

CAST IRON URINAL



Urinal Nth Melbourne exterior KJ 21 07 2007



Urinal Nth Melbourne panel detail KJ 21 07 2007



Urinal Nth Melbourne floor KJ 21 07 2007



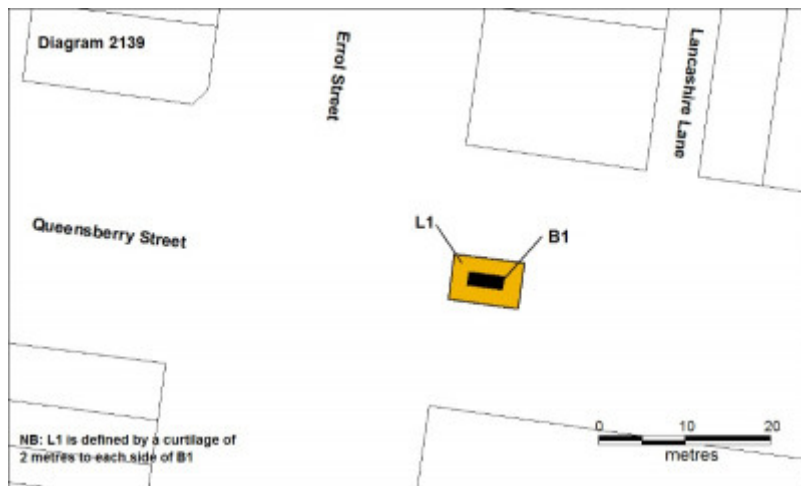
Urinal nth Melbourne grille detail KJ 21 06 2007



Urinal Nth Melbourne porcelain stalls KJ 21 06 2007



Urinal Nth Melbourne interior KJ 21 06 2007



H2139 Cast Iron Urinal Queensberry and Errol Sts Plan August 2007 mz

Location

QUEENSBERRY STREET, NORTH MELBOURNE MELBOURNE CITY

Municipality

MELBOURNE CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H2139

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO932

VHR Registration

November 8, 2007

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on -

What is significant?

The cast iron urinal in Queensberry Street, North Melbourne, is thought to have been placed there in 1909. It was originally in Elizabeth Street, where it was replaced by an underground toilet. It is one of more than forty, most with two stalls, erected by the Melbourne City Council between 1903 and 1918. Eight of these remain, all still being used for their original purpose. The structures employed a prefabricated system which enabled the urinals to be assembled on site or dismantled and relocated if required. This occurred often, as their prominent locations in the streets sometimes offended contemporary standards of public decency. The urinals were cast by C Monteith & Sons, ironfounders, of South Melbourne, whose name plate is attached. Together with the new underground public toilets, built from 1902, they were connected to the new underground sewerage system constructed by the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works from the 1890s and connected in the central city area in 1898.

The urinal in Queensberry Street, North Melbourne, is a four stall urinal, the only one surviving in Melbourne. The eight surviving cast iron urinals were made using a prefabricated system of interlocking cast iron panels and posts. The 600 mm square cast iron panels slotted between 70 mm diameter cast iron columns, fixed at the base to bluestone footings and at the top to a cast iron channel which also serves as a gutter. At the centre of each cast iron panel is an eight-point star enclosing a smaller star, the whole bordered by a key pattern. The ventilation grille at the top of each panel has a delicate fish scale design. The gutter sits behind a crested iron top plate. The North Melbourne urinal has four stalls of white porcelain, curved in plan and divided by columns topped with porcelain balls. The floor is laid with black and white tiles, which are probably not original. The structure, prominently located between the Town Hall and the Court House Hotel, makes an important contribution to the North Melbourne streetscape.

How is it significant?

The public cast urinal in Queensberry Street, North Melbourne is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The cast iron urinal in Queensberry Street, North Melbourne, is historically significant as one of a number of such structures erected by the City of Melbourne between 1903 and 1918, which were among the first public toilets in the City connected to the new underground sewerage system. They are a reminder of Melbourne's transition from a smelly disease ridden city to a healthier, cleaner and more modern metropolis in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The provision of a much greater number of public facilities for men compared to those for women in the city is a reflection of the continuing gender inequalities in Victorian society at the time.

The cast iron urinal in Queensberry Street, North Melbourne, is of architectural significance as a rare example of an unusual building type and of early twentieth century civic design, demonstrating the elegant street furniture developed in Victoria at the time. Although serving a basic function, the urinals were still designed to be an attractive addition to the city streetscapes. The North Melbourne urinal is the only surviving one with four stalls, all of the others having only two.

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.

