

MAROONDAH WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM (UPPER AND CENTRAL SECTIONS)



2017, valve house.jpg



2017, across Maroondah Park.jpg



2011, covered aqueduct.gif



2011, flume, overdrain.gif



2011, brickwork to tunnel 4.gif



2011, pumps.gif



2011, Caisson.gif



2017, dam wall.jpg



2017, dam wall (2).jpg



2017, base of spillway.jpg



2017, spillway.jpg



2011, caretaker's house.gif



c.1950s souvenir.gif



1950s souvenir3.jpg



2011, caretaker's hut, Yarra Glen.gif



2011, white painted guide posts.gif



2017, part of closed catchment.jpg



2017 looking north to outlet tower.jpg



2017, Maroondah Reservoir Park.jpg



2011, Plenty River pipe bridge.gif



2011, decommissioned aqueduct, central section.gif



2017, Trees at Fernshaw.jpg



2017, Fernshaw.jpg



1876 Fernshaw.jpg

Location

FERNSHAW and TOOLANGI and HEALESVILLE and WARBURTON and CHUM CREEK and DIXONS CREEK and YARRA GLEN and CHRISTMAS HILLS and KANGAROO GROUND and RESEARCH and ELTHAM and DIAMOND CREEK and GREENSBOROUGH and BUNDOORA and BEND OF ISLANDS and RESERVOIR, YARRA RA

Municipality

YARRA RANGES SHIRE

NILLUMBIK SHIRE

WHITTLESEA CITY

DAREBIN CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H2381

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO174

HO177

HO179

HO2

VHR Registration

May 24, 2018

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - June 1, 2020

What is significant?

The Maroondah Water Supply System including but not limited to the Watts River catchment, the location of the former township of Fernshaw, including oak and redwood trees, the Maroondah dam and reservoir, outlet tower, two valve houses, caretakers cottage, caretakers huts, weirs and their associated picnic areas, aqueduct, tunnels, siphons, pipes, drains and scours from the south western edge of the Yarra Ranges to Diamond Creek, Junction Basin at Preston and the Plenty River Pipe Bridge at Greensborough. It also includes Maroondah Reservoir Park comprising roads and paths, two rotundas, fences and gates and extensive tree planting and gardens.

History Summary

The Maroondah Water Supply System was operational from 1891 and is Melbourne's second large scale water supply system. The system was built because the Yan Yean Water Supply System constructed in 1853 (VHR H2333) was no longer able to serve the growing population of Melbourne and the water quality was poor. During the early 1870s, the Watts River and its tributaries were surveyed and considered suitable for either a diversion weir or reservoir. The Watts River catchment was gazetted in 1886 and construction began on what was originally known as the Watts River System in the same year. The Watts River System comprised a weir on the Watts River east of Healesville and an aqueduct with open channels, tunnels and pipes which joined with the Yan Yean system at Junction Basin, Preston. Originally known as the 'Watts River Scheme' it was renamed the Maroondah Water Supply System when it was officially opened by the Governor of Victoria, the Earl of Hopetoun, in 1891. Water supply was increased with additional weirs and aqueducts in 1893, and again in 1909. The second stage of the scheme was completed in 1927, with the construction of the Maroondah dam and reservoir. Each stage incorporated picnic areas for the enjoyment of visitors, culminating with the construction of the Maroondah Reservoir Park in 1927. The upper section of the Maroondah Water Supply System remains operational, while the central section of the aqueduct was entirely decommissioned in the mid 2000s but remains intact.

