

people place heritage

CONTEXT

CITY OF WHITTLESEA HERITAGE STUDY

Volume 3 - Citations

Final report

24 September 2015

Prepared for
City of Whittlesea



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Project Team:

Louise Honman, Project Manager

Sam Nichols, Heritage Consultant

Mary Ward

Report Register

This report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled *City of Whittlesea Heritage Study, Volume 3 - Citations* undertaken by Context Pty Ltd in accordance with our internal quality management system.

Project No.	Issue No.	Notes/description	Issue Date	Issued to
1820	1	Draft report	26/06/14	Molly Wilson
1820	2	Final report	03/07/14	Molly Wilson
1820	3	Final report	24/9/15	Molly Wilson

Context Pty Ltd

22 Merri Street, Brunswick 3056

Phone 03 9380 6933

Facsimile 03 9380 4066

Email context@contextpl.com.au

Web www.contextpl.com.au

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Mountain Views	350	Wildwood Road	Whittlesea	255
Wildwood Farm	425	Wildwood Road	Whittlesea	259
Whittlesea Showgrounds	30	Yea Road	Whittlesea	263
Farmhouse	100	Bindts Road	Wollert	267
Timm's house	130	Bindts Road	Wollert	272
Springvale-Bodycoats Farm	80	Bodycoats Road	Wollert	276
Cragieburn Homestead	521	Cragieburn Road East	Wollert	280
Wollert Methodist Church	340	Epping Road	Wollert	284
Wollert Store and Post Office	491	Epping Road	Wollert	288
Pittaways Wayside House Dance Palais	491	Epping Road	Wollert	292
Stimson's house (Bickley's)	700	Epping Road	Wollert	296
Paynes House-Old Bodycoat farmhouse	715	Epping Road	Wollert	300
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	Title	Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	HO no.	HERMES No.	External Paint	Internal Alts	Tree Controls	Fences & Outbuildings	Prohibited Uses
1.	Maroondah Aqueduct bridge over Plenty River	228	Plenty Road	Bundoora	HO89	28848	No	No	No	No	No
2.	Endowment Plantation Pine Trees	224F	Plenty Road	Bundoora	HO90	28853	No	No	Yes	No	No
3.	Donnybrook Station	823	Donnybrook Road	Donnybrook	HO92	28551	No	No	No	No	No
4.	Property adjoining Donnybrook Mineral Springs	110-130	Springs Road	Donnybrook	HO93	28556	No	No	No	Yes	No
5.	Donnybrook Mineral Springs	130	Springs Road	Donnybrook	HO94	28554	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
6.	Former post office Eden Park (Lot 144)	275	Eighth Avenue	Eden Park	HO97	29581	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
7.	Bluestone cottage	1	Cottage Boulevard	Epping	HO98	156703	No	No	No	No	No
8.	Former Catholic School No.238	15	Coulstock Street	Epping	HO99	28383	No	No	No	No	No
9.	St. Peters Catholic Church	7	Davisson Street	Epping	HO101	28393	No	No	No	No	Yes
10.	St. Peters Catholic Church; Manse and House	13	Davisson Street	Epping	HO102	28399	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
11.	Residence	36	Davisson Street	Epping	HO100	28402	No	No	No	No	Yes
12.	Creeds Farm	47	Farmhouse Boulevard	Epping	HO103	124255	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
13.	City of Whittlesea Municipal Offices	785	High Street	Epping	HO104	28375	No	No	Yes	No	No
14.	Epping cemetery and recreation reserve	861-883	High Street	Epping	HO105	28381	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
15.	Residence	106	Houston Street	Epping	HO106	156702	No	No	No	No	No
16.	Residence	25	Gingles Road	Humevale	HO108	116578	No	No	Yes	No	No
17.	Pinelea	135	Gingles Road	Humevale	HO107	29615	No	No	Yes	No	No
18.	Residence	163	Humevale Road	Humevale	HO109	29601	No	No	Yes	No	No
19.	Willandra	173	Humevale Road	Humevale	HO110	29603	No	No	Yes	No	No
20.	Residence	210	Humevale Road	Humevale	HO111	116575	No	No	No	Yes	No
21.	Elm Grove	60	Jacks Creek Road	Humevale	HO112	29569	No	No	Yes	No	No

Title	Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	HO no.	HERMES No.	External Paint	Internal Alts	Tree Controls	Fences & Outbuildings	Prohibited Uses	
22.	Dawson's 'Glenlinton' Vineyard/Cellars	20	Robins Avenue	Humevale	HO113	29598	No	No	No	Yes	No
23.	Residence	20	Thomas Road	Humevale	HO114	156704	No	No	Yes	No	No
24.	Lalor Fire Station	24-26	Vasey Avenue	Lalor	HO115	28795	No	No	No	No	No
25.	Euglebar Homestead	235	Bridge Inn Road	Mernda	HO117	28944	No	No	No	No	No
26.	Karool	305-307	Bridge Inn Road	Mernda	HO118	28945	No	No	No	Yes	No
27.	Residence	635	Bridge Inn Road	Mernda	HO116	156717	No	No	No	No	No
28.	Residence	100	Cravens Road	Mernda	HO119	116579	No	No	No	No	No
29.	Rockbank	355	Masons Road	Mernda	HO120	28800	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
30.	Barbers Creek Monier Bridge		Old Plenty Road	Mernda	HO122	29286	No	No	No	No	No
31.	Brookwood	20	Old Plenty Road	Mernda	HO121	29259	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
32.	Avenue of Trees-gums, oaks, pines	345-371 and 340-388	Plenty Road and McKimmies Road	Mill Park	HO123	28878	No	No	Yes	No	No
33.	Hunters Road Dairy	105W	Hunters Road	South Morang	HO124	156723	No	No	No	No	No
34.	Commercial Hotel	820	Plenty Road	South Morang	HO126	28879	No	No	No	No	No
35.	Le Page Homestead	994-1044	Plenty Road	South Morang	HO127	28884	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
36.	Uniting Church	41	Old Plenty Road,	South Morang	HO125	28886	No	No	No	No	No
37.	Railway station, station embankment and house		Williamsons Road	South Morang	Local interest	28888	-	-	-	-	-
38.	Fowlers Pottery	11/391	Settlement Road	Thomastown	HO129	28796	No	No	No	No	No
39.	Thomastown Primary School	10	Spring Street	Thomastown	HO130	28560	No	No	No	No	No
40.	Whittlesea House	2S/11	Beech Street	Whittlesea	HO133	29393	No	No	No	No	No
41.	Residence	16	Beech Street	Whittlesea	HO131	29381	No	No	No	No	No
42.	Masonic Hall	20	Beech Street	Whittlesea	HO132	29385	No	No	No	No	No
43.	Northwood	50	Black Flat Road	Whittlesea	HO134	29535	No	No	Yes	No	No

	Title	Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	HO no.	HERMES No.	External Paint	Internal Alts	Tree Controls	Fences & Outbuildings	Prohibited Uses
44.	Glenvale Park	30 & 35	Capstone Drive	Whittlesea	HO135	29586	No	No	No	Yes	No
45.	Whittlesea Post Office	19	Church Street	Whittlesea	HO137	29372	No	Yes	No	No	No
46.	Residence	19	Church Street	Whittlesea	Local interest	29366	-	-	-	-	-
47.	Residence and Shop	39	Church Street	Whittlesea	HO138	29374	No	No	No	No	No
48.	Whittlesea Uniting Church	26	Forest Street	Whittlesea	HO139	29409	No	No	Yes	No	No
49.	Whittlesea Lions Comm. Hall Former Mechanics Institute	28	Forest Street	Whittlesea	HO140	29407	No	No	No	No	No
50.	Monument and Trees		Laurel Street	Whittlesea	HO143	29378	No	No	Yes	No	No
51.	Presbyterian Manse	62	Laurel Street	Whittlesea	HO141	29413	No	No	No	No	No
52.	Lyndoch Park	73	Laurel Street	Whittlesea	HO142	29411	No	No	Yes	No	No
53.	Tarawera	2	Lime Street	Whittlesea	HO144	29399	No	No	No	No	No
54.	Residence	6	Lime Street	Whittlesea	HO145	29398	No	No	No	No	No
55.	St. Andrews Presbyterian Church	7	Lime Street	Whittlesea	HO146	29402	No	No	No	No	No
56.	Plenty Valley Stock feed	2434	Plenty Road	Whittlesea	HO147	29341	No	No	No	No	No
57.	Residence	60 and 39	River Street and Yea Road	Whittlesea	HO149	29422	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
58.	Havencroft residence	80	River Street	Whittlesea	HO148	29416	No	No	No	No	No
59.	Wolserey	340	Wallan Road	Whittlesea	HO150	29539	No	No	No	No	No
60.	Brooklands (Kerronsvale)	920	Wallan Road	Whittlesea	HO151	29587	No	No	No	Yes	No
61.	Residence	2	Walnut Street	Whittlesea	HO152	29344	No	No	No	No	No
62.	Residence	33	Walnut Street	Whittlesea	HO154	156725	No	No	No	No	No
63.	Whittlesea Contact Group Community House	35	Walnut Street	Whittlesea	HO156	29394	No	No	No	No	No
64.	Gloughkeating and adjoining shop building	40-42	Walnut Street	Whittlesea	HO155	29396	No	No	No	No	No
65.	Residence	44	Walnut Street	Whittlesea	HO153	161947	No	No	No	No	No

Title	Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	HO no.	HERMES No.	External Paint	Internal Alts	Tree Controls	Fences & Outbuildings	Prohibited Uses
66.	Memorial Arch		Forest Street/ Walnut Street	Whittlesea	HO157	29405	No	No	Yes	No
67.	Mountain Views	350	Wildwood Road	Whittlesea	HO158	29546	No	No	No	No
68.	Wildwood Farm	425	Wildwood Road	Whittlesea	HO159	116517	No	No	Yes	No
69.	Whittlesea Showgrounds	30	Yea Road	Whittlesea	Local interest	29543	-	-	-	-
70.	Farmhouse	100	Bindts Road	Wollert	HO161	28418	No	No	No	Yes
71.	Timm's house	130	Bindts Road	Wollert	HO162	28421	No	No	No	Yes
72.	Springvale-Bodycoats Farm	80	Bodycoats Road	Wollert	HO163	28782	No	No	No	Yes
73.	Cragieburn Homestead	521	Cragieburn Road East	Wollert	HO164	161949	No	No	Yes	Yes
74.	Wollert Methodist Church	340	Epping Road	Wollert	HO165	28810	No	No	No	No
75.	Wollert Store and Post Office	491	Epping Road	Wollert	HO166	28797	No	No	No	No
76.	Pittaways Wayside House Dance Palais	491	Epping Road	Wollert	HO167	28798	No	No	No	No
77.	Stimson's house (Bickley's)	700	Epping Road	Wollert	HO169	28809	No	No	No	Yes
78.	Paynes House-Old Bodycoat farmhouse	715	Epping Road	Wollert	HO170	28827	No	No	No	No
79.	McUliffe's house	795	Epping Road	Wollert	HO168	28843	No	No	No	No
80.	Bung Bong	1785	Donnybrook Road	Woodstock	HO172	29227	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
81.	Woodstock Manor	910	Epping Road	Woodstock	HO173	28836	No	No	Yes	Yes
82.	Tower Hill	145	Selkirk Road	Woodstock	HO174	156727	No	No	Yes	Yes
83.	She Oak Hill Cutting		Donnybrook Road	Yan Yean	HO176	29234	No	No	Yes	No
84.	Koorngal Homestead	2025	Donnybrook Road	Yan Yean	HO175	29252	No	No	Yes	Yes
85.	Castle Hill Farm	240	Dunnetts Road	Yan Yean	HO177	29283	No	No	No	Yes
86.	Yan Yean Primary School and School Masters House	40	Old Plenty Road	Yan Yean	HO178	29238	No	No	No	No
87.	Old Yan Yean Store and Post Office	100	Old Plenty Road	Yan Yean	HO179	29264	No	No	Yes	No

	Title	Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	HO no.	HERMES No.	External Paint	Internal Alts	Tree Controls	Fences & Outbuildings	Prohibited Uses
88.	Kiama	2215	Plenty Road	Yan Yean	HO180	29280	No	No	No	Yes	No
89.	Yan Yean Cemetery	2265	Plenty Road	Yan Yean	HO181	29223	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
90.	Grossmere	41	Recreation Road	Yan Yean	HO182	29267	No	No	No	No	No
91.	Residence	125	Recreation Road	Yan Yean	HO183	29272	No	No	No	No	No

VHR Places

	Title	Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	HO no.	HERMES No.	External Paint	Internal Alts	Tree Controls	Fences & Outbuildings	Prohibited Uses
92.	Toorourrong Reservoir and Park		Toorourrong Reservoir	Whittlesea	VHR	29566	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
93.	Yan Yean Pipeline Reservation		Bridge Inn Road	Mernda	VHR	28940	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
94.	Yan Yean Pipe Track and Aqueducts		Recreation Road, Jacks Creek Road, Recreation Road, Williamsons Road		VHR	29059	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
95.	Yan Yean Reservoir	29	Recreation Road	Yan Yean	VHR	29048	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Maroondah Aqueduct Bridge over Plenty River	File No	Whittlesea study 8.3
Address	Off Leischa Court BUNDOORA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Water Aqueduct		
Citation Date	2009		



Maroondah Aqueduct Bridge

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

CONTEXT PTY LTD 2010

The completion of the Yan Yean Reservoir in 1857, provided a steady flow of water to Melbourne. However, by 1870, a rapidly increasing population, combined with periods of low rainfall, had necessitated the augmentation of Melbourne's water supply. (Blackthorn, *Heroes of the Aqueduct*, 2006, 10.) In 1879 the Water Supply Board recommended that the Watts River (a tributary of the Yarra River) and its tributaries be surveyed and appraised for their water supply potential, and by 1880 Surveyor J.H. Davies had affirmed their suitability for water supply purposes (Context, *Maroondah CMP* (November 2009). In 1886, work commenced on a weir across the Watts River and an aqueduct to carry this water 41

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miles to the Preston Reservoir (MMBW, *An Historical Survey*, 1954, 18). For most of its length the aqueduct was an open concrete channel with sections of tunnels, bridges and inverted syphons that carried the water under roads and hills, or across valleys and watercourses. On completion in 1891, this scheme was bestowed with its Aboriginal name 'Maroondah'.

This bridge over the Plenty River, off Leischa Court, Greensborough stands as a reminder of when it carried the pipeline bringing water from the Watts River, Healesville to the service reservoirs in what is now the suburb of Reservoir. The bridge was completed in 1891 and opened by the then Governor, Lord Hopetoun.

In 1927 the Maroondah Reservoir was completed and the pipeline duplicated. Until recently the two pipelines remained, but today the bridge has been bypassed. The nineteenth century pipeline was of rivetted construction whereas the twentieth century one was welded. Aqueducts carried the water on more level ground. (Adapted from Meredith Gould Heritage Study).

GOULD STUDY 1990

This bridge over the Plenty River, off Leischa Court, Greensborough stands as a reminder of when it carried the pipeline bringing water from the Watts River, Healesville to the service reservoirs at Reservoir. It was completed in 1891 and the Governor, Lord Hopetoun, turned on the water.

In 1927 the Maroondah Reservoir was completed and the pipeline duplicated.

Until recently the two pipelines remained, but today the bridge has been bypassed. The nineteenth century pipeline was of rivetted construction whereas the twentieth century one was welded. Aqueducts carried the water on more level ground.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Proximity to Melbourne

Victorian Themes

2.7 Promoting settlement

4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources

Local Themes

5 Building settlements and towns

5.5 Industrial development

3.4 Water

Description

Physical Description

Metal truss bridge constructed to carry the Maroondah Aqueduct over the Plenty River between Bundoora and Greensborough.

It comprises a through-warren type riveted truss, with periodic crossed sway bracings, which is borne by two main pairs of metal stanchions straddling the Plenty river, immediately downstream of a small concrete weir. The eastern pair of stanchions stands on a small terrace cut into the river bank, which is here retained by a bluestone revetment wall. Smaller metal posts support the ends of the frame as it meets concrete plinths at each end. The bridge now carries a relatively small capacity 20th century Tubemakers steel pipe slung beneath the truss. The 19th century riveted pipeline has been removed, although a section is displayed next to the bridge on the eastern bank.

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The bridge appears to be the second constructed at this point, and may have been built after an earlier bridge was washed out. The bluestone revetment wall on the eastern side of the river is probably the remains of an earlier pipe/bridge system, as its location and placement is not related to the existing bridge. (Partially adapted from Allom Lovell & Associates, *Report on the heritage value of the Banksia Street syphon and bridge Heidelberg*, 1996)

Physical Condition

Not determined

Recommended Management

This structure has the potential to provide a pedestrian river crossing with careful alteration. With an interpretative guide this structure could play a key role in illustrating and understanding Melbourne's water supply system.

Physical Description

Elements
Steel supporting structure

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS
Pipe missing

Statement of Significance

CONTEXT PTY LTD 2010

What is significant?

All fabric associated with the Maroondah aqueduct bridge over the Plenty river and the surrounding site to a radius of 30 metres from the bridge, and otherwise to the municipal boundary with the Shire of Nillumbik. It is recommended that the Shire of Nillumbik investigate applying a similar overlay control to that portion of the bridge which lies within its boundary.

How is it significant?

The Maroondah aqueduct bridge is historically and technically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Maroondah aqueduct bridge is historically significant as a reminder of the continued growth of Melbourne during the 1880s and the resulting pressure to expand Melbourne's water infrastructure (Criterion A). The aqueduct bridge is historically and technically significant because it formed an important link in the chain of reservoirs and aqueducts that transported water from the catchment areas to Melbourne and because the duplication of the original riveted pipe with a welded pipe illustrates the development of new industrial technologies in the 20th century (Criteria A & F).

The Banksia Street pipe bridge is historically significant as a structure that is associated with an important phase of development of Melbourne's water distribution network in the late nineteenth century. The construction of the high level main, of which this bridge forms a part, played a vital role in supplying water to the eastern suburbs of Melbourne, which

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had experienced significant growth during the 1880s and lacked an adequate supply. It is also significant for its associations with the notable engineer, William Davidson, who designed the scheme. (Criteria A & H)

The Maroondah aqueduct bridge is technically significant as a nineteenth century bridge with design detail that demonstrates engineering practices of the time. The significance of the bridge is enhanced by its rarity value as one of only two surviving truss bridges in the water supply network, the other being the Banksia Street pipe bridge. (Criterion F)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Endowment Plantation pine trees	File No	Whittlesea Study 8.8
Address	224F Plenty Road BUNDOORA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Other - Landscape - Cultural		
Citation Date	2009		



ENDOWMENT PLANTATION

Recommended VHR No HI No PS Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

From the late 1830s Bundoora largely comprised farmland. A settlement known as Janefield emerged in the area during the 1850s, but eventually dwindled and was virtually abandoned after the local school closed in 1877. In the early 20th century parts of Bundoora were favoured for the development of hospitals for tuberculosis patients, ex-servicemen and the mentally ill. Bundoora remained relatively undeveloped until the post-war period, when waves of subdivision brought many new immigrants into the area. (Context, Banyule Heritage Review)

The Endowment Plantation on Plenty Road most likely dates to the period prior to the postwar suburban growth of Bundoora. The Endowment Plantation Scheme was a statewide schools program established by the Victorian Government in 1929. By 1949, 326 separate plantations had been established and 411 schools were participating in the program (<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001259/125981eb.pdf> Accessed 20.04.10). The plantations were intended both to "instil, through community involvement, a love of forests and an appreciation of their value" and (when

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they were harvested) to provide a future source of income for the schools that owned them. (VEAC report-www.veac.vic.gov.au/reports/360-part-B.pdf) (Accessed 20.04.10).

This plantation was probably established under the Endowment Plantation Scheme.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods and Townships

Description

Physical Description

The remains of the plantation comprise a main stand of approximately 10 mature pines which are estimated to be 70-90 years of age, together with several clusters of younger trees.

The plantation has been cut back and hemmed in by the duplication of Plenty Road and the construction of Ormond Boulevard.

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Bundoora and South Preston State Schools Endowment Plantation. Small stand remains. Harvested 1987.

Comparative Analysis

The landscape places assessed in the Whittlesea Heritage Study 2009 have historic and aesthetic values as well as landscape quality, and encompass several different types of places with no real basis for comparison. Places include a State Schools endowment plantation, a road cutting, avenue of oaks and other exotic trees and the Whittlesea showgrounds where it is the type and layout of the trees rather than the buildings which contribute to the heritage values of the place. Native trees were excluded from this study and although they clearly form a significant part of the landscape there is a specific alternative planning mechanism to protect them.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Endowment Plantation pines and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The Endowment Plantation is of historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Endowment Plantation is historically significant as a reminder of the past practice of schools creating plantations of this sort. The practice itself reflects the importance that was given to understanding 'nature' and the natural world, as well as the relative abundance of land (in which to plant the trees) and the ingenuity of schools in searching for additional

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

sources of income (Criterion A).

The Endowment Plantation is a dominant landscape feature on this section of Plenty Road but has lost some of its integrity through recent nearby road construction. (Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Donnybrook Station	File No	Whittlesea Study 3.5
Address	823 Donnybrook Road DONNYBROOK	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Station Building		
Citation Date	2009		



DONNYBROOK STATION

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Prior to being surveyed in 1852, the Donnybrook area was known to European settlers as Rocky Water Holes. At this time it was populated by small farmers, and by 1949 a number of small businesses and tradespeople had begun operating in the township. Later, an abundance of travellers' lodgings appeared, suggesting Donnybrook was a frequent stopping place for people on the road to Sydney or the goldfields. (Wuchatsch & Hawke, *Historic views of the City of Whittlesea*, 47)

The first proposals for a railway to north eastern Victoria were presented to the Victorian Government in the early 1860s.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Construction of the North Eastern Railway was authorised in 1869 and tenders closed in March 1870. After a considerable delay, the partnership of O'Grady Leggatt and Noonan was appointed to construct the Essendon to Seymour section of the railway, at a cost of 305,555.0.0. pounds. Joseph Brady was appointed Supervising Engineer. The first soil was turned at Essendon on 20 June 1870 and the first rails were laid in March 1871. By June 1871 the track bed was completed and rails had been laid as far as Craigieburn. By January 1872 the line had been completed beyond Donnybrook, as a workman was killed near Beveridge when the contractor's locomotive was derailed following a collision with a cow. By April 1872, the line had reached Seymour. Regular services between Melbourne and Seymour commenced on 18 April 1872.

The station at Donnybrook was opened on 14 October 1872, with a single platform on the west (down) side. In 1882 an 'up' platform was provided and three years later a small signalling frame installed. The goods shed was erected in 1888. In 1900 a new station building and signal frame were brought into use.

The level crossing gates at the adjacent Donnybrook - Yan Yean Road crossing were replaced by flashing light signals in August 1961, during construction of the Melbourne - Sydney standard gauge line. Since that time, Donnybrook station has remained largely unchanged. The township of Donnybrook, however, has dwindled, due in part the development of the railway line which led to the demise of towns relying on the passing trade of the Melbourne - Sydney road.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Townships
Victorian themes

3.3 Linking Victorians by rail

Local themes

4.2 Railways and tramways

Description

Physical Description

Elements

Platform

Donnybrook Station is a compact timber building constructed c1900. The rear of the station is built on a narrow rectangular plan, with a central room projecting onto the railway platform at front. It has a corrugated iron gable roof with wide eaves and simple timber bargeboards, and a partially external brick chimney. Skillion roofs supported by timber posts on either side of the projection at front provide shelter on the platform. What looks to be a bank of five windows has been boarded over on the front wall of the projection. There are three windows at the rear of the building, one of which has been boarded over, the other two being partially boarded sash windows. The Donnybrook Station is built to a standard Victorian Railways design

Physical Condition

Good

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

see Attached

Comparative Analysis

The two sites relating to railways in the study area include Donnybrook station at , 822 Donnybrook Road Donnybrook and off Williamson's Road at South Morang. Donnybrook. These remaining structures appear to be built to a standard railway design and are representative of the types of structures built for the railways in rural areas.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Donnybrook station, specifically the weatherboard building on the western, downside, of the tracks and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

Donnybrook Station is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Donnybrook station is historically significant because the provision of a station at Donnybrook illustrates the once considerable size of the now tiny town; it was in part the development of the railway line which led to the demise of towns relying on the passing trade of the Melbourne/Sydney road. (Criterion A). Donnybrook Station is historically and aesthetically significant as a good and attractive example of a late 19th/early 20th century railway building (Criteria D & E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Property adjoining Donnybrook Mineral Springs	File No	Whittlesea Study 3.08
Address	110 & 130 Springs Road DONNYBROOK	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Other - Landscape - Natural		
Citation Date	2009		



110 and 130 Springs Road

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Located to the south of the Mineral Springs at 110 and 130 Springs Road, this plot is occupied by a house and a large bluestone barn. The house is of weatherboard construction, although it would appear to incorporate an earlier stone structure with a brick chimney at its north western corner. The house has a complex Dutch gable roof in sheet metal. This features louvred ventilators, a series of small dormers and an appended gable over what is probably a later extension to the south. The roof extends out to form a verandah around the house, supported on metal posts which feature small decorative cast iron brackets. The windows are casements arranged in box bays, with a bow window in the gable roofed extension. In addition to that at its north western corner, the house has a further three tall rendered chimneys. The house

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

has been extended in matching style.

The barn structure stands to the east of the house. It comprises a main central portion constructed in bluestone with a corrugated metal ridge roof featuring weatherboarding in its gable ends. Two bluestone skillion roofed extensions have been constructed to either side of its southern end, whilst a large modern metal shed structure with a flat roof now stands against its north east corner. Each of the bluestone extensions has its own external entrance, suggesting internal separation from the main structure. That to the east comprises a barn door flanked by awning windows with wooden lintels and jambs which are set high in the wall. Entrance to the main part of the barn would appear to have originally been gained at its southern end through a gap the full height of the walls - as indicated by wooden jambs which extend up to the roof gable, but a short wooden door has been inserted and the remainder of the gap is now filled with bluestone. A modern full length narrow fixed light window and an additional door which have been inserted into this wall suggest that this part of the building at least has been converted for residential occupation.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

4.4 Farming

4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

2.2 Selection and freehold land sales

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

Description

Physical Description

Elements

Bluestone shed.

Located to the south of the Mineral Springs at 110 and 130 Springs Road, this plot is occupied by a house and a large bluestone barn. The house is of weatherboard construction, although it would appear to incorporate an earlier stone structure with a brick chimney at its north western corner. The house has a complex Dutch gable roof in sheet metal. This features louvred ventilators, a series of small dormers and an appended gable over what is probably a later extension to the south. The roof extends out to form a verandah around the house, supported on metal posts which feature small decorative cast iron brackets. The windows are casements arranged in box bays, with a bow window in the gable roofed extension. In addition to that at its north western corner, the house has a further three tall rendered chimneys. The house has been extended in matching style.

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

lintels and jambs which are set high in the wall. Entrance to the main part of the barn would appear to have originally been gained at its southern end through a gap the full height of the walls - as indicated by wooden jambs which extend up to the roof gable, but a short wooden door has been inserted and the remainder of the gap is now filled with bluestone. A modern full length narrow fixed light window and an additional door which have been inserted into this wall suggest that this part of the building at least has been converted for residential occupation.

Physical Condition

Fair

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Fine bluestone outbuilding clearly earlier than the present farmhouse.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy. The stone outbuildings at 110- 130 Springs Road are similar in design and construction to the Wollert complex at 80 Bodycoats Road.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

The Federation style house may be compared with Langley Park at 840 Donnybrook Road Donnybrook.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house and bluestone barn at 110 & 130 Springs Road are significant, to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The house and bluestone barn are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The early 20th century weatherboard house at 110 & 130 Springs Road is aesthetically significant as example of a rural residence of the period. Its varied roof form and detailed decorative scheme make it a prominent feature of the landscape. (Criteria D & E)

The house is of historic significance as a residence associated with the Donnybrook Mineral Springs Pty Ltd, a business enterprise that has shaped the growth of Donnybrook during the 20th century. It also demonstrates the evolution of the property since the mid to late 19th century, as it incorporates an earlier stone structure. It is one of very few heritage places in Donnybrook and an example of the generally under-represented Federation style in the City of Whittlesea. (Criterion A)

The c1860s-70s bluestone outbuildings on the property are historically and architecturally significant as remnants of the early development of the property, and its agricultural function. (Criterion A)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Donnybrook Mineral Springs	File No	Whittlesea Study 3.07
Address	130 Springs Road DONNYBROOK	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Spring		
Citation Date	2009		



MINERAL SPRINGS

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Fair

History and Historical Context

Prior to being surveyed in 1852, the Donnybrook area was known to European settlers as Rocky Water Holes. At this time it was populated by small farmers, and by 1949 a number of small businesses and tradespeople had begun operating in the township. Later, an abundance of travellers' lodgings appeared, suggesting Donnybrook was a frequent stopping place for people on the road to Sydney or the goldfields. In 1872 the railway came to Donnybrook, a factor that partially contributed to the decline of the township as it reduced the opportunity for passing trade on the road. (Wuchatsch & Hawke, *Historic views of the City of Whittlesea*, 47)

The Donnybrook Mineral Springs are reported to have been used by early settlers in the area. However, it was not until 1912 that the Director of the Geological Survey (E.J. Dunn) formally reported the existence of two springs in the Donnybrook area. An *Argus* report from 21 February 1912 describes the water coming from the springs as being "a strong flow of excellent water of palatable quality." (*The Argus*, 21 February 1912). By that time various developments had taken place and both springs had pipes driven in to them. (Victorian Mineral Water Committee, Donnybrook Mineral Springs. Full details are available from www.mineralwater.vic.gov.au/project/pdf/Donnybrook_MS73.PDF Accessed 16.11.09). The report, prepared by Dunn, recommended further development and that the springs be made "available to the public." (*The Argus*, 4 January 1912).

