RMIT University acknowledges the Wurundjeri people of the Kulin Nations as the traditional owners of the land on which the University stands.

The 14th Urban History Planning History Conference Remaking Cities 2018 is proudly hosted by RMIT University’s Centre for Urban Research.

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It is with great pleasure we present to you the 14th Urban History Planning History Conference 2018 - Remaking Cities Book of Abstracts.

Manufacturing was central to the social, spatial and economic development of Australasia’s nineteenth-century cities. The decline of manufacturing has had a significant effect on urban environments and urban lives, as has the rise of the financial, service and cultural sectors. In the post-manufacturing era, cities have had to again reinvent themselves in response to the challenges of new internal circumstances and of external forces of change.

The 2018 theme ‘Remaking Cities’ is inspired by Melbourne as an exemplar of cities that are continually re-made: as a centre of manufacturing, as a city built on land and infrastructure speculation, and as a place that has been re-made over the long-established land-based practices of the Kulin nation. Underpinning the making and re-making of Melbourne and other Australasian cities are the processes of settler colonialism and speculation on stolen Indigenous lands. The long shadow cast by colonisation challenges us to imagine how cities can be re-made in a just and shared future, and the role of planning within this.

The conference will be hosted by RMIT University’s Centre for Urban Research and held at RMIT University in Melbourne’s CBD.
KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

**KATE TORNEY**

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE STATE LIBRARY OF VICTORIA

Kate Torney was announced as the new Chief Executive Officer of the State Library of Victoria in July 2015. Kate joined the Library during an exciting period of transformation, overseeing its evolution into an innovative contemporary centre for knowledge, learning and culture. Kate is the Deputy Chair of National and State Libraries Australasia (NSLA) and Co-Chair of GLAM Peak which leads collaboration between galleries, libraries, archives and museums sectors in Australia to enable people to access, use and build on our national collections. From April 2009 Kate was Director of News at the ABC, leading 1400 journalists and production staff around Australia and in 11 international bureaus. Kate was a member of the ABC’s executive leadership team and reported to the Managing Director.

**BEN SCHRADER**

WELLINGTON HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR

Ben Schrader is a Wellington historian specialising in urban history and historic preservation. His work experience is diverse: from university teaching, to writing contract histories and heritage reports, to working on large public history projects like the award-winning New Zealand Historical Atlas (1997) and ‘Te Ara – the online Encyclopedia of New Zealand’ for which he co-edited the City and Economy theme. Ben is currently co-authoring a history of historic preservation in New Zealand and is a visiting scholar at the Stout Research Centre for New Zealand Studies at Victoria University of Wellington.
Chris leads the Transforming Lives & Regions Global Challenge which recognises the interconnected nature of regional transformation, and the importance of conceptualising present dynamics in light of historical inheritances. His research addresses questions of urban and regional economic and environmental change, vulnerability and resilience. His current collaborative projects focus on historical geographies of making, and the fallacy of viewing creative and manual work as distinct - all leading to new lines of research around urban cultural policy, material skill, rethinking ‘redundancy’ and the future of manufacturing cities and regions. From 2010-2013 Chris was an inaugural ARC Future Fellow, and in 2013 was an international expert contributor to the UN Creative Economy Report. Chris is currently Editor-in-Chief of the academic journal, Australian Geographer.

Jefa is a founding director of both Greenaway Architects and Indigenous Architecture and Design Victoria. He is the Deputy Chair of the Public Arts Advisory Panel at the City of Melbourne and is on the board of the Indigenous Liaison Group at the University of Melbourne. Jefa is a descendant of the Wailwan and Kamilaroi peoples of northwest NSW, and one of less than five registered Indigenous architects in private practice, nationally. Jefa is currently Lecturer – Indigenous Curriculum Development at the Melbourne School of Design (MSD) at the University of Melbourne and seeks to amplify opportunities to embed Indigenous knowledge systems and design thinking within both practice and academia.

Chris Gibson
Professor of Human Geography & Director of Global Challenges, University of Wollongong

Jefa Greenaway
Founding Director Greenaway Architects & Indigenous Architecture and Design Victoria

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CATHY OATES
DIRECTOR OF TROVE

Cathie Oats specialises in creating digital services that connect people to content. She describes her current role as Trove’s Director as ‘the dream job of working with the Trove team that makes the wonderful resources held by Australian collecting institutions easier to discover, access and use’. Cathie also has a background in communications and marketing and before joining the National Library of Australia in 2016, she worked to help transform how the Therapeutic Goods Administration communicated with the public, health professionals and the regulated industry.

JOHN MASANAUSKAS
CITY EDITOR OF THE HERALD SUN

John is Melbourne born and bred with more than a quarter of a century experience as a journalist. He has previously worked at The Age and SBS TV as a news and current affairs reporter, as well as producing occasional pieces for ABC Radio on European affairs. As City Editor of the Herald Sun, John reports on Melbourne City Council, local government in general, planning issues and immigration and multicultural affairs.
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POST WAR CAMPUS 1

PHILIP GOAD
University of Melbourne

Labs and slabs: planning the Medical Precinct at the University of Melbourne, 1952-1969
The nearly two-decade long creation of the medical/health research precinct at the University of Melbourne in the 1950s and 1960s transformed a previously unused part of the Parkville campus into a showpiece of modernist planning and architecture. This paper outlines the strategic co-location of a series of high-rise slabs containing laboratories and teaching spaces that marched along Royal Parade directly across the road from Royal Melbourne Hospital, the Dental Hospital and the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research. In a program that was as much about updating old facilities as it was about positioning the university as a leading research institution – led by a group of ambitious and politically powerful medical academics and researchers - the design and planning of these buildings by a brace of Melbourne’s leading architecture firms signalled the University’s complete reshaping of its campus: away from an inward, cloistered park-like estate to one that exuded modernity, efficiency and direct engagement with the city. This paper is part of proposed thematic sessions on the design of the postwar campus.

HANNAH LEWI & ANDREW MURRAY
University of Melbourne

“Town and Gown Concordat?”: Notre Dame and the Re-making of the City of Fremantle
In light of Sharon Haar’s work on the regeneration of the city of Chicago through its various university campuses, this paper will examine the case of Fremantle in Western Australia. A nineteenth century port city and now heritage precinct, the West End of Fremantle has been gradually re-made since the early 1990s through the insertion of university buildings and spaces to form a new campus of the privately funded University of Notre Dame. It therefore provides a unique urban context in Australia from which to interrogate how both the growth of universities and the designation of heritage areas have been, in different and often competing ways, strong agents of regeneration and economic and cultural change. The occupation of Notre Dame in the West End has been the site of controversy since its inception, prompting arguments over the benefits of privatisation of an urban area, and the perceived loss of vitality this may bring. While the benefit of sustained building occupation and conservation work is clear, the effect on the surrounding suburb and local population is still unclear. The paper will consider Fremantle, alongside other contemporary national and international exemplars including the Deakin Waterfront Campus in Geelong, Roosevelt University and Columbia College in Chicago, and the impact that a campus can have on significant urban heritage sites.

ROBERT FREESTONE & NICOLA PULLAN
University of New South Wales

Adaptive master planning: making and remaking the UNSW campus 1949-1959
The University of New South Wales was, along with the Australian National University, one of the first post-war greenfield campuses. Located in the south-east Sydney suburb of Kensington, a stable long-term vision for site planning was hampered by a constrained site which expanded incrementally. Design concepts were made and remade through City Beautiful, Beaux-Arts and Modernist styles through a succession of design plans calibrated to an expanding site. A key figure seeking to bring coherence to the early campus was Harry Rembert, Chief Designing Architect for the NSW Government Architect’s Office for twenty years and head of its innovative Design Room. Rembert understood the inherent design problems for an institution on a restricted but expanding site challenged by a difficult topography. He sought solutions to retaining human scale in an unavoidably dense setting through incorporating courtyards, undercrofts, wall and garden art, and links between building interiors and landscape, elements which he had observed on an overseas study tour. Despite modifications over the years, Rembert’s interventions are still evident today within a more stable and holistic master planning environment.
ROBERT VINCENT
University of Tasmania

*Urban Change in Hobart 1973-1993, place, memory and learning*

In this presentation Robert Vincent applies activity theory and qualitative analysis techniques to case studies of urban change and inner city planning in Battery Point, North Hobart and Sullivans Cove. His study aims to review Hobart’s inner city action groups and their processes, actions and activities, by recording their written and oral history (where it is possible). His study includes the unique set of events and the information they generated before it is lost and totally untraceable. It presents alternative views and interpretations of these events. The period is one of critical change and restructuring of the Tasmanian economy and some unique planning events. There is a connection with Melbourne via Fred Cook the author of the City of Hobart Plan 1945. Robert Vincent was an architect and urban planner and has experience and knowledge of these locations, to explore and share. His presentation aims to analyse urban change to determine the degree to which the groups succeeded in planning the inner city. It will also determine how the various tactics and operations of the groups changed the outcome of planning schemes, specific plans or public program.

CONRAD HAMANN & IAN NAZARETH
RMIT University

*Provenance – Emergence, Emulations and Disjunctions in Urban Melbourne*

Cities are premised on ideas. The built environment is a projection of formal and structural determinants such as trade, defence, changes in cultural, religious and ideological influences etc. Urban architecture is an appraisal of these values, and urban processes are the primary mechanism for transmission of patterns of plurality. Nineteenth century, and some twentieth century planners, assumed the large programmatic scope of these emulations could accommodate a range of urban needs, but initiated them primarily on general visual associations. These were often conceived in pictorial terms. The research argues that Australian cities rely extensively on applying imagery and collective histories from other, earlier cities in large instalments rather than breaking them up and applying smaller fragments in response to the specifics of urban analysis. The paper deploys Melbourne as a converging point described through some exemplary projects and critical agendas for the metropolis. The research emphasises the emergence, redolence and vitality of this architecture within its antipodean context. These precedents will be explored through the lenses of order, industry, arenas, social change, fragmentation, division, endlessness and multiples and tracked through a diversity of scales and chronologies. The paper attempts to describe and position the practice of architecture and urban design through the assimilation of collective histories, tracing its formal resonances and distortions as well as social and political agendas.
PARALLEL SESSION 1.1

HERITAGE

CATHERINE TOWNSEND
Independent scholar

Making Modern Jewish Melbourne

The Anglo-Jewish community of Melbourne underwent radical change and massive growth from the 1930s with the immigration of those fleeing Hitler’s Europe. This paper will explore the making of modern Jewish Melbourne through an architectural and social history of the many institutional buildings constructed in the 1950s, 60s and 70s which gave form to this burgeoning community. The scale and extent of this built form is remarkable, especially when compared to other migrant groups of the time who largely used existing infrastructure. Synagogues, schools, community centres, memorials, an aged care facility, and a burial centre were constructed in these decades. Beyond these institutions thousands of new dwellings were built to house this growing migrant community. These community buildings have architectural significance as the architects of modern Jewish Melbourne were mostly Jewish émigrés who brought with them detailed knowledge of the innovations and complexities of European modernism. They had trained and worked in some of the major centres of modern architectural thought. The biographies of some of these architects have been reported. However, despite the scale and socio-cultural significance of their collective architectural and social achievement, little attention has been paid to modern Jewish Melbourne. This paper will survey the Jewish institutional architecture constructed in Melbourne between 1950 and 1979: its purpose and client groups, architects, and architectural expression. It will demonstrate that this mostly unexplored architectural and social history is of significance both within Australian architecture and architecture of the diaspora.

