

Arden Macaulay Heritage Review

For the City of Melbourne



'Melbourne and Its Suburbs' compiled by James Kearney, draughtsman; engraved by David Tulloch and James D. Brown. Victoria. Surveyor-General [Melbourne]: Andrew Clarke, Surveyor General 1855: (part, State Library of Victoria collection)

Appendix 1: Heritage Assessments: contributory and non contributory places

The following brief assessments for contributory only and non contributory places excludes places of identified individual significance- for these refer to *Appendix 2 for potential individually significant places*.

Appendix 2: Detailed heritage assessments of individually significant places

The following detailed heritage assessments of individually significant places excludes identified places that are assessed as contributory only or non-contributory – for brief assessments of contributory and non contributory places - refer to *Appendix 1: Heritage Assessments: contributory and non contributory places*.

Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, later Lost Dogs Home & Animal Hospital, 2 -52 Gracie Street, North Melbourne



Figure 158 residence and hospital from north, 2011

Historical associations with persons or events?

Creation or major development date: 1934-5

Major owners or occupiers: Lost Dog's Home Society

Designer(s): Peck & Kemter

Period representation:

The place expresses the following historical periods:

Early Victorian-era (1850-1875)? No

Victorian-era (1850-1899)? No

Edwardian-era (1900-1915)? No

Inter-war period (1916-1939)? Yes

Post Second War (1940-)? No

Place evaluation: locally significant

Existing place grading and streetscape level⁷⁶: A,B,C,D,E): **D 3**

Melbourne City Council Place Value Definition 1985:

These buildings are representative of the historical, scientific, architectural or social development of the local area. They are often reasonably intact representatives of particular periods, styles or building

types. In many instances alterations will be reversible. They may also be altered examples which stand within a group of similar period, style or type or a street which retains much of its original character. Where they stand in a row or street, the collective group will provide a setting which reinforces the value of the individual buildings.

Place grading level 2012: A,B,C,D,E): **C 3**

Melbourne City Council Place Value Definition 2008:

These buildings demonstrate the historical or social development of the local area and/ or make an important aesthetic or scientific contribution. These buildings comprise a variety of styles and buildings types. Architecturally they are substantially intact, but where altered, it is reversible. In some instances, buildings of high individual historic, scientific or social significance may have a greater degree of alteration.

Assessed Cultural Values for the Melbourne Planning Scheme

Historical significance? Yes

Aesthetic significance? Yes

Scientific significance? No

Social significance? Yes

Heritage Values satisfied:

Criterion A: Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance)..

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Proposed or existing heritage overlay?

Existing Heritage Overlay HO869, 2 Gracie Street North Melbourne



Figure 159 Existing heritage overlay over whole site: further assessment may allow more focussed mapping (PMOL).

Origin of place identification:

Graeme Butler, North & West Melbourne Conservation Study

⁷⁶ Referenced in the Melbourne Planning Scheme clause 22.05

History & description

The concept of this Lost Dog's (and cat) Home arose in 1910 from a concern from a Mr Tripp Edgar, over what was thought the hasty and ill treatment plus the drowning of stray and lost dogs by Melbourne municipal officers (the Melbourne City pound was then on the Yarra Bank). A letter to 'The Argus': followed from Mrs KA Chade but negotiations urging the City Council, to install a lethal chamber to destroy dogs rather than drown them, failed. So Tripp Edgar and fellow members of his Oscar Asche company, sought to establish their own refuge.

Initial progress to establish a home was frustrated by antagonism of residents around any proposed dog refuge. Lost Dog's Home Committee acquired four blocks of land here in 1912 with government help. Patrons were Sir Justice Madden and Lady Denman, wife of the Governor General, with early building work on the site involving the society architect, Harold Desbrowe-Annear: the home opened in 1913 with a simple weatherboard keeper's house, six large exercise yards, a lethal chamber, and sewerage skillion sheds, all behind a tall paling fence. Once the home was established, the Committee hoped to encourage municipal dog catchers to send dogs to the home rather than drown them: lost dogs could be sent to the home by rail via nearby Macaulay Station although this ceased in 1923. Dog numbers increased and more land was acquired c1914 and more shelters erected.

This administration building at the Dogs' Home and Animal Hospital was officially opened in 1935 by His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Isaac Isaacs who noted that the home had operated here for 22 years. The building contained an operating theatre fitted with the latest equipment; a pharmacy, a waiting-room for persons bringing animals to the hospital for treatment, and an inspection room. Sir Isaac Isaacs also unveiled a tablet erected in recognition of the benefactors of the hospital. The new building had cost £4000 and the designers were Peck & Kemter. In the same inter-war period they had designed (in association with A.C. Leith & Bartlett) the Modernist and significant Heidelberg Town Hall (1937 Victorian Heritage Register); Capitol House, Swanston Street built in 1921-24 (Victorian Heritage Register). The first veterinary officer at the new hospital was Anne Flashman (later Lady Rylagh) who also wrote an animal welfare column in 'The Herald'.

