Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

Name:	Caulfield Racecourse
Address:	Normanby Road and Station Street, Caulfield East
Local Government Authority:	Glen Eira City
Provisional VHR No.	PROV VHR H2415

February 2022, Caulfield Racecourse.

Executive Director recommendation

Under Part 3, Division 3 of the *Heritage Act 2017* ('the Act') I recommend to the Heritage Council of Victoria that Caulfield Racecourse, Station Street, Caulfield East should be included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) in the category of registered place.

STEVEN AVERY
Executive Director, Heritage Victoria
DATE OF RECOMMENDATION: 16 March 2022

OFFICIAL

Executive Director recommendation to the Heritage Council of Victoria

The Executive Director, Heritage Victoria ('Executive Director'), recommends that the Heritage Council include Caulfield Racecourse, Station Street, Caulfield East in the VHR in accordance with section 49 of the Act by determining:

- That Caulfield Racecourse is of State-level cultural heritage significance and should be included in the VHR in the category of registered place in accordance with section 49(1)(a) of the Act.
- That the proposed categories of works or activities which may be carried out in relation to Caulfield Racecourse for which a permit under the Act is not required will not harm the cultural heritage significance of the place under section 49(3) of the Act.

Background

The Heritage Council issued an Interim Protection Order (IPO) for the place on 27 January 2022. An IPO has the effect of immediately including a place in the VHR while an assessment can take place. This IPO will be in place until 27 May 2022 unless the Heritage Council revokes the IPO or makes a determination before that time. The Minister for Planning may also extend the period for which an IPO is in effect.

The serving of an IPO requires Heritage Victoria to make a recommendation on whether to include the place, or part of the place, in the VHR within 60 days of the IPO being served. This report forms that recommendation.

Site Visit Statement 2021-22

Coronavirus restrictions have impacted on the capacity Heritage Victoria assessors to undertake site inspections. In this instance, however, the assessors undertook a full site visit on 17 February 2022.

The process from here

1. The Heritage Council publishes the Executive Director's recommendation (section 41).

The Heritage Council will publish the Executive Director's recommendation on its website for a period of 60 days.

2. Making a submission to the Heritage Council (sections 44 and 45)

Within the 60 day publication period, any person or body with a real and substantial interest in the place or object can make a submission to the Heritage Council. This submission can support the recommendation, or object to the recommendation and a hearing can be requested in relation to the submission. Information about making a submission and submission forms are available on the Heritage Council of Victoria's website:

https://heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/registrations-reviews/executive-director-recommendations/

3. Heritage Council determination (sections 46 and 49)

The Heritage Council is an independent statutory body. It is responsible for making the final determination to include or not include the place or object in the VHR, or amend a place or object already in the VHR.

If no submissions are received the Heritage Council must make a determination within 40 days of the publication closing date.

If submissions are received, the Heritage Council may decide to hold a hearing in relation to the submission. If a hearing does take place, the Heritage Council must make a determination within 90 days after the completion of the hearing.

4. Obligations of owners of places and objects (sections 42 and 43)

The owner of a place or object which is the subject of a recommendation to the Heritage Council has certain obligations under the Act. These relate to advising the Executive Director in writing of any works or activities that are being carried out, proposed or planned for the place or object.

The owner also has an obligation to provide a copy of this statement of recommendation to any potential purchasers of the place or object before entering into a contract.

5. Further information

The relevant sections of the Act are provided at Appendix 1.

Description

The following is a description of the Caulfield Racecourse at the time of the site inspection by Heritage Victoria in February 2022.

The site

Caulfield Racecourse is located in Melbourne's eastern suburbs and is one of four major horse racing venues in the metropolitan region. It is situated to the south of the Caulfield Railway Station Complex (VHR H1665) and its borders are defined by Station Street and Normanby Road to the north, Queens Avenue to the east and Neerim Road to the south. Its western boundary is defined in part by a carpark in the north-west of the site, at the corner of Station Street and Kambrook Road. The remainder of the racecourse's western extent follows the eastern boundary of a series of horse stabling and training facilities along Kambrook and Booran Roads.

Comprising over three-square kilometres, Caulfield Racecourse is characterised by its expansive racetrack and central recreation reserve, as well as a complex of buildings and structures dating from 1919 to the c.1990s. The concentration of built structures is located in the northern part of the site, between the racetrack and Station Street.

Built structures

The concentration of buildings and structures is within the north-west corner of the racecourse. It includes both historic and more recent buildings and structures. Buildings and structures of historic interest in this area include:

- The Boomerang Buffet building, an early refreshments venue (built 1919)
- The scratchings board building with distinctive clock tower (built c.1920s)
- Main entry gate (1928) and boundary walls (1920s and 1950s)
- Race day stalls (dating c.1920s onwards)
- The Hiskens Stand (built 1935)
- The Afternoon Tea Room (built 1939)
- The Birdcage walking ring (constructed c.1958)
- Maple building (built c.1958)
- Betting board and associated building (c.1958)
- The Norman Robinson Stand (built 1960)
- Members' entry.

Other built features include the Western stables to the south-west of the racetrack and the Aquanita stables in the south-eastern corner of the site.

The racecourse

The racecourse is comprised of one main racetrack with three finishing straights and five inner training tracks. Although the number of tracks and surface treatment has changed over time, the general alignment and distinctive triangular shape of the racecourse has been little altered since the mid-nineteenth century.

Landscaping

The tracks are arranged around a central grassed area known as the 'Flat'. The Flat contains an ornamental lake dating to the early twentieth century, as well as a more contemporary lake and several modern structures and walking tracks. The landscaping in the northern section of the site consists primarily of paved surfaces and roads, with some garden beds and plantings focused around built structures. While many mature trees were removed in 2022, a collection of mature exotic trees remain in this area.
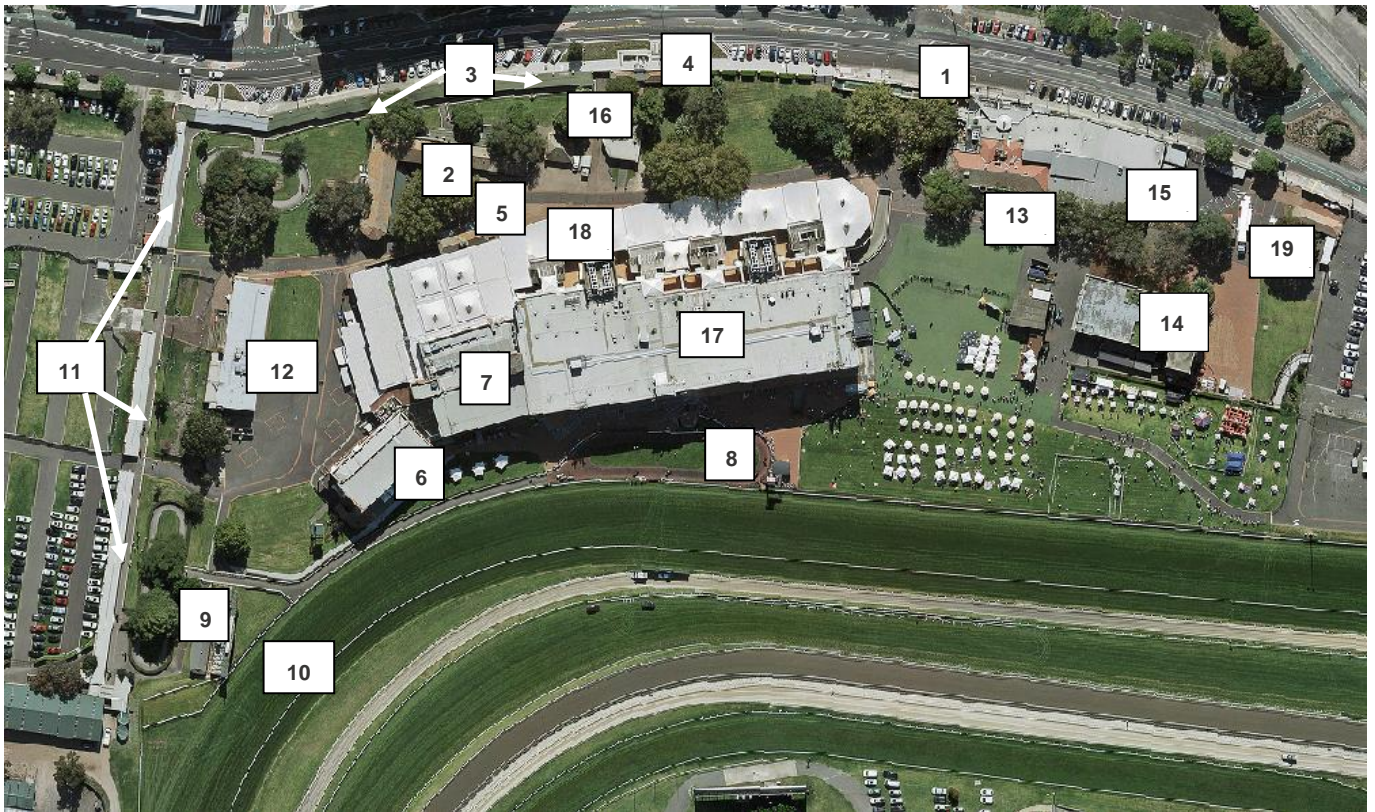
2021, Aerial image of Caulfield Racecourse with key areas labelled. The concentration of historic structures is shown in detail on the following page. Note that aerial imagery dates from 2021 and shows trees and buildings that have since been removed or demolished.

Source: Radius

2021, Aerial image of the northern portion of Caulfield Racecourse with key structures labelled and listed below. It should be noted that some of the unlabelled structures and other features are no longer extant.

Source: Radius

1. Entry gate and boundary walls (built 1928).

2. The Boomerang Buffet building (built 1919).

3. Race day stalls (c.1920s).

4. Members' entry and pavilions (c.1950s).

5. The scratchings board building (built c.1920s).

6. The Hiskens Stand (built 1935).

7. The Norman Robinson Stand (built 1960).

8. Mounting yard and stewards' observation tower.

9. The Birdcage walking ring (constructed c.1958).

10. Betting board and associated building (c.1958).

11. Race day stalls and western boundary wall (c.1950s).

12. Maple building (built c.1958).

13. The Afternoon Tea Room (built 1939).

14. Administration Building (c. 1990).

15. Glasshouse (c. 2000).

16. Race day office (c. 2010).

17. Rupert Clarke Stand (1990)

18. Tent structures and space frame.

19. TAB Office (c. 1960s)

2022, Entry gates on Station Street.

2022, Intersection of the southern and eastern wings of the Boomerang Buffet building.

2022, Interior of the Boomerang Buffet building.

2022, Row of c.1920s race day stalls running adjacent to Station Street and the northern elevation of the Boomerang Buffet building (right).

2022, Interior of the c.1920s race day stalls adjacent to Station Street.

2022, Northern elevation of the Rupert Clarke Stand with the Boomerang Buffet and scratchings board buildings visible to the right.

2022, Members' entry gates on Station Street. The main entry gates are visible to the left.
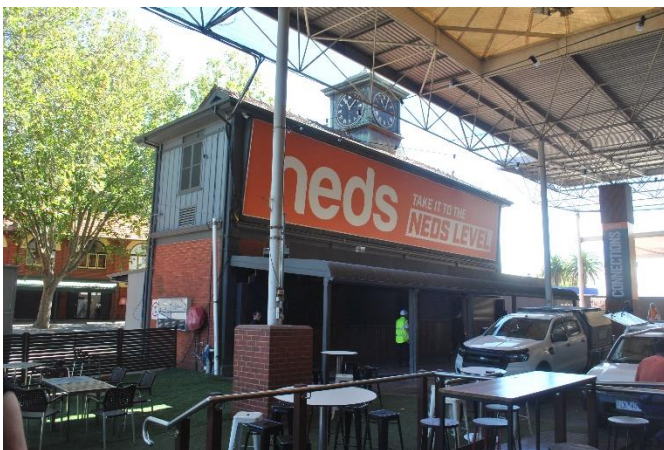

2022, Southern elevation of the pavilions at the members' entry on Station Street.

2022, View east towards the Afternoon Tea Rooms.

2022, Northern elevation of the scratchings board building.

2022, Southern elevation of the scratchings board building with the Boomerang Buffet building in the background.

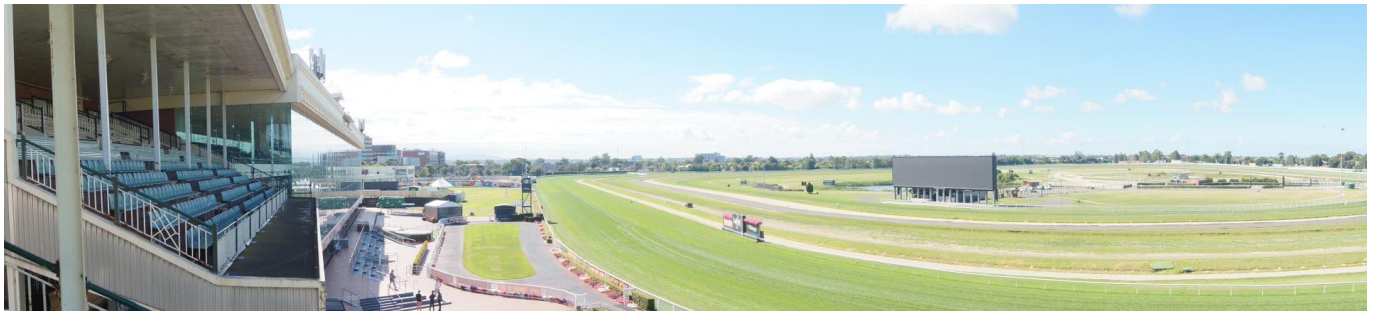2022, Ground floor of the scratchings board building.

2022, The Hiskens Stand (right).

2022, Seating in the Hiskens Stand.

2022, Panoramic view south-east of the Norman Robinson Stand and the mounting yard (left) and the racecourse.

2022, View south-east across the racecourse from the Hiskens Stand.

2022, View east from the Hiskens Stand with the mounting yard at centre.

2022, Northern elevation of the Norman Robinson Stand with the former betting ring in the foreground and space frame above.

2022, Modern hospitality venue in the Norman Robinson Stand. There are similar spaces throughout the ground floors and northern extensions of the grandstands.

2022, View west towards the Hiskens Stand.

2022, Steward's tower. The mounting yard is to the right.

2022, The Birdcage walking ring with the betting indicator board and its associated buildings to the left. A row of race day stalls, running parallel to Kambrook Road is located to the right of this image.

2022, Betting indicator board.

2022, One of eight observation towers around the racecourse. The betting indicator board is visible in the background.

2022, Row of c.1950s race day stalls. The Birdcage walking ring is to the left.

