



Notting Hill memories of a village

Daniel Muenzner and the Notting Hill History Group

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R. Kennedy	19 HURSTVILLE	R. Kennedy	17.6
S. Puse-Pearson	4 Tamara	S. Puse-Pearson	17.6
Steve Brown	6 Tamara	Steve Brown	17.6
Klara Trean	8 Tamara	Klara Trean	17.6
Sasha Puse	11 Tamara	Sasha Puse	17.6
John Campbell	22 Tamara	John Campbell	17.6
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J. Wilson	7 Tamara	J. Wilson	17.6
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Acknowledgments

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Introduction

August 2008. It is a sunny, winter's day in Notting Hill. Sue, Darrell, Margaret and Robin are carrying a ladder and a toolbox over the grounds of the Monash Primary School at Notting Hill. They do not really look like tradespeople and indeed they have not come to repair anything! They approach the school gate and start to detach the school sign.

Why are they looking at the school sign in broad daylight? What do they want to do with it? It is a special moment for them. Sue has taught at this school for thirteen years. They all had children who attended the school. Two years ago the school was closed. It was a sad moment for Notting Hill. "They threw it away like an old shoe", Darrell says.¹ They destroyed the village atmosphere; the place became just a dormitory suburb", Robin remembers.² The Department of Education Victoria might have taken their school, but they will not take away their memories.

The four walk down to Monash Secondary College, which was closed down just a few years earlier. They remove the school's entrance sign.

Both signs are now stored in the Neighbourhood House, the former kindergarten of Notting Hill.

Sue, Margaret, Darrell and Robin were right. Just a few months later the local city council sought to demolish the buildings of the high school.³ The Monash Secondary College vanished and who knows how long the remains of the primary school will last? But why should we keep old school signs? Remembering the past does not replace the school but it gives all residents a point of reference. In former times people met each other at school to talk about their children.

Today people can meet at the Neighbourhood House to reflect on the past. The school was the centre of the community. Although the residents finally lost the struggle for the school all their efforts over the last 50 years made Notting Hill what it is today. Recollecting this past does not only honour their efforts but it also creates a community and makes Notting Hill a valued place.

In February 2008 I was asked to support the work of the local history steering committee and I was surprised about the enthusiasm of the committee. Not only did they preserve old signs, they also asked their neighbours for documents about the suburb, browsed photo albums and participated with great enjoyment in the interviews I was conducting. For the project we also accessed documents at the Victorian Public Records Office and the Mount Waverley local history collection. But the most valuable sources remained the memories. Four group interviews were taken. Each group consisted of 5 or 6 people who had arrived in a certain decade. The first interview covered the 1960s, the second one the 1970s and the third one the 1980s. The last interview concentrated on recent history with residents of different times of arrival. The interviews also had a social value. The interviewees enjoyed talking about the past and appreciated being brought together. And this was part of the project's aims: to bring people together and re-creating their community.

Certainly, not all residents of Notting Hill could have been considered for participation. We organised a public 'call for sources' but only half a dozen people replied. We decided that the easiest way was to interview committee members and their friends. I have decided to call this book "Notting Hill – Memories of a Village" because it summarises my impressions during interviews. Community and the rural landscape played – despite differing recollections – an important part for every interviewee.

This book shows the memories of these people and the reader is asked to join them to explore the past of Notting Hill by looking at personal records, talking to neighbours or joining the Notting Hill history committee. This book provides an insight into the past, but it does not claim to be an exhaustive collection. There is still much to discover about this place.

Daniel Muenzer

Short historical overview 2

2.1 The Origins of Notting Hill

Memory begins where it ends – with the first recollections. In the 1960s the first residents arrived on the newly built Westerfield Estate. But the history of this locality is much longer, although there is no recollection of the original Aboriginal inhabitants of this place. The land was Europeanised and used as farmland for more than 100 years when the first white residents moved in. We know that Thomas Gee Wilkinson settled on this land in 1857 and his connection with the Notting Hill district in London was the reason why the name Notting Hill was chosen for this area. ⁴ His property was at the site of the current Notting Hill Hotel known to the locals as 'The Nott'. A photo we have from this time shows a bakery with a coach. It is a fascinating picture, because it proves that there was early settlement on the Notting Hill plateau.

There are seven people in the photo but not a single woman. At this time, photos were not random shots. They were heavily staged and it took minutes to shoot the picture. Either there were no women around in Notting Hill at this time, or which is more likely, the male pioneer society forced them to stay inside. Notting Hill at this time was just a young settlement far from any city life and a place with a 'Wild West mentality'. The settlement was placed west of today's Blackburn Road. On this side were the Notting Hill Primary School, the Shire of Mulgrave and the Notting Hill Hotel. The current neighbourhood of Notting Hill was still farmland or wasteland at this time.



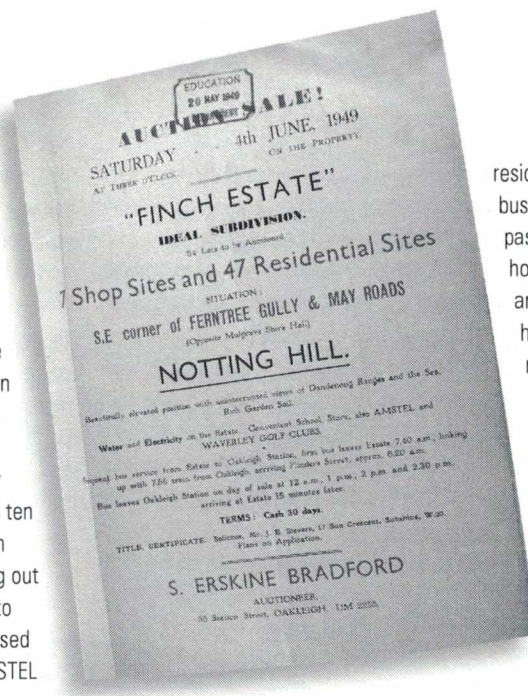
FIGURE 1: Wilson's Bakery - a portrait of the male pioneer society

2.2 The Living Neighbourhood

If someone is wandering around Notting Hill neighbourhood he or she will notice that two streets of the neighbourhood are separated from the rest: Finch Street and Elwood Street. The land on these streets was sold far earlier than the rest. The first bits of land were auctioned on 5 June 1949. The Finch estate – today the north western part of the residential area – had been subdivided into seven shop sites and 47 residential sites. It was the “uninterrupted views of Dandenong Ranges and the Sea” which the owners highlighted in their advertisement. It is not very likely that even at this time one could see Port Phillip Bay. It was ten miles away.⁵ But it shows the image, which was created to catch people’s attention. People were searching for nature and moving out of the city. The former countryside dominated by farms started to become a living neighbourhood. Not only were the prices supposed to attract residents but the “convenient School, Store, also AMSTEL and WAVERLEY GOLF CLUBS”⁶ [original emphasis]. The new area promised a lifestyle of nature and the conveniences of the city life.