Description Summary

The Maroondah Water Supply System comprises the Watts River catchment and water collecting infrastructure near Healesville, and an aqueduct which runs from Healesville to Greensborough. The weirs, dam and reservoir, outlet tower and valve houses are located on the eastern side of Healesville and are set against the backdrop of mountain ranges which make up the Watts River catchment. The Maroondah Reservoir Park is located at the foot of the dam wall and is formally laid out with stone paths, caretakers cottage, garden structures and planted with trees mostly planted to Hugh Linaker's 1928 plan. The outlet tower, balustrade at the top of the dam, and valve houses at the foot of the dam reference classical architecture and are particularly striking against the backdrop of native vegetation. Publicly accessible picnic areas are located at Badger Creek Weir and Donnelly's Weir. The upper section of the aqueduct (Healesville to Yarra Glen) is operational and largely intact with tunnels, open and covered channels, siphons, pipes, drains and scours. The central section from Yarra Glen to Diamond Creek has been decommissioned but the route remains evident and most infrastructure survives.

This site is located on the traditional land of the Wurundjeri people.

How is it significant?

The Maroondah Water Supply System is of historical significance to the State of Victoria. It satisfies the following criteria for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register:

Criterion A

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

Criterion B

Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.

Criterion D

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

Criterion H

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

Why is it significant?

The Maroondah Water Supply System is significant at the State level for the following reasons:

The Maroondah Water Supply System is historically significant as one of Victoria's earliest major infrastructure projects which contributed to the continued growth and development of Melbourne and continues to providewater to Melbourne via the Sugarloaf Reservoir. The first stage of the Maroondah Water Supply System was constructed between 1886 and 1891 after it became apparent that the Yan Yean Water Supply System (VHR H2333) could no longer meet demand. The Maroondah Water Supply System harvested water from the Watts River catchment which was gazetted in 1886 as a closed catchment which ensured water purity and thereduction of water borne diseases such as typhoid. The catchment is an early example of compulsory landacquisition and required the removal of the entire township of Fernshaw. The picturesque design of thefunctional elements of the system, and the landscaping of the Maroondah Reservoir Park demonstrates theMelbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) policy of creating large infrastructure systems which werealso places of beauty and recreational activity. The Maroondah Reservoir Park contains many mature trees fromthe 1928 design by Hugh Linaker. [Criterion A]

The Watts River Catchment associated with the Maroondah Water Supply System is rare in Victoria, and in Australia. It comprises 43,300 acres of bushland which was gazetted in 1886 and closed to all activity except water catchment. It represents an early and uncommon example of the compulsory acquisition of land for sanitary reasons. [Criterion B]

The Maroondah Water Supply System has a clear association with the process of water supply and demonstrates the principal characteristics of the class of place 'water supply systems', including the dam, reservoir, weirs, the various components of the aqueduct, and associated recreational areas. The Maroondah Water Supply System is a notable example of the class of 'water supply systems' and displays most if not all of the principal characteristics of such a system. The plantings and hard landscaping created from 1927 as the Maroondah Reservoir Park, as well as the valve houses, outlet tower and dam wall balustrading are a fine example of the MMBW's philosophy of combining functionality with beauty. [Criterion D]

The Maroondah Water Supply System has a clear association with William Davidson, Inspector General of Public Works and Chief Engineer of the Melbourne Water Supply who was responsible for the design and construction of the system and for the establishment of the Watts River catchment in the late nineteenth century. He was important to Victoria's history through his role in shaping Victoria's infrastructure in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. [Criterion H]

The Maroondah Water Supply System also has a clear association with Hugh Linaker who designed numerous gardens and parks throughout Victoria. The Maroondah Reservoir Park was designed by Linaker and is a good example of his ability to use contrasting combinations of species and growth patterns to create a cohesive setting. It is one of the most intact surviving examples of his work in Victoria. [Criterion H]

Permit Exemptions

<div>It should be noted that Permit Exemptions can be granted at the time of registration (under s.42(4) of the Heritage Act). Permit Exemptions can also be applied for and granted after registration (under s.66 of the Heritage Act).</div> <div> </div> <div>General Condition 1</div> <div>All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object.