Over the past century or so, various attempts have been made to develop the springs as a going concern. On 1 November 1912 Donnybrook Mineral Springs Pty Ltd was established, but the business failed and was deregistered on 9 May 1917. (For the date of registration see Victoria Government Gazette No.3, 5 January 1917. For date of deregistration see www.asic.gov.au Accessed 16.11.09). In 1920 an attempt was made to commercially bottle the spring water by O.T. Pty Ltd. (Victorian Mineral Water Committee, Donnybrook Mineral Springs. www.mineralwater.vic.gov.au/project/pdf/Donnybrook_MS73.PDF Accessed 16.11.09).

In 1935, the land was bought from the Crown by W. H. Stone and an accommodation resort was developed. In 1953 the property was bought by Mr A. Sattler who sold the water under the name of "Donny Spa." The piping of the spring was reconditioned in 1958, but the accommodation side of the business was discontinued in 1960. (Victorian Mineral Water Committee, Donnybrook Mineral Springs. www.mineralwater.vic.gov.au/project/pdf/Donnybrook_MS73.PDF Accessed 16.11.09). In 1983 the business was sold to Luigi Campeotto, the noted tenor (Nalini de Sielvie 2006 *Is this your Caruso? Biography of Tenor Luigi Campeotto*, Landin Books, Melbourne: 193) Campeotto planned to expand the business and build a \$1.5million natural spa complex; however, he struggled to obtain finance and, in the face of the 1990s recession, was ultimately declared bankrupt. In recent times, the complex has been bought by the Macedonian Orthodox Church, which is currently constructing a monastery on the site. (List of Macedonian Orthodox parishes in Australia Available from: www.orthodoxwiki.org/List_of_Macedonian_Orthodox_parishes_in_Australia Accessed 17.11.09).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

1.6 Appreciating and protecting Victoria's natural wonders

4.6 Transforming other mineral, forest and water resources

5.7 Catering for tourists

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Local themes

2.1 Early squatters and land owners

3.4 Water

6.5 Reserves, State and National Parks

Description

Physical Description

Elements

Mature trees, mineral springs, mid twentieth century enclosures to spring houses.

Donnybrook Mineral Springs is a large open air site comprising a variety of built and natural features.

The springs themselves consist of an artificial channel lined with stone and mortar retaining walls. Water continues to flow through the channel but it is congested by a dense growth of grass and other plants. There is a narrow timber foot bridge over the channel that has had modern metal rails installed. The bridge leads to a low cement platform with steps leading to a timber cross probably associated with the Macedonian Orthodox church currently being constructed on the site.

To the side of this is a very small concrete structure with a gently sloping flat roof, that may have been used for equipment storage or similar. Affixed to the roof is a sign reading: "Mineral Spring. This is the oldest known spring of natural sparkling mineral water in Victoria and the nearest to Melbourne", followed by a chemical analysis. Extending from the rear of the structure is a wall with a tiled topped. Its function, however, is not clear, suggesting the structure may once have been part of a larger building. At the base of the structure is what looks to be a drain, lined with "crazy" paving. In front of the structure is a metal hand pump, set on a concrete plinth that has been shaped and decorated to resemble a well. The remains of a semi-circular rockery garden surrounds the structure and well.

Picnic shelters are dotted across the site. Most are similar in design, having gable roof and wide eaves. All are enclosed on three sides, with a bench seat forming a kind of barrier on the open side. However, the shelters vary in their materials and eras. Some are constructed of a dark timber with wooden shingles for the roof. Others are of stained timber, with flat roof gently sloping from front to back of the shelter. What look to be the most recent shelters have treated pine logs for walls and corrugated iron for the roof.

The wider setting of Donnybrook Mineral Springs is that of a parkland. It is characterised by open grassy spaces with frequent plantings of both native and exotic trees. Of particular note is a row of approximately 5 Eucalypts along one bank of the water channel.

Physical Condition

Fair

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Mineral springs sit in park of mature trees. The history of these springs is not known. V.A.S. to investigate previous form of mineral springs.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Donnybrook Mineral Springs themselves, the artificial channel lines associated with the springs, the wooden timber bridge over the channel, the small concrete structure with a gently sloping flat roof, the metal hand pump, the concrete plinth (designed to resemble a well) and the surrounding crazy paving to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

The remains of the c1950s accommodation complex and the shelters and picnic tables and the sitethe property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

All mature trees on the property and the ground surrounding each, to the radius of the root ball or drip zone (which ever is the greatest).

Other features of the property, including all buildings and/or alterations carried out since 1970 are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Donnybrook Mineral Springs are historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Springs are historically significant because they were an important resource for early settlers in the area and later were a catalyst for the economic development of the town. For many years, the Springs attracted tourists to the township of Donnybrook and are seen as closely connected with the history and growth of the town (Criteria A, G & H). The Springs are aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea, because they are situated on the banks of the Merri Creek and the Springs and the associated development are dotted with mature trees and form an attractive feature of the local landscape (Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

Other Recommendations

Although a previous recommendation in the Whittlesea Heritage Study was made for archaeological recording, the recommendation in this study is that there is a low archaeological potential for this site.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Former Post Office, Eden Park (Lot 144)	File No	whittlesea study 15.06
Address	275 Eighth Avenue EDEN PARK	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence, Post Office		
Citation Date	2009		



Former Post Office, Eden Park

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Fair

History and Historical Context

CONTEXT PTY LTD 2010

The subdivision of Eden Park sits six kilometres to the west of Whittlesea and 40 kilometres to the north of Melbourne. It is located between the lines of a geometric grid that in 1888 was prepared by the Burwood Land Building and Investment. Co. Ltd. The development featured 1324 lots, ranging from one to four acres in size. Promotional material released at the time emphasised the evils of urban life and described Eden Park as an escape from the city and the misery forced on workers by the "land holding classes".

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

At its peak (in the early part of the 20th century) Eden Park had a school, a post office, and a police station site. At this stage, over 100 people of "small means" - domestic servants, retired clergymen, miners etc. were paying £1 per annum in rates for individual blocks (Payne, *The Plenty*, 143). Slowly though the land was abandoned and those families that remained consolidated their holdings, often through adverse possession. In the late 1960s the subdivision was rediscovered by developers and since then a steady flow of blocks have been sold and developed.

The land was purchased in 1883 by William Phillips, who sold it to the Burwood Land Building and Investment Co, the original developers of Eden Park. The company gradually sold off lots from the plan. On 7 December 1903, Christina Butler purchased lot 135 and lots 137-144.

The house on the block dates from Christina Butler's period of residence. Title records show that two mortgages were taken out over the property, one in 1903 and one in 1909. From 1905 to 1971, the property operated as a post office. It is likely that the two mortgages helped pay for the construction and expansion of the house/business.

In 1928, Christina Butler sold off lots 143 and 144 to Ralph Hinton. Some six years later, Charlotte Grant purchased both lots. The lots were sold several more times until October 1974, when lot 144 was finally split from lot 143 and sold separately.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships, Speculations

Victorian Themes

3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications

5.3 Marketing and retailing

6.5 Living in country towns

Local Themes

5.4 Suburban development in the twentieth century

Description

Physical Description

A small Victorian weatherboard cottage with a corrugated metal ridge roof and a skillion metal roofed veranda across the front which is supported on four square metal posts. The veranda shelters a central simple panelled door and two flanking two-pane sash windows. Smaller sash windows are set into the gable ends of the building. The house extends beneath a long skillion roof to the rear against which abuts a large extension of weatherboard and sheet metal construction with a tall corrugated metal ridge roof. A number of small recent outbuildings and a large corrugated iron barn with a ridge roof, to the north east of the house, complete the complex. To the front of the house, facing Eighth Avenue, is a hawthorn hedge which is thought to date from the same period as the house.

Physical Condition

Good

Physical Description

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Elements

Weatherboard house

Comparative Analysis

Post offices are key places in the settlements of Yan Yean, Mernda, Wollert and Whittlesea. Post offices are sometimes combined with a shop as in at 491 Epping Road Wollert, or as a separate building as in 25 Church Street Whittlesea. The post office in Whittlesea is the best example of a post office from the early twentieth century, whilst the former post office at 275 Eight Avenue Eden Park indicates the presence of a now almost vanished township. Post offices are not well represented in places identified in Whittlesea and the three examples all demonstrate this important function.

Statement of Significance

CONTEXT PTY LTD 2010

What is significant?

The c1903 house that was used as a post office, the corrugated barn and the hawthorn hedge that fronts on to Eighth Avenue, together with the surrounding site to the boundaries of restructured allotment 51 under the *Eden Park Restructure Plan Incorporated Document*. The recent outbuildings are non-contributory.

How is it significant?

The house is historically, aesthetically and socially significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The corrugated iron barn and the hedge are historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house, barn and hedge are all historically significant as a reminder of the early days of the Eden Park subdivision (Criterion A). The house is one of comparatively few surviving properties from this era within Eden Park (Criterion B). The house, barn and hedge are all aesthetically significant because they are important features of the streetscape (Criterion E). The house is socially and historically significant because, between 1905 and 1971, it served as the Eden Park Post Office and, as a result, played an important role in the life of the community. Along with the school, which was situated opposite, the Post Office formed the heart of the township of Eden Park. (Criteria G & H).

GOULD STUDY 1990

Typical Eden Park settlers house

Vernacular weatherboard cottage, 2 wings. Corrugated iron outbuilding on road - possible stables
1890s.

remaining hedge, large pines in background.

Good condition - High Integrity - High priority.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes The hawthorn hedge at the front of the site.
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Bluestone cottage	
Address	1 Cottage Boulevard EPPING	Significance Level Local
Place Type	Cottage	
Citation Date	2009	



1 Cottage Boulevard, original front facade

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

In 1839, following Hoddle's survey, the land south and west of the Darebin Creek Village Reserve was purchased by John Hosking and Terry Hughes at the Melbourne land sales. John Pike JP and, later, Charles Campbell owned the remainder of the Parish.

The north-south road set out by Hoddle, ran along the western boundary of the Village Reserve. In 1853, the Reserve was re-surveyed by Robert Mason, the main north-south road was diverted to go through the Reserve's centre and the town was re-named "Epping". Mason also set aside sites for a Catholic and Presbyterian Church, a cemetery and a village market (Payne, *The Plenty*, 115 and 169). By the 1870s the township had blacksmiths, a general store, a hotel, a butchers, a bakers and a bootmakers. Farming was the main source of employment in the area.

The house was constructed on allotment 3, Crown Portion 10, Parish of Wollert, although it now falls within the Epping township. The land, a total of 640 acres, was originally leased by Michael Mahon and Thomas Corbett. In 1853 Mahon

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

applied to purchase 160 acres of land "from the south west corner of section number ten (10) to include my homestead and improvements". The homestead referred to is likely to have been the house currently located at 1 Cottage Boulevard. The total cost of the purchase was 529 pounds, 3 shillings and 3 pence. In 1857 Michael Mahon returned to Ireland and the land was sold to James Lewis for 2400 pounds. James Lewis was an active member of the local community and served as the representative for the Epping Riding of the Darebin Shire Council during the 1870s (*the Argus*, 4 August 1877) and on the local school board (*the Argus*, 6 June 1873). Lewis died in 1881 when he fell backwards off a verandah and injured his head (*the Argus*, 1 August 1881). Lewis' estate was subsequently sold in December 1887 (*The Argus*, 3 December 1887).

The property has recently been re-oriented and Cottage Boulevard runs along what was originally its rear.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

2.2 Selection and freehold land sales

Description

Physical Description

1 Cottage Boulevard is an early to mid Victorian bluestone residence built on a rectangular plan. The original orientation of the house has been reversed with the foundation of Cottage Boulevard, such that it is the back of the house that now faces the street.

The building has a shallow pitched gable roof clad with modern corrugated metal. It has narrow eaves and wooden gable ends with vertical timber strapping. The front facade of the building (now facing away from Cottage Boulevard) has a central doorway with stained glass transom light (not original) flanked on either side by multi-paned sash windows. Each window and the door has deep red brick reveals with a flat arch above, meaning that these openings stand out visually. A brick chimney is visible on one side of the roof.

The rear wall of the building, which faces Cottage Boulevard, is similar in style. It has a narrow doorway aligned just left of centre and a narrow sash window just right of centre, with larger sash windows on the outer edges of both.

The cottage stands on what is now the edge of a rapidly growing suburban estate and has remained remarkably intact. While large modern homes have sprouted on either side and to its rear, at present the house still overlooks open countryside that has yet to be developed.

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house and the surrounding land to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The house is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house is historically significant as a rare example of a c1850s home in the district (Criterion B). The house is aesthetically significant as a distinctive landscape feature amidst the recent suburban development that now characterises much of Epping (Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Former Catholic Denominational School No. 238	File No	Whittlesea Study 1.07
Address	15 Coulstock Street EPPING	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



15 COULSTOCK STREET

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Fair

History and Historical Context

In 1839, following Hoddle's survey, the land south and west of the Darebin Creek Village Reserve was purchased by John Hosking and Terry Hughes at the Melbourne land sales. John Pike JP and, later, Charles Campbell owned the remainder of the Parish.

The north-south road set out by Hoddle, ran along the western boundary of the Village Reserve. In 1853, the Reserve was re-surveyed by Robert Mason, the main north-south road was diverted to go through the Reserve's centre and the town was re-named "Epping". Mason also set aside sites for a Catholic and Presbyterian Church, a cemetery and a village

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

market (Payne, *The Plenty*, 115 and 169). By the 1870s the township had blacksmiths, a general store, a hotel, a butchers, a bakers and a bootmakers. Farming was the main source of employment in the area.

The first known Mass in the area was celebrated by Bishop Gould at the home of Alexander Mc`Killop. (Father of Saint Mary) in 1849. The same year, Catholic Denominational School No. 238 commenced at the home of a parishioner. In 1852, the school was moved to a newly constructed 20 x 8 foot wooden building loaned by a parishioner. The first teacher is believed to have been Miss Sarah Nolan, who taught a class of 30 pupils. In 1853, a new weatherboard building (intended to serve both as a school and church) was erected in Coulstock street, at a cost of 250 pounds. A master's residence was added in 1854.

The school was visited by Inspector Geary in 1857 who described the building as being "in a fair state of repair". The teacher, Thomas Rawlings, earned Geary's praise as being "thoroughly competent

and zealously devoted to his duties". Geary stated "this is the only school I have yet visited where extra hours of instruction are given and Saturdays are devoted to education like other weekdays". In 1871, the existing bluestone building was constructed.

The school continued as a primary school despite the establishment in 1874 of the Epping State School No. 1477. A photograph taken in front of the school in about 1910 (the year that Epping was declared a Parish) shows over fifty pupils. In 1912, a Presbytery was added and in 1934 a new primary school was built alongside St. Peters Church in Wedge Street. Following the construction of the new school, the existing bluestone school building was sold to the Worn family. (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study and <http://www.stprepp.catholic.edu.au/about/history.html> Accessed 24.04.10).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships
Victorian themes

2.3 Adapting to diverse environments

6.5 Shaping the suburbs

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

8.2 Educating people

Local themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

7.2 Education

Description

Physical Description

Elements

Bluestone building, open land, position near Creek

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached and Old Epping/Darebin Creek Heritage Conservation Area A.

This building is an essential part of the anticipated civic precinct around the creek in the early 1850s, later abandoned for High Street, and one of the few bluestone residences to survive in the Epping township. The open space between the building and the creek is particularly important in understanding the early rural township of Epping and the importance of the water supply. Of considerable local significance historically and architecturally.

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS

West addition, door canopy added, rear bathroom added.

Physical Description

The bluestone school building at 15 Coulstock Street, built in 1871, has an unusual plan form being a series of connecting rooms without a hallway. Externally it is a simple gable roof structure placed with the principal view towards the Creek. It has narrow sash windows placed at regular intervals in the facade. Larger blocks of bluestone are used for lintels and sills for the windows. A bluestone wall protrudes at a perpendicular angle from one wall, and is possibly the remains of another former adjoining building. The integrity of the site has been compromised by a car-park and an abutting building of contemporary construction. The former school has had extensive window and door replacement and has a fairly low integrity.

Comparative Analysis

This is one of several bluestone buildings dating from the mid nineteenth century in Epping. It is designed in a vernacular style but with the alterations to windows and doors it is hard to find direct comparisons with other buildings.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former school building and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The former school building is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The former school building is historically significant as one of the few bluestone structures to survive within the Epping township. It is also one of the few early buildings to be located in the anticipated Epping civic precinct (which was later

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

moved to High street) (Criteria A & B). The school building is aesthetically and socially significant as an attractive (although altered) example of an 1870s bluestone building and a significant feature of the local landscape (Criteria E & G).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	St. Peters Catholic Church	File No	Whittlesea Study 1.09
Address	7 Davisson Street EPPING	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2009		



St Peters Catholic Church

Recommended **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes
Heritage Protection

Integrity

Fair

History and Historical Context

In 1839, following Hoddle's survey, the land south and west of the Darebin Creek Village Reserve was purchased by John Hosking and Terry Hughes at the Melbourne land sales. John Pike JP and, later, Charles Campbell owned the remainder of the Parish.

The north-south road set out by Hoddle, ran along the western boundary of the Village Reserve. In 1853, the Reserve was re-surveyed by Robert Mason, the main north-south road was diverted to go through the Reserve's centre and the town was re-named "Epping". Mason also set aside sites for a Catholic and Presbyterian Church, a cemetery and a village market (Payne, *The Plenty*, 115 and 169). By the 1870s the township had blacksmiths, a general store, a hotel, a butchers, a bakers and a bootmakers. Farming was the main source of employment in the area.

In 1966, in response to the growth of the local population a new school, St Monica's, was established. Since then there has been a significant increase in the area's population. Epping is now one of Melbourne's northern suburbs and, in the 2006 census; had a population approaching 20,000.

(<http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/ABSNavigation/prenav/ProductSelect?newproducttype=>) (Accessed 16.03.10).

The foundation stone of St. Peters church was laid by Bishop Goold on 5 November 1865, following the celebration of Mass in a marquee. Opened on 13 January 1867. St Peter's is now believed to be the second oldest Victorian catholic church outside the inner Melbourne suburbs (Keilor being the oldest). Mass had first been celebrated in the district, then known as Darebin Creek, as early as 1849. Between 1849 and 1865, catholic masses were held at the home of Alexander MacKillop (whose daughter, Mother Mary Mackillop founded the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart) and a catholic denominational schoolhouse, constructed in 1852.

In the 1860s the Epping catholic community decided to erect a permanent church. Tenders for the construction of the bluestone church walls were called by Thomas Mahoney on 5 January 1865 and for the roof on 4 April 1866. The final cost of the building was 2,196 pounds. Well known early parishioner families included Barry, Brazil, Connell, Dea, Keating, Lynch, Mahoney, McCormack, McCoy, O'Hern, Paulke and Pratt.

In 1912, two years after creation of the Epping Parish, a fine Edwardian manse was erected at a cost of 1,500 pounds. In 1934 a new school hall was built nearby. In 1957, under the Rev. J.R. Griffin, the church was partly reconstructed and extended, a presbytery was also added. Roofing and flooring were replaced and walls repaired and decorated. The dignified spire, a focal point in the district, was erected at the same time. On completion of the rebuilding, St. Peter's was blessed by Archbishop Mannix, in December 1957 (Adapted from the Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

2.7 Promoting settlement

6.5 Living in country towns

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Local Themes

8 Community and cultural life
8.1 Religion

Description

Physical Description

A large bluestone church constructed, in 1865, in the Gothic style.

The original component of the church comprises a large nave with a steep arch braced roof, the trusses of which are closely spaced and exposed to the interior. The current eastern aisle is a replacement constructed in 1957, but four of the five bays on its western side accommodate the original Gothic windows between the buttresses which are composed of two lancets and a small over light united under one main arch. The fifth bay - the second from the north, has been converted to take an external door. The southern gable of the original nave features three lancet windows of equal height and a quatrefoil, and the roof ridge is decorated at either end with a simple latin cross finial. These feature distinguish the original component from the 1957 presbytery, which follows the roof line at a lower level at the northern end of the nave, and spire surmounting the entrance porch at the buildings south east corner, both of which exhibit Botonnee style cross finials. The two are connected by the contemporary eastern aisle which is not buttressed and has similar but wider lead-light windows to those along the building's western side, except at its middle where a small projecting bay exhibits three separate lancet windows. The junction of the presbytery and the eastern aisle features a small external door to the north which is overlooked by a lancet window in the eastern side of the former. Four further lead-lighted lancet windows adorn the northern elevation of the presbytery, the outer two unusually higher than the inner. The entrance porch at the south eastern corner of the building, which is buttressed at each corner, has a larch door arch to the east and twin lancet windows on its southern face, both of which are overlooked by small loopholes above. The spire, which is constructed in concrete, has four small pinnacles at each corner and a niche positioned approximately halfway up each of its four sides.

The various components of the extant roof appear contemporary, indicating that the whole was re-roofed during the 1957 alterations. Internally, the original conventional arrangement - with the seating orientated towards the altar at the northern end of the building, has been abandoned and the altar is now positioned against the western wall of the church, with the seating (in the form of pews) arranged accordingly.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached and Old Epping/Darebin Creek Heritage Conservation Area A.4.

Physical Description

Elements

Set in grounds with church residence.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS

Numerous alterations - repainted, side wings added, tower probably later.

Comparative Analysis

There are a number of gothic revival churches in Whittlesea and these are generally of the small, rural type. The exception is St Peters at 7 Davisson Street Epping which is a parish church of larger proportions and built of dressed basalt.

Wollert Methodist at 340 Epping Road Wollert and the former Uniting Church at 41 Old Plenty Road South Morang are examples of the gothic revival style in timber, whilst St Andrews 7 Lime Street Whittlesea and Whittlesea Uniting at 26 Forest Street are built of red brick. They are similar to the Wesleyan Church and Sunday School at 97 Schotters Road in Mernda which has an existing overlay (HO22). All of these churches display characteristics of the gothic revival style in steeply pitched roofs and narrow lancet windows.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

St Peters Catholic church and the surrounding site to the title boundary.

How is it significant?

St Peters Catholic church is historically, socially, aesthetically and technically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

St Peters is historically and socially significant as the second oldest Catholic church in Victoria, outside the Melbourne suburbs. Its longevity has seen it play an important role in the social, cultural and religious life of Epping for almost 150 years (Criteria A, B & G). Mass was first celebrated in the district, then known as Darebin Creek, as early as 1849. Between 1849 and 1865, Catholic masses were held either at a Catholic denominational schoolhouse or at the home of Alexander MacKillop (whose daughter, Mother Mary Mackillop founded the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart) (Criteria H).

St Peter's is historically, aesthetically and technically significant as a rare example of an early church that was renovated and adapted in the 1950s. The renovations to the church (and in particular the re-orientation of seating within) reflect the changing needs of the parishioners (Criterion A). The addition of the concrete spire to the original structure was also unusual (Criteria B & F). Today, the spire is a local landmark (Criteria G & E).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	St. Peters Catholic Church Manse	File No	WHITTLESEA STUDY 1.10
Address	13 Davisson Street EPPING	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



St Peters Catholic Manse

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1839, following Hoddle's survey, the land south and west of the Darebin Creek Village Reserve was purchased by John Hosking and Terry Hughes at the Melbourne land sales. John Pike JP and, later, Charles Campbell owned the remainder of the Parish.

The north-south road set out by Hoddle, ran along the western boundary of the Village Reserve. In 1853, the Reserve was re-surveyed by Robert Mason, the main north-south road was diverted to go through the Reserve's centre and the town was re-named "Epping". Mason also set aside sites for a Catholic and Presbyterian Church, a cemetery and a village

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

market (Payne, *The Plenty*, 115 and 169).

The first Catholic services in the area were conducted by a priest from St Francis in Melbourne who came out to the Darebin Creek (now Epping). The areas of Epping and Woodstock were originally part of the mission of Coburg set up in 1851, whose base was St Pauls' Pentridge. The first priest of the mission was Fr. Patrick Dunne. Subsequently the parish was reduced in size under the administration of Fr C. O'Hea who was instrumental in setting up schools in the area. Works began on St Peter's Church in 1865 and at that time Epping had a population of about 300 people. Tenders were called in 1865 by architect Alfred Kursteiner and the land on which The church was constructed was conveyed from Frederick Crook to Bishop J.A.Gould and others. Tenders for the timber roof were called on 4 April 1866 and the roof of Oregon was subsequently constructed. The church opened on January 13 1867.

The Coburg mission was dismantled in 1910 and a new parish of Epping was established under the leadership of Archbishop Carr. The parish included Epping, Bundoora, Woodstock, Mernda and Whittlesea and part of Donnybrook and South Morang. Epping was the parish centre in the 1950s and by this time St Peter's required repair. This was undertaken largely by parishioners of migrant backgrounds. Works at this time included replacing the slate roof with iron, the timber floor with concrete, and repairing the bluestone wall of the chapel. A sacristy, confessionals and a side chapel were added to the east side. Electricity was connected and a bell provided. The original altar was transferred to the side chapel and a new one provided by the parishioners at Moonee Ponds. The spire was added in 1957 and donated by Fr.J.R.Griffin who served as parish priest from 1955 to 1959.

(<http://jmpparish.cam.org.au>)

In 1912, two years after creation of the Epping Parish, a fine Edwardian Manse was erected at a cost of 1,500 pounds. Rev Joseph Egan (who transferred from Coburg) was the Minister the following year. The 1912 rates show the Rev Egan as the occupier of the Manse.

In 1934 a new school Hall was built nearby. In 1957, under the Rev. J.R. Griffin, the Gothic church was partly reconstructed and extended. Roofing and flooring were replaced and walls repaired and decorated. The dignified spire, a focal point in the district, was erected at the same time. On completion of the rebuilding, St. Peter's was blessed by Archbishop Mannix, in December 1957. (Gould Heritage Study)

http://jmpparish.cam.org.au/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=22&Itemid=29 Accessed 15/9/2010

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

6.3 Shaping the suburbs

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

Local themes

5.4 Suburban development in the 20th century

8.1 Religion

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Description

Physical Description

Elements

Palms, redbrick house, fence and hedge.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached and Old Epping/Darebin Creek Heritage Conservation Area A.4.

Physical Description

A Queen Anne style brick manse dating to 1912 associated with St Peter's Church to the south. The main structure has a hipped corrugated metal roof topped with tooth coggled crest ridge tiles and rams horn finials. From this, gables project to the north, south and from its eastern frontage. Another small wing with a plainer hipped roof, which may be later and accommodates the church office, extends to the west of the main house. The north and south projecting bays feature roughcast render over the brickwork in the gable end, whilst the eastern bay has decorative timber gable framing. The A metal roofed verandah runs through this bay and around the front of the house, to either side of it. This is decorated with a wooden slatted valance supported between turned wooden posts, which is complemented within the bay by a wooden banister. The verandah shelters a series of lead light casement windows arranged in four light bays at the front of the building. In contrast, the windows along the sides of the house comprise two light box casements and single two-light sash windows with brickwork relieving arches.

A pair of Canary Island palms grow directly in front of the house, on Davisson Street.

Comparative Analysis

Federation era houses are less well represented in the City of Whittlesea although there is a particularly fine example in St Peters Manse at 13 Davisson Street Epping. Lyndoch Park at 73 Laurel Street Whittlesea is an unusually large and stylish Federation house, although alterations have concealed its design in part. Rockbank at 355 Masons Road Mernda has a fine Federation style verandah applied over an earlier Victorian bluestone farmhouse. Brookwood at 20 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is a fine example of the Federation style applied to larger rural homesteads. 40 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is an unusual example of a schoolmasters residence. Other representative examples of Federation house in Whittlesea include 2,14 and 44 Walnut Street, 16 Beech Street and 2 Lime Street, Representative examples in other localities include 41 Recreation Road Yan Yean, 25 Gingles Road Humevale and 905 Epping Road Whittlesea.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

St Peter's Catholic Church Manse and the pair of Canary Island palms are significant, to the property boundary or to the

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

St Peter's Catholic Church and Manse are of local architectural, historic and aesthetic and social significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

St Peters Church and Manse demonstrates the evolution of the parish from its beginnings as part of the Coburg Mission in 1848, to the new parish of Epping in 1910. The two buildings demonstrate three stages of development from 1867 when St Peter's was finished, through to 1912 when Epping was the central parish accommodating the priest in the newly constructed manse. Construction of the additions to the church demonstrate the growth in population of Epping during the 1950s, particularly with Post War migration. (Criterion A)

St Peters is associated with Fr. O'Hea who served as priest from 1853 to 1882 who played a major role in the building of the church. (Criterion H)

The Catholic Manse attached to St Peter's is historically and architecturally significant as an exemplar of Queen Anne style design in Whittlesea. The style is not common across the municipality, and this is a particularly intact model. (Criterion D)

The Canary Island palms growing close to the manse contribute to the setting, and are of aesthetic significance. (Criterion E)

The Catholic church is a landmark in the suburban streetscape of Epping. It is aesthetically significant in the area as a Gothic style religious building that has undergone modern renovation, including the 1957 rendered church spire that now contributes a visually distinctive character to the local skyline. (Criterion E)

St Patricks church and manse are of social and spiritual significance as ongoing places of worship and the centre of Catholic life in the Epping parish. (Criterion G)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes Two palm trees at front of site are significant

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

Yes

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Residence	File No	Whittlesea Study 1.12
Address	36 Davisson Street EPPING	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



36 DAVISSON STREET

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1839, following Hoddle's survey, the land south and west of the Darebin Creek Village Reserve was purchased by John Hosking and Terry Hughes at the Melbourne land sales. John Pike JP and, later, Charles Campbell owned the remainder of the Parish.

The north-south road set out by Hoddle, ran along the western boundary of the Village Reserve. In 1853, the Reserve was re-surveyed by Robert Mason, the main north-south road was diverted to go through the Reserve's centre and the town was re-named "Epping". Mason also set aside sites for a Catholic and Presbyterian Church, a cemetery and a village

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

market (Payne, The Plenty, 115 and 169). By the 1870s the township had blacksmiths, a general store, a hotel, a butcher, a bakers and a bootmakers. Farming was the main source of employment in the area.

