architectural detailing derived from classical architecture. Slightly decorative parapets and vertical bays divided by pilasters are commonly seen in these examples.

Incorporating structures from c1880s, 1912 and 1925, all built for the same business Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd, 57-67 Little Collins Street demonstrates the ongoing expansion of manufacturing and retailing industry in the city from the late nineteenth century through the interwar period.

CONTEXT

983

VOLUME 2A: BUILT & URBAN HERITAGE – PRECINCTS, PRE-1945 PLACES, REVISIONS TO EXISTING INDIVIDUAL HERITAGE OVERLAY

ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

✓	CRITERION A Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).
	CRITERION B Possession of uncommon rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity).
	CRITERION C Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential).
✓	CRITERION D Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).
	CRITERION E Importance of exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).
	CRITERION F Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance).
	CRITERION G Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).
	CRITERION H Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (associative significance).

984

CONTEXT

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Melbourne Planning Scheme:

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

EXTERNAL PAINT CONTROLS	No
INTERNAL ALTERATION CONTROLS	No
TREE CONTROLS	No
OUTBUILDINGS OR FENCES (Which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3)	No
TO BE INCLUDED ON THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER	No
PROHIBITED USES MAY BE PERMITTED	No
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACE	No

OTHER

N/A

REFERENCES

Age, as cited.

Argus, as cited.

Bendigo Advertiser, as cited.

Camperdown Chronicle, as cited.

Commonwealth of Australia 2017, Find and Connect,
<https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/vic/E000322>, accessed 10 May 2018.

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, as cited.

Context Pty Ltd 2012, *Thematic History: A History of the City of Melbourne's Urban Environment*, prepared for the City of Melbourne.

Context Pty Ltd 2017, 'Canterbury Heritage Gap Assessment' for the City of Boroondara

City of Melbourne Interactive Maps (CoMMaps) 2019, <http://maps.melbourne.vic.gov.au/>, accessed 5 August 2019.

City of Yarra, Amendment C157, Context Pty Ltd assessment of 196,198, 200-220 Burnley Street Cremorne

'Craig, Williamson Draper and Frank F Carr Jr' c1890, printed page, State Library of Victoria (SLV) Imaging 19th Century Victoria Digitising Project H29944, accessed online August 2019.

Daily Telegraph, as cited.

Dingle, Tony 2008, 'Manufacturing' in *eMelbourne*, School of Historical and Philosophical Studies, University of Melbourne, <http://www.emelbourne.net.au>, accessed 13 April 2018.

Fels, M, Lavelle S, and Mider D 1993, 'Archaeological Management Plan', prepared for the City of Melbourne.

Halla, K J c1960-69, 'Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic.', State Library of Victoria (SLV) Halla collection of negatives, Views of East Melbourne, Fitzroy, Melbourne & North Melbourne, accessed online 2 May 2018.

Halla, K J c1960-69, 'Exhibition Street East, Melbourne, Vic.', Halla collection of negatives. Views of East Melbourne, Fitzroy, Melbourne & North Melbourne, State Library of Victoria (SLV), accessed online 2 May 2018.

Harvey, John Henry 1905, 'Flinders Street Station, Melbourne 1905', State Library of Victoria (SLV) J H Harvey collection, accessed online 2 May 2018.

Herald, as cited.

Hone, J Ann 1974, 'McIlwraith, John (1828–1902)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography>, published first in hardcopy 1974, accessed online 16 May 2018.

Lewis, Miles (with Philip Goad and Alan Mayne) 1994, *Melbourne: The city's history and development*, City of Melbourne, Melbourne.

Mahlstedt and Gee 1888, *Standard plans of the city of Melbourne*, Mahlstedt and Gee, Melbourne.

- Mahlstedt, G 1910, *Index to City of Melbourne detail fire survey*, Mahlstedt, Melbourne.
- Mahlstedt's Pty Ltd 1925, *City of Melbourne detail fire survey. Section 1*, Mahlstedt Pty Ltd, Melbourne.
- Marsden, Susan 2000, *Urban Heritage: the rise and postwar development of Australia's capital city centres*, Australian Council of National Trusts and Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra.
- Maslen, Joan 1996, 'Everett, Minnie Rebecca (1874–1956)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography>, published first in hardcopy 1996, accessed online 21 May 2018.
- Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) Detail Plans, as cited, State Library of Victoria.
- Building Permit 3323 for 114-122 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, dated 3 May 1921 (MBAI).
- Melbourne Planning Scheme (MPS), 'Melbourne and its Heritage Precincts', reference document to Clause 22.06 Heritage Precincts Policy of the Melbourne Planning Scheme, <https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/heritage-precincts-history-significance.pdf>, accessed 2 May 2018.
- Peel, Mark 2008, 'Charity Organisation Society' in *eMelbourne*, School of Historical and Philosophical Studies and McDougall, Melbourne and Suburban Directories (S&Mc), as cited.
- Scott, Dorothy, and Swain, Shurlee 2002, *Confronting Cruelty: Historical Perspectives on Child Protection in Australia*, Melbourne University Press, Carlton.
- Spearritt, Peter 1981, 'Sir Reginald Marcus Clark', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, originally published 1981, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography>, accessed online August 2019.
- Sunday Times*, as cited.
- Swain, Shurlee 2008, 'Appeals' in *eMelbourne*, School of Historical and Philosophical Studies,
- Telstra 2019, *Past*, <https://www.telstra.com.au>, accessed online 5 August 2019.
- Weekly Times*, as cited.

PREVIOUS STUDIES

**Central Activities
District Conservation
Study 1985**

D

**Central City Heritage
Study 1993**

D

**Review of Heritage
overlay listings in the
CBD 2002**

Ungraded

**Central City Heritage
Review 2011**

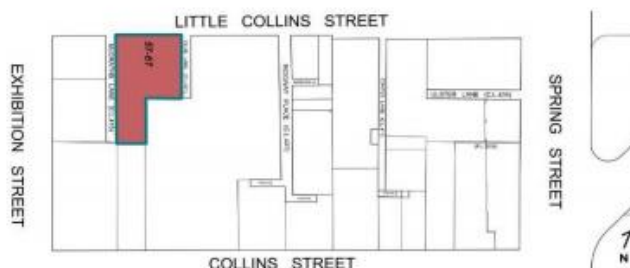
Ungraded

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Heritage Place: Former Craig,
Williamson Pty Ltd complex



PS ref no: Interim HO1287



What is significant?

