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**CONTAINS SPECIAL YEAR OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT INSERT**



**PICTURED:** Our built heritage is all around us, including piers and jetties. Terry Drew's photo shows a field school student surveying the remains of the 1872 Short Pier at Clifton Springs.



In celebration of the Year of the Built Environment, Heritage Council Victoria is pleased to produce this special edition of *Inherit*, one that is entirely devoted to this important theme.

LEFT: CHRIS GALLAGHER, CHAIR, HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA



## Message from the Chair

We welcome the inclusion of a message from the Minister for Planning, Mary Delahunty, a first for *Inherit*.

We are also pleased to include a column from Building Commissioner, Tony Arnel, as well as contributions from Victrack, Heritage Victoria, the Building Commission and two property owners who have installed energy saving features in their Edwardian home – interesting reading.

While we regularly hear about water or energy saving techniques which can take us a step closer to improving the quality of our environment, it is imperative to consider the somewhat unrecognised contributions towards sustainability that our built heritage is making.

The current sustainability debate has largely focussed on new buildings, particularly structures which have in-built energy saving devices or water saving features. But, not very much attention has been given to the way in which heritage listed, or other existing buildings, contribute to a better environment, in that the continued use or re-use of these places significantly reduces wastage of building materials, energy and resources. Sue Balderstone, Assistant Director, Heritage Victoria, has been researching this topic in depth and her article, "Recognising the embedded energy in heritage" included in the special YBE insert in this edition.

The value of our built heritage in social and emotional terms is also extraordinarily high. The concept of social significance is becoming more widely understood and the Victorian Heritage Register bears testament to this, with new additions, such as Richmond's iconic Nylex sign, gaining state level heritage protection, for this very reason. And we have also included a few examples of active communities who have toiled hard to conserve a much loved heritage place, so that these facilities and buildings can continue to be an important part of their lives or their children's lives, in the future. You can read about this in "Community benefits" on page 5.

I hope you continue to share in the joy and many benefits of our built heritage throughout 2004, the year of the built environment.



**Chris Gallagher**  
Chair, Heritage Council Victoria

## Message from the Minister

ABOVE: MARY DELAHUNTY, MINISTER FOR PLANNING

2004 is the national Year of The Built Environment. This offers Victorians an opportunity to focus on their built surroundings.

The built environment informs us of our present achievements, as well as those of the past, by balancing the mix of existing buildings with new development and growth.

A key ingredient of this year's celebrations is "Our Built Heritage" and the Bracks Government has shown its commitment to protecting our heritage through its \$8 million Victorian Heritage Program, for the years 2003 – 2005, which has already seen some 57 recognised heritage places across regional and metropolitan Victoria share in \$2.4 million for conservation works and documentation.

There are more than 2,000 places which are recognised for their State level cultural heritage values, and are thus protected under law through inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register.

At a local and regional level, there are more than 90,000 places protected under local planning schemes (heritage overlays) within our municipalities.

Part of the Government's \$8 million Victorian Heritage Program includes grants totalling \$555,000 for heritage studies across Victoria over 2003-2005. These studies will involve the identification of buildings, areas and other places of potential heritage significance, as well as the assessment, research and documentation of those places.

Another major initiative at the heart of protecting Victoria's local heritage is assistance for local government to undertake cultural planning to encourage and support local cultural activity and identity.

This includes the provision of guidance to local government on preparing statements of heritage significance. Melbourne 2030, the government's strategy for managing Melbourne's growth over the next three decades - recognises the importance of conserving our cultural heritage.

Melbourne 2030 includes several initiatives that will help us achieve this goal and ensure our heritage is protected as our city grows.

I recognise that cultural identity makes a region, town or neighbourhood unique. With sense of place, it reinforces a feeling of belonging. While heritage and neighbourhood character are clear components of a sense of place, this also arises from non-physical aspects that evolve over time. This is at the heart of places which gain heritage listing for their social significance. In other words, it is important to protect what we have so that we understand who we are and where we are going in the future.

