

Historical Mining Activity - Shafts

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Historical Mining Activity - Shafts

Mine Shaft Locations were collected by a variety of methods from 1869 in some areas of the state, mainly concentrating in Ballarat and Bendigo. In places a shaft may be recorded multiple times with a different source. In cases where several shaft locations are shown close together (generally with separations less than stated position errors) and they have different sources, it is possible that one shaft has been mapped several times. In cases where several shaft locations are shown close together but they have the same information source, it is possible that each shaft location represents a different shaft on the ground.

Historical Mine Shafts within the dataset buffer:

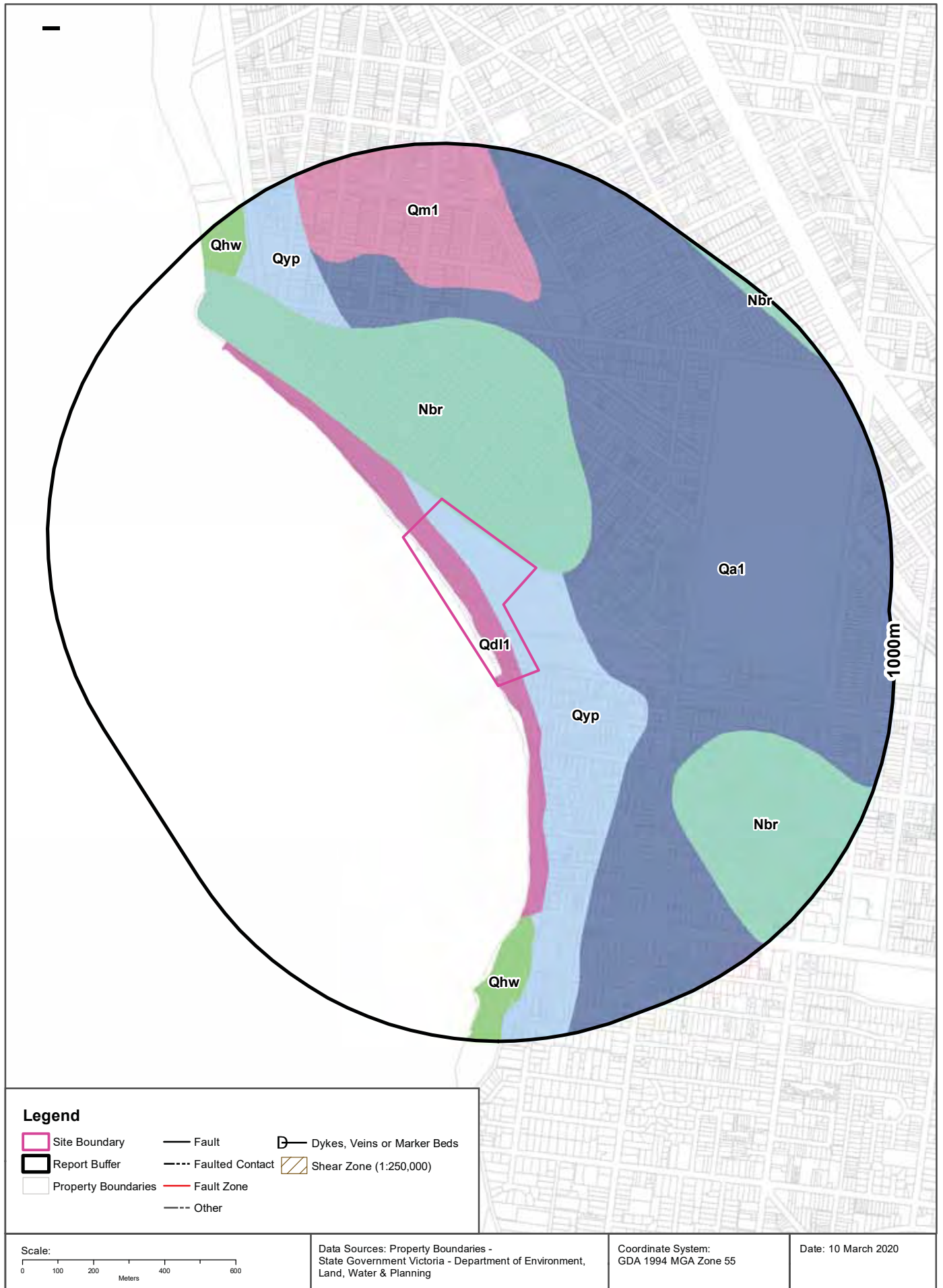
Map Id	Name	Source	Depth (m)	Collar (ft)	Fill/Cap Method	Location Desc	Location Accuracy	Distance	Direction
N/A	No records in buffer								

Historical Mining Activity Data Custodian: State Government Victoria - Dept of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport & Resources

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Geology 1:50,000

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184



Legend

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Site Boundary | Fault | Dykes, Veins or Marker Beds |
| Report Buffer | Faulted Contact | Shear Zone (1:250,000) |
| Property Boundaries | Fault Zone | Other |

Scale:
0 100 200 400 600
Meters

Data Sources: Property Boundaries -
State Government Victoria - Department of Environment,
Land, Water & Planning

Coordinate System:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

Date: 10 March 2020

Geology

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Geological Units

What are the Geological Units onsite?

Symbol	Name	Description	Geological Age	Lithology	Dataset
Nbr	Red Bluff Sandstone (Nbr): generic	Sandstone, conglomerate: pale yellow and brown; fine to coarse-grained, massive to well bedded; cross-bedded; local ironstone	Miocene to Pliocene	conglomerate (significant); sandstone (significant)	1:50,000
Qdl1	coastal dune deposits (Qdl1): generic	Sand, silt, clay: well sorted, poorly consolidated; coastal dune and beach deposits, some swamp deposits	Holocene to Holocene	sand (significant); silt material (significant); clay lithology (significant)	1:50,000
Qyp	Port Melbourne Sand(Qyp): generic	Aeolian and beach ridges. Bedded and cross-bedded sand, moderately silty, with shelly fossils including bivalves and gastropods.	Holocene to Holocene	medium sand material (all); fine sand (all)	1:50,000

What are the Geological Units within the dataset buffer?

Symbol	Name	Description	Geological Age	Lithology	Dataset
Nbr	Red Bluff Sandstone (Nbr): generic	Sandstone, conglomerate: pale yellow and brown; fine to coarse-grained, massive to well bedded; cross-bedded; local ironstone	Miocene to Pliocene	conglomerate (significant); sandstone (significant)	1:50,000
Qa1	alluvium(Qa1): generic	Gravel, sand, silt: variably sorted and rounded; generally unconsolidated; includes deposits of low terraces; alluvial floodplain deposits	Pleistocene to Holocene	gravel material (significant); sand (significant); silt material (significant)	1:50,000
Qdl1	coastal dune deposits (Qdl1): generic	Sand, silt, clay: well sorted, poorly consolidated; coastal dune and beach deposits, some swamp deposits	Holocene to Holocene	sand (significant); silt material (significant); clay lithology (significant)	1:50,000
Qhw	waste deposits (Qhw): generic	Clayey silt containing organic and non-organic material; land fill of various kinds.	Holocene to Holocene	fill (all)	1:50,000
Qm1	swamp and lake deposits (Qm1): generic	Grey to black carbonaceous mud, silt, clay, minor peat: generally unconsolidated; rare dolomite	Pleistocene to Holocene	mud (major proportion); silt material (significant); clay lithology (significant); peat (minor proportion)	1:50,000
Qyp	Port Melbourne Sand(Qyp): generic	Aeolian and beach ridges. Bedded and cross-bedded sand, moderately silty, with shelly fossils including bivalves and gastropods.	Holocene to Holocene	medium sand material (all); fine sand (all)	1:50,000

Geology Data Custodian: State Government Victoria - Dept of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport & Resources
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Geology

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Geological Structures

What are the Geological Faults or Faulted Contacts onsite?

Map Id	Type	Name	Contact	Positional Accuracy	Dataset
No features					1:50,000

What are the Dykes, Marker Beds and Veins onsite?

Map Id	Type	Name	Description	Positional Accuracy	Dataset
No features					1:50,000

What are the Shear Zones onsite (1:250,000 scale)?

Map Id	Type	Name	Description	Positional Accuracy	Dataset
No features					1:250,000

What are the Geological Faults or Faulted Contacts within the dataset buffer?

Map Id	Type	Name	Contact	Positional Accuracy	Dataset
No features					1:50,000

What are the Dykes, Marker Beds and Veins within the dataset buffer?

Map Id	Type	Name	Description	Positional Accuracy	Dataset
No features					1:50,000

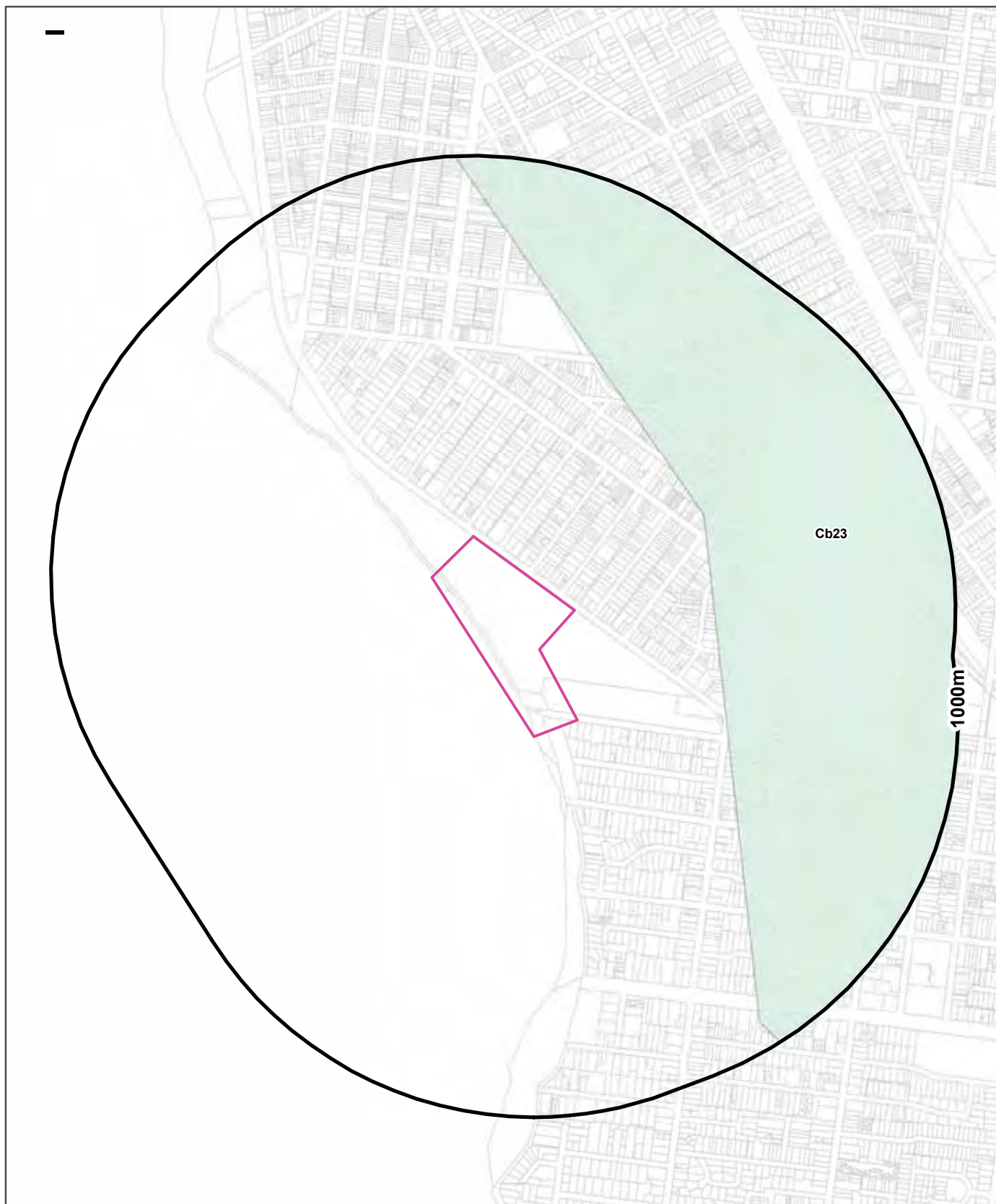
What are the Shear Zones within the dataset buffer (1:250,000 scale)?