This image of nature was still there when the first residents settled on the Westerfield Estate. The company AV Jennings had bought the estate and offered affordable houses.⁷ The map distributed to the potential buyers shows the planning for a small suburb. (See Figure 8)

Next to the residential houses Jennings planned shops and even a petrol station. The latter was very important at this time. As one of the early



residents reported: “The buses used to stop at half past six. When you got home to Glen Waverley any later than that, you had to ring someone to rescue you.”⁸ Without a car you were in trouble at this time. Although the fuel station has been realised it became a kindergarten instead. The educational infrastructure was well developed at Notting Hill. There

was a kindergarten, a high school and later a primary school. Monash University opened in 1958 and was only 5 minutes walk away. Since 1927 Notting Hill had a small primary school in Howley Road within the factory area.⁹ After frequent complaints from teachers, unions and residents about its bad condition, this school was closed in 1975 when the new Monash Primary School was opened.¹⁰ There were already plenty of other schools around where local students could go. But the Education Department decided to build Monash Primary School due to the pressure from the Notting Hill residents.

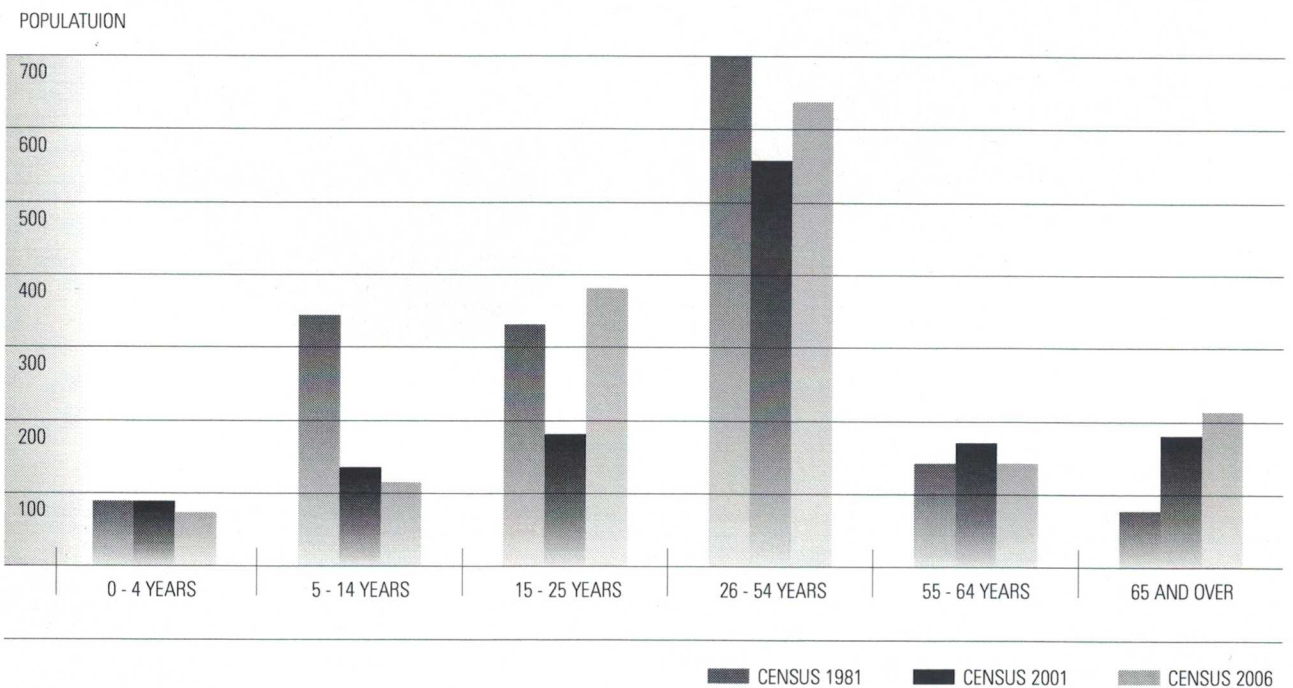
FIGURE 2: ABOVE
The Finch Estate - the first stage of development of the Notting Hill living neighborhood

FIGURE 3: NEXT PAGE
Population Census from 1981 - 2006

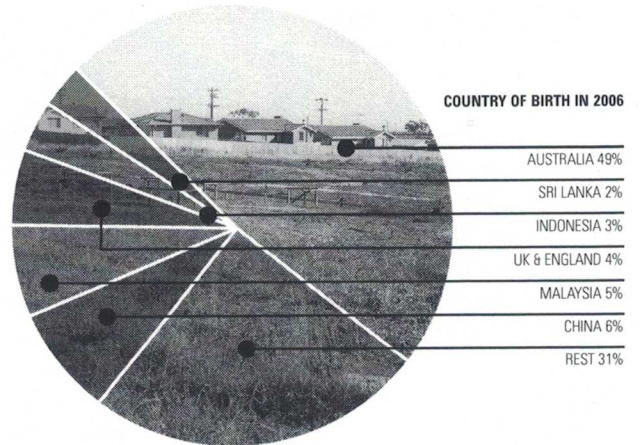
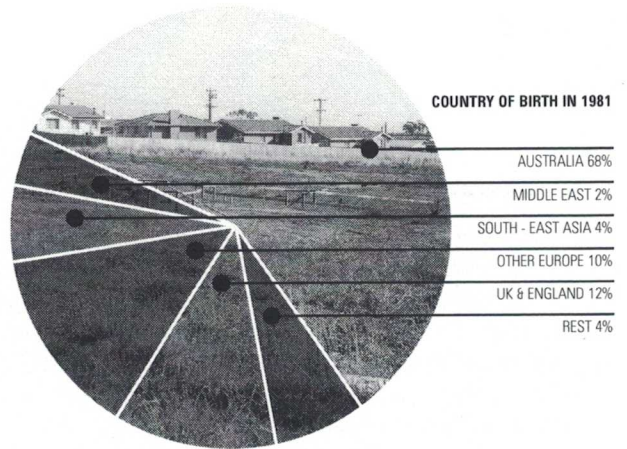
2.3 Population Changes in Notting Hill

The educational institutions have shaped the face of Notting Hill. As mostly young couples moved into Notting Hill there was a demand for a new school. The suburb offered educational facilities from kindergarten to university so it attracted young families.¹¹ The earliest micro census which provides particular data from Notting Hill is from 1981. But it still gives us an idea of the demographic situation in Notting Hill in the 1960s. Nearly 90% of the people said that they had lived in the same area since the last census of 1976.¹² In 1981 most people living there were in the age group 25 and 54. Another strong age group was between 5 and 14 years. These two groups represent young couples moving to Notting Hill with their children.