The Governor General observed that the establishment and efficient maintenance of a home and hospital for sick, lost, and injured

animals marked a very high consciousness in the people of Australia. He considered it symbolic of 'a great uplifting of public and private conscience, which proved the moral progress taking place in the community'. This building was 'proof of a heightened communal sense of right and wrong, social justice, and duty and service. When these human sentiments extended beyond our fellow-creatures to the relief of physical pain and suffering in animals, it offered great encouragement for the future.' The same ceremony saw Mr. A. C. Morley, chairman of the committees of the Institution, urge the need for the reestablishment in the Melbourne University of a chair of veterinary science. As counterpoint, a Mr. Holland, M.L.A. said after the opening that the 'palatial new home for lost dogs at Kensington (sic)' cost between 8/6 and 12/6 a week to look after the dogs. Holland observed that he had been met many people in the same suburb, who were ill-clad and ill-nourished' and the cost was only 2/6 to look after the baby of a sustenance worker'. Nearby was the old North Melbourne Benevolent Asylum which had long provided a safe haven for people who could not look after themselves.

The Dogs Home operated in parallel with the New Animal Hospital X-ray and Operating Theatre (since part rebuilt) which was built for the newly formed Animal Welfare League (1927-) in the next year (1936) at nearby Villiers Street and designed by Leighton Irwin, architect. Formed primarily to raise funds for the cause, the League opened a clinic at Melbourne University in 1930 and a dispute arose between it and the Lost Dogs Home Committee over treatment of the animals, claiming the Home was bent on dog destruction rather than repatriation or cure. The League clinic left the University and resolved to build their own clinic beginning the parallel animal welfare activity in North Melbourne, criticised by the Lost Dogs Home committee as a waste of public money. Both groups were served by some of the most prominent of Melbourne society. Rev Wilfred Clarke, president of the Home in the 1930s claimed it in 'The Sun' as the first public remedial veterinary service in Australia from 1913: this compares with for example the Victorian-era Melbourne Veterinary College, Hospital for Horses later Melbourne Veterinary College in Fitzroy which was a privately owned institution with fee for service as in a modern veterinary clinic.

This near symmetrical administration building and residence is two storey, stuccoed, has a gabled and tiled roof with longitudinal ridge, a clinker brick clad ground level with loggias or verandahs (part filled in), tall cemented chimney, regularly spaced double-hung sash windows. Roof tiles are

Marseilles profile blended pattern. The ground level had a board room, offices, examination and waiting rooms, and amenities. The upper level residence held bedrooms, kitchen, dining and living rooms plus amenities. There was a detached laundry to the east.

Contributory elements

The contributory elements within this property include, but are not restricted to, external fabric from the creation or major development date(s), (1934-5), and any new material added in sympathy to the original fabric it replaced. This place and the identification of contributory elements have been assessed typically from the public domain.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This near symmetrical administration building and residence of 1934-5 includes:

- two storey scale,
- stuccoed walls,
- a gabled and tiled roof with longitudinal ridge,
- a clinker brick clad ground level with loggias or verandahs (part filled in),
- tall cemented chimney,
- regularly spaced double-hung sash windows.
- Marseilles profile Roof tiles, blended pattern.
- a ground level originally with a board room, offices, examination and waiting rooms, and amenities; and
- an upper level residence originally with bedrooms, kitchen, dining and living rooms plus amenities.

There was a detached laundry to the east.

How is it significant?

The Lost Dogs Home & Animal Hospital is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to North Melbourne and the City.

Why is it significant?

The Lost Dogs Home & Animal Hospital is significant:

Historically and socially, for its long association with animal welfare in the State and some of its most active promoters while claimed as the first formal public animal veterinary service in Victoria and Australia; also as the focus of many public fund raising events and celebrity activity in the name of animal health (Criteria A, G) ; and

Aesthetically as a well-preserved and successful design by the noted architects Peck & Kemter while also being the first of its kind (public veterinary hospital) in the State (Criterion E).

Recommendations

This report recommends that:

- the place and associated land as mapped at 2-52 Gracie Street, North Melbourne should remain in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay cited in Clause 43.01 of the *Melbourne Planning scheme* as an individually significant place in a heritage overlay;
- the proposed heritage grading in this report (C) should be applied in the context of the associated level of management outlined in the local planning policy (*Heritage Places Outside The Capital City Zone*, Clause 22.05 of the *Melbourne Planning Scheme*) and the reference document *Urban Conservation in the City of Melbourne*;
- Paint colour control only should apply in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay, Clause 43.01⁷⁷; and
- The above contributory elements or fabric should be conserved and enhanced, following the stated purpose of clause 43.01 and the objectives of clause 22.05.
- Further work is required to assess any other early fabric on the site and potentially remap heritage overlay.
- Update Heritage Places Inventory July 2008 and i-Heritage.