Map Id	Type	Name	Description	Positional Accuracy	Dataset
No features					1:250,000

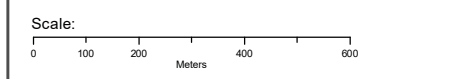
Geology Data Custodian: State Government Victoria - Dept of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport & Resources
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Atlas of Australian Soils

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184



Legend		Australian Soil Classification Orders					
Site Boundary	Anthroposol	Dermosol	Kandosol	Podosol	Tenosol	No Data	
Report Buffer	Calcarosol	Ferrosol	Kurosol	Rudosol	Vertosol		
Property Boundary	Chromosol	Hydrosol	Organosol	Sodosol	Lake		



Data Sources: Property Boundaries - State Government Victoria - Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

Date: 10 March 2020

Soil Landscapes

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Atlas of Australian Soils

Australian soil types within the dataset buffer:

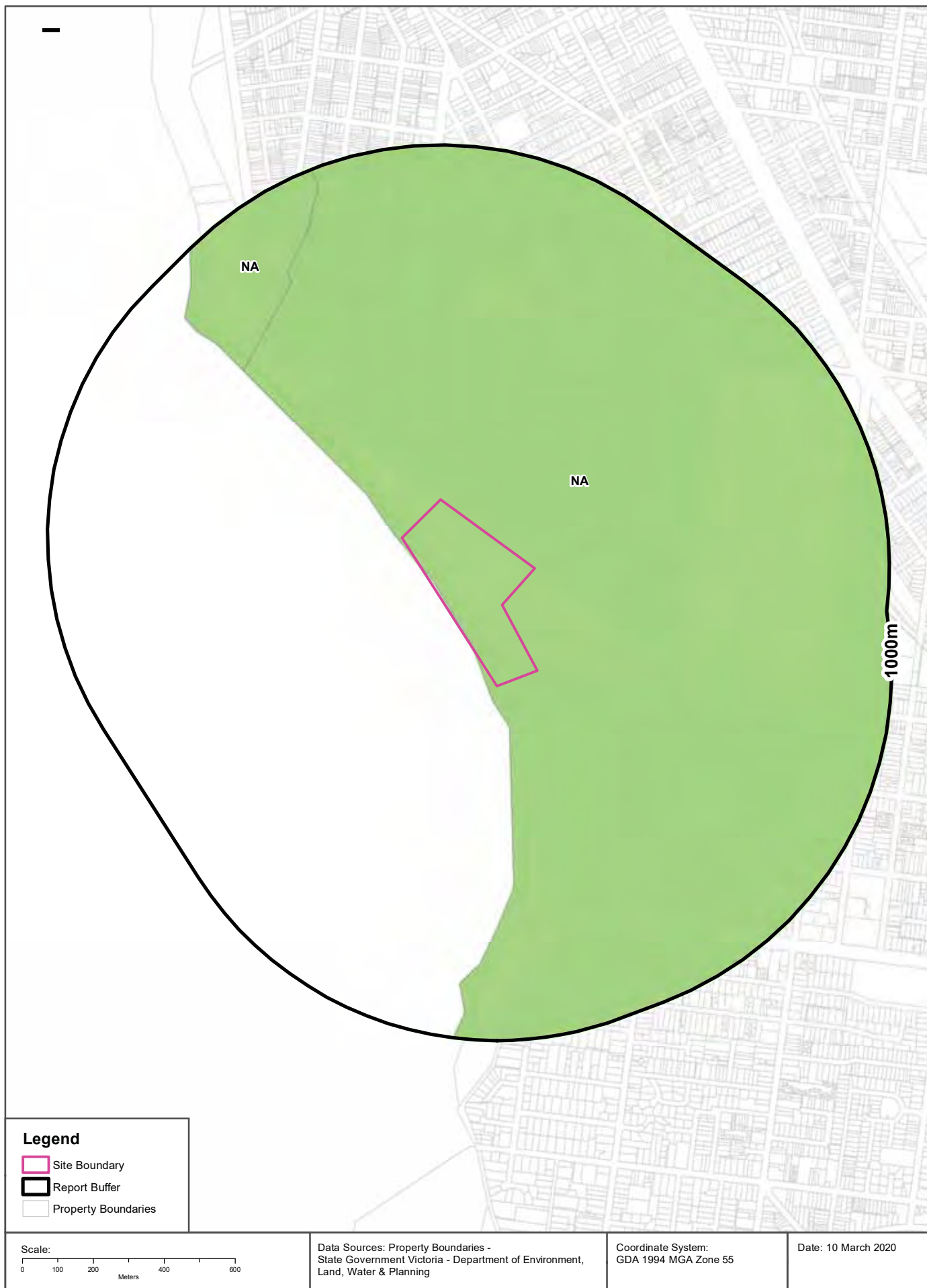
Symbol	Soil Order	Map Unit Description	Distance
Cb23	Podosol	Coastal plains: plains of leached sands (Uc2.33) and other (Uc2.3) soils in association with sandy acidic yellow mottled soils (Dy5.41 and Dy5.81) and small areas of (Dy3.4) soils with dunes of leached sands, (Uc2.2) on dune crests, and (Uc2.3) on dune slopes; and with small swampy areas and possibly some lunettes both with undescribed soils.	362m

Atlas of Australian Soils: CSIRO

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Victorian Soil Type Mapping

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184



Soils Landscapes

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Victorian Soil Type Mapping

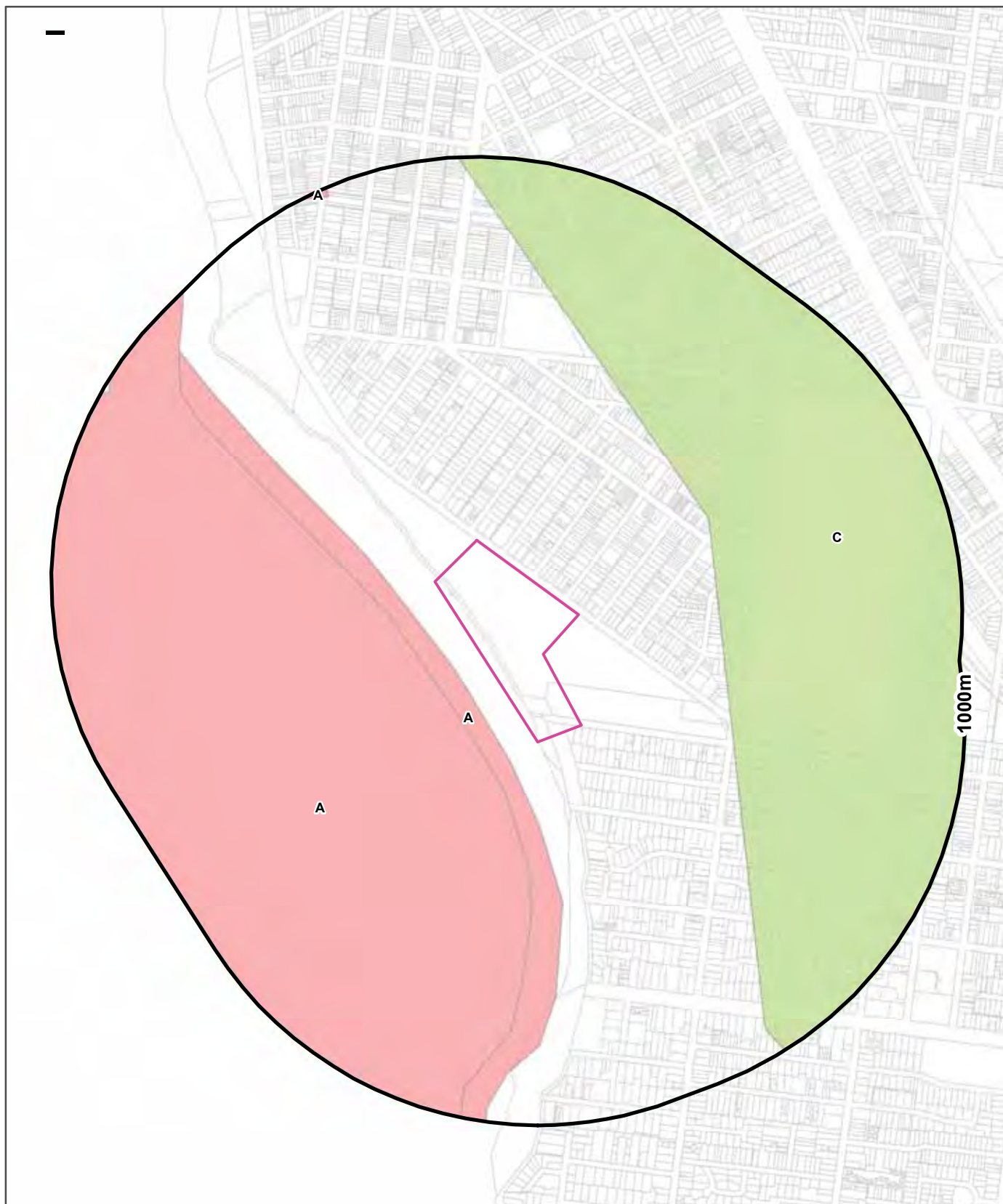
Victorian Soil Types within the dataset buffer:

Symbol	Description	Distance
NA	Unassigned	0m

Victorian Soil Type Mapping Data Source: Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources
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Atlas of Australian Acid Sulfate Soils

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184



Legend			
Site Boundary	Probability of occurrence of Acid Sulfate Soils		
Report Buffer	A. High (>70%)	C. Extremely Low (1-5%)	No Data
Property Boundary	B. Low (6-70%)	D. No Chance (0%)	
Scale: 0 100 200 400 600 Meters	Data Sources: Property Boundaries & Topographic Data: State of Victoria - Department of Environment and Primary Industries	Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55	Date: 10 March 2020

Acid Sulfate Soils

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Atlas of Australian Acid Sulfate Soils

Atlas of Australian Acid Sulfate Soil categories within the dataset buffer:

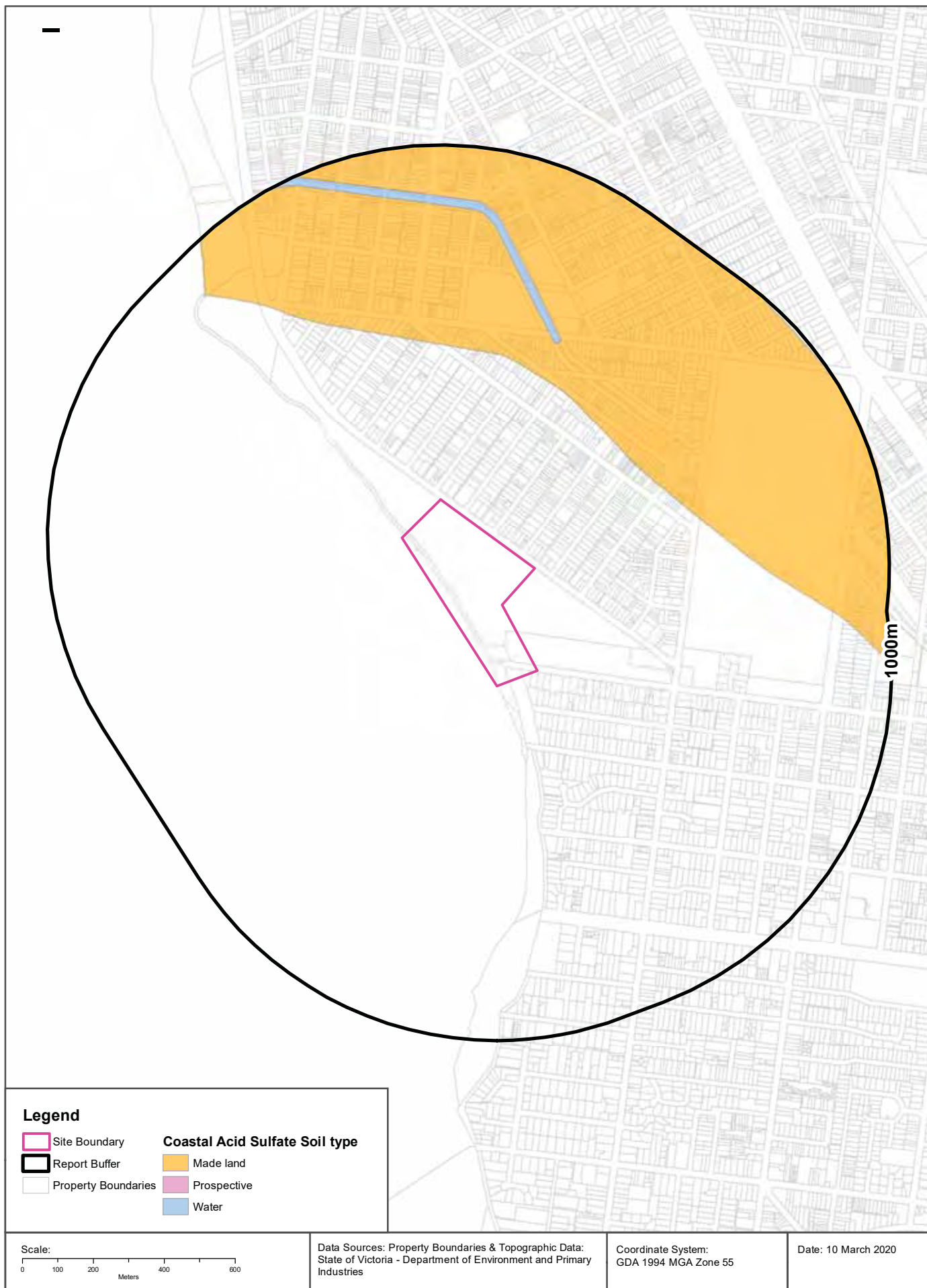
PROBCLASS	Description	Distance
A	High Probability of occurrence. >70% chance of occurrence.	81m
C	Extremely low probability of occurrence. 1-5% chance of occurrence with occurrences in small localised areas.	361m

Atlas of Australian Acid Sulfate Soils Data Source: CSIRO

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Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184



Acid Sulfate Soils

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils

What are the on-site Coastal Acid Sulfate Soil types?