There are always individual stories behind the statistics such as the story of Max and Ailsa Wilson. The couple moved to Notting Hill in 1963. Their youngest son was born in the late 1960s. Like other residents, Max and Ailsa organised a baby sitting group with their neighbours. Many had young children at this time. The 2001 and 2006 census figures show a different picture. While in 1981 only around 9% of the Notting Hill population were older than 55 years; in 2001 and 2003 it had risen to 20%. This is a result of the ageing population. The large age group of school children has declined. People like Max and Ailsa Wilson stayed in Notting Hill. Their children moved out. This general development needs to be differentiated. The population group between 15 and 25 years has



increased rapidly from 2001 to 2006 while the other age groups have remained relatively stable. Notting Hill is becoming younger again. But these new residents are different from those who moved to Notting Hill in the 1960s and 1970s. More than 68% of the labour force (that section of the population older than 14 years) was married in 1981. In 2003 not even every second person older than 14 was married. The new residents that Notting Hill has attracted are obviously tertiary students. They moved onto the former Rusden campus, which now offers accommodation close to Monash University. With the expansion of Monash there was an increasing demand for student accommodation and Notting Hill provided the space. The new generation of residents is also very international. A comparison of the 1981 census and the 2006 census indicates a shift in the ethnic background of Notting Hill residents. In 1981 a large majority of the Notting Hill population was born in Australia and 90% had an Australian or European origin. The 2006 census shows a huge range of birth countries. Significantly, the number of people from South-East Asia has increased. Notting Hill is becoming more international and younger.



¹ Interview 1980s and 1990s

² Monash City Council, Minutes of the ordinary meeting of council, 22 April 2008, published online, available from <http://www.monash.vic.gov.au/reports/pdf/text/cp22apr08/1.1.pdf> (accessed 25 Sept, 2008).

³ Susan Priestley, *Cattlemen to Commuters: A history of the Mulgrave district - now the city of Waverley* (Sydney: John Ferguson, 1979), 26-28.

⁴ The recollection of Bruce Arnold from the 1940s recalls the nature in details but no a view on the bay. Interview 1960s.

⁵ Possible Purchase of Property at 310 Ferntree Gully Road Notting Hill for Herman Research Laboratory, available from VPRO, VPRS 8948/P0001/154.

⁶ Interview 1960s.

⁷ Interview 1970s

⁸ History of Notting Hill Primary School, available from Mt Waverley Library, local history collection, R 215/NOT.

⁹ School No.4305: Notting Hill Primary School, available from VPRO, VPRS 8796/P0001/87.

¹⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Census of population and housing: small data area: statistical subdivisions 2241301 and 2241302" (Retrieved from micro fish at Monash University library: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1981).

¹¹ Of course a strong population loss could have changed the population structure without any impact on the census. But the amount of accommodation was stable at this time in Notting Hill, so there is no reason to assume this.

¹² See footnote 10.



FIGURE 6: *The Westerfield Estate in 1963, personal collection of Max Wilson*

FIGURE 4: PREVIOUS PAGE ABOVE
Ethnic structure of Notting Hill in 1981

FIGURE 5: PREVIOUS PAGE BELOW
Ethnic structure of Notting Hill in 2006

3 Landscape & Environment

Everyone remembers the old rural times of Notting Hill when they arrived. Despite the barren land without trees, Notting Hill is remembered as village. The beautiful village atmosphere is also claimed for today. On the one hand the locality is now full of green trees. On the other hand the Monash Freeway was built on the edge of Notting Hill in the 1980s. The noise level has increased. But the image of a village gives Notting Hill a stable narrative over the time.

Max I mean, the living conditions were actually a bit like camping.

Ailsa They were. [...] We had houses, we had no curtains.

Max As far as you could see there were fences.

Marian No gardens. Were there footpaths? [...]

Ailsa Yes. Roads and footpaths were made. They built the house and the driveway for us and also free fly screens and that's no small matter because they were not compulsory then.

Max And septic tanks.

Interview 22 Jun 2008

Elizabeth The council paid for the nature strip trees, because Pinewood nursery put them all in, didn't they? [...]

Daphne I actually think years ago my mum and dad came out and couldn't find my house. We used to stop at the top of Samada Street and see the whole of the estate. Now I only see trees. [...]

Bruce My first recollections of what the place would be was in 1940/1941. I used to ride my pushbike from Prahran. I was only about 10 or something. We collected tadpoles out of a little brook formed here, at the end of Westerfield Drive. Going down on the left hand side, the creek used to come across under the road. [...] On that little brook there was a glorious stand of old ghost gums: three of them, huge trees. I can't remember when they went. But the land all behind here was pretty barren. It was grass and there were some market gardens over the back here, I remember, and a few cows wandering around that area.

Interview 22 Jun 2008

Margaret S When we first came down here, there was a one tree down there, in 1977. And we all used to go and say: "Look at this tree down here. This is the tree on the estate."

Kate But, there were sheep and cattle at both ends of the street. I mean, wasn't it like a real farm?

Margaret B It was still a little bit rural. And Ferntree Gully Road had only two lanes each way. [...]

Daniel When did the sheep and cattle disappear?

Dave When they put the freeway through.

Kate We didn't even know that it was going to be a freeway. Back then, you didn't think that it was going to be a freeway. [...] I mean now, you wouldn't buy a house without checking out what is going on in the council. It was a new area and you just assumed what was here, was settled and that was how it would be.

Interview 17 Aug 2008

Margaret B We had one plant when we arrived in the garden. It had pretty little blue flowers on it. [...] And I wanted to find out what it was. I started talking to the people I was working with in the kindergarten. They said, just down the road you can take it to some agricultural research place. I took it down, went in and they said they would write a letter when they had looked at it and tell you what it is. I wish I'd kept the letter. It said, what you've got is a weed and you must get rid of it, immediately! Part of the datura family which is poisonous they said and you really have got a problem. There are three ways to get rid of it. The first way is we suggest you sell the house. [laughing] This is an official government letter. The second way we suggest is digging your total garden over to the depth of one meter. [laughing] Remove every piece that looks like that root. The third suggestion is that every time you see one of these things, dig it up and throw it out.

Margaret S Is it still there?

Margaret B Oh, no. We got rid of it quite easily, actually. [...] Lots of weeds and lots of rubbish from the garden.

