

Place	State	Type	Significance	Nature of threat	Risk	Current status (fate)	Description	Desired Solution
Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores	ACT	landscape (urban parkland)		development, planning and loss of heritage values	Destruction	suffering	The lake and foreshore possess historic, scientific, social and aesthetic importance. The lake was an integral part of the early design for Canberra being an essential landscape element. It provides the centre-piece for the National Capital and also forms the immediate background of the national and parliamentary areas. There is no clear plan for future use of much of the shoreline areas of the Lake. The National Capital Commission, the Commonwealth Government controlling authority for the Lake, commissioned a Heritage Assessment of the Lake and foreshores which was released as a draft for public comment in 2009. In October 2007, a master plan study to enhance tourist and recreation opportunities and improve lake water quality was commissioned, but this has been restricted to the Yarralumla Bay region. Other regions, such as the Eastern shore of the West Basin, not covered by the master plan, are now suffering from inappropriate use. A further draft Master Plan for Weston Park has been commissioned by the ACT Government and is under review. Without a comprehensive master plan embracing the whole shoreline of Lake Burley Griffin which addresses the management and	There should be no development which impacts on the heritage and visual significance of the Lake and its shoreline until a comprehensive management plan taking into consideration the assessed heritage values has been fully developed.
Molonglo Valley Historic Sites	ACT	precinct residential (ruins)	historic, Scientific, Social	Development, Neglect	Destruction	suffering	These two homestead ruins are remnants of the final phase of rural settlement in the Molonglo Valley when small parcels of freehold land were made available to selectors following the Robertson Land Acts. These ruins represent just two of the small land holders to farm in the valley. The sites are yet to be fully investigated and assessed, but both are closely related to the nineteenth century rural occupation of the Molonglo Valley first by large land holders and later by small selector land holders. Descendants of the original families still live in the district and consider these places significant to their family history. The Molonglo Valley is the next area for large-scale urban development. The preliminary heritage assessment stated: 'comparatively few remains are sufficiently intact either to have entered the canons of oral history or the recognizable in the landscape.' Both places and other yet identified places are threatened if further investigation does not take place.	A comprehensive heritage assets survey to be conducted in the Valley targeted at historical sites. The survey should assess identified sites for heritage significance. A Conservation and management plan is completed. The identified sites be protected and integrated into the urban plan for the Valley. Interpretive signage erected in places identified with historical/heritage significance.

Yarralumla Brickworks	ACT	Industrial	aesthetic, historic, scientific, rarity	Development, Neglect	Deterioration	suffering	<p>Operational from 1913 to 1976, the brickworks is of historical value as the first industrial manufacturing facility in the ACT, and for its integral role in providing base material used in the construction of the early buildings in the National Capital. The several different kiln types are of considerable technical value and rarity. The brickworks ceased operation in 1976 and since then the kilns and infrastructure have not been used for their original purposes. Lack of regular maintenance and wilful neglect of the structures by successive government bodies over the years has led to a continual deterioration of the entire fabric of the place. The ACT Government called for tenders in 2008 to develop a management plan for the site, including the brickwork buildings. This tender process has now ground to a halt with no resolution towards conservation or development of the site. The government also considered allowing the selected tender to produce a conservation and management plan in accordance with their proposed plan of development, rather than commission an independent study prior to development. However, the government has recently announced that they</p>	<p>This is the third year the Brickworks have been on the ACT Places at Risk listing. In that time plans were announced for future work to be done on the site but that has not eventuated and at this time, 2009, there are no plans in place to conserve and protect the place. The Trust has urged the ACT Government that the damaged fabric elements are repaired in accordance with their stated heritage values and conservation objectives and regular maintenance is undertaken. The place is made available for appropriate occupancy and use.</p>
Brian Lewis Crescent Houses	ACT	precinct-residential	aesthetic, historic, social, architectural, representative	Development and demolition	Destruction	suffering	<p>The group of five single story cottages were designed to overlook the Molonglo River (now Lake Burley Griffin). They demonstrate the pattern of siting on contours, with generous setbacks resulting in a prominent street presence of open spaced lawn. The group has significance for its innovative design, responding to post-war pressures and the emerging modern movement. The interiors show the streamlined minimalism of simple geometry. The houses are significant because of their association with Professor Lewis as their designer and their relationship to the early layout and planning of the university campus. The ANU intends to demolish these houses as part of their planned development for housing and accommodation in the area.</p> <p>Although the houses are not listed on any government or non-government listing, a heritage study of the ANU (Ratcliffe/Arms Heritage Study, 1993) identified the houses as being of significant value under criteria VII with a policy recommendation that they be retained and conserved. A further in-house study by ANU in 2009 came to a similar conclusion but stopped short of recommending their retention. The Trust has not seen sufficient evidence presented to contradict the 1993 policy and believes that there has been</p>	<p>The development application for demolition of these houses been referred under the EPBC ACT.... The National Trust view is that the houses should be retained in accordance with their assessed heritage values.</p>