</div> <div>General Condition 2</div> <div>Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible. </div> <div> </div> <div>General Condition 3</div> <div>All works should ideally be informed by Conservation Management Plans prepared for the place. The Executive Director is not bound by any Conservation Management Plan, and permits still must be obtained for works suggested in any Conservation Management Plan.</div> <div>
</div> <div>General Condition 4</div> <div>Nothing in this determination prevents the Heritage Council from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.</div> <div>
</div> <div>General Condition 5</div> <div>Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the relevant responsible authority, where applicable.</div> <div>
</div> <div>Specific Permit Exemptions:</div> <div>Permit Exemptions to ensure the ongoing Security of Melbourne's Water Supply</div> All repairs, maintenance, replacement, upgrade and works to the Maroondah Water Supply System, including the Watts River catchment, reservoir, dam, weirs,

aqueduct, and all associated infrastructure, as well as protection, control and communications systems, to ensure the ongoing supply of water which do not impact on the cultural heritage fabric or values of the place.

The following activities relate to the Watts River Catchment and Maroondah Reservoir Park. They are permit exempt based on the agreed responsibilities of Melbourne Water and Parks Victoria outlined in the Yarra Ranges National Park Management Plan (2002)

Melbourne Water Activities:

- Controlling and managing security for closed catchment areas (fences, gates, locks).
- Maintaining existing roads.
- Controlling, managing, operating and maintaining water supply structures and installations.
- Continuing existing hydrological research.
- Harvesting non-native timber.

Parks Victoria Activities:

- Conserving and managing native flora and fauna.
- Controlling and managing visitors.
- Controlling and managing security for National Park facilities.
- Controlling and managing noxious and environmental weeds, except in or on reservoirs.
- Controlling and managing pest animals.
- Constructing and maintaining walking tracks.
- Carrying out catchment rehabilitation.

Joint Activities:

- Fire protection and suppression.

Landscape Exemptions:

- Minor repairs and maintenance to hard landscape elements including roads, steps, paths, and gutters.
- Subsurface works involving the installation, removal or replacement of watering and drainage systems or services in accordance with AS4970.
- Landscape maintenance works provided the activities do not involve the removal or destruction of any heritage fabric.
- Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard.
- Protection of trees on development sites AS4970.
- Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard; Pruning of Amenity Trees AS 4373.
- The process of gardening, including mowing, hedge clipping, bedding displays, removal of dead trees and shrubs and replanting the same species or cultivar, and maintenance to care for existing plants and planting themes.
- The removal or pruning of dead or dangerous trees to maintain safety. If the tree is identified as being of cultural heritage significance, the Executive Director must be notified of these works 21 days prior to them being undertaken.
- Removal of plants listed as noxious weeds in the *Catchment and*

*** *Land Protection Act 1994**

- Vegetation protection and management of possums and vermin.
- Fire suppression, fire-fighting duties.

NOTE: Parks Victoria infrastructure and visitor facilities are located at Mt Donna Buang Summit which is within the Watts River Catchment. These elements are not associated with the process of water supply and are not of cultural heritage significance in the context of the Maroondah Water Supply System. Works to Parks Victoria infrastructure and visitor facilities at Mt Donna Buang Summit do not require a permit.

Maintenance and signage:

- Maintenance, replacement and installation of electrical and fire services where this does not impact on the heritage fabric.
- Erecting, repairing and maintaining signage (directional signage, road signs, speed signs). Signage must be located and be of a suitable size so as not to obscure or damage heritage fabric, and must be able to be later removed without causing damage to the place. The development of signage must be consistent in the use of format, text, logos, themes and other display materials.

Public Safety and Security:

- Public safety and security activities provided the works do not adversely affect heritage fabric.
- The erection of temporary security fencing, scaffolding, hoardings or surveillance systems to prevent unauthorised access or secure public safety which will not adversely affect heritage fabric.
- Emergency stabilisation necessary to secure safety where a site feature has been irreparably damaged or destabilised and represents a safety risk to its users or the public.

Note: All works, including urgent or emergency site works are to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified specialist such as a structural engineer, or other heritage professional.