The land on which the property sits formed part of Lot 1 of Section 7 within the Parish of Epping. (Common Law Land Memorials). It was purchased by Thomas Ryan from a German named Friedrich Ewert on the 19 May 1864. Ryan subsequently constructed a timber cottage on the property. Thomas Ryan died in 1908 and the house passed to Patrick Ryan. The current house was constructed for Patrick Ryan shortly after this time.

Ryan's House, which stands on the corner of Rufus and Davisson Streets, Epping was built for Patrick Ryan in about 1910. Patrick Ryan was employed as a quarryman at a quarry located near the corner of Howard and Houston streets. This quarry, filled about 30 years ago, supplied bluestone pitchers for road and drain making purposes, and was important in the wider development of the district.

Quarrying has been an important industry in Whittlesea's history. The area is rich in basalt (bluestone) and small scale quarrying has taken place since it was first settled, with basalt often used for the construction of houses and boundary walls. With the exhaustion of basalt deposits in Melbourne's western suburbs, Whittlesea's industry grew rapidly and continued to flourish in the latter half of the 20th century up to the present day.

Patrick Ryan married Ellen Griddons and raised a family of three children. Many of his descendants live in Epping today. Ryan died in about 1939 and is buried at Yan Yean Cemetery. The property remained in the Ryan family until the 1970s when it was sold.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships
Victorian themes

4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

3.3 Quarrying

5.4 Suburban development in the 20th century

Description

Physical Description

36 Davisson Street Epping is located on the corner of Rufus and Davisson Streets, Epping. The neighbourhood comprises mainly post-war properties and No.36 is unusual in this context. It is a Victorian style weatherboard house set to one side of the site with vacant land to one side. A major renovation took place in the 1980s when the dormer windows were built, and the verandah and timber picket fence replaced with sympathetically designed replicas. The ridge of the roof is higher than that which is typical for a house of this era and type. It is likely that it was raised to accommodate the room in the roof space. The design and detailing of the verandah on turned timber posts and with decorative brackets is also consistent with the era. Of some interest are the architraves around the double-hung front windows which are wider and more decorative than would be expected in a house of this style. It was indicated by the current owner of the house that

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

these are an original feature and were not replaced at the time of the other changes to the property. The window hoods to the side of the house are original features. At the rear there is a small flat-roofed modern extension and outbuilding. The house also has a red brick chimney with corbelling at its top.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Prominent but simple weatherboard house, typical late 19th century construction. See A.4 and attached notes.

What is significant?

The House located at 36 Davisson Street and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped. Recent (post 1960) alterations and/or additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The house located at 36 Davisson Street is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house is historically significant as an attractive example of a c1910 house constructed in what was then the township of Epping. Early 20th century houses are rare in residential Epping. The style of the house, which is more characteristic of the Victorian era, illustrates the conservative nature of design in parts of the former Shire of Whittlesea. (Criteria A, B & E)

The house was constructed for Patrick Ryan (quarryman at the nearby quarry located near the corner of Howards and Houston streets). The retention of the house, in what is now a residential section of Epping serves as an important and rare reminder of the contribution of the quarrying industry to the City of Whittlesea's growth. (Criteria A & B)

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses within the City of Whittlesea comprise those of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The house located at 36 Davisson Street Epping, built c.1910 is significant to the boundaries as mapped. Recent (post 1980) alterations and/or additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The house located at 36 Davisson Street is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house at 36 Davisson Street Epping, constructed for quarryman Patrick Ryan in c.1910, is associated through its first owner with bluestone quarrying. As a once-important industry in Epping, bluestone quarrying supplied pitchers for paving and kerbs. However, since the filling of the quarry there are fewer reminders of the industry. (Criterion A)

36 Davisson Street is a representative symmetrical Victorian style timber house with convex verandah, timber sash windows and window hoods. Occupying a prominent corner location, the building is a recognisable landmark in the suburb. Despite its non-original features such as dormer windows and the possible raising of the ridge line, much of the rebuilding work has been carried out in a sympathetic manner; enabling the house to still demonstrate its origins as a Victorian style house. (Criterion E)

36 Davisson Street represents a relatively uncommon period of architecture in Epping. (Criterion B)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

Yes

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Creeds Farm	
Address	47 Farmhouse Boulevard EPPING	Significance Level Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex,Dairy	
Citation Date	2009	



Creeds Farm, bluestone house

Recommended VHR No HI - PS Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

Creed's Farm was established on 158 acres of land first held by Irish migrant Michael Lynch, who purchased a large amount of land in the area in 1853. Michael Creed, also from Ireland, built the bluestone house soon after purchasing the property from Lynch in 1856. The Creed family lived on the property from 1856 until 1875 and the design and materials used for the house and barn are consistent with buildings constructed during this time. From 1878 until 1895 the property was held by Patrick Tole, another Irish migrant, who became a successful Melbourne grocer. (Adapted from Graeme Butler & Associates, Creeds Farm Architectural Assessment, 2003). Between 2009 and 2013 the site has developed further with a new primary school. Creed's Farm is now located in the suburban development that has encircled the property and has been developed as a primary school and parish centre for the Catholic Parish of Epping and Epping North. An adjoining neighbourhood centre has taken the name of Creed's Farm.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Victorian Themes

- 4.1 Living off the land
- 4.4 Farming
- 6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local Themes

- 3.2 Dairying
- 5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

The site of Creed's Farm comprises three remaining buildings of the farm complex, some stones from previous structures or fencing and archaeological remains from the farming complex. The main house is an early- mid Victorian rural farmhouse built from coursed random rubble bluestone with a double hipped corrugated metal roof. The front verandah is a simple straight profile on plain timber posts. The house and other buildings on the site were renovated in 2012. There are three plain brick chimneys, now painted, and a weatherboard skillion at the rear. Internally it has been opened up to be one large room with internal walls removed and new wall linings added. The house has a central panelled door with a transom light in its eastern facade to either side of which is a six light over six light sash windows. To the side of the house is a roofed half cellar or underground tank with bluestone walls buried in the ground, and a gable roof with weatherboard cladding above. To the south of the house is the bluestone and corrugated metal barn, also recently renovated. This gable roofed structure comprises a former stable with timber louvre vents and a pair of doors. Its construction appears contemporary with the house however the stone laying is more regular with less random stones and more coursed blocks.

Between these two structures are a number of peppercorn trees (*Schinus Molle*) that have been incorporated into the site landscaping. They provide a setting for the buildings within the new development. In 2009 it was clear that there were archaeological remains on the site such as paving, footings of previous buildings and fencing. It is unclear how much of this still remains with the reconstruction of the streets around the site and the development of the north-west corner for the school. It is likely that the remainder of the site contains some archaeological remains.

In 2013 Creed's Farm comprises a new primary school recently built in one corner. Further extensions to the school are expected to occupy the remainder of the site together with playing fields and playgrounds.

Previous Statement Significance

What is significant?

Creeds farm, the well and barn, the drystone walled stockyard and remnant fencing, the remnant garden, the dairy, milking shed and separator room together with the underground tank/storage cellar and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

Creed's farm is historically, aesthetically and architecturally significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Creed's farm is historically significant because it provides an insight in to the operation of a mid 19th century farm and illustrates the role that small scale dairy farming played in the district during the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries (Criteria A). Creed's farm is historically, architecturally and aesthetically significant as a good example of a

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

mid 19th century farm complex, constructed using local materials (Criteria D & A). The design and construction of the house, built in a symmetrical style with four rooms off a central hallway, illustrates the typical style of house favoured by British/Irish migrants to the area. The style of house offers a distinctive contrast to the rectangular form, with interconnecting rooms, built by German migrants to the area (Criteria A, F & E).

The remnant garden to the north of the house demonstrates the settlers need for self-sufficiency as well as the practice of introducing European plants in to the landscape (Criteria A & E)

Physical Description

SUPERCEDED JUNE 2014

Farmstead comprising a bluestone house and barn and a series of other outbuildings enclosed by sections of drystone wall. The site now occupies a parcel defined by Gammage Boulevard, Creeds Farm Lane and Redding Rise in the centre of the growing Aurora development. Recent aerial photography shows that the latter has separated the surviving complex, which at the time of survey, the complex was closed off behind a circuit of Heras fencing, from other drystone walled areas which lay to the west but have been cleared for development. The construction of this road appears to have involved infilling of a culvert which ran across its path to the south west of the farm complex.

The farmhouse, which sits at the centre of the remaining complex, has a hipped roof with a central valley covered in corrugated metal, although the deterioration of this material shows it to overlay an earlier roof of wooden shingles. The house has a central panelled door with a transom light in its eastern facade to either side of which is a six light over six light sash window. A brick chimney survives at the southern end of each of the two roof sections, whilst one which stood at the northern end of the eastern section has recently collapsed. A wooden frame extension abuts the rear of the house. This is in a very poor condition, having lost many of its exterior weatherboards, and is nearing collapse. An outbuilding stands immediately to the west (rear) of the house. Constructed on a timber frame, the lower part of this building is composed of bare weatherboards whilst its upper portion is in plasterboard supported within a frame, giving a half-timbered effect. This building, which has a corrugated metal ridge roof, is accessed through hatches at each end and probably represents a store of some kind.

To the south of the house is a corrugated metal shed with a ridge roof whilst, a metal clad ridge roof lying on the ground between the two probably represents the remains of another collapsed structure of similar size or perhaps an underground tank or storage cellar. The standing shed opens onto an overgrown lane which bisects the complex, passing across a concrete area which may be the foundation of a building which has been removed. To the south of this thoroughfare is a drystone enclosure, one side of which is defined by a block of wood framed corrugated metal structures with skillion roofs. These incorporate a number of small pens and probably represent a dairy and/or milking shed. This part of the complex was evidently approached by a lane from the south, as evidenced by a large patch of flat-laid bricks which remain extant, although disturbed, to the south. The westernmost structure in the complex, as defined by the existing fence, is a large barn with a truss built ridge roof. The southern portion of this building is enclosed and of bluestone construction, whilst the remainder is of wooden frame construction clad in corrugated metal, but open to the east to receive hay and/or farm machinery. The bluestone component has single doorways to the east and south, the latter of which had a loft opening above which has been blocked up. This part of the barn is in very poor condition and large voids have opened in the stonework. The complex contains a number of mature exotic trees whilst a drystone walled enclosure forming its northern portion contains a number of fruit trees and would appear to be an overgrown orchard.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping,

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestowe at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The site of Creed's farm, the house, partially underground tank or cellar, barn and peppercorn trees and any archaeological remains are significant.

How is it significant?

Creed's farm is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea. The site also has archaeological significance and is listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

Why is it significant?

Creed's farm is historically significant as an early farm established by Irish settler Michael Lynch in 1853. The house, half underground cellar or tank and stable/barn, built by Michael Creed following his purchase of the property in 1856 are significant for their early date of construction and their association with the Epping district. The complex provides an insight in to the operation of a mid 19th century farm and illustrates the role that small scale dairy farming played in the district during the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries (Criterion A).

Creed's Farm is of potential archaeological significance for the evidence the site may contain of past structures, fencing, paving and landscape features. (Criterion C)

Creed's farm is aesthetically significant as an early and representative example of a mid 19th century farm complex, constructed using local bluestone. The three remaining buildings are part of a once more extensive complex containing other outbuildings (now demolished), fencing and landscaping but are excellent examples of early - mid Victorian rural architecture. The peppercorn trees contribute to the historic setting. The buildings, although renovated with new materials have retained their characteristic form. (Criterion E).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes Peppercorn trees
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes Barn and underground tank/cellar.
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Former Shire of Whittlesea Municipal Offices	File No	WHITTLESEA STUDY 1.01
Address	785 High Street EPPING	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Office building		
Citation Date	2009		



City of Whittlesea Municipal Offices

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Maker / Builder Mitchell, Thomas

History and Historical Context

In 1839, following Hoddle's survey, the land south and west of the Darebin Creek Village Reserve was purchased by John Hosking and Terry Hughes at the Melbourne land sales. John Pike JP and, later, Charles Campbell owned the remainder of the Parish.

The north-south road set out by Hoddle, ran along the western boundary of the Village Reserve. In 1853, the Reserve was re-surveyed by Robert Mason, the main north-south road was diverted to go through the Reserve's centre and the town was re-named "Epping". Mason also set aside sites for a Catholic and Presbyterian Church, a cemetery and a village market (Payne, *The Plenty*, 115 and 169). By the 1870s the township had blacksmiths, a general store, a hotel, a butchers, a bakers and a bootmakers. Farming was the main source of employment in the area.

In 1966, in response to the growth of the local population a new school, St Monica's, was established. Since then there

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

has been a significant increase in the area's population. Epping is now one of Melbourne's northern suburbs and, in the 2006 census; had a population approaching 20,000.

(<http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/ABSNavigation/prenav/ProductSelect?newproducttype=>) (Accessed 16.03.10).

From its inception in 1854 until incorporation in the newly formed Shire of Darebin in 1870, the Epping Roads Board had usually met at the Belmont Hotel in Thomastown. When the Roads Boards of Epping, Morang and Woodstock were amalgamated to form the Shire of Darebin, the twenty two councillors met at the Foresters Hall at Preston. The Shire then stretched from Northcote to Merriang.

In 1867 the Epping District Roads Board applied to the Government for a grant of land on which to build an office and meeting room. The present site was granted by the Lands Department in 1868, although it was not until 1871 that this handsome bluestone building was erected. Thomas Mitchell was the successful contractor, his tender of six hundred and twenty eight pounds being accepted.

Mitchell's building has served the district well. Apart from its original purpose as a council meeting chamber and offices, it was also used as a courthouse, public meeting room and dance hall. Although the Shire of Epping (its name was changed from Darebin in 1894) was absorbed into the Greater Shire of Whittlesea in 1915 and all meetings and records removed to Mernda, the building reverted to its original role in 1939 when Epping again became the seat of the Whittlesea Council. The rapid growth of Melbourne since the end of the Second World War has seen much of the southern part of the City of Whittlesea (which was proclaimed in 1988) transformed from rural farmland to developed suburbs (Wuchatsch & Waghorn, 1988, p.9). This growth was also the catalyst for the expansion of the facility, which has significantly compromised the heritage value of the site.

Despite these alterations, the fine quality of the stonework still dominates the facade and illustrates the utilization of the local building material for a public structure. Although the architect for the building is not known, its architectural pretensions are clear in the vigorous stone detailing and the well proportioned symmetrical tripartite design. The design bears a strong resemblance to Public Works Department's Port Fairy Court courthouse of 1859. It appears likely in this case that a builder has adapted the common courthouse form to suit the Municipal use. (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Early Settlement / Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

2.7 Promoting settlement

6.5 Living in country towns

7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy

Local Themes

7 Governing and administration

7.1 Development of local government

8 Community and cultural life

8.4 Community halls

5 Building settlements and towns

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Description

Physical Description

Bluestone Shire Offices of 1871 massively extended in the 20th century with the addition of a large metal frame structures clad in concrete and glass facings.

Similar in design to the courthouse in Port Fairy, which was built by the Public Works Department in 1859, the original structure is tripartite in form. It comprises a main central structure with a corrugated metal ridge roof, the eastern gable of which has a slight parapet and exhibits a round aperture in which is set a shield shaped date stone. This overlooks a lower range which features a Norman arcade of three tall bays, each of which is surmounted by a prominent keystone, which may once have been doorways but now accommodate sash windows and framing plastered panels. This section is flanked by square wings which are set back slightly with two-light sash windows to the front and sides and a chimney at their extremes. The entire of this frontage has a flat roof behind a shallow parapet, on which the roofline is marked by a decorative stringcourse.

A number of silver birch trees surround the frontage of the original building and a very large Norfolk Island Pine tree stands to its south.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached and Epping Civic Precinct Heritage Conservation Area A.3.

Physical Description

Bluestone Shire Offices, Arucaria sp

Physical Description

Numerous recent alterations.

Comparative Analysis

There is a relatively rare example of a government or municipal building type in Whittlesea. Although altered in appearance and with some major extensions there is little else to compare with this building. There are no other municipal buildings currently protected with Heritage Overlays.

Statement of Significance

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

What is significant?

The original 19th century portion of the former Shire of Whittlesea municipal offices and the surrounding site to the title boundaries. The 20th century extensions are non-contributory.

The mature *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) and the surrounding site to the radius of the root ball or drip zone, which ever is greater.

How is it significant?

The former Shire of Whittlesea municipal offices are historically, socially and architecturally significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The Norfolk Island Pine is aesthetically and historically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The former Shire of Whittlesea municipal offices are historically and socially significant as a reminder of the development of local government in the area (Criterion A). In addition to providing a forum for political debate, the offices have also played a part in community life more broadly, serving variously as a courthouse, public meeting room and dance hall. The offices are currently used as the Epping police station (Criteria A, G & H).

The former Shire of Whittlesea municipal offices are historically and architecturally significant for their use of local materials in construction, the fine quality of their stonework and their well proportioned symmetrical tripartite design (Criteria A & F). The resemblance of the municipal offices to the Public Works Department designed, Port Fairy Court House (1859) illustrates the way in which plans of existing buildings were often adapted to meet the needs of new communities (Criterion A).

The Norfolk Island Pine is historically significant for its connection to the former municipal offices and aesthetically significant as a distinctive feature of the local landscape (Criteria A & E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

Other Recommendations

Previously unpainted bluestone wall surfaces should remain unpainted.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Epping Cemetery	File No	WHITTLESEA STUDY 1.05
Address	861 High Street EPPING	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date	2009		



Epping Cemetery

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1839, following Hoddle's survey, the land south and west of the Darebin Creek Village Reserve was purchased by John Hosking and Terry Hughes at the Melbourne land sales. John Pike JP and, later, Charles Campbell owned the remainder of the Parish.

The north-south road set out by Hoddle, ran along the western boundary of the Village Reserve. In 1853, the Reserve was re-surveyed by Robert Mason, the main north-south road was diverted to go through the Reserve's centre and the town was re-named "Epping". Mason also set aside sites for a Catholic and Presbyterian Church, a cemetery and a village

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

market (Payne, *The Plenty*, 115 and 169). By the 1870s the township had blacksmiths, a general store, a hotel, a butchers, a bakers and a bootmakers. Farming was the main source of employment in the area.

In 1966, in response to the growth of the local population a new school, St Monica's, was established. Since then there has been a significant increase in the area's population. Epping is now one of Melbourne's northern suburbs and, in the 2006 census; had a population approaching 20,000.

(<http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/ABSNavigation/prenav/ProductSelect?newproducttype=>) (Accessed 16.03.10).

In his 1853 survey of the Epping township, Robert Mason set aside 17 acres for a cemetery and recreation reserve. Cemetery trustees were subsequently appointed ; on 22 May 1858, tenders were called for the enclosure of the cemetery area (*The Argus*, 22 May 1858) and on 11 June 1858 regulations were formally gazetted. The cemetery was subdivided in to various sections to serve different denominations. A single public burial in open ground cost 1/2/6 pounds, whereas interments in private graves were more expensive. Burials on Sundays cost double and additional charges were levied for the right to erect headstones. In 1894 the sexton's hut burned down, taking it with it the first burial register. The second register dates from 1894 and contains the names of many early settler families. The 1903 minute book records that meetings were held at the Epping Hotel, the publican Joseph Newton being the secretary of the cemetery trust. The other trustees were storekeeper James Boyle (Chairman), Postmaster Aitken and School teacher Madigan. Later, when Newton died, meetings transferred to the Victoria Hotel.

The cemetery reserve was large and general maintenance of the site was beyond the financial resources of the trustees who struggled to maintain the site. In 1956 five acres (without graves) was transferred to the adjoining recreation reserve. The cemetery was closed in 1967 to all except those holding deeds to sites and internments in existing family graves. Today the grassland contained within the cemetery is of regional significance and contains 10 species of native grass and six species of lily. The cemetery is now administered by the City of Whittlesea, with maintenance provided by the Epping Apex Club on a voluntary basis (Compiled from board at the Epping Cemetery *The Argus* and Gould Study).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

2.7 Promoting settlement

6.5 Living in country towns

8.6 Marking the phases of life

9.1 Participating in sport and recreation

Local Themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

8.3 Cemeteries

Description

Physical Description

Epping Cemetery currently sits on a 1.5 ha site. Burial headstones occur in clusters across the site and reflect the denominational separation of graves. The spaces between each cluster of graves are filled with regionally significant grasses and lilies, and predominantly native trees, although some exotics do grow in the cemetery including a handful of notable stone pine and cypress. Gravel roads provide access through the site. A small cement shed or sexton's office is located at the front of the cemetery. A white picket fence marks the front boundary of the site, while wire fences run up either side. Most graves are found in pairs, generally husband and wife. Notable burials include members of the

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

pioneering family.

Since the recreation ground was excised in 1956, substantial facilities have been developed upon it. The reserve now contains two football/cricket ovals and pavilion/changerooms, six tennis courts and pavilion/changerooms, barbeque, picnic tables, shelter and toilet blocks. (<http://www.whittlesea.vic.gov.au/content/content.asp?cnid=1028>).

Physical Condition

Fair

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached.

Physical Description

Elements

Plan form divided into denominations, graves, gravestones, enclosures.

Substantial mature trees, ring of Pinus sp. around recreation reserve.

Comparative Analysis

There are cemeteries at 861 High Street Epping and 2265 Plenty Road Yan Yean. One other cemetery at 167 High Street Thomastown is included in an overlay. (HO31). Both the cemeteries at Yan Yean and Epping contain small outbuildings (sexton's huts) remnants of plantings and some mature trees. Both have lost some of their earlier landscape layout but remain as places with a sense of enclosure and a range of gravestones from the mid nineteenth century through to recent times.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Epping Cemetery and the small cement shed or sexton's office and all mature trees and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

The cemetery is historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The cemetery is historically significant for the early date of its establishment (1858) and because since that time it has played an important role in the life of the community (Criteria A & B). Several of the district's notable settlers (including the Ziebell family) are buried within its grounds (Criteria G & H). The site is still used by relatives of those already interred (Criteria A & G). The cemetery is historically and aesthetically significant as a reminder of Epping's past as a small rural settlement (Criteria A & E). It is aesthetically and scientifically significant because it features attractive mature trees set amidst a grassland that is of regional significance (Criteria A, B, C & E).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	House	
Address	106 Houston Street EPPING	Significance Level Local
Place Type	House	
Citation Date	2009	



106 Houston Street

Recommended VHR No HI No PS Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

In 1839, following Hoddle's survey, the land south and west of the Darebin Creek Village Reserve was purchased by John Hosking and Terry Hughes at the Melbourne land sales. John Pike JP and, later, Charles Campbell owned the remainder of the Parish.

The north-south road set out by Hoddle, ran along the western boundary of the Village Reserve. In 1853, the Reserve was re-surveyed by Robert Mason, the main north-south road was diverted to go through the Reserve's centre and the town was re-named "Epping". Mason also set aside sites for a Catholic and Presbyterian Church, a cemetery and a village market (Payne, *The Plenty*, 115 and 169). By the 1870s the township had blacksmiths, a general store, a hotel, butchers, bakers and bootmakers. Farming was the main source of employment in the area.

The block formed part of Lot 3, Section 21 of the Township of Epping. The land on which the house is constructed was part of a three quarter of an acre block purchased by Owen Clarke, a blacksmith (Payne, 99), in August 1888. In 1893,

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Clarke constructed a house and shop on the site facing Houston Street (sometimes shown as two houses in the rate records). By 1901, however, the blacksmith's shop had been moved to a more prominent position in High Street, opposite the Shire Hall.

Owen Clarke was a long term Epping resident. He was born in Epping in 1861 and died there in 1940. He married Catherine Clarke (nee Kneebone) in 1889 and had three children: Mary, Katie and Peter. Both Owen Clarke and Catherine Clarke are buried in the Epping Cemetery. Catherine pre-deceased Owen Clarke, dying in 1930 (*The Argus*, 23 June 1930).

The house that stands on the site today is likely to be the home constructed by Owen Clarke in 1893.

(Information from John Waghorn and sources indicated).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

5.3 Marketing and retailing

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

106 Houston Street contains a Victorian weatherboard cottage with a corrugated iron hipped roof and corbelled red brick chimney to one side. It has a concave verandah on turned timber posts with decorative wooden brackets. The verandah shelters a central doorway flanked by multi-paned casement windows with louvred shutters. A modern carport has been added to one side of the house, and the property is fenced with wooden pickets, which are most likely a recent addition.

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house and the surrounding property to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The house is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house is historically significant as a reminder of the continued development of the township of Epping, through the latter part of the 19th century and the growth of commercial services to cater for the new population (Criterion A). It is historically and aesthetically significant as an attractive example of a late Edwardian home, in an area where such houses are rare. (Criteria B & E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No
No
No
No
-
-
-

Internal Alteration Controls

Tree Controls

Fences & Outbuildings

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

Incorporated Plan

Aboriginal Heritage Place

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Residence	
Address	25 Gingles Road HUMEVALE	Significance Level No Signif.
Place Type	Residence	
Citation Date	2009	



25 Gingles Road

Recommended VHR No HI No PS No
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

Scrubby Creek (Humevale) was settled by a series of Homestead Associations in the 1890s during the economic depression. The land was particularly poor, and the community struggled. Two assessments conducted by a school inspector in the 1890s reported that the community would not be able to raise the money to construct a school without assistance from the government and questioned whether the settlement would survive. In an attempt to survive, settlers would farm poultry and grow fruit (Payne, 121).

The property consists of Lots 27 and 28 of Section A, Parish of Linton.

Lot 27 was first occupied by William James Brown, a farm labourer and member of the Imperial Homestead Association. In the first four years of his occupation, Brown constructed a four roomed house, of palings and improved the land by erecting fencing, and cultivating oats and potatoes. By 1910, buildings and improvements to a value of 120 pounds had been erected. By 1914, the original house had been converted to a barn and a four bedroom weatherboard house with an

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

iron roof valued at 50 pounds, stood on the property. Brown obtained title to the land in 1914 and sold it immediately to Henry George Adams. It stayed in the Adams family until it was bought by Daniel Draper in 1940.

Lot 28 was first occupied by George Bassett from Brunswick East, a member of the Imperial Homestead Association. By 1906 he had constructed a house (slab and bark roof measuring 24 feet by 12 feet and a separate kitchen, measuring 8 feet by 7 feet). The property was valued at 30 pounds. Isabella Bassett obtained the title in 1906 and the property was sold to Catherine Adams in 1919. The current house was probably that erected between 1910 and 1914 by William Brown, however it is suggest that the house is not original to its current location and was relocated from elsewhere on the larger property; potentially in the 1940s (Leanne Bland, pers. comm).

The house at 25 Gingles Road was described in 2010 description as "a 5 room old timber dwelling in liveable condition, original hayshed". It is possible that the 'original hayshed' in the description may be the original house of 1906. (<http://www.realestate.com.au/property-house-vic-whittlesea-106465501>) (Accessed 21.04.10).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

2.2 Selection and freehold land sales

Description

Physical Description

Located on a hill above Gingles Road, the house and a *Schinus molle* (Peppercorn tree) located at its front are readily recognisable features within Humevale. Located off Humevale Road, Gingles Road is a gravel road and runs through the cleared hill country surrounding Humevale. The house is approached from Gingles Road via a gravel driveway which runs across open dry land pasture to the house's location on the crest of the hill and takes in 360 degree views of the Humevale area.

The house represents a timber vernacular house that is typical of the Federation period (1890-1915). Constructed from weatherboard, the house retains its original hipped roof form, projecting bay, front verandah and associated external joinery including double hung sash windows, front door and decorative verandah brackets. While the house retains its essential form, it has seen several alterations including the extension of the front verandah which originally would have been in line with the projecting bay of the house, and a skillion roofed extension to the southern elevation. It is also apparent from the physical evidence that the house is likely to have been moved. A small timber outhouse located within the garden, to the house's rear may have been constructed as part of the house's relocation. A corrugated iron shed further down the hillside behind the house is a recent construction. Immediately surrounding the house is a small garden which is contained by a relatively new split post fence with tree boughs for rails and typical wire farm fencing to the remaining boundary fence containing the garden. Beyond the post and rail fence a large peppercorn tree is situated at the front of the house.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Previous Statement Significance

What is significant?

The c.1914 house and the former house (now used as a hayshed), the mature peppercorn tree, post and rail fence and the area to the boundaries as mapped are significant.

How is it significant?

The two houses and tree and fence are historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house is historically significant as a good example of an early settler's cottage in the Humevale district (Criterion D). Despite being built in c1914, the house is constructed in a Victorian style. The relative simplicity of the house, and the lack of ornamentation, reflects both the generally conservative design aesthetic present in rural parts of the City of Whittlesea at the turn of the century, as well as the limited means of many Humevale residents at the time. (Criteria A & D). The location of the house, on top of a hill makes it a significant feature of the local landscape (Criterion E).

The retention of the original house, more recently used as a hayshed, provides an important insight in to the experience of Humevale's earliest settlers and shows the development of the property over time. The post and rail fence is a relatively rare feature to survive. (Criteria A & B).

The mature peppercorn was probably planted when the new house was constructed. The tree's position to the front of the property and towards the crest of the hill, ensures that it is a significant feature of the local landscape (Criterion E).

Comparative Analysis

Federation era houses are less well represented in the City of Whittlesea although there is a particularly fine example in St Peters Manse at 13 Davison Street Epping. Lyndoch Park at 73 Laurel Street Whittlesea is an unusually large and stylish Federation house, although alterations have concealed its design in part. Rockbank at 355 Masons Road Mernda has a fine Federation style verandah applied over an earlier Victorian bluestone farmhouse. Brookwood at 20 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is a fine example of the Federation style applied to larger rural homesteads. 40 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is an unusual example of a schoolmasters residence. Other representative examples of Federation house in Whittlesea include 2, 14 and 44 Walnut Street, 16 Beech Street and 2 Lime Street, Representative examples in other localities include 41 Recreation Road Yan Yean, 25 Gingles Road Humevale and 905 Epping Road Whittlesea.