2022, Row of c.1950s race day stalls along the western boundary of the racecourse with folding farriers/strappers seats visible.

2022, Eastern elevation of the Maple building.

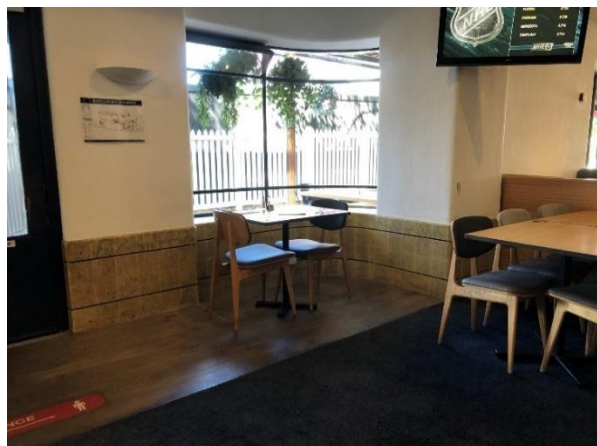2022, Western elevation of the Afternoon Tea Rooms with extensions visible.

2022, Interior of the Afternoon Tea Rooms.

2022, c.1930s wall tiles in the Afternoon Tea Rooms.

2022, The administration block and former location of the racing museum.

History

Timeline

1857: Earliest print reference to a racecourse in Caulfield.

1859: Caulfield Racecourse and public reserve founded. Formation of the Caulfield Amateur Turf Club.

1875: Foundation and first meeting of the Victorian Amateur Turf Club (VATC).

1876: The VATC obtains trusteeship of the Caulfield Racecourse. The first grandstand (a timber structure) is built in the northern part of the racecourse reserve.

1879: Site permanently reserved for to purposes of a racecourse, public recreation and as a public park. Inaugural running of the Caulfield Cup.

1880s: Caulfield Cup gains in popularity and prestige with increasing prize money and interstate and international entrants.

1919: Boomerang Buffet building constructed (earliest extant structure).

1920s: Several fires destroyed many of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century structures, including the 1876 timber grandstand and the former Guineas Stand. Commencement of a building campaign which resulted in new entry gates and boundary walls and realignment of Station Street to the north, a scratchings board building and a new Guineas Stand.

1930: Use of the 'totalisator' for betting on horse races legalised.

1935: Completion of the Hiskens Stand (earliest extant grandstand).

1939: Afternoon tea rooms constructed.

1940-44: Racecourse occupied by military.

1948: Caulfield one of <u>four</u> remaining major metropolitan racecourses.

1950s: Expansion of racing facilities westward by incorporation of Bond Street and adjacent freehold land. Establishment of the community stables along Booran Road.

1959: Construction of Maple Building to the north-west of the site

1960: Completion of the Norman Robinson Stand.

1960s: Most early plantings removed.

1975: The Flat in the centre of the track was closed to race day crowds.

1980s: Rupert Clark Grandstand constructed, replacing the Guineas Stand which was until that time the earliest surviving grandstand.

1990s: Administration building to the north-east of the reserve constructed.

1995: Racetrack upgraded.

2017: Passing of the *Caulfield Racecourse Reserve Act 2017* and establishment of the Caulfield Racecourse Reserve Trust.

2018: The cessation of training at the site is announced.

2021: Trainers vacate the site.

Horse racing in Victoria

Before the proliferation of motorised transport, horses were a vital part of everyday life in Australia. Horse racing was one of the earliest sporting events imported to Australia from Great Britain during the late eighteenth century. In the flourishing settlement of Port Phillip (now Victoria) horse racing was a pastime which had broad appeal. While horse racing and breeding were largely confined to the colony's gentry, spectating and gambling were open to all. In the early decades of European settlement in Victoria, race meetings were typically held on private land, unused police paddocks or Crown reserves.[1]

Some of the earliest races were held near present-day Southern Cross Station in 1837-38, with the slopes of Batman's Hill used as a temporary grandstand. Following their success, annual race meetings were introduced to Melbourne and the need for a formal, permanent venue was recognised. The first organised horse race meetings in Victoria began in 1839 at Flemington. Land was reserved for a Melbourne racecourse at Flemington in 1840, and the annual Melbourne race meetings moved there from that date.[2] The first 'turf' and jockey clubs appeared in the 1840s.

Horse racing events increased in popularity following the Victorian gold rush, and crowds for race meetings rose to several thousands. Local turf and jockey clubs lobbied for the reserve of land for local racecourses. In regional Victoria, racecourses reserved during the 1850s included Casterton, Buninyong, Bendigo, Diamond Creek, Kilmore and Wangaratta. In addition to the racecourse at Flemington, racecourses appeared in the developing suburbs of Melbourne in the mid-nineteenth century. The first Melbourne Cup was run at Flemington in 1861.

The popularity of horse racing was cemented in the 1880s and became a marker of an increasingly wealthy city. By 1881, 96 racecourses were reserved across Victoria and by the close of the nineteenth century they were the most common type of recreation reserve in the colony.[3] A number of privately owned (propriety) racecourses opened across the Melbourne. In an effort to better regulate horse racing and race betting, the Victorian government closed a number of racecourses in Melbourne in the interwar and postwar period. By 1948, only four major racecourses were able to operate in metropolitan Melbourne: Flemington, Moonee Valley, Sandown and Caulfield.

Formation and growth of the Victorian Amateur Turf Club

From the 1840s, amateur turf and jockey clubs proliferated throughout Victoria, mirroring the establishment of racecourses across the colony. Early groups included the Port Phillip Turf Club (established in 1840, disbanded in 1842) and the Pyrenees Turf Club (1842), which held the first recorded race meeting outside Melbourne.[4] The swelling number of amateur clubs, riders and competitions necessitated the formation of a central body – the Victorian Amateur Turf Club (VATC). Distinct from the Victorian Racing Club, a professional racing group, the VATC was formed in October 1875 in Ballarat and held its first race meeting at Dowling Forest in the autumn of 1876. It was conceived of as a club for privileged gentlemen, many from wealth squatter families, to conduct races for their own pleasure. The meeting was comprised of six events with the main attraction being the Victoria Gold Cup, a three-mile steeplechase. Although the VATC had intended to rotate its annual races between hosting racecourses, the success of the Dowling Forest meeting prompted the club to seek out its own racing reserve.[5]

Following the success of the VATC's inaugural race meeting at Dowling Forest in 1876, the club sought and obtained trusteeship of the Caulfield racing reserve that year. Faced with the immense task of converting the heathland into a suitable racetrack, the club began opening its race meetings to the general public in order to fund

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[1] Doyle, H., *Organising Recreation: an historical survey of recreation patterns in Victoria*, 1999, pp.65-8.

[2] Haig-Muir, M., Mewett, P., and Hay, R., *Sport in Victoria: a thematic history*, Deakin University, December 2000, p.28.

[3] Doyle, pp.65-8.

[4] Lemon, A., *The history of Australian thoroughbred racing*, Hardie Grant, 2008, pp.121-40.

[5] Cavanough, M., *The Caulfield Cup: special Victoria Amateur Turf Club centenary edition*, Jack Pollard, 1976, pp.3-4.

developments.[6] During the early years of their trusteeship, the VATC improved the conditions of the track and constructed a single-tiered timber grandstand.

By the close of the nineteenth century, the VATC had established itself as one of Victoria's leading racing associations, with a membership of over 450 during the 1899-1900 season.[7] Throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the VATC continued to develop Caulfield Racecourse in response to evolving threats and demands. An extensive building campaign during the late 1920s was prompted by two fires that destroyed many of the earlier structures built by the VATC. Later building campaigns of a larger scale were carried out during the late 1950s to early 1960s, and again from the 1970s into the late 1980s.

From 1963, membership of the VATC further expanded with the incorporation of the Melbourne Racing Club, which had been formed in the late 1940s by the merging of the Williamstown Racing Club and the Victorian Trotting and Racing Association.[8] In 2002 the VATC changed its name to the Melbourne Racing Club (MRC). Along with the Victoria and Moonee Valley racing clubs, the MRC is one of three remaining major horse racing associations in metropolitan Melbourne.

Caulfield Racecourse development

Establishment and early years

Initially known as 'the Heath', the land currently comprising Caulfield Racecourse was a popular local destination for bushwalking, picnicking and hunting. Although blanketed with sandy ridges and marshes, horse racing began at the Heath as early as 1857.[9] The site was temporarily reserved as a site for racing and public recreation in 1859. In the same year, trustees were appointed and race meetings began. While it was used seasonally by both the Caulfield Amateur Turf Club and the Melbourne Hunt Club, the reserve attracted little financial support for improvements.[10] Race meetings, as well as deer hunts and steeple chases, were held throughout the 1860s on a racetrack characterised as sandy and of poor quality. In 1867 the Caulfield Amateur Racing Club was formed. Attendees at races in this time numbered in the hundreds. The Crown Land temporarily set aside in 1859 was permanently reserved for 'racing, recreation and public park purposes' in 1879. In the same year the first Caulfield Cup was run.

Late nineteenth and early twentieth century

As the VATC's races attracted increasing crowd numbers, it undertook numerous improvements in this period, including fencing of the track, establishment of a grandstand, improvement of the track surface and drainage. Additional buildings were added, including a weighing room, clocktower and telegraph office (all no longer extant).

In 1908, plans show gradual development of the land along Station Street, to the immediate north of the racetrack. The racecourse featured one grandstand with four smaller stands, a casualty room, judge's box and a shade house (all no longer extant). Other structures included a rolling shed to the east of the racetrack and various stalls and booths located across the reserve. In the centre of the racecourse were ornamental lakes and a walking track, surrounded by an inner steeplechase track and the outer racing track. The racecourse reserve extended to the intersection of Neerim Road and Queens Road to the south-east, with several horse sheds located in this part of the site.[11] Horse trainers began establishing stabling and training centres such as Lord Lodge (VHR H0071), which was constructed on Booran Road with direct access to the racecourse.

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[6] Murray, P.R. and Wells, J.C., *From sand, swamp and heath: a history of Caulfield*, City of Caulfield, 1980, pp.169-76.

[7] Cavanough, M., p.87.

[8] 'The rise and fall of Williamstown Racecourse', Melbourne Racing Club, 26 November 2015, https://mrc.racing.com/news/2015-11-26/the-rise-and-fall-of-williamstown-racecourse.

[9] Solomon, G., *Caulfield's recreational heritage*, City of Caulfield, 1989, pp.59-75.

[10] Murray and Wells, pp.169-76.

[11] MMBW Detail Plan No. 2058, Town of Caulfield, 1908; MMBW Detail Plan No. 2057, Town of Caulfield, 1908; MMBW Detail Plan No. 2054, Town of Caulfield, 1908.

In 1911 the VATC approved the construction of a new grandstand (the 'Guineas Stand', no longer extant), with an upcoming additional two-tiered public stand also in the works. The new grandstand was completed at a cost of just over £3,258. The Guineas Stand was expanded in 1918 by the addition of a double-storey western extension. Other developments during the early twentieth century included the construction of the Boomerang Buffet (extant) in 1919.[12] At this time, the racecourse was also used for other public events such as charity fundraisers during World War I.

Interwar period

In 1922, on the eve of the Caulfield Cup, a great number of existing buildings and structures at the racecourse were destroyed by a deliberately lit fire. The greatest loss was the original timber members' stand, built in 1876. The fire also resulted in the destruction of the judge's box, the weighing room, committee rooms, the stewards' room, the secretary's office, press reserve and all telecommunications. The public stand was untouched.[13]

In 1923, construction commenced on a new, brick members' grandstand (no longer extant) under the Brighton-based architects William Pitt & Son. This grandstand was constructed at a cost of approximately £51,000 and was one of several improvements made at Caulfield Racecourse during the 1920s.[14] Other new structures included a double-storey scratchings board building with a clock tower (extant) and a toilet block adjoining the eastern elevation of the Boomerang Buffet (demolished 2022).[15] At the north of the site, Station Street was realigned and the boundaries of the reserve increased. Substantial brick entry gates (extant) were constructed at this time. The Guineas Stand (no longer extant) was expanded again in 1925 to accommodate a total of 8,000 spectators with the addition of a double-storey extension to its eastern end.[16]

Another fire in 1927 broke out in the Guineas Stand, which had been built in stages since 1911. This prompted an accelerated building campaign which included a brick wall to the north (extant), the replacement of the destroyed Guineas Stand with the 'new' Guineas Stand (no longer extant) and the construction of a two-tiered, open-top stand to the east (the 'Terrace' Stand, no longer extant). Development briefly ceased during the early 1930s but resumed in 1935 with the construction of the Hiskens Stand (extant), named in honour of the former secretary of the VATC. Other additions at this time included a first aid room (demolished 2022) and Afternoon Tea Rooms (extant) in 1935 and 1939 respectively in the streamline moderne style.[17]

World War II

From April 1940, Caulfield Racecourse was occupied for military purposes. It largely served as a 'reception depot' (a centre for conducting medical examinations of new recruits). Recruits were barracked on site for 8-10 days while completing a range of medical examinations and beginning basic training.[18] Recruits were then transported to locations such as Puckapunyal via Caulfield train station. Training of volunteer forces and cadets also occurred at the racecourse throughout the early 1940s and large military parades were held. The poor condition of grounds and facilities received some publicity when the military vacated the site in early 1944.[19] Races recommenced in August 1944 with the Australian Steeplechase which saw the biggest day of betting in the course's history to that point.[20] For many years Legacy held 'Back to Caulfield' days to commemorate those servicemen who had passed through

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[12] Cavanough, pp.201-2.

[13] Cavanough, pp. 59-75.

[14] Cavanough, p.195.

[15] MMBW Detail Plan No. 2059, 1940s.

[16] Cavanough, p.131.

[17] Lovell Chen, *Caulfield Racecourse Conservation Management Plan*.

[18] 'Caulfield Racecourse now a Camp', *The Herald*, 2 April 1941.

[19] 'Caulfield Racecourse as it Emerged from Two Years' "Occupation"', *Sporting Globe*, 23 February 1944.

[20] 'Crowd was Large', *Sporting Globe*, 21 October 1944.

Caulfield Racecourse. In 1995, on the fiftieth anniversary of the conclusion of World War II, a lone pine (removed 2022) was planted at Caulfield Racecourse and provided a point of commemoration.[21]

Post-World War II
In the 1950s, the racecourse land was expanded to the west to take in former suburban allotments originally outside the boundary of the racecourse. A car park was developed in the north-west corner of the site which provided direct access to the Maple Room, which was completed in 1959 to a design by Albion Walkley. A new terraced bar and cafeteria area was also proposed for the members' reserve, located to the west of the Hiskens Stand.