Caretakers Cottage in Maroondah Reservoir Park - Building Exterior:

- Minor repairs and maintenance which replace like with like.
- Removal of any non-original extraneous items such as airconditioners, pipe work, ducting, wiring, antennae, aerials etc and making good.
- Installation or repair of damp-proofing by either injection method or grouted pocket method.
- Painting of previously painted surfaces provided that preparation or painting does not remove evidence of original paint or decorative schemes.

Caretakers Cottage in Maroondah Reservoir Park - Building Interior:

- Painting of previously painted walls and ceilings provided that preparation or painting does not remove evidence of original paint or decorative schemes.
- Installation, removal or replacement of non-original carpets and/or flexible floor coverings, wall coverings, curtain, blinds, curtain tracks, rods, blinds, and hooks, nails and other devices for hanging artwork and mirrors.
- Demolition or removal of non-original stud/partition walls, suspended ceilings or non-original wall linings, non-original doors, windows, bathroom and kitchen fit-outs or lights.
- Installation of removable stud walls provided that installation does not damage/remove original fabric.
- Refurbishment of non-original bathrooms, toilets and kitchens including removal, installation or replacement of non-original sanitary fixtures and associated piping,

mirrors, wall and floorcoverings. Removal of non-original tiling or concrete slabs in wet areas provided there is no damage to or alteration of original structure or fabric. Installation, removal or replacement of electrical wiring provided that all new wiring is fully concealed and any original light switches, pull cords, push buttons or power outlets are retained in-situ. Note: if wiring original to the place was carried in timber conduits then the conduits should remain in situ. Installation, removal or replacement of bulk insulation and plant in the roof space. Installation, removal or replacement of smoke detectors.

Theme

4. Transforming and managing the land

Construction dates 1893, 1886,
Heritage Act Categories Registered place,
Hermes Number 197552
Property Number

History

Melbourne's early water supply</p><p>Melbourne's earliest water supply was derived from the Yarra River and its tributaries. As Melbourne grew, factories and industries were established on the banks of the rivers and creeks and together with the lack of a sewerage system, the water supply became severely polluted. In 1853, the Yan Yean Water Supply System was completed, allowing water from the Plenty River to be brought to Melbourne via a gravity fed system. This was the first large scale engineered water supply system in Victoria and was critical to the development of Melbourne in the gold rush period. By 1870 Melbourne's population had reached 200,000, which was the maximum that the Yan Yean had been designed to serve. Further works to augment the Yan Yean system, and provide a cleaner water supply were completed during the 1870s and 1880s, however a larger system with a consistently higher water quality was soon required.</p><p>Preparing for the Maroondah Water Supply System (1880 - 1886)</p><p>In 1880 the Watts River and its tributaries in the Yarra Ranges were surveyed by J H Davies, and recommended as suitable for a diversion weir (a small structure which diverts water) or a reservoir (a large body of water contained by a dam). As well as increasing water supply, water purity was also an important consideration in a time when there was significant concern about typhoid and other infectious diseases. To preserve the purity of the supply, the Watts River catchment of 43,300 acres was gazetted in 1886 as a closed water catchment. This caused objection from the tourism and logging industries who were reliant on access to the surrounding countryside. It also meant that the entire township of Fernshaw located within the catchment area was compulsorily acquired, and the entire town was removed. Houses, the hotel and the post office were auctioned and moved, and everything else was demolished and burnt, including cesspits.</p><p>Stage One: The Watts River Scheme (renamed the Maroondah Water Supply System) (1886 - 1891)</p><p>The design and construction of the Watts River Scheme (renamed the Maroondah Water Supply System at its opening in 1891) was overseen by William Davidson. Davidson was not an engineer, but had trained as a surveyor on the Ballarat goldfields. In April 1873, he was appointed assistant to the Superintending Engineer of the Melbourne Water Supply, Charles Taylor. In 1878, Taylor was dismissed, leaving Davidson in charge when a bridge carrying a section of pipe within the Yan Yean Water Supply System was washed out, severing the water supply. He managed to restore water to Melbourne within three days and was rewarded by being appointed Superintending Engineer. He oversaw the expansion of the Yan Yean system before developing the Watts River Scheme.</p><p>Due to the plentiful flow of the Watts River, it was decided to proceed with the construction of a weir rather than a reservoir. Construction began on the Watts River weir in 1886 which was 100 feet (30.5 m) long and constructed of Portland cement concrete, with stone coping. The smaller Graceburn Weir was also constructed at this time, as well as the gravity fed aqueduct which ran for 41 miles (66 km) from the weir to the Preston Reservoir through 6 miles (9.6 km) of tunnels and more than nine miles (14.5 km) of inverted siphons. With the inevitable construction of the dam and reservoir in mind, Davidson had the foresight to ensure that the tunnels were large enough to carry increased flows in anticipation of the need for additional supply in the