**Mary Delahunty**  
Minister for Planning



## Message from the Building Commissioner

LEFT: TONY ARNEL, BUILDING COMMISSIONER

The Year of the Built Environment 2004 is an initiative of Government, industry and the community to create greater awareness and understanding of our built environment.

It is a year that will encourage us to think more about our built environment, to appreciate its worth, applaud excellence and envision a sustainable future.

The Building Commission is providing secretariat services for Victoria's involvement for the year. I am also delighted to be the Chair of the Victorian Steering Committee for the Year of the Built Environment 2004. The committee orchestrates and manages the year's program in Victoria.

Throughout the year, hundreds of celebrations and events will be held around the nation, many throughout Victoria. These events will bring the built environment into focus and challenge people to consider how structures, buildings and landscapes from the past and present impact upon our lives now and for the future.

The Year of the Built Environment has seven themes. These themes should inspire Victorians to think about how we protect and ensure Melbourne and Victoria's communities remain amongst the world's most liveable.

An important theme is 'Our Built Heritage', which asks us to celebrate, recognise and maintain Melbourne and Victoria's outstanding reputation for its remarkable heritage buildings.

The Steering Committee is developing a number of 'legacy' projects to ensure that the year lays pathways for a sustainable future in our built environment.

To keep up with events during the year or to participate in the Year of the Built Environment, log onto [www.ybe2004.vic.gov.au](http://www.ybe2004.vic.gov.au)

**Tony Arnel**  
Building Commissioner

# Old stations signal a new beginning

**To ensure a living future for Victoria's heritage, VicTrack is offering some of the State's most significant historic railway stations for lease.**

Tenants are being sought for the historic Creswick, Pirron Yallock, Minyip, Manangatang and Kangaroo Flat railway stations.

According to Mr John Anderson, Chairman of VicTrack's Heritage Panel, Victoria's historic railway stations are an important part of our cultural landscape and heritage.

"In many cases, the construction and location of these buildings was responsible for shaping the development of this State.

"VicTrack has allocated \$1 million per annum to protect and maintain these important links to our past," he said.

"Restoration work is being undertaken and we are now seeking community involvement in the future use and survival of these important properties," he added.

"New use is one of the best ways of protecting our heritage as it injects life and ensures survival for future generations to appreciate.

There are also real benefits for the potential tenant. Historic railway buildings are often centrally located, possess unique heritage features, come with significant land and the availability of long leases, and are generally available at extremely reasonable rental costs."

"The opportunities are endless - successful new uses already include a plant nursery, cafes, office space, weekend getaways and even a sports centre," Mr Anderson said

He added, "The redevelopment of the former Hawthorn Tram Depot, also owned by VicTrack into a multi-level apartment and administrative complex highlights how important buildings from our past can be transformed into significant assets for the future."

Mr. Anderson emphasized that potential tenants need to be committed for the long term, as internal fitouts will be designed to incorporate the specific needs of new tenants.

Anyone interested in additional information should contact VicTrack Property Department on (03) 9619 4002.



1 & 4. CRESWICK RAILWAY STATION  
2. KANGAROO FLAT RAILWAY STATION - OUTBUILDING  
3. MINYIP RAILWAY STATION

1. BEFORE - KOROIT RAILWAY STATION IN A VERY POOR STATE  
2. AFTER - KOROIT RAILWAY STATION CAN BE USED ONCE AGAIN  
3. FORMER WANNON SHIRE OFFICES, COLERAINE



1. BEFORE

2. AFTER

3.

## Community Benefits

By Megan McDougall, Heritage Victoria

**It is often not until we see a once vibrant building lying unoccupied and rapidly falling into disrepair that we realise how much these buildings mean to us.**

**Public buildings, such as schools, railway stations and community halls in particular, have strong associations with the community, and although they may no longer be used for their original purpose, they continue to be very important community assets.**

The Victorian Heritage Program (and its predecessor the Public Heritage Program) financially supports projects which keep these buildings alive and in use. The level of community support for these projects is critical to their success, and is one of the selection criteria used to assess applications for funding.