In 1960 a new grandstand, the Norman Robinson Stand, was completed. In an endeavour to draw stabling and training activities out of the surrounding suburb and into the racecourse, community stables were established to the south-west of the site on Booran Road. Additional stables (Booran Lodge) were established adjacent to the community stables on Booran Road in 1972, followed by the Epsom, Western and Aquanita Stables from the 1980s. The latter two are within the grounds of Caulfield Racecourse.

1980s – current day
Modernisation of the racecourse and its visitation facilities accelerated from the 1970s and 1980s with the extension of the Terrace Stand and the construction of an administration block, incorporating the Victorian Racing Museum, in the north-eastern part of the site. This phase of development also resulted in the demolition of many of the surviving late nineteenth and early twentieth century structures, namely the remaining public stands to the east of the Norman Robinson Stand. These were replaced with the Rupert Clarke Stand in 1990.

Caulfield Racecourse recreational and public purposes

There were tensions between the land's three gazetted public purposes from as early as the 1880s. There were concerns from the community that the reserves stated public purposes were not being honoured and the place was not sufficiently accessible for casual recreational use. During the VATC's early years at Caulfield, alternative community uses were proposed including a cemetery and partial demolition of the racecourse to make way for Glen Eira Road. In 1908, the residents of nearby Glenhuntly lobbied for thirteen acres to be deducted from the racecourse for use as a public park. All alternative community proposals were refused.[22] The three gazetted public purposes remain in place to this day and casual recreational use and public access, particularly focussed around the centre of the tracks, remains in place to this day. The *Caulfield Racecourse Reserve Act* was passed in 2017 in an effort to ensure the reserve's three gazetted purposes are maintained.

The Caulfield Cup

The first events the VATC held after taking over trusteeship of the Caulfield Racecourse in 1876 mirrored the first event held by the club at Dowling Forest and reflected the preferences of its small and elite membership. Steeple chases in particular formed a substantial part of the program. Requiring significant funds to upgrade the rough track and basic facilities at Caulfield, the VATC turned its attention from events tailored to the preferences of the club members to organising events with mass appeal. Likely inspired by the popularity of the Melbourne Cup, the VATC instituted the Caulfield Cup, a flat handicapped race over approximately one and a half miles, in April of 1879.[23] It was initially planned as an Autumn race and run on 5 April. An estimated 3000-4000 people attended the first Caulfield Cup, a number limited, the VATC claimed, by poor weather and limited train services to the newly opened Caulfield Railway Station.[24] The 5-year old stallion Newminster was the winner of the first Cup from 15 starters. In 1881 the Caulfield Cup was run in April and for a second time that year in October when the VATC decided to transfer the Cup to spring as part of its first two-day race meeting. Transferring the race to spring proved

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[21] Back to Caulfield, Melbourne Legacy collection, Victorian Collections.

[22] Murray and Wells, pp.169-76.

[23] Cavanough, p. 6.

[24] Cavanough, p. 7.

enormously popular with both crowds and the racing fraternity and the race became the opener of the spring racing season and a crucial lead in to the Melbourne Cup.

Attendance at races was supported by improved services to the nearby Caulfield Station in 1879 and its subsequent expansion. From 1882 the Caulfield Cup achieved a solid reputation beyond Victoria as a premier competition and a good 'guide' to the Melbourne Cup. Horses from New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania began arriving to compete at Caulfield from 1882, and from New Zealand the following year.[25] A crowd of 20,000 attended in 1885 and was witness to 'the most appalling scene ever witnessed on an Australian racecourse' when 16 horses were killed or injured and a jockey died in a race accident during the running of the Cup.[26] The Caulfield Guineas and Toorak Handicap, two other premier races which still feature at Caulfield, were first run in the 1880s.

The Caulfield Cup became an increasingly global race during World War I. Not only had horse racing virtually been shut down in Britain but European horses could be purchased cheaply by Australian owners or imported for Australian races. European horses proved particularly dominant during the war years and into the 1920s.[27] The early twentieth century saw some of the race's largest crowds, and by 1939, attendance at the Caulfield Cup was over 67,000.[28] When Caulfield Racecourse was taken over by the military during World War II, the Cup was held at Flemington Racecourse. The Caulfield Cup returned to Caulfield in 1944. A record crowd of 87,000 attended. From 1979 it was classed as Group 1 Race, recognising its national and international standing.

Since its inauguration, the Caulfield Cup has been a major event and achievement in the careers of many prominent individuals and horses in Victoria's racing history. These include the internationally renowned jockey Arthur 'Scobie' Breasley (1914-2006), five-time winner of the Caulfield Cup and namesake of the Scobie Breasley Medal, and Rising Fast (1949-78), the only horse in racing history to win all three events in the Spring Grand Slam (Caulfield Cup, Melbourne Cup and Cox Plate).

Caulfield Racecourse in 2022

Caulfield Racecourse continues to be a vital part of thoroughbred horse racing in Victoria and Australia. The Caulfield Cup is run at the Caulfield Racecourse annually and is one of Australia's premier horse races. The Caulfield Cup is one amongst 11 Group 1 races that will be held at Caulfield Racecourse as part of the 2021-22 racing calendar, including the Caulfield Guineas, Toorak Handicap and Oakleigh Plate.[29] Races at the course frequently attract mainstream news and sports coverage and the place has a high degree of public recognition. While Caulfield Racecourse is an important location for those involved with the racing industry in Victoria and Australia it also has mass appeal as a gathering place for Victorians and regularly attracts substantial crowds to major race days. Crowd attendances at major race days continue to number between 20,000 and 30,000.

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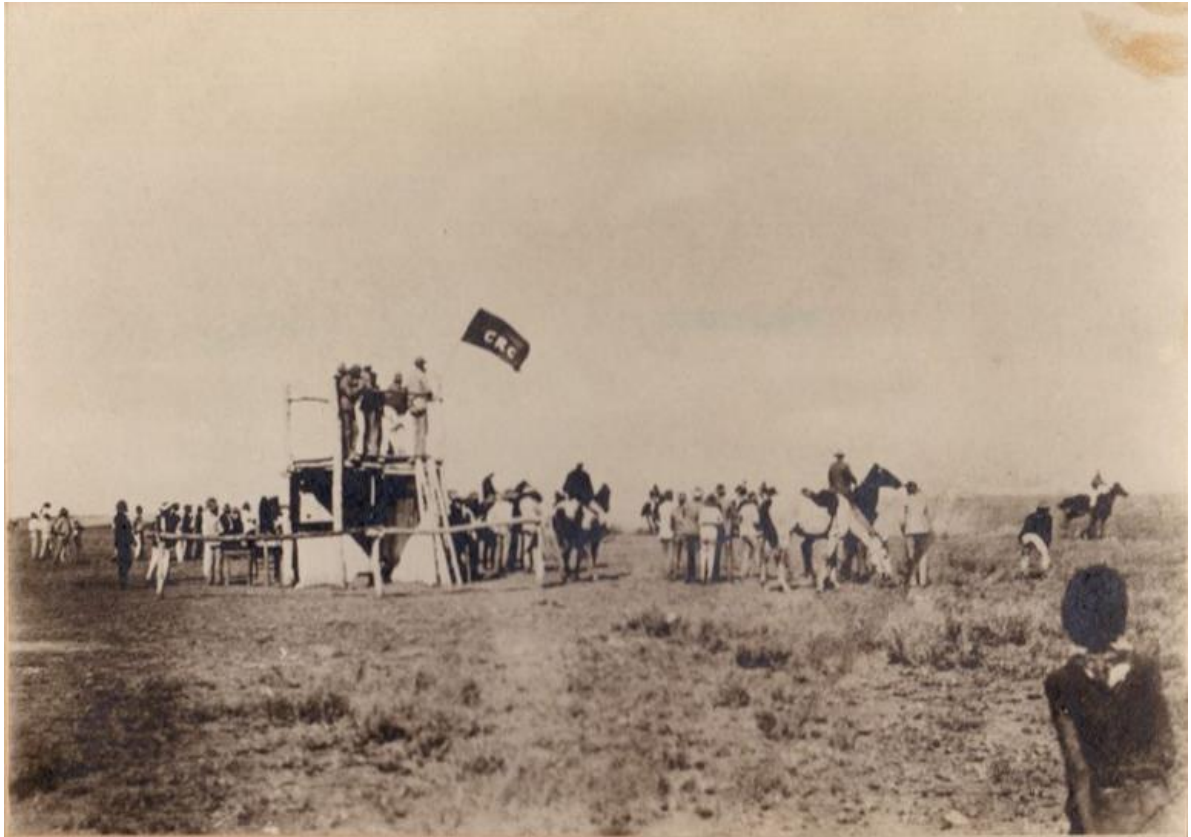
[25] Cavanough, pp.18-21.

[26] Cavanough, p. 28.

[27] McConville, C., 'Cyklon and the Caulfield Cup, 1915-21: Local Bubble or Global Spectacular?', *Global Racecourse: Work, Culture and Horse Sports*, 2008, pp. 13-26.
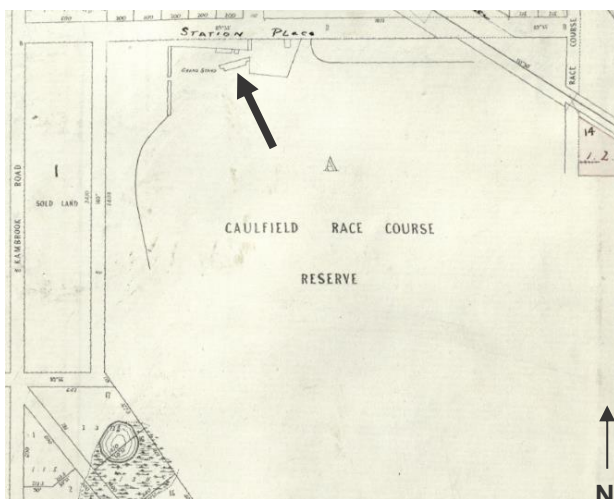
[28] 'Crowd was Large'.

[29] 2021/22 Australian Group 1 Calendar <https://www.racing.com/group-races-calendar/australian-group-1>.

1859, First organised race meeting at the Caulfield Racecourse Reserve prior to the construction of permanent buildings. The flag displays the letters of the Caulfield Racing Club.

Source: Australian Racing Museum, VRM00923a

1879, Plan showing the indicative span of the Caulfield Racecourse Reserve, with Station Street in its original alignment. The 1876 grandstand is indicated.
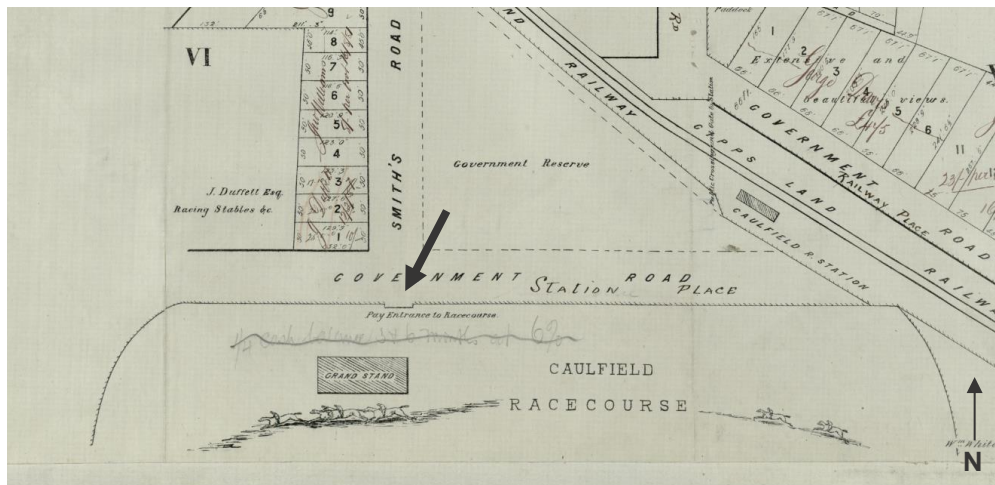
Source: State Library Victoria
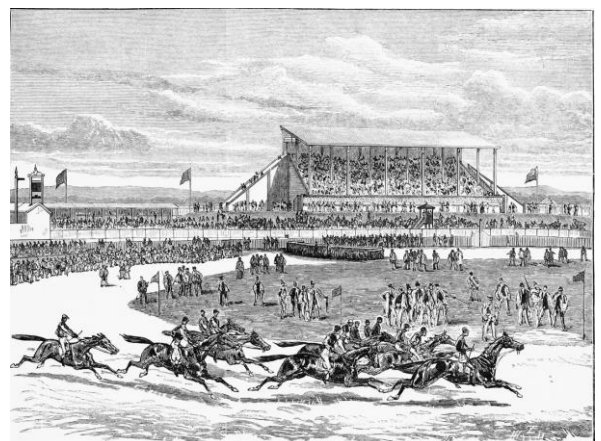
1880, Illustration of the Caulfield Cup with the 1876 grandstand and ancillary structures in the background.

Source: State Library Victoria

1881, Detail of plan of subdivisions around Caulfield Railway Station with the Caulfield Racecourse below. Note the straight alignment of Station Place (Station Street). The main entrance is indicated.
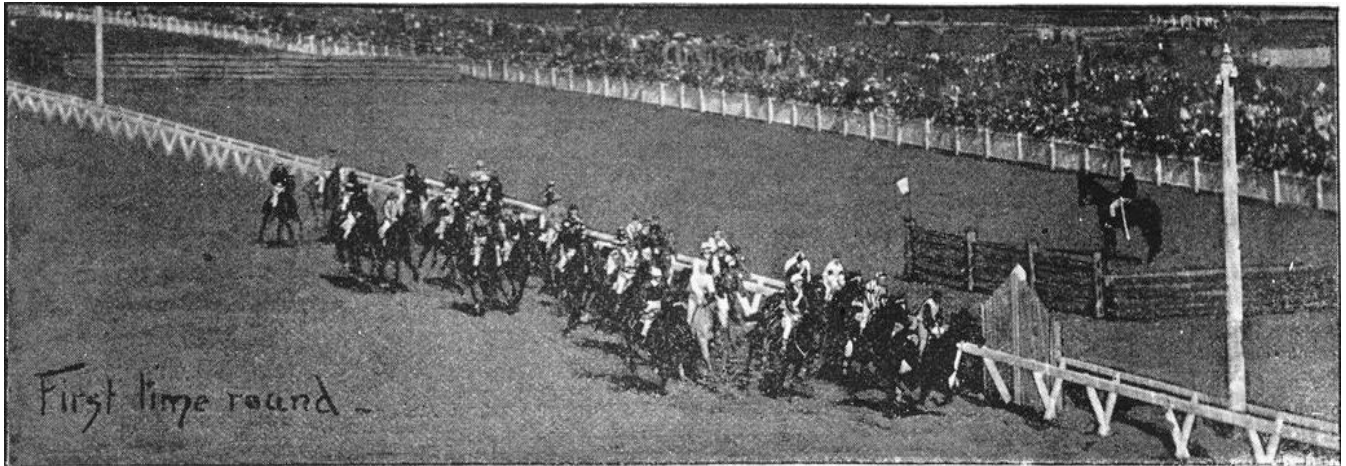
Source: State Library Victoria

c.1890, Hurdles race with a view south across the flat.

