Statement of Recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria

Bridge, Fawkner Street over Moonee Ponds Creek, VHR H1455

Westmeadows, Hume City

Wurundjeri Country



VICTORIA State Government

HERITAGE VICTORIA

Executive Director recommendation

I recommend to the Heritage Council of Victoria (**Heritage Council**) that the Bridge, Fawkner Street over Moonee Ponds Creek, located at Fawkner Street, Westmeadows in the Victorian Heritage Register (**VHR**) be amended. The category of registration is recommended to be Registered Place.

In accordance with section 62 of the *Heritage Act 2017* (**the Act**), I suggest that the Heritage Council determine:

- to include additional land in the VHR (section 49(1)(d)(i) and (ii) of the Act); and
- the proposed categories of works or activities which may be carried out in relation to the place for which a permit is under the Act not required, will not harm the cultural heritage significance of the place under section 49(3)(a) of the Act.
- to update name to Fawkner Street Bridge.



STEVEN AVERY
Executive Director, Heritage Victoria
Date of recommendation: 16 November 2026

The process from here

1. The Heritage Council publishes the Executive Director's recommendation (section 41)

The Heritage Council will publish the Executive Director's recommendation on its website for a period of 60 days.

2. Making a submission to the Heritage Council (sections 44 and 45)

Within the 60-day publication period, any person or body may make a written submission to the Heritage Council. This submission can support the recommendation, or object to the recommendation and a hearing can be requested in relation to the submission. Information about making a submission and submission forms are available on the Heritage Council's website.

3. Heritage Council determination (sections 46, 46A and 49)

The Heritage Council is an independent statutory body. It is responsible for making the final determination to include or not include the place, object or land in the VHR or amend a place, object or land already in the VHR.

If no submissions are received the Heritage Council must make a determination within 40 days of the publication closing date.

If submissions are received, the Heritage Council may decide to conduct a hearing in relation to the submission. The Heritage Council must conduct a hearing if a submission requests a hearing, and that submission is made is made by person or body with a real or substantial interest in the place, object or land.

If a hearing does take place, the Heritage Council must make a determination within 90 days after the completion of the hearing.

4. Obligations of owners of places, objects and land (sections 42, 42A, 42B, 42C, 42D and 43)

The owner of a place, object or land which is the subject of a recommendation to the Heritage Council has certain obligations under the Act. These relate to advising the Executive Director in writing of any works or activities that are being carried out, proposed or planned for the place, object or land.

The owner also has an obligation to provide a copy of this statement of recommendation to any potential purchasers of the place, object or land before entering into a contract.

5. Further information

The relevant sections of the Act are provided at the end of this report.

Description

The Fawkner Street Bridge is a road bridge that crosses the Moonee Ponds Creek at Fawkner Street, south of Westmeadows Reserve and west of the intersection of Ardlie, Fawkner and Raleigh streets. It is used as a vehicle and pedestrian bridge.

Constructed of rough-hewn and dressed bluestone and granite, the bridge is a single-span, segmental arched structure topped with an arcaded balustrade and prominent end piers.

The arch comprises a voussoir and keystone with a dressed bluestone stringcourse above including dentils at road level. Parapets extend above the stringcourse comprising arcaded balustrades with dressed handrails terminating at protruding end piers. A blue (Hume Council) plaque is affixed to the centre of the south balustrade facing the footpath. The end piers are faced with bluestone and decorated with contrasting granite quoining. Each pier has a deep bluestone cornice topped by a dressed stone. Curved bluestone retaining walls flank the approaches to the bridge.

The deck comprises a carriageway with asphalt road surface between raised footpaths with bluestone kerbs and channels. Low cyclone mesh fencing abuts the bridge at either end.

Description photos



2026, South side of the bridge, viewed from the eastern approach, Source: Heritage Victoria.



2026, Eastern approach from Raleigh Street, Source: Heritage Victoria.



2026, Western approach along Fawkner Street, Source: Heritage Victoria.



2026, North side of bridge and curved bluestone retaining walls, Source: Heritage Victoria.



2026, North side of bridge and curved bluestone retaining walls, Source: Heritage Victoria.



2026, Northern balustrade with granite and bluestone end piers, Source: Heritage Victoria.



2026, Southern balustrade with granite and bluestone end piers, Source: Heritage Victoria.



2026, Detail of the arcaded balustrade and carved handrail, Source: Heritage Victoria.



2026, Blue Hume Council plaque to southern balustrade, Source: Heritage Victoria.