The following two case studies demonstrate the work that can be achieved by dedicated community groups, and an injection of funding, in the quest to use and re-use our heritage places.

### KOROIT RAILWAY STATION

Until recently, this building was in a very poor state, with holes in the roof, and a vandalised interior.

Initial works, funded with a grant of \$105,000 from the Public Heritage Program, took the building to lock up stage. The heritage advisor for Moyne Shire, Amanda Jean, provided the initial technical support. The assistance of Hands on Heritage also meant that a number of the original roof tiles from Marseilles, France, were cleaned and reused.

The second stage of works, involving reinstatement of the floors and installation of ceilings, is being funded by a grant of \$45,000 from the former Public Heritage Program and will bring the building to a usable state. Community meetings have been held to discuss a range of options for using the building, to ensure it is cared for after it has been repaired. There is also talk of a walking trail linking other old railway stations in the area (the tracks have long since been taken up).

The project has demonstrated a great deal of commitment by the local community in working with the lessee and Moyne Shire Council. This joint approach has seen the building progress from a very poor state, to a building that can once again be used.

### FORMER WANNON SHIRE OFFICES, COLERAINE

While the exterior of this building had been made watertight with a new roof, the interior was unusable due to problems with the flooring, rising damp, and the deteriorated state of the plaster.

Fund raising by the local Committee of Management was difficult, due to the amount of funding required to connect electricity, running water and install toilets.

The committee still managed a fund raising lunch for 90 people at the site. However, the scale of funding needed to turn the building into a useable one was beyond the capacity of the community.

An initial report by Ballarat heritage architect Wendy Jacobs provided a detailed list of works that needed to be carried out with cost estimates. This formed the basis of an application for Victorian Heritage Program funding. This application was successful, and a grant of \$72,000 has enabled the interior works to be completed.

The next step will be for the committee to secure funding for the installation of a kitchen and toilets.

# Field school uncovers secrets of sea bathing at Clifton Springs

## A 'green' Edwardian

By Helen Harris OAM & Gary Presland

Heritage Victoria, in conjunction with South Australia's Flinders University, Western Australian Maritime Museum and University of Ulster, conducted a maritime archaeology field school from late January to mid February 2004. The purpose of the field school was to investigate historical and archaeological sites in and around Corio Bay.

As historians we prefer to live in a house with some heritage appeal. We are also committed to living as sustainably as possible and don't see the two as being at odds.

20 university students, hailing from Australia and New Zealand, took part in the project, under the guidance of Heritage Victoria's Maritime Heritage Unit. Evidence of a once flourishing tourist trade from the late 19th and early 20th centuries at Clifton Springs on the Bellarine Peninsular was surveyed. Heritage Victoria's Ross Anderson provides fresh details on the area once known as The Dell and the forgotten leisure activity of sea bathing.

### Q. What new information was uncovered at Clifton Springs during the field school?

A. Three maritime structures were mapped at Clifton Springs - the Clifton Springs Short Jetty, the Clifton Springs Long Jetty and the Clifton Springs Sea Bathing enclosure. Despite the known heritage values of The Dell and the history of these sites, they had never previously been archaeologically surveyed.

The Short and Long Jetties were typically constructed piers, and most of the artefacts, mainly bottles, known to have existed on these sites have long since been removed by divers, however the Flinders University students surveyed their current extent and condition, both with manual measurements and photographically.

The Sea Baths structure is quite amazing as it still bears evidence of the wooden plank walls that completely enclosed the pile structure, and steps that led bathers from the changing rooms into the enclosed pool. It is an original, well preserved and significant remnant of the culture of sea bathing and sea baths, which once dominated seaside holiday destinations in Victoria and other colonies in the late 19th century and early 20th century.