57-67 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, built in two major stages in 1912 and 1925 for Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd, is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The buildings' original external form (incorporating buildings from 1912 and 1925), materials and detailing;
- The 1925 three-storey building's high level of integrity to its original design composed of a masonry pier and beam structure;
- Earlier two-storey face brick masonry components (from c1880s and 1912) of the former Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd complex in McGrath and Club Lanes;
- Pattern and size of original fenestration (Little Collins Street, McGrath Lane and Club Lane); and
- Large square industrial steel-framed windows (Little Collins Street).

More recent alterations, including the ground level shopfronts, replacement of glazing, infill to window openings and roof deck with glazed balustrade, are not significant.

How it is significant?

57-67 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, is of local historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The complex at 57-67 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, incorporating structures from c1880s, and built in 1912 and 1925 for drapery, clothing and furniture business Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd, demonstrates the growth in manufacturing that was part of the buoyant new economy in early twentieth century Melbourne following the economic depression of the 1890s and new federal tariffs introduced in the early 1900s. Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd, who were also major retailers with premises in Elizabeth Street from the 1890s, as well as in Bendigo and Ballarat, consolidated their manufacturing and storage at 57-67 Little Collins Street in the city centre close to their retail operations. (Criterion A)

The building is significant for its association with the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department from 1932-88. Having acquired the building in 1927, in preparation for the future automation of Melbourne's telephone system, the first PMG Research Laboratories were established on the upper two floors. The premises are historically significant as the site of the Mayser or 'atomic clock' that supplied accurate timekeeping to all master clocks in Australia. (Criterion A)

57-67 Little Collins Street is representative of an interwar industrial building and maintains its rhythm, scale and form from the 1925 period. This is evident along Little Collins Street where the masonry framework is inset with large metal-framed windows. The interwar characteristics are evident to the upper floors of the Little Collins Street elevation with restrained stucco mouldings over brickwork. Earlier parts of the building are also evident along McGrath and Club lanes where the red brick elevations form part of the urban landscape. (Criterion D)

Primary source

Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context & GJM Heritage, 2020)

3.0 The Existing Building and Site

3.1 Evolution of the Existing Building Fabric

1888

16. The original building comprised "several one and two-storey buildings, [being] occupied by Craig Williamson & Thomas's furniture factory" by 1888. (Citation, p. 975)

1912-1925

17. This was replaced by the current building, erected in 1912 and 1925 also for the same firm. (Citation, p. 976) It is 3 storeys to the front (north) and lower elsewhere and originally contained shops along Little Collins Street and stable requisites at the Ground floor behind the shops to the south. Today there is no internal evidence of the stables. The triple-storey shops were rented out to a variety of tenants. (Citation, p. 976) Today the shops are single storey and completely modern.
18. A double-storey caretaker's residence along McGrath Lane and dating c. 1880s, was incorporated into the 1912 arrangement. (Citation, p. 976) Today there is no internal evidence of a caretaker's residence. Evidently furniture manufacture was carried out at the First floor and today no internal evidence of this remains.
19. In 1925 an addition to the Little Collins Street frontage for a motor showroom and store was erected and which also replaced the c.1890s row of double-storey shops. (Citation, p. 977) While Craig Williamson continued to occupy the building the shops were rented out to tenants most probably to increase the firm's income.
20. Craig Williamson Pty Ltd continued to operate from the site until 1928, having occupied it for only 40 years.



Figure 2 The façade to Little Collins Street before renovations.



Figure 3 The façade to Little Collins Street.

21. Today, while the façade is generally intact, the remainder of the building is something of a mish-mash with little evidence of the early internal fabric and no evidence of the early activities on the site remaining as internally, the building has been completely renovated for an open-plan architect's premises with staff amenities.
22. The façade presumably dates from c.1925 and comprises a brick pier and beam system with large multi-paned, steel-framed windows. Beneath the cornice are small paired brackets and there are also some beneath some of the pilasters. The only other embellishments are presumed pressed or moulded cement colonettes at the tops of the brick piers. The Ground floor shops have modern shopfronts and one shop has been converted to a recessed entrance to the building.



Figure 4 Façade detailing. Note the overpainted brickwork.



Figure 5 None of the original shopfronts remain.



Figure 6 The recessed entrance to the architect's office which occupies the whole of the upper levels of the building.

23. Externally the gabled brick side walls, including some windows and the hoist beam and door converted to a window, are visible otherwise the external walls have been considerably and variously altered. Glazed balustrades to the rooftop stair and deck are also visible from McGrath Lane.



Figure 7 The McGrath Lane elevation looking south. Note the number of openings which have been made at the ground floor level to accommodate tenancies.



Figure 8 The McGrath Lane elevation looking north towards Little Collins Street.. Note the gabled form and two original windows. The goods hoist door has been converted to a window.



Figure 9 Detail of the goods hoist door and adjacent windows. Note the alterations at the Ground floor level and the quarry-faced bluestone footings.



Figure 10 The McGrath Lane elevation. Note that four of the original windows have been bricked up. Refer to Figure 8.



Figure 11 *The Club Lane elevation. The aluminium window framing is not original.*



Figure 12 *The Club Lane elevation. Note then new openings to provide vehicle access. One of these opening, probably the silver roller door, was the original cart entrance and which has been widened. Note the bricked up window to the Lavatory (toilet) and the mismatching brickwork.*



Figure 13 The Club Lane elevation looking north. Note then new openings including to the recessed entrance from Little Collins Street. Refer also to Figure 6.



Figure 14 The interior prior to renovations. The timber lining boards and trusses are no longer extant.

Source: Hassell



Figure 15 The interior prior to renovations. The columns and trusses are no longer extant.

Source: Hassell



Figure 16 The interior prior to renovations.

Source: Hassell.

24. Today, the only original internal fabric which is discernible is painted brick walls, some steel-framed windows with replaced glazing and timber floors with herringbone struts between the joists.

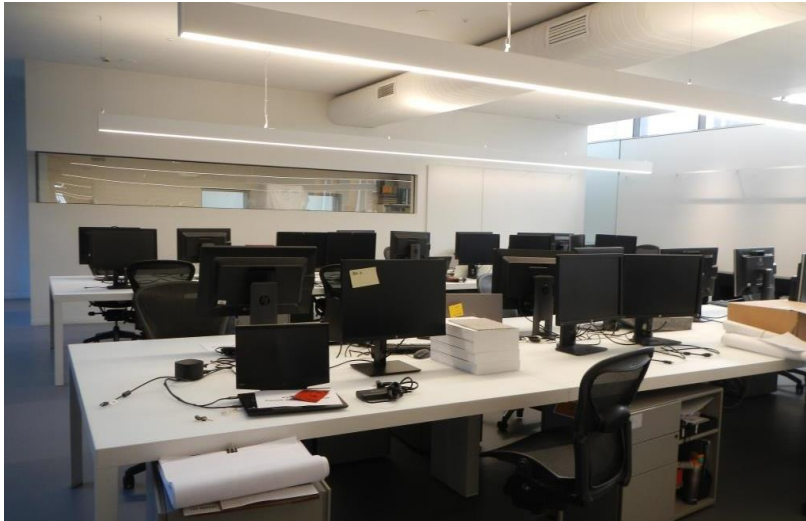


Figure 17 Typical interior view.