History

Wurundjeri Country

The Wurundjeri people have an unbroken connection to the land and waters around Westmeadows from time immemorial. Wurundjeri Country includes the city of Melbourne (Narrm), the city now known as Hume and an area extending north to the Great Dividing Range and beyond, west to the Werribee River, and east to Mount Baw Baw. It includes Wilami Wunmabil (Moonee Ponds Creek), which flows under the Fawkner Street Bridge.

The Yoorrook Justice Commission recorded how colonisation brought irreparable damage to First Peoples in Victoria with the introduction of diseases, massacres, dispossession from Country, confinement on missions and reserves, forced labour, separation of families and ongoing policies and practices that perpetuate systemic injustice (Yoorrook Justice Commission 2025).

The Wurundjeri continue to live, work, practise culture and manage land and waters around Westmeadows and the surrounding area.

Broadmeadows township

Westmeadows, west of present day Broadmeadows, includes the original Broadmeadows township on the Moonee Ponds Creek, laid out by government survey in 1850. Ardlie Street, running parallel to the creek, formed the commercial centre of the township. An Anglican Church was opened in 1850 a little to the east, and a school began the following year. Early European settlers in the area were predominantly Presbyterian Scots who established a series of small farms.

In 1857 the Broadmeadows District Road Board was formed to maintain the district's roads and undertook other municipal responsibilities with funds obtained by levying road tolls. The township was located on one of the routes to the gold diggings and beyond and was heavily reliant on passing traffic for toll revenue. The first Shire Hall was built in 1866 in the village's main street (Ardlie Street), and the Road Board officially became a Shire Council on 27 January 1871. The tollgates on roads were abolished in 1878 (eMelbourne; Victorian Places).

The Broadmeadows Railway Station opened to the east of the township in 1873, after the opening of the North-East Railway Line to Seymour in 1872. At the height of the land boom, an additional railway line was opened in 1889 from Coburg, joining the Seymour line at Somerton. A station for this line was provided at Campbellfield. These railway arrangements drew land subdivision and speculation eastwards, away from the original Broadmeadows township. In 1928 new Shire Offices were opened near Broadmeadows Station and the urban centre expanded around it. Eventually the original township was renamed Westmeadows in 1964 (eMelbourne; Victorian Places). The former Shire Hall and the bridge are survivors of this original era of the Broadmeadows township development. (Victorian Places; National Trust Database).

Fawkner Street Bridge

First bridge (1854)

Local agitation for better roads and a bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek began in the early 1850s. The first bridge was completed in spring 1854 by George Smith close to the position of the current bridge. Constructed with stone abutments and a twenty-foot (6m) timber deck, this bridge became part of a route from Melbourne to the northern goldfields. Its use increased as surrounding roads were gradually improved (Andrew Lemon 1982: 35).

Second and current bridge (1869)

Tenders for the construction of a new stone bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek were advertised by the Broadmeadows District Road Board on 2 April 1869. Later that year the current stone road bridge was built at a cost of £1,063, with a £500 government subsidy. It was constructed by contractor Robert Grant (*The Argus* 2 April 1869: 2; VHD). The Fawkner Street Bridge was included in Register of Government Buildings in 1982.

Selected bibliography

The Argus.

Encyclopedia of Melbourne [online resource], School of Historical & Philosophical Studies, The University of Melbourne, July 2008; https://www.emelbourne.net.au/, accessed online 14 May 2026.

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National Trust Database.