Statement of Significance

The house and peppercorn tree (*Schinus Molle*) at 25 Gingles Road are of local interest to the City of Whittlesea. The house at 25 Gingles Road is of historical interest as a property that represents the Imperial Homestead Association, one of two such Associations set up in the 1890s in the Humevale area. Homestead Associations are a distinctive historical feature of the Whittlesea district, providing the opportunity for people to acquire land for farming and to form communities, despite the hardship experienced during the economic depression of the 1890s.

The house in its hill top location results in it being a prominent feature in the local landscape and a tangible reminder of the collection of Homestead Association farm houses in the Humevale area. Constructed c.1914, the house represents a representative vernacular farm house displaying basic features of Federation architecture that were common in the early part of the twentieth century. It retains its original building form, including its hipped roof with a projecting bay at the front of the house. The mature peppercorn tree makes a contribution to the house's setting.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	PINELEA	File No	Whittlesea study 20.07
Address	135 Gingles Road HUMEVALE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



135 Gingles Road 2, Humevale

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Not inspected

History and Historical Context

Scrubby Creek (Humevale) was settled by a series of Homestead Associations in the 1890s. The land was particularly poor, and the community struggled. Two assessments conducted by a school inspector in the 1890s reported that the community would not be able to raise the money to construct a school without assistance from the government and questioned whether the settlement would survive. Perhaps the difficulties experienced by early settlers at Humevale are best illustrated by the fact that of the three settler lists available, in 1894, 1897 and 1937. There is a variation of 30% between the names on each list, indicating that many settlers were unable to make a living and were forced to leave. In an attempt to survive, settlers would farm poultry and grow fruit. (Payne, 121).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The property at 135 Gingles Road, is located on Lot 31A, Section A, Parish of Linton. Edwin Petherick was the first to occupy the allotment in 1895. Petherick died in 1908, after which the 20 acres was taken over by Andrew Gingles who worked the property along with his other next door at 115 Gingles Road, where he lived. Gingles, like many settlers was poor and in an attempt to make a living he also worked as a labourer on the transcontinental railway. (Payne, 121).

The existing house dates from c1895 and was probably constructed by Edwin Petherick. Andrew Gingles ran an adjoining property, so may have leased out the house during the time of his occupation.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

Elements

Mature pines, weatherboard house.

Physical Condition

Not inspected

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Home from the marginal Scrubby Creek small farming settlement of the 1890s.

Physical Description

Pinelea is a late Victorian weatherboard homestead with a double gable roof and encircling skillion verandah. The verandah is raised and has timber posts and a timber railing. The door and windows looks to have been replaced. Mature exotic trees grow in the garden surrounding the house, which backs onto heavily vegetated natural bushland and overlooks paddocks. A number of the trees are in poor condition and may not survive. A derelict timber outbuilding is located to one side of the house.

Comparative Analysis

135 Gingles Road is an unusual Victorian house as it adopts a double gabled form with encircling verandah, a less common variant of the Victorian style. 210 Humevale Road Humevale adopts this form although as a result of extensions. The fact that gable roofs were generally cheaper to build may demonstrate something of the economical considerations of the buildings on the Scrubby Creek settlement.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house known as 'Pinelea' and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped, including the mature exotic pine trees that surround the property.

How is it significant?

Pinelea is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Pinelea is one of relatively few places remaining that represent the marginal Scrubby Creek Settlement that developed around the Humevale Area in the 1890s. Pinelea is historically significant as an unusual example of an early settler's cottage in the Humevale area and as a reflection of the development of the Scrubby Creek settlement in the early part of the 20th century. (Criteria A & E). The simple construction and use of basic materials serve as a reminder of the relative poverty of the district in the first part of the 20th century. The pine trees surrounding the homestead and the bush setting contribute to the appearance of Pinelea in the broader landscape. (Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No
No
Yes Management of the pines in the vicinity of the house is recommended.
No
No
-
-

Internal Alteration Controls

Tree Controls

Fences & Outbuildings

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

Incorporated Plan

Aboriginal Heritage Place

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Residence	File No	Whittlesea Study 20.02
Address	163 Humevale Road HUMEVALE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



163 Humevale Road

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Scrubby Creek (Humevale) was settled by a series of Homestead Associations in the 1890s. The land was particularly poor, and the community struggled. Two assessments conducted by a school inspector in the 1890s reported that the community would not be able to raise the money to construct a school without assistance from the government and questioned whether the settlement would survive. In an attempt to survive, settlers would farm poultry and grow fruit (Payne, 121).

The original grant of land was made to Charles Phillips on 28 March 1908. It comprised 39 Acres, 2 Roods and 25

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Perches. The land was sold to Peter Dawson (orchardist) who subdivided it in to two lots in 1913. One lot was transferred to Louisa Spinks and one lot (that on which this property is situated) was transferred to Eileen Spinks of Whittlesea (Spinster). The land was sold, in 1917, to William Robinson of East Brunswick (Carpenter). Robinson died in 1920 and the land was transferred in 1923 to Ernest Sweetman of Scrubby Creek (now Humevale), farmer. Sweetman held the land until 1949 when it was transferred to Frank Wheeler and Blanche Wheeler. The land was transferred again in 1951, to Clarence Cavanagh of Carlton (Auctioneer). Cavanagh died in 1984 and Doreen Cavanagh was granted probate over the land. She held the land until 1991.

Eileen Spinks took out a mortgage over the property in 1914 and it is likely that this loan funded the construction of the house.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

163 Humevale Road is a Scrubby Creek settler's house in good condition. A vernacular Edwardian style residence, the house is weatherboard clad and has a corrugated iron hipped roof. A bullnosed verandah across the front of the house is supported on simple timber posts with decorative timber brackets. While the central door and sash windows on either side have been replaced, the timber architraves around each opening look to be original to the house. A corbelled brick chimney sits to one side of the roof. The woven wire fence at the front of the property is new.

Physical Condition

Fair

Previous Statement Significance

GOOULD STUDY 1990

Remarkably intact Scrubby Creek settlers house.

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house and the surrounding land to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The house is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house is historically significant as an example of an early settler's cottage in the Humevale area and as a reminder of the development of Humevale in the early part of the 20th century. The relatively conservative style of the house, which is reminiscent of the Victorian rather than the Edwardian era is a reminder of the reluctance of rural areas of the state to adopt new architectural styles. (Criterion A)

The house is aesthetically significant as one of several key properties from the early part of the 20th century which provides what remains of the township of Humevale with its distinctive character. The verandah and fence are recent alterations but complement the building style. (Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Willandra	File No	Whittlesea study 20.03
Address	173 Humevale Road HUMEVALE	Significance Level	No Signif.
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



173 Humevale Road

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR No HI No PS No**

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Under the Settlement of Lands Act 1893, blocks of land not exceeding 2,000 acres could be subdivided into lots of 50 acres and leased to a Homestead Association with a membership of not less than six people. Members of the Association paid a nominal rent, provided that they continued to make improvements to the land. The idea was not a success and the part of the Act allowing Homestead Associations was abolished in 1904. While these Associations only survived for a brief period of time, they did have an impact in the Humevale district—originally settled by the Edgar Wilkins Homestead Association, the Northcote Homestead Association and the Imperial Homestead Association in c1894. (Context 2010:13)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The house at 173 Humevale Road is located on part of lot 22, Section A, Parish of Linton. It was probably the Village Settlement House connected with allotment 22, which comprised just over 40 acres. Gabriel Morgan was the first occupier of the land in 1895, before it was forfeited in 1897 and allocated to John Thomas Parrott, a member of the Edgar Wilkins Homestead Association. In 1899, B.L. Carey, the Whittlesea policeman who inspected the property stated "Parrott's family are residing on the land and are doing good work with the block. Improvements valued at 120 pounds are completed". The following year Parrott's application for a lease included reference to a cottage 24 feet by 12 feet slab with iron roof and 12 feet by 10 feet separate kitchen, constructed of slab and bark. Together the improvements were valued at 25 pounds and 10 shillings. The rates books for 1909 value the dwelling and other improvements at 75 pounds. By 1919, however, the value of the house, stable, dairy, store room and huts had increased to 450 pounds, indicating that there had been substantial improvements. These improvements likely included the replacement of the early cottage with the building that stands on the property today. The house has since been renovated and extended (Diamond Valley Leader, 30 March 2005).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships
Victorian themes

2.7 Promoting settlement

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

Situated on Humevale Road, the cottage is located within an area of several early cottages, and later medium sized homes, within the Humevale district. Two *Quercus robur* (English Oak) with a collectively large canopy are located on the property's boundary to Humevale Road. They appear to have been planted at the time of initial settlement within this part of Humevale.

Setback from the property's front boundary by a good sized front garden, the house has seen considerable renovation and the introduction of applied decoration. These improvements represent a significant remodeling of the house and change to its original appearance when compared with early photographs held by the current owners of the house (2014).

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

GOULD STUDY 1990

Typical late 19th Century/early 20th Century house.

What is significant?

The house known as Willandra, at 173 Humevale Road, is significant, to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped. The extension at the rear of the house is not significant.

How is it significant?

Willandra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Willandra's historic significance stems from its association with the Edgar Wilkins Homestead Association. Its owner John Thomas Parrot was a member of the association, and the house was very likely part of a village settlement established by the Homestead Association. (Criteria H & A)

It was common among early settlers in Whittlesea to replace the first roughly built home on their property with a more comfortable residence constructed of pre-made materials. Willandra has further historic significance as an excellent example of this, being a decorative weatherboard cottage that replaced a previous slab and bark home. (Criterion A)

The house is of aesthetic significance as an attractive and reasonably intact example of a vernacular Victorian cottage, and one of very few such buildings remaining in Humevale. (Criteria E & B)

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses within the City of Whittlesea comprise those of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Statement of Significance

The property at 173 Humevale Road with two *Quercus Rober* (English Oak) trees is of local historic and aesthetic interest. Located within south eastern corner of the garden of the cottage known as Willandra at 173 Humevale Road the twooaks are associated with the initial settlement of Humevale in the late nineteenth century, and are of aesthetic interest for their contribution to the streetscape of Humevale Road. They are notable elements within the Humevale area.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

A further heritage assessment should be undertaken to determine the merits of applying the HO on this property.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Residence	
Address	210 Humevale Road HUMEVALE	Significance Level Local
Place Type	House	
Citation Date	2009	



210 Humevale Road

Recommended VHR No HI No PS Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

Scrubby Creek (Humevale) was settled by a series of Homestead Associations in the 1890s. The land was particularly poor, and the community struggled. Two assessments conducted by a school inspector in the 1890s reported that the community would not be able to raise the money to construct a school without assistance from the government and questioned whether the settlement would survive. In an attempt to survive, settlers would farm poultry and grow fruit (Payne, 121).

The property is situated on part of Lot 26, Section A, Parish of Linton. The land was first occupied by William Kennedy in 1894. It was subsequently purchased by Walter Draper in 1916 for 400 pounds. Draper, who had served in World War I, ran into financial problems upon his return. A letter from him to John H Lister (house of representatives) outlines the difficult time that he faced trying to meet repayments on the property. Draper specifically mentions the death of his son in France and that he has a wife and seven children under 16 years of age to support. Draper did, however, manage to retain ownership of the property and, in 1934, sold one acre of land (fronting Humevale Road) to Mary Tennant to build a

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

house and shop. This shop operated as the Humevale Post Office from 1934 until the relocation of postal services to Whittlesea in 1959. (<https://www.premierpostal.com/cgi-bin/wsProd.sh/Viewpocd.w?>) (Accessed 04.08.2010).

The building in question was probably constructed in 1934 (the national library suggests a date of 1901; however, if this is correct then there have been substantial changes made in the early 1930s to accommodate the postal use). It was used as a post office from 1934 until 1959 (<http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/scripts/PhotoSearchItemDetail.asp?M=0&B=9515084&SE=1>) (Accessed 04.08.2010).

Information from John Waghorn and sources indicated.

Local themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications

6.5 Living in country towns

Local themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

210 Humevale Road is a vernacular style timber house and former post office with double gables, probably dating to (or extensively altered in) the 1930s. The left gable roof is larger and broader than that on the right, and both gable ends are half-timbered and overhung by wide eaves with bargeboards. A skillion verandah rests below each gable end, however the skillion on the right is placed higher than the left. The house has large windows, possibly double-hung pairs of sash windows. The garden is densely planted and includes semi-mature Norfolk pines. The property boundaries are marked by an early timber picket fence.

Comparative Analysis

Post offices are key places in the settlements of Yan Yean, Mernda, Wollert and Whittlesea. Post offices are sometimes combined with a shop as in at 491 Epping Road Wollert, or as a separate building as in 25 Church Street Whittlesea. The post office in Whittlesea is the best example of a post office from the early twentieth century, whilst the former post office at 275 Eight Avenue Eden Park indicates the presence of a now almost vanished township. Post offices are not well represented in places identified in Whittlesea and the three examples all demonstrate this important function.

The double gabled form is similar to that at 135 Gingles Road Humevale, also built as part of the Scrubby Creek settlement.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former post office and residence built c.1900 with alterations c1930 and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The former post office and residence is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The former post office and residence is historically significant because it was the centre of the small township of Humevale from 1934-1959 and is one of the few reminders that Humevale was once a discrete settlement from Whittlesea. (Criterion A). The building is aesthetically significant as a landmark building in Humevale and illustrates its development from a late Victorian residence to a commercial building in the 1930s. The double gable roof construction with half timbering is an unusual feature and has resulted from the extensive alterations undertaken in the 1930s. The location close to the road reservation is unusual in Humevale and consequently the building is a prominent feature in the township. The timber picket fence contributes to the place. (Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes Timber picket front fence.

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Elm Grove	File No	Whittlesea study 14.67
Address	60 Jacks Creek Road HUMEVALE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Other - Residential Buildings (private)		
Citation Date	2009		



Elm Grove

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1893, government legislation made land around the Scrubby Creek area available for settlement on generous terms. The release of the land encouraged a variety of smallholders to relocate and new agricultural industries (including wine making) were developed. The subsequent growth of the township of Humevale led to the establishment of a school (No. 3300), in 1902 a post office was also opened. The town changed its name from Scrubby Creek to Humevale in 1927.

The property now known as 'Elm Grove' dates to the early days of the Scrubby Creek settlement. Constructed on Lot 2, Section B, Parish of Linton and originally consisting of a little over 47 acres, the land was initially selected to W.J. Lalor

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

in 1894, shortly after land was first made available in the settlement. Lalor was a member of the "Edgar Wilkins Homestead Association"; however, he resigned from the Association in September 1894. Homestead Associations were co-operative societies established towards the end of the 19th century to encourage the ownership of land and its productive use. Members of a Homestead Association had the opportunity to lease and farm land and ultimately, if certain conditions were met, to purchase the land from the organisation. In addition to a grant of rural land, members of the Association were also allowed a small block in an adjoining town. (K. A. Patterson "Battlers of the 1890s: *RHSV Journal*, Vol 51, No.1).

Following Lalor's departure, the land was granted to William Dalton who by 1898 had constructed a dwelling house of two rooms, 26 feet x 12 feet, made of wood with an iron roof and stables and sheds 60 feet x 20 feet also made of wood with an iron roof on the site. Substantial improvements had also been made to the surrounding land. Fencing valued at 70 pounds had been erected, and fruit trees, potatoes and oats, worth over 210 pounds, were being cultivated. Dalton (an engineer by trade) essentially used the property as a hobby farm. He lived in Williamstown and spent at least two days or so a week on the property.

In 1899, William Dalton transferred the land to his son, Leslie Dalton. A statement by his son, made the following year, describes the land as: "very well fenced with a good picket fence. 20 acres are under cultivation. The whole of the land cleared of fallen timber, the greater part is orchard".

Leslie Dalton did not keep up with rental repayments on the property because by 17 March 1902, an application for the surrender of the Lease had been lodged. The outstanding amount (some 14 pounds) was paid the following month, suggesting that whatever the reasons for the arrears, Leslie had access to funds. In 1911, Leslie Dalton paid the remainder of the monies owing on the lease- 28 pounds and 7 shillings and the land was converted to freehold. (Extracted from PROV 5357-3485-8).

The large barn extant on the site is the structure referred to above and constructed 1895-1898. There is also a weatherboard house on the property, which may be the two roomed house referred to above. (Information from sources identified, compiled with the assistance of John Waghorn).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Grazing Industry **Victorian themes**

2.7 Promoting settlement

4.4 Farming

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

8.4 Forming community organisations

Local themes

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Description

Physical Description

Elements
Barn

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Barn Only

Physical Description

There are a number of notable elements of the farm complex at 60 Jacks Creek Road. The driveway entrance to the property is lined with mature elms, and is gated at the road with a painted picket fence, although whether or not the gate is an original feature is not known.

Built elements of the site include a large late 19th century barn clad with unpainted vertical timber palings. The barn has a gable roof clad in modern colourbond corrugated iron. It includes dormer style additions to the roof that suggest an internal second storey. The barn is built on a rectangular plan adjacent to the driveway and is open on one side to allow vehicle access.

Opposite the barn is a smaller shed in similar gable roofed, vertical timber paling design. The part of the property containing these two farm buildings, as well as a house and other outbuildings, is fenced with simple unpainted pickets. The whole is sited amongst open pasture, with a small dam located to one side of the buildings. The gates to the property are based on a traditional pattern but appear to be of contemporary construction

Comparative Analysis

There are no other examples of a timber slab barn identified in the study area. This does not mean that no other examples exist but the building at Elm Grove has no known comparison.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The property known as Elm Grove, including the c1890s barn structure, the row of Elm Trees that line the driveway to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped. Recent (post 1930) additions and alterations to the property are not significant. The house is not significant.

How is it significant?

Elm Grove is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Why is it significant?

Elm Grove is historically significant for its connection to the early days of the Scrubby Creek (Humevale settlement) and as a rare surviving example, within the City of Whittlesea, of a building constructed by a member of a Homestead Association. The barn also serves as a reminder of past attempts to cultivate the land and would have been used as a storage space for fruit grown on the property. (Criteria A & B).

The c1890s Barn located at Elm Grove is historically and aesthetically significant as a rare example of a very large vernacular style wooden barn, which is a dominant feature of the surrounding landscape. (Criteria B & E).

The Elm trees which line the driveway are an unusual feature which contribute to the rural setting of the house and help to interpret the impact of European settlement on the landscape. (Criteria B & E)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes Elm avenue.

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes Timber slab barn.

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	DAWSONS GLENLINTON VINEYARD/CELLARS	File No	Whittlesea study 20.01
Address	20 Robins Avenue HUMEVALE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Vineyard/Winery, Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2009		



Glenlinton, house

Recommended **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes
Heritage Protection

Integrity

Good (cellar) and Fair (house)

History and Historical Context

In 1893, government legislation made land around the Scrubby Creek area available for settlement on generous terms. The release of the land encouraged a variety of smallholders to relocate and new agricultural industries (including wine making) were developed. The subsequent growth of the township of Humevale led to the establishment of a school (No. 3300), in 1902 a post office was also opened. The town changed its name from Scrubby Creek to Humevale in 1927. The 20th century saw significant improvements to roads in the area; the proximity of Humevale to Whittlesea and the advent of cars had a detrimental effect upon local business. The closure of the post office in 1959 marked the end of the town's commercial life.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The Glenlinton Vineyards origins dated back to the 1890s when four friends, all members of the Mercantile Rowing Club, obtained land at Scrubby Creek. Three were newspaper men - T. Willis, W.G. Patterson and T.R. Gilchrist and the other - R.E. Dawson, was an articled clerk. Gilchrist was a political reporter for the *Age* and learnt of the 1893 legislation which made available small land areas for settlement on generous terms. One of the first areas was Scrubby Creek and the four friends applied for and received blocks of land in the settlement. Willis and Patterson soon found the toil and isolation of Scrubby Creek not to their liking and sold out to Gilchrist and Dawson. Gilchrist, who eventually became Clerk of the Legislative Council, found his career too demanding to permit permanent settlement and left the establishment of the vineyard to Dawson.

Despite having insufficient time to actively participate in the management of the vineyard, Gilchrist maintained his interest in the land. The house 'Glenlinton' was constructed on land that was granted to him by the Crown on 28 February 1917 (Title search information). Glenlinton itself is thought to date from the late part of the 19th or early years of the 20th century.

Despite the absence of Willis, Patterson and Gilchrist, Dawson made substantial improvements to the estate. Advised by a Department of Agriculture viticulturalist Romeo Bragato, Dawson planted semillon, hermitage and cabernet sauvignon grapes. Stone blocks were hewn in a quarry on the site and a cellar built, half buried in the hillside. Dawson's ventures were successful and the reputation of Glenlinton began to grow. The vineyard gradually expanded until after 30 years it covered fifty acres and produced 6,000 gallons of wine annually. During World War I, Glenlinton wines were exported to England. Preparation of the vintage at Glenlinton employed many of the residents of Scrubby Creek. At the conclusion of the season, long tables were set up beneath the trees, and a party given for all workers and their friends. Dawson's reds are reputed to have been excellent, but his hock, sauterne and chablis unremarkable.

Despite, the initial success, the vineyard soon fell in to disrepair.

Dawson's eldest son died in 1929 (the *Argus*, 3 September 1929) and none of his other children chose to continue the vineyard. In 1935 it was offered for sale. At the time the property consisted of consisted of 24 acres semillon, 12-35 years old; 19 acres hermitage, 8-35 years old; 7 acres cabernet-sauvignon, 15-35 years old; an underground bluestone cellar 30' x 60' and 16 large oak casks, storing 20,000 gallons. No buyers appeared, the Depression having reduced the viability of winemaking. On 17 January 1936, the *Argus* commented of Glenlinton, "there is every chance that this vineyard has made its last vintage". The property was still available on 24 April 1937, when it was offered for sale in the *Argus* as suitable for grazing and "desirable for a city man requiring a good country home". Grubbing and burning of the vines followed and Glenlinton soon became a memory. Today the Whittlesea Country Club golf course occupies much of the land which once comprised the Glenlinton vineyard. Other sections of the site have been subdivided and the Glenlinton homestead now stands on a 5 acre block (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study and Title search information).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian Themes

- 4.1 Living off the land
- 4.4 Farming
- 6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local Themes

- 3.1 Grazing and agriculture
- 2.2 Selection and freehold land sales

Description

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Description

A series of buildings standing on the north facing slopes to the north of the Yan Yean Reservoir reserve. The plot comprises two houses and their associated outbuildings together with the fermentation tanks and other vineyard buildings.

The main house, 'Glenlinton', (which appears to be vacant) is positioned in the centre of the plot facing to the north west. Glenlinton comprises a main front range, which has a hipped corrugated metal roof with front facing gabled bays at either end, and a lower rear range which also has a hipped roof with a gabled bay at its western end. The lower part of the front portion of the house is constructed in concrete block, whilst that above and on the sides of the buildings would appear to be of brick rendered and scored to look like stonework. Two courses of decorative timbering separate these two sections and another beneath the eaves along which the rendered brick has been painted and is interspersed with ventilation blocks. Whilst the rear of the building is constructed in weatherboard, additional decoration is provided at the front by timber framing in the gables and by fretwork across the apex of the bargeboards. The windows at the front of the building are all sash windows arranged in symmetrical fashion with two in each projecting bay and two set back in the middle and a single doorway opens from the inside edge of the eastern bay which now features a relatively modern glass frame door. Voids in the concrete blocks forming the lower walls of the house reveal crude cellaring beneath which was flooded at the time of survey but which may include underground tanks recorded on the Council's system.

The area around the house has been landscaped but is, like the rest of the site, quite overgrown. This area includes a modern weatherboard vehicle shed with a pitched roof and a terrace into which has recently been inserted a stone edged pond. This overlooks an access road paved with stone setts which runs along the northern edge of the property from a gate on Robins Avenue to a yard at its north western corner, onto which face the vineyard buildings. The main building of the small vineyard complex lie along the southern edge of this yard which is mostly occupied by a very large water storage tank. The building has a corrugated metal pitched roof with a raised and louvred ventilator, and walls constructed in several materials. The lower part of its eastern wall is built of bluestone above which the gable end is of brick construction and features a six light over six light sash window, demonstrating the presence of an upper, possibly residential floor, above the open chamber beneath. The front and back walls are composed of a conglomerate of stone rubble lined with bluestone and brick, particularly around a series of small window apertures in the upper part of the wall. The western part of the building, which is currently derelict and used to store a variety of materials, including at least two vehicles, and a quantity of refuse, is of later concrete block construction and is freestanding whilst the earlier eastern portion is built into the north facing slope. A relatively recent brick building is connected to the rear of the later portion of the larger structure by means of a massive concrete platform. This has a sheet metal catslide roof and what appear to be reused jalousie windows. The vineyard complex is completed by a pair of substantial fermentation tanks set into the ground to the east of the main building. Constructed in brick, these are lined with concrete and are now uncovered.

To the south east of the main house stand a small square house of corrugated metal with a pyramidal roof. Mounted on stilts, this structure has metal framed sash windows beneath small awnings and may have been kit-built, although a skillion roofed block to the south and its attached lean-to probably represent later additions. The series of small weatherboard and corrugated metal outbuildings around this house represent the only other permanent buildings on the site although it is also currently used to store a number of mobile homes and other vehicles. The remainder of the site is covered with a mix of exotic and indigenous trees and garden vegetation, and a recent attempt has been made to excavate a lake at its western edge. In addition, several incongruous examples of street furniture have been installed within the site, including a length of painted wrought iron fence along the property's Robins Avenue street frontage.

Physical Condition

Good

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached.

Physical Description

Elements

House, cellar, fermentation tanks, underground tanks.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestowe at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The main house, 'Glenlinton' and associated outbuildings, together with the fermentation tanks and other vineyard buildings and all other structures and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

The small square house mounted on stilts and constructed from corrugated metal and located to the south east of the main house is non contributory.

The street furniture added to the site is non-contributory.

How is it significant?

Glenlinton is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Glenlinton is historically significant as a reminder of the Glenlinton vineyard (which achieved considerable fame during the early part of the 20th century) and an example of the willingness of early settlers in the area to experiment with different sorts of agricultural production (Criterion A). Wineries were comparatively rare in the area and the success of Glenlinton bears testimony to the efforts of R. E. Dawson (Criteria A & B). Glenlinton is historically and aesthetically significant as an attractive example of a late 19th or early 20th century homestead and vineyard complex and as a reminder of the area's agricultural past (Criteria A & E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Residence	
Address	20 Thomas Road HUMEVALE	Significance Level Local
Place Type	Residence,Garden Residential	
Citation Date	2009	



20 THOMAS ROAD

Recommended VHR No HI No PS Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

In 1893, government legislation made land around the Scrubby Creek area available for settlement on generous terms. The release of the land encouraged a variety of smallholders to relocate and new agricultural industries (including wine making) were developed. The subsequent growth of the township of Humevale led to the establishment of a school (No. 3300), in 1902 a post office was also opened. The town changed its name from Scrubby Creek to Humevale in 1927. Despite its early growth, improvements to transport and its proximity to Whittlesea led to the decline of the township of Humevale. The closure of the post office in 1959 marked the end of the town's commercial centre.

James Thomas and his wife Louisa settled in the district in Humevale during the early days of the Scrubby Creek settlement (as it was then known) in the 1890s. The 47 acres of land on which their property was located comprised Allotment 13 of Section A in the Parish of Linton. They initially leased the land before it was converted to freehold on 5 November 1917, for 37 pounds and 10 shillings.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

In addition to this land, Thomas also had other holdings in the area and by 1909 owned 180 acres. Thomas's success as a farmer was recognised in 1931 when he was bestowed with life membership of the *Whittlesea Agricultural Society* (Payne, *The Plenty*, 201).

James and Louisa Thomas are recorded as having four children: Dorothy (1894), Moses (1896) James (1899) and Grace (1903). Reference to another daughter (Kathleen) is made in Payne the Plenty which records the movement of Dorothy and Kathleen from the district. "Perhaps the last settlers' function to evoke the old spirit of unity was the farewell evening to Dorothy and Kathleen Thomas in the Humevale Public Hall on 2 September 1939." (Payne, *The Plenty*, 123).

The House itself dates from the 1890s and was almost certainly built by (or on behalf of) James Thomas. The 47 acre block was subdivided in to two lots (one of 13 acres (which includes the house) and another of 34 acres) when the house was sold in 1994. (*Whittlesea Post*, 1994).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

4.4 Farming

6.5 Living in country towns

Local themes

2.2 Selection and freehold land sales

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

Description

Physical Description

The house at 20 Thomas Road is a Victorian farmstead with hipped roof and skillion partially-encircling verandah. The verandah sits on narrow timber posts that produce a colonnade effect across two sides of the building. The building is timber clad with minimal decoration, and has a pair of tall red brick chimneys with stepped tops. The two windows in the street-facing facade are not original, and a large addition has been made to the rear of the building.

The house is sited on a sloping block, and is built on raised brick foundations and is surrounded by a landscaped garden including some mature plantings. The wider setting of the property is one of rural open space.

Previous Statement Significance

What is significant?

The house at 20 Thomas Road extends to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped, together with mature exotic garden trees including oak and cypress are significant.

How is it significant?

The house and mature exotic trees are historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Why is it significant?

The house at 20 Thomas Road is historically significant for its association with the Thomas family, who were early settlers in Humevale. As a homestead constructed in the 1890s on a property initially leased and later converted to freehold, the house represents the process of selection experienced by many settlers in Whittlesea during the late 19th century, and which helped to shape the district's agricultural character. (Criterion A)

The house, with its restrained decoration and simple form, is aesthetically significant as an example of a late 19th century farm house in Whittlesea. The mature exotic trees contribute to the rural setting of the house and help to interpret the impact of European settlement on the landscape. (Criteria D & E)

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The property at 20 Thomas Road extending to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped, together with *Fraxinus Angustifolia* (Desert Ash) are significant.

How is it significant?