25. The building was acquired by the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department in 1927 and while building works were planned they were seemingly never carried out. (Citation, p. 978) In my opinion any direct links with any Commonwealth Department are tenuous other than in a documentary sense, and then albeit brief. Subsequently part of the building was leased out commercially while part was occupied by the Commonwealth Department of the Interior. Prior to establishing a seat of government in Canberra, Melbourne was the capital of Australia and many buildings in the city (Hoddle Grid) and elsewhere were leased and/or occupied by Commonwealth entities.

4.0 My Response to the Citation

26. The above summary of the evolution of the existing building fabric taken from the citation and including my own observations makes it clear that the building in its existing condition demonstrates nothing about any of the early, or even 20th century history, activities, and functions. The only evidence of its former industrial nature is the timber flooring with herringbone struts and without interpretation its origins are difficult to determine by the non-expert.
27. The façade is generally intact at least to the masonry components and most of the window framing at the upper levels and is otherwise unremarkable and of little interest.
28. I note that the citation claims that the "Side elevations are generally intact with its original face brick walls, although some of the openings have been bricked-in or altered". (Citation, [p. 979) It is self-evident that this is not the case along the side elevations – they are considerably altered with early 20th century remnants only remaining.
29. Due to several stages of alterations and renovations the building has no architectural interest and I note that Criteria E and F have not been applied which is appropriate.
30. As stated above, Commonwealth activities have left little or no impression on the physical fabric and the history of Commonwealth occupation is unremarkable and no different to any other commercial tenant. There is no evidence of the PMG Research Laboratories or the Mayser clock and claims for significance derived from this historical fact are over-stated.
31. A close reading of the Site History reveals a compilation of facts, often unremarkable in themselves, and which collectively do not substantiate a case for significance against any criteria and at the local level.

32. Similarly, a close reading of the contextual history is that it is very general, and maybe this is all which can be said, and therefore almost any place could fit within it. This does not facilitate an objective analysis or ranking of places which are more significant than others which is required to establish a threshold for significance.
33. The Comparative Analysis includes five examples of industrial/warehouse buildings in the City of Melbourne. While contemporary in terms of dates of construction and general use and function, the examples vary widely in terms of size, construction system and materials, architectural detailing and decoration, or lack thereof. Each one is briefly described but not actually compared, other than for the Myer despatch building. (Citation, p. 982) which it is claimed shares a similar historical context to the subject building, which it does, but at a most general and all-encompassing level i.e. warehouses within the Hoddle Grid. I am not of the opinion that the cited examples "are closely comparable with the subject building" (Citation, p. 983) other than being of a similar era and used for generally similar purposes. In my opinion this section of the Citation does not support a case for significance either historical or representative.
34. I note that the citation draws attention to "restrained architectural detailing derived from classical architecture. Slightly decorative parapets and vertical bays divided by pilasters...". While these are facts they are quite unremarkable and of little architectural interest. As noted above Criteria E (aesthetic) and F (technical) have not been applied and so the relevance of these references in the Comparative Analysis is unclear in the context of making a case to substantiate significance. I note that the methodology of the assessment relies on Comparative Analysis.
35. The citation notes the gradings in previous studies as either "D" in the earlier studies or ungraded in the more recent studies. (Citation, p. 988) It is now proposed to be graded Significant. The definition of Significance in the Melbourne Planning Scheme Incorporated Document Heritage Places Inventory February 2020 Part A (Amended May 2021) is that a 'significant' heritage place may be highly valued by the community; is typically externally intact; and/or has notable features associated with the place type, use, period, method of construction, siting or setting. In my opinion the building does not accord with this definition.
36. In my opinion a case has not been made to substantiate this new grading. This grading might have come about as a consequence of Melbourne Amendment C258 where the then existing grading system was reviewed. (Panel Report, p. 24 - 40)

5.0 My Response to the Statement of Significance.

37. The reasons advanced in support of cultural heritage significance of No. 57 -67 Little Collins Street, Melbourne are contained in the Statement of Significance and specifically reference the criteria in PPN 1 Applying the Heritage Overlay and Heritage Victoria's criteria. Both sets of criteria are essentially the same, noting that the Heritage Victoria criteria refer to "Victoria's" while the PPN1 criteria refer to "our", meaning the relevant municipality.
38. In considering the criteria and whether or not they have been met at the local level I have used the Heritage Council Victoria. Assessing The Cultural Heritage Significance of Places and Objects for Possible State Heritage Listing: The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines as a guide. This is because PPN 1 Applying the Heritage Overlay only mentions that viz.:

The thresholds to be applied in the assessment of significance shall be 'State Significance' and 'Local Significance'. 'Local Significance' includes those places that are important to a particular community or locality.

whereas the Guidelines (p. 3) are more explanatory and state *inter alia*, viz.:

The role of thresholds in heritage assessment

In Victoria, places and objects of cultural heritage significance can be protected and managed through one or more of four statutory mechanisms. The

mechanism that protects the largest number of places of cultural heritage significance is the Heritage Overlay under a local planning scheme ... The significance threshold determines the level of cultural heritage significance a place or object has and what mechanisms can therefore be used to protect and manage it. The significance threshold can be defined as: [Emphasis added.]

the minimum level of cultural heritage significance that a place or object must possess to justify its inclusion on the relevant local, state, national or world heritage list.

As a general principle:

a place that is of heritage value to a locality or municipality has the potential to be recognised as being of local cultural heritage significance (and may be included in the Heritage Overlay of the local planning scheme); [Emphasis added.]

The thresholds to be applied in the assessment of significance shall be 'State Significance' and 'Local Significance'. 'Local Significance' includes those places that are important to a particular community or locality. [Emphasis added.]

39. No case has been presented which indicates any level of interest in the building by the community and the building's significance to the locality, as demonstrated by the Comparative Analysis, does not elevate it above other cited examples.
40. Further, the *Mornington Peninsula Planning Scheme Amendment C262morn Part 2 Blairgowrie, Sorrento and Portsea Heritage Review Panel Report* concluded viz.:

that it is appropriate to use the *Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines 2020* (VHR guidelines) as a guide to the application of the HERCON criteria in assessing local significance. (p. 29)

41. I note that *The Hoddle Grid Heritage Review, Volume 1: Built & Urban Heritage – Methodology*, prepared for the City of Melbourne by Context, July 2020 only uses comparative analysis to establish a threshold and as set out in PPN1, viz.:

In order to apply a threshold, comparative analysis was undertaken to substantiate the significance of each place. The comparative analysis draws on other similar places within the study area, including those that have previously been included in a heritage register or overlay. Places identified to be of potential state significance should undergo limited analysis on a broader (statewide) comparative basis. (Vol. 1, p. 13)

Criterion: A Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Melbourne's cultural history.