KIRRILY SULLIVAN
University of New South Wales

Remaking Sirius: The power of community in the face of change

At first glance, the Brutalist Sirius apartment building (1975-80), surrounded by the intensive development of Sydney’s CBD, gives little indication of the layers of change that lay beneath it, nor the battles fought to protect it. The housing commission building, perched above Sydney Cove in The Rocks, was borne directly out of the Green Bans in the 1970s to rehouse displaced local tenants. The community is currently at battle again for heritage listing to protect it from certain demolition by developers. The continual reinvention of the Sirius site over the past 250 years provides an intimate illustration of the changing face of Sydney. While evidence reveals the original owners, the Cadigal people, used the site to prepare meals from the nearby harbour, after 1788 the prime location underwent rapid change, to convict tent site, whaling business headquarters, sandstone terrace housing, and government shipping offices after it was resumed, somewhat questionably, by the state after the outbreak of Bubonic plague in 1900. The site of Sirius presents historical and current issues of ownership, inherited possession, long abandoned rights for workers to live near their workplace, the display of wealth and the reality of poverty amidst rapid social and economic development. This paper explores the current heritage battle being fought by the broad community of Sirius, and its echo with the battles that have preceded it. It documents the process of the community involvement both now and then, and suggests reasons why this site evokes such passion amongst concerned stakeholders.
MAUD CASSAIGNAU
Monash University

Transforming post-industrial Cremorne The potential of urban mixity discussed via an exemplary Melbourne inner-suburb

The design-research Cremorne2025 investigated, though multiple iterations, the densification of an exemplary and historically crucial industrial suburb of Melbourne. It challenges consequences of urban sprawl, highlighting potentials of inner-city industrial sites for urban renewal and new activity. Careful intensification of urban heritage was acknowledged as necessity in retaining identity and attractiveness. The project’s holistic strategy promotes well-considered, site-specific urbanism, bridging between academia and practice, and connecting with real-world concerns. The academic research project - informed by anterior design-studios - led to community engagements, events, exhibitions, conference presentations and various publications. Each mode of practice revealed particular aspects, readings and propositions for the site’s diverse built and lived heritage, feeding back into the overall proposal, over a five-year span. These revolve around the theme of ‘mixity’: a crucial driver for the project. The historically diverse character of industrial areas, emerged as leitmotiv for Cremorne’s renewal: maintaining and encouraging programmatic interaction between working and living; advocating for diversification of building types and eras, urban spaces, programs and amenities; supporting the cohabitation of people with varying activities, professions, interests and ways of life; seeding new forms of production within the city through making-incubators, work-live arrangements, and affordable business spaces. We defined ‘mixity’ as their simultaneous interplay. From our perspective, the particularly intense Australasian development and investment pressures reinforce the acute need for new concepts and processes addressing threats to this mixity. Post-GFC affordability, social and programmatic segregation issues appear more intensely then ever. See more on: www.Cermorne2025.org

CAMERON LOGAN & SUSAN HOLDEN
University of Queensland

Core, Courtyard, Grid: Civic form and the (late) modern campus in Australia

The urban design theorist and historian Alexander D’Hooge has argued that Josep Luis Sert’s idea of the core is a key to understanding the “abandoned foundations of the late modern project” in architecture and urbanism. “The Core” D’Hooge argues, “is a series of precisely circumscribed figures of publicness in the background of a (dis)urbanizing, privatized territory”. As outlined by Sert in the early 1950s and reconceptualised by D’Hooge fifty years later, three things define the core: its abstract and monumental formal properties, its limited extent, and its liberal political resonance. Far from being a fully realised alternative to post-war urban expansion, the core was conceptualised as a strategic and intensely civic intervention into a wider urban realm. In these qualities it has parallels with the civic mission of the postwar (1945-1980) university in Australia. Postwar campuses in Australia were characteristically suburban in setting, but were also treated as test beds for new urban thinking. While courtyard and grid were more explicit organising devices for Australian campuses, this paper suggests that revisiting the idea of the core can help us to understand the underlying civic aspirations embedded in Australian tertiary education in the postwar decades. Drawing on archival and published sources produced by a range of leading architects and planners including Dennis Winston, Wally Abraham and Roy Simpson, the paper opens up a discussion of the meaning and legacy of the campus as a model of civic form and vital medium for remaking Australian cities.
Lindsay Dixon Pryor: setting foundations for Australian campus landscapes

Lindsay Dixon Pryor (1915-1998) is best known for his contribution to the landscape of Canberra as Director of Parks and Gardens between 1944 and 1958. Pryor was trained as a forester and subsequently applied himself to cognate fields of botany, landscape design, and academia as Foundation Professor of Botany at the Australian National University from 1958 to 1976. His role as advisor and designer for Canberra’s landscape enabled a number of other commissions including the landscape for the ANU and subsequently for various new Australian universities of the 1960s expansion era. Pryor’s engagement in university planning and design advanced a role for landscape architects that hitherto had only sporadically surfaced. This paper briefly outlines Pryor’s career with emphasis on his contribution to the emerging profession of landscape architecture in the 1960s. In documenting and analysing his university landscapes it will identify his key approaches to planting design, the nature of his commissions and associations, the outcomes of his work, and the extent to which traces of Pryor’s contributions can be detected in campus landscapes today. Importantly, this paper will shed light on debates over the visual quality of Australian campus landscapes and ultimately the legacies that were created. This paper is part of proposed thematic sessions on the design of the postwar campus.

Remaking North Terrace and Adelaide’s West End: the contributions of the University of South Australia’s City West campus

This paper considers the revitalisation of the public realm as one aspect of the remaking of Australasian capital cities. It adopts a case study approach focusing on the early 21st century revitalisation of North Terrace, Adelaide, through the North Terrace Precincts Redevelopment Concept Design Project implemented from 2001. In addition to being a key structural element of the original plan, North Terrace is vital to its cultural and civic life. The Redevelopment Project evolved as a response to the gradual erosion of the Terrace’s distinctive urban qualities, and to its perceived importance to future economic investment. While previous studies have examined the Project’s outcomes in relation to the eastern end of the Terrace, this one focuses on its western end and particularly on the contributions of the University of South Australia’s City West campus opened in 1997. The discussion introduces the historical and physical context of the campus site, known as Adelaide’s West End, and its and other factors’ influence on the original and subsequent campus master plans. In turn, it reviews the relationship between the master plans and the Redevelopment Project, and the contributions of the campus to the revitalisation of the public realm in the North Terrace and West End precincts. Sources include archival materials, master plan documents, discussions with key personnel involved in preparing the Redevelopment Concept and in the planning and design of the campus, and published sources. This paper is part of proposed thematic sessions on the design of the postwar campus.
KATH PHELAN & MICHAEL BUXTON
Infrastructure Victoria & RMIT University

Not simply new dormitories but dynamic development areas: the legacy of Melbourne’s 1971 corridor plan

A deeper understanding of the history of land re-made from a landscape managed by Indigenous communities into white settler farms, and re-made into a landscape of detached homes, will help inform debates about future development on Melbourne’s fringes. This paper revisits the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) scenarios for Melbourne’s suburban expansion and evaluates the fate of the linear growth corridor model adopted for outer-urban fringe development. The paper documents the history of Melbourne’s growth corridors planning policy from debate over satellite cities versus corridors to their current state as planned. It draws from this historical analysis to ask whether the corridor model retains useful options for contemporary urban growth management. Maps illustrate the different proposals from the 1960s to the present and indicate the shifts in the corridors’ location and size over the decades. We present data on projected land supplies in Melbourne’s growth corridors based on current Precinct Structure Plan documents. We critically evaluate their proposed development densities, analysing them in comparison to the MMBW and Victorian State government residential density assumptions. New pressures for linear urban corridors towards the regional cities of Geelong, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Seymour and Moe are evaluated. The earlier debate within the MMBW will inform an evaluation of whether part of Melbourne’s projected growth should be located in satellite or regional towns. We compare the cases of Melton and Sunbury, consider their histories as separate towns, community resistance to incorporation into the Melbourne metropolitan area and propose future planning options.

BENNO ENGELS
RMIT University

Make no little Plans: Strategic planning at the local municipal level in Melbourne with regard to open space provision, 1955 to 2010

Melbourne has evolved and changed over time in response to the numerous challenges that this former colonial city has faced over the last century and a half. Some of this change was due to forces that lay beyond the control of those who governed this city whereas other changes had been guided by several local government acts and a handful of metropolitan strategic plans. Largely absent from the historical narratives that have been written about Melbourne is what had happened to urban planning at the local level. This is a serious gap in our understanding of Melbourne’s historical urban development when it is remembered that local councils had been charged with enforcing metropolitan strategy since 1955. It was at the local government level that detailed strategic planning work was to be undertaken on new residential subdivisions but it was also here that a city’s capacity to respond to any newly emerging challenges were either expedited or stymied. In an attempt to shed some light on this neglected facet of Melbourne’s urban planning history this paper proposes to investigate how a sample of local municipal councils had been able to meet community expectations for open space since the introduction of an Interim Development Order for the enforcement of the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works Metropolitan Planning Scheme in 1955. Using both archival research and interview data this paper reveals that questionable open space standards and an absence of stronger state level governance structures permitted municipal councils for decades to help create an inequitable supply of public open space across sizeable parts of metropolitan Melbourne. This problem has persisted to this day despite more recent attempts to rectify this particular issue.
ALYSIA BENNETT
Monash University
*Semi-legal catalysts for renewal in regional cities*

The Post War expansion of onshore manufacturing created nationally significant industrial precincts in regional Australia, each surrounded by large swathes of suburban housing to accommodate their blue-collar workforces. However, a shift towards offshore manufacturing over the past decade lead to the closure of many Australian manufacturing precincts and the substantial economic decline of many regional cities. A typical means of triggering economic recovery has been the conversion of former industrial precincts into large mixed-use hubs. However, such renewal is only possible in contexts privy to other means of economic stimulation, and the resultant gentrification often forces the eviction of established working-class families from the area. A study of two emerging initiatives in the former nationally significant industrial cities of Newcastle, New South Wales and Hobart, Tasmania suggests an alternative catalyst to trigger renewal in regional cities. Facilitated by clever manipulation of ambiguous aspects of planning and building regulation, networks of smaller commercial, civic and service businesses appeared in underused domestic and commercial properties adjacent to industrial precincts, acting as incubators for small businesses via facilitative spatial configurations, minimal start-up costs and low overheads. To test the ideas uncovered in the case studies, and to further understand the relationship between planning, built space and small-scale economic activity, design research-based methodologies were adopted in the speculative application of the identified semi-legal, bottom-up approach to Corio, Geelong the former home of nationally significant car manufacturing plants. By studying the maneuvering tactics deployed in Newcastle and Glenorchy, and applying the lessons learnt to the design of mixed-use typologies in Corio, this paper demonstrates that spaces that support networks of small businesses have the potential to trigger contextually appropriate post-industrial economic renewal in regional cities.

PARALLEL SESSION 1.2

HOUSING

NICOLA PULLAN
University of New South Wales
*“An alternative solution”: Self-provisioned dwellings on Sydney’s suburban fringe 1945-1960*

Following World War II, Australia was confronted by a severe shortage of dwellings. In 1944, the Commonwealth Housing Commission Report estimated that Australia needed 750,000 new homes within a decade in order to overcome both the existing deficit and anticipated demand. Initial plans intended that half this requirement would be supplied as public housing for low-income families, but this tenure contributed only one sixth of completions by 1950. With significant barriers to obtaining housing through private treaty, large numbers of families were facing the long-term prospect of inadequate lodging. In this space of need, the construction of small temporary dwellings as a first step on the route to an affordable home proved one feasible strategy. This phenomenon has been neglected both theoretically and empirically. Through a case study of activity at Sydney’s suburban fringe, this paper explores how many home-seekers resorted to what historian Stuart Macintyre has described as ‘an alternative solution’, and acquired an un-serviced residential lot on which to construct an interim shelter. Drawing mainly on archival research, the occupational status of those families that relied on this housing route is surveyed and the financial arrangements which enabled the purchase of land and building materials examined. The paper concludes by suggesting that this method of obtaining a home not only helped ease the post-war housing crisis but enabled self-provisioning in housing to a group which historically had been dependent on others.