Coastal Acid Sulfate Soil Types
There are no Acid Sulfate areas onsite

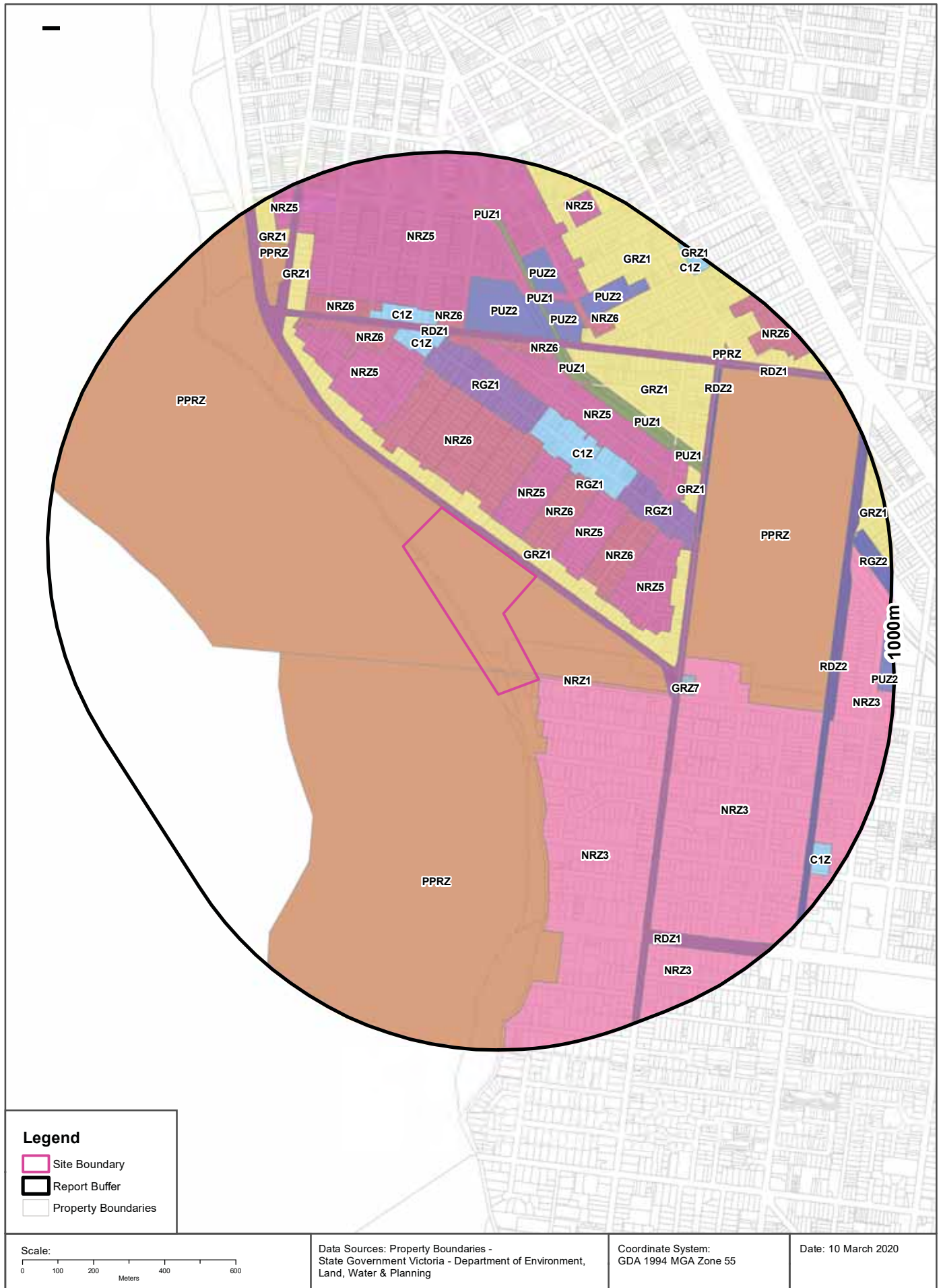
What are the Coastal Acid Sulfate Soil types within the dataset buffer?

Coastal Acid Sulfate Soil Types	Distance	Direction
Made land	406m	North
Water	543m	North

Coastal Acid Sulfate Data Custodian: State Government Victoria - Dept of Environment, Land, Water & Planning
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Planning Zones

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184



Planning

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Planning Zones

Planning zones within the dataset buffer:

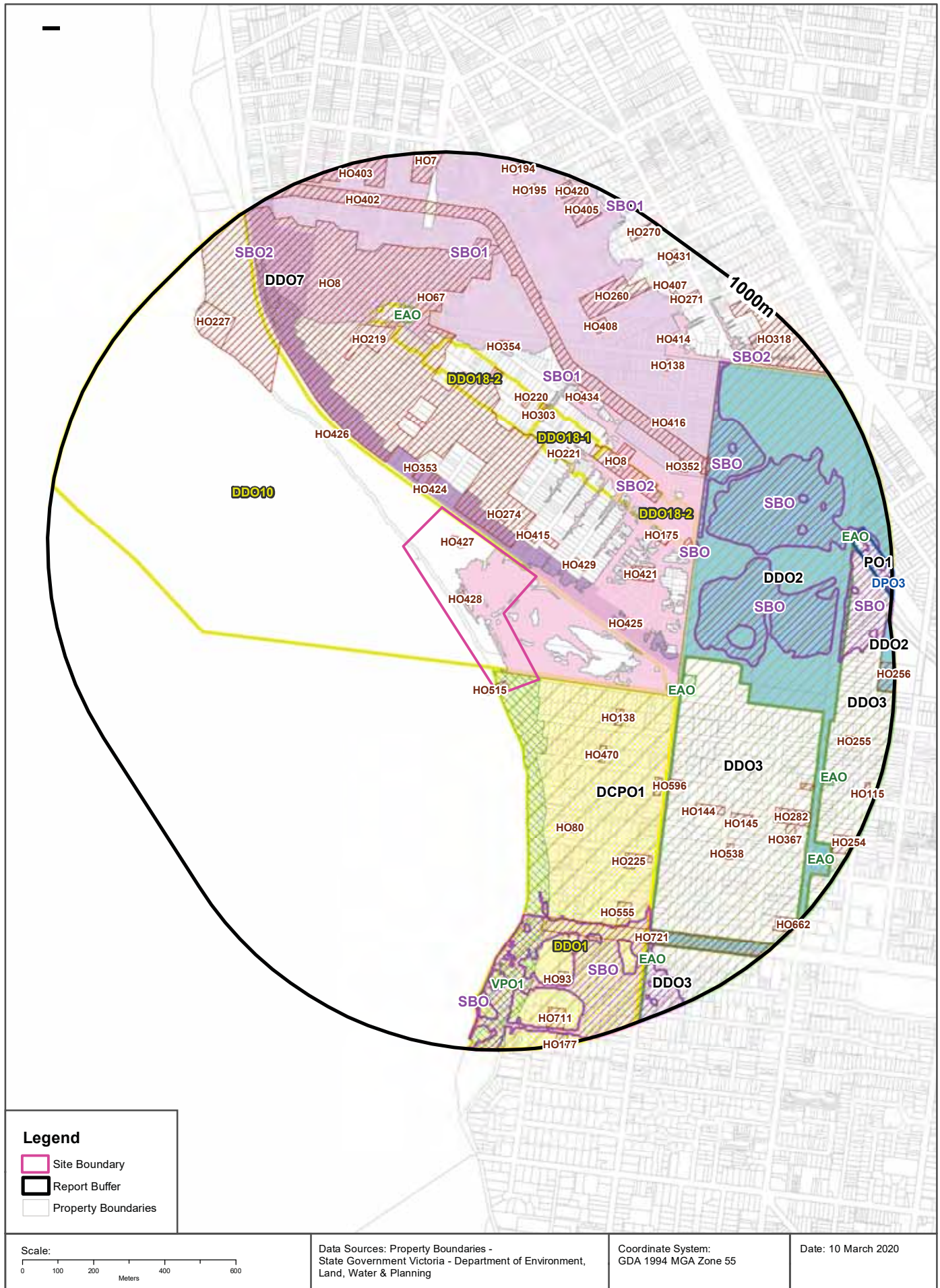
Zone Code	Description	Distance	Direction
PPRZ	PUBLIC PARK AND RECREATION ZONE	0m	Onsite
NRZ1	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 1	0m	South East
NRZ3	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 3	0m	South
RDZ1	ROAD ZONE - CATEGORY 1	0m	North
GRZ1	GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 1	20m	North
NRZ6	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 6	58m	North East
NRZ5	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 5	59m	North East
NRZ6	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 6	60m	North
NRZ5	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 5	70m	North East
NRZ6	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 6	126m	East
NRZ5	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 5	208m	East
NRZ5	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 5	275m	North West
C1Z	COMMERCIAL 1 ZONE	293m	North East
RGZ1	RESIDENTIAL GROWTH ZONE - SCHEDULE 1	294m	North East
RGZ1	RESIDENTIAL GROWTH ZONE - SCHEDULE 1	301m	North
RGZ1	RESIDENTIAL GROWTH ZONE - SCHEDULE 1	315m	North East
NRZ5	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 5	363m	North East
RDZ1	ROAD ZONE - CATEGORY 1	368m	South East
NRZ3	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 3	398m	South East
GRZ7	GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 7	399m	South East
PPRZ	PUBLIC PARK AND RECREATION ZONE	415m	East
C1Z	COMMERCIAL 1 ZONE	423m	North
NRZ6	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 6	447m	North
GRZ1	GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 1	452m	North East
NRZ6	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 6	463m	North West
RDZ2	ROAD ZONE - CATEGORY 2	466m	North East
NRZ6	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 6	505m	North
PUZ2	PUBLIC USE ZONE - EDUCATION	505m	North
PUZ1	PUBLIC USE ZONE - SERVICE AND UTILITY	507m	North East
C1Z	COMMERCIAL 1 ZONE	511m	North
PUZ1	PUBLIC USE ZONE - SERVICE AND UTILITY	519m	North East

Zone Code	Description	Distance	Direction
GRZ1	GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 1	527m	North East
NRZ5	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 5	543m	North
NRZ6	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 6	570m	North West
PUZ1	PUBLIC USE ZONE - SERVICE AND UTILITY	572m	North
PUZ2	PUBLIC USE ZONE - EDUCATION	576m	North
GRZ1	GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 1	604m	North
NRZ6	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 6	638m	North East
PUZ1	PUBLIC USE ZONE - SERVICE AND UTILITY	664m	North
PUZ2	PUBLIC USE ZONE - EDUCATION	668m	North
PUZ2	PUBLIC USE ZONE - EDUCATION	671m	North East
GRZ1	GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 1	674m	North West
PPRZ	PUBLIC PARK AND RECREATION ZONE	737m	North West
RDZ2	ROAD ZONE - CATEGORY 2	803m	East
NRZ3	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 3	805m	South East
PPRZ	PUBLIC PARK AND RECREATION ZONE	806m	North East
NRZ3	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 3	824m	South East
GRZ1	GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 1	856m	North
NRZ5	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 5	874m	North
NRZ6	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 6	877m	North East
RGZ2	RESIDENTIAL GROWTH ZONE - SCHEDULE 2	892m	East
NRZ5	NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 5	893m	North West
C1Z	COMMERCIAL 1 ZONE	898m	South East
GRZ1	GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE - SCHEDULE 1	899m	East
C1Z	COMMERCIAL 1 ZONE	945m	North East
PUZ2	PUBLIC USE ZONE - EDUCATION	950m	East

Planning Zone Data Custodian: State Government Victoria - Dept of Environment, Land, Water & Planning
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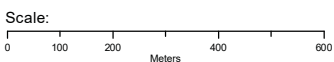
Planning Overlays

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Report Buffer
- Property Boundaries



Data Sources: Property Boundaries - State Government Victoria - Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