Interview 17 Aug 2008

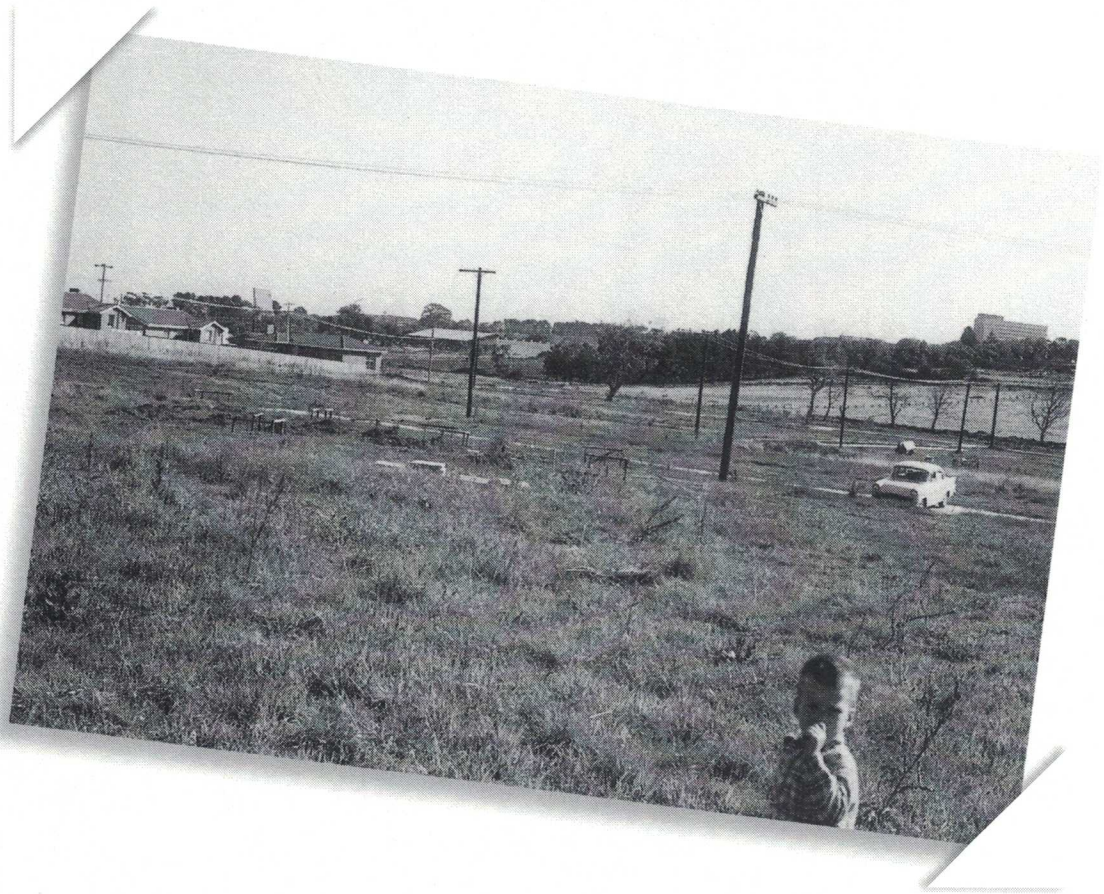


FIGURE 7: *Notting Hill in 1963, looking west towards Monash University and the half-built Ming Wing*