future.

The system was opened on 18 February 1891 by the Governor of Victoria, the Earl of Hopetoun, who renamed the scheme 'Maroondah' which was incorrectly thought to be the indigenous name for the area. In the same year, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) was formed to manage the city's water supply and sewers.

Stage Two: Construction of additional weirs (1891-1909)

Among the first works carried out by the newly formed MMBW was the construction of new weirs at Donnelly's Creek and Sawpit Creek in 1893 to provide additional flow into the Maroondah aqueduct. The MMBW also purchased land in Badger Creek where another weir was completed in 1909. These new weirs were connected to the Maroondah aqueduct via open channels, pipes and siphons.

Stage Three: Construction of the Maroondah dam and reservoir (1917 - 1927)

In the early twentieth century, Melbourne's population began to increase again, making further demands of the existing systems. It had been assumed that the Maroondah dam would be constructed to alleviate this demand, however its location would make it difficult to service the elevated and rapidly expanding eastern suburbs of Melbourne. In response, C E Oliver, Engineer in Chief of the MMBW, proposed a new diversion weir high on the O'Shannassy River. Discussions generated so much political debate that a Royal Commission was called in 1909 to determine a decision. The commissioners included William Davidson, creator of the Maroondah scheme, and the Commission came down in favour of the O'Shannassy scheme. The Commission also acknowledged that there would eventually be a need for the Maroondah dam. In 1917, preparations for the Maroondah dam finally began. The valley floor was cleared by timber cutters, and in the following year, the Watts River was diverted.

The first elements of the Maroondah dam to be completed were the valve houses, followed by the outlet tower in 1925. The dam itself was completed in 1926. Materials were brought to the site by an aerial ropeway which operated for almost nine hours each day, for six years. Forty two large buckets were filled with sand or cement before making the 45 minute journey to the dam site. The buckets then returned to the station where they were refilled. Although steam power was used where possible, most of the construction was completed by the labour of the several hundred men on site at any one time.

The reservoir was filled in 1927, submerging the original Watts River weir. The capacity of the aqueduct was also increased at this time, with an upper 'berm' added to deepen the open channels, and duplication of some of the siphons. Water supply was further increased with the construction of a second diversion weir on Badger Creek upstream from the first weir, in 1928. During the 1930s and 40s, the Maroondah Reservoir was one of Melbourne's largest and most visited reservoirs. It is now one of the smallest, but still plays an important role in supplying water to Melbourne.

Gardens and plantings

Gardens and picnic areas were traditionally provided at weirs and dams. The weirs associated with the Maroondah Water Supply System were located in areas which had been popular with tourists as places for outdoor recreational activities since the 1860s. When the weirs were constructed, picnic areas were provided and the bush settings were complimented with the planting of firs and ferns. In the 1930s the weirs at Donnelly's, Graceburn and Coranderrk/Badger Creek were planted with pines for their antiseptic qualities, and toilets were installed. Fireplaces were built and firewood was provided. Pines and other conifers were planted along the aqueducts as it was thought that the dense foliage would filter pollution. It is likely that the Coast Redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*), oaks and other exotic species at the former location of the township of Fernshaw were also planted at this time. Most of the picnic areas have been damaged through bushfires and storms and very few built structures survive.