Date: 10 March 2020

Planning

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

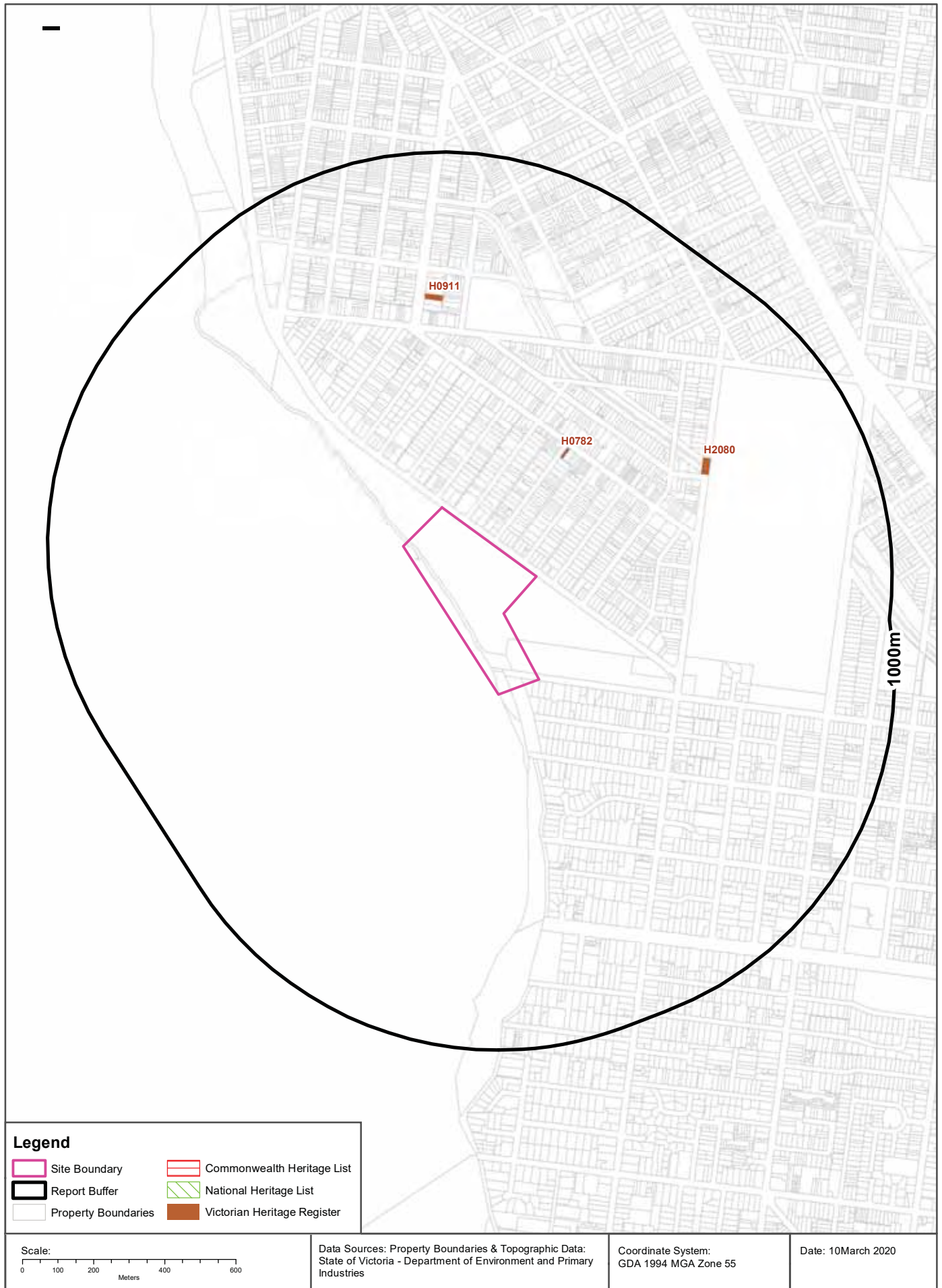
Planning Overlays

Planning overlays within the dataset buffer:

Zone Code	Description	Distance	Direction
DDO10	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 10	0m	Onsite
SBO2	SPECIAL BUILDING OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 2	0m	Onsite
VPO1	VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 1	0m	Onsite
DCPO1	DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS PLAN OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 1	0m	Onsite
DDO1	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 1	0m	Onsite
HO427	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO427)	0m	Onsite
HO428	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO428)	0m	Onsite
HO515	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO515)	0m	Onsite
DDO7	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 7	9m	North West
HO8	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO8)	20m	North West
HO424	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO424)	60m	North
HO415	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO415)	70m	North East
HO274	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO274)	71m	North
HO107	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO107)	91m	North East
HO353	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO353)	103m	North West
HO429	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO429)	107m	East
HO138	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO138)	231m	South East
HO421	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO421)	245m	East
HO470	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO470)	254m	South East
HO425	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO425)	267m	East
HO295	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO295)	291m	East
DDO18-1	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 18-1	293m	North East
DDO18-2	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 18-2	301m	North
HO221	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO221)	310m	North East
DDO18-2	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 18-2	315m	North East
HO175	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO175)	346m	East
HO426	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO426)	362m	North West
HO8	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO8)	363m	North East
HO303	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO303)	364m	North
HO220	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO220)	364m	North

Zone Code	Description	Distance	Direction
DDO2	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 2	388m	South East
DDO3	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 3	398m	South East
EAO	ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT OVERLAY	399m	South East
HO80	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO80)	402m	South
HO435	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO435)	418m	East
DDO18-1	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 18-1	424m	North
HO472	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO472)	426m	South East
SBO	SPECIAL BUILDING OVERLAY	444m	East
SBO1	SPECIAL BUILDING OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 1	453m	North
SBO	SPECIAL BUILDING OVERLAY	454m	East
HO596	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO596)	461m	South East
SBO	SPECIAL BUILDING OVERLAY	463m	North East
HO434	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO434)	467m	North East
HO219	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO219)	470m	North
HO354	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO354)	481m	North
SBO	SPECIAL BUILDING OVERLAY	493m	East
SBO1	SPECIAL BUILDING OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 1	494m	North
HO352	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO352)	495m	North East
HO402	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO402)	507m	North
EAO	ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT OVERLAY	527m	North
HO461	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO461)	544m	North East
HO225	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO225)	546m	South East
HO770	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO770)	552m	North East
HO144	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO144)	562m	South East
HO416	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO416)	562m	North East
HO357	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO357)	563m	South East
SBO	SPECIAL BUILDING OVERLAY	567m	South East
HO67	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO67)	581m	North
HO721	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO721)	637m	South East
HO408	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO408)	650m	North East
HO145	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO145)	656m	South East
HO555	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO555)	663m	South East
HO260	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO260)	671m	North East
SBO2	SPECIAL BUILDING OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 2	674m	North West
HO138	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO138)	680m	North East
HO538	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO538)	702m	South East
SBO2	SPECIAL BUILDING OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 2	714m	North East

Zone Code	Description	Distance	Direction
HO227	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO227)	753m	North West
HO282	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO282)	755m	South East
HO414	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO414)	763m	North East
HO549	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO549)	791m	South East
HO93	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO93)	796m	South
HO367	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO367)	805m	South East
DDO3	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 3	805m	South East
DDO3	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 3	824m	South East
EAO	ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT OVERLAY	840m	South East
SBO	SPECIAL BUILDING OVERLAY	842m	East
EAO	ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT OVERLAY	845m	South East
HO318	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO318)	848m	North East
SBO	SPECIAL BUILDING OVERLAY	860m	South
HO407	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO407)	862m	North East
HO405	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO405)	873m	North
HO271	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO271)	875m	North East
HO255	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO255)	876m	East
HO711	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO711)	889m	South
PO1	PARKING OVERLAY - PRECINCT 1	892m	East
DPO3	DEVELOPMENT PLAN OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 3	892m	East
EAO	ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT OVERLAY	899m	East
HO195	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO195)	907m	North
HO7	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO7)	911m	North
EAO	ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT OVERLAY	913m	South East
HO403	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO403)	915m	North
HO270	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO270)	918m	North East
HO432	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO432)	925m	North East
HO420	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO420)	932m	North
HO254	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO254)	934m	South East
HO431	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO431)	938m	North East
HO662	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO662)	941m	South East
HO256	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO256)	950m	East
DDO2	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 2	950m	East
HO194	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO194)	956m	North
HO115	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO115)	961m	South East
SBO1	SPECIAL BUILDING OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 1	961m	North
HO177	HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO177)	966m	South



Heritage

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Commonwealth Heritage List

What are the Commonwealth Heritage List Items located within the dataset buffer?

Place Id	Name	Address	Place File No	Class	Status	Register Date	Distance	Direction
N/A	No records in buffer							

Heritage Data Source: Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy - Heritage Branch
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National Heritage List

What are the National Heritage List Items located within the dataset buffer?

Note. Please click on Place Id to activate a hyperlink to online website.

Place Id	Name	Address	Place File No	Class	Status	Register Date	Distance	Direction
N/A	No records in buffer							

Heritage Data Source: Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy - Heritage Branch
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Victorian Heritage Register

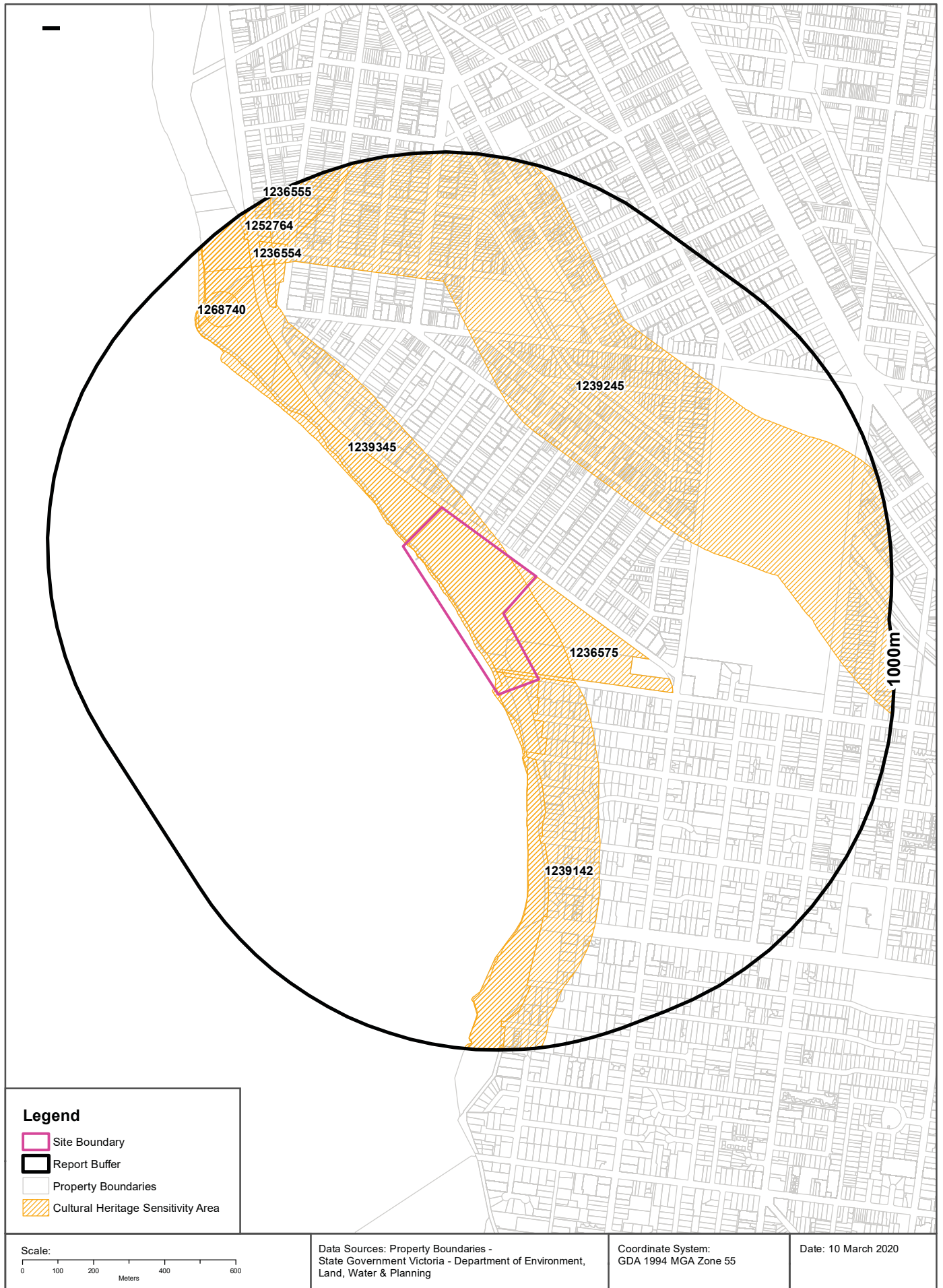
What are the Victorian Heritage Register items located within the dataset buffer?:

VHR Number	Description	Distance	Direction
H0782	FORMER CHEMIST SHOP	309m	North East
H2080	ST KILDA STREET BRIDGE	543m	North East
H0911	WINDERMERE FLATS	580m	North

Victorian Heritage Register Data Custodian: State Government Victoria - Dept of Environment, Land, Water & Planning
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Cultural Heritage Sensitivity

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184



Heritage

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Cultural Heritage Sensitivity