Sources used for this assessment

The following sources and data were used for this assessment:

General sources

The data used for this assessment was typically drawn from:

- Melbourne City Council on-line *i-Heritage* database;
- Daily newspaper reports such as 'The Argus';
- Australian Architecture Index (AAI), prepared by Professor Miles Lewis and others;
- Melbourne City Council building application drawings and files held at Melbourne City Council and the Victorian Public Records Office;
- Sands & McDougall Melbourne or Victorian Directories dating from the 1850s to 1974
- Melbourne City or Flemington & Kensington Rate Books or Valuer's valuation books, held at the Victorian Public Records Office.

Specific sources

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study: V1A: 29

⁷⁷ Interiors and trees have not been assessed unless cited otherwise in the place description

F.ST laid 27/5/1935 by R Hon. Sir Isaac A Isaacs
Gov Gen of Australia. Meldrum Burrows design?

Heritage Places Inventory July 2008

Graded D3

Aerial Views:

1944 shows main building but none of the other
existing buildings?

Lost Dogs home web site:

1920 images and 1914 plan

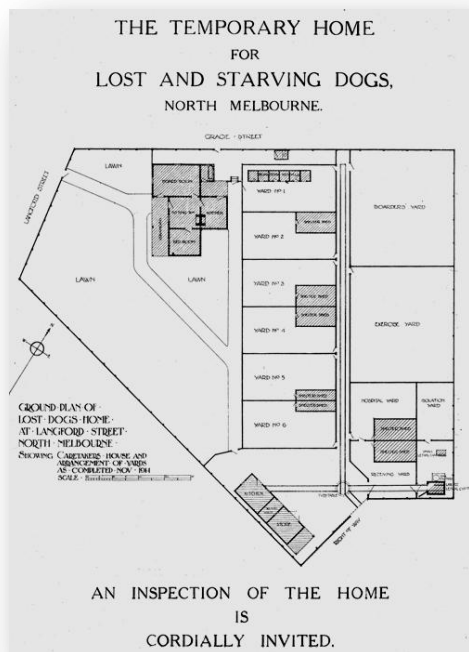


Figure 160 Plan of site 1914, on lesser land area



Figure 161 Caretaker's house, c1920

Victorian Heritage Register

`Melbourne Veterinary College, Hospital for
Horses later Melbourne Veterinary College,
Former

38-40 Brunswick Street, FITZROY, City of Yarra

Victorian Heritage Register Number H1939

Statement of Significance

This property is on the Victorian Heritage Register
- H1939. For more information on this property.

What is significant?

The Former Melbourne Veterinary College, 38-40
Brunswick Street, Fitzroy is a two storey brick
building constructed in 1886 as an animal hospital
and veterinary college by WT Kendall, who is
known as the founder of veterinary science in
Australia. The animal hospital operated from 1886
to 1928. The college, the first in Australia,
operated from 1888 to 1909 when it was taken
over by the University of Melbourne and moved to
a site in Parkville. Signage on the facade of the
building reads: "Hospital for Horses, Dogs, etc."
and 'Melbourne Veterinary College'. A plaster
horse head is placed over the entrance.

How is it significant?

The Former Melbourne Veterinary College is of
historical, scientific and architectural significance
to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Former Melbourne Veterinary College is
historically and scientifically significant as the site
of the first animal hospital and veterinary college
in Victoria and for its association with WT Kendall,
the founder of veterinary science in Australia and
an important figure in the history of science in this
country. It is historically important as the first
animal hospital and veterinary training institute in
Victoria. It is associated with the history and
practice of veterinary education in Victoria and
with important advances in the control of animal
diseases in Victoria, such as with the first
tuberculin testing of cattle which took place on the
site in 1895.

The Former Melbourne Veterinary College is
architecturally significant as a rare late nineteenth
century building specifically designed as an
animal hospital and training institute. While the
building has been altered, enough evidence
remains to demonstrate its use. It is the only site
in Victoria which demonstrates the training of
veterinary surgeons in the late nineteenth
century.'

Building Permit Applications

(See also 48-52 Langford St)



Figure 162 North elevation Building Permit Application 1934

2-46 Gracie St: 1938, 1969- new buildings etc

48-52 Langford: 1918, 1409 £150 alts & additions at lost dogs house; etc.