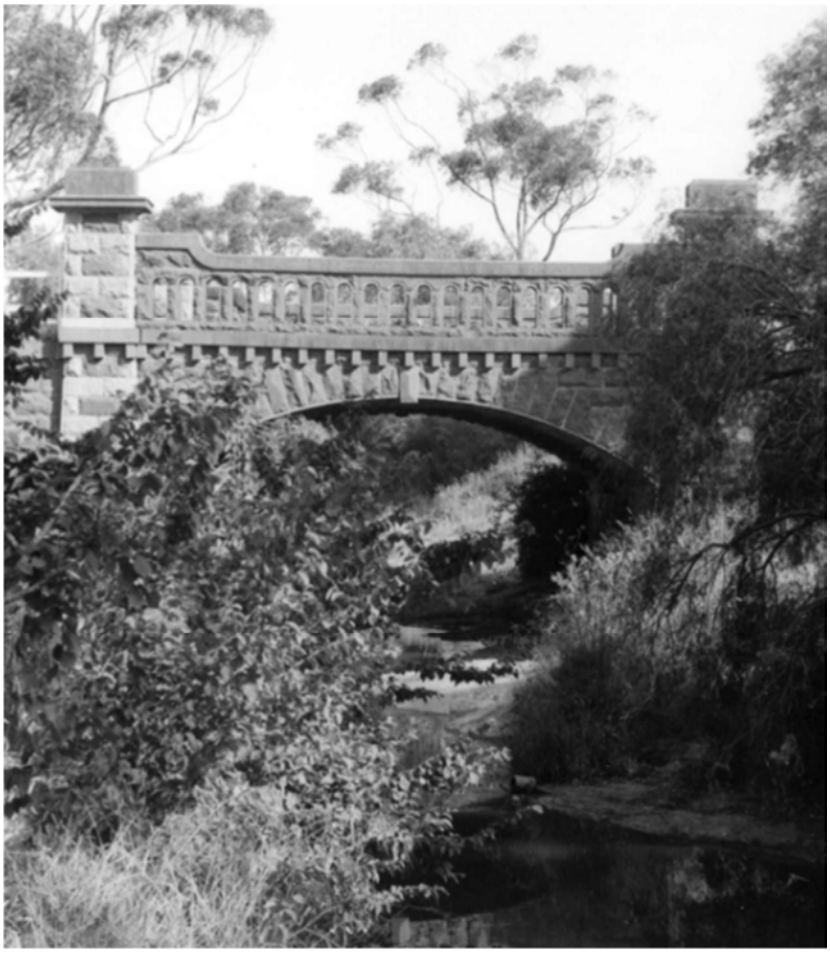
State Library of Victoria, Picture Collection, images and plans as cited, accessed online 14 May 2026.

Victorian Heritage Database (VHD).

Victorian Places [online resource], Monash University and The University of Queensland, 2015; https://www.victorianplaces.com.au/, accessed online 14 May 2026.

Vines, Gary, *National Trust Study of Victoria's Rail and Masonry Bridges (Masonry, Metal and Concrete Rail Bridges and Masonry Road Bridges)*, 2011.

Historical Images



1964, 'Broadmeadows Bridge', Source: State Library Victoria, ID 9916704823607636.



1976, 'Broadmeadows, Westmeadows. Bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek', Source: State Library Victoria, ID 9939658493407636.

Further information

Registered Aboriginal Party information

Fawkner Street Bridge is located on Wurundjeri Country.

Under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, the Registered Aboriginal Party for this land is the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation.

Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

The place is in an area of Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity associated with the Moonee Ponds Creek.

(25 August 2026)

Integrity

The integrity of the place is excellent. The cultural heritage values of Fawkner Street Bridge can be easily read in the extant fabric.

(30 June 2026)

Intactness

The intactness of the place is excellent.

(30 June 2026)

Condition

The condition of Fawkner Street Bridge is very good.

(30 June 2026)

Note: The condition of a place or object does not influence the assessment of its cultural heritage significance. A place or object may be in very poor condition and still be of very high cultural heritage significance. Alternatively, a place or object may be in excellent condition but be of low cultural heritage significance.

Amendment recommendation

State-level cultural heritage significance of the place

The cultural heritage significance of Fawkner Street Bridge was recognised when it was included in the Register of Government Buildings in 1982. Its State-level cultural heritage significance was confirmed in 1999 when it was transferred into the Victorian Heritage Register.

The Fawkner Street Bridge is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Amendment application

On 26 August 2026 the Executive Director made and accepted an application to amend the registration of the place to ensure it is consistent with current practices under the Act.

Assessment of additional land and summary of significance

The information below is provided under s.40(3A)(c)(i)(ii) and s.40(4)(c)(i)(ii) as part of the Executive Director's Statement of recommendation.

The Executive Director recommends that the Heritage Council amend this registration because it is his view that:

- The State-level cultural heritage significance of the place would be substantially less if the additional land or any part of the additional land which is or has been used in conjunction with the place were developed [s.40(3A)(c)(i)].
- The additional land surrounds the place and is important to the protection or conservation of the place; or contributes to the understanding of the place [s.40(3A)(c)(ii)].

The Executive Director notes that:

- The current extent is limited to the fabric of building and structures, and is insufficient to protect, conserve and allow for a proper understanding of the place.
- The current extent:
    - does not include the full extent of land associated with, or immediately surrounding, the Fawkner Street Bridge, which has been used in conjunction with the place since 1869 (nearly 160 years)
    - does not include the Fawkner Street carriageway adjoining the bridge deck, on the approaches to the bridge.