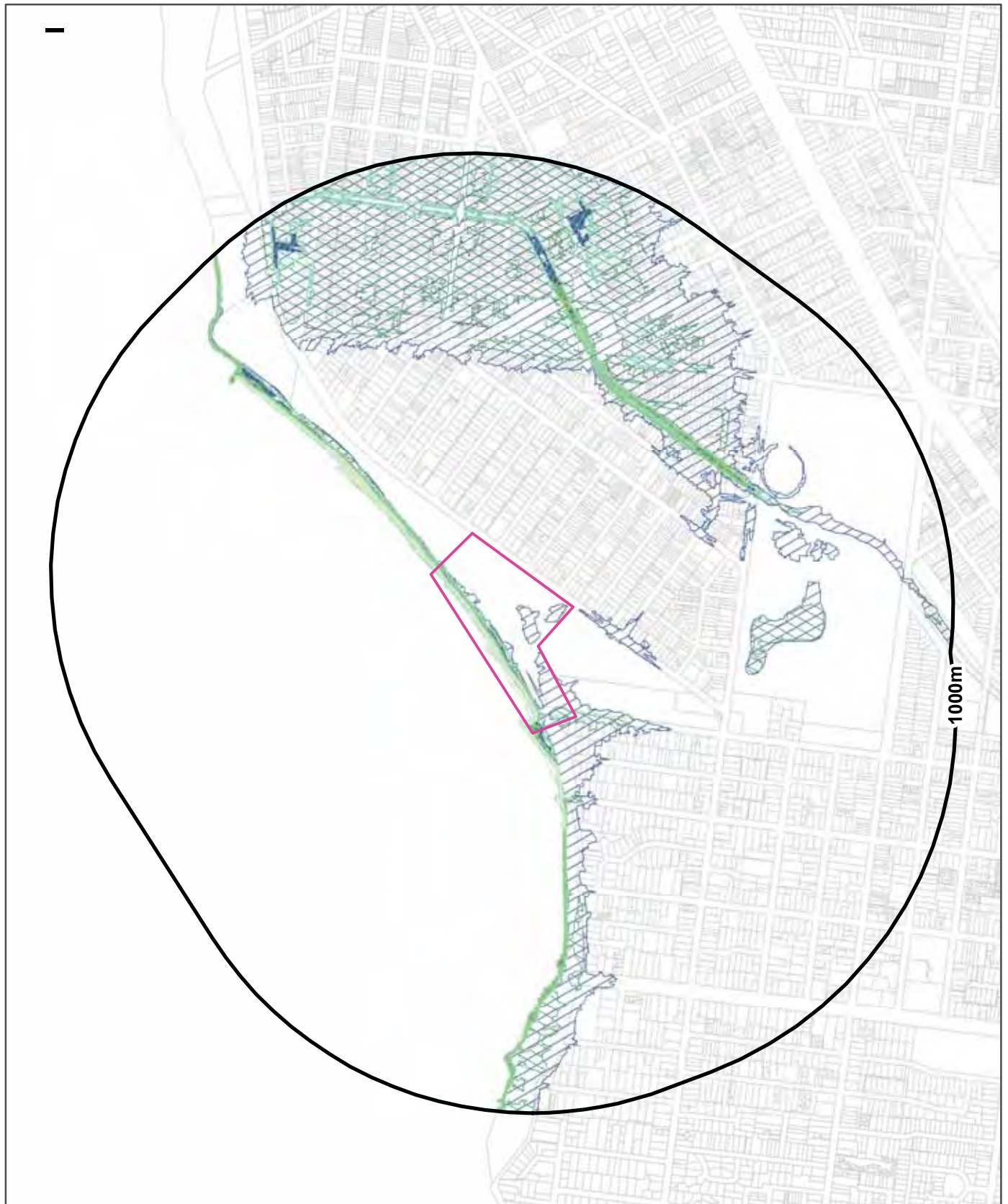
Areas of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity as specified in Division 3 of Part 2 in the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, within the dataset buffer:

Map Id	Distance	Direction
1236575	0m	Onsite
1239345	0m	Onsite
1239142	0m	Onsite
1239245	326m	East
1236554	731m	North West
1268740	782m	North West
1252764	836m	North West
1236555	977m	North West

Cultural Heritage Sensitivity Data Custodian: State Government Victoria - Department of Premier and Cabinet
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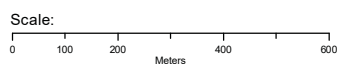
Natural Hazards

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184



Legend

Site Boundary	Flood 1 in 100 Year Extent	Sea Level 0cm (2009)	Sea Level 47cm (2070)
Report Buffer	Fire History Records	1 in 100 Year Storm Tide (2009)	1 in 100 Year Storm Tide (2070)
Property Boundaries	Designated Bushfire Prone Area	Sea Level 20cm (2040)	Sea Level 82cm (2100)
		1 in 100 Year Storm Tide (2040)	1 in 100 Year Storm Tide (2100)



Data Sources: Property Boundaries - State Government Victoria - Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

Date: 10 March 2020

Natural Hazards

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Bushfire Prone Areas

What are the designated bushfire prone areas within the dataset buffer?

Map ID	Feature	Plan No	LGA	Gazetted Date	Distance	Direction
N/A	No records within buffer					

Bushfire Prone Area Data Custodian: State Government Victoria - Dept of Transport, Planning & Local Infrastructure
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Fire History

What are the fire history records of fires primarily on public land, within the dataset buffer?

Map Id	Fire Type	Fire Key	Season	Fire No	Fire Name	Treatment	Fire Cover	Start Date	Dist (m)	Direction
N/A	No records within buffer									

Fire History Data Custodian: State Government Victoria - Dept of Environment, Land, Water & Planning
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Flood - 1 in 100 year modelled flood extent

What 1 in 100 year flood extent features exist within the dataset buffer?

Feature	Source	Method	Scale	Modified Date	Distance	Direction
N/A	No records within buffer					

Flood Data Custodian: State Government Victoria - Dept of Environment, Land, Water & Planning
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Natural Hazards

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Victorian Coastal Inundation Sea Level Rise

What coastal inundation sea level rise features exist within the dataset buffer?

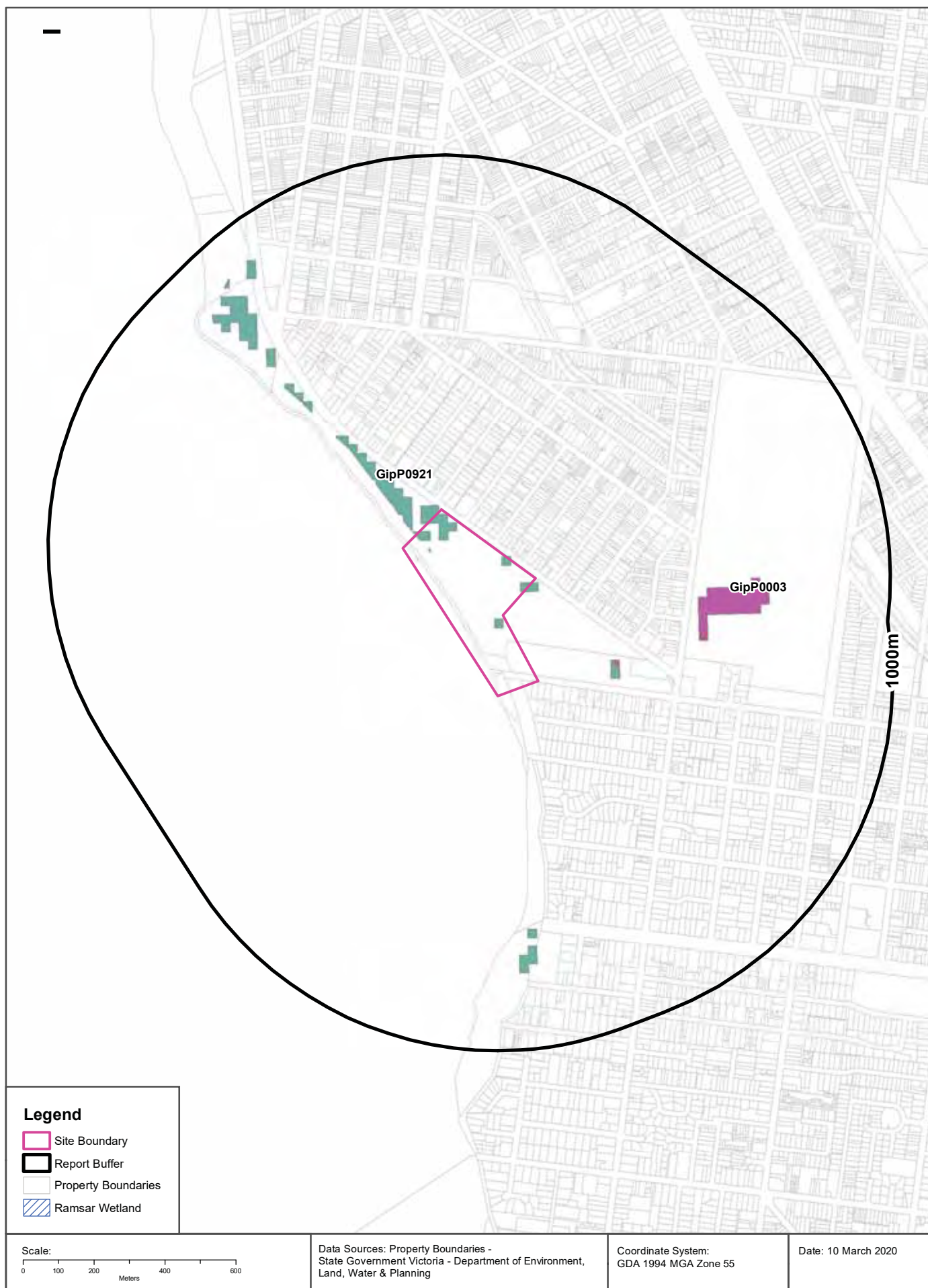
Description	Distance	Direction
Inundation to 1-in-100 year storm tide level with storm surge increased by 19% plus 82 cm sea level rise (2100)	0m	Onsite
Inundation to 1-in-100 year storm tide level with storm surge increased by 6% plus 20 cm sea level rise (2040)	0m	Onsite
Inundation to 1-in-100 year storm tide level with storm surge increased by 13% plus 47 cm sea level rise (2070)	0m	Onsite
Projected 82cm sea level rise by 2100	0m	Onsite
Current (2009) inundation to 1-in-100 year storm tide level	0m	Onsite
Projected 47cm sea level rise by 2070	0m	Onsite
Projected 20cm sea level rise by 2040	0m	Onsite
Inundation to 1-in-100 year storm tide level with storm surge increased by 19% plus 82 cm sea level rise (2100)	0m	Onsite
Current (2009) sea level	0m	Onsite
Inundation to 1-in-100 year storm tide level with storm surge increased by 13% plus 47 cm sea level rise (2070)	0m	Onsite

Victorian Coastal Inundation Sea Level Rise Data Custodian: State Government Victoria - Dept of Environment, Land, Water & Planning

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Ecological Constraints - Native Vegetation 2005 & Ramsar Wetlands

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184



Ecological Constraints

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Native Vegetation (Modelled 2005 Ecological Vegetation Classes)

What native vegetation exists within the dataset buffer?

Veg Code	EVC Name	EVCode	Group	Subgroup	Bioregion	Conservation Status	Geographic Occurance	Distance
GipP0921	Coast Banksia Woodland/Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic	0921	Coastal Scrubs Grasslands and Woodlands		Gippsland Plain	Vulnerable	not applicable	0m
GipP0003	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	0003	Herb-rich Woodlands	Damp Sands	Gippsland Plain	Vulnerable	Common	213m

Native Vegetation Data Custodian: State Government Victoria - Dept of Environment, Land, Water & Planning
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Ramsar Wetlands