1934, 15714 £4000 erection of dwelling at animal hospital - Peck & Kemter

Hotham History Project:

Felicity Jack, 'Faithful Friends: A History of Animal Welfare in North Melbourne

Annals of Hotham Volume 2 Hotham History Project North Melbourne, 2000.

'Summary: The relationship between people and their pets is a reciprocal one, but there are times when this reciprocity breaks down. Dogs run away, people neglect their responsibilities. North Melbourne had been the location for the Benevolent Asylum, which provided a safe haven for people who could not look after themselves, the subject of the first volume in the Annals of Hotham. Many years later North Melbourne became the home for two institutions whose purpose was to improve the lot of these unfortunate animals. The history of these two institutions, how they both came to North Melbourne within a short distance of each other, and how they have developed and thrived is the story of this book. The dedication and generosity of many individuals who have devoted their time, money and expertise to welfare of animals is a central theme of this book.'

Newspapers:

'The Argus'

1 August 1910

On sale of unclaimed dogs by the City of Melbourne at Yarra Bank city kennels.

'The Argus': 12 April 1930

Extensive article on lethal chamber and origin of home.

Thursday 4 April 1935

'TENDERS Invited SUPPLYING MATERIALS and ERECTING ANIMAL HOSPITAL LABORATORY and RESIDENCE Apply Box 40 P.O. Collins street.'

22 August 1935

'NEW ANIMAL HOSPITAL X-RAYS, OPERATING THEATRE

Welfare League's Enterprise

To treat the sick animals of the poor the Animal Welfare League has decided to build a modern animal clinic on a block of land which it has acquired in Villiers street, North Melbourne. The league already has £5,000 in its building fund, and efforts will be made to obtain further amounts. Mr. Leighton Irwin, architect, has prepared the plans, and tenders have been called for.

Owing to the great increase in the activities of the league it has been found that the premises in the veterinary school of the University at Parkville are too small. The new building will have a frontage of 70ft. And a depth of 200ft. The front will be faced with cream-coloured bricks, the roof will be Chinese blue, and the window shutters will be green. The equipment of the clinic will be very complete. At the rear of the entrance block, which will contain the administrative offices, will be the main clinic, consisting of a courtyard, with the waiting, examining, and treatment rooms grouped round it.

There will be an X-ray plant and the operating theatre will be a replica in miniature of the hospital theatre. Special rooms will be provided for the segregation of animals suffering from infectious diseases, and there will be lethal chambers for the painless destruction of cats or ...

Architect's drawing of the entrance block of the new Animal Welfare League's clinic to be built in Villiers street. North Melbourne. Owners of sick animals will be charged 1/ for examination and 1/ for medicine

Excellent work has been done by the league Lady Fairbairn is president Lady Lyle is vice-president and Mrs C Lort Smith is directress'

Monday 27 May 1935:

'NEW ANIMAL HOSPITAL

Governor-General to Open

At the Dogs' Home and Animal Hospital, Langford street, North Melbourne, which has for 22 years been doing humane work for animals, to-day at 3.15 p.m. His Excellency the Governor-General (Sir Isaac Isaacs) will formally open the new hospital, which will be devoted to the care of the sick and Injured animals of the poor. Afternoon tea will be dispensed by a party of girls headed by Miss Cassi Fanning. The Fire Brigade Band will play selections. The president and committee of the institution extend a cordial Invitation to all animal lovers to be present at the ceremony.'

Tuesday 28 May 1935

'Governor-General's Tribute

The new hospital building at the Dogs' Home and Animal Hospital, Langford street, North Melbourne, was officially opened yesterday by His Excellency the Governor-General (Sir Isaac Isaacs). The building, which was erected at a cost of nearly £3,000, contains an operating theatre fitted with the latest equipment; a pharmacy, a waiting-room for the convenience of persons bringing animals to the hospital for treatment, and an inspection room. Sir Isaac Isaacs also unveiled a tablet erected in recognition of the benefactors of the hospital.

In declaring the building open, Sir Isaac Isaacs said that the establishment and efficient maintenance of a home and hospital for sick, lost, and injured animals marked a very high consciousness in the people of Australia. Even within the memory of some of the people present that day there had been a great uplifting of public and private conscience, which proved the moral progress taking place in the community. There was convincing proof of a heightened communal sense of right and wrong, social justice, and duty and service. When these human sentiments

extended beyond our fellow-creatures to the relief of physical pain and suffering in animals, it offered great encouragement for the future.

The need for the reestablishment in the Melbourne University of a chair of veterinary science was emphasised by Mr. A. C. Morley, chairman of the committees of the Institution. Members of the medical profession believed that the diseases of meningitis and distemper in dogs and cats were allied in some manner with influenza in human beings. The committee proposed to establish and operate in conjunction with the hospital an infectious diseases block, the land for which had already been acquired. The infectious diseases block would be of great value, especially in regard to research work.'

