

TREASURY RESERVE PRECINCT



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PRECINCT SOHE 2008



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treasury reserve precinct
spring street st andrews place
& treasury place view
from spring street



treasury reserve precinct
spring street st andrews place
& treasury place
highburton statue mar1999



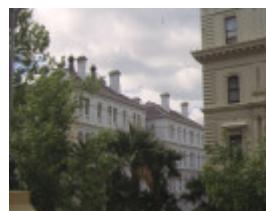
treasury reserve precinct
spring street st andrews place
& treasury place side
elevation paper store 1997



Treasury Reserve Precinct 17
St Andrews



Treasury Reserve Precinct
Western Annex Demolished



treasury reserve precinct
spring street st andrews
precinct view mar1999



State Government Offices
Treasury Precinct, April
2012.JPG



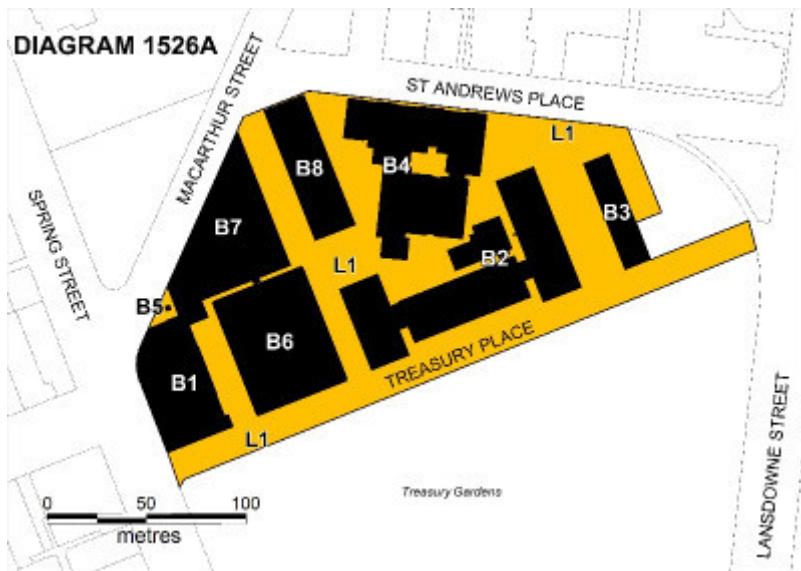
State Government Offices
Treasury Precinct, April
2012.JPG



State Government Offices
Treasury Precinct, April
2012.JPG



Former State Chemical
Laboratoires Treasury
Precinct, April 2012.JPG



treasury precinct plan revised.jpg

Location

3 TREASURY PLACE AND ST ANDREWS PLACE AND MACARTHUR STREET AND 2 TREASURY PLACE EAST MELBOURNE AND SPRING STREET AND 1 TREASURY PLACE AND 1 MACARTHUR PLACE MELBOURNE, MELBOURNE CITY

Municipality

MELBOURNE CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H1526

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO174

VHR Registration

August 20, 1982

Amendment to Registration

September 13, 2012

Heritage Listing

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - November 15, 1999

What is significant?

The Treasury Reserve containing Victorian government offices is a triangle of land on the eastern fringe of central Melbourne, bounded by Treasury Place, Spring Street, Macarthur Street, St Andrews Place and Lansdowne Street. Construction began on the site in the 1850s and continued into the 1960s.

The government offices were originally located around William Street and Flagstaff Hill, which was the point of communication from the Port of Melbourne. The site of Parliament House at the eastern end of Bourke Street (first stage completed in 1856) determined the new location of the government offices and an overall plan for buildings on the Reserve was discussed as early as 1859.

The first building in the precinct, the Government Printer's Office (1856-58), was designed by architect J J Clark and various alterations and additions were subsequently made to this building. J J Clark also designed the Renaissance Revival palazzo-style Treasury Building (1858-1862) at the western end of the precinct, facing Collins Street, which included a gold office and vaults in the basement. On completion it was the leading administration building in Melbourne, the tenants being the Governor of Victoria, the Chief Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Registrar-General and Registrar of the Supreme Court. In 1859 foundations were laid for a third building, the New Treasury Building, in the precinct at No 2 Treasury Place, but this was not completed until 1876. A classical style was adopted by the architect Michael Egan, consistent with the existing government buildings, and this building accommodated the treasurer and other government departments, including the Public Works Department. Major remodelling included the addition of a third floor to the east and west wings in 1933 to designs by Oakley and Parkes, and the addition of the Western Annexe to the north, by Percy Everett of the PWD in 1949 (demolished 1997). No 2A Treasury Place was built in 1873-75 to accommodate the Central Plan Office.

In 1906-07 offices, designed by George Watson, were constructed for the Department of Agriculture at 3 Treasury Place to the east of the site. This brought together the most important infrastructure departments with Premiers and Treasury to establish the Reserve as a seat of government administration prior to World War 1. A Percy Everett-designed extension to the building in 1948, which included a cinema, was demolished in 1998.

In 1937 a statue of Justice George Higinbotham was unveiled. The bronze statue was designed by Paul Montford and placed to the north of the Old Treasury Building. Higinbotham was editor of the Argus, Attorney General and then Chief Justice for the State of Victoria.