Source: State Library Victoria

1895, The Caulfield Cup.
Source: State Library Victoria

1895, view of Racecourse and stands from the Flat, where a considerable crowd is gathered.
Source: Cavanough, *The Caulfield Cup*

1900, The public stands with the VATC flag visible. The 1876 members' grandstand is to the left.
Source: State Library Victoria

c1900, view of spectators from the Flat.
Source: State Library of Victoria
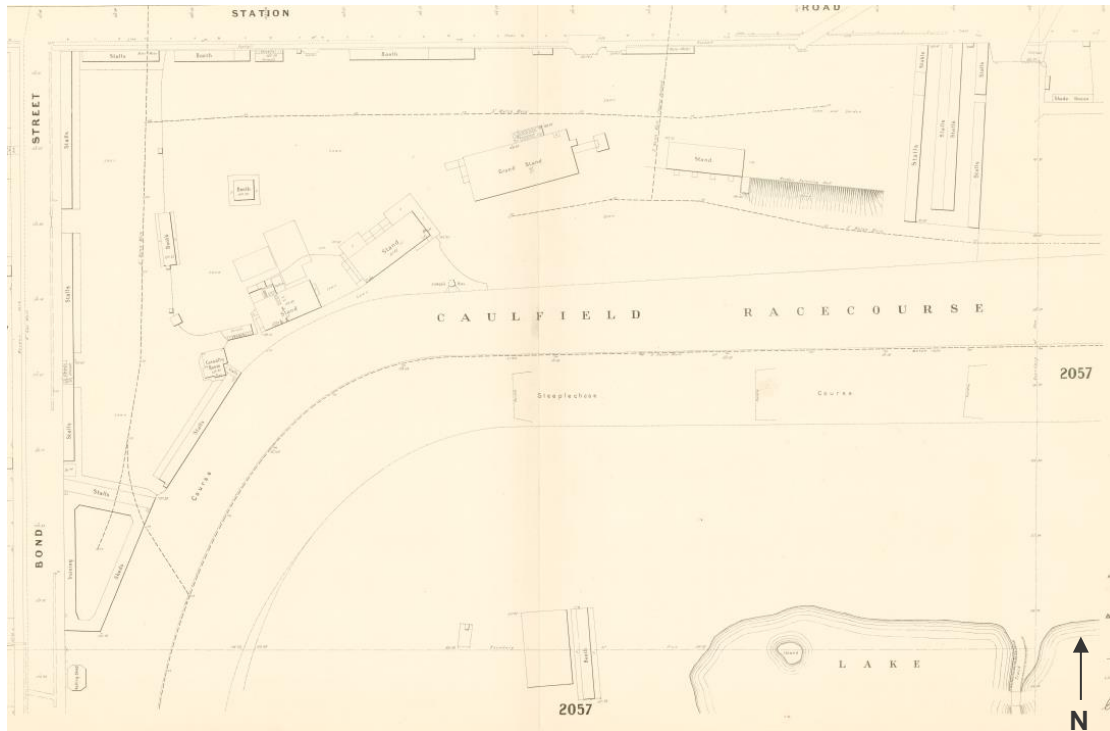
1908, MMBW Detail Plan No. 2058 showing the variety of structures and elements in the north-west corner of the racecourse prior to its western expansion. The northern lake within the Flat is visible to the bottom right. Following the fires and extensive building campaigns in the 1920s, many of these structures were replaced or altered.

Source: State Library Victoria
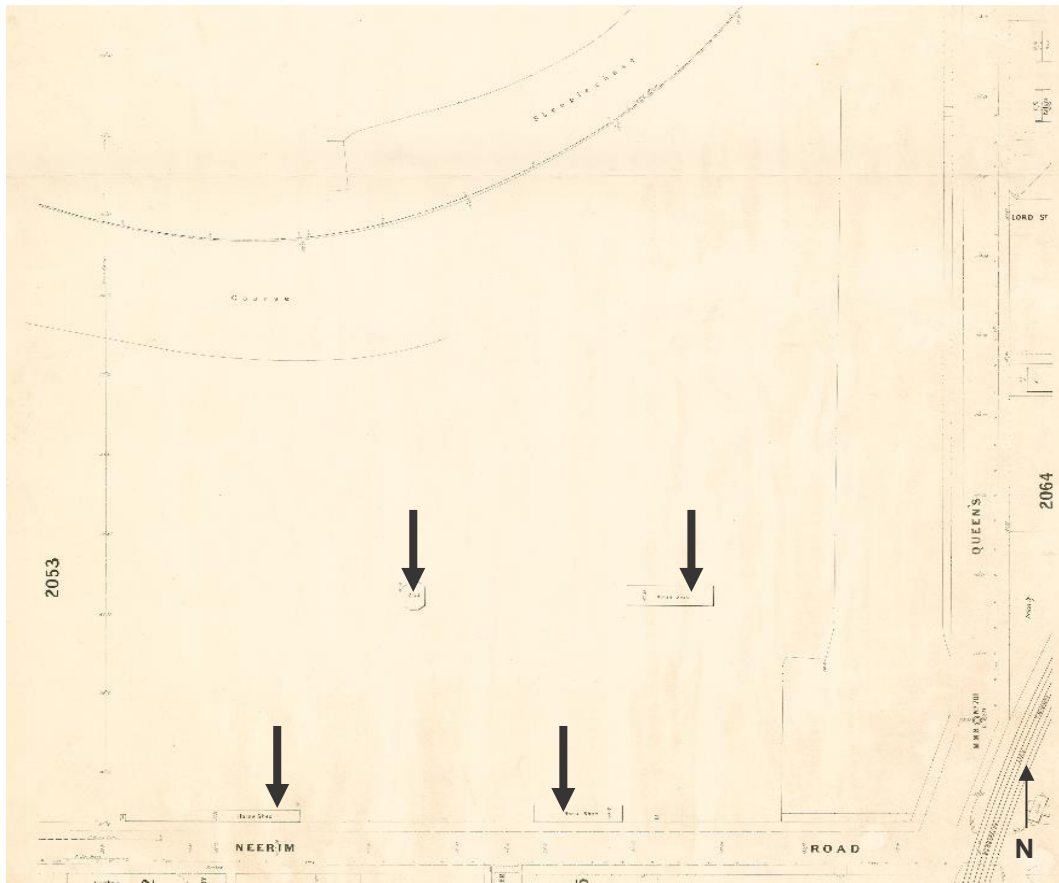
1908, MMBW Detail Plan No. 2054 showing the southern extent of Caulfield Racecourse along Neerim Road with horse sheds indicated. The steeplechase and racing tracks are visible to the north.

1913, Winner of the ten-mile championship, Tom Vines, with a new brick and concrete stand visible in the backgrounds.

Source: Museums Victoria, MM729

1917, A charity event at the racecourse. View east along the straight with several stands discernible.

Source: Australian Racing Museum, VRM04330

Caulfield Racecourse
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1917, Panoramic view east with the Flat visible to the right.
Source: Australian Racing Museum, VRM04284

1919, Competitors near the finishing post at the Caulfield Cup.
Source: Australian Racing Museum, VRM03828

1921, Municipal map of Caulfield showing the approximate alignment of Station Street and Bond Street before expansion.
Source: State Library of Victoria

1927, Fire in the Guineas Stand.
Source: Australian Racing Museum, VRM03823
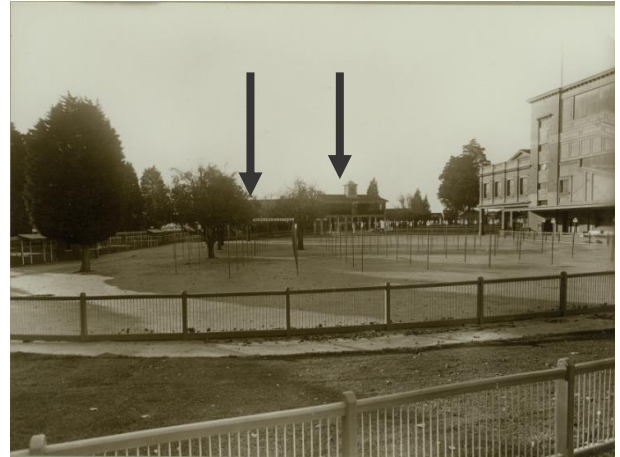
1929, the grandstand reserve betting ring with the members' and public stand to the right. The rooflines of the Boomerang Buffet building and the scratchings board building are indicated.
Source: Australian Racing Museum, VRML779f

1929, View across the northern lawns with the members' and public stands (no longer extant) to the left. The plantings and Federation-era structure to the right is no longer extant.
Source: Australian Racing Museum, VRML779g

1929, View of the eastern elevation of the members' and public stands with gardens and roadway in the foreground.
Source: Australian Racing Museum, VRML779h

1929, View of the Birdcage and walking ring with the Boomerang Buffet building to the right. Race day stalls are indicated.

Source: Australian Racing Museum, VRML779i

1930s, Aerial perspective from the north-west corner of the racecourse showing the realignment of Station Street and the construction of race day stalls along the northern boundary wall. The entry gates, Boomerang Buffet building and scratchings board building (all extant) are indicated.

Source: State Library Victoria
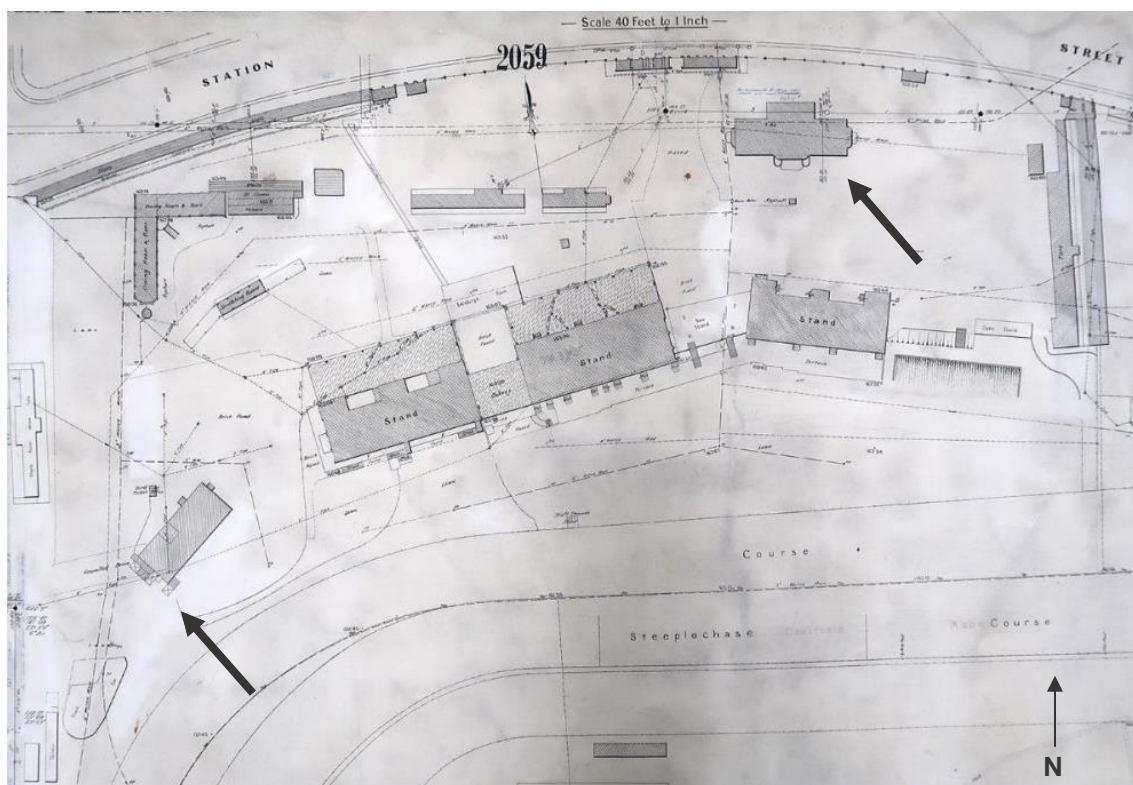
1940s, Detail Plan No. 2059 showing the aftermath of building activities undertaken during the 1920s and 1930s. The Hiskens Stand (extant, built 1935) and Afternoon Tea Rooms (extant, built 1939) are indicated with arrows.

Source: Public Records Office Victoria

1940, Soldiers posed at the north-eastern end of the racecourse. The Guineas Reserve Stand (no longer extant) is visible to the right.
Source: Australian War Memorial, P00832.001

1941, Military ceremony on the straight.
Source: State Library Victoria

1943, Family welcoming wounded soldiers home. The members' and public stand are in the background.
Source: Australian War Memorial, 050431

1945, Aerial of Caulfield Racecourse.
Source: Melbourne 1945

1954, View of the mounting ring and stands.
Source: Victorian Places
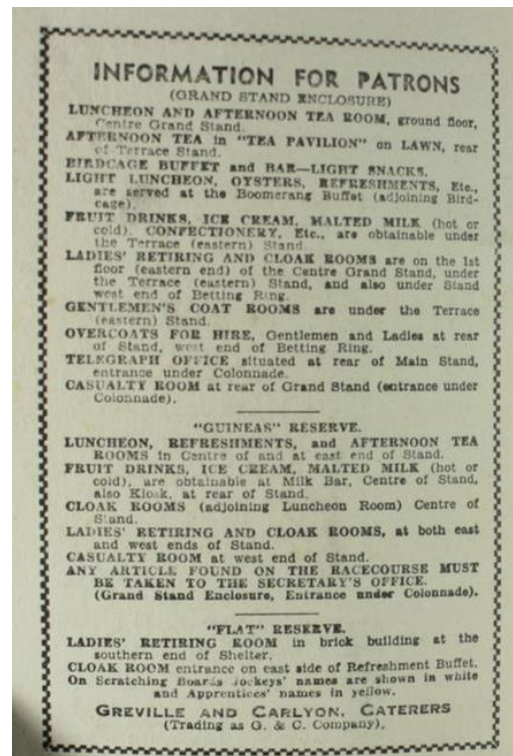
1955, Caulfield Cup Day program.
Source: Museums Victoria

1961, View along the straight with the members' reserve in the foreground and the mounting ring in the mid-ground. A hurdles track is visible to the right.
Source: National Archives Australia

1961, View of a new terraced bar and cafeteria (no longer extant) in the members' reserve, west of the Hiskens Stand. The betting indicator board (extant) and a row of stalls are visible in the background.
Source: National Archives Australia

1969, Aerial of Caulfield Racecourse showing the results of the building activities and expansion undertaken during the late 1950s and early 1960s. The new carpark is visible in the lower portion of the image. New constructions are shown, including the indicator board building, the Maple rooms (1959), and the Norman Robinson Stand (1960). The Guineas Reserve Stand to the east has also been noticeably extended.