RUTH BARTON
RMIT University
*Urban Planning and Welfarism: Company Housing at Electrolytic Zinc and Associated Pulp and Paper Mills, Tasmania*

The Collins House Group, an alliance of Anglo-Australian lead-zinc interests based in
For nearly a century, Melbourne has embraced metropolitan planning — strategic urban planning conducted at the metropolitan-scale — as one of the main processes by which improvements to its prized built environment can be made. However, metropolitan planning can also serve another purpose. It can be used to protect or enhance the economic investment in property. That is, it can be used to protect or enhance the value of property, either for residents or property developers, by determining allowable development. This notion has been termed certainty. The practice of providing certainty has today become a significant preoccupation within the metropolitan planning of Melbourne. For the past two decades, Melbourne’s metropolitan plans have increasingly stressed the importance of its actions in providing certainty. Despite this preoccupation, very little is known about the practice of providing certainty or its origins, especially within a Melbourne context. While several people have documented Melbourne’s metropolitan planning history, none have done so with respect to the provision of certainty. This paper aims to address these gaps by drawing on the methods of document analysis and archival research to explore how the practice of providing certainty has developed over time — from its beginnings in the 1920s to the present-day — in Melbourne metropolitan planning.

Broken Hill and linked through material capital and interlocking directorships, dominated heavy manufacturing development between World War1 and 2. Collins House management took a keen interest in welfarism as a means of attracting and placating a workforce in isolated areas. Housing was a central part of this welfarism. In 1919 Herbert Gepp, EZ’s first General Manager, influenced by these ideas and the New Liberalism, with its emphasis on national efficiency, cooperation and the development of industrial citizenship, proposed building a workers village at Lutana, adjacent to the zinc works and some 5 miles from Hobart. Some 20 years later Gerald Mussen, who had been an industrial consultant to Gepp at EZ, saw sanitary housing as central to the ‘Gospel of Happiness’. Mussen oversaw the building and planning of managerial and worker housing in Burnie as necessary to attract a workforce to APPM in this small, isolated town. Although both housing schemes emerged from the same company and broad welfarist tradition, they had very different expectations and outcomes. This paper examines the motives and outcomes of these bold plans and the impact this had on the companies, workers and towns.

CHRIS MARTIN
University of New South Wales

Housing reform and classical liberal governmentality before the social housing era

This paper examines how housing figured in the development of classical liberal governmentality over the nineteenth century. Liberal reformers in Britain and the Australian colonies formulated ‘the housing question’ in terms of the physical and moral improvement of urban workers and the poor. This was a problem beyond the powers of the traditional landlord-tenant legal relationship and disciplinary houses of the poor; instead, reformers proposed improvement through sanitary dwellings that preserved the integrity of the household, and through close supervision and moral instruction for the poor, including through the tenancy relationship. It would take a different, ‘social liberal’ conceptualisation of government and housing to produce the first social housing systems that emerged at the end of the nineteenth century, but the problems and imperfect solutions of the earlier reforms helped to shape them.
ROBERT FREESTONE & NICOLA PULLAN
University of New South Wales
Professionalising Planning: The Town and Country Planning Institute of NSW 1934-1953

The roles of planning and planners were remade in Australia in the 1930s. In Sydney, frustration at governmental inaction on practical progress and recognition that the longstanding Town Planning Association had fallen out of touch with best practice led to moves to establish a technical body. There were parallel stories in other states. In NSW the Royal Australian Institute of Architects played an instrumental role in formation of a Town and Country Planning Institute (TCPI) in 1934. Modelled on the British Town Planning Institute, it brought together representatives from the three main built environment professions of the day: architecture, surveying and engineering with an object to “advance the study and practice of town and country planning and kindred arts and sciences”. For nearly 20 years it managed a program of general meetings, deputations, representations, advice, exhibitions, and public lectures. Securing state planning legislation was a major preoccupation, achieved in 1945. With the nation-building role of planning becoming evident, subsequent moves to combine with professional bodies in Victoria and South Australia reached a climax at a national congress held in August 1951 in Canberra. By 1953 the TCPI had submerged its identity as a division of a new federated body, now the Planning Institute of Australia. This paper explores the life and death of this organisation and its role in professionalising planning, reflecting on the politics and legacy of this critical phase in Australian planning history.

PARALLEL SESSION 1.3
REGIONAL TOWNS & CITIES

JOANNA CORREIA, TODD DENHAM & REBECCA CASSON
UN Global Compact Cities Programme and RMIT University
Winning from Second - What Geelong can learn from International Second Cities

Business-led city associations and collaborative economic development organisations are an increasingly important player in urban development, particularly where cities are facing economic decline and are seeking economic and social reinvigoration or transformation. The Committee for Geelong ( CFG) is one such entity, an “independent, member-based organisation committed to leading and influencing to achieve our strategic objectives for Geelong”. This paper presents the results of a collaborative research effort between the Committee for Geelong, the UN Global Compact - Cities Programme and the RMIT Centre for Urban Research that sought to draw on the experiences of comparable cities in Europe and the United States of America to guide the transformation of the Geelong economy. The study was also endeavouring to support and inform wider Australian government policy thinking on second cities. The research comes at an important juncture for Geelong and is based on two international study tours of second cities, investigating how comparable international cities have developed into growing, successful cities following the decline of core industrial sectors. The insights of the resultant report provide recommendations for Geelong’s social and economic development and focus on governance frameworks, vision and strategy implementation, economic development approach and how the diverse economic needs have been addressed within communities. While focusing on Geelong, the findings also underscore the need for greater policy and planning attention to be given to second cities in Australia, with many examples of significant economic and social development resulting from this type of policy focus. Findings have been presented to state and federal leaders.
TONY SMITH
Kororoit Institute
Brimbank Rising: from a history of failed local councils, officers and administrators promote and support Sunshine Rising
The suburban municipality of Brimbank is strategically located across key transport corridors serving Melbourne’s rapid western and northwestern expansion. Brimbank Rising steps through local prehistory and history with attention to planning events from Hoddle’s 1840 survey to the recent Regional Rail Link which shape the area. Across five periods, this history sees planning as a contributory process to city shaping, with specific plans as snapshots in time of endorsed intentions, all through the lens of complexity, connectedness and contingency. Recent geological and ecological history had been productively harnessed by the Wurundjeri before all were disrupted by the arrival of unauthorised settlers from Tasmania and their livestock focused on serving markets in and using methods more appropriate to the other side of the world. Following colonial separation and the discovery of gold in 1850, the second part follows the expansion of heavy rail and the multifaceted influence of leading industrialist H V McKay’s Sunshine Harvester Works through and between the booms of the 1880s and 1920s. Postwar flooding of the Harvester Works, and of the region with migrants, demanded major infrastructure investment and municipal capabilities which were consistent with wider suburbanisation and growing dominance of road transport without challenging the area’s politically safe status. The penultimate section is focused on concurrent events in 2009 and how they play out through council in administration’s Sunshine Rising campaign to capitalise on the local potential of Sunshine’s rail upgrade and complementary infrastructure investments. Finally there is discussion of current state policies and planning which relate to Brimbank and which the council and community need to continue to work with and advocate for further Rising to ensure Brimbank’s potential as service corridor for the Growth Areas is realised.

STEFAN PETROW
University of Tasmania
Pursuing Town Planning in Regional Tasmania: Devonport 1915-1945
By World War One the north-western coastal town of Devonport had begun to develop into the third most important town in Tasmania. It possessed a small but growing industrial economy and port and an increasing population, causing the town to expand. These developments, while welcomed, underlined how badly Devonport had originally been laid out. The 1915-16 lectures by visiting British town planning advocate Charles C. Reade stimulated much interest in town planning, especially how to make the most of Devonport’s natural beauty before the town grew further. For ten years town planning was widely discussed in the Devonport Municipal Council and the regional newspapers largely motivated by the need to attract tourists. From the mid-1920s, without a town planning association to assert the power of public opinion, interest in town planning was confined to individual enthusiasts and waxed and waned until World War Two. From 1943, in the expectation of a new society promised in the post-war world and the need for more housing once war ended, town planning assumed greater importance to meet heightened public hopes and desires. A new force, the Devonport Chamber of Commerce, became a vocal proponent of town planning to stop the town developing haphazardly in a period of unprecedented commercial and population growth. The Municipal Council responded positively to the Chamber’s lobbying. The State Government also saw the need for town planning and passed the Town and Country Planning Act 1944, long desired by town planners. Finally, the interests of the Municipal Council, the State Government and pressure groups had found a common purpose. This paper shows that discussion of town planning was not confined to Australian capital cities by examining the progress of town planning in the growing regional town of Devonport between 1915 and 1945.
DAVID NICHOLS
University of Melbourne
‘It’s the bottom of the world and that’s that’
Melbourne group Boom Crash Opera’s 1987 single ‘City Flat’ is a musically exuberant
(though according to at least one critic, ‘fairly bleak’ lyrically) single celebrating a sparse
inner-Melbourne lifestyle in which limited means enhance and highlight minor pleasures:
coffee, kitchens, hanging out. Now just thirty years old, the song celebrates a cheap, ad
hoc city now long gone. One of ‘City Flat’s’ co-writers, Peter Farnan, recently opined
in the Daily Review that the academy assigns ‘arbitrary cultural values, based on bogus
notions of authenticity, to pop and rock’; such assessment is not, he claims, ‘about
content. It’s about context.’ This paper strives (regardless of Farnan’s gripe!) to analyse
‘City Flat’ in historical and urban studies context, as a vibrant relic, but also to examine
it through a lens of the ways in which a pop song itself may be used as archive, memoir
and signpost. While Boom Crash Opera’s Dale Ryder sings of Melbourne as a place in
which streets ‘meet at right angles, map out the way’ the record itself is by no means
straightforward, much less banal. This paper, located in recent will use interviews and an
extensive overview of both mid-1980s Melbourne and the Australian music scene of the
time to posit an analysis of not just ‘City Flat’ but its milieu and the potential for use of
pop as artifact in writing urban history.

SARAH TAYLOR
RMIT University
“Making it” in the Melbourne music scene: post-punk and post-post-punk
This paper uses interviews and contemporary documentation as well as maps and spatial
statistics to examine the different types of music careers, and modes of “making it”, seen
in the 1986 feature film Dogs in Space. The film concerns a fictional band of the same
name, based on The Ears, a minor group active in the Melbourne band scene between
1979-1983. INXS’s Michael Hutchence plays Sam, the singer in post punk group Dogs
in Space. The contrast between Hutchence and Sejavka has always been seen as
remarkable: a major-league rock, having “made it” by the time of the film’s production,
portraying a relatively obscure post-punk musician, leading a countercultural music
scene lifestyle he would never experience personally. However, the trajectories of these
bands did overlap in time and place. An historical geographical analysis of INXS and The
Ears can help to add context to the Melbourne music scene depicted in the film, as well
as to the later cult status popularity of the film, made during a transitional time between
norms in the Australian music industry. The inclination and/or ability to play suburban
venues was a prerequisite and precursor to “making it” in the mainstream music sense of
the early 1980s, while a smaller radius run primarily on casual labour and niche groups,
like that of the Ears, is much more familiar to Melbourne bands of today.