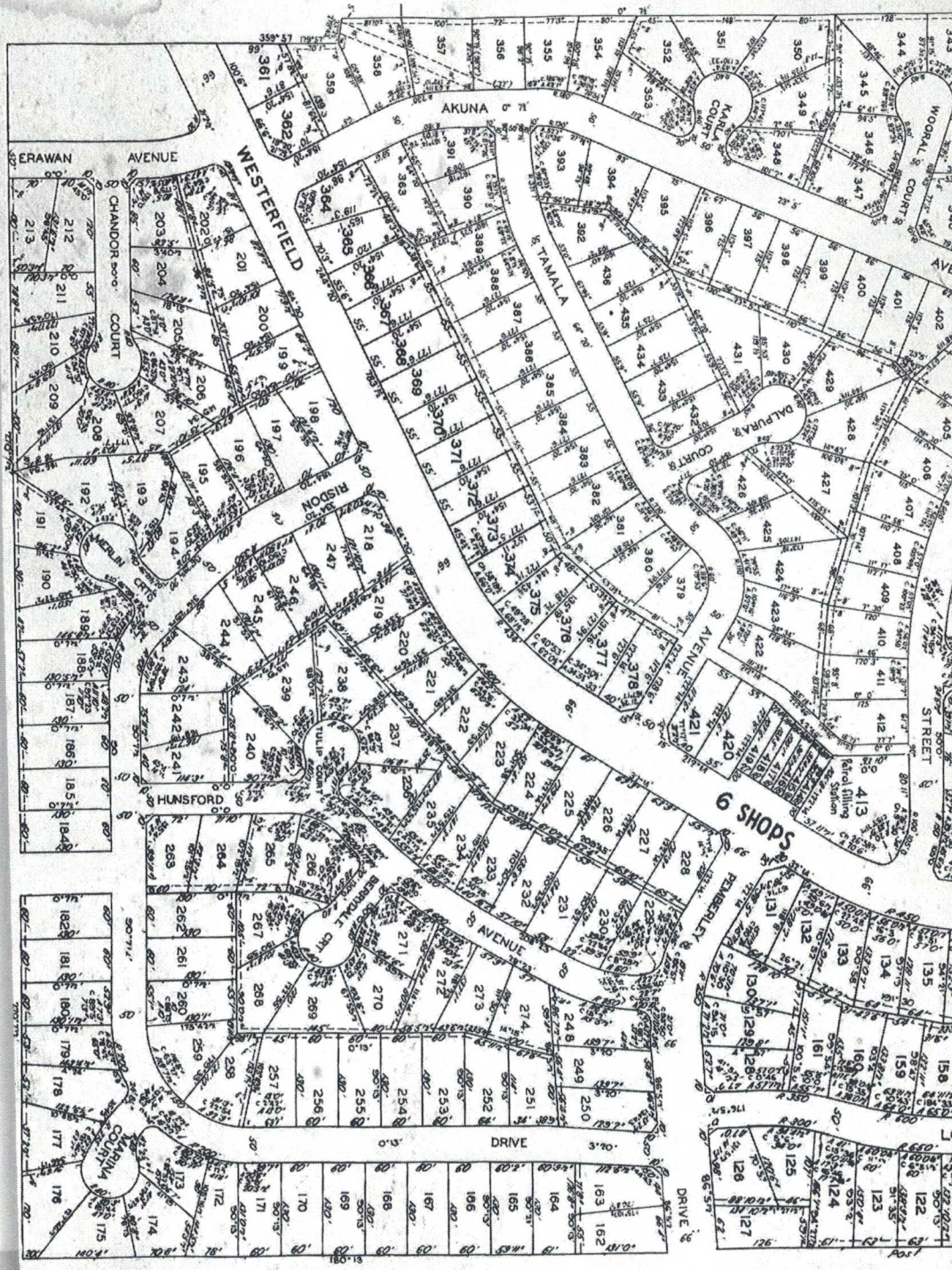


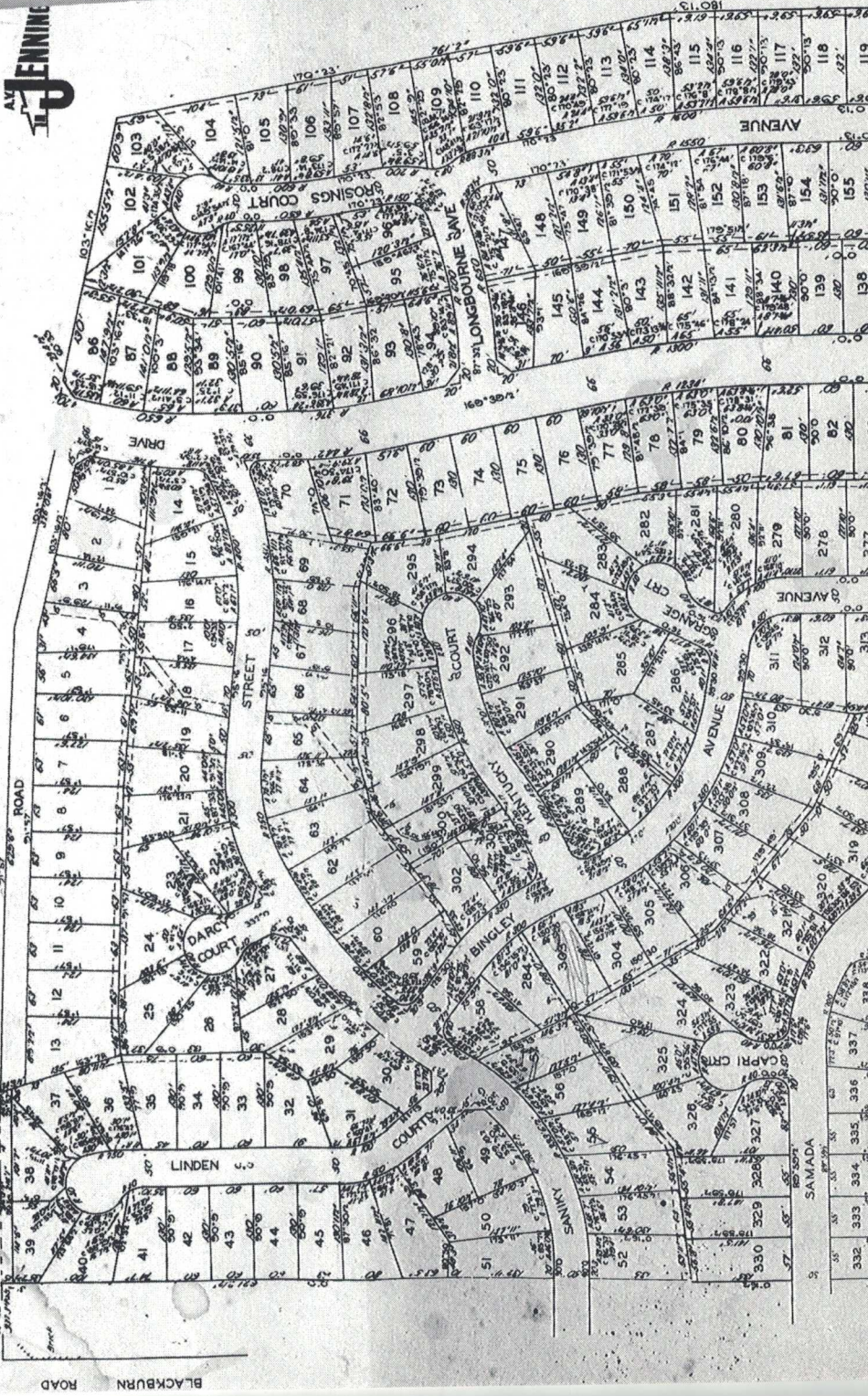
FIGURE 8:
 AV Jennings map, early 1960s,
 personal collection of John Gilders

WESTERFIELD

ROAD

GULLY

FERN TREE



BLACKBURN ROAD

SAMADA

CAPRI CRT

BINGLEY

AVENUE

AVENUE

AVENUE

AVENUE

AVENUE

AVENUE

AVENUE

AVENUE

AVENUE

4 Houses

When the Westerfield Estate was developed in the 1960s it offered affordable housing for everyone. Later, expectations and needs changed and some residents moved into bigger houses. Those who have stayed do not regret their decision. Because "in the end there was nowhere as nice to live" as in the village of Notting Hill.

Daphne I think Jennings was the only one that really had that building and deposit all in one.

Max The State Bank, the State Savings Bank, had the credit financier alliance. If you wanted to build the CHA home, which was about the only other one besides Jennings, you had to borrow from the banks at a much higher interest rate. [...] When we applied for a loan it was four and a quarter percent. And when the loan came through, it dropped to three and three quarter.

Elizabeth And it was a sliding scale, wasn't it?

Max No. It was fixed for the 25 years of credit financier alliance. [...] I mean the banks wouldn't provide an established payment for more than three years.

Marian And there were five houses you could pick from. Everyone on the estate had one of the five houses. But I don't think any one is the same as it was then.

Elizabeth When we came here, the other side of Westerfield Drive had been here for some years. I think it was about 8 years, because there was a credit squeeze and this was when Jennings opened this bottom area.

Interview 22 Jun 2008

Max Our house was 5,500 pounds house and land, and we had 25 years to pay it off. [...] The State Bank got rid of them as quickly as they could. [...] If you wanted to borrow more money to do something at home, they said: What we do, we lend you enough to pay off the credit financier and add what you have been given. I asked somebody about it and he said the credit financier alliance was sending the State Bank broke.

Daphne We had 1,000 pound deposit. We were lucky. My man was in the navy and got a lower service loan. [...] I think it was a bit of a struggle for every one.

Interview 22 Jun 2008

Laurie But it was a cheap house. The only one we could afford. The people next to us paid 12 and a half thousand dollars [...]

Margaret B What year did you arrive?

Laurie 1973.

Margaret B We paid 14,000 and we would have been earlier, about 1971.

Kate We paid just under thirteen. We came in October 1970.

Interview 17 Aug 2008

Daniel Did anyone consider moving out of this area or to demolish their house completely and built a new one?

Darrell We never did. We were rapt with the green trees and when you drive down Samada Street from Blackburn Road now you still see the beautiful green trees, like a little oasis. [...]

Margaret Yes, we did. We had two little kids and their friends kept shifting to new houses. The Jefferson's shifted out. Joey, our younger daughter, was actually the vocal one here. [...] She wanted a new home, too, like everybody else. [...] We sort of looked around, because we were trying to get as much space for the kids as we could. But in the end there was nowhere as nice to live. The school was good and everything was just nice.

Interview 9 Oct 2008

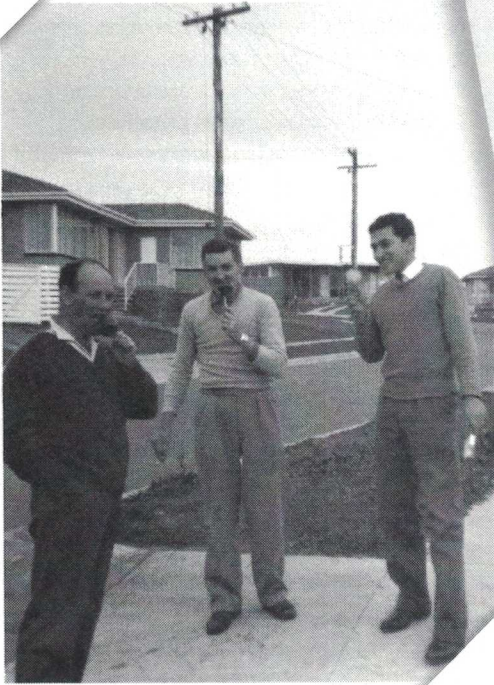


FIGURE 9:
 Max Wilson, Neil Thompson and David De Krester test-tasting
 kindergarten fundraising toffee apples, 1964, personal collection of Max Wilson