Source: Museums Victoria, MM134831

Scratchings board building c1970s.
Source: Victorian Places

1980, Crowds at the Caulfield Cup with the Hiskens Stand in the distance and the Norman Robinson Stand to the right.

Source: National Archives Australia

1980, Crowds near the finishing post. The mounting yard is to the left.

Source: National Archives Australia

1986, Mounting yard with the 1920s members' and public stand, Terrace stand and Guineas Reserve stand in the background, shortly before their demolition.

Source: State Library Victoria

1986, Scratchings board building with clock tower.

Source: State Library Victoria
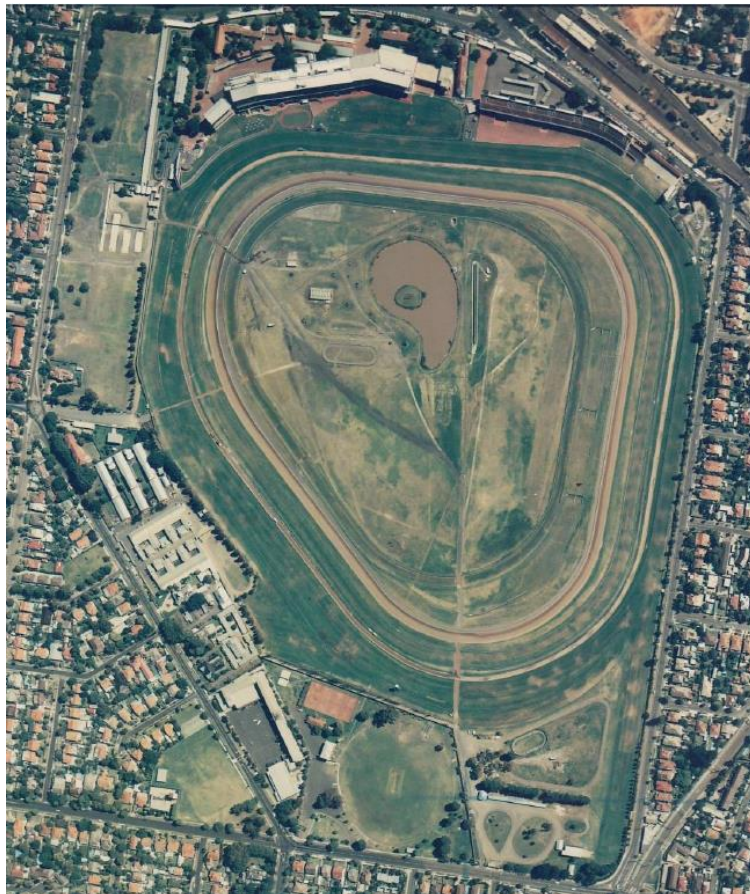
1986, Aerial image showing the racecourse prior to the extensive works of the late 1980s and early 1990s. The former Guineas Reserve Stand (no longer extant) is still visible to the east.

Source: Land Victoria

1993, The mounting yard with the new Rupert Clarke Stand in the background.
Source: State Library of Victoria

1993, Women sitting on the grass at the Caulfield Cup.
Source: State Library of Victoria

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Further information

Relevant Authority	Glen Eira City
Heritage Overlay	There is no Heritage Overlay for this place.
Other Listings	There are no other listings for this place.
Other Names	There are no other names for this place/object/object integral.
Date of creation	1876
Architect	Majority of remaining buildings attributed to Albion H Walkley
Architectural style	Various, including Interwar Period (c.1919-1940) Moderne, Mid-Twentieth Century (1940-60) and Late Twentieth Century (c.1960-c.2000)

Traditional Owner Information

Caulfield Racecourse is located on the traditional land of the Boon Wurrung people. Under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, the Registered Aboriginal Party for this land is the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation.

Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

Caulfield Racecourse is within an area of Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity encompassing the north-west corner of the place.

Integrity

The integrity of Caulfield Racecourse is very good. The place continues to host the Caulfield Cup and other major racing events. Its role as a long-standing premier racing venue is complemented by the various twentieth century hospitality buildings and extant race day structures. Although all nineteenth century structures were removed by the 1990s, the longevity of Caulfield Racecourse can still be appreciated in the fabric that remains from the interwar and post-war period. The cultural heritage values of the place can be easily read in the extant fabric. (February 2022)

Intactness

Overall, the intactness of Caulfield Racecourse is good. There has been ongoing development at the place since it was formally established in 1876, although there are no extant buildings or structures that predate 1919. Remaining fabric from the VATC's building campaigns of the 1920s includes the main entry gates and boundary walls, the Boomerang Buffet building, the scratchings board building and race day stalls along Station Street (although dividing partitions were largely removed in early 2022).

Many of the buildings dating from the interwar period to the 1960s have been redeveloped internally or have been otherwise impacted by surrounding development. Works in 2022 resulted in the loss or alteration of some interwar structures. A substantial number of mature trees were also removed in early 2022 (February 2022).

Condition

The condition of Caulfield Racecourse is very good. Many of the surviving historic buildings are still in use and are well maintained. (February 2022)

Note: The condition of a place or object does not influence the assessment of its cultural heritage significance. A place/object/object integral may be in very poor condition and still be of very high cultural heritage significance. Or a place/object/object integral may be in excellent condition but be of low cultural heritage significance.

Statutory requirements under section 40.

Terms of the recommendation (section 40 (3)(a))

The Executive Director recommends that Caulfield Racecourse is included in the VHR in the category of Registered Place.

Information to identify the place or object (section 40(3)(b))

Name: Caulfield Racecourse

Address: Station Street, Caulfield East

Proposed extent of registration

The Executive Director recommends that the extent of registration for Caulfield Racecourse be gazetted as:

All of the place shown hatched on Diagram 2415 encompassing all of Allotment A at Caulfield, Parish of Prahran, and part of Plan PC380965 including 20 metres west from the brick wall in the northwest corner of the site.
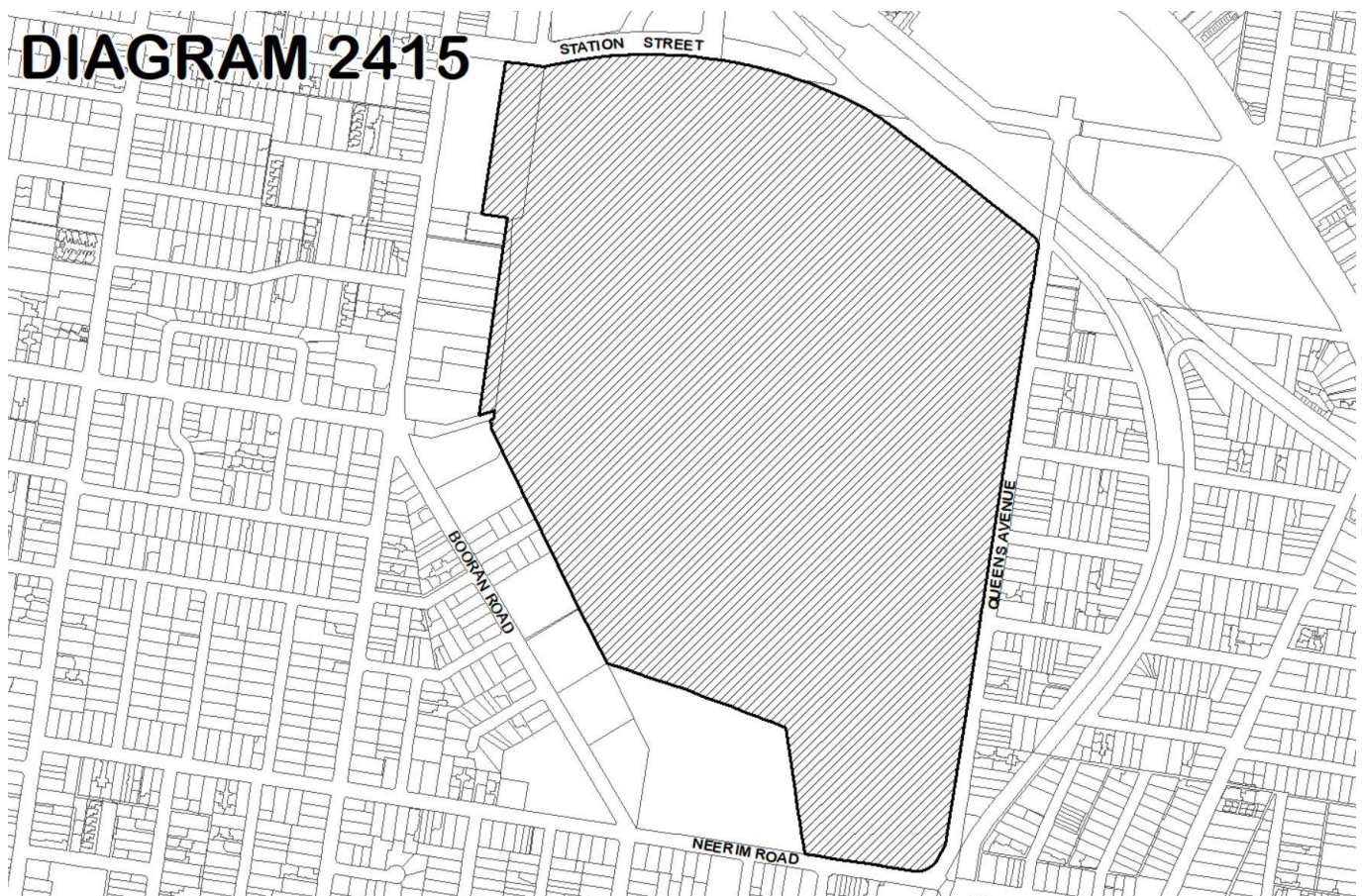
Aerial Photo of the Place Showing Proposed extent of registration

Note: This aerial view provides a visual representation of the place. It is not a precise representation of the recommended extent of registration. Due to distortions associated with aerial photography some elements of the place may appear as though they are outside the extent of registration.

Rationale for the extent of registration

The recommended extent of registration includes the whole of the Crown allotment upon which Caulfield Racecourse is located, plus a portion of privately owned land along the western boundary of the place. It includes the racecourse itself as well as built and landscape features which are associated with the development of the place.

The recommended extent of registration varies from the nominated extent of registration, which included the entire carpark to the north-west of the racecourse. This carpark is associated with the late 1950s expansion of Caulfield Racecourse but does not contain any discernible features of significance. In this area a buffer of 20 metres from the western wall has been recommended for the protection of this feature.

It should be noted that everything included in the proposed extent of registration including all the land, all soft and hard landscape features, plantings, trees, all buildings (interior and exterior structures, works and fixtures) is proposed for inclusion in the VHR. A permit or permit exemption from Heritage Victoria is required for any works within the proposed extent of registration, apart from those identified in the categories of works or activities in this recommendation.

Reasons for the recommendation, including an assessment of the State-level cultural heritage significance of place/object/object integral (section 40(3)(c))

Following is the Executive Director's assessment of the Caulfield Racecourse against the tests set out in *The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Thresholds Guidelines.* A place or object must be found by the Heritage Council to meet Step 2 of at least one criterion to meet the State level threshold for inclusion in the VHR.

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

Step 1: Test for satisfying Criterion A

> The place/object has a *CLEAR ASSOCIATION* with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Victoria's cultural history.
> *plus*
> The association of the place/object to the event, phase, etc *IS EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object and/or in documentary resources or oral history.
> *plus*
> The *EVENT, PHASE, etc* is of *HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE,* having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria.

Executive Director's Response

Horse racing and racecourses in Victoria

The Caulfield Racecourse has a clear association with the history of horse racing and the development of racecourses in Victoria. Horse racing is of historical importance, having been a popular form of sport and public recreation since the very early years of Melbourne's establishment. Major horse races such as the Melbourne and Caulfield Cups have contributed towards Victoria's reputation as the home of horse racing in Australia. A great number of racecourses were established across Victoria in the latter half of the nineteenth century and Caulfield dates from this time. Until the 1940s, racecourses were one of the most prolific types of recreation reserve in Victoria. This association is evident in both the physical fabric of Caulfield Racecourse and in resources which document the evolution of the place.

Public recreation and parks in metropolitan Melbourne

Caulfield Racecourse also has an association with the provision of public parks and public recreation facilities in metropolitan Melbourne in the mid to late nineteenth century. This phase is of historical importance, having had an impact on the development and character of the city as well as enabling the pursuit of various sports and casual outdoor recreation. As well as being reserved for the provision of a racecourse, Caulfield was permanently reserved for the purposes of public recreation and as a public park from 1879. These uses have co-existed with the provision of racecourse since this time. This association is evident in the physical fabric of the place, including in the 'Flat' in the centre of the racetracks.

The Second World War

The Caulfield Racecourse also has an association with Melbourne-based military operations during World War II. This is a period of historical importance to Victoria, when the city was a major base for wartime operations. This association is apparent in documentary resources.

Step 1 of Criterion A is likely to be satisfied.

Step 2: Test for satisfying Criterion A at the State Level

> The place/object allows the clear association with the event, phase etc. of historical importance to be *UNDERSTOOD BETTER THAN MOST OTHER PLACES OR OBJECTS IN VICTORIA WITH SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME ASSOCIATION.*

Executive Director's Response

Horse racing and racecourses in Victoria

The Caulfield Racecourse is one of Victoria's most important racecourses, second only to Flemington Racecourse. It has been the site of horse racing since the late 1850s, was more formally established in 1876, and it continues as a major racecourse to the present day. It hosts some of the most important race days in the Australia – including the internationally renowned Caulfield Cup which dates from 1879. It is one of only four major racecourses remaining in metropolitan Melbourne and one of only three (along with Flemington and Moonee Valley) that date from the nineteenth century. It has an array of buildings and features that enable the development, operation and prestige of horse racing in Victoria to be better understood than other places with the same association. Although there are a great number of racecourses in Victoria, particularly in regional areas, few have the number or range of historic features seen at Caulfield.

Public recreation and parks in metropolitan Melbourne

Although Caulfield Racecourse has provided important recreational facilities for the local area since the mid-nineteenth century it does not allow the provision of parks and reserves for public recreation in metropolitan Melbourne to be better understood than other places with the same association. While its recreational purposes have contributed to the local area, a great number of parks were established throughout Melbourne's developing suburbs in this period and Caulfield Racecourse does not allow this association to be better understood. Additionally, its ongoing public recreational use has often been constrained by the requirements of the racecourse. Examples of parks and recreation reserves included in the VHR are of greater historical importance and include Domain Parklands (H2304), Royal Park (VHR H2337) and Catani Gardens (VHR H1805).