JOHN TEBBUTT
Monash University
Locating radio: 3PBS and the Prince of Wales
This paper will discuss the tenure of radio station PBS at the Prince of Wales hotel in St
Kilda. The pub provides the broadcaster with studio accommodation and administration
offices, and in return, the station publicised live music events held at the Prince of
Wales, which were recorded and re-broadcast. This location and live music association
assisted PBS to fulfil its community licence obligations to contribute to the maintenance
and promotion of music in Melbourne. The paper will explore the symbiotic relationship
between urban location and music, with a focus on the specific Melbourne community
that emerged from this partnership.
The city of Melbourne is one significantly shaped by the activities of private land developers, who undertook the subdivision, planning, and sale of residential estates which now comprise the bulk of extant suburbs. A number of these estates were highly speculative in nature, reflecting renewed public interest in real estate following each of the two World Wars: the suburb of East Keilor, Melbourne, contains such subdivisions originating in each era. A significant western portion of East Keilor includes what was once known as the Milleara Estate, a ‘garden suburb’ commissioned by realtor Henry Scott and planned by Walter and Marion Griffin. This estate was designed, planned, and put on the market in the mid-1920s, capitalising on a real estate boom later thwarted by the Great Depression and World War II. While the estate’s development stagnated into the 1960s—owing to institutional dissatisfaction with internal reserves archetypal of the Griffins and their garden city ethos—farmland nearby began to flourish with houses under the banner of ‘Lincolnville’. The area of Lincolnville was a joint interest of Polish-Jewish businessman Henry Krongold and barrister Maurice Ashkanasy. Krongold, noteworthy within Melbourne’s hosiery and carpet industries, had not previously entertained land development as a business interest, and knew little of it. Despite this, the Lincolnville venture proved highly successful on the basis of numerous land releases and completed sales. The area of Lincolnville now occupies a significant portion of East Keilor, and has seamlessly melded with the surrounding suburban landscape, losing overt identifiers of its prior moniker. This paper outlines the development of Lincolnville, highlighting a little-known historical narrative and reiterating the role of private development in contributing to the post-war suburban landscape. This paper additionally situates Krongold as a figure of interest in the development of Melbourne’s post-war fringe, amongst other Polish-Jewish émigré developers such as Stanley Korman.
Greening government? mapping the evolution of Victoria’s environment portfolio

While humans are, and have always been, intimately connected with the world in which we live, it is since the 1960s that the discursive configuration of ‘the environment’ has emerged as a significant of public interest, in both urban and non-urban environments. In response, governments around the world appointed Ministers for the environment, as a means for providing leadership over this important area of policy interest. Public interest in sustainability continues, and new challenges have emerged, with climate change and the pervasive spread of plastic being notable examples. Information and knowledge about ‘the environment’, and the effects of humans activities on it, have also exploded, as have views about how the environment should be managed. However, relatively little is known about the role of ‘Minister for Environment’, environment portfolios, and the ways in which their scope have evolved to meet changing needs and priorities. This paper therefore provides an exploratory account of the evolution of the environment portfolio in Victoria, Australia. In doing so, it will provide insights into an important aspect of recent political history in Victoria, by exploring the nature and scope of the portfolio and how it has evolved over time, including its alignment with other portfolios (e.g., planning and primary industries) and the machinery of government arrangements established.

The Melbourne Section Holistically re-envisioning innovation value chains in a strategic metropolitan context

Metropolitan renewal instigated by urban analyses: an approach and examination of Melbourne’s conditions provoking deliberation over future scenarios for urban re-development. Addressing economic shifts and population growth, the design-research approach challenges planimetric thinking through a revealing sectional investigation. Enticed by Melbourne’s shifting industrial landscape, a band of territory was analysed as a series of smaller components, each revealing complexities and unique potentials of economy, culture and history. The unearthing of existing qualities and persuasion by imperceptible factors acted as catalyst for provocative, holistic design. This unique approach relied on a wide set of methods. Rigorous mapping, first-person inquisition, historical investigation and demographic analysis instigated a proposal for Melbourne’s future employment, education, housing, and resource infrastructures: Richmond’s self-sustaining, informal urban gardening economy markets and restaurants offer ideal testing grounds for industrialised farming. Ringwood, located at the tip of the Dandenong manufacturing corridor and the crossroad between transport and academic infrastructures, is reconsidered as an innovation incubator, profiting from synergies between education and research to renew production. Lilydale’s former mines offer space for water and recycling infrastructures, and Hawthorn’s education hot-spot could diversify to nurture innovation. Box Hill’s established immigration gateway can maximise for new human capital. Employed to offer a provocative yet accessible language, ideogrammatic mappings spatialize opportunities in unexpected adjacencies between knowledge, production and cultural-exchange centres. Importantly, they instigate discussion about our urban future. While the project’s findings are site-specific, the method, revealing latent urban innovation substrata in particular urban conditions, is highly applicable to other cities.
RICHARD HU  
University of Canberra  

Remaking Borders: The Attempted Border Expansion of Canberra and Its Failure in the 1960s and 1970s

Borders are political and social constructs, and generate unique contexts for cross-border planning and development. This situation is particularly so for those man-made cities and regions, like Canberra, the capital of Australia. In the 1960s and 1970s, there was an attempt to expand the administrative border of Canberra, the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), into its neighbouring state New South Wales (NSW) to accommodate expected long-term growth of population and urban area. This expansion was envisioned in the well-known Y-Plan for the ACT region. The 1960s and 1970s were critical periods in the planning history of Canberra, and witnessed its rapid growth that sustained much of the city’s urban structure in the subsequent decades. However, this attempt of remaking its border failed ultimately. This study investigates the drivers, actors, and proposals of the border change to unpack the reasons why it failed. It involves data and information collected from literature, archives, media coverage, and interviews with key informants at the time. Among other things, it finds three leading factors that prevented the attempt from success: political changes, a lack of inter-governmental coordination, and concerns over infrastructure costs. In recent years, the issue of Canberra’s border expansion was resurrected with its rapid urbanisation encroaching across the border. Knowing the historical attempt and its failure contributes to revisiting the same issue in the new context today.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR  
RMIT Centre for Urban Research  

Maps made by Temperance: The legacy of ‘local option’ controls on alcohol in Melbourne

When Melbourne’s two ‘dry zones’ had compulsory ballots for restaurant and café liquor licences removed in 2015, news accounts surmised that “a hangover from the anti-alcohol movement of the 1920s had finally been relegated to the history books”. Yet the dry zones are chapters in a longer, ongoing story. The 1920 poll that created these anachronistic alcohol-free pockets culminated half a century of campaigns in Australia and beyond for various forms of local alcohol controls, prohibitions and vetos including ‘local option’. This paper looks specifically at temperance era local-level politics, and its legacies for cities like Melbourne today. The paper uses archival records and historical GIS techniques to show the workings and debates of Victoria’s early local option policies, and their corollaries statutory limits and dry zones – some of which survive residually today. Mapping the rise and spatial impacts of local policies on hotel numbers it shows the temperance movement of the late 19th century using nascent planning laws to legitimise local popular political power, and the control not only of alcohol but of land use and disorder more broadly. Drawing on Booth’s (2005) genealogies of planning the paper argues local option history has legacies for, and parallels with, questions facing cities and planning today. As some temperance-era controls are being wound back, essentially identical policies are being reasserted.
JANE HOMEWOOD
University of Melbourne

The Authorship of Space: the role of key individuals and projects that transformed Melbourne

This research provides new knowledge in the area of urban regeneration and transformation by studying the early influence of key leaders, projects and politics involved in Melbourne’s transformation over a 30-year period in inner Melbourne. This research has found that the transformation of inner Melbourne from the late 1960s until the 1980s was significantly influenced by a diverse and highly active group of radicals, social reformers and academics. Their beliefs and planning ideas were incorporated into the key design-led planning policies, strategies and urban design frameworks and projects that established the physical framework from which inner Melbourne has developed and thrived over the last 50 years. Ruth and Maurie Crow were early influencers who brought international historical and contemporary thinking to the Melbourne planning debate. They spoke, wrote, formed community action ‘ginger’ groups and joined town planning groups to spread their message about the role of community in shaping cities and the kind of city that should be shaped. Much of their thinking is captured in the newsletters and plans for Melbourne they led—they edited and wrote most of Irregular and Ecoso on behalf of the Town Planning Research Group (TPRG), and developed Plan for Melbourne 1, 2 and 3. Despite being devoted communists, they had widespread influence on state and local government planning debates, policies and frameworks.

CLaire collie
University of Melbourne

Spatial justice in Melbourne’s strategic planning history: Excavating the Crow’s contribution

This paper will explore Ruth and Maurie Crow’s contribution to Melbourne’s strategic planning history. It will focus on the 1960s and 70s, when morphological questions were at the forefront of urban planning and policymaking in Melbourne. During this period, multiple models of urban expansion were considered by the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, the Town and Country Planning Board, residents’ associations and eminent urbanists such as Hugh Stretton. The Crows, engulfed in this fervour of optimal morphology for a growing Melbourne, proposed a linear city based on social and ecological values outlined in their three-volume Plan for Melbourne. Rather than eulogising the suburbs, and equally not advocating higher densities as necessarily humanising in themselves, the Crows can be seen as early champions of functional mix and compact urban development in Melbourne. Relying on archival material and selected interviews with key planning informants active during this time, this paper will excavate the spatial justice claims underpinning the Crows’ planning imaginary, arguing that re-visiting these past city dreams can provide a counterbalance with which to question contemporary planning ambition. This is relevant today when questions of changing urban morphology and its impacts on spatial justice are paramount, particularly with regards to accelerating urban renewal, redevelopment and infill in the urban core resulting in marginalised groups being pushed further afield in an expanding and often under-serviced metropolis.
DAVID NICHOLS  
University of Melbourne  
Fighting the good fight: Ruth and Morrie Crow then and now  
In 2016, Melbourne tea and coffee merchant McIvers began selling Ruth Crow tea, a product with a ‘gentle smoked flavour infused with vanilla’. The tea commemorated Ruth Crow as a North Melbournian, as a campaigner with a legacy in ‘just urban planning’ and as a believer in community. This paper argues that Ruth (or her husband Morrie) have become somewhat commodified, if not sanitized, in the 21st century; the McIvers Tea does not, for instance, celebrate the Crows’ decades of dedication to communism. However, if the Crows (Ruth, in particular) are coming to symbolize certain aspects of inner-city community, the reality is also that they began this process themselves, in the 1970s if not earlier. This paper discusses the ways in which the Crows looked to their own public image to ‘sell’ their message in inner Melbourne. It discusses Ruth’s often ingenuous ‘Ruth Writes’ column, through which she campaigned on particular local issues in the North Melbourne press. It also looks at ways in which the Crows pursued community action and agency in the 1960s and 70s as political ideologues.