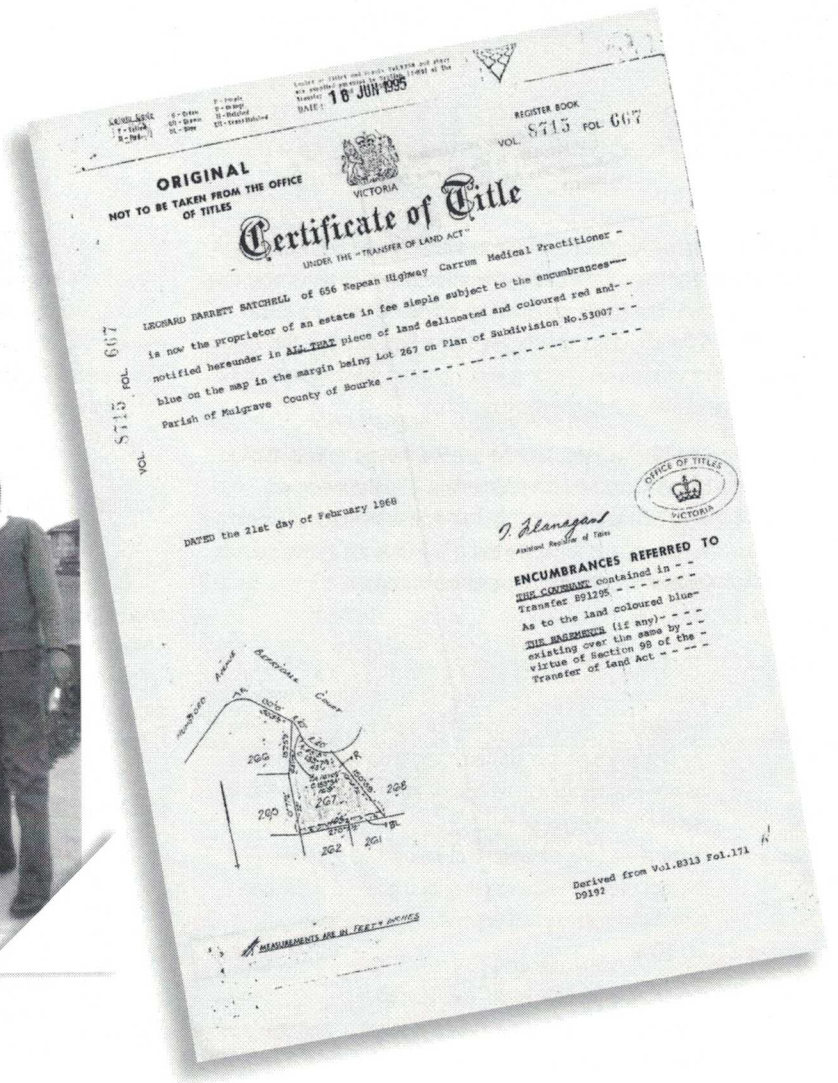


FIGURE 10:
 Certificate of Title for a block of land
 in Notting Hill first sold in 1968

45 Community

Community is something all the residents I interviewed connected with their first years on the estate. Each generation seems to remember their community effort: The kindergarten in the 1960s, the primary school in the 1970s and the struggles to keep the name Notting Hill in the 1980s and 1990s. The village was standing jointly against the trend of loosing its name. These efforts brought them together.

Max This block of land, like the one we moved in, was marked by the council for a kindergarten. [...] But when we wanted a kindergarten, it was agreed the council would put in two pounds for every one [...] They put in two pounds for every pound that we community raised.

Interview 22 Jun 2008

Max I think in those days everybody was in the same boat. We didn't have money. We all had young children. If we wanted to make fun, we had to make our own fun. [...] In some of the last years people started competing with each other instead of cooperating with each other. But I think this is starting to change again. [...]

Ailsa I think it was our situation that brought us together. And the fact that we were working for a goal. [...] We had school committees and we were all very active.

Interview 22 Jun 2008

Marian The hall [tennis hall] is old, too. Isn't it?

Ailsa That was built by the Progress Association. And that's why the council didn't pull it down. [...]

Max Arthur Harwood, he was the president of Progress Association. And we used to door knock at night to get people join the Progress Association.

Marian What did they do?

Max Well, the kindergarten grew out of the Progress Association. And David de Krester was the president of the kindergarten committee. [...] In those days David was only a young doctor at Prince Henry's Hospital

Elizabeth His wife played tennis with us. [...] It is hard to believe, that he is now Governor of Victoria.

Interview 17 Aug 2008

Max One thing we had going in the area was a babysitting group. We couldn't afford to pay a baby sitter. So the girls sat for each other, sometimes their husbands sat if both families were happy about the arrangement. You repaid in time. [...] That's where the community support came in. [...]

Elizabeth But that is the only way husband and wife could get out together. And there were some who had quite a busy social life away from the estate.

Interview 22 Jun 2008

Lyn One thing that people may not know is that when we moved into the area, there were about three keys that opened our back door.

Dave We didn't have curtains. We never worried about that.

Laurie That is based on the idea that no two windows were opposite each other. Because it was the Garden Estate all windows supposedly looked over gardens, either yours or your neighbours.

Kate A few houses, like ours, were on funny angles. Why was it ever placed in such a position? Obviously so you would not have to look in someone's window.

Interview 17 Aug 2008

Daniel Do you know why this place was called Notting Hill? [...]
Margaret It is interesting. When we came here and bought our house, we looked around and found this one in Glen Waverley. Westerfield Drive, Glen Waverley. We came, we liked it and we bought it. And suddenly we were given documents, which had North Clayton on it. And then we were given documents that had Notting Hill on them. Three different names! I didn't really know if I wanted to be part of North Clayton, I didn't mind Glen Waverley and I was rather charmed by Notting Hill. [...] I went to the council first and asked them what suburb was this. [...] They said: "You can call it what ever you like." So we chose Notting Hill. Later it became a battle when the government decided to get rid of all the little localities. [...] They wanted to call us Clayton or North Clayton. Some of us jumped on our high horses and said: "No, thank you!!" [...] There was something about belonging to the area where we did

everything. We went to Glen Waverley for our shopping and we almost never went to Clayton for anything except the damn post office.

Darrell We fought to keep it [the name]. We had public meetings and signed petitions.

Robin We organised a letter writing thing, too. There was a government committee that was looking at the place names and I think they invited submissions. Didn't some of us put a dummy letter around saying: "Just fill out the blanks and send it back to us"?

Daniel Do you remember in which year the naming commission worked?

Sue It would have been 1980.

Robin Actually, the last one would have been 1996 or 1997?

Daniel Were there struggles about it? [...]

Margaret There were two occasions. And it was the last one which really clarified it. [...] The council was trying to get rid of the name Notting Hill, just the name. At the time they were trying to combine some of the councils.

Interview 9 Oct 2008

46 Schools

All interviewees expressed their disappointment over the loss of the schools and the kindergarten. They had been the centres of the community. Monash Primary School and the Kindergarten had been essential meeting places for the locals. But there is a general frustration about the Education Department. Hence there is a general feeling of loss about all educational facilities.