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

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

Specific Exemptions:

General Conditions: 1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object. General Conditions: 2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible. Note: All archaeological

places have the potential to contain significant sub-surface artefacts and other remains. In most cases it will be necessary to obtain approval from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria before the undertaking any works that have a significant sub-surface component. General Conditions: 3. If there is a conservation policy and plan endorsed by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it. Note: The existence of a Conservation Management Plan or a Heritage Action Plan endorsed by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria provides guidance for the management of the heritage values associated with the site. It may not be necessary to obtain a heritage permit for certain works specified in the management plan. General Conditions: 4. Nothing in this determination prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions. General Conditions: 5. Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authorities where applicable. Minor Works : Note: Any Minor Works that in the opinion of the Executive Director will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the place may be exempt from the permit requirements of the Heritage Act. A person proposing to undertake minor works may submit a proposal to the Executive Director. If the Executive Director is satisfied that the proposed works will not adversely affect the heritage values of the site, the applicant may be exempted from the requirement to obtain a heritage permit. If an applicant is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that the permits co-ordinator be contacted.

Construction dates	1903,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Other Names	Public urinal,
Hermes Number	24266
Property Number	

History

History

Contextual history

(This history is largely adapted from Andrew Browne-May, *Melbourne Street Life*, pp 95-107; together with the Report produced by Angela Taylor in association with the HBC, June 1995; and the National Trust Classification Report for the group .)

Until 1859, Melbourne had no public toilets. Facilities were only available in hotels and markets, and the secluded corners and laneways of the city were frequently used by men needing to relieve themselves. The lack of public facilities led to numerous complaints being made to the Melbourne City Council about the 'indecent nuisances' being committed in public places. A growing awareness of European advances in such technology, and the opening of the Yan Yean reservoir in 1858, which meant that piped water was now available, led to the building of the first public urinal in 1859 on the pavement outside the Post Office in Bourke Street. However prudish nineteenth century attitudes to bodily functions meant that this prominent location became the focus of complaint, and it was soon moved to a less prominent site on the south side of Flinders Street near King Street.

Between 1859 and 1918 Melbourne City Council erected many urinals around the city in response to community pressure to clean up the streets and to safeguard public decency and public health. The first public conveniences were only for men: urinals built over the stinking open drainage channels, three feet wide and a foot and a half deep, which lined the city streets and drained into the Yarra. It was said that urinals being placed over the gutters enabled a man 'to use the facility and hold on to his horse at the same time' (Schauble, 'Monuments in lieu of memories').

The first urinal was a rough structure of iron and timber, but later ones were more elaborate structures, the one person urinals being circular in plan and resembling the decorative French *pissoirs*. In 1860 the *Argus* reported on a new '*commodite*', 'a neat little pagoda-kind of building' on a bluestone base, in the centre of the roadway at the intersection of Bourke and Swanston Streets. Its lower portion was constructed of iron panels with upper glass panels carrying 'sundry business announcements, readable only from the outside'. On its roof were a clock

and a vane, the whole structure being illuminated at night. By the 1870s some cast iron urinals had gas lamps attached. As the number of public toilets in the city increased the outer parts of the municipality, such as Carlton and South Yarra, became the focus of complaints.

Complaints about the urinals were many, with detractors objecting to the visual pollution, their use as a haunt for objectionable characters, their smell and their general effect on public decency. Men commonly 'adjusting their dress', which then involved numerous buttons, in public view as they left offended contemporary standards of decency. With the approach of the 1880 International Exhibition attention was drawn to the urinal at the corner of Lonsdale and Stephen (Exhibition) Street, which was a gathering point for 'objectionable characters'. The council fitted iron spikes to the nearby stonework to stop any lounging about. The location of urinals became a particular problem to the Council, the Assistant surveyor noting that 'no matter when a urinal is erected, there is always a certain amount of captious criticism'. The complaints of citizens were parried by moving contentious new structures to less controversial sites. By the 1880s concerns about public health were added to those about public cleanliness and decency. A vigorous public health campaign led by the medical profession linked dirt and disease, and called for a cleaner and healthier city.

It was not until after the establishment of the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works in December 1890 that Melbourne's underground sewerage system began to be constructed. By 1902 a number of new underground public toilets in the city, for women now as well as men, were being connected to the new sewerage system. From 1903 urinals were also being connected, and their number increased rapidly. The dominance of hoteliers on the City Council ensured that facilities were usually close to their establishments (Schauble, 'Monuments in lieu of memories'). The population of Melbourne increased rapidly in the first two decades of the twentieth century, and many of the city's offices and department stores were also built at this time. City businesses and department stores started requesting the Council to install public urinals at convenient locations near busy intersections for their clients. By 1911 there were 71 urinals with 210 stalls in Melbourne. Between 1903 and 1918 at least forty of the cast iron urinals were erected on footpaths, in road reserves at intersections near tram stops, and in public gardens. Only eight of these remain.