PARALLEL SESSION 1.5  
RIVERS & WETLANDS  

MARCUS LANCASTER  
University of Melbourne  
An industrial river, a newspaper campaign, and deindustrialisation: The role of the Lower Yarra in remaking Melbourne’s post-industrial fabric  
Since the early 1840s Melbourne’s Lower Yarra River was used by the city’s noxious, manufacturing and maritime industries as a source of water, a convenient sewer, and main transport link with the outside world. By the 1890s the sluggish, meandering, and narrow Lower Yarra had been transformed into an industrial river. Major industries were scattered along its banks and the city’s main ports located along its lower reach. By 1980, many of these industries had, or were in the process of closing, while the port had consolidated further downstream. As a result the city reach of the Yarra was largely an industrial wasteland, the river polluted and inaccessible to the public, the banks lined with industrial artefacts. During this period of deindustrialisation, Melbourne largely ignored the Yarra, some commentators arguing with good reason. In its determination to improve the quality and public perceptions of the Lower Yarra, the Age Newspaper launched the Give the Yarra Ago campaign. The campaign, claimed as one of the Age’s most successful, resulted in major changes leading into the river’s post-industrial transformation. This paper examines the campaign, its results, and any continuing legacies in response to remaking the Lower Yarra and surrounding area as a post-industrial fabric. It also examines the notion - does Melbourne’s central business district remain with its back to the river, or has it finally become a riverside city.
Entering Melbourne via its industrialised front door

Until development of significant roads and air travel, the main mode for people and goods to enter and leave Melbourne was via ship. This involved traversing the Lower Yarra River through an area occasionally referred to as the ‘Kakadu of the south’. This title referred to the wetlands, lagoons, and variety of vegetation covering the flat landscape of the Yarra’s estuary. From the late 1830s, the Lower Yarra’s banks and floodplains became the site of noxious and maritime industries, port and railway infrastructure. For at least 100 years of Melbourne’s history, the first and last views of the city for many traveling byship were of industry and its related infrastructure. The front door of Melbourne was the site of a perceived industrial utopia, symbol of the city’s growing economic development and prosperity. The view also depicted everything wrong with Melbourne. A city with little planning, no proper drainage or sewerage systems, unregulated industries, and pollution in the Yarra so horrific it helped to inspire the phrase Marvellous Smellbourne. From a site of noxious manufacturing to the place for a casino; from a shanty town to lines of high rise apartment buildings, the margins of the lower Yarra and its adjacent wetland has had many faces. Since the 1840s, the area has been the focus of various remakes to accommodate changing industries, transport practices, and community values. This paper charts the ongoing pivotal roles of the lower stretches of the Yarra and the West Melbourne swamp in the industrialisation and deindustrialisation of the area.

Dredging up history: the remaking of Melbourne’s swampy landscapes

At the time of European settlement, a large proportion of the landscapes around the chosen site of Melbourne comprised permanent wetlands. Initially avoided as places of little economic value or, worse, the sources of diseases, over succeeding decades these swampy areas came to be considered as potential sites for infrastructure and industry and were progressively reclaimed. Close to the city, the imperative for such action was a need for central transport facilities such as docks and wharfage areas, as well as the demand for adjacent sites for use by related industries. Wetlands away from the city also were subject to reclamation, to provide land for urban development and food production, to house and feed an expanding population. This remaking of Melbourne’s landscapes was a major undertaking, requiring the creation of government infrastructure; considerable planning; and significant expenditure. The physical process of draining the wetlands was effected by a variety of hydraulic techniques, and drew on a range of industries. Chief among the strategies deployed was the use of state-of-the-art dredging equipment. A couple of dredges were commissioned from shipyards in the United Kingdom; but at least one was a product of the local manufacturing industry — built by Langland’s Foundry in conjunction with Pye Byers and Campbell of South Melbourne in 1889. This paper will focus on reclamation of Melbourne’s wetlands as dependent on specific manufacturing industries but was also as a necessary precursor to the development of a range of other industries and infrastructures.
SUSAN REIDY
University of Melbourne
“The Happy Blend of Nature and Art”. Bandstands, Sound Shells, Music and Urban Leisure in the Australian Park
In the 1950s and 1960s Australia experienced a brief and joyous romance with the acoustic sound shell. Why did this happen and where did they come from? This paper spreads out the picnic rug and looks into 100 years of the public park’s history in order to contemplate the relationship between outdoor musical performances and Australians’ love of the al fresco life. There is something deeply attractive about music in a park—“the happy blend of nature and art”—as demonstrated by expanding audience numbers decade after decade from the 1860s. In response, the size of bands and orchestras also swelled, and so music performance structures in the park evolved from bandstands to sound shells. These built forms were new and compellingly modern, responses to the necessity to be heard across ever-larger outdoor audiences, and driven by advances in acoustic technology and new categories of music performances. The paper reveals music in the park to be a distinctly happy expression of Australian urban leisure.

LAURA MUMAW
RMIT University, Gardens for Wildlife Victoria
From planning to wildlife gardening: evolving approaches to fostering urban biodiversity
The ways urban communities can foster native plants and animals as part of the biodiversity of their neighbourhoods, and the social implications, are being reconceived. Traditionally, nature conservation efforts have focused on protecting threatened species and habitat on public land and educating residents about the need for conservation, with minimal recognition of how households can play active roles on their own land. We see how community champions and personal relationships have influenced how nature is valued and conserved in Knox City (a municipality in Melbourne Australia). We place this story within a historical perspective of nature conservation in cities internationally, and trace the links between planning and conservation in Melbourne. Turning to the present we describe research on an innovative collaboration between a community group and council (Knox Gardens for Wildlife) that engages residents to garden to conserve native biodiversity (wildlife gardening), complementing Knox Council’s biodiversity conservation activities. We find that the program provides biodiversity and social benefits to the community, including contributions to participants’ wellbeing and connections with nature and community. Underpinning factors include a face-to-face garden assessment, physical hubs for advice and support, visible involvement of volunteers and Council, and the endorsement of each garden’s potential conservation contribution. We propose how similar partnerships can reframe the role of urban citizens and households in fostering municipal biodiversity, and suggest future lines of enquiry.
‘The ruins caused a catch in the throat as memories came flooding in’: Melbourne’s Bread and Cheese Club and postwar literary urban conservationism.

The origins of a conservation ethos in the urban Australia of the late 1960s and early 1970s is commonly assumed to stem from international influences. Yet there is also a local cultural element to this urban conservationism, the recognition, celebration and preservation of historic environments, which pre-dates the 1970s popular heritage movement. A generation of postwar urbanists espoused ties between the preservation (or creation) of monuments and the purposeful promotion of nationhood and ‘national character’, proposing fresh understandings of the value of the Australian urban environment. This paper considers the mid-twentieth century and the nascent recognition of the potential value of urban-historic environments in Australia. It examines the role of Melbourne’s prolific and diverse Bread and Cheese Club, which was at its most active in the 1940s and 1950s. In publishing and otherwise discoursing on issues not just of urban decay and the loss of nineteenth-century city fabric, but also of the broader urban experience, the Bread and Cheese Club’s membership provide a record of the polarised attitudes toward the city among literary nationalists in the mid-twentieth century. The literary suppression of Australian urban life, that of Sydney’s ‘Bush Bohemians’, was largely overcome by this Melbourne literary set. The Bread and Cheese Club’s archives illustrate an older ambivalence, but also a new-found affection, felt by women and men in mid-century Melbourne towards ‘progress’, ‘modernisation’ and ‘heritage’.
ZAC NICHOLSON & EMINA PETROVIC
Victoria University of Wellington

Redefining an institution: History of institution of public library as an urban catalyst

Public libraries as an institution have had a rich history over the last three millennia. They have been fundamental to the dissemination of knowledge alongside an ever-changing social and urban role. This paper will use a review of the history of libraries as a tool to investigate the changing role of libraries, both in isolation and in relation to the urban environment and contribute to the discussion of the role libraries could and should have in the future. The social and urban role of the libraries has been in constant evolution. Beginning as a guarded place of papyrus scrolls only for the learned, over the centuries, the libraries became a symbol of democratic access to knowledge and an active contributor of the cultural centres. With the recent move to digital resources, public libraries appear to be evolving into social urban gathering places which provide connection to the digital world. This shift has increased the social and urban role of the public libraries while removing some of the requirements for dissemination of knowledge. In order to anticipate and understand the potential future role of public libraries, this paper will shed additional light on the social and urban role of libraries. Echoing the words of Ken Worpole (2015), the question is not how to preserve the future of the library, more pertinent is to ask what kind of lessons can we take from the history of this institution to design for what is needed in tomorrow’s world.

MATTHEW W. CAULKINS
RMIT University

Remaking places of Indigenous belonging in the city

This paper looks at a South American case where dominant preconceptions of history as linear and progressive are being questioned. Indigenous Mapuche groups – pushed out of the region of Santiago in the 16th century – started migrating back in significant numbers some 50 years ago. Small Indigenous Associations of Mapuche now living and working in Santiago have started to build rukas, traditional Mapuche huts, on vacant state-owned land. In this way their actions echo the colonial principle of terra nullius in reverse. They find ‘vacant’ land in poor neighbourhoods which they can then ‘settle’ and make ‘productive’ for their own purposes – here, reactivating Mapuche culture in the city. This process gives new meaning to Neil Smith’s famous frontier imagery here in areas not of gentrification but of consistent abandonment. These ruka communities’ pragmatic strategy is not to demand rights as original inhabitants of these lands but rather to find practical ways to gain tenure (free leaseholds) to land and build rukas. They reaffirm the Mapuche ancestry and culture of a significant proportion of the inhabitants of poor neighbourhoods in Santiago by offering traditional workshops, ceremonies and medicine at the rukas. The construction of rukas, these ancestral practices and reaffirmation of indigeneity help strengthen the precarious tenure of the land as they compete within the local political economy of free leaseholds. In this way they create a new Indigenous belonging on these Metropolitan lands that were stolen from their ancestors several centuries ago and bring the ‘frontier’ into the city.
HEATHER THREADGOLD
Deakin University
What the stones tell us: Aboriginal stone sites, Indigenous landscapes and Country’s in the face of urban sprawl
This paper considers the interconnection of Aboriginal stone sites in the Wadawurrung Country, as to their landscape relationships and land use planning contexts. With colonial pastoralism and land exploitation by European, and more recently suburbanisation encroachment, a large portion of the pre-colonial tangible landscape has been erased, disfigured and or transformed. Despite this, there remains vestiges of Aboriginal designed landscapes composed of symbolic and or functional rock installations on Country’s, with several possessing major intangible knowledge as to role, purpose and significance. Because Aboriginal landscapes are mostly intangible, consciously organised stone sites and site installations represent a direct representation of Indigenous culture and community and their Country. Because of their subtle, low-key nature and visual absorption within landscape, these installations and sites are under threat from urban sprawl, despite land use planning registrations and risk assessment protocols that formally position Recognised Aboriginal Parties as the custodians (as well as conservers) of the physical and living heritage of these places. This paper considers Wurdi Youang, an Aboriginal stone arrangement site that is experiencing urban development risks and a new era in ownership. The paper considers the concepts of cultural significance, Traditional Owners, Aboriginal site legislation, planning regimes, and landscape re-invention due to farming and urban sprawl. It is through the understanding of the utilisation of ‘on-Country’ cultural relations and Indigenous landscape control techniques that are adaptive to the changes of environment, movement of seasons, population invasion and expansion, and cultural change one can lead towards an environmentally and culturally sensitive relationship with Aboriginal peoples.