- Robin We had children at the primary school, but not at the high school.
- Dave We didn't have kids at the local high school. Our kids went to a catholic [high] school. But they went to the primary school.
- Sue Our boys went to Monash Primary and then they went to Syndal Tech. [...] The [high] school was just a little bit avant-garde in its day. At one stage they had a smoking room where the students could smoke. Some parents didn't like that. When the students got into senior years they didn't wear school uniforms. I thought school uniforms made all students uniform. [...]
- Dave The primary school was a good school.
- Sue It had a very high academic expectation. It was built in three learning units. You had preps, ones and twos in one unit, threes and fours in another unit and fives and sixes in another unit. [...] There were some children who were very good, really clever. And there were some children who really struggled. But there was a place for all of them. [...] It was a school that lots of people visited to see how it worked. [...] On a Thursday morning the whole school did Physical Education with the student teachers from Rusden Teachers College. [...]
- Daniel Why did they close the school?

- Robin It was understandable. There were fewer than a hundred students when it closed.
- Sue There were ten.
- Darrell The numbers had dropped quite markedly. It was believed the telecom laboratories were closing down and people were going from there and Rusden was closing down people were going from there. But it was just normal mothers and father who were saying: "There is something wrong here". They were taking their children out of Monash Primary. [...]
- Margaret They did want to run a smallish school in a small area when they could bring the kids in from other areas and save the money for another school. It was just a matter of money. [...]
- Darrell But we spent a lot of time. I was on the PTA for a number of years. We did a lot of work, fund raising and organising things. We felt the effect we had had on the school was not recognised. It was just: "Well, we're finished with that and throw it away like an old shoe."
- Margaret We sort of owned it in a way. We paid a lot ... in fees and fund raising.
- Sue We talked about this area being a community. This was the centre of the community. All our children had gone to school there. We made friends with people whose children were there
- Robin To me it destroyed the sort of village atmosphere. It became just a dormitory suburb.
- Margaret And the closure of the Kindergarten then they closed the primary school and then the high school was closed. To me it was tearing apart the village.

Interview 17 Aug 2008

The dark side of Notting Hill?

Notting Hill is a safe place but a few dramas have happened that have a special place in everyone's memory. Not every neighbourhood can claim to have made the Channel 9 News. The locals remember these events because they make Notting Hill a special place.

Kate You felt very safe in this area.

Margaret S Oh, we had our moments.

Margaret B The day when the school was closed down? Every one had to stay inside, while the police hunted down the robbers. [...] That is about 20 years ago. [...]

Margaret S There were drug dealers at one stage, in the shop down here. A drug dealer lived next door to you. That really scared me. You looked out of the window and saw taxis arriving and leaving at all hours.

Interview 22 Jun 2008

Daniel Have you heard of a drug dealer in Notting Hill?

Darrell I heard stories about it. Supposedly there was one at the bottom of Westerfield Drive. I took it with a grain of salt. I wasn't really sure if that was all really happening. It was possible I suppose. [...]

Sue There was the big siege. [...] A group of men had held up an art gallery. It was at the Burwood campus of Deakin University. The police had been called. They followed their car along Blackburn Road. The car turned into Samada Street and the boys in the car started shooting at the police. It would have been about 3:15 in the afternoon and the police closed the whole area. There are only two

access roads in this area: Samada Street and Westerfield Drive. [...] The school was shutdown; children were not allowed to leave the school. [...] We had the Swat Squad on their motor bikes. [...] If any children needed to go to the toilet they needed a policeman on his motor bike to go with them. Everyone wanted to go to the toilet. One of the teachers asked: "What is going on?" and a mother said: "There are bad people out there with guns" [...] The school was locked down until a quarter to seven at night. And then the children were allowed to go home. But every car that left needed to be searched. [...] What the police didn't know was that there was access down Normanby Road and through Rusden University. [...] The police found two of the robbers that night.

Margaret It was on Channel 9 News. It was in the papers. It was pretty big, because it was over three days. We have an old creek that runs down under Ferntree Gully Road and ended up in Monash Primary School.

Darrell Where they put the big drains through?

Margaret That's it. One robber escaped through that drain. He walked or crawled all the way through the drains. And he came out Springvale Road. That's where the dogs found him.

Sue The police just patrolled this area for the night. And then one of the robbers who had hidden in Rusden walked out in the morning to catch a bus. A waiting policeman said: We have been waiting for you, mate!

Interview 9 Oct 2

¹ Interview 1960s.

² Interview 1980s and 1990s

³ Monash City Council, *Minutes of the ordinary meeting of council*, 22 April 2008, published online, available from <http://www.monash.vic.gov.au/reports/pdf/text/cp22apr08/1.1.pdf> (accessed 25 Sept, 2008).

⁴ Susan Priestley, *Cattlemen to commuters: A history of the Mulgrave district - now the city of Waverley* (Sydney: John Ferguson, 1979), 26-28.

⁵ The recollection of Bruce Arnold from the 1940s recalls the

nature in details but no a view on the bay. Interview 1960s.

⁶ Possible Purchase of Property at 310 Ferntree Gully Road Notting Hill for Herman Research Laboratory, available from VPRO, VPRS 8948/P0001/154.

⁷ Interview 1960s.

⁸ Interview 1970s

⁹ History of Notting Hill Primary school, available from Mt Waverley Library, local history collection, R 215/NOT.

¹⁰ School No.4305: Notting Hill Primary School, available from VPRO, VPRS 8796/P0001/87.

¹¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Census of population and housing: small data area: statistical subdivisions 2241301 and 2241302" (Retrieved from micro fish at Monash University library: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1981).

¹² Of course a strong population loss could have changed the population structure without any impact on the census. But the amount of accommodation was stable at this time in Notting Hill, so there is not reason to assume this.

8 Sources

8.1 Interviews

Interview 1960s:

Max Wilson, Ailsa Wilson, Daphne Thompson, Elisabeth Arnold, Bruce Arnold, conducted by Marian Quartly, Daniel Muenzner, 22 Jun 2008, at the Neighbourhood House 37 Westerfield Dr., Notting Hill, VIC 3168.

Interview 1970s:

Margaret Shields, Lyn Close and Laurie Close, Kate Rosewarne and David Rosewarne, Margaret Blair, Ron Blair, conducted by Daniel Muenzner, 17 Aug 2008, at the Neighbourhood House 37 Westerfield Dr., Notting Hill, VIC 3168.

Interview 1980s:

Anne Stephens, Christine Walker, Liz Trevisan, conducted by Daniel Muenzner, at the Neighbourhood House 37 Westerfield Dr., Notting Hill, VIC 3168.

Interview 1980s and 1990s:

Margaret Blair, Robin Blair, David Rosewarne, Sue Saunders, Darrell Saunders, conducted by Daniel Muenzner, at the house of Margaret and Ron Blair, 53 Westerfield Dr., Notting Hill, VIC 3168.

8.2 Archives and other sources

Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Census of population and housing: small data area: statistical subdivisions 2241301 and 2241302" (Retrieved from micro fish at Monash University library: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1981).