Wednesday 29 May 1935:

'SERIOUS DISCLOSURES IN MELBOURNE

Humans Treated Worse Than Dogs

MELBOURNE, Tuesday.

An amazing disclosure of slum conditions existing, in Melbourne was made to the acting Premier (Mr. Bouchier), by a deputation of social workers to-day. They produced photographs showing the hovels built apparently of packing cases in crowded areas, with no water or other facilities, and an open drain running down the centre of alleys in which they were built.

Mr. Holland, M.L.A., said yesterday that he had attended the opening of a palatial new home for lost dogs at Kensington, and after leaving the building with its white-coated attendants and the information still fresh in his mind that it cost between 8/6 and 12/6 a week to look after the dogs, he had been met by many people in the same suburb, who were ill-clad and ill-nourished. It made him wonder what was wrong when the community paid 12/6 to look after a dog, and only 2/6 to look after the baby of a sustenance worker. .'

'The Argus': Saturday 6 May 1944

ANIMAL HOSPITAL, at Dogs' Home (near Macaulay R.S.). Vet. Surgeon attends daily. Unwanted animals received. Dogs boarded during owners' absence. Pets painlessly destroyed. Visitors welcome Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria

D1952 Langford St- Dogs Home & Animal Hospital, Edward Osborne caretaker

Relevant thematic history theme represented

CARING FOR THE SICK AND DESTITUTE: 11.3

Caring for the sick

: 6.3 Providing essential services

(Refer to Appendix 3 Heritage Overlay Area Statements of Significance, historical themes and thematic chronology for explanation of relevant theme and associated events.)

Comparative examples

The following example was used for comparison in the assessment (typically places drawn from the Melbourne City Council online *i-Heritage* database) being of a similar use, scale, location, and creation date.

- Lort Smith Animal Hospital, Villiers Street, North Melbourne (not in i-Heritage).

This type and era of public animal hospital is uncommon in the State.

Previous heritage assessments of this place

Previous heritage assessments

None.

Other heritage listings

The subject building is not on the Victorian Heritage Register, the National Heritage Register nor the Register of the National Estate.

Sisalkraft Distributors P/L store and offices, later CFMEU offices, 152 -160 Miller Street, West Melbourne



Figure 268 View from west, 2011



Figure 269 Detail of façade spandrels

Historical associations with persons or events?

Creation or major development date: 1954-6

Major owners or occupiers: Sisalkraft Distributors P/L Sisalkraft Distributors P/L

Designer(s): Marcus Martin Architects

Period representation:

The place expresses the following historical periods:

Early Victorian-era (1850-1875)? No

Victorian-era (1850-1899)? No

Edwardian-era (1900-1915)? No

Inter-war period (1916-1939)? No

Post Second War (1940-)? Yes

Place evaluation: locally significant

Existing place grading and streetscape level¹¹⁵: A,B,C,D,E): - -

Melbourne City Council Place Value Definition 1985:

Place grading level 2012: A,B,C,D,E): **C 3**

Melbourne City Council Place Value Definition 2008:

These buildings demonstrate the historical or social development of the local area and/ or make an important aesthetic or scientific contribution. These buildings comprise a variety of styles and buildings types. Architecturally they are substantially intact, but where altered, it is reversible. In some instances, buildings of high individual historic, scientific or social significance may have a greater degree of alteration.

Assessed Cultural Values for the Melbourne Planning Scheme

Historical significance? Yes

Aesthetic significance? Yes

Scientific significance? No

Social significance? No

Heritage Values satisfied:

Criterion A: Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance)..

Proposed or existing heritage overlay?

Proposed Heritage Overlay HO1119 Sisalkraft Distributors P/L store and offices, 152-160 Miller Street, West Melbourne.

Origin of place identification:

Graeme Butler survey

History & description

This Modernist cream brick warehouse and factory building was designed by the eminent society architect, Marcus Martin (1892-1981) Marcus Martin Architects with Stephen Dorling as the partner in charge. The builders were AM & R.R. Gyngell, and the estimated cost £21,000. Sisalkraft was a household name in the building and architectural world of the 1950-1960s as an updated version of tarpaper previously sold by Malthoid. The firm progressed from building paper to aluminium faced insulating and flame retardant

¹¹⁵ Referenced in the Melbourne Planning Scheme clause 22.05

sisalation as a universal sheeting for framed construction inside and out before the finish cladding was applied. Sisalation partners with the Royal Australian Institute of Architects to create the annual Sisalation Prize with the aim of actively promoting the development and application of architectural knowledge in Australia. The firm gave the name and financial support to the Sisalkraft Theatre at Melbourne University Architecture School.