JEN DEARNALEY
Deakin University
What lay beneath?
By peeling back the layers of the wider Port Phillip landscape to reveal what lay beneath buried under two centuries of European colonisation built form including houses, roads, factories and shopping centres - what would be left? Imagine for a moment a landscape that had been carefully managed for over 60,000 years by communities who were deeply and ecologically attuned to particular ecosystems. A landscape created to appear more like a Picturesque ‘gentleman’s parkland’, where the understorey was not a dense thicket but cleared and manageable to enable navigation or easy animal herding. Instead of nomadic wanderers, there were communities of people living in houses or stone huts, like those made by the Gunditjmara people at Tae’rak (Lake Condah). Some of these homes were often surrounded by agriculture pastures like we have today, where fields of indigenous grasses were cropped for their grain to make the world’s first bread – tens of thousands of years before the Ancient Egyptians were claimed to have invented bread around 8000bce. A landscape that hosted communities of people who had a sophisticated sustainable philosophy and approach to managing and caring for the lands and waters, who moved with the seasonal harvest so they did not deplete the natural resources in one location, and had an attuned understanding of the ecological fabric of the landscape. This paper considers the Port Phillip landscape of the Kulin Nation, ‘de-constructs’ it to reveal an alternate civilisation, and offers thoughts as to a more attuned approach to ‘re-making’ the landscape.
PARALLEL SESSION 2.1

TRANSPORT

JESSICA HOOD & CAITLIN MITROPOULOS
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Intersection of Public Transport and Heritage

In response to Public Transport Victoria’s latest campaign Explore Melbourne by Bus (https://www.melbournebybus.com.au/), which utilises the model of the early 20th century tourism poster, this paper will explore the intersection of public transport routes with urban planning in the context of heritage. The potential of public transport routes to explore the changing nature of city fringe suburban areas in the face of development pressures provides a rich platform from which to consider how the city of Melbourne is changing. The 903 bus route from Altona to Mordialloc (https://www.ptv.vic.gov.au/route/view/8925) is a case in point, as a route that encompasses the urban fringe of the city, rich with suburban modern heritage.

IAN WOODCOCK
RMIT Centre for Urban Research

Demonstration effects: ‘Sky Rail’ and the remaking of Melbourne’s suburban railways

This paper works with a variety of modes of models and modelling to understand the role of design in planning and historical precedents for new public spaces in Australian Cities. Mindful that iconic urbanism has often been unpopular when first proposed, it is partly driven by broader questions about how normative planning processes can hinder or enable innovation. Since January 2016 a dramatic proposal involving three sections of elevated rail through Melbourne’s southeast suburbs has been highly controversial. Claimed to be a solution to specific technical issues, residents saw it as a new model for future grade separations replacing existing models that were comfortable with. The new model lacked acceptable precedents. The only existing models of the proposal in Melbourne were ugly, dangerous, noisy, negative urban places. Slick computer modelling of the new model provided intimate details of the likely effects of the proposal. In their perfection these images suggested a finalised design rather than a mere model of a design-in-process, further alienating many. Debates about the ‘Sky Rail’ were conducted through a series of fantasy models of the ‘modern’ railway in idealized cities elsewhere, often historical models form the 19th century. To shore up support, the state also sought examples of international models from multiple times and places to justify its proposal. In all of this, the entire process was arguably premised on a model of infrastructure development where the normative model of consultative planning has been replaced with the production of a demonstration model for a slice of the city. In working through the agnostic encounter of models and modelling processes, the paper explore the complex ways that reimagining the city comes into being.
PARALLEL SESSION 2.2

COMMERCE

VIKRAM KHANGEMBAM
Griffith University

Can Australian shopping centres sustain the small and medium enterprises in the digital economy?

Over the years, the growth of online shopping and rise in corporately owned shopping centres has increased the competition in the Australian retail market. Consequently, a decline in the number of small independent retailers’ raises concern for an improve infrastructure in order to sustain their competency in the digital economy. In the digital economy, dissemination of information to potential customers has become the core strategy for retailers and shopping centres. This paper aims to comprehend the prospect of small independent retailers’ by analysing consumer browsing behaviour in categorised shopping centres in the Australian retail market. The result showed browsers to retain the stores location more effectively and exhibited efficacy in locating the stores in their future visits especially in larger centres. Hence, large assortment did not affect the shoppers with choice overload. However, shoppers’ are becoming more goals oriented and the browsing activity is steadily shifting towards online shopping. This has diminished the attractiveness of mid-size shopping centres the most. Whereas, the larger size shopping centres was preferred highly by shoppers for browsing activity. Nevertheless, the results show prospect for Australian retail market to be integrated into ‘smart city’ as consumers’ shows technological efficiency in availing the required retail services.

NICOLE DAVIS & JAMES LESH
University of Melbourne

Regenerating Melbourne’s nineteenth-century shopping arcades in the 1970s and 1980s

Nineteenth-century shopping arcades are woven into Melbourne’s urban fabric. Images of the Block and Royal Arcades adorn social media and other websites. During the day, these arcades are thronged with locals and tourists. On the ground level, boutique stores and eateries display their goods. On the upper floors, professional service firms enjoy this sought-after office space. The rejuvenation of the Melbourne CBD over the past three decades has maximised these architectural, social and economic assets. During the post-war period, however, when much of Melbourne’s Victorian-era fabric was destined for the wrecking ball, these arcades were equally threatened. Their faded grandeur and functional obsolescence meant their destruction seemed imminent, and many were demolished. Much of the Australian scholarship on urban conservationism has focussed on inner-suburban housing, public buildings, and office blocks. Similarly, the growing consciousness of the historic environment intersected with these low-scale spaces of consumption and recreation. Few extant built spaces exemplify the opportunity and optimism of the Victorian era like shopping arcades. Competing against motor-centric suburban shopping centre, these spaces reflect a quainter, older and urbaner vision for leisure. Simultaneously, posited by their owners as exclusive and refined, these spaces equally re-demarcated the CBD by class and privilege. Examining periodicals and ephemera from the 1970s–80s that speak to broader debates around heritage and regeneration, this paper argues that the re-making of Melbourne’s arcades exemplifies the extent to which developers, policymakers, residents and tourists rediscovered this city and its marvellous, nineteenth-century, modern heritage.
FIONA KINSEY  
Museum Victoria  
Chickens, cows, chemistry, Carlton United and Coburg Hill – the evolution of Melbourne’s Kodak Australasia factory sites 1884 – 2017  

This paper examines how one manufacturing business, Kodak Australasia (and its predecessor companies) made and re-made sites across Melbourne over the last 120 years. In 1884, Thomas Baker and his wife Alice set up the Austral Plate Company, a pioneering photographic manufacturing enterprise, which later evolved into a prosperous outpost of Kodak. The business began in the cellar of the Baker’s home, ‘Yarra Grange’, a bluestone mansion which sat on 7 acres on the banks of the Yarra River in Abbotsford, land that was once home to the Kulin nation. Just a few decades later, the site had transformed from a domestic property where chickens were raised and an orchard was tended, into a fully-fledged industrial photo-chemical factory. As the business grew, the Abbotsford site could no longer meet the demands of production and in 1961 the first stage of a new modern factory was opened in Coburg, on 40 hectares of former farmland where dairy cows had recently roamed. As sections of the new factory were constructed, the Abbotsford factory was gradually shut down, with that site eventually becoming part of the Carlton United Brewery beer making plant - which still operates there today, albeit with little of the original Kodak factory architecture still extant. In 2004, with the world firmly in the midst of a digital imaging revolution, Kodak’s Coburg factory was closed down - marking yet another iteration of a Kodak manufacturing site in Melbourne. After remediation, the site was developed into a housing estate known as Coburg Hill, where streets such as Snapshot Way and Cyan Lane recall the former photo-chemical business. The re-making of this land as a residential estate perhaps brings the company full circle, reflecting the domestic beginnings of Thomas and Alice Baker’s Austral Plate Company in Abbotsford.

ARUN CHANDU  
University of Melbourne  
Grand designs - The Megacentre and other post-Tullamarine plans for Essendon Airport  
Essendon Airport was Melbourne’s first Commonwealth designated aerodrome and Australia’s first capital city aerodrome gazetted by the Civil Aviation Branch. Established in 1921, the field quickly became over-utilised leading to a number of expansions, particularly during World War II. During the 1950s, Essendon Airport played host to arrivals for the Olympic Games, the Queen and Melbourne’s first international flights. Its lifespan, however, was curtailed during the post-war era as a result of an unfettered housing boom that took root around its boundaries. This prevented the expansion of Essendon for the new Boeing 707, resulting in the development of the Tullamarine Airport, Australia’s first purpose built jetport and the world’s first Airport City. With the construction of Tullamarine, the future of Essendon became uncertain. Essendon has eventually survived into the present day as a General Aviation airport with over 50,000 aircraft movements per year, but this was not always the case and its closure was considered. This paper discusses the various plans for Essendon Airport after domestic services were transferred to Tullamarine in 1971. Most prominent was Reg Ansett’s MEGACENTRE – a bold blueprint for self-contained city to be serviced from Melbourne by an Aérotrain, a jet powered train. Such self-contained brutalist estates were popular in the late 1960s with the Tricorn in Portsmouth and London’s Barbican, exemplars. Ansett’s plan for the Megacentre is explored in detail. This paper also discusses the eventual metamorphosis of Essendon into an Airport City, a template established by the Tullamarine Airport.

PARALLEL SESSION 2.2  
INDUSTRIAL SITES OF THE PAST  

FIONA KINSEY  
Museum Victoria  
Chickens, cows, chemistry, Carlton United and Coburg Hill – the evolution of Melbourne’s Kodak Australasia factory sites 1884 – 2017  

This paper examines how one manufacturing business, Kodak Australasia (and its predecessor companies) made and re-made sites across Melbourne over the last 120 years. In 1884, Thomas Baker and his wife Alice set up the Austral Plate Company, a pioneering photographic manufacturing enterprise, which later evolved into a prosperous outpost of Kodak. The business began in the cellar of the Baker’s home, ‘Yarra Grange’, a bluestone mansion which sat on 7 acres on the banks of the Yarra River in Abbotsford, land that was once home to the Kulin nation. Just a few decades later, the site had transformed from a domestic property where chickens were raised and an orchard was tended, into a fully-fledged industrial photo-chemical factory. As the business grew, the Abbotsford site could no longer meet the demands of production and in 1961 the first stage of a new modern factory was opened in Coburg, on 40 hectares of former farmland where dairy cows had recently roamed. As sections of the new factory were constructed, the Abbotsford factory was gradually shut down, with that site eventually becoming part of the Carlton United Brewery beer making plant - which still operates there today, albeit with little of the original Kodak factory architecture still extant. In 2004, with the world firmly in the midst of a digital imaging revolution, Kodak’s Coburg factory was closed down - marking yet another iteration of a Kodak manufacturing site in Melbourne. After remediation, the site was developed into a housing estate known as Coburg Hill, where streets such as Snapshot Way and Cyan Lane recall the former photo-chemical business. The re-making of this land as a residential estate perhaps brings the company full circle, reflecting the domestic beginnings of Thomas and Alice Baker’s Austral Plate Company in Abbotsford.
SIMONE SHARPE
Stonnington History Centre

A Capitol symbol of urban development and suburban transformation: the former Capitol Bakeries site on the corner of Chapel Street and Toorak Road, South Yarra

The booming town of Melbourne witnessed the opening of two great monuments to progress in late 1888: the Princes Bridge across the Yarra River near Flinders Street Station, and a cable tram engine house on the corner of Toorak Road and Chapel Street, in the inner Melbourne suburb of South Yarra. The steam-powered engine house was one of only twelve erected by the Melbourne Tramways Trust. An imposing building, its tall chimney added to those of the brickworks already operating in the under-developed northern end of Chapel Street. Yet, of the two monuments, only the bridge still stands. The engine house underwent significant re-modelling in the twentieth century – first as a large commercial bakery, and then as an entertainment and retail complex – before being demolished in 2016. This paper is an historical examination of the changes in use of this site – from transport-related power generation, to commercial food production, to retail and entertainment, then to a high-density residential zone. Drawing on a range of sources including council records, newspapers, photographs and correspondence, it uses this site as a case study to illustrate the transformation of South Yarra from a suburb with pockets of working class industry to one now more associated with conspicuous consumption.