Australian Bureau of Statistics, "2001 Census QuickStats: Notting Hill (State Suburb) location code SSC22186 state: VIC", available from <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/ABSNavigation/prenav/ProductSelect?newproducttype=QuickStats&btnSelectProduct=View+QuickStats+%3E&collection=Census&period=2001&areacode=SSC22186&geography=&method=&productlabel=&producttype=&topic=&navmapdisplayed=true&javascript=true&breadcrumb=LP&topholder=0&leftholder=0¤taction=201&action=401&textversion=false>, (accessed 9 Oct, 2008).

Australian Bureau of Statistics, "2006 Census QuickStats: Notting Hill (State Suburb) location code SSC21511 state: VIC", available from <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/ABSNavigation/prenav/LocationSearch?locationLastSearchTerm=NOTting+Hill&locationSearchTerm=NOTting+Hill&newarea=SSC21511&submitbutton=View+QuickStats+%3E&mapdisplay=on&collection=Census&period=2006&areacode=SSC21511&geography=&method=Place+of+Usual+Residence&productlabel=&producttype=QuickStats&topic=&navmapdisplayed=true&javascript=true&breadcrumb=PL&topholder=0&leftholder=0¤taction=104&action=401&textversion=false&subaction=1>, (accessed 9 Oct, 2008).

Monash City Council, Minutes of the ordinary meeting of council, 22 April 2008, published online, available from <http://www.monash.vic.gov.au/reports/pdftext/cp22apr08/1.1.pdf> (accessed 25 Sept, 2008).

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Susan Priestley, *Cattlemen to Commuters: A History of the Mulgrave District - now the City of Waverley* (Sydney: John Ferguson, 1979).

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Figure 1:

Wilson's bakery, available from Mt Waverley Library, local history collection, K15 / 356.

Figure 2:

Flyer for Finch Estate Land Sale: available...

Figure 3:

Demographic change in Notting Hill, own calculations based on: Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Census of population and housing: small data area: statistical subdivisions 2241301 and 2241302", Australian Bureau of Statistics, "2001 Census QuickStats: Notting Hill (State Suburb) location code SSC22186 state: VIC", Australian Bureau of Statistics, "2006 Census QuickStats: Notting Hill (State Suburb) location code SSC21511 state: VIC".

Figure 4:

Ethnic structure in Notting Hill in 1981, own calculations based on: Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Census of population and housing: small data area: statistical subdivisions 2241301 and 2241302".

Figure 5:

Ethnic structure in Notting Hill in 2006, own calculations based on: Australian Bureau of Statistics, "2006 Census QuickStats: Notting Hill (State Suburb) location code SSC21511 state: VIC".

Figure 6:

The Westerfield Estate in 1963, personal collection of Max Wilson

Figure 7:

Notting Hill in 1963, personal collection of Max Wilson

Figure 8:

AV Jennings map, early 1960s, personal collection of John Gilders.

Figure 9:

Max Wilson, Neil Thompson and David De Krester test-tasting kindergarten fundraising toffee apples, 1964, personal collection of Max Wilson.

Figure 10:

Certificate of Title, 1968; personal collection of Christine Walker

Figure 11:

Mark Harrison and the Notting Hill History Group; photographer Margaret Blair.

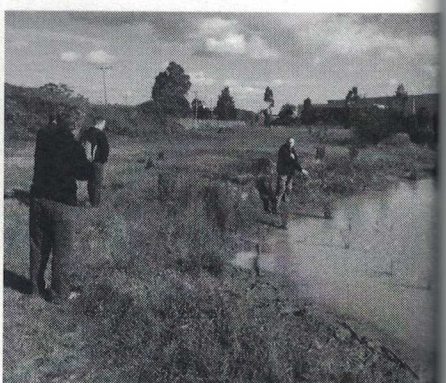
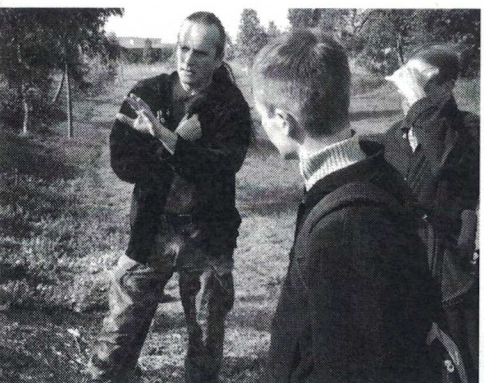
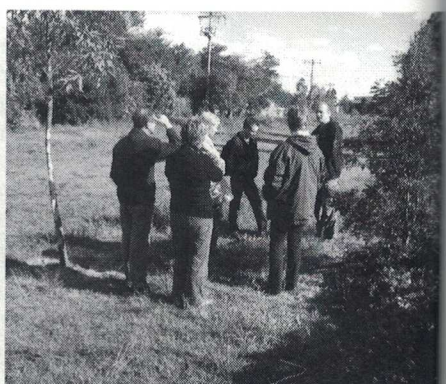
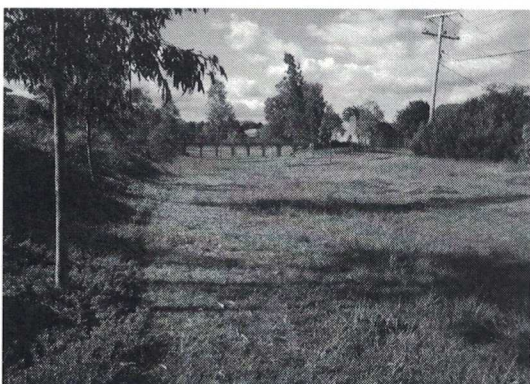
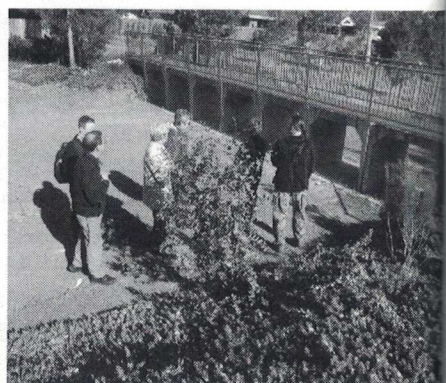


FIGURE 11: PREVIOUS PAGE

Mark Harrison shares his passion for and knowledge of the remnant vegetation native to Notting Hill with members of the Notting Hill History Group

Alison Keates	6 KARLESBURG RD, NOTTING HILL	17/6
John Wray	6 KAYLA CRT, NOTTING HILL	17/6
D. A. Harding	12 AKUNA AVE, NOTTING HILL	17/6
Mr Edwards	10 AKUNA AVE, NOTTING HILL	17/6
Rob Francis	1 Akuna Ave, Notting Hill	17/6
JACQUELYNNE SUTHERLAND	6 AKUNA AVE, NOTTING HILL	17/6
G. GRIGGS	8 WERRAL CRT, NOTTING HILL	17/6
J. ADAMSON	4 WERRAL CRT, NOTTING HILL	17/6
M. ADAMSON	4 WERRAL CRT, NOTTING HILL	17/6
L. BATHIE	3 WERRAL CRT, NOTTING HILL	17/6
J. MAZZO	3 WERRAL CRT, NOTTING HILL	17/6
Tereave Ng	2 Akuna Ave, Clayton North	17/6