The Executive Director is of the view that:

- If any of the additional land proposed for inclusion in the registration were developed, depending upon the nature of the proposal, there is potential for the development to impact upon the place and substantially reduce its State-level cultural heritage significance.
- The proposed inclusion of land associated with the place will provide clarity on the approvals process for works within the place.
- The proposed inclusion of additional land will ensure all fabric that relates to the State-level values of the place is appropriately captured and considered in any process to manage change.

Change of name

The Executive Director proposes to change the place name as follows:

Current name: Bridge

Proposed name: Fawkner Street Bridge

Statutory requirements under section 40

Terms of the recommendation (section 40(3)(a))

The Executive Director recommends that the registration of the Fawkner Street Bridge in the VHR is amended.

Information to identify the place or object or land (section 40(3)(b))

Number: VHR H1455

Category: Registered Place.

Name: Fawkner Street Bridge

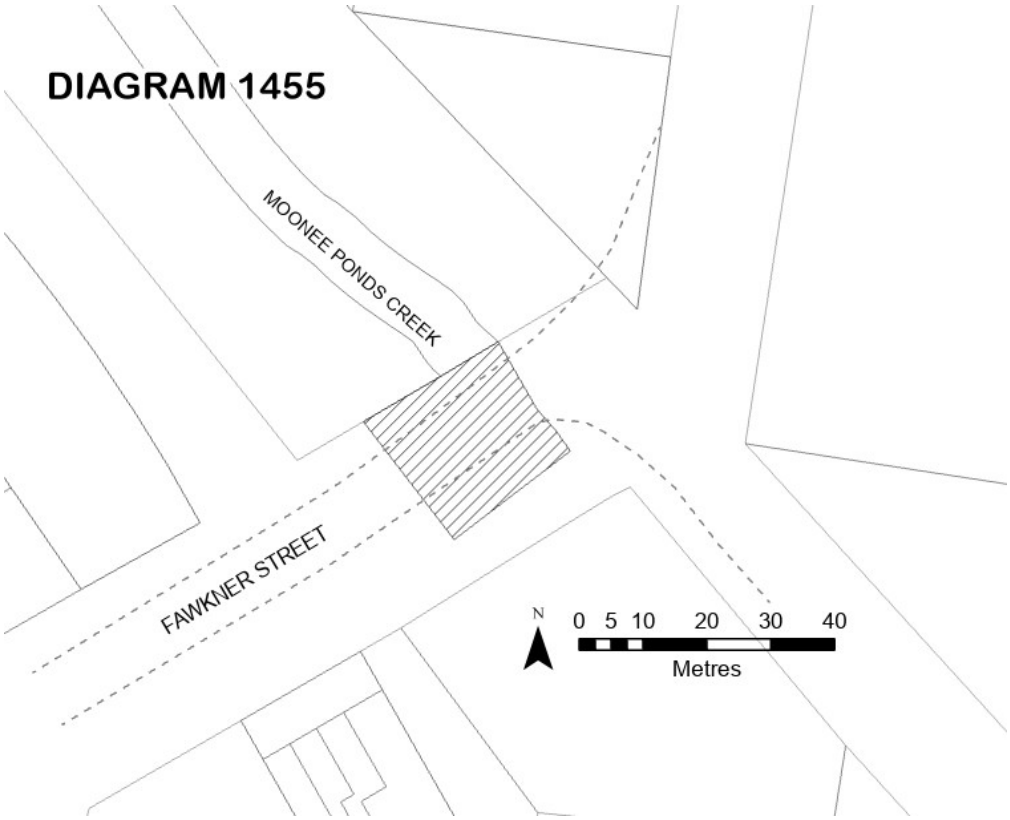
Location: Fawkner Street, Westmeadows

Municipality: Hume

Proposed extent of registration

The Executive Director recommends that the extent of registration for the Fawkner Street Bridge be gazetted as:

All of the place shown hatched on Diagram 1455 encompassing all of Crown Allotment 2018, Township of Broadmeadows and part of the Fawkner Street road reserve to the extent of 5m from the outermost edges of the flared abutment wing walls to the southeast and southwest, and the parcel boundary to the northeast and northwest.



Non-statutory information about the proposed extent of registration

Aerial photo of the place showing proposed extent of registration



The red line indicates the proposed extent of registration.

The extent provides a 5-metre buffer from the outermost edges of the flared abutment wing walls to the southeast and southwest (obscured by foliage in this aerial) and follows the parcel boundary to the northeast and northwest.