Place	State	Type	Significance	Nature of threat	Risk	current status (fate)	Description	Desired Solution
Newcastle Government House & Domain (nominated by the Trust's Hunter Regional Committee)	NSW	precinct historical	aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, authenticity representative, rarity	Development, demolition and devaluation including loss of moveable heritage	Destruction	suffering with potential for complete loss	The former Military Hospital and Barracks are a substantially intact example of a Military Hospital/Barracks deliberately located within a military barracks compound. Designed by the Commanding Royal Engineer, Major George Barney, these buildings belong to a series of austere Colonial Georgian buildings designed to accommodate the military in Sydney and in Newcastle, built during the late 1830s and 1840s. It is one of only two military hospitals/barracks to substantially retain its internal and external configuration and its relationship to the barracks buildings and the parade ground despite various institutional uses since 1851. Newcastle CBD development/relocation of services threatens unsympathetic redevelopment and loss of movable heritage to the site. The recent demolition of Kirkwood House by a Government authority without prior warning confirms the urgency in protecting this historic site. Current heritage listing does not adequately address the significance of its convictism and coal mining history.	A master plan for potential adaptive re-use of the NSW Government House and Domain and the James Fletcher Hospital should be prepared using the NSW Department of Commerce 2004 Conservation Management Plan as the basis for setting parameters for future development. The Master Plan needs to address the site as a whole and the individual buildings, groups of buildings, archaeology and movable heritage that make up the place.
Ku-ring-gai Town Centres and the Jim McDougall House	NSW	precinct-residential	aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, authenticity representative, rarity	Development and demolition, loss of heritage values and heritage character	Destruction	suffering with documented losses already occurring	The McDougall House is a representative example of the threat to Ku-ring-gai town centres from development and changes to planning laws. The McDougall house and its grounds containing critically endangered Blue Gum High Forest face demolition for a six-storey residential development. This property and the threat that it faces is symptomatic of heritage items throughout the five proposed town centres which are facing unsympathetic rezonings, loss of settings and demolition. The five town centres are within National Trust listed Urban Conservation Areas that possess streetscape integrity due to their development during one period and the excellent state of preservation of the houses and gardens. The areas have a uniformity of housing style including colour, form and architectural detail that gives an harmonious appearance. The predominance of the 1920s bungalow type illustrates the important influence of American housing ideals and styles on Australia. A number of heritage listed places have already been demolished affecting the heritage character of Ku-ring-gai. McDougall House itself is of considerable heritage significance with	The McDougall home and its setting should be conserved, the home restored and second story addition removed and it should remain a home with a sympathetic new owner or tenant. The Town Centres should be listed as statutory conservation areas, individual heritage items and their settings protected and new developments designed sensitively to complement the character and identity of the conservation areas.