The house and Desert Ash are historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house at 20 Thomas Road is historically significant for its association with the Thomas family, who were early settlers in Humevale. As a homestead constructed in the 1890s on a property initially leased and later converted to freehold, the house represents the process of selection experienced by many settlers in Whittlesea during the late 19th century, and which helped to shape the district's agricultural character. (Criterion A)

The house, with its restrained decoration and simple form, is aesthetically significant as an example of a late 19th century farm house in Whittlesea. The Desert Ash contributes to the rural setting of the house and help to interpret the impact of European settlement on the landscape. (Criteria D & E)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes Desert Ash in proximity to dwelling
Fences & Outbuildings	No Post and rail fence.
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Lalor Fire Station	File No	Whittlesea Study 4.12
Address	24-26 Vasey Avenue LALOR	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Fire Station, Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



Lalor Fire Station 1

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

GOOD

History and Historical Context

After World War II, there was a critical shortage of housing in Melbourne. In August 1945, in response to intensive lobbying, the Victorian Government passed the *Co-operative Housing Society Act*. The Act enabled co-operatives to obtain loans with government guarantees from banks and other institutions at low interest rates. The Peter Lalor housing co-operative was established in 1947. By 13 February 1947, the co-operative had identified land to the north of Thomastown sufficient to allow the construction of 300 homes (in time, the holding was increased to allow for the construction of 900 homes). The purchase of the land on which the estate was to be built was completed later the same year.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The Lalor Fire Station is situated on land that had once been owned by William Robert Campbell, a member of the New South Wales Parliament (both in the Legislative Assembly as the member for West Sydney and Gwydir and the Legislative Council) for a total of over 32 years. Following Campbell's death in 1906, the land was sold to David Crichton. On 5 July 1947, the site was purchased by the Peter Lalor home building co-operative (Titles Search)

In 1957, the two structures extant on the site (the superintendent's cottage and the fire station) were transferred from Mentone, the buildings are thought to originally date from 1906 when they were built for the Mentone Fire Brigade. The Lalor fire station opened on 30 January 1958. (http://www.wikinorthia.net.au/index.php/Thomastown_History_of). The Metropolitan Fire Brigade formally assumed ownership of the site on 23 May 1958 and it operated as the Lalor Fire Station from then until the early 1990s.

In September 1994, the site was transferred to the Helping Hand Association for Persons with an Intellectual Disability. In 1997, a \$50,000 grant from the State government allowed for several improvements to the facility. ([http://hnb.dhs.vic.gov.au/web/pubaff/medrel.nsf/AllDocs/22C6B774C6D4D3B34A256569002B0C52/\\$FILE/att1.txt](http://hnb.dhs.vic.gov.au/web/pubaff/medrel.nsf/AllDocs/22C6B774C6D4D3B34A256569002B0C52/$FILE/att1.txt)) (Accessed 09.03.10).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

6.2 Creating Melbourne

6.3 Shaping the suburbs

6.7 Marking significant phases in development of Victoria's settlements, towns and cities

8.3 Providing health and welfare services

Local Themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

6.1 Floods and fires

Description

Physical Description

The site is occupied by two structures including the former fire station and superintendent's cottage. The fire station itself has been converted for use as a community centre, and is now owned and operated by the Helping Hand Association.

A large Federation -style timber building, the former fire station comprises a central projecting bay with decorative gable front and timber strapping. Beneath this feature the windows have replaced where fire station garage doors were once located. The building has a hipped roof and one plain brick chimney. To the rear there is an extension and the interior has been altered from the original layout. The entrance front to Vasey Avenue has been altered with new glass doors and a flat roofed porch extension, however a pair of original windows is also evident to the front elevation. The building still exhibits its Federation style origins in its form, gable end detailing and some windows. Wall materials are a combination of weatherboard and sheet cladding above timber beading, also typical of the Federation period. Three simple two pane sash windows line the south eastern side of the building, along with a single doorway beneath a decorative timber framed dormer which is supported on two fretted wooden brackets. The two bays to the rear have a series of sash windows and a single door approached by wooden steps. The extension largely fills the gap between the main building and a skillion roofed sheet metal structure to its north west. This accommodates a small weatherboard outhouse with a pitched metal roof. A paved car park is situated to one side of the former fire station.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The superintendent's cottage is built in the bungalow style and has a tiled pitched roof with latticed gable decoration and eave brackets. It addresses the corner of Vasey and Sydney Avenues with a garden to the front. The gabled porch with timber strapping is the main feature of the southern facade, beneath which is a pair of angled sash windows. The porch is supported on timber posts above brick pillars, built into brick balustrades around a concrete entrance platform with a wheelchair access ramp. The porch shelters twin doors in the centre of the facade flanked by unusual half-bay windows. Externally the house is largely intact with only minor modifications evident. The buildings are set within a garden featuring mature shrubs and trees.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

NEG FILE 22.12, 13.

What is significant?

The c1906 fire station and superintendent's cottage that were relocated to the site in 1957 and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

The fire station is historically, aesthetically and socially significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The superintendent's cottage is historically, aesthetically and socially significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The fire station is historically significant because its transportation from Mentone in 1957 illustrates the once common practice of relocating institutional buildings on the basis of need (Criterion A). The fire station is historically and aesthetically significant because its comparatively early date of construction distinguishes it from the surrounding Estate, which was developed from 1947 onwards (Criteria B & E). The fire station is historically and socially significant because between 1958 and the early 1990s, the building provided fire services to the local community. The existing use of the building by the 'Helping Hand Association' has ensured that it continues to perform an important community function (Criteria G & H).

The superintendent's cottage is historically significant because it is connected to the fire station and because its transportation from Mentone in 1957 illustrates the once common practice of relocating institutional buildings on the basis of need (Criterion A). The superintendent's cottage is historically and aesthetically significant because its comparatively early date of construction distinguishes it from the surrounding estate, which was developed from 1947 onwards. The existing use of the building by the 'Helping Hand Association' has ensured that the building continues to perform an important community function (Criteria B & E).

Comparative Analysis

The fire station and superintendent's cottage were moved onto the site in Lalor from other suburban localities. Their architectural features are typical of late Federation and Inter war residential buildings although they represent an earlier architectural style when compared with their surroundings.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The c1906 former Lalor fire station and superintendent's cottage that were relocated to the site at 24-26 Vasey Avenue Lalor in 1957 are significant.

How is it significant?

The fire station and the superintendent's cottage are historically, aesthetically and socially significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Transported to the site in Vasey Avenue in the Peter Lalor Estate in 1957, the former Mentone fire station and superintendent's cottage is significant for its 36 year operation as the fire station for Lalor. As part of the Estate, established in 1947 as a housing co-operative, the Lalor fire station provides an example of providing community facilities through re-location in a growing and developing area. (Criterion A)

The fire station and superintendent's cottage are unusual in the context of the Peter Lalor Estate because of their architectural style and community function that distinguishes them from the residential buildings constructed after 1947. The superintendent's cottage is a landmark at the corner of Sydney and Vasey Avenues and is a fine representative example of a bungalow with largely intact building form, external cladding materials and sash windows. The former fire station exhibits its Federation origins through its building form, external cladding materials and decorative Federation features including gable end strapping and some windows. Unusual in their context, the two buildings are significant for their architectural rarity within the context of the Peter Lalor Estate. (Criterion E)

The fire station is socially significant due to its provision, between 1958 and the early 1990s, of fire services to the local community. The existing use of the building by the Helping Hand Association has ensured that it continues to perform an important community function. (Criterion G)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Euglebar homestead	File No	Whittlesea Study 11.30
Address	235 Bridge Inn Road MERNDA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2009		



Euglebar Homestead

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Fair

History and Historical Context

The township of Mernda (originally called Morang) was established at the site of a road crossing over the Plenty River. It was, however, the construction of the Yan Yean Reservoir that was to make the most significant contribution to the township's growth. Between 1853 and 1857, up to 1,000 men were employed in the Reservoir's construction. After its completion the Reservoir was a major attraction and provided a steady flow of tourists to the town. Three hotels, adjacent to the Reservoir, were constructed to accommodate visitors (The Picnic hotel, The Yan Yean Reservoir hotel and the Yan Yean hotel, Payne, *The Plenty*, 115 and 169). Other facilities followed, including a Presbyterian Church (1860), post office (1861) and bakery (1860s). In 1893, as a result of the opening of the Whittlesea railway line, the town changed its

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name to South Yan Yean (there was already an existing Yan Yean station). Despite the township's initial growth, the popularity of the Yan Yean Reservoir (as a tourist attraction) began to decline and Mernda went in to a period of stagnation. In 1913, the name South Yan Yean was abandoned and the town changed its name to Mernda. By the 1970s, the town was being described as "within easy commuting distance of Melbourne". Today the expansion of Melbourne's suburbs to the north has effectively seen it incorporated in to the city's urban fringe.

In 1853 John Hunter purchased land at Wollert and constructed a three-roomed timber dwelling. This building, which still stands, was framed of hand hewn timber from nearby Arthur's Creek and clad with split wooden palings. The roof and verandah were of long wooden shingles, although these have since been covered by corrugated iron. The cottage had no ceilings.

The middle room of Hunter's cottage was the family kitchen and the two rooms at each end bedrooms. Cooking in the kitchen was carried out in a large open fire place constructed of hand made clay bricks. Part of the early cottage survives.

John Hunter later built a more substantial four-roomed bluestone homestead, using stone quarried on the property. The timber roofing frame consists of round hardwood rafter poles with sawn battens supporting a slate roof with heavy gauge iron ridging.

The original timber cottage was subsequently joined to the new bluestone homestead by construction of a three roomed weatherboard building with a corrugated iron roof and verandah. Although the weatherboards of this connecting section have since been replaced with cement sheeting, the split wooden palings on the original cottage remain. The interior of the bluestone section is lined with thin pressed and patterned lead alloy metal sheeting (Wunderlich panels). Cedar cupboards have been built in each side of the open fire places. On John Hunter's death, Eglebar passed to his son James.

In 1907 Eglebar was sold to Charles Creighton, who later passed it to his son Tyson. In 1952 the property was purchased by Raymond Freeman whose eldest son Noel operated it as a dairy farm. In 1981 it was purchased by David Freeman, who used the property for grazing purposes in conjunction with his nearby home property, Rockbank Farm (Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Dairy Industry

Victorian Themes

4.4 Farming

4.5 Living off the land

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local Themes

2.1 Early squatters and land owners

3 Utilising natural resources

Description

Physical Description

Eglebar Homestead comprises two key sections. The earliest of these is a 19th century bluestone house with hipped slate

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

roof and a corbelled brick chimney. The remains of a second brick chimney are evident at the rear. Timber sash windows also feature in this section of the building. The second section of the building is a slightly later addition that, while a vernacular structure, evokes Victorian-Georgian style. Its walls are cement rendered but were probably once made from weatherboard cladding. It has a corrugated iron hipped roof with attached skillion veranda on timber posts that extends around three sides of the building. Sash windows placed in connecting pairs with timber architraves are found in this section of the building. Two external brick chimneys standing at either end of the addition enhance the symmetry of the building as a whole.

A free-standing brick chimney is sited a short distance from the house. The back of the chimney bears the remains of cement and some bracketing, suggesting that it may once have been part of the earlier timber dwelling built by John Hunter prior to the Bluestone homestead. In the immediate area surrounding Eglebar homestead is a mature peppercorn tree. A number of farm buildings are also visible, including a barn constructed of metal materials and a cement silo.

Physical Condition

Fair

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

(SURVEY DATE 16.4.90 And 30.4.1990)

What is significant?

The Eglebar homestead, the associated outbuildings, the mature peppercorn tree and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

The Eglebar homestead, associated outbuildings and peppercorn tree are historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The peppercorn tree is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Eglebar homestead is historically and aesthetically significant for its early date of construction (1853) and its use of local materials in its construction (Criteria A & E). The later additions to the property reflect the growing prosperity and needs of John Hunter, the homestead's original owner (Criterion A).

The mature peppercorn tree contributes to the setting.

Physical Description

Elements

Weatherboard house, bluestone addition, hawthorn hedge, picket fence enclosing front garden, post rail fencing.

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS

Additions c1890.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestone at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Eglebar homestead and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

The Eglebar homestead is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Eglebar homestead is historically and aesthetically significant for its early date of construction (1853) and its use of local materials in its construction (Criteria A & E). The later additions to the property reflect the growing prosperity and needs of John Hunter, the homestead's original owner (Criterion A).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Karool (formerly Fairview)	File No	whittlesea study 11.31
Address	305-307 Bridge Inn Road MERNDA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



KAROOOL

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good (outbuildings), Fair (house)

History and Historical Context

Karool, formerly known as Fairview, stands on land first purchased by John Aitken in 1853. Aitken sold the 78 acre block the following year to

Robert King who owned several adjacent blocks. By 1856 King owned 640 acres between Bridge Inn Road and Mason's Lane. King, his wife and two children, arrived in Australia from County Tyrone, Ireland in 1841, aboard the Catherine Jamieson. He first moved to Preston and after a few years there, leased land at Merrilands, near where Ruthven Station now stands. King stayed there until 1854, when he relocated to Bridge Inn Road, having spent a year fencing and

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

preparing the land for habitation. Funds to purchase and improve the land had mainly come from the cartage and sale of produce on the goldfields.

In about 1856, King donated an acre of land on Bridge Inn Road for the erection of a small timber Wesleyan - Methodist Church and school. The Rev. B. Walker had previously held services in King's house and visiting

preachers continued to stay there. Quarterly meetings of the Preston Heidelberg Wesleyan-Methodist Circuit were held at King's house, including on January 1875, just prior to him selling the property to Henry and Edward Miller in March 1875. A very old bluestone building which still stands near Karool may have been King's first home. The construction date of Karool is not known, but was probably during the 1860s. Karool is almost identical to the former Scales

homestead, which stood near the Darebin Creek at Epping. The bluestone outbuildings may be earlier than the house. Although their use is unclear they appear remarkably intact albeit without fittings.

In 1921 Karool was sold by the Miller family to Matthews Jeffrey, of nearby Rockbank Farm in Mason's Lane. By 1991 it was owned by Hamish and Maggie McDonnell. (Gould Study, 1991)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships

Description

Physical Description

Elements

Bluestone 2 storey residence, 2 bluestone outbuildings.

The house and its accompanying outbuildings lie approximately 150 metres to the north of Bridge Inn Road, from which they are approached by a driveway. This then continues to the north to provide access to a group of modern warehouse buildings.

The house is a two storey bluestone structure with a double hipped corrugated metal roof with a brick chimney at each end. A single storey range extends to the north and west. This supports a very shallow hipped roof, abutting the main structure, which reaches out on wooden columns around this range to form a porch on its western, northern and eastern sides. The roof features a large mid twentieth century vent over its centre.

The original sash windows of the house have been replaced. The lower range on the eastern side of the house features inserted French windows.

15-20 metres to the west of the house stand two bluestone outbuildings, both of which have corrugated metal ridge roofs. Although of different sizes, both open to the south east, and these facades are flush suggesting an original working area in this direction. The larger, southernmost, of the two has two window apertures on its long north eastern and south western sides. This structure also has a separate wall to the rear, to which it is connected by an extant wooden lintel indicating that this was originally an abutting structure.

Physical Condition

Good

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS

All openings altered, kitchen additions, porch?

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The property known as 'Karool' and the surrounding area as mapped or otherwise to the title boundaries. The adjacent bluestone outbuildings are also of significance.

How is it significant?

Karool is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Karool is historically significant as a rare example of a double storey c1860s homestead in the Whittlesea area (Criterion B). The use of bluestone in the house's construction reflected its availability locally and illustrates the use of local materials by early settlers in the region (Criterion A). The size of the home is unusually large and reflects the relative affluence of Robert King.

Karool is aesthetically significant as an imposing feature of the local landscape and an extremely rare two storey farmhouse in the City of Whittlesea. Although the house has had some alterations the overall form and bluestone construction demonstrates its construction date of c.1860. The gable roofed bluestone outbuildings are fine examples of stone masonry and contribute to the evolution of the farm complex (Criterion E).

The smaller bluestone outbuilding is thought to have been used as King's first home and as such provides an important insight into the conditions in which early settlers lived. The use of local bluestone in its construction is a reminder of the use of local materials by early settlers in the district (Criterion A).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Residence	
Address	635 Bridge Inn Road MERNDA	Significance Level Local
Place Type	House	
Citation Date	2009	



635 Bridge Inn Road

Recommended VHR No HI No PS Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

Some of the earliest settlements grew up around stopping places along the early roads, such as Inns, which were often situated near watercourses. The town of Mernda (originally known as Morang) was developed on the site of a station held by Captain Aneas McPherson. The town is situated at the northern extreme of Plenty Gorge. It was originally the site of a crossing over the Plenty River. It was, however, the construction of the Yan Yean Reservoir that was to make the most significant contribution to the town's growth. Between 1853 and 1857 up to 1,000 men were employed in building the Reservoir. Their presence created a demand for other services. In 1893, as a result of the opening of the Whittlesea railway line, the town changed its name to South Yan Yean (there was already an existing Yan Yean station), but by 1913, the experiment had been abandoned and the town changed its name back to Mernda.

The house at 635 Bridge Inn Road is situated on Lot 39, Crown Portion 3, and Parish of Yan Yean. The six acre property was purchased by Donald McLeod in 1875, although the 1870 rate records indicate that a house was present on the site prior to this. McLeod's wife continued to own the property until 1907, before it was sold to Arthur Barr, the local

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

carpenter, who also designed the Woodstock Mechanics Institute. (Payne, 165). Bridge Inn Road is an important road, providing a crossing point over the Plenty River.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

5.3 Towns that grew with the Yan Yean Reservoir

Description

Physical Description

The house at 635 Bridge Inn Road is situated on a six acre allotment close to the Plenty River. It is one of three properties that located close together at the bridge. These three places are all located close to the road with the bulk of the land parcels behind the houses. 635 Bridge Inn Road has several small outbuildings and the remains of an orchard at the side of the house. To the other side is a wind row of large cypress trees, under planted with younger cypresses.

There is physical evidence of a house on this site from the mid nineteenth century evidenced by the large bluestone chimney to one end of the house. The base of the chimney is intact however the flue has been rebuilt at a later time in plain brickwork. Further evidence of the older house may remain inside the existing structure. A second large brick chimney with a corbelled top also indicates an earlier date of construction than the current house. The physical and documentary evidence of one, and possible two chimneys, indicates a pre 1870 date of construction.

The house has been rebuilt at some time in the early twentieth century and is now an indicative example of an Interwar bungalow. The elements of the house include the gabled roof form with deep overhanging eaves and a central porch with gable roof supported by metal pipes. The posts and their brickwork bases appear to have replaced early porch supports in timber. The gables have wide eaves and feature inset louvred vents. The triple light timber framed front windows are symmetrically arranged either side of the front door, and windows to the side elevations are also intact. There is a modern extension to the rear of the house.

Previous Statement Significance

What is significant?

The house at 635 Bridge Inn Road and the surrounding site, including all mature trees and the hedge that fronts Bridge Inn Road, to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

Why is it significant?

The house is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

How is it significant?

The house is historically significant as a reminder of the development that occurred in Morang as a result of the

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

construction of the nearby Yan Yean reservoir. (Criterion A). The renovations carried out in the early part of the 20th century are surprisingly innovative and more characteristic of c.1920s design style- which is under - represented in the City of Whittlesea (Criterion A & B & E). The house is aesthetically significant because it occupies a prominent position on Bridge Inn Road and comprises elements of the different eras in which it was constructed including the bluestone chimney base, weatherboard construction and interwar alterations to the roof and verandah. The hedge and mature trees contribute to the garden setting. (Criterion E)

Comparative Analysis

There are relatively few Interwar houses compared with those of Victorian and Federation stylistic origins in the Whittlesea Heritage Study 2009. A number of houses display substantial alterations that can be traced to the Interwar period such as 20 Summerhill Road and 715 Epping Road in Wollert. A good example of a large Interwar house is 635 Bridge Inn Road Mernda which has the low pitched gable roofs with overhanging eaves but has been adapted from an earlier building. 19 Church Street and 6 Lime Street Whittlesea are good intact examples of urban houses of this period.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house at 635 Bridge Inn Road and the area as mapped is significant. The modern extension to the rear is not significant.

Why is it significant?

635 Bridge Inn Road is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

How is it significant?

The property at 635 Bridge Inn Road represents in its siting and the bluestone and brick chimneys, the early development of Mernda (also known as South Yan Yean), close to the Plenty River crossing. The siting of the house and the chimneys are a reminder of the development that occurred in Mernda as a result of the construction of the nearby Yan Yean Reservoir. The group of three houses located close to the Bridge Inn Road, including No.635, demonstrate an early siting pattern of buildings that is evident along some of the main routes in Whittlesea. The chimneys are historically significant as evidence of the early establishment of the property prior to 1870 (Criterion A).

The building at 635 Bridge Inn Road is now a representative example of an Interwar bungalow with gabled roof and overhanging eaves with a central gable roofed porch. Other architectural elements that contribute to the integrity include the windows and the overall building form. (Criterion E)

There is likely to be archaeological potential for further remains of the earlier house within the current structure. (Criterion C)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	Yes

Other Recommendations

Aboriginal heritage place - this place is within 200m of a waterway where there are known Aboriginal sites.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Residence
Address	100 Cravens Road MERNDA
Place Type	Residence
Citation Date	2009



CRAVENS ROAD MERNDA

Recommended **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

The property is situated on land that originally comprised Lots 430, 431 and 466-472 in the township of Separation. The "Township of Separation" was a 19th century speculative development that flourished and failed in the space of twenty years. In March 1862 Josiah Morris Holloway purchased 640 acres of land between one and two miles west of Morang, for 640 pounds. He proceeded to subdivide the land into acre lots, gridded without reference to land formation. The resultant plan featured a small town square and was neat and regular with nostalgic references to places remembered, such as Regent Circus, Portland Place, Oxford Street and Cheapside. The sale of lots soon followed, and by 1865 Separation had 65 houses, a Methodist Church and a local school (operating from the church building). However, five years later the town was in decline. In 1882, the school was closed. The former church and school building was moved to Yan Yean; and later to Yarrambat.

The lots on which the property is situated were amongst 26 that were transferred from John Allsop and Alice Allsop to William Simpson on 25 August 1875. The following year, Simpson acquired three further lots (468 and 496 and 497).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The lots were one acre each and Simpson, who was a farmer, owned and farmed them (together with several other blocks in the Separation settlement).

The house on the site was constructed in c1875 and was probably erected by Simpson and his wife Mary, shortly after he purchased the land. Mary Simpson died in 1913 and William Simpson some 10 years later in 1923. Both are buried in the Yan Yean cemetery.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

5.2 Land speculation

Description

Physical Description

The house at 100 Cravens Road is a Victorian house dating to c1875. It is constructed of brick with an M-hipped roof and skillion verandah resting on rough-hewn sapling posts. The house has three brick chimneys, double hung windows, and displays little decoration. The immediate garden to the front and sides of the house is heavily vegetated, and mature peppercorns and Norfolk pines contribute to the setting. Gums line the long driveway approach to the house from Cravens Road. A more recent building has been constructed on the property behind the 19th century house.

Previous Statement Significance

What is significant?

The house at 100 Cravens Road is significant to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The house at 100 Cravens Road is of local historic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house at 100 Cravens Road is of local significance as a rare survivor of the former township of Separation, a speculative development that flourished and failed over a twenty year period from 1862. It is a representative example of a Victorian 19th century farm residence, being simple in its design and decoration. It also demonstrates the use of materials that could be sourced on the property or in the local area, as evidenced by the use of rough-hewn saplings for verandah posts. (Criteria A & D)

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The house at 100 Cravens Road is significant.

How is it significant?

The house at 100 Cravens Road is of local historic and architectural significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house at 100 Cravens Road is of local significance as a rare survivor of the former township of Separation, a speculative development that flourished and failed over a twenty year period from 1862. (Criterion A)

It is a representative example of a Victorian 19th century farm residence, being simple in its design and decoration. It also demonstrates the use of materials that could be sourced on the property or in the local area, as evidenced by the use of rough-hewn saplings for verandah posts. (Criterion D)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Rock Bank (Jeffrey property)	File No	Whittlesea Study 5.06
Address	355 Masons Road MERNDA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



ROCKBANK

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Samuel Jeffrey, his wife Eliza and two children, arrived in Australia from County Tyrone, Northern Ireland in 1840 aboard the bounty ship Coromandel. After managing Captain Harrison's station at Yan Yean for a time, Samuel moved to Preston where he had purchased 40 acres of land in 1841. In 1853 Samuel purchased 320 acres of land in the Parish of Yan Yean at the Government Land Sales, he called the property 'Rock Bank'. He gradually developed the property as an addition to his Preston farm, where he continued to live.

In 1879 Samuel conveyed Rock Bank to his son, Samuel Jr. A bluestone farmhouse was established in 1881 adding to

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

existing out buildings and a substantial dairy farm. Additions were made to the property in 1890 when the bluestone kitchen to the west of the house was constructed, and later in 1900 the extant bay window was also added. The elm tree immediately to the north west of the 1890 kitchen block dates to the original construction of the house and is now a large and significant feature of the property.

Over the years additional land was purchased, and the property has now grown to about 500 acres. Today, over 160 years after the land was initially purchased by Samuel Jeffrey, Rock Bank remains in the ownership of the Jeffrey family. The farm, fenced with dry bluestone walls and richly dotted with magnificent red gums, represents an enduring link with the continuing dairying history of The City of Whittlesea.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Early Settlement
Dairy Industry

Description

Physical Description

From Masons Road the homestead complex is reached along a 500 metre track which begins at a concrete gateway featuring iron railings and lettering spelling the name 'Rock Bank'. The house, at the southern edge of the complex, sits within a small circuit of non-native trees, including peppercorns and elms, and is now approached via a raised driveway around a rose garden. The driveway has been relocated from its original location and the gates are mid twentieth century, as is the garden to the front of the house.

The house comprises the original 1881 bluestone house and the 1890 bluestone kitchen block to the west. These are connected by a weatherboard structure which, according to the current owners, replaced an earlier (mid-20th century) example. The hipped roofs of the bluestone buildings and the ridge roof of the intervening structure are now covered with corrugated metal. The bay window on the western wall of the house still retains its original green and amber glass. The front of the house features a verandah with timber posts and fretwork.

The homestead complex comprises an elm immediately to the north west of the kitchen block and several peppercorn trees are also in the vicinity of the homestead complex. Next to the elm is a large tank stand over a concrete subterranean well and a windmill which stands over a 100 foot shaft dug in the late 1890s. Further to the north stands an earlier stone and weatherboard kitchen now forming one end of a larger machinery shed. This building is of particular interest as it predates the main house and retains evidence of timber shingle roofing and split weatherboards. It has a brick chimney flanked by timber windows at its southern end, and it also features a substantial rendered bluestone wall c1850s.

A large shed adjoins the original kitchen and a long corrugated metal shed with a ridge roof stands to the north of the house. Of particular interest is the 'man's room' that once accommodated farm help and still retains some fittings. A 1960s brick dairy which stands to the north, together with a hay shed approximately 75 metres to the east, define the main farm yard which is surrounded by extensive drystone walls, bluestone pig pens and post & rail fences to the stockyards. Two hollowed log drinking troughs still in use are also located in the homestead complex.

This area forms part of the state governments 'Grassy Eucalypt Woodland' investigation area and is a listed vegetation community of primary significance with some species registered as critically endangered. The property of Rock Bank retains over 600 red gums and has had recordings of at least some threatened flora and fauna species and is considered likely habitat for the Matted Flax Lily, Golden Sun Moth, Growling Grass Frog, and Striped Legless Lizard.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

See attached.

What is significant?

The property known as Rockbank and the surrounding area as mapped, or otherwise to the title boundaries. The Elm tree adjacent to the house and the poplar tree at the entrance to the driveway are also significant. Elements of the farm complex include the bluestone house, extensive drystone walls, early kitchen and shed with shingle roof, carriage shed, pig pens, post & rail fence, chaff cutter, tank stands, bluestone paving, mature trees and half log stock trough.

How is it significant?

Rockbank is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Rockbank is historically significant as an example of a 19th century farmhouse in the Whittlesea district (Criterion A). The property has been owned by the Jeffrey family for over 150 years. As such, Rockbank is one of only a handful of properties in the City of Whittlesea that has not changed ownership since the 1850s (Criteria B & H). The continued use of the property as a farm has seen many of the sheds and outbuildings retained. Together they provide an important insight in to the region's rural past. (Criterion A).

Rockbank is aesthetically significant as an attractive example of a 19th century bluestone farm building with substantial Federation era alterations including the front verandah, roof and an extension at the rear. The bluestone walls and sash windows indicate the earlier origins of the homestead. The large elm tree on the property and the large poplar tree at the entrance to the driveway are both roughly contemporaneous with the property's construction and serve as a reminder of the once common practice of planting European trees in and around rural properties. Rockbank is an excellent example of a farm complex with the homestead, outbuildings and dry-stone walls.(Criterion E)

Physical Description

SUPERCEDED JUNE 2014

Elements

Bluestone house, extensive drystone walls, early kitchen and shed (shingle roof) carriage shed, pig pens, post & rail fence, chaff cutter, tank stands, bluestone paving, mature trees, half log stock trough.

Physical Description

SUPERCEDED JUNE 2014

ALTERATIONS

Verandah and roof

Physical Description

SUPERCEDED JUNE 2014

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

From Masons Road the homestead complex is reached along a 500 metre track which begins at a concrete gateway featuring iron railings and lettering spelling the name 'Rockbank'. The house, at the southern edge of the complex, sits within a small circuit of non-native trees, including peppercorns and elms, and is now approached via a raised driveway around a small rose garden.

The extant building comprises the original 1881 bluestone house and the 1890 bluestone kitchen block to the west connected by a weatherboard structure which, according to the current owners, replaced an earlier (mid-20th century) example of asbestos sheeting. The hipped roofs of the bluestone buildings and the ridge roof of the intervening structure are now covered with replaced corrugated metal.

The original house features what appear to be replacement sash windows to either side of the central doorway, and these are screened by a corrugated metal bullnose porch spanning the front of the house. The bay window on the rear wall of the house is apparently contemporary with the kitchen block, which building retains its original 4 light sash windows.

