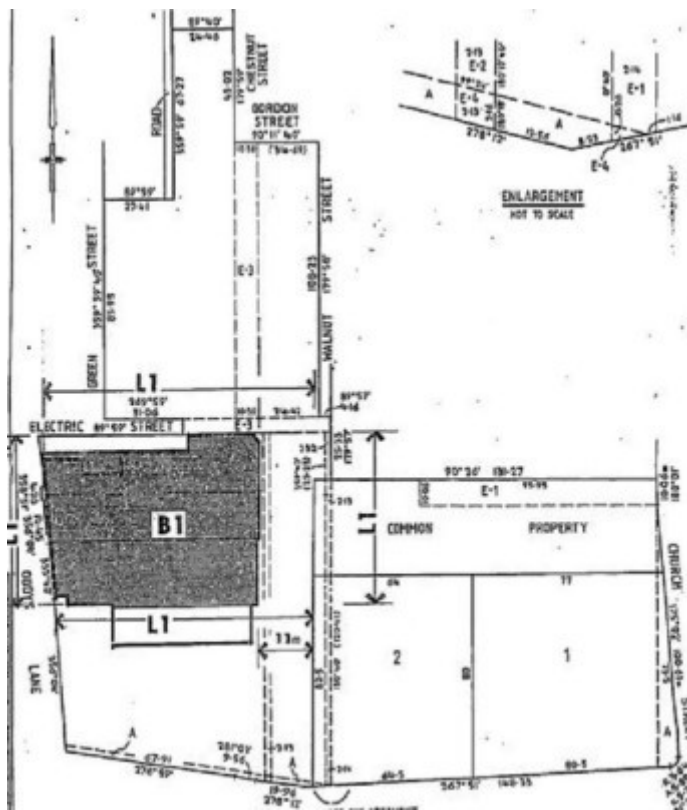


FORMER RICHMOND POWER STATION



FORMER RICHMOND POWER STATION SOHE 2008

1 former richmond power station oddys lane richmond front corner elevation 1994



h01055 plan h1055

Location

658 CHURCH STREET CREMORNE, YARRA CITY

Municipality

YARRA CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H1055

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO279

VHR Registration

September 28, 1988

Amendment to Registration

October 27, 1994

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - July 20, 1999

What is significant?

The Former Richmond Power Station is a complex of buildings located between the South Yarra-Richmond railway line, the Yarra River and Church Street. The power station was constructed by the New Australian Electric Lighting and Traction Co and opened in 1891. Up-grading of equipment and renovation of the structures occurred over the station's long operating life. The plant was purchased by the State Electricity Commission in 1930 and continued to generate electricity until 1976. During the 1990s the complex was sympathetically converted to office space.

How is it significant?

The Former Richmond Power Station is of historical, technological and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it Significant?

The Former Richmond Power Station is of historical significance as evidence of the evolution of the electricity supply industry in Victoria during its most important formative years, and may be the oldest electric power station in Victoria. Large power stations such as this one became possible after the development of alternating current supply in the 1880s. Prior to this, the limitations of direct current supply meant that power plants needed to be in close proximity to the buildings using the power. The owners of the Richmond Power Station had operated a small power station in the centre of Melbourne until the advent of AC supply allowed them to establish the larger and far more capable Richmond plant. The station initially obtained contracts to supply electricity to Prahran, Melbourne and Richmond. Over the ensuing decades, as demand and technological improvements rapidly increased, the Power Station underwent a number of changes, which can still be recognised in the fabric of the

building. The raised height of the engine house, for instance, was necessitated by the introduction of vertical steam engines at the end of the 19th century, and the engine house and boiler house were enlarged after WWI to cope with the ever-increasing demand for electricity. Similarly, the several stages of restructuring that the power company underwent reflect the capital requirements accompanying the expansion of the industry. In the late 1920s major alterations to the Station were carried out, prior to its purchase by the SEC in 1930 as part of the State Government's integration and expansion of the electricity system. The SEC in turn made several changes to the plant over the ensuing years, using it chiefly as a peak demand station until it was decommissioned in 1976. The Power Station thus provides evidence of the development of the electricity supply industry from its early days of relatively small-scale private ownership to its integration into the SEC's wider network.

The Former Richmond Power Station is of historical significance as a reminder of the profound impact that the introduction of electricity had on the living and working conditions and social habits of urban residents and workers in late 19th and early 20th century Melbourne. The substantial character of the original buildings clearly reflects the importance accorded to the new industry.

The Former Richmond Power Station is of technological significance as the site of the first introduction of several technological innovations in steam power and electricity generation in Victoria. These included one of the first installations of a new type of patent water-tube boiler made by Babcock & Wilcox. The Richmond Power Station was also the first electric power station in Victoria to adopt full AC generation and the 50 cycles-per-second AC current, which is now the Australian standard for all public power supply. This technology allowed larger central generating units which could supply a great number of customers at a considerable distance from the supply station. The station was for a time, in the early 1890s, the largest electric power station in Australia with a generating capacity of about 750 Kkw.

The Former Richmond Power Station is of technological significance as an important remnant example of a 19th century coal-fired electricity generating station. Its location close to both the railway for easy coal delivery and the Yarra River as a cheap source of water essential for the running of a large and efficient steam generating plant, provide important illustrations of the organisation and limitations of 19th century industrialisation.

The Former Richmond Power Station is of technological significance for its associations with H. R. Harper, the first manager of the Power Station, who went on to work as Chief Electrical Engineer at the M.C.C. Electricity Supply Department, and subsequently became first Chief Engineer of the State Electricity Commission upon its establishment in 1919.

The Former Richmond Power Station is of architectural significance as a representative example of a large late-Victorian industrial complex. The complex was designed by Henry B. Gibbs and incorporates Italianate and Romanesque features. Its decorative features, such as the finely articulated western facade with its "campanile" tower, vast glazed arched openings in the east end of the boiler house and turbine hall, and complex industrial roof lines, demonstrate both the practical importance of the provision of electricity and the aesthetic expression of what was perceived as a grand scientific and technological undertaking.

The Former Richmond Power Station is of architectural significance for its association with the noted Melbourne architect Charles D'Ebro who had a long association with the complex. Although not responsible for the original design, D'Ebro was involved in many of the subsequent alterations, which recall his expertise and training as an engineer.

Permit Exemptions

General Exemptions:

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

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

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

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

Find out more about heritage permit exemptions [here](#).

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Construction dates | 1891, |
| Architect/Designer | D'Ebro, Charles, |
| Heritage Act Categories | Registered place, |
| Hermes Number | 982 |
| Property Number | |

Extent of Registration

AMENDMENT OF REGISTER OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Historic Building No. 1055-

Former Richmond Power Station, Oddy's Lane, Richmond.

(To the extent of:

1. All the buildings, structures and objects comprising part of the former Richmond Power Station Complex, Oddy's Lane, Richmond marked B-1 on Plan 603374 endorsed by the Chairperson, Historic Buildings Council and held by the Director, Historic Buildings Council.
2. All of the land marked L1 on Plan 603374 endorsed by the Chairperson, Historic Buildings Council and held by the Director, Historic Buildings Council, being part of the land described in Certificates of Title Volume 9625 Folio 934.)

[*Victoria Government Gazette* No. G43 27 October 1994 p.2904]

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

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