The complex at 57-67 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, incorporating structures from c1880s, and built in 1912 and 1925 for drapery, clothing and furniture business Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd, demonstrates the growth in manufacturing that was part of the buoyant new economy in early twentieth century Melbourne following the economic depression of the 1890s and new federal tariffs introduced in the early 1900s. Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd, who were also major retailers with premises in Elizabeth Street from the 1890s, as well as in Bendigo and Ballarat, consolidated their manufacturing and storage at 57-67 Little Collins Street in the city centre close to their retail operations. (Criterion A)

The building is significant for its association with the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department from 1932-88. Having acquired the building in 1927, in preparation for the future automation of

Melbourne's telephone system, the first PMG Research Laboratories were established on the upper two floors. The premises are historically significant as the site of the Mayser or 'atomic clock' that supplied accurate timekeeping to all master clocks in Australia. (Criterion A)

42. To meet Criterion A at the Local level, a place must have a CLEAR ASSOCIATION with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in the municipality's cultural history which IS EVIDENT in the physical fabric of the place/object and/or in documentary resources or oral history and the EVENT, PHASE, etc. is of HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE, having made a strong or influential contribution to the municipality.
43. The exclusion guidelines are viz.:

Poor, indirect or unproven association

The association of the place/object to the historically important event, phase etc. is either incidental (minor, secondary) or cannot be substantiated. For instance, every rural property is not important in demonstrating the spread of European settlement or pastoral land use across Victoria and a 'legend' relating to a place or object needs to be backed up by strong documentary or other evidence if the place/object is to be registered on the basis of that story.

Low or questionable historical importance

The place/object has an association with, or demonstrates evidence of, an historical event, phase etc. that is of low or questionable historical importance, i.e. the event, phase etc. has not made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria. For example, the recreational pursuit of table tennis is considered to be a niche activity that has not made a strong or influential contribution to the state.

Poor evidence

No reliable or verifiable physical, documentary or oral history evidence remains to demonstrate the association of the place/object with an historical event, phase etc.

44. This criterion is concerned with events, phases, custom or way of life etc. in the municipality's cultural history.
45. In respect of Criterion A, there is no physical evidence of Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd's activities on the site nor is there any physical evidence of the activities of any Commonwealth government department, or the Mayser clock. Elements which were there, or might have been there, were certainly obliterated by the extensive renovations or if not before when Craig Williamson Pty Ltd and the Commonwealth ceased to occupy the site. Other tenants were simply traders of various sorts who rented out space for their businesses and they have gone and left no trace. Today there are no three storey shops.
46. Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd used the buildings as a brick factory, store and garage, and single and two-storey stables, from 1888 – 1925/1928, a period of approximately 40 years only. The period of association of the site with Craig Williamson Pty Ltd is short, and a recitation of historical fact contained in the Citation does not support a case for any level of significance.
47. The subject site was a secondary premises with Craig Williamson Pty Ltd's principal, perhaps only, showroom being in Elizabeth Street. In terms of public acquaintance during their occupation of the site, more people would have been familiar with the retail premises in Elizabeth Street rather than the factory, however I would expect that the overall operation was probably integrated and to a degree inter-dependent. Craig, Williamson Pty Ltd is not a well-known, perhaps even known, firm today, compared with W. H. Rocke & Co., Melbourne's

premier 19th century furniture manufacturer or Myers furniture making operations which were pre-eminent in Australia in the 1920s-30s. Myers' interior designer and regular contributor to journals of the era such as *Home Beautiful*, Mrs Dolly Guy-Smith was engaged by the Commonwealth to undertake the interior design work at Yarralumla (Canberra) for the occupation of the Governor-General.

48. While there is some documentary record of the history of the building, that which is included in the Citation is slight and is probably all which exists. I would acknowledge that there may be some physical association by virtue of the surviving, albeit extensively altered, building fabric, but this cannot be seen to be part of an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life nor is the association of the place/object to the event, phase, etc. necessarily evident in the physical fabric, other than by way of surviving utilitarian walls, flooring and window framing. Certainly there is no evidence of activities or functions. While there is some evidence in documentary resources of the ownership, use and occupation of Craig Williamson Pty Ltd this is of low or questionable historical importance, or even interest. No evidence has been presented which indicates that they made a strong or influential contribution to the municipal, rather the information provided is a brief compilation of facts which do not equate to significance.
49. There is no physical evidence of any activity undertaken by any Commonwealth department. It could be reasonably understood that the occupation of Melbourne buildings by Commonwealth departments, mostly as tenants, was considered temporary because the staged move to Canberra was recognised and had been developing since 1913. In 1925 the Federal Capital Commission (FCC) assumed, as its primary role, the relocation of the Parliament (1927) and the associated task of relocating Commonwealth departments and public servants from the capital cities of Australia, principally Melbourne and Sydney, to Canberra, an activity which continued throughout the 20th century. The Commonwealth variously occupied the building 1927 – 1988, a period of only 61 years which in my opinion, does not equate to significance – it is straightforwardly a reflection of the occupation by a tenant.
50. The building was not designed or constructed for the Commonwealth, rather extensions with footings having a greater load-bearing capacity were designed, and seemingly never constructed like the other intended works, such as the addition of a fourth storey, which did not proceed. Anything which might have been carried out specifically for the Postmaster-General's Department or the PMG Research Laboratories has long gone and was probably finally obliterated by the extensive renovations to the building for an architect's office. There is no clue as to the location of the Mayser clock or any associated infrastructure.
51. While there is some documentary and some physical association by virtue of the surviving building fabric, none of it demonstrates anything about the Commonwealth government such as would equate to significance. While the Commonwealth occupation was longer than at of Craig Williamson Pty Ltd, it cannot be seen to be part of an event, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life. While it may be associated with the pre-Canberra phase of Commonwealth departments, the facts as presented do not equate to significance, nor in this regard is the site any more significant than any building which was temporarily occupied by the Commonwealth and of which there are several within the Hoddle Grid. In my opinion, while the pre-Canberra phase, may be of historical importance of itself, it has not made a strong or influential contribution to Melbourne at least insofar as this building is concerned. Last, there is nothing rare about this site – it is simply a 1920s factory warehouse which has since been extensively renovated.
52. In my opinion a case to satisfy Criterion A has not been met.