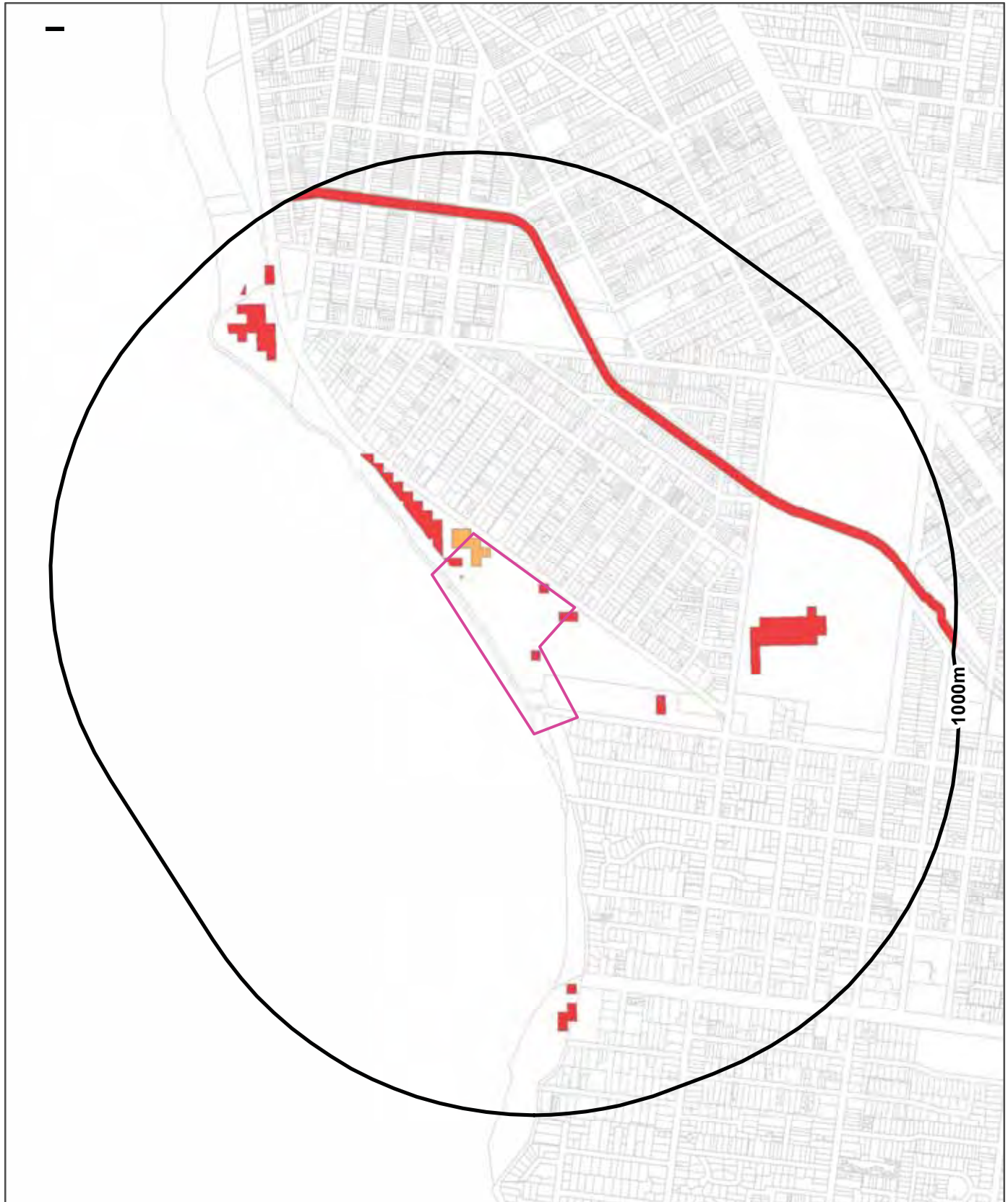
What Ramsar wetland areas exist within the dataset buffer?

Map ID	Site Name	Lake Name	Distance	Direction
N/A	No records within buffer			

Ramsar Wetland Area Data Custodian: State Government Victoria - Dept of Environment, Land, Water & Planning
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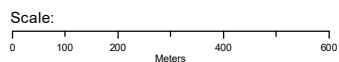
Ecological Constraints - Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Atlas

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184



Legend

Site Boundary	High potential GDE - from national assessment	Low potential GDE - from national assessment
Report Buffer	High potential GDE - from regional studies	Low potential GDE - from regional studies
Property Boundaries	Moderate potential GDE - from national assessment	Known GDE - from regional studies
	Moderate potential GDE - from regional studies	Unclassified potential GDE - from regional studies



Data Sources: Property Boundaries - State Government Victoria - Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

Date: 10 March 2020

Ecological Constraints

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Atlas

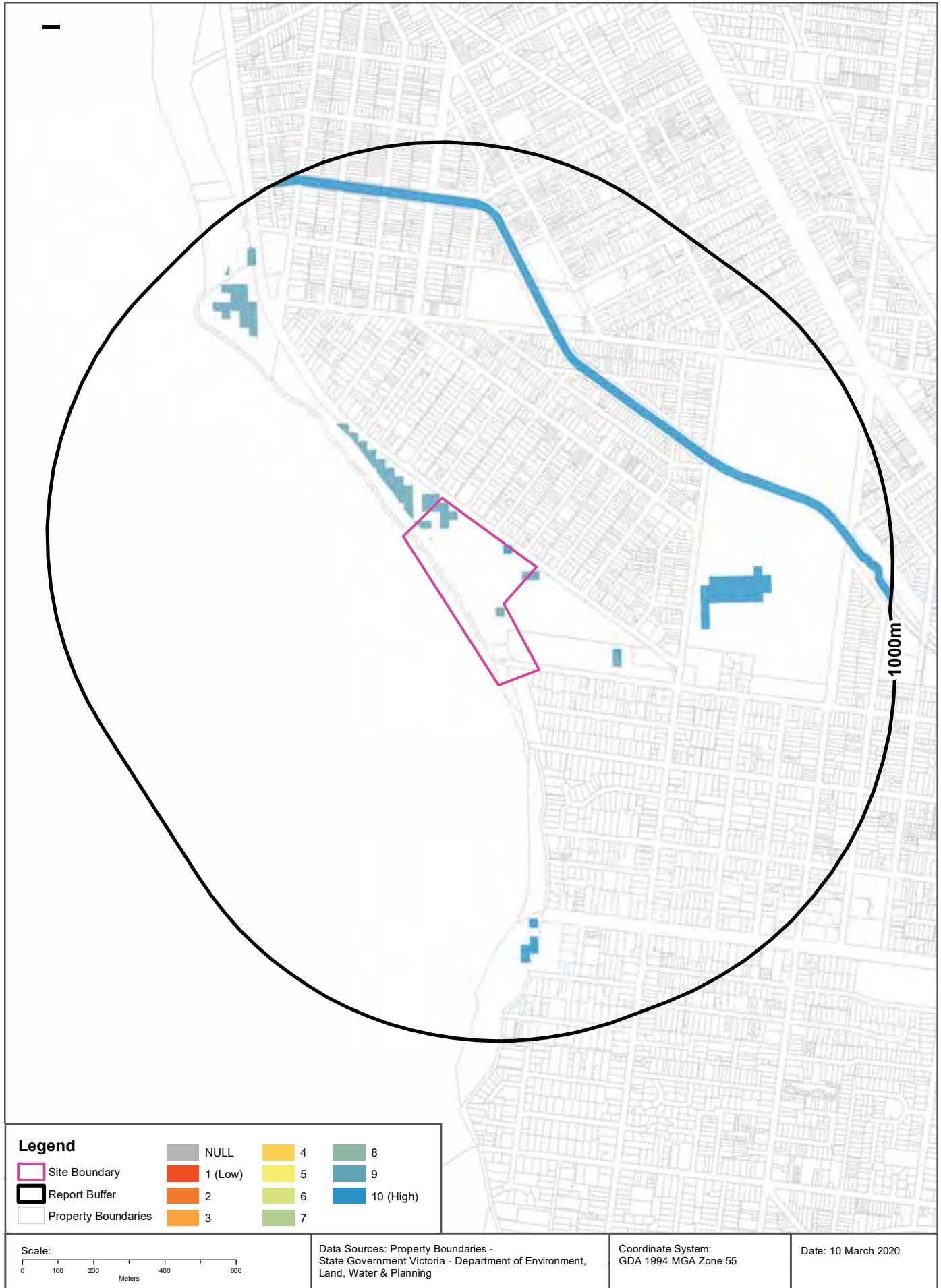
What GDEs exist within the dataset buffer?

GDE Type	Name	GDE Potential	Geomorphology	Ecosystem Type	Aquifer Geology	Distance
Terrestrial		High potential GDE - from national assessment	Plains mainly on basalt lavas with many volcanic forms and lakes, partly on weak sedimentary rocks.	Vegetation	Unconsolidated sedimentary	0m
Terrestrial		Moderate potential GDE - from national assessment	Plains mainly on basalt lavas with many volcanic forms and lakes, partly on weak sedimentary rocks.	Vegetation	Unconsolidated sedimentary	0m
Aquatic	ELSTER CREEK	High potential GDE - from national assessment	Plains mainly on basalt lavas with many volcanic forms and lakes, partly on weak sedimentary rocks.	River	Unconsolidated sedimentary	513m

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Atlas Data Source: The Bureau of Meteorology
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Inflow Dependent Ecosystems Likelihood

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184



Ecological Constraints

Elwood Foreshore Reserve, Elwood, VIC 3184

Inflow Dependent Ecosystems Likelihood

What IDEs exist within the dataset buffer?

GDE Type	Name	IDE Likelihood	Geomorphology	Ecosystem Type	Aquifer Geology	Distance
Terrestrial		8	Plains mainly on basalt lavas with many volcanic forms and lakes, partly on weak sedimentary rocks.	Vegetation	Unconsolidated sedimentary	0m
Terrestrial		9	Plains mainly on basalt lavas with many volcanic forms and lakes, partly on weak sedimentary rocks.	Vegetation	Unconsolidated sedimentary	0m
Terrestrial		10	Plains mainly on basalt lavas with many volcanic forms and lakes, partly on weak sedimentary rocks.	Vegetation	Unconsolidated sedimentary	0m
Aquatic	ELSTER CREEK	10	Plains mainly on basalt lavas with many volcanic forms and lakes, partly on weak sedimentary rocks.	River	Unconsolidated sedimentary	513m

Inflow Dependent Ecosystems Likelihood Data Source: The Bureau of Meteorology
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LC Code	Location Confidence
Premise match	Georeferenced to the site location / premise or part of site
General area or suburb match	Georeferenced with the confidence of the general/approximate area
Road match	Georeferenced to the road or rail
Road intersection	Georeferenced to the road intersection
Feature is a buffered point	Feature is a buffered point
Land adjacent to geocoded site	Land adjacent to Georeferenced Site
Network of features	Georeferenced to a network of features

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APPENDIX C

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Club History



The Royal Life Saving Society of Australia was formed in 1894 with a branch established in Sydney. The Victorian branch was inaugurated at the Port Phillip Club Hotel in Melbourne on December 6th, 1904.

The first Club in Victoria was established at Elwood in 1911, on the old rifle range, near Point Ormond. The Club's founding fathers were at the forefront of the push to change State legislation to allow "open sea" and "mixed-sex" bathing during daylight hours. Until these changes were made, bathing in the sea could only be done inside the many enclosed "bathing houses" which dotted the shoreline of the northern reaches of Port Phillip Bay.

Today, only the Middle Brighton Seabaths remain. The Royal Life Saving Society of Australia Annual Report of the day noted that the Life Saving Club would be "equipped with the necessary appliances for treatment of the apparently drowned".

The Foundation Stone of the Club's first permanent clubhouse was laid on 5th October 1918, near the beach end of Head Street. The Life Saving Club quickly became an integral part of Elwood's social fabric. By the mid-1920s the Club had nearly 500 members! At various times, the Club has had its own football, tennis, table tennis, gymnastic and card teams in local competitions. The Club became famous for its weekly Sunday night dances, attended by hundreds, which became known simply as "The Bullfight". It was the only club of any sort to be allowed to operate its own ambulance service. It became one of the focal points for water safety around all of Port Phillip Bay.

From the 1950s, in conjunction with Radio 3KZ, and later 3AW, weather reports and bay conditions were reported across Melbourne from the Club. It is reckoned that, in favourable weather, crowds of up to 100,000 people flocked to Elwood Beach in the 1960s and 70s!

The Clubhouse building was finally demolished in the early 1970s and, with the assistance of the then City of St. Kilda, new premises were erected at the present site. This grey cement block, bunker-style building honours Mr John. R. (Jack) Conabere, who with his wife and family, provided great service and leadership to Elwood Life Saving Club, to Life Saving generally and to the wider community over many years.

In 2004, the Club moved to the new, purpose-built premises within the John R. Conabere Pavilion. The Club expresses its gratitude to the City of Port Phillip and "Sails on the Bay" Restaurant for their parts in providing this excellent facility.

What's On

Fitness Training @ Elwood LSC

Mondays 6:30pm

Beach Session @ the club

Wednesdays 6:30pm

Harold Holt Swim Centre

Training Courses @ Elwood LSC

[Bronze & SRC OCT/NOV '19](#)

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After 100 years of service to the community, we salute the many thousands of Life Savers and Club members of the past and invite you to join us as a new chapter in our story unfolds!

Elwood Life Saving Club

Email info@elwoodlsc.com.au

Phone +61 3 9531 5755

Club Address 11 Elwood Foreshore, Elwood VIC 3184

Postal Address PO Box 43, Elwood VIC 3184



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2.0 Thematic History

2.1 The Developing Foreshore

2.1.1 Early Occupation of the Elwood Coastline

For thousands of years prior to colonisation, the distinguishing feature on the strip of coastline between St Kilda and Brighton was a steep headland of red sandstone early settler later named Red Bluff. This was a landmark amongst the local Aboriginal community, the Bunurong, who used it for communal and social gatherings. It was evidently still a focus for indigenous people as late as the 1860s, as recalled by one early Elwood resident, Mrs Florence (Dougharty) Huon (1858-1929) who stated that, during her childhood, Aboriginals were still frequent visitors to Red Bluff, as the sand contained large beds of cockles.¹ The discovery of a shell midden on the site over a century later, in 1974, not only confirms Mrs Huon's recollection, but indicates that Red Bluff (subsequently renamed Point Ormond) was an important campsite for the Bunurong for many years.²

In August 1835, Red Bluff first attracted the attention of Melbourne's early settlers, when John Pascoe Fawker's schooner, the *Enterprize*, dropped anchor there *en route* to the lower Yarra.³ Five years later, it was chosen as a suitably remote site for the colony's first quarantine station. This was necessitated by the crisis that occurred when the barque *Glen Huntly* arrived at Williamstown on 17 April 1840 with a number of typhoid-stricken passengers. Superintendent Latrobe ordered that the barque cross the bay and dock at Red Bluff, where two camps were established: one for afflicted passengers, and another for those remaining in good health. Two months passed before the passengers were permitted to leave, whereupon the station was closed. The graves of those who had died were enclosed by a picket fence and remained as a memorial to the tragedy.