PARALLEL SESSION 2.2

EVOLVING URBAN STREETSCAPES

DAVID GABRIEL-JONES
The Public Land Consultancy

Evolving Streetscapes – How the Law is Responding

The most plentiful public land resource in Victorian urban areas consists not of parks and gardens, or sporting fields, but road reserves. This paper argues that, as urban society evolves, so must policy and law as they relate to road reserves. Road reserves are public property owned, controlled and managed by public agencies. As such they present a superb opportunity to contribute to urban regeneration. Melbourne municipalities and regional cities across Victoria are already finding ways of harvesting and utilising this resource. This presentation will cover the genesis of Melbourne’s ‘Hoddle Grid’, the State’s framework of ‘government roads,’ and the network of subdivisional roads and lanes interposed between them. Land law as it relates to roads is founded largely in 19th century concepts and values. It nevertheless serves, in general, to accommodate modern developments – although it retains redundant and obsolete features. This presentation will touch on the evolution of this body of law from the historic English notion of the ‘public highway’ to the modern Road Management Act. Finally, we will scan through some of the forces causing Melbourne and regional cities to re-invent their roads: patterns of activities, commerce, values, mobility, and social interactions.

BRETT WALTERS
City of Port Phillip

Evolving Streetscapes - Community Engagement

The City of Port Phillip has a rich recent history of converting roads designed for vehicles into spaces designed for people and the environment. Ranging from traffic calming, pedestrian safety and water sensitive urban design treatments at intersections through to road closures to create parks and plazas, the City of Port Phillip has delivered many examples of road reconfigurations that support a higher value land use. This presentation will highlight several of these projects and discuss the processes and pitfalls involved in
turning these ideas into practical reality.

JULIAN ZA FRANIEC  
SGS Economics and Planning  
Evolving Streetscapes - the Economics of Change

The economics of urban road reserves has seen significant changes over recent decades, and will continue to evolve. Footpath cafés are one visible manifestation of this change. A second very visible change is the parking meter. There was a time when tables on the footpath were prosecuted as illegal obstructions, and free parking was regarded as a civic right. A third change occurring is the nature of the functional elements of the road cross-section. As urban densities increase the road reserve becomes more important as green space, with corresponding departures from the traditional view of roads as bitumen and concrete, abutted by neatly mown nature strips. This presentation will touch on these trends from the point of view of an economist experienced in applying economic theories and econometric techniques to urban and regional issues.

QUARRIES & TRADE

PARALLEL SESSION 3.1

QUARRIES & TRADE

VICTORIA KOLANKIEWICZ  
University of Melbourne  
Making something of a hole in the ground: the re-use of basalt quarries in Melbourne’s western suburbs

Quarrying is a noxious industrial activity necessary for the provision of stone and clay, utilised predominately in building activities as the city grows. In post-industrial Melbourne, the extraction of these materials has left a pock-marked landscape, reflecting the fact that it was settled upon an opportune juncture of sand-and-clay, basalt, and mudstone fields. Although quarry holes vary significantly in scale and depth, resolution of this complex landscape is often found in their re-use as tips, and this is especially true for basalt quarries located in Melbourne’s western suburbs. The refuse of city-dwellers and in-dustry returns the void to a planar or flattened state, with soil often unstable due to decaying fill. Options for re-use of such sites are thus limited, and may warrant creative solutions. Large tracts of formerly industrial land are considered ‘brownfield’ sites, and quarrying creates particularly complex examples of these spaces. Their proliferation throughout specific geological areas such as Melbourne’s west underlies institutional desire, and in some instances public sentiment, to locate a new purpose for disused post-industrial land. As such, former quarry-tips have been historically remade as open space, and in one rare and unsuccessful instance, housing. This paper identifies two individual cases of quarry-and-tip re-use, and explores their development: the Newport Lakes park, and Yarraville’s notorious ‘Sinking Village’. The historical narrative constructed by this paper makes use of newspaper publications, and reveals the processes by which the remnants of past industrial activity have become accommodated in the contemporary post-industrial city. This will also demonstrate the rationale for each project, in addition to public and institutional discourse surrounding the re-use of a quarry site, and its subsequent post-industrial iteration. These are linked to the present-day condition of the site, reinforcing the connection between historic land-use and what exists today.
LAURA HARPER & VIRGINIA MANNERING  
Monash University  
**Urban fringe claypits: effects of claypit sites on urban form in Melbourne**  
Claypits, which primarily produce materials for construction, are often located on the urban fringe – situated to take advantage of cheap land and outside of the stricter regulatory context of town planning boundaries but close enough to efficiently service their market. In Melbourne, the fringe location of claypits has frequently brought them into overlap with the expanding urban growth boundary in both historic and contemporary contexts. This paper follows the urban fringe of Melbourne in a northerly direction over time, studying the brick industry and its influence on the urban fabric which ultimately surrounds it. Focusing on three case studies at Brunswick, Preston and Wollert in Melbourne’s north, the paper maps the location of brick factories and claypits in these suburbs and follows the development of these sites over time. A particular focus is on documenting the contemporary use of ex-claypit sites to find patterns of post-industrial use at different time periods. The paper shows that in an historic setting, claypit sites are often repurposed for public functions - in some suburbs they account for the majority of open space. In a contemporary setting however, increased land values on the urban fringe have disrupted this pattern of public re-use. The extraction of new claypits is managed and limited in order to support their future transformation into housing estates. The conclusions shows the role that urban fringe claypits have traditionally played in shaping urban form and public space, and highlights the potential differences in newer suburbs as claypit sites remains in private use.

SANDRA PULLMAN  
Deakin University  
**Remaking the Victorian Horticultural Discipline: The Role of Ina Higgins in advancing women in horticulture**  
An undercurrent in re-making cities and societies is the role of education as an instrument of change and inspiration. In this context, in Melbourne, the Burnley School of Horticulture under Principal Charles Bogue Luffman was instrumental in advancing horticultural education in Victoria. While horticultural education was commonplace in the UK and the USA and parts of Australia at the time, it was his commitment to pioneer women enrolments into horticultural education that led to individuals like Edna Walling and Olive Mellor being elevated to key horticultural advocates and pioneers in Melbourne. The quiet change maker in Luffman’s policy change to accept women, who additionally elevated women’s standing in suffragette circles in Melbourne was Frances Georgina Watts Higgins (always known as Ina) (1860-1948). This paper examines the contribution Higgins made to the advancement of women’s horticultural education in Melbourne. Opened in 1891 to teach males students horticulture, women were only allowed to attend occasional public lectures. Times were changing and women all over the Western World were demanding better education. England was setting the scene in women’s horticultural education, opening Swanley Horticultural College to women in 1891. Higgins was a tireless supporter of women gardeners, always advocating horticulture as a suitable career for young and older women.
Urban agriculture has a long history entwined with place creation and personal expression (Steel, 2008; Cohen, 2012). As a form of sedentary agriculture, well intentioned community gardens, with their hipster aesthetic and cashed up, washed up hippies from the 70’s as volunteers, sit awkwardly against the backdrop of a displaced Indigenous population and a fundamentally inequitable society in which some people simply cannot afford to eat well, or at all (Patel, 2007; Pollan 2007). This paper explores the often contradictory, richly revealing history of urban agriculture through accidental and participatory activism, where urban agriculture is a vehicle for self expression, developing a sense of place and belonging, creativity and lifestyle choices. From the highly publicised Victory Garden movement during WW2, through to co opting public land for the creation of community gardens, sharing excess produce at the front gate and guerilla gardening initiatives on forgotten parcels of land, urban agriculture provides a meaningful opportunity to participate in society. One in three Australian’s still maintain a productive backyard, for the sense of personal independance it brings (Gaynor, 2006) . Are we still settling this land? Despite regulatory and design interventions that attempt to hinder urban agriculture activities, communities continue to use it as a platform for activism. This paper draws from detailed accounts of urban agricultural activities during the 20th Century and into the 21st Century, and speculates on the future of these activities in an increasingly technological, hyper commercial, dense urban environment.

This paper discusses the vulnerability of Melbourne’s food and fuel supply within the interconnected frameworks of complexity and systems theory. This approach starts from the acceptance that this complex adaptive socio-technological system we label ‘Melbourne’ cannot ever be truly reified, as its composite infrastructures and subsystems, often labelled its eco-footprint, exist across an array of nested scales and spatial locations. This implies that the boundary delineation of such complex systems is therefore always a contingent and contested political act, rather than an exercise in identifying and cataloguing some Platonic True Form. From the viewpoint of ‘far-from-equilibrium’ thermodynamics, Melbourne can instead be seen as an open system which only maintains its contingent existence through the continual input and dissipation of energy. This urban metabolism involves the continual input of food, energy, fuel, air and sunlight (and the export of related waste by-products) to sustain the consumption practices of 4.5 million people with no spatial proximity to either fuel or food in any meaningful sense. This paper looks at the interconnected networks of fuel and food supply and distribution within which Melbourne is sustained, arguing that Graham and Thrift’s (2007) discussion of ‘tools only becoming visible when they are broken’ best explains a broader social reluctance engage with the fragility of these highly interconnected and spatially diffuse networks. Graham, S. and Thrift, N. (2007) ‘Out of order: understanding repair and maintenance’. Theory, Culture & Society 24(3), pp. 1–25.
PARALLEL SESSION 3.1

GOVERNANCE 2

MORTEN GJERDE
Victoria University of Wellington
*Imagining Decolonised Cities*

What is an indigenous city? In New Zealand, what would a place like Porirua look like after steps were taken to claim back areas that have been colonised over a 175 year period? What are the different ways the notion of urban decolonisation can be conceptualised, and what could be learned from prom processes that undo colonial overlays? These are the questions driving the project that lays behind this paper. The project explores notions of decolonisation through the eyes of designers and of the public, a great many of whom are young and unencumbered by ideas that become increasingly fixed with age. The paper compares settlement structure and characteristics prior to colonisation with post-colonial conditions. A theoretical framework around decolonisation is developed with reference to the literature in diverse fields including planning, ecology and law. Ideas about decolonisation are discussed across a range of morphological scales. This leads to speculation about how our cities could benefit through a decolonisation approach.

GREG KITSON
Griffith University
*Crown and Country: Negotiating the third space*

The concept of ‘Country’ is central to Aboriginal culture and has sustained the Quandamooka People of south-east Queensland for 40,000 years. On 4 July 2011, the Federal Court of Australia determined that 54,500ha of exclusive and non-exclusive Native Title rights over land and waters, occupied continuously and managed sustainably by the Quandamooka People, be legally vested in these People. This formal recognition, of tenure under common law, marked an important milestone for the Quandamooka, and offered the opportunity to re-assert Quandamooka lore, customs, culture and sovereignty, over these lands and water, which are pillars to the concept of ‘Country’. Today, two Indigenous Land Use Agreements operate, assisting parties to negotiate future actions through a complex multi-layered planning framework of legislations, all of which affect ‘Country’. Achieving these outcomes may require the incorporation of ‘Country’, as a traditional planning framework, into this Eurocentric planning system. Thus, embedding Quandamooka recognised title rights and interests into conventional local land use planning frameworks to maximise land use planning outcomes that benefit the local community, particularly Traditional Owner groups. In a narrative summary, this paper examines and reviews the major land title transitions of Quandamooka ‘Country’ and identifies a possible role that ‘Country’ can play in innovating a new way of addressing Indigenous values of ‘Country’ in the Australian planning system.
MANDY NICHOLSON
Deakin University

Urban Aboriginal identity: “I can’t see the durt (stars) in the city”

The modern contemporary Melbourne landscape is defined in a physical sense. While its cultural landscapes are more complex, it and incorporates not only the this physical element, but also what’s beneath, on and above the surface, including the sky and the cosmos. These cultural landscapes also form essential components of a Wurundjeri person’s identity and connection to ‘Country’, the Traditional Custodians of Melbourne. Firmly imbedded within our Wurundjeri identity is our language, Woiwurrung. Many places, buildings, programs, etc., in Melbourne are now named in language. But, what is the significance and relevance of this to not only Wurundjeri people, but also the wider community? What can people learn about the Wurundjeri people from language being more visible? Language is the key to understanding culture; as culture is like a tree; language being its roots; if you cut the roots the tree dies. Creation Narratives incorporating language are another way that we the Wurundjeri express our identities. Many of these narratives relate to the cosmos, the creation of the durt (stars), Tharangalk (Bunjil’s home), how the emu sisters became the Pleiades, and how Bunjil himself is part of the Aquila (eagle) constellation like in Greek mythology. In the city the durt are flooded out by the artificial lights, the ground is covered by artificial infrastructure, so if we cannot physically see the stars or feel the dirt beneath our feet, how do we remain culturally connected. This paper I will be exploring how the re-making of Melbourne’s landscape has been this effects Wurundjeri our ability, as Traditional Custodians, to find, connect and reconnect to our cultural narratives and identity.