The predominance of public toilet facilities for men in the city compared to those provided for women in the early twentieth century demonstrates the continuation of the nineteenth century view that a woman's place was in the domestic rather than the public realm. While the first urinal was built in 1859, the first women's public toilet, the underground facility at the corner of Russell and Bourke Streets, was not constructed until 1902. This was despite the fact that by 1901 females made up one third of all city workers, and many more visited the city for business, to shop and to socialise. By 1918 six underground toilets had been built for men, and only three for women; well into the twentieth century there were always many more facilities provided for men than for women.

In the 1860s urinals may have been imported from Britain, but local foundries began casting an elaborate circular one person urinal in the 1870s. By the 1920s most of these had been removed, and none now remain. The type still found in the city is the rectangular plan two or four person urinal created between 1903 and 1918. These are of cast iron, cast by C Monteith & Sons, iron-founders, of South Melbourne. They employed a prefabricated interlocking post and panel system which enabled the urinals to be erected on site, or dismantled and relocated.

The foundry of C Monteith & Sons was established soon after 1870, when the experienced iron-founder Charles Monteith arrived in Melbourne from Falkirk, Scotland. The firm produced ornamental cast iron work, including iron for the Collingwood Town Hall, and at one time it employed over forty men and exported its work to other colonies. Charles Monteith Junior designed the patterns for the iron work produced by the firm in the nineteenth century, and when Charles Monteith Senior died in 1903 it is likely that his son designed the ornamental pattern of the panels and lattice ventilation grille for the firm's cast iron urinals. The pattern of the Melbourne urinals shows marked similarity to one in the 'Catalogue of Pressed Metal and Cast Iron Conveniences' of the firm of McDowell, Steven & Co, Glasgow, and may well be Scottish (rather than Parisian) in origin. No copy of the catalogue has apparently survived.

References

National Trust Classification Report.

Andrew Browne-May, *Melbourne Street Life*, pp 95-107.

John Schauble, 'Monuments in lieu of memories', *The Age*, 1 July 1980, http://150.theage.com.au/view_bestofarticle.asp?intid=706

Angela Taylor, Report produced by Angela Taylor as a Master of Arts in Public History Project, Monash University, in association with the Historic Buildings Council, June 1995.

History of place

This urinal was first erected in Elizabeth Street, but was replaced by an underground toilet and re-erected on its present site in May 1909. Its original location is not recorded, however two underground toilets were built in Elizabeth Street at about this time, one opposite the Queen Victoria Market in 1907, and a men's outside the GPO in 1910. The Queensberry Street urinal is therefore more likely to have previously been on the corner of Victoria Street.

Assessment Against Criteria

a. The historical importance, association with or relationship to Victoria's history of the place or object

The cast iron urinal in Queensberry Street, North Melbourne, is a reminder of public health reform in Melbourne in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, and of Melbourne's growth into a clean, healthy, modern city. The cast iron urinals erected between 1903 and 1918, together with the underground public toilets which began to be constructed at about the same time, were made possible by the construction of Melbourne's underground sewerage system by the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works from the late nineteenth century.

b. The importance of a place or object in demonstrating rarity or uniqueness

The cast iron urinal is one of more than forty erected by the City Of Melbourne between 1903 and 1918, of which only eight now remain. The group is unique in Australia. This particular one is unique as the only surviving four stall urinal, and the only known example of the notable and elaborate curved white porcelain stalls.

c. The place or object's potential to educate, illustrate or provide further scientific investigation in relation to Victoria's cultural heritage

d. The importance of a place or object in exhibiting the principal characteristics or the representative nature of a place or object as part of a class or type of places or objects

The urinal in North Melbourne is a rare surviving example of the prefabricated cast iron urinals erected by the City of Melbourne in the early twentieth century. It is unique as the only surviving four stall urinal and the only one to retain its elaborate white porcelain stalls.

e. The importance of the place or object in exhibiting good design or aesthetic characteristics and/or in exhibiting a richness, diversity or unusual integration of features

The urinal is an example of the elegant street furniture developed in Victoria in the early twentieth century. Although serving a basic function, the urinals were still designed to be an attractive addition to the city streetscapes.

f. The importance of the place or object in demonstrating or being associated with scientific or technical innovations or achievements

The urinal is a reflection of the development of Melbourne's underground sewerage system by the Melbourne & metropolitan Board of Works from the late nineteenth century.

g. The importance of the place or object in demonstrating social or cultural associations

The cast iron urinal has continued to provide a convenient facility on the streets of Melbourne for the male population of the city for the last century.

h. Any other matter which the Council deems relevant to the determination of cultural heritage significance

Plaque Citation

This is one of only eight remaining of the more than forty prefabricated cast iron urinals, linked to the city's new underground sewerage system, erected by the City of Melbourne between 1903 and 1918.

Extent of Registration

1. All the land marked L1 on Diagram 2139 held by the Executive Director.
2. All the structure B1 on Diagram 2139 held by the Executive Director.

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/>