Separated from nearby St Kilda by a vast swamp, the foreshore around Port Ormond was clearly considered to be a suitably remote location for some of the more objectionable facilities required by a fledgling settlement. In 1857, the St Kilda Council established a night soil depot at the intersection on Barkly Street and, later that same year, applied to the Department of Land & Survey to occupy an adjacent two acre site, bisected by the Elster Creek, for the purpose of an abattoir.⁴ In December, the Melbourne Hunt Club was also granted a license to occupy some nearby land, on which they erected kennels for their hounds.⁵ The adjacent abattoir site, meanwhile, was granted to the council in 1858, and an open slaughter yard was established, for which purpose a small timber bridge was erected over the creek a year later.⁶ The new abattoir building followed in 1861.

As residential development burgeoned in Elwood in the 1850s and '60s, the manure depot and the abattoirs became a much-maligned bone of local contention. In the face of strong opposition from local residents, and repeated complaints to the Central Board of Health, the manure depot was finally closed in 1869.⁷ The abattoir, however, remained in operation for another three decades before closing in 1898. The changing attitudes towards noxious practices along Elwood's foreshore also became evident when the council proposed to build its municipal garbage destructor at Point Ormond in 1890, only to be refused by the Department of Land and Survey on the grounds that the land has been 'permanently reserved for recreational purposes'.⁸ It was also during the 1890s that erosion around Point Ormond threatened to disturb the sixty-year-old graves of the *Glen Huntly* typhoid victims, and the remains were finally exhumed in 1898 and re-interred at the St Kilda Cemetery. By the turn of the century, the last few vestiges of unpleasant mid-nineteenth century history had been exorcised from Elwood's foreshore, leaving the path open for recreational development.

1 J B Cooper. *The History of St Kilda*. Vol 1, p 183.

2 'Point Ormond', <<www.portphillip.vic.gov.au/attachments/o12761.pdf>>

3 Meyer Eidelson, *Walks in Port Phillip: A Guide to the Cultural Landscapes of a City*, p 20.

4 Letter, September 1857. St Kilda Historic Correspondence (Abattoirs; item No 2), City of Port Phillip.

5 Letter, December 1857. St Kilda Historic Correspondence (Reserves - foreshore; item No 120), City of Port Phillip.

6 J B Cooper. *The History of St Kilda*. Vol 1, pp 191-192.

7 Letters, November 1868 and February 1869. St Kilda Historic Correspondence (Manure depot; item No 1), City of Port Phillip.

8 Letter, 2 December 1890. St Kilda Historic Correspondence (Destructor; item No 1), City of Port Phillip.



2.1.2 The Development of Recreation on Elwood Beach

An early parish plan indicates that the site of Elwood Beach, comprising 54 acres of land between Point Ormond and present-day Head Street, extending east to the Esplanade, had been permanently reserved as a Public Garden, with an 11-acre reserve at the southern end for a rifle range. In 1865, the Government proposed to sell off this land for private development, but concerned residents made representations to have the lots withdrawn from sale on the grounds that ‘the land, at present, is being used by the public as a reserve’.⁹ Some of the land at Point Ormond was subsequently proposed for annexure as part of the coastal recreation reserve, with a survey map, prepared by Clement Hodgkinson in January 1869, annotated thus:

[It is] proposed that the strip of land . . . comprising the tip of Point Ormond, be placed under the control of a Committee of Management to consist of four owners of land in Elwood and the Mayor of St Kilda . . .subject to the condition that this land will be enclosed by private subscription of landholders at Elwood, with a view to it being subsequently converted into an ornamental plantation and recreation ground’.¹⁰

The committee was duly formed although, as local historian John Butler Cooper noted, the Mayor of St Kilda was not amongst its members. By this time, the council had already made a number of improvements to the beach reserve, including tree-planting and the construction of a coastal promenade.¹¹

However, it was not until the early twentieth century that Elwood Beach really began to develop as a recreational centre. In 1907, the rifle butts in Head Street were finally closed at the urging of the St Kilda and Brighton councils, which freed up 11 acres of prime seaside land that became Elwood Park.¹² A tea kiosk was erected on Point Ormond in 1915, and this was followed, five years later, by another near Beach Avenue, which opened in 1921 under the management of Mrs Margaret Olingue (7.21). That same year, the first of a number of sporting clubs appeared along the foreshore, when the Elwood Lifesaving Club (founded 1913) built premises at the beach end of Head Street. This was followed, three years later, by the Elwood Sea Canoe Club (the first such club in Australia, later renamed the Elwood Sailing Club), a lawn bowling club (1925), an sea bathing pavilion (1928; one of three erected by the St Kilda Council that year), public tennis courts (c.1931), a croquet club (c.1937), and an angling club (c.1939).¹³ By contrast, there was virtually no development beyond the beach (ie north of Point Ormond and south of Cole Street), although the Grant Brothers boatshed and tea rooms had been established at the end of North Road (just outside the present study area) by 1930.¹⁴



Figure 2 Elwood Beach in the 1950s; note sea scout hall and original sailing club and angling club premises



Figure 3 Elwood Bowling Club; note original 1925 pavilion at left, which still remains

Source: From postcards, held in Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria

9 Letter, December 1865. St Kilda Historic Correspondence (Reserves - Elwood; item No 111), City of Port Phillip.

10 J B Cooper. *The History of St Kilda*. Vol 1, p 187.

11 *Ibid*, Vol 1, p 195.

12 *Ibid*. Vol 2, p 19.

13 *Sands & McDougall Directory*, various.

14 *Ibid*, 1930.

Unfortunately, the post-war period saw the loss of a number of these early foreshore structures, including the original Point Ormond Kiosk and nearby jetty (both demolished in the 1950s), the angling clubhouse (destroyed by fire c.1957) and the sea bathing pavilion (demolished 1971). All but one of the sporting clubs rebuilt or replaced their respective premises during these years: the angling club (1958), the lifesaving club (1971; 7.23) and the croquet club (1970s). The bowling club pavilion (7.22) now remains as the sole survivor of these early sporting clubs although, ironically, it no longer operates as such – it was converted into a community centre and café complex in the 1990s. Facilities for a number of previously unrepresented sports and recreational groups also established their presence along the foreshore in the post-war period, including a cricket ground (1950s), a sea scout hall (c.1958, 8.08) and a soccer clubroom (1980).

2.2 Seaside Seats and Marine Mansions: A Prestigious Residential Address

2.2.1 The First Land Sales

Elwood's first land sale was held on 18 September 1851, when six blocks between Ormond Road and the Esplanade were auctioned at an upset of £2/10 per acre. Section 8, of 14 acres, was acquired by W B Wilmot, and the remaining five eight-acre lots by J Payne (Section 10), W W Blow (Section 11), J G Vautier (Sections 12 and 13) and James Murphy (Section 14).¹⁵ A month later, three more eight-acre blocks were sold in Melbourne, purchased by Samuel Griffiths (Sections 15 and 16) and J Murphy (Section 17). None of these early investors, however, developed their properties immediately and, even a year later, there was still only one actual resident in Elwood: one John Broadbent, a timber-cutter working at Point Ormond, who lived in a tent at a time when, as he later claimed 'nobody else had a tent or house in Elwood'.¹⁶

One of the first attempts to promote settlement in Elwood took place in 1853, when J G Vautier subdivided his land as the *Elwood Hill Estate*, comprising 60 residential lots with frontage to 'Esplanade' and 'Government Road' (Ormond Road), and two new streets, North Elwood Street (Vautier Street) and South Elwood Street (Docker Street). In May 1853, three lots were purchased by the Reverend Joseph Docker, who engaged architects Russell, Watts & Pritchard to design a pair of terrace houses, for which tenders were called in December 1854. While these remains as Elwood's oldest surviving houses, it must be considered as an anomaly because, as Andrew Ward points out, it represented an unsuccessful attempt to introduce terrace housing (ubiquitous in nearby St Kilda) into Elwood. As it would turn out, it was an entirely different housing typology – the detached mansion on a large allotment – that would strongly characterise Elwood in the second half of the nineteenth century.

2.2.2 Early Mansion Estates, 1850s and 1860s

One of the first of these grand mansions in the area was Thomas Monahan's *Erindale*, for which architect Joseph Burns called tenders in October 1854. This two-storey bluestone house, located in what is now part of Ripponlea, stood on over 16 acres on the east side of Brighton Road, just south of present-day Glen Eira Road and appears on Kearney's map of 1855. This map, which shows Elwood as far south as Glenhuntly Road, gives a clear indication of the emergence of the mansion estates. While residential development in St Kilda was quite dense, it became much sparser south of Carlisle Street (then known as Beach Road), with both sides of Brighton Road characterised by a smattering of substantial houses on large allotments. The east side was dominated by Monahan's *Erindale*, and the west by three particularly prominent mansions: one on the corner of Southey and Dryden streets, another on the east corner of Byron and Tennyson streets, and a third on the corner of Milton Street and Brighton Road. Another substantial estate, not shown on Kearney's map but built c.1855-56, was T J Nankivell's *Chiverton*, a mansion attributed to architect Leonard Terry on the west side of Brighton Road, between Burns and Scott streets.¹⁷

15 J B Cooper. *The History of St Kilda*. Vol 1, pp 183-84.

16 *Ibid.* Vol 1, p 185.

17 Miles Lewis (ed). *Melbourne Mansions Database*. <fmweb.arbld.unimelb.edu.au/melbmansions>

The completion of the swamp reclamation project in 1910, and the first sales of the reclaimed land three years later, spurred even more intense development in that part of the suburb. Over the next few years, streetscapes of new housing spread along newly-formed Addison Street, Ruskin Street, Meredith Street and Broadway. Commercial development soon followed, with ubiquitous corner shops such as 345 Barkly Street (originally George Bearpark's grocery store, later to become Jerry's Milk Bar, **7.04**) and others flanking the intersection of Meredith and Addison streets. Elsewhere, modestly-scaled housing estates continued to proliferate, including Rothesay Avenue (42 lots, 1911), Austin Avenue (38 lots, 1914), Normanby Road (33 lots, 1915) and Heaton Avenue (49 lots, 1918). These also developed very swiftly. Directory listings show that Austin Avenue, for example, began with 'two houses being built' in 1915, jumping to nine listings in 1916, and thence to twenty listings by 1917. The first house to be built, a weatherboard villa at No 6 (**7.02**), still remains in a streetscape otherwise infiltrated by post-war apartment blocks. Timber houses such as this were, in fact, something of an anomaly in Elwood at that time, when much of this new residential development was of brick – invariably in the form of single-storey semi-detached duplexes. Even rarer, though, was the highly atypical row of three reinforced concrete houses at 2-6 Browning Street (**7.06**), erected by local builder Verney Wilson in 1912-13.

During the 1910s, intense residential settlement in Elwood prompted the expansion of associated infrastructure – and *vice versa*. Domestic power supply apparently arrived in the 1910s, after the suburb had being sidestepped when electricity mains were laid out in St Kilda (1900) and Brighton (1910) – phase that is evidenced today by a remaining Edwardian-style red brick substation in Daley Street (**7.09**). The first purpose-built church in Elwood also appeared around this time – a modest timber structure in Mitford Street for the local Methodist congregation, designed in 1910 by prolific ecclesiastical architect Alec Eggleston. It was followed, two years later, by a similarly understated timber building for the Presbyterians in nearby Scott Street, designed by the same architect (**7.27**). More conspicuous brick churches followed in the later teens, with St Bede's Anglican Church in Ormond Road (1916), and a new and larger Methodist church in Mitford Street (1918; demolished). The local Roman Catholic congregation, meanwhile, had acquired a site in the new Normandy Street subdivision in 1914, where they established a denominational school in 1918. A purpose-built church, however, would not be completed for another decade. The Methodists had already operated their own day school in Mitford Street from the early 1910s; however, it was not until 1917 that the first state school opened, on the opposite side of Poet's Grove.

Retail development also expanded significantly during the 1910s. At the same time that isolated corner shops began to spring up in the suburb's north-east, a shopping strip began to spread along that portion of Tennyson Street near the new Presbyterian church and the burgeoning subdivisions of Rothesay Avenue (1911) and Austin Avenue (1914). This shopping strip began with S H Dimond's grocery store, which opened around 1913 at what is now No 164. By 1916, it has been joined by two others – a greengrocer (No 160) and a confectioner (No 162) – and then, by 1920, four more: bootmaker, newsagent, dairy products and butcher.