Hartley Valley Landscape	NSW	rural landscape , cultural	aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, authenticity representative , rarity	Development and devaluation	Devaluation	surviving but potential for loss of heritage values	The Hartley Valley Landscape is a colonial period rural landscape of high visual quality set against a dramatic background of escarpments, and containing historic towns, buildings, cemeteries, industrial sites and roads from the earliest days of settlement west of the Blue Mountains. The historic villages and individual colonial period properties are enhanced by their intact rural setting. Even the existing Great Western Highway is a relatively low key, undulating road that does not detract from the scenic character of the Valley. However plans to upgrade the Great Western Highway through the Valley threatens its character and heritage values. Four alternate corridors have impacts on the broader landscape, the setting of colonial period places and/or the Blue Mountains National Park and the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area.	The desired outcome/vision is that:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the significance of the Blue Mountains National Park and the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area is protected and • the historic, scenic, social and scientific values of the Hartley Valley and its individual historic sites and their settings is conserved • through the careful siting and construction of any Great Western Highway upgrade, particularly so as not to divide off or isolate parts of the Valley • or that alternative means of transport of goods via the existing railway system be put in place.
---------------------------------	-----	----------------------------	---	-----------------------------	-------------	---	---	--

Place	State	Type	Significance	Nature of threat	Risk	current status (fate)	Description	Desired Solution
Goyder's Camp (site) and Hughes Avenue	NT	archaeological site	historic, social	Development and devaluation	Devaluation	suffering	Goyder's campsite and Hughes Avenue (the connecting road to the top of the escarpment) are the earliest record of European settlement in Darwin and are highly significant to its history and heritage. Goyder established the first successful settlement (then known as Palmerston) in February 1869 and Hughes Ave follows the exact route of the road he created to the top of the escarpment. For many years the site was hidden by port activities, but now has the potential to be interpreted under sensitive development of the port.	Heritage values to be recognised, conserved and interpreted in development plans of the Harbour.
Mangrove foreshore of Darwin Harbour	NT	ecological landscape	ecological, scientific, indigenous	development	Devaluation, destruction	suffering	Darwin's foreshore mangrove communities are part of one of the largest single stands of mangroves in the country and as such are nationally important (Hanley 1992a). Threats from development of Darwin Harbour include vegetation clearance, tidal flat drainage, altered drainage patterns, extractive industries, port operations, sewage outfalls, stormwater drains and surface runoff. Any mangrove loss should be accompanied by attempts to maintain productivity levels and a range of all mangrove habitat types. . There is a very real danger that the current mosaic of development will lead to a significant loss of mangrove productivity and habitat similar to that seen elsewhere in Australia.	Mangroves to be conserved and protected and productivity levels to be sustained. A management plan for mangroves to be developed.