Note: This aerial view provides a visual representation of the place. It is not a precise representation of the recommended extent of registration. Due to distortions associated with aerial photography some elements of the place may appear as though they are outside the extent of registration.

Rationale for the proposed extent of registration

The proposed extent of registration includes all of the land (above and below ground and airspace) and every part of the place including but not limited to:

- The bridge structure
- Waterway
- Landscape features.

A permit or permit exemption from Heritage Victoria is required for **all** works or activities within the proposed extent of registration, apart from those identified in the categories of works or activities in this recommendation (permit exemption).

The recommended extent of the registration is the same as the notional Heritage Overlay currently mapped in the Planning Scheme (HO6).

Summary of cultural heritage significance (section 40(4))

The Fawkner Street Bridge is located on Wurundjeri Country.

What is significant?

The Fawkner Street Bridge, a bluestone and granite bridge constructed in 1869 by the Broadmeadows District Road Board.

How is it significant?

The Fawkner Street Bridge is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria. It satisfies the following criterion for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register:

Criterion A

Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.

Criterion D

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

Why is it significant?

The Fawkner Street Bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek is of historical significance for its association with Victoria's expanding transport infrastructure spurred by the Victorian gold rush of the 1850s and the need to improve connections between producers and markets. The bridge, constructed in 1869 to replace an earlier 1854 timber bridge, demonstrates the development of key road links that supported trade and settlement, including a more direct connection between local producers and markets to the south, and an alternative route to the northern goldfields from Melbourne. [Criterion A]

The Fawkner Street Bridge is architecturally significant as a fine and early example of a bluestone road bridge. It demonstrates skilled stonemasonry in its design and construction with its intricate stonework detailing, in particular the arcaded balustrade, the use of contrasting granite and bluestone in the end piers, and the dentils at road level. Its elaborate detailing reflects the value placed on engineering works of the period, designed to be both functional and picturesque. [Criterion D]

Recommended permit exemptions under section 38

Introduction

A heritage permit is required for all works and activities undertaken in relation to VHR places and objects. Certain works and activities are exempt from a heritage permit, if the proposed works will not harm the cultural heritage significance of the heritage place or object.

Permit Policy

It is recommended that a Conservation Management Plan is utilised to manage the place in a manner which respects its cultural heritage significance.

Permit Exemptions

General Permit Exemptions

General exemptions apply to all places and objects included in the VHR. General exemptions have been designed to allow everyday activities, maintenance and changes to your property, which don't harm its cultural heritage significance, to proceed without the need to obtain approvals under the *Heritage Act 2017*.

Places of worship: In some circumstances, you can alter a place of worship to accommodate religious practices without a permit, but you must notify the Executive Director before you start the works or activities at least 20 business days before the works or activities are to commence.

Subdivision/consolidation: Permit exemptions exist for some subdivisions and consolidations. If the subdivision or consolidation is in accordance with a planning permit granted under Part 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the application for the planning permit was referred to the Executive Director as a determining referral authority, a permit is not required.

Specific exemptions may also apply to your registered place or object. If applicable, these are listed below. Specific exemptions are tailored to the conservation and management needs of an individual registered place or object and set out works and activities that are exempt from the requirements of a permit. Specific exemptions prevail if they conflict with general exemptions.

Find out more about heritage permit exemptions here.

Specific Permit Exemptions

The works and activities listed below under the heading 'Exempt works and activities' are not considered to cause harm to the cultural heritage significance of the Fawkner Street Bridge. These are subject to the following guidelines and conditions:

Guidelines for specific permit exemptions

1. Where there is an inconsistency between permit exemptions specific to the registered place or object ('specific exemptions') established in accordance with either section 49(3) or section 92(3) of the Act and general exemptions established in accordance with section 92(1) of the Act specific exemptions will prevail to the extent of any inconsistency.
2. In specific exemptions, words have the same meaning as in the Act, unless otherwise indicated. Where there is an inconsistency between specific exemptions and the Act, the Act will prevail to the extent of any inconsistency.
3. Nothing in specific exemptions obviates the responsibility of a proponent to obtain the consent of the owner of the registered place or object, or if the registered place or object is situated on Crown Land the land manager as defined in the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*, prior to undertaking works or activities in accordance with specific exemptions.
4. If a Cultural Heritage Management Plan in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* is required for works covered by specific exemptions, specific exemptions will apply only if the Cultural Heritage Management Plan has been approved prior to works or activities commencing. Where there is an inconsistency between specific exemptions and a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the relevant works and activities, Heritage Victoria must be contacted for advice on the appropriate approval pathway.
5. Specific exemptions do not constitute approvals, authorisations or exemptions under any other legislation, Local Government, State Government or Commonwealth Government requirements, including but not limited to the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth). Nothing in this declaration exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to obtain relevant planning, building or environmental approvals from the responsible authority where applicable.
6. Care should be taken when working with heritage buildings and objects, as historic fabric may contain dangerous and poisonous materials (for example lead paint and asbestos). Appropriate personal protective equipment should be worn at all times. If you are unsure, seek advice from a qualified heritage architect, heritage consultant or local Council heritage advisor.
7. The presence of unsafe materials (for example asbestos, lead paint etc) at a registered place or object does not automatically exempt remedial works or activities in accordance with this category. Approvals under Part 5 of the Act must be obtained to undertake works or activities that are not expressly exempted by the below specific exemptions.
8. All works should be informed by a Conservation Management Plan prepared for the place or object. The Executive Director is not bound by any Conservation Management Plan and permits still must be obtained for works suggested in any Conservation Management Plan.

General conditions for specific permit exemptions

1. All works or activities permitted under specific exemptions must be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents harm to the registered place or object. Harm includes moving, removing or damaging any part of the registered place or object that contributes to its cultural heritage significance.
2. If during the carrying out of works or activities in accordance with specific exemptions original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the registered place are revealed relating to its cultural heritage significance, including but not limited to historical archaeological remains, such as features, deposits or artefacts, then works must cease and Heritage Victoria notified as soon as possible.
3. If during the carrying out of works or activities in accordance with specific exemptions any Aboriginal cultural heritage is discovered or exposed at any time, all works must cease and the Secretary (as defined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*) must be contacted immediately to ascertain requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.
4. If during the carrying out of works or activities in accordance with specific exemptions any munitions or other potentially explosive artefacts are discovered, Victoria Police is to be immediately alerted and the site is to be immediately cleared of all personnel.
5. If during the carrying out of works or activities in accordance with specific exemptions any suspected human remains are found the works or activities must cease. The remains must be left in place and protected from harm or damage. Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office must be notified immediately. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal, the State Emergency Control Centre must be immediately notified on 1300 888 544, and, as required under s.17(3)(b) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, all details about the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the Aboriginal Heritage Council (as defined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*).

Exempt works and activities

1. Road signage and line-marking works to Fawkner Street providing there is no physical impact on the bluestone bridge structure.
2. All water and environmental management works and activities associated with the Moonee Ponds Creek, providing the works do not involve new fixings to the bridge or excavation around bridge abutment footings.
3. All works to remove, destroy or lop vegetation or plant new vegetation, including native vegetation, where the requirements of the Hume Planning Scheme in relation to vegetation are satisfied.
4. Removal of chain mesh fencing adjoining piers.
5. Bank stabilisation works where the works do not physically impact the bluestone bridge structure.

Appendix 1: Important information for owners and interested parties

Heritage Council determination (section 49)

The Heritage Council is an independent statutory body that will make a determination on this recommendation under section 49 of the Act. It will consider the recommendation after a period of 60 days from the date the notice of recommendation is published on its website under section 41.

Making a submission to the Heritage Council (section 44)

Within the period of 60 days, any person or body may make a submission to the Heritage Council regarding the recommendation and request a hearing in relation to that submission. Information about making a submission and submission forms are available on the Heritage Council's website. The owner can also make a submission about proposed permit exemptions (Section 40(4)(d).

Consideration of submissions to the Heritage Council (section 46)

(1) The Heritage Council must consider—

(a) any written submission made to it under section 44; and

(b) any further information provided to the Heritage Council in response to a request under section 45.

Conduct of hearings by Heritage Council in relation to a recommendation (section 46A)

(1) The Heritage Council may conduct a hearing in relation to a recommendation under section 37, 38 or 39 in any circumstances that the Heritage Council considers appropriate.

(2) The Heritage Council must conduct a hearing if—

(a) a submission made to it under section 44 includes a request for a hearing before the Heritage Council; and

(b) the submission is made by a person or body with a real or substantial interest in the place, object or land that is the subject of the submission.