Figure 12 Two aerial photographs of Elwood in the late 1920s, showing extent of residential development Point Ormond with kiosk in foreground, looking east (left) and looking north across Elsternwick Park towards beach (Source: Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria)

Historical Planning Schemes

Project: 1865 Elwood



1954:



1959:



1968:

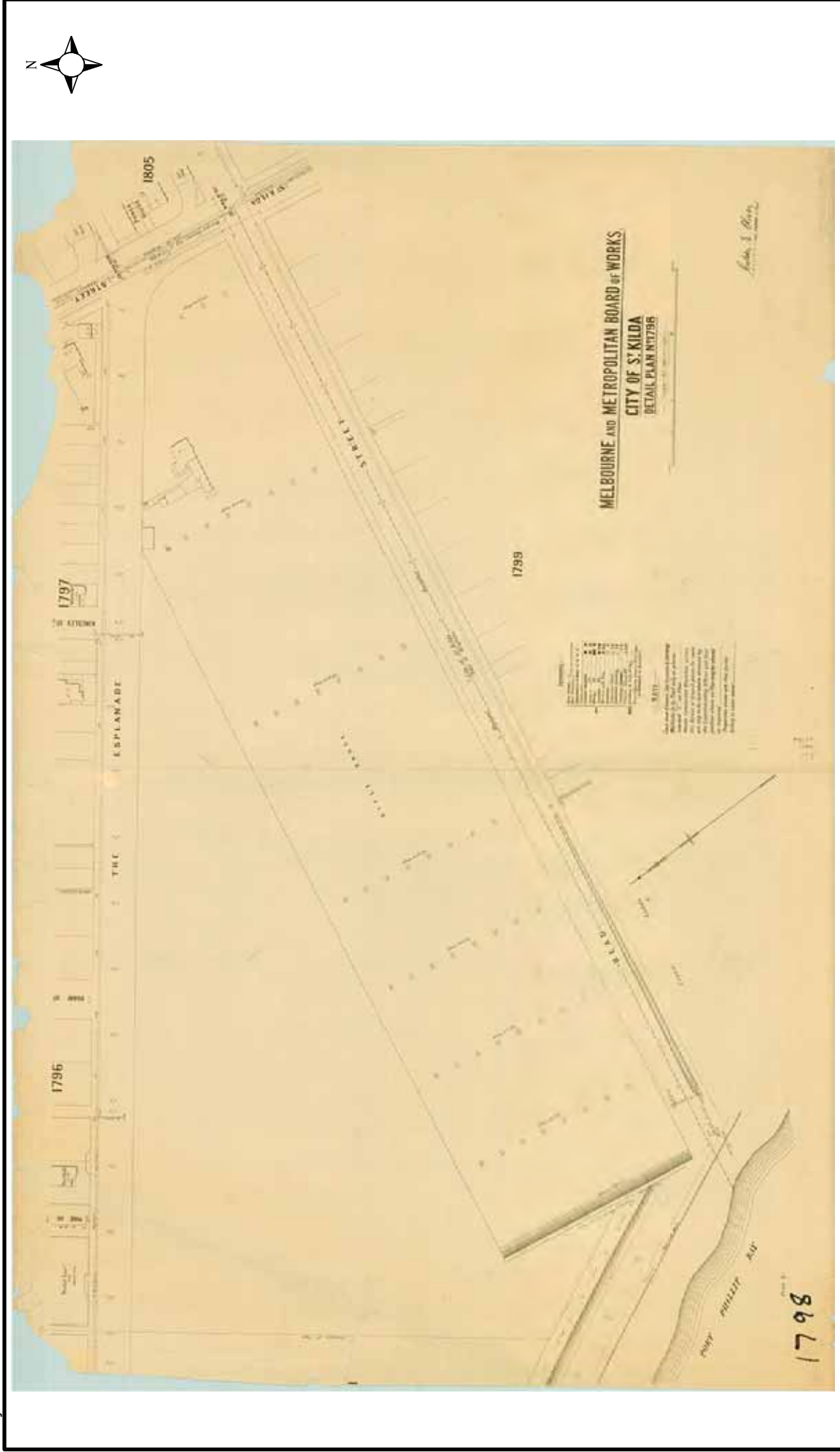


1985:



Source:	VicPlan website
Project:	
Run:	
Scale:	
Date:	Accessed 30/3/2020

Historical MMBW Detail Plan 1798
 Project: 1865 Elwood



Source:	State Library Victoria
Project:	
Run:	
Scale:	1 in:40 ft
Date:	1911

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RECREATION ON THE HILL AND THE BEACH

*A flagpole, maybe seven metres in height, was positioned on the peak of Point Ormond hill where the wooden marker is now situated. There could also have been a circular seating arrangement at the base of the flagpole. On the **eastern** side of the hill was Point Ormond Kiosk, which was quite large in size and really a tearoom. It was very dilapidated in appearance. It smelt musty at all times and even the tearoom staff seemed quite ancient. On the **western** side of the hill commenced a pier 40-50 metres in length. The structure was destroyed in a storm during the 40s or maybe 50s. It was popular with fishermen, there being some excellent catches of flathead. On the **southern** side at the base of the hill operated a team of Shetland ponies every Sunday afternoon, summer and winter. A brief oval ride whilst being led cost threepence.*

*On the **northern** side I recall on a cold and miserable evening an army display at the bottom of the hill, which I think was for the purpose of selling war bonds. The highlight of the display was the demonstration of flame-thrower mounted on a tank or Bren Gun carrier. In those days the tea tree growth was much thicker. During the war when I was a student at St Columba's, we were taken to the 'forest' to practice air raid drills when our nation felt most at threat around 1943. St Columba's was occupied by U.S. troops while we were displaced into a tennis pavilion seated three to a desk. **Ken Corbett, who grew up in Elwood from 1934 to 1957.***

Elwood beach extends north from its border with Brighton at Head Street to the green prominence at Point Ormond. These 54 acres of land adjacent to the beach and extending east to Ormond Esplanade were reserved as a public garden early after settlement. Residents fought off an attempt by the Government to sell the reserve for development in 1865. Included at the southern end of the reserve were eleven acres of rifle range that became Elwood Park in 1907.

Swamp reclamation and tramways extensions in the early 20th century kick-started Elwood Beach's transition to one of Melbourne's most popular recreational areas for families. The Elwood Surf Life Saving Club was founded in 1913, building premises at Head Street in 1921. In 1971 it moved to its current premises designed by noted architect Don Fulton in striking 'Brutalist' style. Today it serves as local lifesaving club, bathing pavilion and the State Disaster Headquarters for all marine emergencies on Port Phillip Bay.

The oldest structure on Elwood Beach is the delightful octagonal weatherboard kiosk (1915) opposite Normanby Street that has provided refreshments to bathers and visitors for an extraordinary nine decades. In 1924 the clubhouse of the first Sea Canoe Club in Australia was erected and later became the Elwood Sailing Club in 1939. Other recreational facilities following including the Croquet Club (1937), and a Sea Scout hall (c1958).

By 1930 spacious tearooms were being operated by confectioner John Wharton at Point Ormond, on the west side of Marine Parade, near Glenhuntly Road. It was demolished with the nearby jetty in the 1950s. In the 1930s and 1940s, council minutes recorded the shocking news of the public breaching restrictions by swimming in their bathers. The seabathing pavilion was demolished in 1971. The advent of motorcars saw the Elwood beach, with its car park, supplanting older beaches as a premier destination. The historic Elwood Angling Club moved from Prahran in 1939 and was rebuilt in 1957 after a fire. The Elwood Bowling Club (1925) on the foreshore opposite Vaultier Street was converted to the Beach House Community Centre and Café in the 1990s. In about 1931, public tennis courts were built. A soccer facility followed later.

At the northern end of Elwood Beach, a wooden navigation tower sits atop a gently sloping hill beside a park and playground. Peel back the multiple cultural layers of this peaceful place and you have a snapshot of the whole history of Elwood. Originally known as Little Red Bluff, the place name of Point Ormond was named for Captain Ormond, who visited Port Phillip in 1839. He returned to England and bought a small ship to bring out his family, including Francis, his son. Francis rose from early employment as a stable boy to become a large landowner and a great philanthropist. The suburb of Ormond is named after him and his statue stands in front of the Melbourne Working Men's College, later Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

In August 1835, Elwood had a brief opportunity to become the centre of a great metropolis when the *Enterprize*, John Fawkner's schooner, dropped anchor at Elster Creek. Fawkner later described the scene:

Each side of the red bluff (now Point Ormond) was a small inlet or bay. The one on the north...formed part of a basin into which a watercourse poured its floodwaters. The sinuous line of the watercourse was marked by fringing wattle and small gum trees. Slightly to the north, extending east alongside the stream, was a large marshy lagoon, with an outlet to the sea.

The crew was insufficiently impressed to stay for long and sailed on to the Yarra where they founded Melbourne after unloading near today's William Street. In the early decades, the Point was a prominent landmark for shipping and by the 1850s was gaining popularity as a summer picnic spot. Since 1985 there have been several reunions of descendants of the *Glen Huntley* fever ship at the site of the former quarantine station of 1840.

Fire is a recurring motif at the point. Cooking fires of the traditional owners burned here over thousands of years. Beacons were lit on the Point in 1851 to celebrate separation from NSW. In 1863, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and eldest son of Queen Victoria, married Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Seventy tons of firewood plus barrels of tar and oil casks were hauled to Point Ormond and lit on 10 March to celebrate the event. In 1998, Australia's bicentenary was commemorated by a 'ring of fire' – the lighting of beacons around the entire Australian coastline, including one at Point Ormond.

The bluff was a favourite subject for paintings by artist, Elizabeth Parsons (1831-1897), who has left us many exquisite images. Her paintings around 1875 show the hill as a cliff or headland, not the gentle mound we see today. In the 1890s stone and sand from the bluff was used to reclaim Elwood marshlands. In 1904 the seaward edge was cut down to 2.4

metres, despite bitter opposition, to create a seawall and extend Marine Parade. The remaining bluff was then graded to a slope reducing its height by several feet.

An abattoir and coal mine were built nearby, the former provoking protests until it was closed in 1898. The Point Ormond Improvement Scheme began on 25 May 1915 providing work for the unemployed including the construction of a refreshment kiosk designed by Carlo Catani. On 4 June 1915, a new tramway was extended to Point Ormond, enabling travel from Elsternwick railway station to the beach. The terminus, with a large passenger shelter made of green latticework slats, was next to both the tearooms and the beach.

In 1901, a Signal Station at Point Ormond made history with the first ever radio-telegraph communication to a ship at sea (HMS *St George*) from the Australian mainland.

On 18 March 1924, thousands of spectators crowded onto Point Ormond hill and the St Kilda foreshore to see the stately warships of the British Fleet enter Port Phillip Bay. They rapturously welcomed the visible evidence after the Great War that '*Britannia was still the Mistress of the Seas*' and basked in the '*protective kinship of the British empire to its outlying dominions*'. Twenty-two aircraft flew overhead and a choir of seven hundred children from St Kilda's two state primary schools sang Rule Britannia.

The Point has also been a focus for the arts. Actors Gregory Peck and Ava Gardner were there in 1959 for the filming of *On the Beach*, a movie about a nuclear holocaust in the future – 1964! In 1984 the Point also featured in the final scene from *A Man of Flowers* starring Norman Kaye.

In the 1970s roadwork excavations apparently uncovered a midden revealing that the point was a former campsite for the traditional owners. In 1989, local residents alleged that a UFO had landed at the point leaving a scorched circle. An amazing passage from a stone-age site to an outer-space heliport in a mere 150 or so years.

One of the lesser-known uses of public land on Elwood's beachfront was for military purposes. In the immediate aftermath of the gold rush, Melbourne was full of the yellow mineral and full of fear of its loss. Elwood was to be a key area called upon to defend the unfortified city from imagined invaders.



Elwood Beach Kiosk, 1915



Point Ormond sketched by Elizabeth Parsons in 1875.
Note distant gravesites on the bluff and the Elster Creek
(today Elwood Canal) in the foreground.
(*Cooper, History of St Kilda, Volume 1, 1931*)

I

APPENDIX D

Site Photos



1. View along beach from Head St



2. Exposed rubblely soil at former SLS Club



3. View along beach back towards Head St



4. Garden material storage area in Parking Lot 2



5. Restaurant looking NW



5b. Small utility or maintenance bldg near restaurant



6. Exposed rubbly soil at SW edge of grassy field



7. Grass area looking NW to playgrnd. BBQ left out of shot



8. Tennis courts. Bldg at left



9. Kindergarte-Cafe & play area looking west



10. Intercept pit outside kinder bldg



11. WSUD feature north of sailing club looking north



12. Boat storage between sailing-angling clubs



13. Out-building on bush side of kinder



14. Detail of exposed minor rubble in mound



15. Looking north at angling, then scout bldgs



16. Sailing Clubhouse looking SE



17. Sailing club pits & water tank



18. Surf Lifesaving Club looking SE



19. Toilets and SLS from beach side