Place	State	Type	Significance	Nature of threat	Risk	current status (fate)	Description	Desired Solution
Middenbury, former ABC Studios, Toowong	QLD	building - single former residential	historical social	development, planning and loss of heritage protection due to heritage laws peculiar to Qld (in that heritage places on Commonwealth land subject to disposal are not automatically state listed)	destruction	surviving but potential for loss of heritage values	Constructed for Eliza Mary Rogers c1865, Middenbury is a single-storey brick residence overlooking the Brisbane River at Toowong. After her death, Middenbury was leased by prominent Brisbane identities, and was in the O'Shea family for nearly six decades from 1891. It was purchased by the Commonwealth in 1957, and until 2007, was a part of the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) Toowong studio complex. Expressions of interest for the 15,000 square metre 'absolute river frontage' for the former ABC studios including Middenbury, with subsequent tenders for development, closed 9 July. The future of Middenbury is uncertain. Middenbury was included in the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), but is now ineligible. The provisions for disposal set out in the <i>Australian Broadcasting Corporation Heritage Strategy 2007-2011</i> states that should 'Commonwealth Heritage values' be identified for Middenbury, covenants could be applied. But, should no 'Commonwealth Heritage values' be identified, will the ABC then take into consideration its State Heritage values? Prior to being removed for legislative reasons in 2004, Middenbury already was entered in the Queensland Heritage Register.	A formal procedure should be established so that all Commonwealth-owned heritage places in Queensland subject to disposal or divestment are nominated automatically to the Queensland Heritage Register for consideration by the Queensland Heritage Council.
Victoria Barracks, Petrie Terrace, Brisbane	QLD	precinct-military	historical, social, representative, authenticity	development, planning and loss of heritage protection due to heritage laws peculiar to Qld (in that heritage places on Commonwealth land subject to disposal are not automatically state listed)	destruction	surviving but potential for loss of heritage values	Victoria Barracks occupy a 2.703 hectare site on the CBD fringe. Adjacent is the Petrie Terrace Barracks, a newly opened redevelopment of the former Queensland police depot and barracks. The Victoria Barracks is a cohesive group of mid-19th to mid-20th century military buildings which form an identifiable precinct closely associated with the history of the military in Queensland. The individual buildings, including the Commandant's House (c1867), the former Lunatic Reception House (converted 1870), the Police Stables (1875), the Ammunitions Storehouse (1899) and the four storey office building (1917), are each important in illustrating the principal characteristics of their type. The Victoria Barracks is valued for its landmark quality and for the contribution it makes to the Petrie Terrace streetscape, including its many mature plantings. It is included in the Defence Heritage Register and was nominated to the Commonwealth Heritage List circa 2005. Consideration of the nomination has been extended four times, the last extension to 31 December 2009. It has yet to be decided whether it will be included in the Commonwealth Heritage List. If it is not, without a	A formal procedure should be established so that all Commonwealth-owned heritage places in Queensland subject to disposal or divestment are nominated automatically to the Queensland Heritage Register for consideration by the Queensland Heritage Council.

Remnant Chimneys of North Queensland	QLD	Industrial	social, historic	Neglect and development pressure (Ross River)	deterioration	surviving but potential for loss of heritage values	<p>These chimneys are important elements in the history of the development of Queensland: in the mining industry at Chillagoe and in the beef industry at Ross River. Individually they have strong visual and social associations with their communities. The smelters at Chillagoe in particular have associations with a number of mining individuals, associations and some political leaders. The Chillagoe Smelter chimneys are entered in the Queensland Heritage Register. The site is located within a National Park. For safety reasons, access is restricted. The chimney of the Ross River Meatworks (former) is located in an area where a 204 apartment-style resort, to be called Springbank Urban Village, is planned. The future of each of the chimneys should be assured through means suitable to each site. So that they are understood by subsequent generations, interpretation of a suitable form needs to be located near each site.</p>	
---	-----	------------	------------------	---	---------------	---	---	--

Place	State	Type	Significance	Nature of threat	Risk	current status (fate)	Description	Desired Solution
Lower Lakes and Coorong	SA	Ecological landscape, indigenous landscape, cultural landscape	ecological, social, historical, indigenous, aesthetic, scientific, spiritual	Neglect and development/ existing regulatory structures and excessive water extraction, inappropriate remedial actions	Destruction, continuing deterioration	suffering, with potential to be lost completely even with action	The Lower Lakes and Coorong contain a high diversity of ecological systems and species including many of particular conservation significance (at National, State and Regional level). The area is recognised as one of the top six water bird sites in Australia and is listed as a wetland of international significance under the Convention of Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran 1971). The Lower Lakes and Coorong region is also of high cultural value to the Ngarrindjeri people who maintain a strong connection to the land, fish, birds and other living things. It is a major tourist and holiday destination popular for recreational, social and cultural activities. Existing regulatory structures and excessive water extraction have, for many years placed stress on the natural systems of the Lower Lakes and Coorong by changing the volume and pattern of seasonal flow of water. This has been exacerbated by the current drought and will further deteriorate under proposed new regulatory structures and reduced River Murray flow. The SA Government is taking three actions at present, none of which address the problem of lack of provision for environmental flows. The ecology of the region has	Our vision is that the biodiversity of the Lower Lakes and Coorong be restored and conserved. This can only be achieved by ensuring critical environmental water requirements are met by increasing the volume of water reaching the Lower Lakes and enabling seasonal flow patterns to be at least partially restored into the Coorong. The EIS for the temporary weir shows that the impacts are not manageable or environmentally responsible. Water for environmental purposes must be allocated at the same time as allocations for irrigation, urban and other uses. Water extraction upstream must be reduced through buy backs by federal and state governments urgently, thereby enabling flushing flows into the Lower Lakes and Coorong that replicate natural seasonal patterns as far as possible.
Port Adelaide Maritime Heritage inc Waterside Workers' Federation Hall, and the ketches "Falie" (also known as "Hollands Troaw") and Nelcebee, Customs House, North Bank Marine (slips, dock & surrounding buildings & waterways), and Port Adelaide Sailing Club .	SA	Industrial precinct	social, historic, authenticity, aesthetic,	Neglect and development pressure	destruction, deterioration	suffering, with potential to be lost if no action	The Port of Adelaide was one of South Australia's earliest settlements, and has historically been the major port of entry to the State. Its diverse maritime heritage includes the old Customs House [on the State Heritage Register], the Fletchers Slip, [now provisionally on the State Heritage Register], the ketch 'Falie ', the auxiliary ketch ' Nelcebee', the Port Adelaide Sailing Club and the Waterside Workers Federation Hall. Lack of appropriate maintenance, and in the case of the last two items, the threat of demolition from Port Adelaide waterfront development puts this important maritime heritage at a very real risk of being lost.	Urgent maintenance, and where appropriate, heritage listing.