An Elm immediately to the north west of the 1890 kitchen block apparently dates to the original construction of the house and is at least 100 years old. Next to this tree is a large tank stand, which the owners say was imported to the site, standing over a concrete subterranean well.

Further to the north stands a weatherboard kitchen block with a corrugated metal ridge roof which is contemporary with the original house (the 1991 heritage study attributed a 1850s date to this building). This has a catslide roof over an open work area along most of its eastern side. This building has a brick chimney flanked by wooden frame windows at its southern end, and it also features a substantial plastered bluestone wall perhaps originating with an earlier building, against which the rest of the structure would appear to have been built.

A long corrugate metal shed with a ridge roof stands to the east of the 1881 kitchen block and an smaller shed stands to its north west. A large modern shed which stands to the north, together with another approximately 75 metres to the east, define the main farm yard which is surrounded by extensive drystone walls, pig pens and post & rail fence.

The owners can be contacted with any questions at rockbank@tpg.com.au.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestone at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The property Rock Bank at 355 Masons Road Mernda is significant. This includes the area as mapped, including the homestead complex and outbuildings. The whole property is within a recognised vegetation community of Grassy Eucalypt Woodland.

Significant elements include:

- . The homestead comprising two bluestone buildings.
- . Two outbuildings closest to the homestead including the stone and weatherboard kitchen and man's room (both incorporated into larger open sided sheds)
- . Bluestone pig sties
- . The elm tree and peppercorns adjacent to the house.
- . Drystone walls and post and rail fencing to stockyards

The following items are not significant:

- . The contemporary timber building that links the two parts of the homestead.
- . The brick dairy built c.1960.
- . The large hay shed to the north east of the homestead complex c.1950.
- . Front gate and pillars, relocated c.1960.
- . Front garden layout.c.1950.
- . Leadlight in the front door of main dwelling c.1990

How is it significant?

Rock Bank is historically, aesthetically and scientifically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Rock Bank is historically significant as an example of a 19th century farm richly dotted with magnificent red gums and other remnant grassy eucalypt woodland species, and represents an enduring link with the continuing dairying history of Whittlesea. The continued use of the property by the Jeffery family for over 160 years, and the retention of outbuildings developed from the establishment of the property in the 1850s represent an unusual continuity of ownership in the City of Whittlesea. Together they provide an important insight in to the region's rural past. (Criterion A).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Rock Bank is aesthetically significant as an excellent example of a 19th century farm complex comprising the bluestone homestead in two wings, an early stone and weatherboard kitchen showing timber roof shingles and split weatherboards. The man's room is a rare example of a place for the accommodation of farm staff, and the pigsties are fine examples executed in stone. The homestead complex is enhanced by the exotic trees including the elm and peppercorn trees. The drystone walls and post and rail fencing to the stockyards contribute to the integrity of the complex. (Criterion E).

The property Rock Bank is scientifically significant as a part of the Grassy Eucalypt Woodland vegetation community recognised as being of primary significance, and likely to contain endangered flora and fauna species.

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes Elms and peppercorns in vicinity of house.

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes Outbuildings and fencing.

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Monier Bridge	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.26
Address	Old Plenty Road MERNDA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Road Bridge		
Citation Date	2009		



Monier Bridge, Old Plenty Road

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

The township of Morang (originally called Mernda) was established at the site of a road crossing over the Plenty River. It was, however, the construction of the Yan Yean Reservoir that was to make the most significant contribution to the township's growth. Between 1853 and 1857, up to 1,000 men were employed in the Reservoir's construction. After its completion the Reservoir was a major attraction and provided a steady flow of tourists to the town. Three hotels, adjacent to the Reservoir, were constructed to accommodate visitors (The Picnic hotel, The Yan Yean Reservoir hotel and the Yan Yean hotel, Payne, *The Plenty*, 115 and 169). Other facilities followed, including a Presbyterian Church (1860), post office (1861) and bakery (1860s). In 1893, as a result of the opening of the Whittlesea railway line, the town changed its

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name to South Yan Yean (there was already an existing Yan Yean station). Despite the township's initial growth, the popularity of the Yan Yean Reservoir (as a tourist attraction) began to decline and Mernda went in to a period of stagnation. In 1913, the name South Yan Yean was abandoned and the town reverted to its original name of Mernda.

John Monash ran a successful engineering business chiefly in Victoria (Australia) but also in South Australia and to some extent Tasmania from 1894 to 1914. He pursued a parallel career in the Citizen Military Forces. Late in 1914, at the age of 49, he left for WW1 and gained fame as a commander of ANZAC and allied forces on the Western Front. On his return he played a leading role in the establishment of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

In December 1900 Cr. W. Thomas moved that tenders be called for the erection of a new bridge over Barbers Creek. The Shire of Whittlesea engineer William Lockwood proposed the erection of a Monier Concrete arch bridge and on 9 March 1901 a contract, valued at 423 pounds, was let to Messrs Monash and Anderson.

The planning and construction of the two bridges in the City of Whittlesea was distinguished by cordial relations between Monash & Anderson and the Shire Engineer, W. H. Lockwood, who was convinced of the long-term benefits of reinforced concrete. The construction period for the Barber's Creek and Wollert Bridges overlapped those of the High St, Booth St, Wade St, and Abbott St bridges in Bendigo and the start of construction of the second King's Bridge. The two bridges discussed here seem to have been the particular concern of J. T. N Anderson. He was mainly responsible for the initial negotiations; for liaison with Lockwood; and for visits to site to instruct foremen and supervise critical events. The project also provided an opportunity for Alex Lynch to display his potential as a foreman. He was later to become Works Manager of the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Company, playing a key role in its development. Another noteworthy feature is that on this occasion Monash & Anderson did not refer for engineering advice to Gummow Forrest & Co., the firm through which they held Victorian rights to the Monier patent.

The replacement of the old Barber's Creek bridge was mooted in the Whittlesea Shire Council in September 1898. As the first Monier arch bridge in Victoria was then still under construction (at Anderson Street over the Yarra) it is not surprising that a concrete bridge was not considered. A contract to build in timber was won by a local man, W. Bruce, who must have underbid because he later asked the Council for an extra £80, and then withdrew from the contract when it was refused. The partners heard of the resulting opportunity through their friend T. B. Muntz who was also a close friend of Bruce. Rough calculations made in March 1900 persuaded Anderson that it was worth visiting the site to investigate further and he arranged to bicycle out, asking Lockwood to have exploratory holes made ready to check soil conditions. Within a few days a drawing had been prepared by A. G. Timmins and a quotation of £400 submitted. However the Councillors decided that, even with a grant of £200 from the Public Works Department, they would have to delay construction until the next financial year.

Thus the decision was not taken until September 1900, when it was made over the objections of Cr Murphy who considered £400 "a terrible lot of money to be expended on a bridge at such a place" and pointed out that "£150 would build a bridge that would last 30 years - and so elaborate a bridge [as the Monier] would preclude local contractors tendering". The terms of the grant required Council to submit the plans to the PWD whose Chief Engineer, Carlo Catani, demanded a number of changes. The spandrel and wing walls were to be stepped in smaller increments; a "proper specification" was to be prepared; and the spacing of the iron reinforcement was to be stated. Most importantly, Catani demanded that the bridge be raised three feet to clear the level of flood waters indicated on the drawing. This would have increased the cost considerably. Monash volunteered to draft Lockwood's response, arguing successfully that the indicated level had been measured upstream of the bridge site, above a constriction in the waterway, and that the actual flood level at the site was lower than this.

Tenders were called on 6 February 1901, making specific reference to a Monier Bridge. Monash & Anderson arranged that they would tender as main contractors and sublet all work, except the Monier arch proper, to Bruce. They offered a price of £423, of which £286-10-00 was Bruce's portion. The tender being successful, J. S. Gregory completed the drawings and strength calculations for the arch and the centres. When Anderson again visited the site it became

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evident that payment would be needed for access to private land. In trying to minimise this need Lockwood set out the bridge in a way which would involve the contractors in further unforeseen expense. However, Anderson felt it was so important to retain the contract that he proposed to Monash that they and Bruce absorb the extra cost, allowing them to get on with the job "even if we only make travelling expenses". The contract was signed on 9 March 1901.

The lime concrete abutments appear to have been completed in mid-May, after which work began on erecting the centering, placing the planks (or 'lagging') to mould the soffit of the arch, and installing the reinforcement grids.

In mid-June Councillors decided they would prefer to have the spandrel walls built in brick masonry rather than mass-concrete, possibly for the sake of appearance. Lockwood added that he thought the top two courses of brickwork should be plastered over "to prevent dislodgment of single bricks by boys, &c". Because the volume of concrete in the arch was more than could be placed in one day using the simple methods available, it was to be cast in two parallel strips to ensure integrity of material throughout the length of the bridge. The first strip was cast (or 'turned') on 27 June 1901. As usual, the falsework was built to support only this strip, with the intention of moving it sideways when the concrete had gained sufficient strength to support itself.

Monier arches were built with cement concrete which gains most of its strength within 28 days, and about two-thirds to three-quarters of this within the first 7 days.

However, in this case, further delay was caused by the softness of the abutments. There was a danger that when the falsework was removed, throwing the weight of the arch onto the abutments, they would settle and cause distortion or even cracking of the still immature concrete of the arch. Monash & Anderson blamed the softness of the abutments on the use of excess water in the lime concrete, and claimed that their foreman (presumably meaning Bruce) had warned against it.

The terms of the contract required Council to submit the plans to the Public Works Department whose Chief Engineer, Carlo Catani, demanded a number of changes. Significantly, Catani demanded that the bridge be raised three feet to clear the level of flood waters indicated on the drawing. This would have increased the cost considerably. John Monash volunteered to draft Lockwood's response, arguing successfully that the indicated level had been measured upstream of the bridge site, above a constriction in the waterway, and that the actual flood level at the site was lower than this.

Work on the construction of the bridge proceeded only slowly, and it was not until September, 1901 that Lockwood was able to report that "The traffic has been going over the bridge now for some time".

The Shire President was obviously impressed by Lockwood's management of the project and remarked that Lockwood "deserved credit for the manner in which he had looked after his work". The final cost of the bridge would appear to have been just over 500 pounds. The bridge, about the twelfth constructed in Victoria by Monash and Anderson, served the district well until the 1960s when a new bridge was built nearby. Monash and Anderson were pioneers in the use of reinforced concrete. Monash and Andrews were also responsible for the construction of a second Monier bridge at Wollert

(Gould Heritage Study and adapted from <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~aholgate/jm/texts/bbcwhist.html> (Accessed 24.02.2010).

(http://home.vicnet.net.au/~aholgate/jm/jm_intro.html) accessed 2/2/11

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Transport Routes

Victorian Themes

2.7 Promoting settlement

3.1 Establishing pathways

Local Themes

4 Transport and communications

Description

Physical Description

A Monier type arch bridge constructed to carry the Old Plenty Road over Barber's Creek, approximately 650m to the south of its junction with Arthurs Creek Road. Constructed between concrete abutments, the bridge superstructure comprises a 'Monier Arch' which in this instance was cast in two strips over lagging positioned to mould the soffit of the arch. The packed earth fill overlying the arch is retained between brick spandrel walls, the top two courses of which are concrete rendered over to prevent dislodgment of bricks. Substantial wooden baluster posts are set into the rendered brickwork, but comparison of recent photographs shows that the railing that they supported has been lost since 1997.

Physical Condition

not assessed

Physical Description

Elements

Brick bridge with concrete arch.

Comparative Analysis

The Barber's Creek Bridge is one of two built in the City of Whittlesea, the other being constructed over the Darebin Creek at Wollert. The Wollert bridge is built on the same principles as the Barber's Creek bridge but is built with bluestone facing rather than brick.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The concrete arch earth and brick Monier Bridge built c.1898-1901 and the surrounding site as mapped.

How is it significant?

The Monier bridge is historically and technically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The bridge is historically and technically significant as an intact example of a reinforced concrete and brick Monier arch bridge constructed by the Monier Reinforced Construction Company (a firm founded by and closely linked with Sir John Monash) Sir John Monash's contribution to engineering, to the Citizen's Armed Forces during World War I and in the

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establishment of the State Electricity Commission is immense. The bridge is of technical significance as one of around nineteen of the Monier arch designs built in Victoria and the twelfth in Victoria to a standard design. The Barber's Creek bridge was the second built in Whittlesea the other being over the Darebin Creek at Wollert. (Criterion D & H). The bridge is associated with engineer JTN Anderson who played a key role within the Monier company. (Criterion A). It has a high degree of integrity apart from the removal of the railing.

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Brookwood	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.16
Address	20 Old Plenty Road MERNDA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



Brookwood

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In the mid-1850s a township grew up at the construction site of the Yan Yean Reservoir. At its peak in 1856 up to 1,000 labourers including some with their families took up residence in slab huts or tents. A school, the Yan Yean Quarry School and the Yan Yean hotel were opened; two other hotels were also opened nearby. A house was built for the resident engineer, John Charles Taylor, on a hillside overlooking the Reservoir- this house later became the caretaker's residence. Following the completion of the Reservoir, the town centre shifted back towards Old Plenty Road where a new school and a post office/store were established. Initially, the surrounding land was used predominantly for grazing, but from the 1930s, dairying became increasingly important. (Context 2010:38)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The property is situated on Lot 5, section 6, Parish of Yan Yean. It was originally part of Thomas Walker's large selections in the area and was purchased by a Mr Schultz in 1876.

By 1894, rate records indicate that the land was owned by John Rice. Rice owned the property until his death in 1902, after which it was managed by the executors of his estate until 1908. While Rice owned the property, he did not live there and the entire property was leased out to Patrick William Ryan between 1894 and 1901, and then to John Daniel in 1905.

When it was finally sold, the property was bought by Albert Goodall, who owned it until 1940. Goodall lived in the house and used part of the land (initially 11 acres and later 5 acres); he rented out the remainder. In 1932, he sold the rented land (about 351 acres) to Greg and Pierce Brennan, who owned the 'Woingarry' property, which joined Brookwood to the south. Goodall sold the house and the remaining 5 acres to the Brennans in 1941.

The House 'Brookwood' was probably constructed during Shultz's occupancy of the land.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

4.1 Living off the land

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

2.2 Selection and freehold land sales

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

Description

Physical Description

The decorative red brick Brookwood house draws stylistically on the Queen Anne architecture popular during the late 19th to early 20th century. It has a typically varied roof form, slate clad with terracotta ridge ornamentation and tall chimneys with a partial roughcast coating. The building features a number of gables with wide eaves that are timber-lined, and have decorative terracotta finials. A small gable interrupting the verandah roof above the entrance to the house is roughcast rendered with vertical half-timbering.

The partially encircling verandah rests on red brick piers with roughcast rendering to the uppermost portion and decorative timber brackets. The timber framed windows appear to be original. A large window in the north east wall is arched with wide sidelights and variegated voussoirs above, while the windows shaded by the verandah are taller and narrower. The front door is also original, and features side and highlights.

At the rear of the house is an earlier dwelling with a pyramidal hipped roof and verandah. This house is of simple Victorian design and has a typical facade of centrally placed door flanked by sash windows. The chimney is of brick with corbelled detail.

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An addition has been made to the south east side of the house, featuring a corrugated iron gable hip roof with skillion verandah and sash windows.

The Brookwood house, while located on a rural property, is confined to a smaller block fenced with a dense planting of trees. Just beyond the south eastern boundary of these plantings are two brick wells, one in exposed brickwork and the other concrete rendered. Standing adjacent on the north east side is an iron windmill and a structure comprising lengths of iron topped with a timber platform and corrugated metal water tank. Inside the base of this structure is a flat-roofed timber shack. A variety of timber outbuildings with corrugated iron gable roofs are also found on the property, including a large barn-like building with skillion verandah.

The drive from Old Plenty Road to Brookwood house is lined on either side with a row of mature Eucalypts. The front gate is of cyclone wire and the fence comprises posts with decorative capping, two either side of a metal swing gate with timber pickets.

Physical Condition

Good

Comparative Analysis

Federation era houses are less well represented in the City of Whittlesea although there is a particularly fine example in St Peters Manse at 13 Davison Street Epping. Lyndoch Park at 73 Laurel Street Whittlesea is an unusually large and stylish Federation house, although alterations have concealed its design in part. Rockbank at 355 Masons Road Mernda has a fine Federation style verandah applied over an earlier Victorian bluestone farmhouse. Brookwood at 20 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is a fine example of the Federation style applied to larger rural homesteads. 40 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is an unusual example of a schoolmasters residence. Other representative examples of Federation house in Whittlesea include 2, 14 and 44 Walnut Street, 16 Beech Street and 2 Lime Street, Representative examples in other localities include 41 Recreation Road Yan Yean, 25 Gingles Road Humevale and 905 Epping Road Whittlesea.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house built in two stages from c1890 to c1920 and known as Brookwood, the wells, outbuilding and water tower with shed south east of the house, row of mature Eucalypts lining the drive to house and the remains of the timber entrance fence are significant.

How is it significant?

The property is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Brookwood is of historic and aesthetic significance as a rare example in Whittlesea of a building influenced by Queen Anne architectural style. The house is remarkably intact with its face brickwork, joinery, verandah and roof form, and displays a level of architectural sophistication and ornamentation not common among other houses of the period in the municipality. (Criterion B)

The row of eucalypts and remains of the entrance fencing lining the drive to the house contribute to the aesthetic significance of the property. Brookwood is an excellent example of a farm complex comprising two stages of homestead

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development, one behind the other, and a range of small outbuildings located within a setting of mature eucalypts.. (CriteriaD & E)

Other elements of the property, including the wells and water tower and shed, serve as a reminder of the nature of rural agricultural life in Whittlesea during the 20th century. (Criterion A)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes Eucalpyt sp. to driveway
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes Timber entrance fence
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Face brickwork should not be painted.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Oak Avenue	File No	Whittlesea Study 9.06
Address	PLENTY ROAD AND McKIMMIES ROAD MILL PARK Plenty Road both sides adjoining McKimmies Lane and the east MILL PARK	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Other - Landscape - Cultural		
Citation Date	2009		



AVENUE OF TREES

Recommended VHR No HI No PS Yes
Heritage Protection

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Mill Park was a farm established by George Coulstock in about 1840. The farm got its name from the bluestone water-driven flour mill on the Plenty River that was part of the property. During the 1840s Henry (Money) Miller acquired Mill Park as a rural retreat.

In 1888, Mill Park was described as a "fine specimen of a well conducted first class Australian homestead comprising

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

cultivation, dairy farming, grazing, beef and wool growing buildings consist of main residence, dairy, cowhouse, stables, shearing shed, blacksmiths, carpenters and butcher shops, kitchen a village in itself..".

In 1939 the Miller family sold Mill Park to Senator Alexander McLachlan (South Australia). Following the Senator's death in 1956 the property passed to his nephews, who in 1972 sold it to the T & G Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd, which subdivided the land and developed the Mill Park housing estate.

This avenue is believed to be part of the plantings of the Mill Park estate and a prominent landmark in the Plenty Road corridor. The local historical society was instrumental in preventing the removal of these trees during the major roadworks for the Mill Park residential subdivision in the mid 1970s.

(Adapted from Hermes and Context, Thematic Environmental History).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

4.7 Transforming the land and waterways

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

2.1 Early squatters and land owners

Description

Physical Description

An avenue of mature oak trees extending c. 2.5km north from McKimmies Road. The trees now flank the dual carriageway, whilst younger eucalypts have been planted along the central reservation. The avenue is of mixed species, containing examples of gums and pines amongst the oaks.

Physical Condition

Good

Recommended Management

Measures should be taken to ensure roadworks including drainage patterns do not affect the health of this avenue

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

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This avenue is believed to be part of the plantings of the Mill Park estate and a prominent landmark in the Plenty Road corridor. It illustrates the earlier rural context of this region and the large Mill Park estate. The local historical society was instrumental in preventing the removal of these trees during the major roadworks for the Mill Park residential subdivision.

Comparative Analysis

The landscape places assessed in the Whittlesea Heritage Study 2009 have historic and aesthetic values as well as landscape quality, and encompass several different types of places with no real basis for comparison. Places include a State Schools endowment plantation, a road cutting, avenue of oaks and other exotic trees and the Whittlesea showgrounds where it is the type and layout of the trees rather than the buildings which contribute to the heritage values of the place. Native trees were excluded from this study and although they clearly form a significant part of the landscape there is a specific alternative planning mechanism to protect them.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The avenue of trees, consisting of gums, oaks and pines along Plenty Road north of McKimmie's Road to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped or the root ball or the drip zone of each tree (which ever is greater).

How is it significant?

The avenue of mixed trees including gums, oaks and pines at the edges of the dual carriageway of Plenty Road are historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea. The gums in the median strip are not significant.

Why is it significant?

The avenue of oaks, gums and pine trees is historically significant because it is believed to have once formed part of the Mill Park Estate, which was owned by the prominent local resident and businessman Henry (Money) Miller and is a reminder of Miller's influence upon the area. (Criteria A & H). The oaks are an unusual road side planting, and although mixed with other tree species, they form a distinctive part of Plenty Road, and are a dominant feature of the local landscape (Criterion E). The avenue is socially significant as an example of a local landmark saved from destruction through the efforts of some local residents. (Criterion G)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	HUNTERS ROAD DAIRY		
Address	105W HUNTERS ROAD DAIRY SOUTH MORANG	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Dairy		
Citation Date	2009		



HUNTERS ROAD DAIRY

Recommended **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

Like many areas within the district, land in South Morang was initially purchased by speculative investors and, later, developed by graziers. The arrival of settlers in the area saw the development of other facilities. In 1873, the post office opened and 1875 the Yan-Yean South Morang Aqueduct was constructed. By 1877 South Morang had a school (No. 1975) and probably a hotel.

Hunters Road Dairy is associated with the earlier period of development in South Morang. The property is situated on the northern part of Lot 1 of Crown Portion 15 in the Parish of Morang. It originally comprised 320 acres and in 1852 was sold by William Cleeland (the original grantee) to Thomas Popple for 640 Pounds. (Common Law Land Memorials, Book S, number 707).

Popple was born in Goadby, Leicestershire and arrived in Melbourne on board the Abberton in 1844. He initially farmed on the present site of the Northcote High School before, in 1852, purchasing the above land together with several other

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blocks in the township of Separation and the Medland Estate. Popple named the property at 105W Hunter's Road, 'Goadby Lodge' after his home town. It was subsequently used as a dairy. Popple leased out the land that he owned in the Separation settlement in 1863 (*The Argus*, 24 December, 1863), presumably to focus upon his other properties, including Goadby.

Goadby stayed in the family for over 100 years, until Popple's grandson (also Thomas Popple) died in 1957. In 1963, the Popple family relinquished their holding and sold to the Junor family. (Information from sources indicated, additional information from John Waghorn)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

4.3 Grazing and raising livestock

4.4 Farming

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

2.1 Early squatters and land owners

3.2 Dairying

Description

Physical Description

The Hunters Road Dairy site features a small vernacular building constructed of stone in a variety of sizes, and which probably dates to the 1850s. The building has a hipped roof, and openings lined with brick including a doorway, window and wall vents. Rubble and the sub-surface remains of a building foundation in the near vicinity of the structure suggest it was once part of a larger building, or was one of a complex of buildings. The use of granite in the construction of these buildings is unusual in Whittlesea, being only an occasional feature of the local landscape.

The remains of a fence are also evident around the building, with a row of exotic plantings visible down one side. A number of mature exotic plantings grow in the area close to the structure, which is sited near the top of a grassy hill.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

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Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestone at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Hunters Road Dairy, including the existing vernacular stone building, rubble and sub-surface deposits, remnant fence and exotic plantings, to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

Hunters Road Dairy is of local historic, aesthetic and archaeological significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Hunters Road Dairy is historically significant for its early date of construction and its long association with the Popple family, who were early settlers in the district and owned the property for more than 100 years. (Criteria H)

The vernacular building constructed of granite and the granite sub-surface deposits are historically significant for the rarity of stone as a building material across Whittlesea. The spatial relationship of the building and remains with the fence and exotic plantings close by further help to articulate the way living spaces were designed on a 19th century farm. There are relatively few dairies identified in this study and this one is unusual in its design. (Criteria B & C)

Hunters Road Dairy has archaeological significance due to the potential for sub-surface deposits that may yield information relating to construction of buildings and the life of the farm. (Criterion C)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

This place may have archaeological potential and this aspect should be investigated in a future study or if changes are proposed to this place.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	COMMERCIAL HOTEL	File No	Whittlesea Study 10.01
Address	820 Plenty Road SOUTH MORANG	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Hotel		
Citation Date	2009		



Commercial Hotel

**Recommended
Heritage Protection** VHR No HI No PS Yes

Integrity

Fair

History and Historical Context

Like many areas within the district, land in South Morang was initially purchased by speculative investors and, later, developed by graziers. The arrival of settlers in the area saw the development of other facilities. In 1873, the post office opened and 1875 the Yan-Yean South Morang Aqueduct was constructed. By 1877 South Morang had a school (No. 1975) and probably a hotel. The district is now in the process of being incorporated in to Melbourne's urban fringe.

"The Commercial Hotel at South Morang was erected in 1890 and replaced an earlier wooden hotel building accidentally destroyed by fire about a year before. On completion of rebuilding of the hotel, the *Preston Leader*, a local newspaper,

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

described it as a "handsome two-storeyed brick building, containing eighteen rooms of various sizes, splendidly furnished and generally provided with every modern requisite including electric bells."

To celebrate the reopening of the hotel, Mr. Alexander Armstrong, the licensee, gave a supper and ball. It was reported that there was a large gathering and that both the supper and ball were a great success "dancing being kept up until the small hours of the morning, everyone appearing to enjoy themselves thoroughly". Armstrong is also recorded as having been awarded a goldbuyer's licence by the Epping Court, no doubt to assist nearby goldminers along the Plenty River to satisfy their thirsts.

Armstrong continued as licensee for many years. Other well known licensees include Armstrong's son Ken, Grace and Alf Dwyer (who moved there after seven years at the Belmont Hotel, Thomastown) and Bert Pruscino.

In April 1936 a fire caused extensive damage to the rear of the hotel. It was reported that the dining room, the store room and several bath rooms were destroyed (the *Argus*, 6 April 1936). Renovations and additions were carried out during the early 1980s (Gould Heritage Study). A subsequent fire in 1998 caused further damage and closed the hotel for several years. It re-opened in 2003.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships Transport Routes

Victorian Themes

5.3 Marketing and retailing

5.6 Entertaining and socialising

6.5 Living in country towns

Local Themes

5 Building settlements and towns

8 Community and cultural life

Description

Physical Description

The Commercial Hotel is a Federation Free Style building characterised by its red brick exterior with contrasting stucco detailing. Sited on a corner block, this two-storey hotel is asymmetrical in form. The facade facing McDonalds Road is highly decorative. It features a parapet with a moulded pediment displaying the building's year of construction. There is a regular fenestration of sash windows with decorative moulded architraves across the upper storey of the McDonalds Road facade, while the lower storey has a variety of decorative window styles. Windows on both levels are visually connected by stucco string courses. Embedded pillars run the height of the building on either side of the main doorway, which features a fanlight. A skillion roof extends around the corner section of the building.

The Plenty Road facade of the building is more subdued, and potentially reflects a different period of development- it may be that this was the section re-constructed following on from the 1936 fire (see history). This more subdued part of the hotel is set further back from the road and features a gently sloping corrugated iron roof, verandas on both levels with turned timber posts and simple timber railing on the upper level. A large bottle shop has been constructed at the rear of the building using similar motifs to the proper.

Physical Condition

Good

Recommended Management

Road widening should avoid demolition

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS At rear and ground floor, window joinery

Comparative Analysis

The two hotels including the former Prince of Wales, corner Beech and Church Streets Whittlesea and the Commercial at 820 Plenty Road, South Morang are landmark buildings. Belonging to different periods in the development of Whittlesea they represent typical commercial development of their time. Both have undergone changes to the exterior and interior however the form and architectural detailing are still evident. The Bridge Inn Hotel at 1421 - 1425 Plenty Road has an overlay (HO67). Given the frequency of hotels as a building type in the nineteenth century these two buildings represent some of the few remaining nineteenth century hotels in Whittlesea. The Epping Hotel at 743 High Street Epping and the Springs Hotel at 825 Donnybrook Road Donnybrook are heavily altered and of very low integrity.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The 1890 Commercial Hotel and the surrounding site to the title boundaries is significant.

How is it significant?

The Commercial Hotel is historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Commercial Hotel was a popular stop with travellers along the Plenty Road during the 19th and 20th centuries. Today it serves as a reminder of the importance of the Plenty Road in the development of the district (Criteria A). The Hotel is historically and socially significant as a local meeting place, a function that the Hotel continues to fulfil today (Criteria A, G & H). The Commercial Hotel is aesthetically significant as an elaborate version of Federation free-style architecture and a dominant feature of the local landscape (Criterion E). The bottle shop extension at the rear of the hotel is not significant.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Le Page homestead (Hawkstowe)	File No	Whittlesea Study 10.05
Address	994-1044 Plenty Road SOUTH MORANG	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2009		



Hawkstowe, Le Page Homestead

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Fair

History and Historical Context

Like many areas within the district, land in South Morang was initially purchased by speculative investors and, later, developed by graziers. The arrival of settlers in the area saw the development of other facilities. In 1873, the post office opened and 1875 the Yan-Yean South Morang Aqueduct was constructed. By 1877 South Morang had a school (No. 1975) and probably a hotel. The district is now in the process of being incorporated in to Melbourne's urban fringe.

Hawkstowe was first owned by J. H. Walker (the founder of Walker's biscuits) probably as a speculative investment. However, Peter Le Page was the first to make Hawkstowe his permanent home. Le Page was from the island of

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Guernsey, in the English Channel, and had first arrived in Australia in 1852. He initially tried his luck on the Bendigo and Castlemaine goldfields, before moving to South Morang in 1855. Peter had a brother Charles, who also settled at South Morang in 1865; Charles subsequently bought a farm on the western side of Plenty Road (*Whittlesea Leader*, 9 March 2004). It is not known whether J. H. Walker or Peter Le Page built the Hawkstowe homestead, although it is rumoured that the house was built prior to the Le Page's ownership (presumably for Walker) by two ex convicts. (*Whittlesea Leader*, 9 March 2004).