An architectural competition was held in 1962 for an office tower to be placed behind the Old Treasury Building and on an axis with Collins Street. Despite not conforming to the brief, Barry Patten of Yuncken Freeman won the competition with a design for two buildings; a low scale building directly behind the Old Treasury Building to house government ministers and the Premier, and a taller tower to the north of matching design. A third building, to house the State Chemical Laboratories, was constructed to the east of the tower at the same time in the late 1960s, and all were placed within an elevated plaza, with a basement containing the State Film Centre, an auditorium, car parking and mechanical services located below. Completed by 1970, the buildings were designed in a modern and severe style, with proportions, window openings and materials used reflecting those of surrounding buildings in the precinct. Innovative load bearing precast panelling was used in construction.

In 1964 the Geological Museum (1909) and the Mines Laboratory, which had been set up in 1909 in the remodelled engine house (1888), were demolished for construction of the State Chemical Laboratories. These laboratories were relocated to Werribee in 1995. The trend in the 1980s for the dispersal of government departments to office buildings in the city was reversed in the following decades following restoration of the Old Treasury Building in 1992-95 and the subsequent refurbishment or restoration of other buildings in the Treasury Precinct. This included installation of new services and the demolition of some later accretions.

This site is part of the traditional land of the Kulin Nation.

How is it significant?

The Treasury Reserve Precinct is of historical, architectural and scientific (technical) significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Treasury Reserve Precinct is of historical significance as the centre of Victorian government administration for 150 years. The buildings constructed prior to the dispersal of government departments, including the Government Printer's Office, Old and New Treasury Building and Department of Agriculture Building, together with the three buildings constructed in the late 1960s, illustrate the workings of government over this extensive period. The Former Printer's Office served the publication requirements of the government for over 100 years and represents the first phase of the government's establishment in the precinct. The Old Treasury Building was the leading administrative building of the government, has associations with the gold rush and has always been the city office for the Governor of Victoria. The New Treasury Building (No 2 Treasury Place) has associations with many important figures and housed the Premier and Cabinet until replaced by new State Government Offices, which are themselves a clear expression of political power in Victoria in the 1960s. The statue of Justice George Higinbotham is of historical significance as a commemoration of this important Victorian figure.

The Treasury Reserve Precinct is of architectural significance for the buildings contained within the precinct. This includes the Government Printer's Office (J J Clark, 1856-58), Old Treasury Building (J J Clark, 1858-62), New Treasury Building (M Egan, 1859-76), Department of Agriculture Building (G Watson, 1906-07) and the State Government Offices and former State Laboratories (Yuncken Freeman, 1967-68). The latter are an important collection of civic buildings which are designed as an ensemble within a plaza in a severe, yet sympathetic style.

The former Central Plan Office, former Printer's Office and the Old Treasury Building are of scientific (technical) significance as a demonstration of early fireproofing methods. In particular, the floor construction of the Old Treasury Building demonstrates an early form of fire protection and the former Central Plan Office contains fireproof shutters. The three 1960s buildings show an important and innovative use of load bearing precast panels in their construction.

Permit Exemptions

General Exemptions:

General exemptions apply to all places and objects included in the Victorian Heritage Register (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 of Heritage Victoria 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 of Heritage Victoria 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 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 works 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 works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible.
3. If there is a conservation policy and plan endorsed by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it. Note: The existence of a Conservation Management Plan or a Heritage Action Plan endorsed by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria provides guidance for the management of the heritage values associated with the site. It may not be necessary to obtain a heritage permit for certain works specified in the management plan.
4. Nothing in this determination prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.
5. Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authorities where applicable.

Minor Works:

Note: Any Minor Works that in the opinion of the Executive Director will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the place may be exempt from the permit requirements of the Heritage Act. A person proposing to undertake minor works may submit a proposal to the Executive Director. If the Executive Director is satisfied that the proposed works will not adversely affect the heritage values of the site, the applicant may be exempted from the requirement to obtain a heritage permit. If an applicant is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that the permits co-ordinator be contacted.

Interiors:

Works to the interiors of all 1960s buildings are permit exempt.

Construction dates	1860,
Architect/Designer	Clark, John James,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Other Names	GOVERNMENT OFFICES, GOVERNMENT PRINTERS OFFICE, OLD TREASURY BUILDING, TREASURY PRECINCT, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUILDING, CENTRAL PLAN OFFICE, 3 TREASURY PLACE, 2 TREASURY PLACE,
Hermes Number	801
Property Number	

History

Associated People: Owner VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT;

Plaque Citation

This precinct has operated as the centre of Victorian government administration for 150 years. It contains buildings from original occupation in the 1850s, such as the Old Treasury Building, through to the 1960s.

Extent of Registration

1. All of the buildings marked as follows on Diagram 1526 held by the Executive Director:

B1 Old Treasury Building including balustraded terraces
B2 State Government Offices 2 Treasury Place including the Central Plan Office
B3 State Government Offices 3 Treasury Place
B4 Government Printers Office 41 St Andrews Place including 33 St Andrews Place and its fence
B5 Statue of Justice George Higinbotham
B6 State Government Offices 1 Treasury Place
B7 State Government Offices 1 Macarthur Place
B8 Former State Chemical Laboratories 55 St Andrews Place

2. All of the land marked L1 on Diagram 1526 held by the Executive Director being Crown Allotments 2A,3,4,4A and 4B Section 5 City of Melbourne Parish of Melbourne North

This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.

For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>