Set out on two levels at a corner site, the elevations are simple with ordered openings and opening groups set within each and typically fitted with natural aluminium framed windows. Detailing includes two-colour stretcher bond spandrels with alternating projecting bricks, with each window group and the main entry framed by projecting plain cement borders typical of the era.

The main façade to Miller Street had a vertical element terminating the façade east end where there is the main entry hall and adjoining show room; the firm's name and a flagpole were placed off-centre. The Stawell and Anderson Street façades were designed as one and two storey (for later expansion) with a similar vertical element at the south end. Anderson Street had large shuttered loading doors to docks at ground level while Stawell Street had secured window groups. The upper level facing Miller Street held the firm's offices, staff amenities and travellers sample room. Both elevations were raised to two storeys in 1956 in a matching manner.

Although not a remarkable design the building is externally well preserved with the only major change being the matching bricking in of one of the loading doors on the north east elevation. Marcus Martin was well known for his inter-war residential design and later with Tribe for community buildings so commercial buildings such as this one are uncommon within this firm's output.

Contributory elements

The contributory elements within this property include, but are not restricted to, external fabric from the creation or major development date(s), (1954-6), and any new material added in sympathy to the original fabric it replaced. This place and the identification of contributory elements have been assessed typically from the public domain.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This 1950s Modernist cream brick warehouse and factory building has:

- two levels on a corner site;
- simple elevations with ordered openings and opening groups set within each;
- openings typically fitted with natural aluminium framed windows;
- detailing that includes two-colour stretcher bond spandrels with alternating projecting bricks;
- window groups and the main entry framed by projecting plain cement borders typical of the era;
- the main Miller Street façade having a vertical element terminating the east end where there originally there was the main entry hall and adjoining show room;
- Stawell and Anderson Street façades designed originally as one and two storey (for later expansion) with a similar vertical element at the south end;
- both elevations as raised to two storeys in 1956 in a matching manner; and
- originally large shuttered loading doors to docks at ground level in Anderson Street while Stawell Street had secured window groups.

How is it significant?

Sisalkraft Distributors P/L store and offices is of historical and aesthetic interest to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sisalkraft Distributors P/L store and offices is of interest:

Historically as closely linked to one of the better known architectural product suppliers of the late 20th century (Criterion A); and

Aesthetically, as a well preserved and uncommon commercial building design from a well-known and respected architectural firm (Criterion E).

Recommendations

This report recommends that:

- the place and associated land as mapped at 152-160 Miller Street, West Melbourne should be added to the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay cited in Clause 43.01 of the *Melbourne Planning scheme* as a significant place in a heritage overlay;
- the proposed heritage grading in this report (C) should be applied in the context of the associated level of management outlined in the local planning policy (*Heritage Places Outside The Capital City Zone*, Clause 22.05 of the *Melbourne Planning Scheme*) and the reference document *Urban Conservation in the City of Melbourne*;

Heritage Assessment of 152-160 Miller Street, West Melbourne

- Paint colour control only should apply in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay, Clause 43.01¹¹⁶; and
- The above contributory elements or fabric should be conserved and enhanced, following the stated purpose of clause 43.01 and the objectives of clause 22.05.
- Update Heritage Places Inventory July 2008 and i-Heritage.

Sources used for this assessment

The following sources and data were used for this assessment:

General sources

The data used for this assessment was typically drawn from:

- Melbourne City Council on-line *i-Heritage* database;
- Daily newspaper reports such as 'The Argus';
- Australian Architecture Index (AAI), prepared by Professor Miles Lewis and others;
- Melbourne City Council building application drawings and files held at Melbourne City Council and the Victorian Public Records Office;
- Sands & McDougall Melbourne or Victorian Directories dating from the 1850s to 1974
- Melbourne City or Flemington & Kensington Rate Books or Valuer's valuation books, held at the Victorian Public Records Office.

Specific sources

Sands & McDougall Victorian Directories:

D1952- not listed

D1962 152-160 Sisalcraft Distributors P/L building matrl manuf.

D1974 PMG (Telephone Installation Centre)

Building Permit Applications

March 1954, 27977 £24,000 erection of store and offices: A= Marcus Martin Architects (Dorling as partner), B= AM & R.R. Gyngell, £21,000 store and offices; August 1956, 30392 £10,000 additional storey