Criterion D: Importance In Demonstrating the Principal Characteristics of a Class of Cultural Places/Objects

57-67 Little Collins Street is representative of an interwar industrial building and maintains its rhythm, scale and form from the 1925

period. This is evident along Little Collins Street where the masonry framework is inset with large metal-framed windows. The interwar characteristics are evident to the upper floors of the Little Collins Street elevation with restrained stucco mouldings over brickwork. Earlier parts of the building are also evident along McGrath and Club lanes where the red brick elevations form part of the urban landscape. (Criterion D)

53. To meet Criterion D at the Local level, the place/object is one of a CLASS* of places/objects that has a CLEAR ASSOCIATION with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, important person(s), custom or way of life in Victoria's history; and the EVENT, PHASE, etc. is of HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE, having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria; and the principal characteristics of the class are EVIDENT in the physical fabric of the place/object.

54. A Class is defined as, viz.:

Class (in relation to a class of cultural place): generally refers to a sub-category of a broad place type, such as 'WWI memorials' (within the broad 'war memorials' place type) or 'grammar schools' (within the broad 'schools' place type). A class is generally defined by a specific purpose or use, era, design characteristic, construction technique, materials used or some other recognisable quality. A class should be readily discernible as a sub-category of a broad place type and should not be narrowed by multiple qualifiers (for example, timber constructed, Edwardian era, rural theatres).

55. The exclusion guidelines are viz.:

Demonstrates few characteristics of the class

The place/object does not exhibit the principal characteristics that define the class, either having never possessed them or having lost them through subsequent development, activity or disturbance.

Poor evidence

There is a lack of reliable or verifiable physical, documentary or other evidence to indicate the place/object clearly belongs to a specific class of place/object and is a notable example within that class.

Low or questionable historical importance of class

The class itself is not associated with an event, phase etc. of historical importance in the Victorian context or the association is incidental or cannot be substantiated. For example, not every fine or intact example of a road culvert or fowl house warrants inclusion in the HO.

56. In respect of Criterion D the citation describes the building as viz.:

"... Little Collins Street frontage is composed of a masonry pier and beam structure that is typical of interwar commercial premises. Between this masonry frame are large square industrial steel-framed windows. . The upper floor has stucco detailing and a parapet, a string course and vertical mouldings to the brick piers. The ground floor windows have been altered and part of the façade formerly incorporating narrow shop frontages has been removed to create a recessed entrance."

57. While the building "maintains its rhythm, scale and form from the 1925 period" (Citation, p. 990) this is about all one could say and in my opinion does not make this building any more significant, distinguished or even somehow more important or even interesting than many other buildings of a similar type within the Hoddle Grid. There is minimal and undistinguished decoration on the façade. The existing windows at the upper levels are not all original and

other than for the masonry piers and lintels all of the Ground floor façade has been remodelled recently. The side elevations have been extensively modified. Internally the upper floors have been renovated to provide an open plan office with various areas having modern partitions and the like. There is a timber roof deck above the eastern portion and glazed and metal balustrades. The level of integrity of the building has been compromised by numerous alterations both early and more recently. The principal characteristics, e.g. roof, trusses, ceiling lining boards, bricked up and/or converted window and door openings, evidence of a particular use and the like which define the class, have been lost through subsequent development, activity and disturbance.

58. The Citation also states that "Earlier parts of the building are also evident along McGrath and Club lanes where the red brick elevations form part of the urban landscape". This is also an observational statement rather than a substantiating one and it fails to note the extensive alterations to the laneway elevations. In this regard it is misleading.
59. The relevance of the comparative examples is questionable and unclear. While Nos. 258-274 Queensberry Street, Carlton and Nos. 401-405 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne have some relevance in terms of materiality, the comparison stops there. These are both much more substantial buildings. As for the other examples, which having similar façade articulation and minimal detailing, their relevance is questionable also. As noted above, while the concluding paragraphs of this section of the Citation draw attention to architectural detailing, Criteria D and E have not been used.
60. The reasons given as to why this site is significant in relation to Criterion D are merely descriptors and there is no explanation as to why any of them are significant.
61. While the place/object may be one of a class (inter-War industrial buildings), in my opinion there is no clear association, beyond historical fact, with any event, phase, period, process, function, movement, important person(s), custom or way of life in Melbourne's history. While the principal characteristics of the class may be evident in the physical fabric, albeit extensively altered, of the place/object, it is at a very basic level which is not sufficient to gain significance.

6.0 Justification for a Heritage Overlay?

62. As discussed above, a case which substantiates significance at the local level has not been established and I see no justification to include the place in the Heritage Overlay to the Melbourne Planning Scheme.

7.0 Declaration

63. I have made all the inquiries that I believe are desirable and appropriate and no matters of significance which I regard as relevant have to my knowledge been withheld from the Panel.

APPENDIX A *Curriculum vitae*

Attachment A

Curriculum Vitæ

Robyn Riddett

ROBYN RIDDETT

QUALIFICATIONS:

BA (Hons.), (Melb); Grad. Dip. (Int. Des.) (Distinction) (RMIT); M. Arch. (RMIT), M. Proj. Man. (in progress RMIT), ALAA, M. ICOMOS.

EXPERIENCE:

Lovell Chen (formerly Allom Lovell & Associates) Architects and Heritage Consultants - 1988- to May 2007 (Associate Director)
University of Melbourne, Department of Architecture and Building:
Tutor in History of European Architecture for Prof. Miles Lewis - 1990.
Sessional lecturer Deakin University in Risk Preparedness and Cultural Heritage – 2002-

CURRENT POSITION:

Director, Anthemion Consultancies (Heritage, Conservation, History, Museums)

RESPONSIBILITIES:

Project Co-ordination and Management
Development of Conservation and Management Policy
Heritage Assessments
Advocacy
Restoration, Investigation and Design of Decorative Finishes and Interiors
Client Liaison
Heritage Panel – City of Yarra

MAJOR PROJECTS INVOLVEMENT (AT LOVELL CHEN)

CONSERVATION ANALYSES AND CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLANNING, HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS, URBAN CONSERVATION