ROBERT MCGAURAN & KATHERINE SUNDERMANN
University of Melbourne & Monash University

The Creative and Knowledge economies as the generators of positive and authentic urban transformation in Post Industrial Melbourne.

Through 2017 in conjunction with OMA (Netherlands) and Naomi Milgrom AO, MGS has developed a planning strategy for Cremorne that has lessons for other inner city 19th and 20th century manufacturing neighbourhoods in how they might through the embracing of creative economies continue to build and authentic and enduring narrative around the combination of big and small creative industries as they shift into the digital age as the primary mode of commercial endeavour. This work has built on earlier master planning for the National Employment and Innovation Clusters at Clayton including our award winning transformation to the clayton campus of Monash University, Bundoora and Sunshine and work in imagining the future for the proposed Arden metro precinct as an extension of the Parkville Cluster. Through these case studies we hope to demonstrate how local research together with lessons learnt through overseas case studies have been considered, interpreted and applied with a local dialect and the measures of success and outcomes to date that demonstrate possible future strategies with broader application beyond the Melbourne context.

IAN WILLIS
University of Wollongong

Utopia or dystopia, a contested space on Sydney’s urban frontier

Australia is a settler society where the rural-urban fringe of the major cities and regional centres is a contestable stage. There are a range of actors who compete in place making processes re-shaping the cultural landscape when there is collision over the ownership of space and the dominant narrative. This paper examines the proposition that Sydney’s urban growth has created a zone of conflict on the city’s metropolitan frontier between cultural heritage and the interests of development. In recent years Sydney’s rural-
urban fringe has encroached on the village boundaries of Menangle where there has been a collision between the expectation and aspirations of villagers and a local land developer. Village activism has sought to defend a landscape aesthetic created by settler colonialism in the face of neo-liberal capitalist forces intent on re-shaping place. The former enclosed estate village of Menangle, once the province of the Macarthur family on their colonial estate of Camden Park, is being engulfed by the octopus that is Sydney’s urban sprawl. State sponsored urban planning processes have threatened the villagers’ community identity and a sense of place in the name of progress and development. Local government has limited capacity to negotiate in a landscape where a battle over cultural values has produced winners and losers as the colonial frontier did over 200 years ago.

IAN MCSHANE & CHRIS WILSON
RMIT Centre for Urban Research

Smart cities or struggletowns? Writing a history of broadband in Australian cities

Australian policy-makers and urban managers have increasingly embraced the ‘smart city’ as a template for remaking cities in the twenty-first century. In Australia, though, the normative concept of the smart city as a data-driven, programmable and efficient urban system masks a history of struggle to access its basic resource: fast broadband, mobile connectivity and public internet. This paper offers an initial history of experimentation and agitation for digital networks and fast broadband in Australian cities and towns. In contrast with the big city, technocratic narrative encoded in iconic ‘smart city’ representations such as IBM Rio di Janeiro Command Centre, we suggest that the locus of activity and innovation in Australia is in regional cities and towns. We discuss the methodological challenges posed for historical research in this field by the decentralised and sometimes short-lived nature of broadband investment, and conclude with some remarks on how this history might inform a more human and locally-centred concept of the smart city.

PARALLEL SESSION 3.2

URBAN AGRICULTURE & FOOD SYSTEMS 2

ROSS WISSING
Deakin University

A tale of three cities - Aboriginal, European and Chinese Geelong

Djillong, the place where modern day Geelong stands, has been an urban centre for millennia. At the time of European colonisation, the traditional owners, the Wadawurrung, lived in low-density houses and gardens in settlements as large as most other sedentary communities across the world. Most of their basic needs (food, water, fibre, medicine, etc.) were met where they lived, and these attributes are what also drew the first European colonisers to settle on the shores of Corio Bay. While the Wadawurrung erected their settlements working with the underlying ecological processes, the Europeans who followed did not. While an understanding of Aboriginal land management at the time of European settlement is increasingly being recognized as invaluabe, there was another culture that significantly influenced the urban landscape of Geelong - Chinese market gardeners. Arriving as part of the 1850s goldfields migrations, and staying until just after World War 2, Chinese settlers provided most of the vegetables consumed in Geelong in this period. Like the Wadawurrung, the Chinese were pushed to the parts of the Geelong landscape that the Europeans did not want. The result is that today Geelong is the second least sustainable of the twenty largest urban centres in Australia. This paper looks at three different ways that one basic human need – food – was historically sourced and provided in Geelong, and what lessons can be learnt from these different approaches in ensuring that 21st century Geelong lives within its ecological means.
JASON ALEXANDRA  
RMIT University  
New urban nature – using living infrastructure to remake cities’ form and function  
The Canberra Urban and Regional Futures (CURF) Living Infrastructure Project focused on generating knowledge to support innovative strategies for high-quality living infrastructure within Canberra’s urban renewal and development processes. This paper summarises the project’s findings including that: 1. Living infrastructure initiatives help remake cities, transforming their form and function. 2. Strong synergies arise from integrating urban planning with de-carbonising and innovation strategies. 3. Integrated planning can harness synergies achieving multiple social, economic and environmental benefits but institutional and political commitment and active community participation are critical to success. 4. An emerging ‘eco’ or biophilic cities movement is emerging with many cities are actively aiming to enhance biodiversity conservation. 5. Numerous studies indicate the high value of ecosystem services in urban areas. 6. ‘Novel urban natures’ are forming. Cities are evolving assemblages of intertwined cultural, material and ecological elements generating novel ecosystems in multiple ways. Firstly all ‘urban nature’ exists within materially and socially complex urban environments that are inherently politicized. Secondly, new biotic and non-biotic combinations are forming novel ecosystems. Thirdly, in the Anthropocene historic definitions of the ‘human’ or ‘natural’ are breaking down. Given these factors, the use of idealised ‘pre-development’ benchmarks for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration are increasingly problematic. Rethinking ways to set conservation or ‘restoration’ objectives is needed. 7. Planning of cities needs to recognise the novel co-produced nature of ecosystems and focus on setting forward-looking planning objectives, rather than deriving goals based on some idealised past ‘natural’ state.

ANDREW BUTT  
La Trobe University  
Planning for rural land use and the stages of productivism in emerging multi-functional regions  
The protection of farmland and farming systems from land use competition has emerged as the central element of Australian rural spatial planning over the last half-century. This has focussed on peri-urban areas, but is not limited to them. Yet this emergent priority has been countered by a broader retreat of the state from its previously interventionist farming and agricultural land and industry policies, and the emergence new rural futures, and new forms of urbanism beyond the city fringe. This suggests tension and contradiction. It reveals a troubled capacity for contemporary rural planning to succeed in the face of the competitive productivism and the emergent ‘globalised’ countryside. This paper will trace the emergence of rural planning as an urban-derived spatial and regulatory practice, coinciding with the demise of agricultural, regional planning. The capacity, legitimacy and future of the rural planning project will then be considered.
Remaking Community: Building principles of communal tenure into contemporary housing developments

“Everybody’s land is nobody’s land” (The Hunn Report, 1961). That is, multiple ownership of land was (and still is) often seen as a barrier to the utilization and development of that land. As a solution, many models of land administration promote the formalization of land under multiple ownership to a more individualized, Western style of tenure. However, the dangers for Māori land under multiple ownership are that Māori values might become diluted or even lost in this transition, despite those values continuing to function within other community practices. But what are those values? How could they be better catered for in our planning frameworks and cadastral systems? And could they help inform aspects of the wider New Zealand planning debate? This presentation describes initial work on a project that sets out to find communal tenure principles which have been used to foster sustainable communities in Māori planning initiatives. Case studies include an urban rejuvenation project, a kaumatua housing scheme, and an urban papakāinga development. These case studies demonstrate principles such as the inclusion of responsibilities as well as rights, of land not being negotiable wealth, and the principle of belonging. By understanding how communal tenure principles are (and can be) successfully incorporated in planning initiatives, these cases point to the possibility of creating a framework based on ‘social sustainability’ for improved decision making processes in urban environments and land development projects.

Remaking imperial power in the city: the case of the Barak building, Melbourne

On 3 March 2015, the enormous drapes that had been covering a new building in central Melbourne were thrown off to reveal an extraordinary sight: a colossal image of a face staring down the city’s civic spine. This moment of the unveiling of what is officially called the ‘Portrait Building’, marked a fascinating moment for Indigenous-settler relations in Australia, but especially urban, densely settled Melbourne. For the face is that of William Barak, the last ngurungatea of the Wurundjeri people, whose country was stolen and remade into what we now know as Melbourne. That an early land rights champion is now peering down the civic spine of the city that dispossessed his people, from a private apartment complex built on a former brewery site, offers an opportunity to consider the forms of violence, appropriation and misrepresentation that perpetually remake a city like Melbourne. This paper presents an analysis of this one building to reveal the historical and contemporary layers of settler-colonialism that, thrown together, bring the building into being. The paper presents a critical history of the site, an analysis of how the building and its planning context is constituted in architectural and urban policy discourse as a landmark building, and a consideration of the political economy of the building in relation to the dispossession of Wurundjeri people. Together, these provide critical insights into how one building can both reveal and obscure the making and remaking of imperial power in Australian cities.
Australia is a continent with a settlement history dating back 60,000 years that culminates in an extensive network of Indigenous cultural landscapes. Despite the importance of these landscapes, Bashta explains that Indigenous cultural landscapes, like that of the Sunbury Rings, in our Victorian Heritage Register are under-represented demonstrating a disconnection between Indigenous cultures and systems and that of our Western planning structures. This research paper analyses the current Victorian statutory planning processes to determine their ability to conserve cultural landscapes possessing Indigenous heritage values. The research considers the Indigenous notions of Country as landscape, impact of colonisation on Indigenous heritage and the nature cultural landscape identification in Victoria where it comes to Indigenous Country’s within the Victorian planning process. The research focuses upon a Kulin Nation exemplar on Wadawurrung Country investigating land use planning appeals and requests to protect The Three Sisters at Anakie from the continued operations and expansion of a commercial quarry that has been in operation for approximately 80 years. While a localised case study, it offers a timely exemplar to better assist our built environment disciplines and professional practises to understand cultural landscapes possessing Indigenous values towards reconciling and acknowledged our nation’s larger history, both pre- and post-colonisation to ensure that Indigenous knowledge transfer and engagement is not negated. The research paper demonstrates that through an equitable use of the Victorian planning processes, we can better understand its ability to conserve cultural landscapes possessing rich Indigenous values.