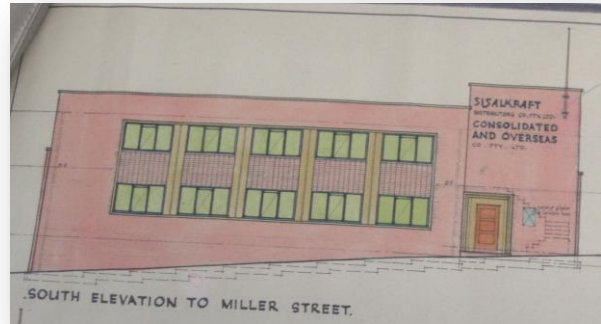


Figure 270 Building Permit Application extract – Miller St, 1954

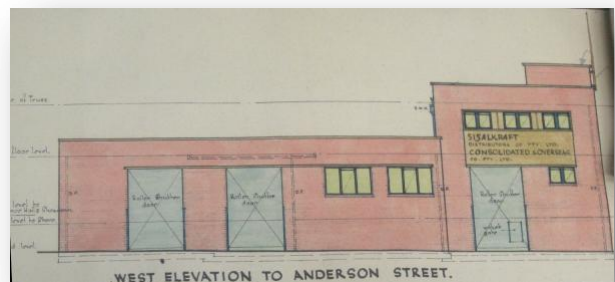


Figure 271 Anderson Street



Figure 272 Stawell Street

Heritage Victoria: Victorian Heritage Database

42 WALLACE AVENUE TOORAK, Stonnington City

Victorian Heritage Register (Victorian Heritage Register) Number H1806

Heritage Overlay Number HO359

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The residence at 42 Wallace Avenue Toorak was built in 1936 to the design of noted architect Marcus W Martin as the family home of oil magnate Sir Hamilton Sleight, the founder of Golden Fleece petroleum. Marcus Martin was probably the most popular architect amongst the wealthy Toorak establishment in the inter-war

¹¹⁶ Interiors and trees have not been assessed unless cited otherwise in the place description

years and produced many buildings which exhibited his hallmark of restrained modernism. The white painted brick mansion dominates its corner site and combines a stylised suggestion of Richardsonian Romanesque with an otherwise modern exterior. The use of Moderne detailing over an essentially Georgian building form was a feature of Martin's mature work. The sitting room and library have steel framed bow windows. The substantially intact interior features a double storey hall with a stair and balcony with a wrought iron balustrade manufactured by the important firm of Caslake. The service wing has been modernised for family use...'

Newspapers

'The Argus':

Wednesday 15 March 1939

Advert for SK-wallboard 9-Ply:

'...For LINING WALLS and CEILINGS...replaces Plaster and Cement Sheets. likes oil or water paint kalsomine. Does not require extra foundation framing or "fillers" like most other wall linings. No crating charges'

SISALKRAFT DISTRIBUTORS COMPANY 24 BOND ST, MELBOURNE.

Saturday 30 March 1946

'Mr Horace J. Tribe, architect, has rejoined Mr Marcus Martin after an absence of over three years. The firm will be known as Martin and Tribe, architects, Trustees Chambers, 401 Collins street.' (Tribe had injected a new design flair and community element to the firm gaining many kindergarten commissions)

Saturday 10 March 1951

(Typical society column entry for the Martins that had started early in the 20th century)

'Government House garden party yesterday. Lady Brooks looked her usual attractive self.(but) Vice-Regal garden party lacked color .ALSO present were Sir Russell and Lady Grimwade, Sir John Newman Morris, Dr. Geoffrey Morris,. Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Martin,

Saturday 20 February 1954

'ARCHITECTS,
MARCUS MARTIN

INVITE TENDERS FOR ERECTION OF STORE AND OFFICE BUILDING. MILLER ST. WEST MELBOURNE. FOR SISALKRAFT DISTRIBUTORS. CO. PTY. LTD.

Quantities by D. K. Hamilton.

Particulars from Office of Architects.'

Wednesday 15 February 1956

'Take home a handy roll of genuine

SISALKRAFT. help you ' DO-IT-YOURSELF"

Now you can buy tough, waterproof, reinforced SISALKRAFT in handy take-home rolls-each a full 100

square feet! SISALKRAFT is a 6-ply combination of tough Kraft Paper, Sisal Fibre and Bitumen combined under heat and pressure-it's so tough it is almost untearable. Buy a roll-2 rolls-from the leading hardware store in your area for 100 sq. ft. ROLL

HUNDREDS OF USES !

PAINTING" DROP-SHEETS.

WET-WEATHER HALL RUNNERS

WRAPPING PARCELS -

STOPS LEAKING ROOFS

CONCRETE PROTECTION

AND CURING

PLAY-PEN PROTECTION

DUNNAGE SHEETS

FOR WEEDING

STOPS DRAUGHTS

GARDEN WIND-BREAK

MAKE A SLEEP-OUT

tough, waterproof reinforced.

AT ALL LEADING HARDWARE STORES

SISALKRAFT DISTRIBUTORS PTY. LTD.,

152 MILLER STREET, WEST MELBOURNE.
TELEPHONE FY1291'

Sisalkraft History

19??