Flemington Racecourse	Hotel Windsor, Melbourne (Updated 2007)
Janet Clark Hall, University of Melbourne	Canberra: Nomination to the National Heritage List
Myer, Melbourne	St Aidan's Orphanage, Bendigo
Inner Circle Railway Linear Park	Government House, Yarralumla (Update 2007)
Richmond Park and Caretaker's Cottage, Richmond	Herald & Weekly Times Building
Victorian College of the Arts	Richmond Maltings & Nylex Sign
Grainger Museum, (Melb. University)	Burnley Horticultural Campus, (Melb. University)
Essendon Airport	Umina, Lansell Rd, Toorak
Hepburn Springs	Lincoln Mills, Coburg
The Rialto	Dookie Agricultural Campus
Eta Factory, Braybrook	Genazzano and Grange Hill, Kew
Melbourne Customs House	Melbourne GPO (Updated 2006)
Lowther Hall, Essendon	Denton's Hat Mill
Rosaville (Melb. University)	Benvenuta (Melb. University)
St Kilda Library	Black Rock House
Edinburgh Gardens, Fitzroy	Kinnears, Footscray
Mercy Hospital	Bendigo Abbatoirs
St Mary of the Angels, Geelong	Jolimont Square, East Melbourne
Rivoli Theatre, Camberwell	Stamford Park, Rowville

Scots Church Car Park	Vaughan Springs
Veterinary Precinct, University of Melbourne	Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind
Preston Tram Workshops	Mutual Stores and Empire Building
Royal Australasian College of Surgeons	Lowther Hall, Essendon
Bee Hive Building, Bendigo	Mount Buffalo Chalet
Sale Swing Bridge	Ballarat Railway Station
Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne	The Domain, Melbourne
420 Spencer St, Melbourne	St Francis Church, Melbourne
Werribee Railway Station	St Johns Church, Toorak
Little Sisters of the Poor Home for the Aged, Northcote	Anselm, Caulfield
Carlton Gardens	
Adelaide Gaol	Bendigo Mining Exchange
Lyndhurst Hall, Pascoe Vale	Princes Bridge, Melbourne
Rupertswood, Sunbury	Richmond Maltings
3 Treasury Place, Melbourne	Alexandra Fountain, Bendigo
Beechworth Heritage Precinct	Cranlana, Toorak
St Kilda Synagogue	Sandridge Rail Bridge
Assembly Hall, Melbourne	East Melbourne Synagogue
Mayfield, Moorabbin	Charter House, Melbourne
Henderson Fountain, North Melbourne	Lithgow Small Arms Factory
Clunes Uniting Church and Manse	Alfred Hospital
Gill Memorial Home, Melbourne	Bendigo Ordnance Factory
Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne	Melbourne Telephone Exchange
Lyceum Club, Melbourne	Albury Training Depot
Bishopscourt, East Melbourne	Holy Trinity, Williamstown
Split Point Lighthouse, Airey's Inlet	Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital
Ballarat Tram Feasibility Study	Bontharambo, Wangaratta
Alma Park, St Kilda	Powlett Street Drill Hall
Parliament House, Melbourne	Villa Alba, Kew
Victory Park, Castlemaine	Coolart, Somers
Fitzroy, Collingwood and Richmond	Aradale, Ararat
Town Halls Contents Survey	Lake Wartook Reservoir
Historic Water Features in South-West Victoria	Fitzroy Town Hall
Perth Town Hall	
Pre-1851 Buildings in Victoria Survey	Pentridge Prison, Coburg
	Former Tramways Building, Melbourne
Victoria Street Drill Hall, Melbourne	St Marys Monastery, Ballarat
St Kilda Botanic Gardens	Charsfield, Melbourne
Sidney Myer Music Bowl	Victorian Arts Centre
Ballarat Town Hall	City of Melbourne Building Society Building
	Williamstown Rifle Range Pavilion
Central Government Precinct, Perth	Rubicon Hydro Electric Scheme, Victoria
Jacksons Hill (Caloola), Sunbury	Mayday Hills Lunatic Asylum, Beechworth
	Willsmere, Kew
Ardoch Village, St Kilda	
Convent of the Good Shepherd, South Melbourne	Convent of the Good Shepherd, Abbotsford
Ballarat Brewery	National Gallery of Victoria
	Mosspennock, East Melbourne
Grace Park House, Hawthorn	
Emily MacPherson College	

1881 Building, Melbourne University	WWII Sites and Events in East Gippsland
Victorian Railways Administration Building, Melbourne	Explosives Factory, Maribyrnong
Royal Society, Melbourne	Royal Arcade, Melbourne
Stonnington - Buildings and Garden Studies	Wattle Park, Burwood
Storey Hall (RMIT), Melbourne	Cameron House, Armadale
Victoria Barracks, Melbourne	Glenara, Bulla
RAAF Williams (Point Cook and Laverton)	Colonial Sugar Refinery, Yarraville
Australian Defence Industries: Ammunition Factory at Footscray, Ordnance Factory at Maribyrnong, Ammunition and Bomb Filling Factory, St Marys' NSW.	Old Observatory Site and Director's Residence, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne
Chateau Yering, Yering	Windsor Hotel, Melbourne
Holeproof Factory, Deepdene	Laurel Lodge, Dandenong
Government House, Canberra	Collingwood Town Hall
Hawthorn and Malvern Tram Depots	Army Drill Halls Study (Victoria)
Port Phillip Bay Fortifications	Regent Theatre (Melbourne)
380 Collins Street Melbourne (Gothic Bank, Former Stock Exchange and Former Safe Deposit Building)	Princess Theatre (Melbourne)

URBAN CONSERVATION, DESIGN AND PLANNING

Municipal Heritage Reviews:

Bayside, Yarra, Moreland, Banyule, Darebin, Port Melbourne, Fitzroy, Whitehorse, Melbourne, Swan Hill, Bass Coast Shire, Greater Shepparton

Heritage Advisor: Monash, Bayside (with Lovell Chen)

Wilsons Promontory National Park

Urban Land Authority Estates Design Guidelines

Fitzroy Heritage Development Guidelines

Ballarat Urban Design Framework

Glenrowan Masterplan

Port Albert Masterplan

High Street, Echuca

Footscray Park and Maribyrnong Aquatic Centre

Maribyrnong Open Space Study

City of Moreland Advisory Panel (Heritage)

Review of Local Government Guidelines, Victoria

Ballarat Hospital and Railway Precincts

EXPERT WITNESS AND HEARINGS

(Heritage Victoria, Australian Heritage Commission, VCAT, Panel Hearings, Building Appeals Board)