Glenside Hospital	SA	institutional precinct	aesthetic, historic, scientific, social	Redevelopment	Destruction	surviving but potential for loss of heritage values of natural environment	<p>Glenside Hospital occupies a large site of over 130 acres close to the Adelaide CBD. The hospital is one Australia's best examples of mid nineteenth century planning for the mentally ill. The original concept was for a series of substantial and high quality stone buildings, formally arranged within a park like campus, surrounded by farms. The heritage values of Glenside relate not only to the architectural quality of individual buildings but also the sophistication of the original site planning. The quality of this scheme has been diminished, particularly by the design and location of new buildings erected from the 1970s, but remains discernable and recoverable. The spirit of the original campus plan has the potential to provide a sympathetic basis for guiding the location, form and scale of new buildings on the site. The 2003 Conservation and Management Plan does not adequately assess the significance of this aspect of Glenside. The campus includes nine State Heritage listed buildings, eleven structures nominated for local heritage listing and almost two hundred significant trees. The Department of Health plans to erect a new hospital on part of the site. This program involves the sale and redevelopment of large areas of the campus</p>	<p>The site be retained for mental health facilities. The maximum area of green space be retained after provision of hospital and supported housing. Trees to be retained but acknowledging that a small number may need to be sacrificed for the redevelopment. A first step must be preparation of a properly scoped masterplan for the whole site with full public consultation. The brief should be prepared in consultation with the Heritage Branch of DEH and the National Trust to ensure that heritage qualities are identified and assessed, and that key qualities conserved including appropriate re-use of redundant buildings. No action should be taken regarding the sale and further demolition of any part of the campus until the masterplan is completed.</p>
-------------------	----	------------------------	---	---------------	-------------	--	---	---