The flat area below the Maroondah dam was also to become parkland. It was the view of the Board of the MMBW that as the 'great engineering work belonged to the people . it should be available to the people as a place for recreation.' The indigenous vegetation was to be retained, however the area was destroyed by bushfire in 1926. Parts of the site had also been compromised by the building works, leaving it unsightly and unsafe. In March 1927, the Water Supply Committee asked E G Ritchie, Engineer of Water Supply to develop a planting plan. He did this in association with Hugh Linaker, landscape gardener who then became closely involved with the development of the park for the next fifteen months. Not only was he involved in the planting plan, but he also advised on pruning, monitored the suitability of the trees to the area and it is also likely that he supplied the trees from his own nursery. Linaker planned the planting using his typical contrasting combinations of evergreen and deciduous, natives and exotics, and upright and spreading species. The concept for the park is thought to have been influenced both by nineteenth century English landscapes and National Parks in the United States.

In 1929, the Board reported that 'a very large number of deciduous and other trees have been planted and most of these are growing well.' Additional trees were planted at the Park in the early to mid 1930s including a number of elms at the base of the dam wall which were removed from Sydney Road, Brunswick when new electric lights were installed. Parts of the catchment were destroyed in the 1939 bushfires and were replanted in the 1940s under the leadership of E G Ritchie, who was a strong supporter of forest conservation. From the 1940s to the 1960s, two rotundas, a bridge over the lily pond, stone edging and pathways, the rose steps, and a sundial were constructed. Importantly for the increased use and ownership of motor cars in the age of the 'day trip', was the construction of a large carpark.

Changes to the Maroondah system (1970s - mid 1980s)

In the 1970s the Sugarloaf Reservoir was constructed. From 1978 water from the Maroondah reservoir still flowed

into the upper section of the Maroondah aqueduct but was redirected to the Sugarloaf reservoir via pump at Yering Gorge. Further changes took place in the mid 1980s including the extension of the bottom outlet system of the Maroondah dam and construction of a new valve house on the Watts River. The width of the spillway channel was also increased to allow for greater flood flows. The final stage of works stabilised the dam structure with a series of vertical cable anchors within the dam wall.

KEY REFERENCES USED TO PREPARE ASSESSMENT

Context (2011) *Maroondah Water Supply System Conservation Management Plan*

Lee Andrews & Associates Heritage Consulting (2011) *Maroondah Reservoir Park Conservation Analysis* (Volume 3b in the Context CMP)

Ritchie, E G (no date) *Melbourne's Water Supply Undertaking* in *One Hundred years of Engineering*

Harsant, Les (1991) *Water for a Metropolis, the Maroondah Water Supply System*, Healesville and District Historical Society

Interview with Jim Viggers (8 June 2017), Manager of Operations, Maroondah Water Supply System from 1976 - 1990

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion

The Maroondah Water Supply System is of historical significance to the State of Victoria. It satisfies the following criteria for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register:

Criterion A

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

Criterion B

Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.

Criterion D

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

Criterion H

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

Extent of Registration

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

As Executive Director for the purpose of the **Heritage Act 2017**, I give notice under section 53 that the Victorian Heritage Register is amended by including the following place in the Heritage Register:

Number: H2381

Category: Heritage Place

Place: Maroondah Water Supply System (Upper and Central Sections)

Location: Fernshaw, Warburton, Toolangi, Healesville, Badger Creek, ChumCreek, Dixons Creek, Yarra Glen, Christmas Hills, Bend of Islands, Kangaroo Ground, Research, Eltham, Diamond Creek, Greensborough, Bundoora and Reservoir