The Second World War

Although the Caulfield Racecourse has important associations with military operations in Victoria during World War II, these are better understood by surviving places and objects already included in the VHR with more direct associations with this period, such as the Residence and Air Raid Shelter in St Kilda (VHR H0616), Werribee Satellite Aerodrome (VHR H1884), the Former Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot (VHR H0528) and HMAS Castlemaine (VHR H2407). These places and objects still demonstrate this association in their physical fabric. Many existing places in Victoria – including schools, parks and public reserves – were co-opted into the war effort in this period and Caulfield Racecourse is not unusual in this respect.

Criterion A is likely to be satisfied at the State level.

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

Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion B

> The place/object has a *clear ASSOCIATION* with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life of importance in Victoria's cultural history.
> *plus*
> The association of the place/object to the event, phase, etc *IS EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object and/or in documentary resources or oral history.

> *plus*
> The place/object is *RARE OR UNCOMMON*, being one of a small number of places/objects remaining that demonstrates the important event, phase etc.
> *or*
> The place/object is *RARE OR UNCOMMON*, containing unusual features of note that were not widely replicated
> *or*
> The existence of the *class* of place/object that demonstrates the important event, phase etc is *ENDANGERED* to the point of rarity due to threats and pressures on such places/objects.

Executive Director's Response

The Caulfield Racecourse has a clear association with the history of horse racing and the development of racecourses in Victoria, as explored under Criterion A. These associations are evident in both the physical fabric of the place and in copious documentary evidence.

However, the Caulfield Racecourse is not rare or uncommon as one of many places in Victoria which illustrates the history of horse racing or the development of racecourses. There are approximately 70 racecourses in use across Victoria, and a great number have their origins in the nineteenth century.

The Caulfield Racecourse contains a wide array of buildings and physical features associated with horse racing, however these cannot be considered unusual or uncommon features of racecourses. Structures such as racetracks, grandstands etc. continue to be key features of racecourses across Victoria, although the size and composition varies.

The Caulfield Racecourse is part of a class of racecourses. As above, this class cannot be considered to be endangered to the point of rarity.

Step 1 of Criterion B is not likely to be satisfied.

CRITERION C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.

Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion C

> The:
> - visible physical fabric; &/or
> - documentary evidence; &/or
> - oral history,
>
> relating to the place/object indicates a likelihood that the place/object contains *PHYSICAL EVIDENCE* of *historical interest* that is *NOT CURRENTLY VISIBLE OR UNDERSTOOD*.
> *plus*
> From what we know of the place/object, the physical evidence is likely to be of an *INTEGRITY* and/or *CONDITION* that it *COULD YIELD INFORMATION* through detailed investigation.

Executive Director's Response

It is highly likely there are archaeological features and deposits at the place, given the intensity of its use since the 1850s and level of physical change over time. However, there is no indication that physical evidence of historical interest at the place that is not currently visible is likely to yield information that is not currently understood through other methods, such as documentary evidence.

Step 1 of Criterion C is not likely to be satisfied.

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

Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion D

The place/object is one of a *CLASS* of places/objects that has a *clear ASSOCIATION* with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, important person(s), custom or way of life in Victoria's history.
plus
The *EVENT, PHASE, etc* is of *HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE,* having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria.
plus
The principal characteristics of the class are *EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object.

Executive Director's Response

Caulfield Racecourse is of a class of racecourses. As explored under Criterion A, it has a clear association with the history of horse racing and the development of racecourses in Victoria.

The principal characteristics of a racecourse can include a combination of the following:

- A racetrack and training tracks

- A grandstand or multiple stands for members and the public to view races

- Walking rings/parade yards/ mounting yards

- Horse stables and stalls and features for the provision of services such as farriering

- Horse training facilities

- A high perimeter fence and prominent entry gates

- Buildings and structures associated with the running of race days such as stewards' towers and observation towers

- Buildings and structures associated with betting activities such as scratchings boards, indicator boards and betting rings

- Buildings and structures associated with the provision of refreshments such as tea rooms and other hospitality venues

- Administration buildings

- Gardens, tree plantings and lawn areas

- Buildings for the care and accommodation of jockeys.

Examples of a large number of these principal characteristics is clearly evident at the Caulfield Racecourse.

Step 1 of Criterion D is likely to be satisfied.

Step 2: State Level Significance Test Criterion D

The place/object is a *NOTABLE EXAMPLE* of the class in Victoria (refer to Reference Tool D).

Executive Director's Response

Under the definitions provided in Reference Tool D, the Caulfield Racecourse can be considered a notable example of the class because it is fine. It can be considered a fine example because it exhibits a wide range of features that are characteristic of its class and that demonstrate key racecourse activities. This includes historic

grandstands and horse stalls as well as buildings and structures associated with betting and hospitality. Of the many racecourses in Victoria, few apart from Flemington and Moonee Valley have the range of characteristics noted above, with many consisting of a racetrack, grandstand and a few ancillary buildings. The Caulfield Racecourse can also be considered fine because it exhibits characteristics that are of a higher quality and historical relevance compared with other racecourses in Victoria. It retains an important suite of interwar buildings and structures including main entrances, scratching board building, tea rooms and a grandstand. These buildings and structures are complemented by surviving mature tree plantings. Some of the buildings exhibit features that are of a higher architectural distinction compared with others in the state.

Criterion D is likely to be satisfied at the State level.

CRITERION E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Step 1: Test For Satisfying Criterion E

The *PHYSICAL FABRIC* of the place/object clearly exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics.

Executive Director's Response

Caulfield Racecourse exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics associated with the expansive, open landscape of the racetrack and its surrounds. The green expanse of the racetrack itself is complemented by the landscaping of the Flat which features lakes and walking tracks. A vast sense of place is provided by views from the grandstands. The built elements of Caulfield Racecourse have a range of aesthetic characteristics associated with their respective eras of construction.

Step 1 of Criterion E is likely to be satisfied.

Step 2: State Level Significance Test for Criterion E

The aesthetic characteristics are *APPRECIATED OR VALUED* by the wider community or an appropriately-related discipline as evidenced, for example, by:
- *critical recognition* of the aesthetic characteristics of the place/object within a relevant art, design, architectural or related discipline as an outstanding example within Victoria; or
- wide public *acknowledgement of exceptional merit* in Victoria in medium such as songs, poetry, literature, painting, sculpture, publications, print media etc.

Executive Director's Response

Although the overall sensory experience of the racecourse may be appreciated by racegoers, its aesthetic qualities have not received critical recognition by an appropriate discipline, nor have they attracted wide public acknowledgement of exceptional merit. The racecourse has been extensively photographed throughout its history for the purposes of documenting race days and important events but this does not equate to either critical recognition or wide public acknowledgement of exceptional merit. It does not exhibit the substantial and highly manicured gardens of Flemington Racecourse.

Although individual buildings at Caulfield Racecourse may have appeal due to the way they demonstrate the aesthetic characteristics of the era of their design, there is no evidence that the aesthetic characteristics of the place as a whole are appreciated or valued by the wider community or appropriately related disciplines.

Criterion E is not likely to be satisfied at the State level.

CRITERION F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

Step 1: A Test for Satisfying Criterion F

> The place/object contains *PHYSICAL EVIDENCE* that clearly demonstrates creative or technical *ACHIEVEMENT* for the time in which it was created.
> *plus*
> The physical evidence demonstrates a *HIGH DEGREE OF INTEGRITY*.

Executive Director's Response

There is a variety of buildings and structures at Caulfield Racecourse dating from 1919 to approximately the late 1990s. Many of the earlier buildings, such as the Boomerang Buffet and the Afternoon Tea Rooms, were built in line with architectural styles and construction methods that were common at the time and they cannot be considered to demonstrate creative or technical achievement. Similarly, there is no evidence to suggest that later buildings and the various other structures at Caulfield Racecourse exhibit creative or technical achievement for the time in which they were created.

Step 1 of Criterion F is not likely to be satisfied.

CRITERION G: Strong or special association with a particular present-day community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion G

> Evidence exists of a community or cultural group.
> *(A community or cultural group is a group of people who share a common interest, including an experience, purpose, belief system, culture, ethnicity or values.)*
> *plus*
> Evidence exists of a strong attachment between the COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP and the place/object in the present-day context.
> *plus*
> Evidence exists of a time depth to that attachment.

Executive Director's Response

There is evidence of a horse racing community within Victoria. Horse racing in Victoria is a substantial industry and a popular sport across the state. There is extensive evidence of this community in the present-day context in forums such as mainstream news and sports coverage. This community is diverse and includes those who work in the racing industry (such as trainers and strappers), owners or part-owners of racehorses, members of Victorian racing clubs, and those who attend horse races on a casual basis. Members of this community share a common interest in horse racing and share experiences such as major race days.

There is also evidence of a strong attachment between this community and Caulfield Racecourse in the present-day context. It is the location of some of the most important annual events for this community. This is seen, for example, in attendance figures at major race days. In 2019, prior to restrictions on crowd numbers, 28,000 people attended the Caulfield Cup. It is the location of intensely affective experiences such as major race wins, which attests to the strength of this attachment. There is evidence of the strength of this attachment in media such as biographies and memoirs of racing identities.

Evidence of time depth exists to this attachment. Organised horse races occurred at the location from at least 1859. These were formalised from 1876 by the VATC and continue to this day.

Step 1 of Criterion G is likely to be satisfied.

Step 2: State Level Significance Test for Criterion G

> Evidence exists that the social value resonates at a State Level,
> that is across the 'broader Victorian community'.
> *('Resonance' means the extent to which the social value of a place/object*
> *can be demonstrated to exert an influence. The social value must resonate beyond a particular local, social or*
> *cultural community into the 'broader Victorian community').*

Plus

> Evidence exists that the social value is part of an event or story that contributes to Victoria's identity.

Executive Director's Response

Evidence exists that the social value of Caulfield Racecourse resonates at the state level. The racing community is a sizable and widespread one, and those involved with racing at Caulfield or who attend races come from across the State and further afield. The place has been a focus of activity for the Victorian horse racing community since the mid-nineteenth century and this history continues into the present day. It is renowned within the horse racing community as the location of several of Australia's premier horse races and there is a high degree of public recognition for the place. It has been visited in person by sizeable crowds for much of its history who have gathered to participate in, officiate, work at, watch or bet on horse races. Horse racing has been an immensely popular pastime in Victoria since the earliest days of the colony. The social values attached to it, as both a popular sport and sizeable industry, contribute to Victoria's identity.

Criterion G is likely to be satisfied at the State level.

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

Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion H

> The place/object has a *DIRECT ASSOCIATION* with a person or group of persons who have made a strong or influential *CONTRIBUTION* to the course of Victoria's history.
> *plus*
> The *ASSOCIATION* of the place/object to the person(s) *IS EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object and/or in documentary resources and/or oral history.
> *plus*
> The *ASSOCIATION*:
> * directly relates to *ACHIEVEMENTS* of the person(s) at, or relating to, the place/object; or
> * relates to an *enduring* and/or *close INTERACTION* between the person(s) and the place/object.

Executive Director's Response

Caulfield Racecourse has a direct association with the Victorian Amateur Turf Association (VATC, 1875-2001), currently known as the Melbourne Racing Club (MRC). From the late nineteenth century, the VATC established itself as one of Victoria's leading racing associations, having founded one of the state's premier horse racing events (the Caulfield Cup) and racing facilities (Caulfield Racecourse).

The VATC's association with Caulfield Racecourse is highly evident in documentary resources including historic photographs, municipal and building plans, newspaper reports and commissioned histories such as *The Caulfield Cup* (Maurice Cavanough, 1975). This association is also evident in the physical fabric of some of the buildings at the Caulfield Racecourse, including the windows of the Boomerang Buffet building which feature the initials and insignia of the VATC.

This association relates directly to the achievements of the VATC. Following its formation in 1875, the VATC obtained trusteeship of Caulfield Racecourse with the purpose of establishing a dedicated racetrack for amateur riders. The VATC has retained an enduring and close interaction with Caulfield Racecourse since the 1870s, having held annual races there for close to 140 years (excluding 1940-44).

Caulfield Racecourse also has a direct association with Victorian racing identities, including prominent trainers and jockeys. One of the most successful trainers of the twentieth century, Bart Cummings (1927-2015), won seven Caulfield Cups between the 1960s and 2000s. Legendary jockey Arthur 'Scobie' Breasley (1914-2006), inaugural inductee into the Australian Racing Museum's Hall of Fame, won numerous races at Caulfield, including the Caulfield Stakes in 1952, Toorak Handicap in 1947 and the Caulfield Cup in 1945 and 1952.

Step 1 of Criterion H is likely to be satisfied.

Step 2: State Level Significance Test for Criterion H

> The place/object allows the clear association with the person or group of persons to be *READILY APPRECIATED BETTER THAN MOST OTHER PLACES OR OBJECTS IN VICTORIA.*

Executive Director's Response

Caulfield Racecourse has been the home soil of the VATC since 1876. Since that time, the racecourse has been continually developed, expanded and improved by the VATC. The club's principal event, the Caulfield Cup, has also been held at the racecourse annually for close to 140 years. There is no other place in Victoria which better illustrates this association.

While Caulfield Racecourse has an association with prominent racing identities, the same could be said for Flemington Racecourse, Moonee Valley, Sandown and other racecourses across Victoria. The association with these identities cannot be more readily appreciated at Caulfield than other places in Victoria.

Criterion H is likely to be satisfied at the State level.

Comparisons

Racecourses and racecourse buildings in the VHR

**FLEMINGTON RACECOURSE,
EPSOM ROAD and SMITHFIELD ROAD
FLEMINGTON (VHR H2220) also National
Heritage List**

The Flemington Racecourse is of aesthetic, architectural, historical and social significance to the State of Victoria. It is historically significant as the oldest racecourse in Victoria, operating continuously since 1840. It has been the site of the running of the Melbourne Cup since 1861, Australia's best known horse race. It is of social significance as Victoria's premier horse racing venue which has attracted significant crowds since its founding. It is of aesthetic significance as a particularly fine racecourse, set in an expansive garden setting. It is of architectural significance for its collection of racing structures and buildings – including late nineteenth century Convalescent Jockey's Lodge and 1920s Members' Stand.

**HAMILTON RACECOURSE GRANDSTAND,
429 HENTY HIGHWAY, HAMILTON (VHR H0137)**

The Hamilton Racecourse Grandstand is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria. The Racecourse was reserved in 1859. Plans for the grandstand emerged in 1873. It is one of the earliest surviving grandstands in Victoria and is notable for its sophisticated design featuring turrets. The grandstand is significant for its associations with the development of horse racing in Victoria during a key period and reflects the popularity of the sport at the time.