### Q. What are the future plans for the site?

A. The maritime infrastructure of The Dell at Clifton Springs will be included in the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria's nomination of the site for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register.

### Q. Why did you choose this site as part of the field school?

A. The Clifton Springs jetties were included as they are in a protected location in clear, shallow water, making it an easy site to work on and teach skills in maritime archaeological surveying, as well as contributing to documentation of this significant site. Students worked in groups each choosing a different section of the jetties to survey that could then be joined together.

The Dell also has highly significant historical archaeological remains. The ruins of seven wells and footings from some of the resort buildings can still be seen. Some recent storms caused part of a sand bank to collapse, exposing thousands of discarded 19th century artefacts, items that were used in the site's former mineral water bottling plant.

### Q. What else did you do during the field school?

A. Students also looked at other maritime infrastructure sites such as the St. Leonards jetty and its unidentified wreck, and the scuttled wrecks of the PS Ozone (1925) and Dominion (1925) at Indented Head. We also used a side scan sonar to look for crashed aircraft off Point Cook, and an air probe to look for the wreck of the PS Thames (1851) at Altona. It is intended that site plans of the PS Ozone and Dominion produced by the students will be included in a forthcoming heritage snorkelling trail for Port Phillip. Overall the field school was a great success, and the students have contributed significantly to the documentation and interpretation of Victoria's maritime heritage.

For more information on the Maritime Unit's piers and jetties work, please visit [www.heritage.vic.gov.au/Shipwreck-Index.html](http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au/Shipwreck-Index.html)

We live in a 1910 weatherboard Edwardian-design house. The previous owner had 'renovated' the house in the 1980s and incorporated the previously detached kitchen, bathroom, laundry and toilet under a skillion roof at the back. Since 1997, we have made our own renovations, but always with environmental issues in mind. Our aim is to reduce as much as possible our use of non-renewable resources, while intruding as little as possible on the visual and historic appeal of the house.

Our major efforts have been in two directions; firstly, toward reducing our electrical consumption and making use of solar energy; and secondly incorporating water saving features into the property.

In 1998 - following the Longford gas explosion - we had a standard solar hot water service installed, replacing a gas service. We followed this up in 2002, with a 1.44 kilowatt solar system installed on the roof. Solar panels are usually fitted on the north-facing slope of the roof, which was a problem in our case because of overshadowing trees. Fortunately the skillion roof was clear, so that's where the 18 panels are sited. This also has the benefit of making them less visible from the street.

The system is designed to produce a maximum of 7.5kwh per day, which is about our daily consumption. The system is connected to the grid via an inverter. The inverter is on the front porch and looks like an ordinary meter box, only somewhat larger.

On the water front, over the past five years we have purchased and installed a number of rainwater tanks, to collect the run off from the house and a back shed. In total we hold 2000 litres, which is solely for usage on the garden.

Our most recent renovations have been aimed at reducing the heat and cooling costs of the more modern living area at the rear of the house. With insulation, high ceilings and double-hung sash windows to let in plenty of air, the main body of the house remains relatively cool in summer. The house faces to the west but two well placed Liquid Ambers in the front garden provide both shade in Summer and light in Winter. The earlier renovations had created a timber-lined kitchen/living area that was so dark in Winter that lights had to be put on in the mid afternoon. With no insulation installed, the room was like an oven in Summer.

Our use of wall and ceiling insulation, light coloured surfaces, thickened glass and north facing window has rectified these problems and reduced the interior temperature in Summer by about 10 degrees.

In terms of our garden, we have tried to reorganise it, so that it doesn't require anything more than tank water to keep it going. We also realised that the less mowing that was required enabled us to use a hand mower, rather than a mower with a petrol-driven motor. We have created a vegetable garden and we recycle other peoples' green waste and use it as mulch.

If you are interested to find out more about group tours through the "green" Edwardian (with a donation to a community organisation upon entry), please contact Helen on (03) 9890 9288.

Helen Harris is a 19th century historical researcher, specialising in Police and criminal records. Gary is a retired archaeologist & historian. He is currently writing a natural history of Melbourne.