Determinations of the Heritage Council (section 49)

(1) After considering a recommendation that a place, object or land should or should not be included in the Heritage Register and any submissions in respect of the recommendation and conducting any hearing, the Heritage Council may—

(a) determine that the place or object is of State-level cultural heritage significance and is to be included in the Heritage Register; or

(ab) in the case of a place, determine that—

(i) part of the place is of State-level cultural heritage significance and is to be included in the Heritage Register; and

(ii) part of the place is not of State-level cultural heritage significance and is not to be included in the Heritage Register; or

(ac) in the case of an object, determine that—

(i) part of the object is of State-level cultural heritage significance and is to be included in the Heritage Register; and

(ii) part of the object is not of State-level cultural heritage significance and is not to be included in the Heritage Register; or

(b) determine that the place or object is not of State-level cultural heritage significance and is not to be included in the Heritage Register; or

(c) in the case of a recommendation in respect of a place, determine that the place or part of the place is not to be included in the Heritage Register but—

(i) refer the recommendation and any submissions to the relevant planning authority or the Minister administering the Planning and Environment Act 1987 to consider the inclusion of the place or part of the place in a planning scheme in accordance with the objectives set out in section 4(1)(d) of that Act; or

(ii) determine that it is more appropriate for steps to be taken under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 or by any other means to protect or conserve the place or part of the place; or

(ca) in the case of a recommendation in respect of an object nominated under section 27A, determine that the object, or part of the object, is to be included in the Heritage Register if it is integral to understanding the cultural heritage significance of a registered place or a place the Heritage Council has determined to be included in the Heritage Register; or

(d) in the case of a recommendation in respect of additional land nominated under section 27B, determine that the additional land, or any part of the additional land, is to be included in the Heritage Register if—

(i) the State-level cultural heritage significance of the place, or part of the place, would be substantially less if the additional land or any part of the additional land which is or has been used in conjunction with the place were developed; or

(ii) the additional land or any part of the additional land surrounding the place, or part of the place, is important to the protection or conservation of the place or contributes to the understanding of the place.

(2) The Heritage Council must make a determination under subsection (1)—

(a) within 40 days after the date on which written submissions may be made under section 44; or

(b) if any hearing is conducted, within 90 days after the completion of the hearing.

(3) A determination made under subsection (1)(a), (ab), (ac), (ca) or (d)—

(a) may include categories of works or activities which may be carried out in relation to a place, object or land, or part of a place, object or land, for which a permit under this Act is not required, if the Heritage Council considers that the works or activities would not harm the cultural heritage significance of the place, object or land; and

(b) must include a statement of the reasons for the making of the determination.

(4) If the Heritage Council determines to include a place, or part of a place, in the Heritage Register, the Heritage Council may also determine to include land that is not the subject of a nomination under section 27B in the Heritage Register as part of the place if—

(a) the land is ancillary to the place; and

(b) the person who owns the place, or part of the place—

(i) is the owner of the land; and

(ii) consents to its inclusion.

(5) If a member of the Heritage Council makes a submission under section 44 in respect of a recommendation, the member must not take part in the consideration or determination of the Heritage Council.

(6) The Heritage Council must notify the Executive Director of any determination under this section as soon as practicable after the determination.

Obligations of owners (section 42, 42A, 42B, 42C, 42D)

42 Obligations of owners—to advise of works, permits etc. on foot when statement of recommendation given

(1) The owner of a place, object or land to whom a statement of recommendation has been given must advise the Executive Director in writing of—

(a) any works or activities that are being carried out in relation to the place, object or land at the time the statement is given; and

(b) if the place, object or land is a place or additional land, any application for a planning permit or a building permit, or any application for an amendment to a planning permit or a building permit, that has been made in relation to the place or additional land but not determined at the time the statement is given; and

(c) any works or activities that are proposed to be carried out in relation to the place, object or land at the time the statement is given.

(2) An advice under subsection (1) must be given within 10 days after the statement of recommendation is given under section 40.

42A Obligations of owners before determination or inclusion in the Heritage Register—to advise of permits

(1) This section applies if—

(a) an owner of any of the following is given a statement of recommendation—

(i) a place or object nominated under section 27;

(ii) an object nominated under section 27A;

(iii) land nominated under section 27B; and

(b) any of the following occurs within the statement of recommendation period in relation to the place, object or land—

(i) the making of an application for a planning permit or a building permit;

(ii) the making of an application for an amendment to a planning permit or a building permit;

(iii) the grant of a planning permit or building permit;

(iv) the grant of an amendment to a planning permit or building permit.

(2) The owner must advise the Executive Director in writing of—

(a) the making of an application referred to in subsection (1)(b)(i) or (ii), within 10 days of the making of the application; or

(b) a grant referred to in subsection (1)(b)(iii) or (iv), within 10 days of the owner becoming aware of the grant.