Place	State	Type	Significance	Nature of threat	Risk	current status (fate)	Description	Desired Solution
Willow Court, the former Asylum Precinct, with Military and Convict Hospital, New Norfolk	TAS	institutional precinct	aesthetic, historic, social, authenticity representative, rarity	Development, Neglect	Deterioration	suffering	Willow Court precinct is part of the larger Royal Derwent Hospital and is the earliest building in the precinct. John Lee Archer designed the Colonial Georgian Palladian barrack style Frescatti" building as a picturesque villa and through the use of now rare building methods, namely brick nogging, and the timber hall which is a rare surviving example of a pre-fabricated building dating from the mid nineteenth century. It is u-shaped in plan arranged around and with an entry from a central airing court. The complex consisted of a hospital and asylum complex was commenced in 1833. Various buildings which form part of the Willow Court precinct have progressively been restored. Willow Court is the remaining building yet to be preserved in a manner where it can retain many of its original classic colonial features but still be adapted to be a viable commercial and or government building. It has suffered vandalism including removal of copper fittings and electrical infrastructure, smashing and kicking in of windows and walls and even some of the original Blackwood staircase being used for skateboard ramps!	Support from Government and local Council quarters to help with the major conservation of the site is necessary. The Derwent Valley Council is looking to obtain funding support but given the economic climate it could take time which results in the building being unoccupied for a lengthy period of time into the future. The Trust would like Willow Court to be conserved so that its heritage values are retained while it can be successfully adaptively re-used as a viable commercial or government undertaking.
Macquarie House, Hobart	TAS	residence	aesthetic, historic,, authenticity , rarity	Development and devaluation	Destruction	stable	A considerable level of community concern for the proposed development of Macquarie House in Hobart, associated with the rear of the property at 3 Victoria St, has been aired through the media during 2009. Architectural historian and heritage consultant Warwick Oakman noted that "We're losing buildings and we're losing our fabric of the city at a rate equal to the 1960's. Macquarie House, the building you can't understand Hobart's development without. It was a three storey high house with battlements on top to stop the French when they came up the Derwent." Built in 1815 as a private residence and used as a "defact" Governmnet House by Governor Lachlan Macquarie, it was converted to one of Hobart's earliest residential hotels in 1821, and was known as the smartest hotel in Hobart Town. It has been through a number of important historical incarnations as a seminary, Boarding House, school and residence and is of architectural and social heritage significance. The owner is currently appealing a former decision not to approve the 10 storey development proposal at 3 Victoria St, which if allowed would engulf Macquarie House.	A development application submitted to Hobart City Council 2008 combines the preservation of one of the oldest surviving buildings in Hobart with an innovative approach to realizing the commercial potential of the property. The Tasmanian Heritage Council in 2008 approved the demolition of 3 Victoria Street because of the level of industrial contamination arising from its use as a service station for some eighty years. The National Trust wishes to see government support for the conservation of Macquarie House building so as to provide a wonderful model for the preservation of significant heritage buildings through innovative design fostered by a relationship between the commercial and not for profit sectors. It is hoped that the building will remain in the original context as first designed so that the streetscape for this site is no overwhelmed by surrounding modern developments.

<p>Tasmania's Rural Cultural Landscape</p>	<p>TAS</p>	<p>rural landscape, cultural</p>	<p>aesthetic, historic, social</p>	<p>development, planning and loss of heritage values</p>	<p>Devaluation</p>	<p>suffering</p>	<p>The diverse rich cultural landscape in Tasmania has been organically evolving with changing use and occupation since settlement. The rural cultural landscape tells the story of early agricultural development. Apart from clear felling in some areas of the natural bushland, and reforestation with planting the rapid modifications to land use through the agricultural sector in Tasmania has given most concern to the Community. The change from traditional land use and farming techniques has altered the cultural landscape; in particular there has been a loss of hedgerows and wind-break tree plantings. Dramatic changes to the rural landscape are now occurring at a ever-quickened pace with the introduction of centre pivots as farmers are looking for high yielding crops. This nomination aims to raise awareness of the need to re-assess the importance of these landscapes and how the rural community might be supported in the management.</p>	<p>The state's rural cultural landscapes make a fundamental contribution to Tasmania's identity for Tasmanians and visitors alike. These landscapes in practice constitute a significant part of the state's tourist infrastructure and provide much public enjoyment. Despite these significant community benefits responsibility for the maintenance of these landscapes rests almost entirely with property owners. The important cultural and economic benefits that are derived from significant rural cultural landscapes have been widely recognised in many parts of the world. This has seen the development of a variety of programs to support property owners in maintaining and conserving these living, working landscapes that are in a constant state of change. A key to the success of these programs has been the provision of supportive professional advice and incentives by government to property owners to manage their property in an environmentally and culturally sensitive manner.</p>
---	------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--	--------------------	------------------	--	--