### YOUR STORY?

If you are an owner of a heritage registered place and wish to tell us about your property, please email articles and photos to [lisa.hurley@dse.vic.gov.au](mailto:lisa.hurley@dse.vic.gov.au) or send them to 22/80 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000 VIC.

ABOVE LEFT: DURING THE FIELD SCHOOL, STUDENTS TOOK THE OPPORTUNITY TO GO UNDERWATER TO SURVEY THE JETTIES AT CLIFTON SPRINGS.

BELOW LEFT: RECENT STORMS AT CLIFTON SPRINGS CAUSED PART OF A SAND BANK TO COLLAPSE, EXPOSING THOUSANDS OF DISCARDED 19TH CENTURY ARTEFACTS, ITEMS THAT WERE USED IN THE SITE'S FORMER MINERAL WATER BOTTLING PLANT.





## So just how do you find Mr/Ms 'Right'?

By Simon Lloyd, Heritage Victoria

**Wanted: A builder who 'understands old buildings', charges a fair price and – oh yes – is available THIS decade please! A tale of how to find the right tradesperson for conservation works to heritage buildings**

At Heritage Victoria we sympathise with owners struggling to find tradespeople for conservation works. As a project manager for the Heritage Fund and the Victorian (formerly 'Public') Heritage Program, it is one of my roles to assist owners to locate specialist expertise. Three years experience in this role has convinced me that it is possible to find the right expertise for most projects, provided one knows where to look, and one is prepared to take a creative and pragmatic approach. Heritage Victoria can help owners clarify their technical needs and identify likely sources of expertise.

When it comes to trade skills, there are three types of potential assignments for specialists:

- straightforward;
- challenging; and
- The Impossible!

You might think there are no 'straightforward' ones, but in fact, the majority of conservation works are within the capacity of competent, modern-day tradespeople. In these cases, the difficulties in obtaining a tradesperson differ very little, whether your house is a heritage mansion or a suburban bungalow. If there is plenty of work around, or if the job is small and fiddly, then you can expect problems finding someone at the time and price you want. If the location is remote, then the problem is compounded. Even in these cases, it is often possible to locate local people who can do the work under guidance, or an experienced builder willing to travel from another area. Heritage Victoria has assisted owners to set up projects like these.

Projects become 'challenging' when specialist skills are required beyond a willingness to 'go the extra mile' and retain original fabric or use traditional materials. Examples include slate roofing, dry stone walling, hard plastering/rendering, tuck pointing, stained glass and wallpaper conservation.

Even here, it may be possible to find a contemporary tradesperson willing to re-discover old technologies. However, often a specialist is required, and in most instances, they are available. Heritage Victoria maintains a database of specialists, however it is not comprehensive and owners should check the availability of experienced locals or specialists who have worked on nearby projects.

There really are no 'impossible' projects, but there are cases where it is unrealistic to resurrect skills or technologies which have been lost. Recent projects of this type include a 'wattle and daub' cottage, and a Walter Burley Griffin 'Knitlock' house which had lost its original tiled roof. In these cases, decisions have to be made about how far to go in re-creating lost skills. It may be appropriate to preserve the existing fabric, rather than reconstruct it, or to use modern alternative materials. Heritage Victoria assists in making these decisions, sometimes as part of its permits process.

What do these observations imply for the future of specialist skills? In my view, they suggest that the greatest effort should go into improving heritage appreciation amongst the general builder population, either through generalist trade courses or trade associations. It is the non-specialised 'tradie' that does the bulk of heritage conservation works. That said, efforts to maintain and improve specialist skills should also be supported, for example the programs of the International Specialised Skills Institute. While it may not be realistic to resurrect lost skills, there is sometimes a case for 'one off' reconstruction of lost fabric, based on technical research where this is the best conservation approach.