42B Obligations of owners before determination or inclusion in the Heritage Register—to advise of activities

(1) This section applies if—

(a) an owner of a place, object or land is given a statement of recommendation; and

(b) within the statement of recommendation period it is proposed that activities that could harm the place, object or land be carried out.

(2) The owner, not less than 10 days before carrying out the activities, must advise the Executive Director in writing of the proposal to do so.

42C Obligations of owners before determination or inclusion in the Heritage Register—to advise of proposal to dispose

(1) This section applies if—

(a) an owner of a place, object or land is given a statement of recommendation; and

(b) within the statement of recommendation period a proposal is made to dispose of the whole or any part of the place, object or land.

(2) The owner, within 10 days after entering into an agreement, arrangement or understanding for the disposal of the whole or any part of the place, object or land, must advise the Executive Director in writing of the proposal to do so.

42D Obligations of owners before determination or inclusion in the Heritage Register—requirement to give statement to purchaser

(1) This section applies if—

(a) an owner of a place, object or land is given a statement of recommendation; and

(b) the owner proposes to dispose of the whole or any part of the place, object or land within the statement of recommendation period.

(2) Before entering into an agreement, arrangement or understanding to dispose of the whole or any part of the place, object or land during the statement of recommendation period, the owner must give a copy of the statement of recommendation to the person who, under the proposed agreement, arrangement or understanding, is to acquire the place, object or land or part of the place, object or land.

Owners of places and objects must comply with obligations (section 43)

An owner of a place, object or land who is subject to an obligation under section 42, 42A, 42B, 42C or 42D must comply with that obligation.

Penalty: In the case of a natural person, 120 penalty units;

In the case of a body corporate, 240 penalty units.

Appendix 2: Existing registration details

Existing extent of registration

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

As Executive Director for the purpose of the Heritage Act, I give notice under section 46 that the Victorian Heritage Register is amended in that the Heritage Register Number 1455 in the category described as a Heritage Place, is now described as:

Bridge, Fawkner Street over Moonee Ponds Creek, Westmeadows, Hume City Council.

EXTENT:

1. To the extent of: All the structure known as Bridge, over Moonee Ponds Creek including all of the structure, its approach spans and abutments as marked B1 in Diagram 606025 held by the Executive Director.

Dated: 3 December 1998.

[*Victoria Government Gazette* G 41 7 January 1999 p.38]

Existing extent diagram



h01455 bridge over moonee ponds creek westmeadows plan

Existing statement of significance

Last updated on - May 19, 1999

What is significant?

The Bridge, over Moonee Ponds Creek was constructed in 1869 by the Broadmeadows District Road Board and cost £1063. It replaced an earlier bridge constructed at this location in 1854. The 1869 bridge was built with a government subsidy of £500 and Robert Grant was the contractor for its construction. It sits on unreserved Crown Land and carries Fawkner Street over Moonee Ponds Creek. The bridge is a flat segmental arch bluestone structure with granite used in the piers. It has elaborate stonework detailing which includes an arcaded bluestone balustrade, bluestone dentils at road level, curved bluestone retaining walls to the approaches and prominent voussoirs and keystones to the arch. The end piers protrude from the structure and are faced with contrasting bluestone and granite.

How is it significant?

The Bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek is of architectural, aesthetic and historical importance to the State of Victoria

Why is it significant?

The Bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek is of architectural and aesthetic importance for its elaborate stonework detailing, which demonstrates skilled stonemasonry. Of particular note are the dentils below the road level, the arcaded balustrade and the contrasting bluestone and granite piers. It is a rare example of a small road bridge with elaborate detailing, more often used for larger and more prominent bridges.

The Bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek is of historical importance for its association with the expansion of Victoria's infrastructure in the 1860s. The bridge is an important indication of the early investment in roads that established important links in Victoria's transport system. It was particularly important in providing a more direct link between local producers and their clientele who were across the creek and further south of Westmeadows. The route through Westmeadows was also an alternative route to the north goldfields. The elaborate detailing in the bridge demonstrates the importance given to engineering structures of the time, and the desire for them to be picturesque as well as functional.

Existing permit policy and permit exemptions

General Conditions:

1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object.

2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of alterations that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such alteration shall cease and the Executive Director shall be notified as soon as possible.

3. If there is a conservation policy and plan approved by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it.

4. Nothing in this declaration prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.

5. Nothing in this declaration exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authority where applicable.

* No permit required for routine maintenance of the Bridge, over Moonee Ponds Creek

* No permit required to replace like with like on the Bridge, over Moonee Ponds Creek