285 Punt Road, Richmond	624-8 Queensberry St, North Melbourne
237-243 New St, Brighton	398 Glenferrie Rd, Kooyong
11-19 Bank Place, Melbourne	287 Station St, North Carlton
4 James St, Richmond	61 Lygon St, Brunswick
424 Bridge Rd, Richmond	Preston Tram Depot, Preston
72 Orr St, Shepparton	380 Russell St, Melbourne
40 Glenard Drv, Eaglemont	72 Westgarth St, Fitzroy
245 Scotchmer St, North Fitzroy	864 Swanston St, Carlton
717 Toorak Rd, Toorak	21 Salisbury St, Balwyn
284 Smith St, Collingwood	28-32 Pinoak Cres, Newmarket
152 Park Drive, Parkville	375 Canning St, Carlton
185-189 Hotham St, East Melbourne	South Community Stables, Flemington Racecourse
Stockade Ave, Coburg (Pentridge)	Westmeadows Tavern, Westmeadows
Kal Kallo Park, Kal Kallo	Bayside Panel Hearing Amendment C37-38
St Anne's Church, Westmeadows	3-5 Day St, Daylesford
Kinnears, Ballarat Rd, Footscray	1452 Dandenong Rd, Oakleigh
284 Smith St, Collingwood	36 Moore St, Footscray
152 Park Drv, Parkville	Moutafis Statue, Warrawee Park, Oakleigh
Woodlands Hotel 84-92 Sydney Rd, Coburg	681 Orrong Rd, Toorak
47 Richmond Terrace, Richmond	38 Park St, South Yarra
137-9 Palmerston St, Carlton	Bradmill Site, Footscray
109-111 Addison St, Elwood	Wingrove Cottage, Eltham
4-6 Ferguson St, Williamstown	715 Toorak Rd, Toorak
71-75 Leicester St, Fitzroy	15 Alta Street, Canterbury
Armytage Stables, Geelong	St Vincents Hospital (Druids Bld)
257 Station St, Carlton	Glen Park, Selby
15 Mona Place, South Yarra	609 Lygon St, Carlton
308 Albert St, East Melbourne	26 Queens Parade, North Fitzroy
Bendigo Abattoirs	Melbourne Omnibus Stables and Gas Regulator Buildings
St Kilda Synagogue	Victorian Arts Centre
Royal Hotel, Clifton Hill	70 Queens Rd, Melbourne
Royal Botanic Gardens	30 Claude St, Northcote
146 Nott St, Port Melbourne	14 Uvadale Grove, Kew
342 Napier St, Fitzroy	42 David St, Brunswick
Little Sisters of the Poor Home for the Aged, Northcote	White Swan Hotel, Swan Hill
Tolarnos Hotel, St Kilda	Samdy Site, Port Melbourne
Fox Hay, Port Melbourne	Waverley Park
George/Gore St, Fitzroy	11 Stevedore St, Williamstown
382 Barkly St, Elwood	33 Howe Cresc. Sth Melbourne
Convent, Beaconsfield Pde, Sth Melb	6 Stirling Street, Kew
Larundel, Plenty Road, Bundoora	33 Docker Street, Richmond
The Edward Wilson Trust Cottage, 320 Elgar Road, Box Hill	32 Lesney Street, Richmond
Pran Central, 325 Chapel St, Prahran	10 Power Avenue, Toorak
32 Grosvenor St, Brighton	

40 Normanby St, Brighton
 Bishopscourt, East Melbourne
 744 Canterbury Rd, Surrey Hills
 10 Carlisle St, St Kilda
 Bayside Panel (L15)
 Berwick Primary School
 20A&B Logan Street, Canterbury
 East Doncaster Primary School
 456-460 Mitcham Road, Mitcham
 94 Hodgkinson Street, Clifton Hill
 (House of the Gentle Bunyip)
 2 Lyell Street, South Melbourne
 226 Napier Street, Fitzroy
 2 Monkstadt St, East St Kilda
 Caloola (Jacksons Hill), Sunbury
 Old Observatory Site, Melbourne
 Victoria Brewery, East Melbourne

Sunshine-Harvester Massey-Ferguson
 Site, Sunshine
 Bell Street State School, Fitzroy
 Yorkshire Brewery, Collingwood
 Government House, Canberra
 Holeproof Factory, Deepdene
 Collingwood Town Hall
 Darebin Conservation Study
 (Northland, Howe Leather and former
 Salvation Army Barracks)
 Hawthorn and Malvern Tram Depots

80-110 Trenerry Cres, Abbotsford
 9 Dunn St, Richmond
 1 Hannaslea St, Box Hill
 102-128 Bay St, Port Melbourne
 28 Grosvenor St, Brighton
 Harkaway Primary School
 23 Foster Street, St Kilda
 The Mansion, 83 Queens Road
 9 Green Street, Richmond
 1 Sussex Street, Pascoe Vale
 (McDonalds)
 62 The Esplanade, Brighton
 36 Napier Street, Fitzroy
 Williamstown Rifle Range Pavilion
 Rubicon Hydro -Electric Scheme
 Victorian Arts Centre
 Mayday Hills Lunatic Asylum,
 Beechworth
 Ardoch Village, St Kilda
 Royal Arcade, Melbourne
 Wattle Park, Burwood
 Storey Hall (RMIT)
 Laurel Lodge, Dandenong
 ADI Footscray and Maribyrnong
 Copelen Street Babies Home, South
 Yarra
 Australian Defence Industries:
 Ammunition Factory at Footscray,
 Ordnance Factory at Maribyrnong,

SITE INTERPRETATION

Melbourne GPO
 Kelly Siege Site, Glenrowan
 Victoria Brewery Museum
 H V McKay Sunshine-Harvester Site,
 Sunshine
 Dight's Mill, Collingwood
 Jones Bond Store, South Melbourne

Kinnears, Footscray
 Docklands
 Willsmere, Kew
 Yarraville Railway Station
 Interlocking Gates - Video
 Windsor Hotel
 Australian Defence Industries:
 Former Ammunition Factory at
 Footscray, Ordnance Factory at
 Maribyrnong - Video

INVESTIGATION, ANALYSIS AND RESTORATION OF DECORATIVE FINISHES AND INTERIOR SCHEMES

Royal Australasian College of Surgeons
 Former Tramways Building, Melbourne
 Storey Hall (RMIT), Melbourne
 Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne
 Melbourne University Graduate School
 ANZ Gothic Bank, Former Stock
 Exchange and Safe Deposit Building
 Lirrewa House, Caulfield

Princes Bridge, Melbourne
 Court of Appeal, Melbourne
 Richmond Town Hall
 Ardoch Village, St Kilda
 Melbourne Town Hall
 State Library of Victoria (Queen's,
 Palmer and Monash Halls)
 Wardlow, Parkville

Pearce House, Hawthorn
 Royal Arcade, Melbourne
 Collingwood Town Hall

Laurel Lodge, Dandenong
 Princess Theatre, Melbourne

INTERIOR DESIGN AND BUILDING REFURBISHMENT PROJECTS

Myer Mural Hall, Melbourne	Royal Australasian College of Surgeons
St Kilda Library	Melbourne City Synagogue
Cullymont, Canterbury	State Library LaTrobe Reading Room
Flinders Street Station	Royal Mint, Melbourne
Talma Building,, Melbourne	Century Building, Melbourne
Clarke House, Hawthorn	Government House, Perth
Sidwell House, Hawthorn	Parkin House, Fitzroy
Melbourne Cricket Club	Former Tramways Building, Melbourne
Stonnington, Malvern	Regent Theatre, Melbourne
Melbourne Town Hall Public Areas	Government House, Canberra
Admiralty House, Kirribilli	RAAF Williams Officers' Mess
Dennerstein House, Fitzroy	Lirrewa House, Caulfield
Kostka Hall (Xavier College), Brighton	Athenaeum Theatre, Melbourne
The Australian Club, Melbourne (President's Room)	Princess Theatre, Melbourne
Laurel Lodge, Dandenong	

Professional Affiliations, Memberships etc.