1. The former Learmonth Shire Offices (on the heritage overlay) are being restored by local tradespeople under the direction of the City of Ballarat's Heritage Adviser. Funding for the project was provided by the former Public Heritage Program.
2. This timber gable at the former Long Gully Primary School (H968) was reconstructed by a roofing contractor willing to re-create the original detail. Funding for the project was provided by the former Public Heritage Program. Contractor: James & Brenda Roofing.
3. The wallpaper at the Old Curiosity Shop, Ballarat (H1982) has been removed for conservation off-site by a specialist conservator. Funding for the project was provided by the Heritage Council's Conservation Fund.
4. A wattle and daub wall at Hawthorn Bank, Yarram (H256). Recent conservation works are intended to protect these fragile walls with no intent to reconstruct them. A combined project, using local tradespeople and Hands on Heritage volunteers, will be coordinated by a local architect. Funding for the project was provided by the Heritage Council's Conservation Fund.
5. The walls of the Portsea Camp, (former Fort Franklin, H1090), have been conserved using traditional lime-based render. A modern rendering company took on the challenge to rediscover traditional techniques. Contractor: Max Knoop of Trowelcraft. Funding for the project was provided by the former Public Heritage Program.



## Former Records Office 295 Queen Street Melbourne

By Megan McDougall, Heritage Victoria

**The Former Records Office was left vacant after the Births, Deaths and Marriages Office moved out of the building in late 2000. So what is it being used for now?**

The building is on the Victorian Heritage Register. It was designed by S E Bindley, District Architect of the Public Works Department and built in 1900-1904. It is in the Victorian Second Empire Style, typical of public buildings in Victoria at the end of the 19th century.

It was occupied by various government departments until 2000.

The recent adaptation as the Law School for Victoria University is a good example of reuse of a heritage building, which helps to create a sustainable built environment.

A Conservation Plan was prepared by Allom Lovell Pty Ltd, prior to the design by architect Peter Elliott.

The space requirements for the Law School meant that it was a very good fit with the existing building and the main heritage building required minimal changes, with only a small amount of demolition.

Additional space for the library was created by an addition on top of the old Strong Room. This has been designed as a contemporary metal and glass clad structure, connected to the original building with a two storey glazed link.

The building's original ventilation system included opening windows, as well as a system of fresh air intake through a ducted system of "Perflator ventilators". These were retained and used wherever possible. The excellent natural ventilation and lighting of the original building meant that only the rooms with higher occupancy (such as lecture theatres and the like), needed to be air-conditioned, while rooms with lower occupancy such as offices, used natural ventilation and heating through a hydronic heating system.

The project has demonstrated how a substantial Government office building can be recycled, giving it a new use for many years to come. The large amounts of embodied energy that the building contains have not been wasted.

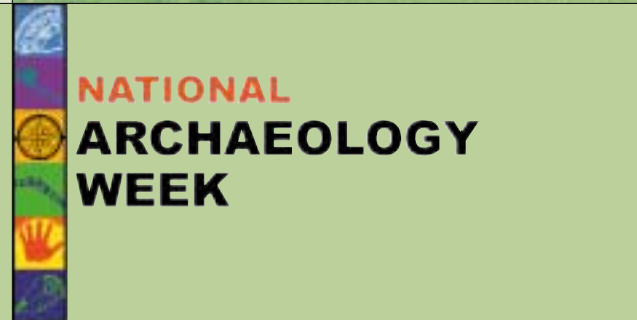


RIGHT: H2041 FLAGSTAFF GARDENS



H2055

# National Archaeology Week 16-23 May 2004



In 2003, the Australian Archaeological Association (AAA) launched the inaugural National Archaeology Week (NAW), a week of activities and events to promote archaeology to the general public. The week was modelled on similar promotional events held internationally, such as those in Florida and Arkansas in the USA. A national committee was established to oversee events around Australia, with voluntary organising committees in most states consisting of government, university and private archaeologists. Professional and community archaeological bodies, such as the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) and the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc (AACAI), also provided support for the week.