SANDOWN PARK RACECOURSE GRANDSTAND,
594-659 PRINCES HIGHWAY, SPRINGVALE (VHR H2391)

The Sandown Park Racecourse Grandstand in Springvale is of architectural and aesthetic significance to the State of Victoria. It is a notable example of post-war grandstand architecture and features a vast cantilevered roof which was innovative for the time. It is a fine, pivotal and highly intact example of the class. It is of aesthetic significance as a celebrated example of the energetic architectural forms seen in Melbourne in the post-war period.

CAMPERDOWN TURF CLUB GRANDSTAND,
185 CAMPERDOWN-LISMORE ROAD,
CAMPERDOWN (VHR H2093)

The Camperdown Turf Club Grandstand constructed in 1902-03 is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria. It is a substantial and intact example of a Federation-era grandstand and skilfully integrates a spectator mound. It has an early example of an integrated refreshments pavilion. It is historically significant for its associations with horse racing in Victoria and is a rare surviving example of an early twentieth century racecourse grandstand and represents the importance of horse racing in Victoria at this period, particularly in regional communities.

HANGING ROCK RESERVE
SOUTH ROCK ROAD, NEWHAM (VHR H2339)

Hanging Rock Reserve is of historical, aesthetic and social significance to the State of Victoria for varied reasons. The place has been a popular destination and meeting point for Victorians for outdoor recreational pursuits since the mid-1860s. It is historically significant for its long association with horseracing which continues to the present day. The site of the present racecourse has been in use since 1878 and demonstrates the importance of the sport as a recreational activity throughout Victoria's history. The reserve is socially significant and an important gathering place for Victorians since the 1860s.

Place related to Caulfield Racecourse included in the VHR and in Heritage Overlays

LORD LODGE
30 BOORAN ROAD, CAULFIELD EAST (VHR H0071)

Lord Lodge is of historical, architectural and social significance to the State of Victoria and was included in the VHR in 2006. It is a thoroughbred racehorse training complex adjacent to Caulfield Racecourse, established in 1890. Lord Lodge was named after the champion racehorse Lord who was stabled there in the 1950s. In the early 20th century the property was known as 'Andover' and subsequently 'Moidart'. The complex comprises a single storey brick Italianate villa, jockeys' quarters, stables and open day yards with direct access to Caulfield racecourse from the rear of the property. The timber stables date from c1890s. In the southern half of the property are open day yards where the racehorses are kept during the day. The red brick, single storey jockeys' quarters to the rear of the villa were probably built around 1950. A small brick, possibly late Victorian structure on the eastern boundary thought to have originally been a gardening shed, has been converted to a stable of two stalls. Modern concrete brick stables fill the northeast portion of the property. Lord Lodge is historically significant as a rare surviving and intact example of a late nineteenth-century metropolitan racehorse training complex. The complex of villa, stables and day yards at Lord Lodge is architecturally significant, being substantially intact and retaining the original features and fabric. Lord Lodge is also identified with important racing identities such as 'Scobie' Breasley.

Caulfield Railway Station Complex (VHR H1665)

Caulfield Railway Station was opened as a stop on the then Oakleigh line in 1879 – the first year the Caulfield Cup was run. It is directly adjacent to the main entrance of Caulfield Racecourse and has been an important way for horse racing crowds to access to course since this time. Rebuilt in 1913-14, the station is an important example of a railway station complex in the Federation Free Classical style. Important features of the place include a rare 'horse platform' and associated office, used when transporting horses by railway to the racecourse.

Tecoma, 32 Booran Road, Caulfield East, HO95 in Glen Eira Planning Scheme

Tecoma was built in 1892 and subsequently purchased by the VATC as a manager's residence. It is a single-storey Boom style residence, featuring a spacious front garden with mature plantings facing Booran Road, and stables aligning the eastern boundary. Tecoma is historically significant to the City of Glen Eira for its associations with the VATC and aesthetically significant as an exceptionally opulent villa in a garden setting.

Racecourses included in Heritage Overlays

There are approximately 70 racecourses in use across Victoria. A great number have their origins in the nineteenth century and are included in the Heritage Overlay of the local planning scheme. Others, such as Cranbourne, are longstanding but not included in Heritage Overlays. They differ greatly in their composition of physical features. Below is a selection indicating the range of historic racecourses included in Heritage Overlays across Victoria.

Moonee Valley Racecourse, Feehan Avenue, Moonee Ponds (HO379 in the Moonee Valley Planning Scheme)

The first race meeting was held at Moonee Valley in 1883 and is a product of the late nineteenth century boom in horse racing see in Victoria. It contains a selection of inter-war era landscape elements, buildings and structures. It is known throughout Australia for its races including the W S Cox Plate, which is the richest weight-for-age horse race in Australia and forms an integral part of Melbourne's Spring Racing Carnival. It is historically significant as one of three metropolitan courses, along with Flemington and Caulfield, to have operated continuously since the nineteenth century. It is included in the Heritage Overlay of the Moonee Valley planning scheme but has not been assessed for inclusion in the VHR.

Bendigo Racecourse, Heinz Street, Ascot (HO889 in the Bendigo Planning Scheme)

Races were held on the site of the current Bendigo Racecourse at Ascot on the outskirts of Bendigo from 1864 and is amongst the earliest racecourses in regional Victoria still in use. Several of the buildings and structures date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The 1902 grandstand is large and substantially intact. The place is socially significant to the people of Bendigo as an important place of gathering and as the home of the Bendigo Cup.

Yarra Glen Racetrack, Armstrong Grovel Yarra Glen (HO375 in Yarra Ranges Planning Scheme)

Yarra Glen Racetrack is a popular district racecourse just outside of metropolitan Melbourne and has been used for approximately 120 years as a popular district racecourse. It comprises three tracks, two large grandstands, horse stalls, bookmakers pavilion as well as expansive grassed areas. Many of the buildings and structures date from the second half of the twentieth century.

Coleraine Racecourse, Glenelg Highway Coleraine (HO121 in Southern Grampians Planning Scheme)

Coleraine Racecourse is located on a gazetted reserve three kilometres east of Coleraine township. Land was reserved for the racecourse in 1862 in response to the immense popularity of the Great Western Steeplechase – thought to be Australia's oldest continuing steeplechase race It retains a grandstand constructed in 1902 as well as horse stalls, betting ring and committee room. The buildings are essentially utilitarian, constructed using inexpensive materials and building techniques and are indicative of rural racecourse in Victoria.

Werribee Racecourse (HO12 in the Wyndham Planning Scheme)

The Werribee Racecourse was reserved in 1861 as the Wyndham Racecourse and Recreation Reserve (Werribee being known as Wyndham until 1884). The land had been donated by the pastoralists Andrew and Thomas Chirnside, who owned the nearby properties Werribee Park (VHR H1613) and Point Cook (VHR H1509), where they bred and trained some of the best race horses in Victoria in the nineteenth century. Andrew Chirnside's son (also named Andrew), a keen rider was integral to the establishment of the VATC and won a number of early races. Werribee racecourse has local historical significance as an example of the many racecourses established in country Victoria in the second half of the nineteenth century. It is significant for its continuous use as a racecourse since the 1870s, illustrating the importance of horse racing as a recreation in the Werribee district from its earliest years. Its structures largely date from the 1950s onwards.

Caulfield Racecourse
VHR No: PROV VHR H2415
Hermes No: 1588

Summary of Comparisons

Racecourses and racecourse structures in the VHR

Victoria and Australia's most significant racecourse is Flemington Racecourse. It has been continually in use since 1840 and is distinguished by being Victoria's earliest racecourse. It is home to Australia's most high-profile horse race, the Melbourne Cup. It contains significant nineteenth-century buildings of note, such as the Jockey's Convalescent Lodge. In a similar way to the Melbourne Cricket Ground, it is singular in cultural heritage significance to Victoria. It is the only racecourse in Australia included in the National Heritage List.

Although Flemington Racecourse stands apart from all other racecourses in Victoria, Caulfield can be considered Victoria's second racecourse. Both racecourses continue to host races of national and international renown first held in the nineteenth century. Caulfield has hosted the Caulfield Cup, one of Australia's premier horse races, since 1879 and now hosts 11 Group 1 races – second only to Flemington's 13.

While Sandown Park Racecourse Grandstand is largely of state-level significance for its architecturally distinguished grandstand it indicates that the state-level significance of racecourse features in Melbourne goes beyond Flemington Racecourse. The inclusion of other nineteenth century racecourse buildings in the VHR indicates the importance of racecourses established in the mid-nineteenth century to the course of Victoria's history.

Place related to Caulfield Racecourse included in the VHR and in Heritage Overlays

Caulfield Racecourse has been instrumental in the development of the East Caulfield area. Development of the racecourse and the railway station have been linked throughout their history. The inclusion of Lord Lodge in the VHR in 2006 is indicative of the importance of the racecourse to Victoria's cultural history. It is significant as the earliest and most intact surviving thoroughbred training complex at Caulfield and within Victoria more broadly.

Racecourses included in Heritage Overlays

Caulfield Racecourses precedes the establishment of Moonee Valley Racecourse, though both share an important selection of twentieth-century buildings and structures. Caulfield is also distinguished by having a greater number of Group 1 races, indicating its greater standing within the racing community in Victoria.

Other racecourses included in heritage overlays throughout Victoria indicate the importance of the sport to the course of Victoria's history. While most have an association with the boom in the establishment of racecourses from the 1860s to the 1880s, few are as substantial or have the density or array of built structures seen at Caulfield. Many are associated with country racing, which while an important tradition in Victoria is not of the prestige of races held at major metropolitan courses. This indicates that the great majority of racecourse in Victoria are of cultural heritage significance to the local area or region, but that Caulfield as a major nineteenth-century metropolitan course is distinguished from the bulk of historic racecourse in Victoria.

Summary of cultural heritage significance (section 40(4)(a))

The ED recommends that the Caulfield Racecourse be included in the VHR as a registered place.

Statement of significance

What is significant?

The Caulfield Racecourse, a premier racecourse in metropolitan Melbourne, which has been the site of horse racing since the late 1850s and was more formally developed from 1876 by the Victorian Amateur Turf Club (VATC). The place comprises the racetrack and training tracks, plus a collection of significant buildings and features including but not limited to: the Flat at the centre of the course, the Boomerang Buffet building (1919), the scratchings board building (c.1920s), main entry gate (1928) and boundary walls (1920s and 1950s), surviving mature exotic trees, race day stalls (dating c.1920s onwards), the Hiskens Stand (1935), the Afternoon Tea Room (1939), Maple building (c.1958), betting indicator board (c.1958), the Norman Robinson Stand (1960), members' entry and stewards towers.

How is it significant?

Caulfield Racecourse is of historical and social 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 D

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

Criterion G

Strong or special association with a particular present-day community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

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 Caulfield Racecourse is historically significant as one of Victoria's and Australia's premier racecourses, and as one of only three major metropolitan racecourses in Victoria in operation since the nineteenth century. The place was formally established as a racecourse reserve in 1876, although races have been run in this location since the late 1850s. Since 1879 it has been home to the Caulfield Cup, an internationally renowned handicap race, and a key lead up and qualifying event to the Melbourne Cup. The place has an array of buildings and features that enable the development and prestige of horse racing in Victoria to be fully appreciated. Its collection of historic buildings and structures demonstrate the development of the place throughout the twentieth century and represent important race day functions including the preparation of horses, betting, officiating of races and the provision of

hospitality. The racecourse retains associations with the popularity of horseracing throughout the twentieth century in its suite of interwar and post-war buildings. [Criterion A]

The Caulfield Racecourse is significant as a notable example of a racecourse within Victoria. It demonstrates a great number of the principal characteristics of a racecourse and can be considered a fine example. Its interwar buildings and structures are of a higher degree of historical relevance than those found at other racecourses and several, including the Boomerang Building and Afternoon Tea building, demonstrate fine design characteristics. [Criterion D]

The Caulfield Racecourse is socially significant for its associations with the horse racing community since the mid-nineteenth century. Caulfield Racecourse is renowned within the horse racing community as the location of several of Australia's premier horse races and there is a high degree of public recognition for the place. It is home to the most Group 1 races in Victoria apart from Flemington. It has been visited in person by sizeable crowds for much of its history who have gathered to participate in, officiate, work at, watch or bet on horse races. Horse racing has been an immensely popular pastime in Victoria since the earliest days of the colony. The social values attached to it, as both a popular sport and sizeable industry, contribute to Victoria's identity [Criterion G]

The Caulfield Racecourse is significant for its associations with the Victorian Amateur Turf Club (VATC), now known as the Melbourne Racing Club (MRC). From the late nineteenth century, the VATC became one of the most influential racing associations in Victoria, having founded one of the state's most prestigious horse racing events (the Caulfield Cup) and premier racing and training facilities (Caulfield Racecourse). The VATC/MRC has continually developed, expanded and improved the racecourse since selecting Caulfield as its home venue in 1876. The club's principal event, the Caulfield Cup, has also been held at the racecourse annually for close to 140 years. [Criterion H]

Categories of works or activities (permit exemptions) recommended under section 38 (section 40(4)(b))

Explanatory note

An IPO for the place was served on 27 January 2022. This IPO had the effect of immediately including the Caulfield Racecourse in the VHR. During this period, and while an assessment of the place was underway, Heritage Victoria issued two permit exemptions (P36236 and P36210) for works and activities at the place which were deemed to not cause harm to its cultural heritage significance. P36236 and P36210 will expire when the IPO falls away. If the place is included in the VHR, any new 'standing' permit exemptions such as those below will apply from the time of gazettal.

Introduction

The purpose of this information is to assist owners and other interested parties when considering or making decisions regarding works to a registered place. It is recommended that any proposed works be discussed with an officer of Heritage Victoria prior to making a permit application. Discussing proposed works will assist in answering questions the owner may have and aid any decisions regarding works to the place.

It is acknowledged that alterations and other works may be required to keep places and objects in good repair and adapt them for use into the future. However, under the Act a person must not knowingly, recklessly or negligently remove, relocate or demolish, damage or despoil, develop or alter or excavate all or any part of any part of a registered place without approval. It should be noted that the definition of 'develop' in the Act includes any works on, over or under the place.

If a person wishes to undertake works or activities in relation to a registered place or registered object, they must apply to the Executive Director for a permit. The purpose of a permit is to enable appropriate change to a place and to effectively manage adverse impacts on the cultural heritage significance of a place as a consequence of change. If an owner is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that Heritage Victoria be contacted.