Place	State	Type	Significance	Nature of threat	Risk	current status (fate)	Description	Desired Solution
Urban Heritage and green wedges, Melbourne (Urban Sprawl and the pressure of being one of the worlds most liveable cities.)	VIC	urban landscape	Social, historic, aesthetic, representative	urbanisation, planning	Destruction	suffering	With the State Government's new planning blueprint "Melbourne@ 5 million" and extension of direct planning control, both the heritage of many suburban centres and Melbourne's 'lungs', the Green Wedges, are at risk. Inner city and middle ring areas may find their typical 19th and early 20th century character, notably the distinctive 'strip' shopping centres which contribute to Melbourne's reputation of 'one of the world's most liveable cities', threatened by large-scale development. At the same time, the urban growth boundary will be expanded to the south east, and especially the west, filling in some of the 'green wedges', which provide accessible open space in a unique planning innovation, and replacing these green fields with low density housing.	There must be protection of all urban heritage places and Heritage Overlay areas from large scale insensitive and inappropriate development. The community must be allowed to scrutinize development proposals that affect their neighbourhood. The green wedges should be maintained, and the cultural and natural heritage in new urban areas must be properly identified and appropriately protected.
Unprotected buildings and objects in Melbourne's CBD	VIC	urban precinct	Historic, Representative Authenticity Aesthetic Social	Development and demolition	Destruction & damage	suffering, surviving	The range of buildings, from the early 1850s through Victorian, Interwar but especially post-WWII, represents a fuller picture of the heritage of the CBD than existing listings. Many city buildings were protected by 1984, but not one new place has been listed by the Melbourne City Council since then. Street objects (eg horse troughs) and building interiors (eg lobbies) are necessary to fully round out the extent and types of places. A large number of places missed, or now considered significant, are vulnerable to demolition. As recently as 2007 a rare C19th Oriental style building was demolished with no opposition from Council.	The City of Melbourne to implement the recommendations of various studies that numerous buildings, and objects and interiors should receive local heritage protection.
Stony Rises, Shire of Corangamite, (cultural (inc indigenous) and ecological landscape)	VIC	ecological landscape, indigenous, cultural	scientific, ecological, indigenous, social, aesthetic, historic	Neglect, deliberate destruction, inappropriate landuse and fire regime	Deterioration	suffering	The Stony Rises is an unique landscape within Australia, comprising interlocking lava ridges which enclose swampy hollows with important and endangered vegetation and cultural significance, including Aboriginal fish-traps and early European buildings and stone walls. The fragmentary nature of the land ownership places the landscape at risk through neglect, and inappropriate landuse, leading to desiccation of swamps and weed invasion, and deterioration of stone walls. Deliberate acts of rock rolling, proposed four wheel driving, and poor design of road improvements and implementation of an incorrect fire regime furthers the deterioration.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased public ownership as State or National Park including stronger planning controls to limit vegetation clearing, and to control weeds 2. Immediate prohibition of rock rolling and other destructive activities 3. Constraints on road re-modelling which threaten to straighten the unique "wiggly" road, and 4. introduction of planning controls to protect historic buildings and maintain existing stone walls

ETA factory (former ETA foods factory, Maribyrnong)	Vic	Industrial	State, architectural, social, historic, scientific, representative	Neglect, deliberate destruction, vandalism	Deterioration	suffering	<p>The ETA factory was one of the outstanding industrial designs of the mid century modernist period. Designed by Frederick Romberg of the famous firm of Grounds Romberg & Boyd its distinctive black panelled curtain wall, angled bracing, sculpture courtyard and modernist garden was internationally known. Purchased with the intention of demolition for a car yard, subsequent registration prevented demolition, but owners decided on another site and left the building vacant. Subject to vandalism, and then the removal and safe storage of remaining curtain walling and other elements has left only the skeleton and roof, slowly deteriorating.</p>	A full restoration of the building.
--	-----	------------	--	--	---------------	-----------	--	-------------------------------------