The principal aim of National Archaeology Week (NAW) is to create and enhance the public profile of archaeology in Australia, as well as the profiles of Australian archaeologists working overseas. The broad objectives of the week are to:

- Promote the protection and value of Australia's unique archaeological record (historic, maritime and Indigenous);
- Encourage and enhance creative learning in schools;
- Encourage an appreciation of different cultures; and
- Increase public awareness of archaeology's valuable contribution to our understanding of the past (Westaway and Zarmati 2002)

This year's events will include public lectures, seminars and events in metropolitan Melbourne, including some at National Trust properties. In particular, several lectures will be held at Como Historic House and Garden and Rippon Lea. 'What Rubbish! Why do an Archaeological Dig?', is an exhibition of artefacts related to food preservation being held at Como Historic House and Garden, from April to August 2004, coinciding with National Archaeology Week.

Public lectures are considered the staple of NAW. This year, Victorian archaeologists will talk about conservation of food and wine retrieved from archaeological excavations, current and ongoing excavations of Aboriginal/European contact sites and archaeological sites in the Victorian Goldfields, Torres Strait and Jordan.

Visitors to Melbourne Museum can view an expert stone knapper at work or try their hand at excavating in the practice Dig Box at Milarri, outside of Bunjilaka, the Museum's Aboriginal Centre. Exhibitions about archaeology and heritage will be promoted at various locations around Victoria. On 15 and 16 May, Heritage Victoria and the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology will host a Part 1 AIMA/NAS Introduction to Maritime Archaeology training course. The Part 1 course is a 2-day general introduction to maritime archaeology that includes class work and a dry (land based) practical session. Students will

be exposed to archaeological principles, ship construction, non-intrusive surveys of shipwreck sites, and legislation. Participants do not need to be SCUBA divers to do Part 1

Sponsors for National Archaeology Week 2004 include AAA, AIMA, AACAI, Museum Victoria, Heritage Victoria, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), La Trobe University and Monash University. For more information about the week go to <http://www.archaeologyweek.com>, or contact Cassandra Philippou at Heritage Victoria on 03 9655 9752 or Email [Cassandra.Philippou@dse.vic.gov.au](mailto:Cassandra.Philippou@dse.vic.gov.au).

Reference: Westaway, M and L. Zarmati 2002. national Archaeology Week – Unpublished Draft Discussion Paper.

## WHAT RUBBISH! WHY DO AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIG?

An exhibition of artefacts from Como House, the Old Melbourne Gaol, Loch Ard & more

Como House, South Yarra  
April - August 2004  
Open daily 10am - 5pm  
[www.heritage.vic.gov.au](http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au)  
[www.natrust.com.au](http://www.natrust.com.au)



H1983



H2041



H2057



H2053



H2058



H2056



H2049



H2050



H2054



H2059

## New registrations

### 12 FEBRUARY 2004

H1983 Point Hicks Lightstation, Point Hicks  
H2054 Portland Flat Bridge, Portland Flat Road, Gordon

### 11 MARCH 2004

H2055 Keith Haring Mural, Johnston Street, Collingwood  
H2056 Buckeye Creek Railway Bridge Complex, Ravenswood  
H2058 Delgany, 3809-3819 Nepean Highway, Portsea

### 25 MARCH 2004

H2053 Bickleigh Vale, Mooroolbark  
H2041 Flagstaff Gardens, King Street, Melbourne  
H2049 Nylex Sign, Richmond  
H2050 Richmond Maltings, Gough Street, Richmond

### 8 APRIL 2004

H2051 Pavilion Classroom, Jory Street, Natimuk  
H2059 Hopetoun Cemetery, Western Freeway, Bacchus Marsh

LEVEL 22  
NAURU HOUSE  
80 COLLINS STREET  
MELBOURNE  
VICTORIA 3000  
AUSTRALIA  
TELEPHONE 03 9655 6519  
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[www.dse.vic.gov.au/heritage](http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/heritage)

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COUNCIL