In May 1865, Peter Le Page married Emily Edwards, and they went on to raise a family of seven children on the property.

After many years of dairying at Hawkstowe, and other adjoining properties he subsequently acquired, Peter Le Page relinquished active work, apportioning his farms amongst his sons, Charles the eldest son, received Hawkstowe. Peter Le Page subsequently retired to Rosevilla, a brick house he erected on the west side of Plenty Road, just north of Gordon's Road.

Peter died in 1913 aged 82, and was buried in Preston General Cemetery. Hawkstowe remained in the Le Page family until 1940 before being sold (*Whittlesea Leader*, 9 March 2004). A notable subsequent owner was the McDonald family. The property was purchased by the MMBW in 1986 and today forms part of the Plenty Gorge Park, which is managed by Parks Victoria. The Homestead itself has been used as the headquarters of Plenty Valley Arts and the Mill Park Garden Club since 1996/97. (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study, Parks Victoria on-site information panel, title search information and other sources as indicated)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Early Settlement

Victorian Themes

4.1 Living off the land

4.3 Grazing and raising livestock

4.4 Farming

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local Themes

2.1 Early squatters and land owners

3.2 Dairying

6.2 Reserves, State and National Parks

Description

Physical Description

Le Page Homestead is a complex comprising a number of mostly 19th century buildings, including the homestead itself, cottage, barn and other outbuildings.

The homestead is built in a Victorian Regency style, and includes bluestone walls with red brick quoining and a hipped roof. A veranda with timber posts and rail, and skillion roof runs around three sides of the homestead. It is likely that it once encircled the whole building, but has since been infilled with a weatherboard extension located at the rear of the building that now houses public toilets. French windows adorn the northern facade of the building. The homestead underwent restoration in 1986, and it was at this time that the Welsh slate roof was reinstated and concrete rendering removed from the exterior walls (Parks Victoria, onsite interpretation panel).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Not far from the house is a small portable prefabricated timber cottage that is believed to have been brought out from England in the 1850s to act as servant's quarters. Minimal in its decoration, the cottage has a steeply pitched gabled roof and a red brick external chimney running up one wall.

Adjacent to the cottage is a stone barn with corrugated iron gabled roof and large plank wood double doors. Another barn-like structure on the site, composed entirely of mismatched sheets of corrugated iron, exhibits a basic rectangular form with low pitched gabled roof. A stone shelter with low skillion corrugated iron roof also exists on the site; however this may be a more recent addition.

The Le Page Homestead complex is situated at the peak of a gentle hill in a parkland setting. The homestead boundary is marked with a low timber picket fence and encloses a small formal garden. A number of mature red gums grow close by, particularly along the walk to nearby Plenty Gorge.

Physical Condition

Fair

Recommended Management

Conservation Management Plan should be prepared to determine alterations and policies.

Physical Description

Elements

Homestead (brick and stone), stone outbuildings, mature trees, driveway entrance.

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS

Several alterations to homestead. Dairy incorporated into homestead.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkstowe at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Le Page homestead, the cottage, barn and all other outbuildings, the small formal garden, all mature trees and the surrounding site to the title boundaries. Facilities introduced since 1986 to assist in the management of the estate are non-contributory.

How is it significant?

The Le Page homestead is historically, architecturally and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea and, potentially, to the State of Victoria.

The prefabricated cottage is historically, technically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea and, potentially, to the State of Victoria.

The barn and other outbuildings are historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The small formal garden and all introduced mature trees are historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The mature red gums are historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Le Page homestead is historically significant for its connections to the successful businessman, J. H. Walker and as the home of the prominent early settler Peter Le Page, his wife Emily and their seven children. Le Page owned over 80 hectares of land in the local area and Hawkstowe was one of the largest and wealthiest properties (http://www.parkweb.vic.gov.au/resources/22_2176.pdf) (Accessed 02.03.10) (Criteria A, G & H).

The Le Page homestead is historically, architecturally and aesthetically significant as a good and comparatively early example of a settler's homestead in the Whittlesea area (Criteria A, B & D). The homestead was altered during the 1940s but retains many original features (others have since been re-instated). Of particular significance is the homestead's northern front, with its repeating French doors and the Welsh slate roof (Criteria E & F).

The cottage is historically and technically significant for its connection to Hawkstowe and as a rare and unusual example of a prefabricated building that was shipped out from England during the 1850s. It is thought to be the only such structure in the State (Criteria A, B & H). The presence of the cottage illustrates the practice of shipping pre-fabricated buildings to Victoria. (Criterion A) and also serves as a reminder of the harsh conditions endured by some settlers and domestic servants during the mid part of the 19th century. The contrast between the simplicity of the cottage and the relative opulence of Hawkstowe is significant in this regard (Criteria A & F).

The barn and other outbuildings are historically significant for their connection to Hawkstowe and as a reminder of the area's past as an agricultural district (Criteria A & H). The barn and other outbuildings are aesthetically significant

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

as an important feature of the homestead complex (Criterion E).

The small formal garden and introduced mature trees are historically and aesthetically significant because each is connected to the Hawkstowe homestead and serves as a reminder of the common 19th century practice of introducing European species in to the landscape (Criteria A, H & E).

The mature red gum trees on the site are historically and aesthetically significant because several are likely to pre-date the European settlement of the area. All are also attractive features of the landscape (Criteria A & E)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	UNITING CHURCH	File No	Whittlesea Study 10.12
Address	41 Old Plenty Road SOUTH MORANG	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2009		



Uniting Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	VHR No HI No PS Yes
Designer / Architect	Dunn, Alfred

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Like many areas within the district, land in South Morang was initially purchased by speculative investors and, later, developed by graziers. The arrival of settlers in the area saw the development of other facilities. In 1873, the post office opened and 1875 the Yan-Yean South Morang Aqueduct was constructed. By 1877 South Morang had a school (No. 1975) and probably a hotel. The district is now in the process of being incorporated in to Melbourne's urban fringe.

On 28 June 1883, the minutes of the quarterly meeting of the Heidelberg and Preston Circuit of the Wesleyan Church

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

recorded that a service had been held at South Morang. This is the earliest report of a Wesleyan Church service being held in the township. In September 1886 the growing congregation requested that the Rev. R. Brown look into the purchase of a suitable block of land from a Mr. Fowls, on which to build a church. In due course the land, upon which the current building is situated, was purchased for 50 pounds.

Few records of the church's construction survive, but the architect is known to have been Alfred Dunn, and the contractor Arthur Hurlstone. The building was opened and dedicated on 25 March 1888. A Sunday school also operated. In 1897 the Methodist Union was approved and South Morang became part of the new Preston Circuit. In 1913 South Morang became part of the Yan Yean Circuit, which also included Mernda, Hazelglen, Whittlesea, Wollert and Glenvale.

In 1977 the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches joined to form the Uniting Church in Australia. South Morang formed part of the Yan Yean Parish of the Uniting Church until 1987 when it became part of the newly formed Mernda Parish, along with Hazelglen, Mernda and Wollert. In 1987 the church, by then in need of repair, was reblocked, renovated and repainted. Centenary celebrations were held on 27 March 1988 to mark the church's first hundred years of service. (Gould Heritage Study). The church has since closed and the site has recently been put up for sale. (<http://www.fadingvictoria.com/image/20071013XF9N8416/>) (Accessed 09.03.10)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Transport Routes / Neighbourhoods and Townships

Victorian Themes

2.7 Promoting settlement

6.5 Living in country towns

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

Local Themes

8.1 Religion

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

This small weatherboard church is of Gothic revival design. The building features a steeply pitched gabled roof with timber bargeboards and modestly decorative finials at both gable ends. This look is visually replicated on a smaller scale on the enclosed porch that forms the entrance to the building. A trio of pointed arch windows with timber frames appear evenly spaced along each wall. A small annexe at the rear of the building is slightly different in style, lacking the subtle detailing of the main structure, and includes an entrance ramp. The annexe is probably a more recent addition. The Uniting Church is similar in style to Wollert Methodist Church, constructed in 1878.

The church is set on a grassy block that slopes away from the road. Its roadside boundary is fenced with cyclone wire between concrete pillars, either side of a small iron gate. The stump of a mature tree sits at the back of the property, as does a now dilapidated hut constructed using metal sheets.

Physical Condition

Good

Physical Description

Elements
Weatherboard Church

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS
Road widening should retain this building and its land unaltered.

Comparative Analysis

There are a number of gothic revival churches in Whittlesea and these are generally of the small, rural type. The exception is St Peters at 7 Davisson Street Epping which is a parish church of larger proportions and built of dressed basalt.

Wollert Methodist at 340 Epping Road Wollert and the former Uniting Church at 41 Old Plenty Road South Morang are examples of the gothic revival style in timber, whilst St Andrews 7 Lime Street Whittlesea and Whittlesea Uniting at 26 Forest Street are built of red brick. They are similar to the Wesleyan Church and Sunday School at 97 Schotters Road in Mernda which has an existing overlay (HO22). All of these churches display characteristics of the gothic revival style in steeply pitched roofs and narrow lancet windows.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The South Morang Uniting Church and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

The church is historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The church is historically and socially significant because it has been associated with the South Morang community for over 120 years (Criteria A &G). The church is aesthetically significant as a representative example of a c1880s Gothic revival building and as an important element of the streetscape (Criterion E).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Railway Station, Station embankment and house	File No	Whittlesea Study 10.16
Address	Off Williamsons Road SOUTH MORANG	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Station Building		
Citation Date	2009		



Railway House

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR No HI - PS -**

Integrity

Good (house)
Poor (station)

History and Historical Context

Like many areas within the district, land in South Morang was initially purchased by speculative investors and, later, developed by graziers. The arrival of settlers in the area saw the development of other facilities. In 1873, the post office opened and 1875 the Yan-Yean South Morang Aqueduct was constructed. By 1877 South Morang had a school (No. 1975) and probably a hotel.

As early as 1858 a railway to Whittlesea from Melbourne had been proposed. However, it was not until 21 December

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

1889 that the line (constructed by D. Munro and Company Ltd at a cost of 97,819 pounds) finally arrived in Whittlesea. The c1889 station house on the site was built to house the station master.

The railway line was, initially, a success and during the 1890/91 financial year, the South Morang station yielded revenue of over 403 pounds. There were 7418 outward passengers and 6884 inwards. Outwards goods tonnage was only 151 but inwards 681, indicating that South Morang was more popular as a destination for passengers and goods than as a departure point.

Following its opening, the station became something of a meeting place, with groups of passengers, and local children coming down to watch the steam trains come and go. The site was also a regular gathering spot for members of the Findon Hunt club (See, for example, *The Argus*, 9 July 1920). To cater for the new visitors, a "Railway Store" was soon erected opposite the station, in what is now Old Plenty Road.

A decline in patronage saw the closure of the railway from Lalor to Whittlesea in 1959. Today, with the growth of the city, planning is currently underway to re-open the section of the line from Epping. (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Transport Routes
Victorian themes

3.3 Linking Victorians by rail

Local themes

4.2 Railways and tramways

Description

Physical Description

The former railway station building at South Morang has been demolished, but the platform mound survives on the line of the former track between Epping and Mernda. The north west side of this feature retains the wooden posts and planking of the platform revetment, although this is now in a poor state of repair, and a number of mature cypress trees grow on the mound and in the grassy area that once housed the station building.

The station house on this site, remains relatively intact. The building is a Victorian timber cottage designed on a symmetrical t-shaped plan, with a long, narrow central section extending from the rear of the wider front section of the building. The simple timber sash windows are few in number. An external red brick chimney is located toward the back of the building. A section of wall at the rear of the building appears to have been replaced with metal cladding.

There are cypress trees and a hawthorn that grow along the railway embankment as well as a number of mature trees in the vicinity of the house.

Physical Condition

Good (house)
Poor (station)

Comparative Analysis

The two sites relating to railways in the study area include Donnybrook station at , 822 Donnybrook Road Donnybrook and off Williamson's Road at South Morang. Donnybrook. These remaining structures appear to be built to a standard railway design and are representative of the types of structures built for the railways in rural areas.

Statement of Significance

The railway station embankment , the station house and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of is of local interest. The former railway house and railway station embankment is of historic and archaeological interest to the City of Whittlesea. The embankment is important as a reminder of the train line that once connected the district to Whittlesea and Melbourne. The arrival of the train in South Morang provided a mechanism through which agricultural produce could be transported to Melbourne and brought tourists to the area. It was an important factor in the town's growth. The bank is of archaeological interest because it has the potential to reveal much about the former railway station building and the development of the railway network within the City of Whittlesea. The cypresses and hawthorn along the embankment and the mature trees around the house are distinctive in the landscape. The station house is of historic interest for its connection to the station and of aesthetic interest as a relatively intact example of a late Victorian-era cottage. It is one of only two railway station sites surveyed in the City of Whittlesea.

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	-
Tree Controls	- cypresses and hawthorn, within mapped area, trees in vicinity of house are of interest
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Fowlers Pottery	File No	Whittlesea Study 4.14
Address	391 Settlement Road THOMASTOWN	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Other - Manufacturing & Processing		
Citation Date	2009		



Fowlers Pottery

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR No HI No PS Yes**

Integrity

Fair

History and Historical Context

The Thomastown area was initially surveyed under the direction of Hoddle and named as the Parish of Keelbundoora. In 1848, John and Mary Thomas and their family took up land south of Main Street, opposite to Settlement Road and started market gardening (Payne, *The Plenty*, 72). They were successful, and their success encouraged others to join them, including John Bower, George Dyer, James Ollney and Benjamin Johnson. Subsequent improvements to the area followed, including the establishment of a regular coach to Melbourne and the gradual development of a dairy industry. By the 1920s there were "scattered shops facing Epping road" in the town centre.

Fowlers Pottery at Thomastown was constructed in 1927 and production began in 1928. The pottery was a branch of Fowlers Pottery Company which had been established in N.S.W. in 1873. Skilled workers from England were imported to establish the pottery at Thomastown. Clay was shipped in bags by train from Sydney. The first kilns were coal and briquette fired, but later electricity and oil were used. Fowler's Thomastown pottery was the first to install an electric furnace and an oil fired 200 foot tunnel kiln installed during the late 1950s was then the equal of the most modern in the world. In 1957 the pottery was claimed to be the largest producer of sanitary and bathroom fittings in Victoria. Domestic crockery ware, mainly pudding bowls, was also produced.

Fowlers Pottery was the first major manufacturing operation in Thomastown, a suburb now recognised for its industrial strength. Prior to the establishment of Fowlers Pottery, the only previous manufacturing industries at Thomastown were a short lived steam flour mill (1860s) and a bone dust mill, which operated for several years around the turn of the century. The factory ceased production during the 1970s, when operations were transferred to N.S.W. The building is currently used as a gymnasium (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study and Context, Thematic Environmental History)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity

5.8 Working

Local themes

5.5 Industrial development

Description

Physical Description

Fowlers Pottery is a large factory building on a rectangular plan with a gabled roof. The building has painted brick foundations and metal cladding to the upper parts of its walls. The front facade of the building expresses elements of Art Deco design. This includes a distinctive rendered parapet with symmetrical concave curves on either side and stylised lettering providing the building's date, 1927, at its peak. An expressed steel frame runs from the parapet to the ground at

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

regular intervals, and this motif continues around each wall of the building. This is an unusual design feature, particularly the way in which the gable end decoration is integrated into the structural frame.

The original building is flanked on either side by low, flat-roofed additions running the length of the building. The roof has a raised clerestory along the ridgeline, although this is now clad in corrugated steel. The corrugated steel cladding to the walls appears to be a contemporary alteration.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached.

Comparative Analysis

The industrial development of Whittlesea is not well represented in places identified and Fowlers Pottery is the best example of pre-war industrial development.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Fowlers Pottery factory built in 1927 and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

Fowler's Pottery is historically, architecturally, technically, aesthetically and socially significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Fowler's Pottery established in 1927 is historically significant as the first major manufacturing site in Thomastown. In this respect the factory established a trend and the growth of manufacturing/industrial plants in the area has continued to this day (Criterion A). Fowlers is a rare example of a pre-war industrial site in Whittlesea and is the best example demonstrating the early industrial development of the area. (Criterion B)

The building itself is historically and architecturally significant because it reflects art deco sensitivities. Art Deco style buildings are comparatively rare in the City of Whittlesea and art deco style industrial buildings are even rarer (Criteria B & E). The use of the steel frame integrated into the design of the gable end is unusual for the time in combining decorative qualities with the structural system. The modern corrugated steel cladding and single storey additions are not significant. (Criteria A, B & F).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Thomastown Primary School	File No	Whittlesea Study 4.01
Address	10 Spring Street THOMASTOWN	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	School - State (public)		
Citation Date	2009		



Thomastown Primary School

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

The area was initially surveyed under the direction of Hoddle and named as the Parish of Keelbundoora. In 1848, John and Mary Thomas and their family took up land south of Main Street, opposite to Settlement Road and started market gardening (Payne, *The Plenty*, 72). They were successful, and their success encouraged others to join them, including John Bower, George Dyer, James Ollney and Benjamin Johnson. The name Thomastown is thought to either refer to John and Mary 'Thomas', or to the large number of subsequent settlers who were also called Thomas. In 1850, the Thomas' sold part of their holding to William Westgarth and Captain Stanley Carr, who established the Lutheran settlement of 'Westgarthtown' (Payne, *The Plenty*, 74).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Subsequent improvements to the area followed, including the establishment of a regular coach to Melbourne and the gradual development of a dairy industry. By the 1920s there were "scattered shops facing Epping road" in the town centre. The construction of Fowler's Pottery in 1927 provided factory employment; however, it wasn't until the 1950s that Thomastown began to be absorbed into suburban Melbourne. It is now a suburb in Melbourne's north, and in 2006 had a population of over 20,000 (<http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au>) (Accessed 21.07.09).

In 1854 the Wesleyan community in Thomastown hired Mr R. Davies of Windsor to construct a timber building for use as a school and church, or in their words "a school of learning during the week and worship on the Sabbath". On 1 January 1855, teacher Edward Perry opened the Keelbundora Wesleyan School as it was known with financial assistance from the Denominational School's Board. The school and an adjoining cemetery shared an acre of land sold to the Wesleyans by Francis Thomas for 100 pounds. In 1862 the school was allocated its number- 631. In 1872 the operation of the school was taken over by the Education Department which leased the timber school building from the Wesleyan Church. The growth of the school (it had a student enrolment of 50 by 1872) placed pressure upon the small timber building and in 1877 it was replaced by the current brick building. The brick building was extended in 1925, when a new cloakroom and storeroom were added.

The establishment of the Peter Lalor Estate (1947) brought new students to the school and created a need for further school accommodation. To ease the pressure on the brick building, some classes were taught in the Mechanics Hall in Spring Street. In 1953, the Eden Park School (which had closed in 1943) was transported to Thomastown, and pressed in to service. Over the next 20 or so years, the school continued to expand and additional small light timber structures were erected on the site. By 1977, the school consisted of 16 classrooms, a canteen, office, staff, production and store rooms, together with the Eden Park building and the original brick school. The Eden Park building was destroyed by fire in 1977, and a further fire, on 13 July 1978 destroyed a good deal of the remaining school, leaving only two small timber structures and the original 1877 brick school building. The school was rebuilt and the new facilities were opened in March 1985. In 2001, the school was further extended. (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study and Thematic Environmental History, Context 2010).

The cemetery that stood next to the school continued to operate for much of the 19th and 20th centuries. Access to it could only be gained through the school, so students at the school became familiar with the sombre sight of funeral processions passing through the grounds. The final burial took place in 1955. Since that time the school has purchased part of the cemetery site to aid its expansion.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

6.5 Living in country towns

8.2 Educating people

9.5 Advancing knowledge

Local Themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

5.4 Suburban development in the twentieth century

7.2 Education

Description

Physical Description

Thomastown Primary School

Hermes No 28560

Place Citation Report

23-Sep-2015

10:24 AM

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The 1877 Victorian school building is designed on a rectangular plan to a standard Public Works Department design. It incorporates a steeply pitched gabled roof which has recently been sheeted in corrugated iron. Tall timber finials adorn the peak of each gable verge. Double-hung windows with heavy stucco sills appear in the lengthways walls of the building, while a much larger pair of double-hung windows with stucco sills and lintel sit in the building's eastern facade. A small brick addition forms an entrance porch on the eastern side of the schoolhouse.

The 19th century building now forms part of a more recently constructed school complex. The late 1970s and 1980s buildings in the school grounds are of cream brick construction and feature a combination of flat and sharply angled rooflines and angled parapet. Eucalypts feature strongly in the school setting, and the whole is bounded by a cyclone wire fence.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See notes attached to Thomastown Uniting Church and notes attached to this sheet.

Physical Description

Elements

Brick school. Part of group including cemetery, Uniting Church and mature tree plantings.

Comparative Analysis

Several early bluestone and timber schools are currently protected on the heritage schedule including the State listed Whittlesea Primary School (HO35) at 2425 Plenty Road Whittlesea. There are a number of early schools in Epping at 803 High Street (HO9), Mernda at 1325 Plenty Road (HO16), South Morang at 879 Plenty Road (HO28), Wollert at 455 Epping Road (HO51) and Bundoora at 200 Plenty Road (HO62). Thomastown Primary School is similar in design to the former Bundoora example as a brick one room school with gable roof and porch. Former schools or school residences also exist at Yan Yean 40 Old Plenty Road, and at 15 Coulstock Street Epping which is much altered and now a residence.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The 1877 primary school building and the surrounding site to a radius of 20 metres.

How is it significant?

The 1877 Thomastown primary school building is historically, aesthetically and socially significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The 1877 Thomastown primary school building is historically and aesthetically significant as a good and attractive

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

example of a Victorian brick school of the period (Criteria D & E). The positioning of the school, amidst a series of modern late 1970s and 1980s buildings, is a reminder of the massive growth in the area that has occurred since World War II and of the fire that destroyed most of the old school during the late 1970s (Criterion A).

The school building is historically and socially significant because it has played (and continues to play) an important part in the life of the local community (Criteria A, G & H).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

Other Recommendations

Face brick should remain unpainted.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Whittlesea House	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.26
Address	11 Beech Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Hotel		
Citation Date	2009		



Whittlesea House

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR No HI No PS Yes**

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

The township of Whittlesea has its origins in 1838, when Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

a catalyst to the development enjoyed by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

Whittlesea House is associated with the early days of Whittlesea village, with the oldest sections of the building dating from 1864, although it also includes two more recent wings. Whittlesea House was built as a hotel and operated as the Prince of Wales (Payne, 168). The building's size and central location have long made it a space for a range of community activities. In the mid part of the 1920s the property was purchased by Neil McKendrick JP and Rachel McKendrick. They operated the property as a guesthouse and function venue until 1945. During the McKendrick's time of ownership, there are regular reports of gatherings at the property, for example, a wedding reception (*The Argus*, 7 July 1934) and a funeral reception (*The Argus*, 17 February 1936).

Neil McKendrick JP passed away at his home, Whittlesea House, on 15 April 1944, aged 72 years (*The Argus*, 17 April 1944). Unable to manage the business and suffering from failing health, Rachel McKendrick sold the property, fully furnished, on 5 May 1945. A description of the premises published at the time of sale described it as: "a well-constructed, two-storey brick building, containing 12 bedrooms, 2 lounge-rooms, 2 bathrooms and pantry. Buildings slightly detached consist of a large brick kitchen and dining-room with seating accommodation of 60 persons. Large building 60ft x 12ft comprising one single and two double sleepouts. Outbuildings- corr iron shed, approx 45ft x 15ft, used as a double garage, stable and cowshed, easily convertible to a garage for 6 cars: corr iron light and power. Water laid on" (*The Argus*, 5 May 1945).

In more recent times, the building has operated as a hardware store. (Payne, 168). Today the property houses a number of small businesses.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

9.1 Participating in sport and recreation

Local themes

5 Building settlements and towns

8.4 Community halls

Description

Physical Description

Whittlesea House is prominently sited on the roundabout at the end of the main commercial street. In Whittlesea. A two storey structure, part of which dates to 1864, one of only a few nineteenth century buildings within the centre of Whittlesea. It is constructed in rendered brick, ruled at ground floor level to give the impression of stone ashlar. It adopts a typical splay cornered commercial form. The original central portion of the building has a hipped corrugated iron roof behind a parapet which features a small raised date stone with a pediment. This overlooks the splayed corner which forms the centre of the building facade on which is painted the building's name beneath a plume of feathers. Two more recent wings extend to the east, along Beech Street, and south, along Church Street. These are lower, although still of two storeys, and have casement windows instead of the sash windows in the main section. A single storey annex extends to

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

the rear of the building. Alterations have been made to the design of windows and doors on the ground floor.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached and A.9.

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS

Metal fascia, shop fronts

Comparative Analysis

The two hotels including the former Prince of Wales, corner Beech and Church Streets Whittlesea and the Commercial at 820 Plenty Road, South Morang are landmark buildings. Belonging to different periods in the development of Whittlesea they represent typical commercial development of their time. Both have undergone changes to the exterior and interior however the form and architectural detailing are still evident. The Bridge Inn Hotel at 1421 - 1425 Plenty Road has an overlay (HO67). Given the frequency of hotels as a building type in the nineteenth century these two buildings represent some of the few remaining nineteenth century hotels in Whittlesea. The Epping Hotel at 743 High Street Epping and the Springs Hotel at 825 Donnybrook Road Donnybrook are heavily altered and of very low integrity.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Whittlesea House, formerly the Prince of Wales Hotel, dating from 1864 with later additions, and the surrounding site to the title property boundary or to the boundaries of the area is significant.

How is it significant?

Whittlesea House is historically, socially, architecturally and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Whittlesea House is historically and socially significant because it has served as a venue for numerous community functions since at least the 1920s (Criteria A & G). It is historically, architecturally and aesthetically significant as one of the few two storey buildings in Whittlesea and a prominent feature of the local streetscape. It is a particularly early commercial building in Whittlesea and is designed in a representative Victorian commercial style that is rare in the City of Whittlesea. (Criteria B, E & F). The size and location of the building have made it a local landmark (Criteria E & G).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	HOUSE	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.21
Address	16 BEECH STREET WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



RESIDENCE

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

The township of Whittlesea has its origins in 1838, when Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village of Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The land on which the 16 Beech Street property is situated originally formed part of Lot 2, of Section 16, Parish of Whittlesea. It was one of five lots (all within section 16) that were reserved in 1860 for Whittlesea's Public Buildings. Four of these lots were subsequently set aside for a State school, but the reservation was revoked in 1894, and the lots were sold off (Vic Govt Gazette, 1894, 4053) Lot 2 was purchased by the Shire Engineer, William Henry Lockwood the following year (Lockwood also served as the local postmaster, the electoral registrar and the registrar of births and deaths).

Lockwood died on 6 January 1912 and probate of his will was granted to Joseph Lockwood of Birchip (storekeeper) and Martha Lockwood of Whittlesea (spinster). Martha Lockwood died in 1932, after which Joseph became registered as the proprietor of the land. He sold it almost immediately to John Crawford, a police officer who was stationed at Whittlesea for 19 years (Payne, 65). John Crawford owned the property until his death in 1952. Following Crawford's death, probate of his will was given to John Crawford (junior) of Woodlands, Mairdample (station hand) and Mayella Agnes Halligan of Bonnie Doon (married woman). In 1959, the property was sold to Alexander Walker of Beech Street, Whittlesea hairdresser and Tobacconist. In 1984, the lot was subdivided in to two, with the rear section (backing on to Fir street) sold off.

Rate records indicate that the first house on the lot did not appear until c1932-33 (the land value in 1931 is given as 2 Pounds, but by 1933 it had increased to 40 pounds, indicating the addition of the house). The style of the house is conservative for the 1930s and it is possible that it was moved from another site at Crawford's request

(Information from sources indicated, additional information from John Waghorn)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

2.2 Selection and freehold land sales

Description

Physical Description

The house at 16 Beech Street is a late Federation style timber building (which appears not to have been present on the site until 1932/33) with a half-gabled broken-back roof with simple timber clad gable ends. It has an encircling verandah on timber posts that has been partially infilled at the rear. The house has a pair of tall and narrow brick chimneys one on each side. Windows are double-hung in banks of two, with decorative timber architraves, although close inspection was not available at the time of survey.

The house is set in a landscaped garden of generally young plantings but with some semi-mature palms. The property is bounded at the front by a timber post and woven wire fence with a metal ribbon and woven wire double gate. This style of fencing was popular during the 1920s and 30s, however this example appears to be of contemporary construction.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Notable for the period. See A.9

Comparative Analysis

Federation era houses are less well represented in the City of Whittlesea although there is a particularly fine example in St Peters Manse at 13 Davison Street Epping. Lyndoch Park at 73 Laurel Street Whittlesea is an unusually large and stylish Federation house, although alterations have concealed its design in part. Rockbank at 355 Masons Road Mernda has a fine Federation style verandah applied over an earlier Victorian bluestone farmhouse. Brookwood at 20 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is a fine example of the Federation style applied to larger rural homesteads. 40 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is an unusual example of a schoolmasters residence. Other representative examples of Federation house in Whittlesea include 2,14 and 44 Walnut Street, 16 Beech Street and 2 Lime Street, Representative examples in other localities include 41 Recreation Road Yan Yean, 25 Gingles Road Humevale and 905 Epping Road Whittlesea.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The late Federation style house, fencing and which was constructed or transported to the property in c1932/33, and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The house is of historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house is of historic and aesthetic significance as a good and relatively intact example of a Federation-style home in the township of Whittlesea and as one of a series of period homes which gives the centre of Whittlesea, and Beech Street in particular, its historic character (Criteria A, D & E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	MASONIC HALL	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.23
Address	20 BEECH STREET WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Hall Masonic		
Citation Date	2009		



MASONIC HALL

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

The township of Whittlesea has its origins in 1838, when Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The earliest reference to the Whittlesea Masonic lodge contained within the Australian newspapers Database is from 1923, when W Crawford was appointed as Master of the Lodge. (*The Argus*, 3 December, 1923).