Municipality: Yarra Ranges Shire, Nillumbik Shire and Whittlesea Shire

All of the place shown hatched on Diagrams 2381A, 2381B and 2381C encompassing parts of Reserve 1 on Plan of Subdivision 405436 and Lot 1 on Plan of Subdivision 626463, parts of Lot 1 on Title Plan 512205, Lot 1 on Title Plan 951035, Lot 1 on Title Plan 567584, Lot 1 on Title Plan 572081, Lot 1 on Title Plan 951037, Lot 1 on Title Plan 553777, Lots 1 and 2 on Title Plan 554064, Lot 1 on Title Plan 951039, Lot 1 on Title Plan 566879, Lot 1 on Title Plan 901208, Lot 1 on Title Plan 618334, Lot 1 on Title Plan 553762, Lots 1 and 2 on Title Plan 561884, Lots 1 and 2 on Title Plan 441739, Lots 1 and 2 on Title Plan 906272, Lot 1 on Title Plan 951034, Lots 1 and 2 on Title Plan 553811, Lot 1 on Title Plan 554325, Lots 1 and 2 on Title Plan 573143, Lot 2 on Title Plan 959045, Lot 1 on Title Plan 562029, Lots 1 and 2 on Title Plan 683849, Lots 1 and 2 on Title Plan 559268, Lot 1 on Title Plan 951041, Lot 1 on Title Plan 566952, Lots 1 and 2 on Title Plan 561886, Lot 1 on Title Plan 951049, Lots 1 and 2 on Title Plan 950873, Lot 1 on Title Plan 951046, Lot 1 on Title Plan 554225, Lot 1 on Title Plan 562039, Lot 1 on Title Plan 443405, Lot 1 on Title Plan 588224, Lot 1 on Title Plan 605914, Lot 1 on Title Plan 438606, Lots 1 and

2 on Title Plan 874803 and Lot 1 on Title Plan 218707, parts of Crown Allotments 6A and A, Section 1, Crown Allotment 9B, Section 4A, Crown Allotment 1B, Section 8A, Crown Allotment 4A, Section 9, Crown Allotments 8 and 8A, Section 17, Crown Allotments 6A and 7A, Section 18, Crown Allotments 2010, 2019, 2048, 2050, 2051 and 2052 Parish of Nillumbik, Crown Allotments 24C, 29A, 33A1, 47D and 2024 Parish of Sutton, Crown Allotments 34A, 45P, 45P1 and 45P2 Parish of Tarrawarra and Crown Allotment 2A, Parish of Monda, all of Crown Allotments A2A, 9B, 9D, 9E, 9F, 9G, 9H, 9J, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 Parish of Monda, Crown Allotments 61, 2003, 2011, 2012, 2015, 2016 and 2017 Parish of Nar-be-thong, Crown Allotment 7, Section A, Crown Allotments 7, 8, 12 and 13 Section B and Crown Allotments 20B, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 Parish of Glenwatts, Crown Allotments 2002, 2004, 2005 and 2006 Parish of Yuonga, Crown Allotment 3C, Section A, and Crown Allotments 2001, 2022, 2023, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029 and 2036 Parish of Gracedale, part of the waterway reserve for the Plenty River, parts of the road reserves for Allendale Road, Maroong Drive, Ingrams Road, Main Road and Bells Hill Road, Research, Bellbird Lane, Kangaroo Ground-Warrandyte Road, Henley Road, Nicholas Lane and Calwell Road, Kangaroo Ground, Skyline Road, Bend of Islands, Skyline Road, Christmas Hills, Yarraview Road, King Street, Yarra Glen-Eltham Road, Steels Creek Road, Gulf Road, Melba Highway and Bleases Lane, Yarra Glen, Bleases Lane and Pauls Lane, Dixons Creek, Long Gully Road, Myers Creek Road and Maroondah Highway, Healesville, Chaffer Street and Healesville-Kinglake Road, Chum Creek, Maroondah Highway and Road 24 Fernshaw and Badger Weir Road, Badger Creek being the footprint of the concrete junction basin, a 5 metre curtilage from the Plenty River pipe bridge and a curtilage of 5 metres either side of the centre line of the aqueduct, tunnels and inverted siphons.

Dated 24 May 2018

STEVEN AVERY
Executive Director

[Victoria Government Gazette G 21 24 May 2018 1120-1121]

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/>