Australia ICOMOS. President 1996-97
 Australia ICOMOS. Executive Committee, 1993-98
 Australia ICOMOS. Member
 Australian Heritage Commission. Reference Group on National Heritage Listing. Member. 1996-98
 Australian National Committee of the Blue Shield: Inaugural Convenor and Australia ICOMOS pillar member
 Association for Preservation Technology (US)
 Cook's Cottage Management Committee - with the City of Melbourne
Historic Environment Editorial Committee, 1996-2002
 ICOM (International Council on Museums)
 ICORP - ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness. Secretary-General 1999-2009, Treasurer 2010-
 ICOMOS (international Council on Monuments and Sites) Scientific Council – Secretary-General 2006-2010.
 La Trobe Society Inc. – *Latrobeana* Technical Editor
 Museums Australia Inc.
 National Cultural Heritage Forum – Inaugural Member, 1996 - 97
 National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
 Past Councillor (15 years), Past Chairman of many committees
 Australian Institute of Architects. Heritage Committee – including term as Deputy Chair
 Victorian Planning and Environmental Law Association
 Royal Society of Victoria Inc.
 Society Art Deco Inc.
 SAHANZ (Society of Architectural Historians of Australia and New Zealand)
 Victorian Society (UK) – Life member

Publications

- 'Three Sides of a Square: The Influence of the London Squares on the Development of Jolimont Square'. *La Trobeana*, 2003
- 'Risk Preparedness: Beware! Prepare!' Paper presented at ICOMOS 13th Triennial General Assembly, Madrid, Dec. 2002 and publ. In Conference Proceedings.
- 'Critique: Cultural Landscapes and the Burra Charter', in *Landscape Australia*, Vol. 23, No. 4, Nov.-Jan., 2001.
- 'Melbourne's Monuments: Conservation Issues and Approaches', in *Monuments and the Millenium: Proceedings of a Joint Conference Organised by English Heritage and the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation*. London, James & James, 2001.
- 'A Fine Tradition of Exhibitions', Fookes, Ronnie, Hobbs, Sue and Riddett, Robyn. *Antipodes: Antiques and Fine Art*. Vol. 2, No. 2, July, 1998.
- 'Carpe Diem and the Exhibition of Enterprise!' The Australian Antique & Fine Art Dealers Fair. [Catalogue for 1995.] James A Johnson, Melbourne, 1995.
- 'Melbourne's Royal Exhibition Building: an Historic Interior Restored'. *The Australian Antique Collector*. 50th ed. July-December, 1995.
- Historic Environment*
- "Creating a Window on the Past: Interpreting Industrial History'. Vol. 11, no. 4, 1995.
- 'Monuments and Meanings'. Editor: Vol. 12, no. 2, 1996.
- Trust News*
- 'Restoration is Affordable!' (June, 1995)
- 'Ardoch Village - A Successful Blend of Heritage Conservation and 'New Residential Development'. (June, 1995)
- 'Exterior Colour Schemes: The Victorian Home' (Apr. 1994)
- 'Colour Schemes for Painted Victorian Interiors' (June 1994)
- Editor: Restoration News (Aug. 1994-)
- 'How we Lived ... Two Centuries of Domestic Interiors (Aug. 1993)
- 'Restoration Needed at Villa Alba'. (Aug. 1987).
- 'In Defence of Heritage: Capturing the Living History of Australia's Wartime Industry'. Benson, John et al., eds. *Screening the Past: The Sixth Australian History and Film Conference Papers*. Media Centre, La Trobe University, Bundoora, 1993.
- 'Investigation of Building Interiors'. Sagazio, C (ed). *The National Trust Research Manual: Investigating Buildings, Gardens and Cultural Landscapes*. Allen & Unwin, Melbourne, 1992 .
- Down, G and Riddett, R. *The Old Melbourne Gaol*. National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, 1991.
- Walking Melbourne*
- Chairman of Editorial Committee for the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, 1988-91.

Papers: Conferences, Seminars, etc.

Three Sides of a Square: The Influence of the London Squares on the Development of Jolimont Square. La Trobe Society, 20 Aug., 2003.

'Beware! Prepare! Stay Alert!' ICOMOS 13th General Assembly, Madrid, December, 2003.

'A Building Worthy of the City' - Sir George Verdon, William Wardell and Melbourne's Gothic Bank'. *Wardell Centenary Symposium*, organised by Deakin University and held at the State Library of Victoria, November, 1999.

Sessional Lecturer (Heritage Risk Preparedness), Cultural Heritage Program, Deakin University, 2000 – present.

'Conservation of Public Monuments in Melbourne, Australia'. *Public Monuments and the Millennium*. Joint Conference organised by the Stone and Metals Sections of UKIC and English Heritage, with the support of the Public Monuments and Sculpture Association and held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London 20-22 May, 1998.

'Victorian by Nature - Victorian by Design'. Keynote address. *Architectural Decoration 1900*. Conference organised by the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, Department of Archaeology, Centre for Conservation, University of York and held at the University of York, 18 and 23 May, 1998.

'Looking Through the Leadlight: An Interior View'. *The Middle Class Dream: Interwar House & Suburb Seminar*. Symposium organised by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) and held at Parliament House, Sydney 26-27 March, 1998.

Looking Forward with Hindsight. Environment Institute of Australia. 10th Anniversary Conference. Melbourne 1997. Professional Institutes and the Environment Panel Member.

Guest Lecturer: University of Melbourne Summer School, Dept. of Architecture and Planning, 1997.

'Sir Walter Scott and the Renewal of Scottish Pride: a Melbourne Example'. *SAHANZ Conference*, Auckland, October, 1996.

'William Morris: the Lingering Interior'. *William Morris: Romantic to Revolutionary, 1834-1896*: Symposium organised by the University of Melbourne Fine Arts Department and held at the University of Melbourne Museum of Art, 14 September, 1996.

'Victorian, Edwardian and Inter-War Colour Schemes'. The Home Show and National Trust Traditional Home Show, 1994-96.