Permits are required for anything which alters the place or object, unless a permit exemption is granted. Permit exemptions usually cover routine maintenance and upkeep issues faced by owners as well as minor works or works to the elements of the place or object that are not significant. They may include appropriate works that are specified in a conservation management plan. Permit exemptions can be granted at the time of registration (under section 38 of the Act) or after registration (under section 92 of the Act). It should be noted that the addition of new buildings to the registered place, as well as alterations to the interior and exterior of existing buildings requires a permit, unless a specific permit exemption is granted.

Disrepair of registered place or registered object

Under section 152 of the Act, the owner of a registered place or registered object must not allow that place or object to fall into disrepair.

Failure to maintain registered place or registered object

Under section 153 of the Act, the owner of a registered place or registered object must not fail to maintain that place or object to the extent that its conservation is threatened.

Conservation management plans

Lovell Chen developed a Conservation Management Plan for Caulfield Racecourse in 2019. It should be used to guide decision making about the place. It should be regularly updated to account for change to the place.

Archaeology

There is no identified archaeology of State level significance at the place. However, any works that may affect historical archaeological features, deposits or artefacts at the place is likely to require a permit or permit exemption. Advice should be sought from the Archaeology Team at Heritage Victoria.

Aboriginal cultural heritage

To establish whether this place is registered under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* please contact First Peoples – State Relations in the Department of Premier and Cabinet. The *Heritage Act 2017* and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* are separate pieces of legislation. Please be aware that both Acts are required to be satisfied and satisfying the requirements of one Act may not satisfy the requirements of the other.

If any Aboriginal cultural heritage is discovered or exposed at any time it is necessary to immediately contact First Peoples – State Relations in the Department of Premier and Cabinet to ascertain requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. If works are proposed which have the potential to disturb or have an impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage it is necessary to contact First Peoples – State Relations in the Department of Premier and Cabinet to ascertain any requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006.*

Other approvals

Please be aware that approval from other authorities (such as local government) may be required to undertake works.

Notes

- All works should ideally be informed by a Conservation Management Plan 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.
- Nothing in this determination prevents the Heritage Council from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.
- Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits where applicable.

General Conditions

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

Permit Exemptions

The following permit exemptions are not considered to cause harm to the cultural heritage significance of the Caulfield Racecourse.

General

- Minor repairs and maintenance which replaces like with like. Repairs and maintenance must maximise protection and retention of significant fabric and include the conservation of existing details or elements. Any repairs and maintenance must not exacerbate the decay of fabric due to chemical incompatibility of new materials, obscure fabric or limit access to such fabric for future maintenance.

- Painting of previously painted external surfaces in the same colour, finish and product type provided that preparation or painting does not remove all evidence of earlier paint finishes or schemes. This exemption does not apply to areas stencilling, hand-painting, murals or signwriting.

- Repair to, or removal of items such as antennae, aerials and air conditioners and associated pipe work, ducting and wiring.

- Works or activities, including emergency stabilisation, necessary to secure safety in an emergency where a structure or part of a structure has been irreparably damaged or destabilised and poses a safety risk to its users or the public. The Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, must be notified within seven days of the commencement of these works or activities.

- All regular and post-event cleaning.

- All works to manage and remove graffiti, including but not limited to painting and surface treatment.

External services

- Maintenance, repair, inspection, disconnection and removal of existing external services including plumbing, electrical, gas, surveillance systems, communications, fire services etc.

- Replacement of above ground plumbing, electrical, gas, surveillance, communications and fire infrastructure which does not involve changes in location or scale.

- Subsurface works to install or maintain services provided these are outside the canopy edge of trees. Existing lawns, gardens and hard landscaping, including paving, paths and roadways are to be returned to the original configuration and appearance on completion of works.

- Disconnection and removal of redundant services infrastructure (including substations, electrical cabling, gas meters and switchboards) and making good.

- Installation of temporary power feeds in support of events or the day-today operations of the place.

- Repair to, or removal of items such as antennae; aerials; and air conditioners and associated pipe work, ducting and wiring.

Racetrack and training tracks maintenance and management

- All works and activities to the racetrack and training tracks, their immediate surrounds and associated infrastructure, to facilitate horse racing operations. This includes works such as maintenance, repair and replacement of existing track surface and fences, and replacement, movement or introduction of infrastructure such as moveable track rails, jumps and the like.

Venues / public places / events

- The installation and/or erection of temporary elements associated with short term events. Temporary elements should be in place for no longer than 3 months. This includes:

    o Erection of temporary lightweight structures such as shelters, marquees, umbrellas and tents. They should preferably be secured by weights. If staking is necessary stakes should be located to avoid tree roots (i.e. not driven into if encountered).

    o Temporary fencing, scaffolding, hoardings or surveillance systems to prevent unauthorised access or to secure public safety.

    o Temporary built or mobile structures such as vendor, food and toilet vans.

    o Temporary infrastructure, including wayfinding/directional signage, generators, lighting, stages, public address systems, planter boxes, furniture and the like in support of events and performances.

- Non-structural alterations to all existing promotional elements such as billboards and flagpoles.

Signage

- Removal and replacement of information, directional and advertising signage in existing locations.

- Repair to and removal of electronic displays.

- Installation of new external information, directional and advertising signage provided it is not attached to the Boomerang Buffet building, Scratchings Board building, Hiskens Stand or Afternoon Tea Rooms.

Interiors of Afternoon Team Rooms and Hiskens Stand

These permit exemptions apply to the 1930s areas of the Afternoon Tea Rooms; the permit exemptions for Glasshouse apply to the 1990s areas which have been constructed around it.

If original or early interior features and finishes that are not currently visible are uncovered during permitted works, they should cease and Heritage Victoria should be contacted.

- Works to bars and associated back of house areas of Hiskens Stand.

- Works to maintain or upgrade existing bathrooms, kitchens, including installing new appliances, re-tiling and the like.

- Painting of previously painted surfaces provided that preparation or painting does not remove all evidence of earlier paint finishes or schemes. This exemption does not apply to areas where there are specialist paint techniques such as stencilling, hand painting, graining or marbling, murals or signage, or to wallpapered surfaces or to unpainted, oiled or varnished surfaces.

- Installation, removal or replacement of carpets and/or flexible floor coverings, window furnishings, and devices for mounting wall hung artworks.

- Installation, removal or replacement of existing electrical wiring. If wiring is currently exposed, it should remain exposed. If it is fully concealed it should remain fully concealed.

- Installation, removal or replacement of existing lighting, inclusive of tracks, fittings, switches and dimmers, providing the works do not require new penetrations to existing fabric.

- Removal or replacement of light switches or power outlets.

- Removal or replacement of smoke and fire detectors, alarms, CCTV, exit signs and the like, of the same size and in existing locations.

- Repair, removal or replacement of existing ducted, hydronic, split system or concealed radiant type heating provided that the central plant is concealed, and that the work is done in a manner which does not alter building fabric.

- Repair, removal or replacement of plant within existing plant areas, providing that it does not impact on the external appearance of the building or involve structural changes.

- Installation, removal or replacement of bulk insulation in the roof spaces.

Interiors of Gatehouse, Boomerang Buffet building, Norman Robinson Stand, Scratchings Board building

If original or early interior features and finishes that are not currently visible are uncovered during permitted works, they should cease and Heritage Victoria should be contacted.

All interior works listed above for Afternoon Tea Rooms and Hiskens Stand, plus:

- Installation or removal of lightweight partition walls.

- Works to existing bar, hospitality and associated back of house areas.

- Repair and maintenance of existing vertical transportation including lifts and escalators, mechanisms and associated elements.

Administration Building, Marketing Store, Race day office, TAB building, Glasshouse, Rupert Clarke Stand, Western stables, Epsom stables, Aquanita stables, toilet buildings, stewards towers, space-frame and tent structures to rear of stands, race course operation facility to west of race track

Exterior

- All regular external repair and maintenance, and like for like replacement of material, where the external appearance of buildings and structures is not permanently altered.

Interior

- All non-structural internal works to buildings.

Landscape/ outdoor areas

Hard landscaping

- Repair and maintenance of existing hard landscaping including paving, car parks, walls, curbs, edging, roadways, footpaths, vehicle and pedestrian tunnels and driveways.

- Repair and maintenance of existing gates and fences and replacement where colour, material and scale remain the same.

- Maintenance, repair or removal of light and pole fittings and replacement where new light poles adopt the same height, form, style, light orientation and materiality.

- Subsurface works to existing watering and drainage systems provided these are outside the canopy edge of trees. Existing lawns, gardens and hard landscaping, including paving, paths and roadways are to be returned to the original configuration and appearance on completion of works.

- Repair, removal or installation of rubbish receptacles, bicycle parking, drinking fountains, park benches and the like.

- Installation of cycling and pedestrian paths.

- Installation, removal or maintenance of features required for vehicle access and car parking operations such as line marking, bollards, speed humps, wheel stops and automatic and boom gates.

- Installation of physical barriers or traps to enable vegetation protection and management of vermin such as rats, mice and possums.

Gardening, trees and plants

- The processes of gardening including mowing, pruning, mulching, fertilising, removal of dead or diseased plants (excluding trees), replanting of existing garden beds, disease and weed control and maintenance to care for existing plants.

- Works and management of trees in accordance with Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS4970, and Pruning of amenity trees AS4373, removal of plants listed as noxious weeds in the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.

- Emergency tree works essential to maintain public safety provided they are carried out by a qualified arborist and the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria is notified within seven days of the removal or works occurring.

Appendix 1

Heritage Council of Victoria determination (section 41)

The Heritage Council of Victoria is an independent statutory body that will make a determination on this recommendation under section 49 of the Act. It will consider the recommendation after a period of 60 days from the date the notice of recommendation is published on its website under section 41.

Making a submission to the Heritage Council (section 44)

Within the period of 60 days, any person or body with a real and substantial interest in the place or object may make a submission to the Heritage Council regarding the recommendation and request a hearing in relation to that submission. Information about making a submission and submission forms are available on the Heritage Council's website.

Consideration of submissions to the Heritage Council (section 46)

(1)　The Heritage Council must consider—

　　(a)　any written submission made to it under section 44; and

　　(b)　any further information provided to the Heritage Council in response to a request under section 45.

(2)　The Heritage Council must conduct a hearing in relation to a submission if—

　　(a)　the submission includes a request for a hearing before the Heritage Council; and

　　(b)　the submission is made by a person or body with a real or substantial interest in the place or object that is the subject of the submission.

(3)　Despite subsection (2), the Heritage Council may conduct a hearing in relation to a submission in any other circumstances the Heritage Council considers appropriate.

Determinations of the Heritage Council (section 49)

(1)　After considering a recommendation that a place or object should or should not be included in the Heritage Register and any submissions in respect of the recommendation and conducting any hearing into the submissions, the Heritage Council may—

　　(a)　determine that the place or part of the place, or object, is of State-level cultural heritage significance and is to be included in the Heritage Register; or

　　(b)　determine that the place or part of the place, or object, is not of State-level cultural heritage significance and is not to be included in the Heritage Register; or

　　(c)　in the case of a recommendation in respect of a place, determine that the place is not to be included in the Heritage Register but—

　　　　(i)　refer the recommendation and any submissions to the relevant planning authority for consideration for an amendment to a planning scheme; or

　　　　(ii)　determine that it is more appropriate for steps to be taken under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 or by any other means to protect or conserve the place; or

　　(d)　in the case of a recommendation in respect of additional land which has been nominated to be included in the Heritage Register as part of a registered place in accordance with section 32, determine that the land be included in the Heritage Register if—

(i)   the State-level cultural heritage significance of the place would be substantially less if the land or any part of the land which is or has been used in conjunction with the place were developed; or

(ii)   the land surrounding the place is important to the protection or conservation of the place or contributes to the understanding of the place; or

(e)   determine that the object is integral to understanding the cultural heritage significance of a registered place or a place the Heritage Council has determined to be included in the Heritage Register.

(2)   The Heritage Council must make a determination under subsection (1)—

(a)   within 40 days after the date on which written submissions may be made under section 44; or

(b)   if any hearing is conducted into the written submissions, within 90 days after the completion of the hearing.

(3)   A determination that a place or part of a place, or object, should be included in the Heritage Register may include categories of works or activities which may be carried out in relation to the place or object for which a permit under this Act is not required, if the Heritage Council considers that the works or activities would not harm the cultural heritage significance of the place or object.

(4)   If the Heritage Council determines to include a place in the Heritage Register, with the consent of the owner of the place, the Heritage Council may determine to include in the Heritage Register additional land of the owner that is ancillary to the place.

(5)   If a member of the Heritage Council makes a submission under section 44 in respect of a recommendation, the member must not take part in the consideration or determination of the Heritage Council.

(6)   The Heritage Council must notify the Executive Director of any determination under this section as soon as practicable after the determination.

Obligations of owners of places and objects (section 42)

(1)   The owner of a place or object to whom a statement of recommendation has been given must advise the Executive Director in writing of—

(a)   any works or activities that are being carried out in relation to the place or object at the time the statement is given; and

(b)   any application for a planning permit or a building permit, or for an amendment to that permit, that has been made in relation to the place but not determined at the time the statement is given; and

(c)   any works or activities that are proposed to be carried out in relation to the place or object at the time the statement is given.

(2)   An advice under subsection (1) must be given within 10 days after the statement of recommendation is given under section 40.

(3)   The owner of a place to whom a statement of recommendation has been given must advise the Executive Director in writing of an application, permit or amendment if, before a determination under section 49 or 52 in respect of a place—

(a)   an application for a planning permit or a building permit or for an amendment to that permit in relation to the place is made; or

(b)   a planning permit or building permit or an amendment to that permit in relation to the place is granted.

(4)   An advice under subsection (3) must be given within 10 days after the making of the application or the grant of the permit or amendment.

(5)   The owner of a place or object to whom a statement of recommendation has been given must advise the Executive Director in writing of the following activities or proposals if, before a determination is made under section 49 or 52 in respect of a place or object—

   (a)   any activities are carried out in relation to the place or object that could harm the place or object;

   (b)   any activities are proposed to be carried out in relation to the place or object that could harm the place or object.

(6)   An advice under subsection (5) must be given within 10 days after the owner becomes aware of the activity or the proposal, as the case requires.

(7)   If, before a determination is made under section 49 or 52 in respect of a place or object, a proposal is made to dispose of the whole or any part of the place or object, the owner of the place or object must advise the Executive Director in writing of that proposal.

(8)   An advice under subsection (7) must be given at least 10 days before entering into the contract for the disposal of the place or object.

(9)   The owner of a place or object who proposes to dispose of the whole or any part of the place or object before a determination is made under section 49 or 52 in respect of the place or object must, before entering into a contract for that disposal, give a copy of the statement of proposed contract, is to acquire the place or object or part of the place or object.

Owners of places and objects must comply with obligations (section 43)

An owner of a place or object to whom section 42 applies must comply with that section.

   Penalty: In the case of a natural person, 120 penalty units;
               In the case of a body corporate, 240 penalty units.