F.W. Williams & Company Limited appointed as exclusive Australian agents for the distribution of Sisalkraft bituminous building papers from Britain

1910-14

Sisalkraft bituminous building papers were used as concrete and road-base underlay during the then significant project to widen Oxford Street from 66ft to 100ft wide so as to support Sydney's burgeoning transport needs.

1929-34

Sisalkraft bituminous building papers were used in the construction of the ANZAC War Memorial in Hyde Park Sydney. The memorial is one of Australia's most overlooked artistic treasures and

has been described by the art historian, Professor Virginia Spate, as being: ".the most perfect sculptural monument in Australia."

1940's

Working with the Australian Army, Sisalkraft begins to be supplied to Australia's military forces for the insulation and damp proofing of temporary military accommodation.

1947

A 50:50 partnership is formed between F.W. Williams & Company Limited and the American Reinforced Paper Company to create a joint venture, to be known as Australian Sisalkraft, which would domestically manufacture and sell reinforced laminations of paper, aluminium foil and other substrates for use as insulation and vapour barriers.

1948

10 acres (4 hectares) of land is purchased on Arthur Street Flemington (later to be designated Homebush) for the construction of a modern factory and mill for the manufacture of Sisalkraft bituminous papers and insulation.

1949

Construction begins on the Homebush plant.

1950

The "Mr Sisalkraft" character is introduced to the Australian market.

1952

The Sisalation brand of reflective foil laminates is launched onto the Australian market.

1953

Homebush plant officially opens.

1956

With the development of commercially applicable flame retardant adhesive the Sisalation brand of reflective foil laminates revolutionises the Australian insulation market.

1956

Sisalation partners with the Royal Australian Institute of Architects to create the annual Sisalation Prize with the aim of actively promoting the development and application of architectural knowledge in Australia.

1950's-1970's

15 million square feet of Sisalation was used in the construction and insulation of temporary housing built during the Snowy Mountains Scheme.

1961

Sisalation was used in the construction and insulation of the support buildings for the Parkes Radio Telescope.

1962

State of the art Polyethylene Extrusion coater purchased and installed into Homebush plant to assist in the manufacture of Sisalation products.

1960's

Supported by a creative and educational marketing campaign Sisalation continues to introduce increasing numbers of the Australian public to the benefits of insulation.

Sisalation wins the first of many Australian Export achievement awards as it forges ahead into new markets in both South East Asia and South America.

1970

The Homebush plant was extended to provide additional production and storage capacity for the manufacture of increasing volumes of Sisalation.

1972

A state of the art wet adhesive laminator was installed as the Homebush plant began manufacturing anti-glare Sisalation.

1974

Following the devastation wreaked by Cyclone Tracey on 25th December 1974, several 100,000 square metres of Sisalation® were donated to aid in the re-building of Darwin.

1970s

In partnership with Warner Bros. Pictures, Sisalation® produces the animated feature "The Magic Barrier" to educate audiences about the benefits of insulation and Sisalation® in particular. The film was released internationally and achieved the rare feat of receiving critical acclaim whilst being a commercial success.

1985

Super-Sisalation a patented double Albar reinforced lamination combining the dual strengths of polypropylene weave and fibreglass scrim is released onto the market.

1990s

Sisalation introduces a range of light weight but Extra Heavy Duty weave based reflective foil laminate wall wrap products.

2002

Sisalation revolutionises the reflective foil laminate tile and metal roof sarking segments

with the introduction of a range of independently tested and certified Fall Arrest products.

2003

Sisalation was used in the construction and insulation of the Hong Kong Finance Centre tower 2IFC which at 88 stories high is the tallest building in Hong Kong.

2004

In the aftermath of the Asian Tsunami disaster Sisalation donated significant quantities of sarking material to assist in the enormous task of re-building people's homes and livelihoods.

2006

Celebration of 55 years of continuous production at the Homebush plant...'

Relevant thematic history theme represented

BUILDING A COMMERCIAL CITY: 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry

(Refer to Appendix 3 Heritage Overlay Area Statements of Significance, historical themes and thematic chronology for explanation of relevant theme and associated events.)

Comparative examples

The following illustrated examples used for comparison in the assessment are places chiefly drawn from the Melbourne City Council online *i-Heritage* database being of a similar use, scale, location, and creation date. None listed in *i-Heritage* search.



Figure 273 Expandite (Aust) Pty Ltd, rustproofing processes factory/warehouse, former, Vere Street, COLLINGWOOD, 1950s-60s



Figure 274 Drouin Co-Operative Butter Factory Complex (Former), 1950s, part

Examples from this era are few in any of the online databases.

Previous heritage assessments of this place

Previous heritage assessments

None.

Other heritage listings

The subject building is not on the Victorian Heritage Register, the National Heritage Register nor the Register of the National Estate.