In 1930, the *Argus* reported that in a storm, the roof was blown off a building belonging to the Whittlesea Masonic Lodge. (*The Argus*, 12 September, 1930).

Presumably prompted by the deterioration of the former lodge building, the present lodge was built in 1936/37 on land formerly leased by John Crawford (the former policeman in the town). In addition to serving as the home of the Masons in the district, the Lodge has regularly been used for community events. (See, for example, <http://www.senews.com.au/story/65487>) (Accessed 20.04.10). The building continues to be used as a working lodge. (Information from sources indicated, additional information from John Waghorn).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Townships
Victorian themes

8.4 Forming community organisations

8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating

Local themes

8.2 Memorials and remembering

8.4 Community halls

Description

Physical Description

The Masonic Hall is a large single storey rectangular building with a hipped sheet metal roof featuring louvered gable vents. The building presents a massive south facing brick facade incorporating a large stucco panel which comprises five bays divided by pilasters. At the head of each of these bays, above dentil moulding, is a fixed rectangular window decorated with the Masonic square and compasses emblem- these are signs for the Freemason of his life practices and the rituals he performs within the interior. The panel as a whole is surmounted by silver lettering which reads 'Masonic Temple'. The building's main access is via a small portico to the rear, whilst auxiliary doors and small casement windows line its longer sides. It is a good example of a simplified temple design.

The building sits at the southern end of a double plot which extends north to Fir Street.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

GOULD STUDY 1990

Fine reduced temple design, See A.9.

Comparative Analysis

Whittlesea has several community halls built both for public, religious and private organizations. The former Mechanics Institute at 26 Forest Street Whittlesea is one of the earliest community meeting places and still used for various community and religious functions. It is a fine brick structure that complements the adjacent Whittlesea Uniting Church and a rare example of a nineteenth century hall. The early decades of the twentieth century provided growth in community facilities in the localities of Doreen and Wollert as represented by the Doreen Public Hall of 1924 and Pittaways Dance Palais at 491 Epping Road Wollert. The Masonic Hall is an example of a distinctive type of inter-war architecture typically adopted by the Freemasons. There are relatively few community halls throughout Whittlesea. A further hall is located at the Janefield Training Centre 224 Plenty Road Bundoora (HO54).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Whittlesea Masonic Hall of 1936-37 and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The Masonic Hall is of historic, social and aestheticsignificance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Masonic Hall is of historic and social significance because it has served the Masonic community in the Whittlesea district for over 70 years and is a reminder of the importance of freemasonry in the early days of Whittlesea's development (Criteria A & G). It is of historic, architectural and aesthetic significance as an unusual example of an art deco building within the City of Whittlesea. The simplified temple design is a feature of masonic hallsand 20 Beech Street is a typical but intact example.(Criteria B & E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No
No
No
No
No
-
-

Internal Alteration Controls

Tree Controls

Fences & Outbuildings

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

Incorporated Plan

Aboriginal Heritage Place

Other Recommendations

Face brickwork should remain unpainted.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Northwood	File No	Whittlesea study 14.51
Address	50 Black Flat Road WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



50 BLACK FLAT ROAD

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Whittlesea has its origins in 1838, when Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Northwood is believed to have been built about 1875 on land owned by two brothers, Alfred and Bert Clark, on the Wallan Road. At that time, it

stood near Wolserey, another attractive timber homestead of similar design which also survives today. Sometime after its erection, Northwood was relocated to its present site in Black Flat Road. Apparently the house as a whole was conveyed on skids and pulled by a team of fourteen horses, a unique event said to have been witnessed by many of the townspeople.

Early owners after the Clarks were the Sassella family. At that time George Sassella (who migrated from Italy in 1889) working with his brothers, Ian and Steve, ran a local butcher shop on the corner of Church and Walnut Streets and a slaughterhouse on the Wallan Road.

Since then, Northwood has seen a succession of owners and occupiers. A notable one was the Frenchman, Ponchoen, who grazed cattle on the property during the late 1930s. He is remembered as an extremely tidy farmer who always carried a mattock over his shoulder, expertly removing all weeds the moment he saw them. Later owners have included the Halliwell, Goding and Keep families. (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships, Grazing Industry
Victorian themes

6.7 Making homes for Victorian

Local themes

2 Settling the land: Layers of settlement

Description

Physical Description

Elements
house, mature trees.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached.

Physical Description

Northwood is a weatherboard residence constructed c1875, with an M-hipped roof and bullnosed verandah with slightly

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

raised floor at front. Largely symmetrical in design, the house has casement windows with highlights either side of a central doorway, and a pair of corbelled brick chimneys. Casement windows with highlights also occur down the sides of the house. Decorative elements include timber eave brackets. The house has a sympathetic two-storey addition at the rear.

A mature row of pine trees run along the eastern boundary of the property, separating it from more recent development in the area.

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Northwood and its surrounds, including the row of mature pines on the eastern boundary of the property, to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped. The extension to the rear of the house is not significant.

How is it significant?

Northwood is of historic and aesthetic interest to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Northwood is of historic interest for its connection to Alfred and Bert Clark, the Sassella family and Ponchoen and because its relocation, illustrates the once common practice of moving dwellings on the basis of need (Criteria A & H). Today Northwood is largely surrounded by suburban development and, as such, acts as a reminder of Whittlesea's rural past (Criterion A). Northwood is of aesthetic interest as an attractive example of a c1870s house and as a notable feature of the streetscape which is now represented by contemporary suburban development. (Criterion E).

The mature pines on the eastern boundary of Northwood are a significant feature of the local landscape (Criterion E).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes Pinus sp.
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	GLENVALE PARK	File No	Whittlesea study 16.01
Address	30, 35 & 50 Capstone Drive WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2009		



Glenvale Park, house

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1838, Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

Glenvale Park was the home of the Rice family. John Rice who was born in County Down, Ireland in 1833, arrived in Australia in 1856. After a year in Queensland, he moved to Sydney before he finally settled in Glenvale in 1857. John and his wife Sarah raised a large family at Glenvale Park. Sarah died in 1881 and John in 1902, aged 69. The property was leased out following John Rice's death. (The *Argus*, 31 May 1902).

The Glenvale Park homestead is believed to have been built during the 1880s" (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 22). The house is a typical Victorian period villa of four rooms in red brick. The outbuildings are more unusual. To the rear of a courtyard is another building of Flemish bond brickwork, believed to have been a bakery and smokehouse. On the opposite side of the road is the original dairy and milking shed, now used as stables. (Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian Themes

- 4.1 Living off the land
- 4.3 Grazing and raising livestock
- 4.4 Farming
- 6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local Themes

- 2.1 Early squatters and landowners
- 3.1 Grazing and agriculture

Description

Physical Description

Glenvale Park encompasses a Victorian red brick house along with a number of associated outbuildings. The house features a slate roof, asymmetrical in form and topped with two corbelled cement and brick chimneys with terracotta chimney pots. A small veranda extends around two sides of the building and has a relatively flat skillion roof and colonnade style pillars. Few windows punctuate the building's exterior; those that do are comprised of a single paned double-hung sash. A timber addition with high pitched roof is visible at the rear of the house. An unusual feature of the house is the row of closely planted Cypress tree stumps running down one side of the building.

The outbuildings present on the Glenvale Park property are diverse in their forms and materials. One of these is a small outbuilding in Flemish Bond brickwork located at the rear of the main house. Another, at a further distance from the house, is a timber building with corrugated iron gabled roof and low, almost flat roofed wing to one side. This building has a timber door with transom light and altered windows.

A smaller and possibly older timber construction with gabled roof is also attached to this building. Another outbuilding is a small fibro-clad hut in poor repair. It incorporates a gabled corrugated iron roof, external red brick chimney, and a multi-paned double-hung sash window. Also of interest is a dilapidated timber shearing shed, with roughly hewn timber pillars, weathered timber slab fence and double gabled corrugated iron roof. Attached to the shearing shed is an enclosed shed constructed entirely of corrugated iron, with a broken back roof form. A number of mature pines feature in the landscape of the Glenvale park property.

Physical Condition

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Good

Physical Description

Elements

Brick house, early outbuildings on opposite side of road

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestowe at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Glenvale Park homestead, the building constructed from Flemish bond brickwork and the other outbuildings associated with Glenvale Park and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

The Glenvale Park homestead is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The building constructed from Flemish bond brickwork is historically, technically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The other outbuildings are historically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Glenvale Park homestead is historically significant as the home of the Rice family, who were early settlers in the area, and as a reminder of the role that agriculture has played (and continues to play) in the district (Criteria A, E &

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

H). The homestead is aesthetically significant as a representative example of a c1880s home, within a rural setting (Criteria E).

The building constructed from Flemish bond brickwork is historically significant for its connection to the Glenvale Park homestead and the Rice Family (Criterion H). It is historically, technically and aesthetically significant as a rare example of Flemish bond brickwork in the City of Whittlesea (Criteria B & E).

The other outbuildings are historically significant for their connection to the Glenvale Park homestead and the Rice family and as a reminder of the role that agriculture has played (and continues to play) within the district (Criteria H & A).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Whittlesea Post Office	File No	whittlesea Study 14.15
Address	19 Church Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Shop, Housing & Quarters		
Citation Date	2009		



WHITTLESEA POST OFFICE

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR No HI No PS Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Whittlesea has its origins 1838, when Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

the development enjoyed by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

The first Whittlesea Post Office was established on 1 September 1853, around the same time the village was surveyed by Robert Mason. Over the coming years, the Post Office was located at a number of sites. However, the current building, located on Church Street, dates from c1925.

The land on which the present Post Office was built originally formed part of Lot 35 of the Pint Pot Estate (which was subdivided in 1889). After passing through several hands, John Gibbs bought Lot 35 in 1921. He subsequently constructed the Post Office and residence in c1925. A newspaper report from 1925 records the installation of private post offices boxes, which were probably added following the completion of the new building (*The Argus*, 3 March 1925). In addition to his work as Post Master, Gibbs also served on the board of the Mechanics Institute, and was secretary to the Vestry of Christ Church (Payne, *The Plenty*, 159-60). He remained as Post Master until 1960. The Post Office continues to operate today; unusually, the interior of the building remains largely intact. (Information from sources indicated, additional information from John Waghorn)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships
Victorian themes

3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications

6.5 Living in country towns

Local themes

4 Transport and communications

5 Building settlements and towns

Description

Physical Description

Elements
House, shop

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Typical Whittlesea shop linked with a house. See A.9.

Physical Description

Whittlesea Post Office is a compact timber clad building. The street-facing facade features a simple parapet and a cantilevered skillion roof providing shelter over the entrance. A raised doorway with timber stoop and architraves sits to the right, while a pair of square windows, also with timber architraves, are located to the left. It is of timber construction with fibre cement sheet cladding to the parapet and weatherboard to the walls. Internally the ceiling is coved, giving the small building a distinctive interior.

The interior fit out of the post office remains largely original, including counters, pigeon holes and a rear dividing wall all in dark stained timbers.

Comparative Analysis

As the traditional commercial centre in the City of Whittlesea, Whittlesea itself has several shops in located in Walnut and Church Streets. 35 and 40-42 Walnut Street are single storey timber shops with verandah and parapets, however these have undergone some loss of architectural features. The best examples are in Church Street where 25 and 39 are quite intact examples of early twentieth century commercial buildings. 35 Church Street is a rare example of a combined shop and residence. The Post Office in Church Street is a highly intact building, and together with 35 Church Street, and Whittlesea House on the corner of Church and Beech Street, are the key buildings in this street. A rare early commercial building remains at 2434 Plenty Road, Whittlesea and a later Art Deco store and post office remains in Wollert. Shops are not a particularly well represented building type in Whittlesea.

Post offices are key places in the settlements of Yan Yean, Mernda, Wollert and Whittlesea. Post offices are sometimes combined with a shop as in at 491 Epping Road Wollert, or as a separate building as in 25 Church Street Whittlesea. The post office in Whittlesea is the best example of a post office from the early twentieth century, whilst the former post office at 275 Eight Avenue Eden Park indicates the presence of a now almost vanished township. Post offices are not well represented in places identified in Whittlesea and the three examples all demonstrate this important function.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Fabric associated with the c1925 post office (both external and internal) and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped..

How is it significant?

The post office is historically, aesthetically and socially significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The post office is historically and socially significant because it has served an important community function for almost 90 years (Criteria G & H). The building is historically and aesthetically significant because unusually, its internal and external form remains largely intact: The exterior is an attractive early 20th century building that contributes to the streetscape, while the interior is an excellent example of a traditional post office interior and provides an insight in to the working lives of postmasters in rural areas of the City (and the State) (Criteria A, B, D & E).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	Yes
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Residence	File No	whittlesea Study 14.14
Address	19 Church Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	No Signif.
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



19 Church Street

Recommended **VHR No HI No PS No**
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

The arrival of the railway in the township of Whittlesea in 1889 linked the township of Whittlesea the City to Melbourne and sparked a further period of growth. While the origins of most settlements are in the 19th century, the majority of the development in the City of Whittlesea occurred during the 20th century, and particularly in the period following World War II. Much of that growth was due to migration. (Context, 2010::28)

The property at 19 Church Street Whittlesea is located on what was block 34 of the Pint Pot Estate, a subdivision in the centre of Whittlesea. The land was surveyed and sold from 1888; however, sales were slow during the 1890s depression and much of the land was not sold until the early part of the 20th century. Lot 34 was purchased by Colin McLennan in 1908 and after his death in 1919, was sold to John Gibbs. The rate records for 1922, show 'land only', but by 1923, the house had been constructed.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

As well as building the house John Gibbs, who was the local postmaster, also constructed the Whittlesea Post Office next door on part of Lot 35 in 1925. In addition to serving as postmaster, Gibbs was also a J.P. and sat on the bench at the Whittlesea Court House.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

5.4 Suburban development in the 20th century

Description

Physical Description

19 Church Street is located in the main commercial street of Whittlesea, one of several houses located in the commercial area. Set behind a hedge and with a modern wire fence. 19 Church Street is set back from the street frontage. A modern prefabricated storage shed is located in the front garden to assist with parcel storage for the Post Office.

19 Church Street Whittlesea is a 1920s weatherboard Californian Bungalow, with a pitched roof, the front gable of which is filled with a series of sheet cladding and timber strapping. This is overshadowed by deep eaves held up by large brackets. The building's central front entrance features stained glass sidelights and a transom light. It is set back behind a small front porch supported by a single roughcast pedestals. The entrance is flanked by two pairs of sash windows and smaller single sash and fixed windows line its sides. The building has a short original chimney towards its rear and a tall later addition. A contemporary weatherboard garage stands immediately to the south of the house and a hedge runs across the front of the house. Two palm trees stand to the rear but are in poor condition in 2013.

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Typical Whittlesea shop linked with a residence. See A.9.

What is significant?

The 1920s weatherboard bungalow and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped. **How is it significant?**

The weatherboard bungalow is historically and aesthetically significant to the township of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The bungalow is historically significant as a rare example of a Californian bungalow within the Whittlesea area. Large sections of Church Street have been re-developed in recent times and the bungalow is one of a fairly small number of original buildings to have been retained (Criterion B).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The house was constructed on the 1888 Pint Pot Estate subdivision. The gradual development of the subdivision (over a period of 40 years or so) serves as a reminder of the continued, albeit slow, growth of the Whittlesea township. The house is important for its associations with Whittlesea postmaster and JP, John Gibbs. (Criterion A). 19 Church Street is one of several good examples of houses constructed between 1888 and the c1920s on the Pint Pot Estate. (Criterion E).

Comparative Analysis

There are relatively few interwar houses compared with those of Victorian and Federation stylistic origins in the Whittlesea Heritage Study 2009. A number of houses display substantial alterations that can be traced to the Interwar period such as 20 Summerhill Road and 715 Epping Road in Wollert. A good example of a large Interwar house is 635 Bridge Inn Road Mernda which has the low pitched gable roofs with overhanging eaves but has been adapted from an earlier building. 19 Church Street and 6 Lime Street Whittlesea are good intact examples of urban houses of this period.

Statement of Significance

The 1920s weatherboard bungalow built for the postmaster of the Whittlesea Post Office is of local historic and architectural interest. The house has associations with the Whittlesea post office and its postmasters including JP, John Gibbs. Built on the subdivision known as the Pint Pot Estate that developed largely in the early years of the twentieth century, 19 Church Street is an unusual example of a building developed as part of the initial growth of the Estate. 19 Church Street represents one of only several places that have been not been subsequently redeveloped in the main commercial street, and is part of an era of Whittlesea's development that is under-represented in the built fabric of the town. The house is a fine example of the Californian Bungalow style and has typical features including the dominant gable roof with strapped gable front, bracketed eaves, casement and sash windows, and stained glass sidelights.

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Residence and Shop	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.16
Address	39 Church Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence,Shop		
Citation Date	2009		



39 CHURCH STREET

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR No HI No PS Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Whittlesea has its origins in 1838, when Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

the development enjoyed by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

The property at 39 Church Street is associated with the period of development of railway services to Whittlesea. The land on which the property is situated was originally Lot 37 in the Pint Pot Estate. Allotments in the Estate were offered for sale in late 1888, with advertisements highlighting their advantageous proximity to the soon to be opened railway line and station (*The Argus*, 13 Oct 1888).

Lot 37 was purchased, along with Lots 36 and 48 by James Hardy in 1888. Hardy was born in Dorset, England in 1829. He landed in Australia on 1 April 1853, aboard the 'Monteagle' and headed first to Goulburn, then to Ballarat in pursuit of gold. He arrived in the Whittlesea district in 1860 (Victoria and its Metropolis), working initially as a storekeeper then as a farmer. Between 1886 and 1891, Hardy also served as a Shire Councillor.

The weatherboard residence and shop were probably constructed by Hardy shortly after he purchased the land in 1888 (by 1895 when the rate records begin, a house and shop are recorded on the site). The shop was operated by James Hardy, his wife Mary and daughter Sophia until James' death in 1891 (*Evelyn Observer*, 22 May 1891). Following James' death, Mary arranged for Miss Jane Lillington (probably a relative) to also help in the shop. When Mary died, in 1906, Sophia invited Jane to become a partner in the business. In addition to this property, Hardy and Lillington (as the partnership was known) also operated another business in Plenty Road. Sophia Hardy died in 1942 and Jane Lillington, the following year.

The shop currently operates as an Estate agent.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

5.3 Marketing and retailing

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

5 Building settlement and towns

Description

Physical Description

Elements
Residence/shop.

Physical Condition

Good

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Typical Whittlesea shop linked with a residence. See A.9.

Physical Description

The c.1888 residence and shop in Church Street is an unusual building type in Whittlesea. The residence is set back from the street to allow for a deep verandah, supported by three turned timber posts with wooden brackets, not original to the site. The verandah roof screens double sash windows flanking a central doorway which has a transom light and a single side light. The house has a hipped corrugated metal roof with shallow eaves and chimneys at either end. The shop extends as a wing from the northern side of the residence, with a large wooden parapet concealing its gable end. Its roadside facade features a single door and a large shop window beneath a canopy which is supported over the pavement by three stanchions. The shop window has most probably been altered from its original appearance and now features a multi-paned design.

The residence and shop sit at the eastern edge of the with an access lane to one side.

(Adapted from Hermes 29374)

Comparative Analysis

As the traditional commercial centre in the City of Whittlesea, Whittlesea itself has several shops in located in Walnut and Church Streets. 35 and 40-42 Walnut Street are single storey timber shops with verandah and parapets, however these have undergone some loss of architectural features. The best examples are in Church Street where 25 and 39 are quite intact examples of early twentieth century commercial buildings. 35 Church Street is a rare example of a combined shop and residence. The Post Office in Church Street is a highly intact building, and together with 35 Church Street, and Whittlesea House on the corner of Church and Beech Street, are the key buildings in this street. A rare early commercial building remains at 2434 Plenty Road, Whittlesea and a later Art Deco store and post office remains in Wollert. Shops are not a particularly well represented building type in Whittlesea.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The residence and shop at 39 Church Street, constructed c.1888 is significant This includes the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.Recent (post 1950) alterations and/or additions (including the modern shop window) are not significant.

How is it significant?

The residence and shop are historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The residence and shop are historically significant for their long connection to the prominent Hardy family, including James who served as a Shire Councillor and his daughter Sophia who were long term owners and occupiers. (over 50 years) (Criteria G & H). The construction of both house and residence together is a reminder of the past practice of shopkeepers living on the premises. It is a rare example of an attached shop and residence in Whittlesea. (Criteria A & B).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The residence and shop are aesthetically significant as an attractive component of the streetscape of Church Street which, despite recent development, retains some of its character as a small rural town prior to suburban development encroaching on the area. (Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Whittlesea Uniting Church	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.42
Address	26 Forest Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2009		



Whittlesea Uniting Church

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1838, Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

The Whittlesea Uniting Church began as a Wesleyan church in 1870. Few details relating to the construction of the building are available. However, the church was one of a series of Wesleyan churches erected throughout the City of Whittlesea during the 1860-1890 period under the supervision of Rev. Charles Dubourg.

The church appears not to have boasted a large congregation. Whittlesea's fortunes declined during the 1870s with the closure of the Mt Disappointment Forest to timber cutters. Few Wesleyans or later Methodists were recorded amongst the burials of Whittlesea residents in the Yan Yean cemetery, suggesting a lack of adherents.

In 1913 Whittlesea formed part of the Yan Yean Methodist circuit, which also included churches at Mernda, Hazelglen, Wollert and Glenvale. In 1954 the church closed and the organ, seats and other furniture were relocated to Harold Rowe's barn in Glenburnie Road, Eden Park, where services for the remaining congregation were conducted by a visiting minister from Mernda. For some years the Presbyterian church leased the building and used it as a Sunday School hall. In 1977 several families, of the Presbyterian Church, expressed their desire to have a Uniting Church in Whittlesea. Approaches were made to the Uniting Church of Victoria. Permission was granted and after some refurbishment and gifts of furniture and hymn books etc, the church re-opened on 30 April 1978. The Uniting Church congregation has grown since the building re-opened and an extension was added in August 1982. (Gould Heritage Study).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

2.7 Promoting settlement

6.5 Living in country towns

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

Local Themes

8 Community and cultural life

8.1 Religion

Description

Physical Description

A simple brick Gothic revival church with a pitched corrugated metal roof which was probably originally slate. The roof is concealed at each gable end by a slight pediment, supported by small corbels at each side, adjacent to which S-irons reveal the presence of tie rods along the building's length. The main church extends for three bays, each accommodating a sash window in a Gothic frame beneath a matching hood moulding. Originally, access was provided by a small flat-roofed porch attached to the western end of the building between two blind Gothic window bays. This features a single door to the north and blind arches on its remaining two sides. The porch is overlooked by an 1870 date stone and a small circular louvered gable vent, the hood moulding of which supports a wooden crucifix. Access is now gained through a modern glass fronted brick extension which wraps around the eastern end of the church. This structure has a pitched roof, the ridge of which is in line with the northern edge of the main church.

A sizable modern addition has also been built to the rear of the church, and extending in a wing to the north. It is constructed of polychrome brick and has floor to ceiling windows, tiled roof and a metal skillion verandah.

A large modern hall of brick construction stands separately to the north east of the church. It is timber clad with a metal,

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

shallow pitch gable roof that projects over a small verandah with entry ramp. A large cross decorates the street-facing facade of the hall.

A mature peppercorn tree stands immediately to the east of the church entrance, beyond which a tripartite wooden sign faces onto the Forest Street. Peppercorn trees were often retained/planted to provide shade for residents and their horses. A large stone pine occupies the corner of Forest Street and Walnut Street, adjacent to the Memorial Arch.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached

1870 Gothic revival style church - Brick with corrugated iron roof, in good condition. Peppercorn tree. close to Memorial Arch. High priority. (Context Pty Ltd)

Physical Description

Elements

Brick church, mature peppercorns.

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS

Doorway bricked up, roof probably of slate originally.

Comparative Analysis

There are a number of gothic revival churches in Whittlesea and these are generally of the small, rural type. The exception is St Peters at 7 Davison Street Epping which is a parish church of larger proportions and built of dressed basalt.

Wollert Methodist at 340 Epping Road Wollert and the former Uniting Church at 41 Old Plenty Road South Morang are examples of the gothic revival style in timber, whilst St Andrews 7 Lime Street Whittlesea and Whittlesea Uniting at 26 Forest Street are built of red brick. They are similar to the Wesleyan Church and Sunday School at 97 Schotters Road in Mernda which has an existing overlay (HO22). All of these churches display characteristics of the gothic revival style in steeply pitched roofs and narrow lancet windows.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Whittlesea Uniting Church and the surrounding site to the title boundaries, including the mature peppercorn tree situated to the east of the former church entrance and the large stone pine on the corner of Forest Street and Walnut

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Street.

The modern glass fronted brick extension to the 1870 church, the extension to its rear and the large brick hall to the north east of the church are non contributory.

How is it significant?

The Whittlesea Uniting Church is aesthetically, historically and socially significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The mature peppercorn tree, located to the east of the church, and the large stone pine, located on the corner of Forest and Walnut streets is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Whittlesea Uniting Church is socially significant because it has served the community, in various ways, for almost 140 years (Criteria G & H). The church is architecturally and historically significant as a good and large example of a Wesleyan church within the City of Whittlesea. Like the Wesleyan churches at Wollert and Doreen, this church is of a simple preaching hall form, decorated only by simple Gothic revival arches and a small entrance porch (Criteria A & D). The church is aesthetically significant as an important feature of the streetscape and, together with the former Lions Committee Hall at 28 Forest Street and the Memorial Arch, forms part of a small institutional precinct in the centre of the township (Criterion E).

The mature peppercorn tree, located to the east of the Whittlesea Uniting Church contributes to the church setting.(Criteria A, G, H & E).

The large Stone Pine located on the corner of Forest and Walnut Streets is historically significant for its connection to the Church and aesthetically significant as a dominant feature of the streetscape (Criteria A, G, H & E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Whittlesea Assembly of God Church (Former Lions Community Hall)	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.41
Address	28 Forest Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Hall, Club/Hall, Social, Meeting Place		
Citation Date	2009		



Whittlesea Assembly of God Church

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1838, Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

On 8 February 1878 active Friendly Societies of the Whittlesea district met to consider the erection of a suitable meeting place. A building committee was elected, but as only free libraries were entitled to government assistance, they resolved "to build a brick library with a shingle roof". The site chosen in Forest Street was made available, together with 50 pounds, by the Lands Department. In the spring of 1882 the building contract was awarded to James Scott of North Fitzroy for 325 pounds.

The grand opening tea meeting and supper (tickets seven shillings and six pence a double and five shillings a single) was held on 16 April 1883 (Gould Heritage Study). The hall was used as a library, for community singing, political meetings and social gatherings. From 1924-44 it was used by Benjamin Owen and later Walter Edes as a picture theatre on Saturday night s (<http://caarp.flinders.edu.au/venue/606/view>). The hall is currently used by the New Horizons Assembly of God Church.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

2.7 Promoting settlement

6.5 Living in country towns

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

8.2 Educating people

8.4 Forming community organisations

Local Themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

8.4 Community halls

Description

Physical Description

The former Mechanics Institute Hall is built in the Gothic Revival style and complements the adjacent Whittlesea Uniting Church. It has a simple but imposing design with tall proportions. Thered brickwork is distinctive and matches adjacent buildings in Forest Street. Although altered at the front the hall still displays much of its gable -roofed form. The side porch is designed in a matching style an isan important elemnt of the architectural composition.

The main hall building has a pitched corrugated metal roof with a slight concrete topped parapet on its western (Forest Street) facade. This main structure features tall thin sash windows over concrete lintels along each side, except in the middle of its northern side where a smaller window is set over an archway which accommodates a set of wooden double doors. A two storey entrance porch extends from the western facade of the hall providing the main access through double doors which are overlooked by a three light casement window at first floor level. Both have substantial concrete lintels.

A small wing extends from the northern side of the main hall. This also features a slight parapet at its northern gable end, although this gives way to a chimney. The wing features a contemporary sash window and a separate single access to the west.

A more recent single storey extension wraps around the eastern end of the hall and a modern single storey prefabricated structure extends to its rear.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 2010

See attached

c.1882 Mechanics Institute building adjacent to Uniting Church. New porch at front of building and weatherboard at rear. High priority. (Context Pty Ltd June 2009)

Physical Description

Elements

brick hall in open land

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS

Two storey additions at front, toilets at rear.

Comparative Analysis

Whittlesea has several community halls built both for public, religious and private organizations. The former Mechanics Institute at 26 Forest Street Whittlesea is one of the earliest community meeting places and still used for various community and religious functions. It is a fine brick structure that complements the adjacent Whittlesea Uniting Church and a rare example of a nineteenth century hall. The early decades of the twentieth century provided growth in community facilities in the localities of Doreen and Wollert as represented by the Doreen Public Hall of 1924 and Pittaways Dance Palais at 491 Epping Road Wollert. The Masonic Hall is an example of a distinctive type of inter-war architecture typically adopted by the Freemasons. There are relatively few community halls throughout Whittlesea. A further hall is located at the Janefield Training Centre 224 Plenty Road Bundoora (HO54).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Whittlesea Mechanics Institute hall (now used by the Assembly of God church) and the surrounding site to the title boundaries are of significance. The recent two-storey extension and the prefabricated structure to the rear of the hall is non-contributory.

How is it significant?

The hall is historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The hall is historically significant because it was built as a result of the efforts of several Friendly Societies and illustrates the role played by the societies, in community life during the 1870s (Criteria A). The hall is historically and socially

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

significant because it has played an important role in the intellectual, social and religious life of the town, acting as a meeting place, a library, a picture theatre and, currently, operating as a church (Criteria G & H). The hall is aesthetically significant because it is an important feature of the streetscape, and is built in the (relatively unusual for Whittlesea) Gothic Revival style in plain red brick. The building has unusually tall proportions and although altered at the front, still demonstrates a distinctive nineteenth century building form. Together with the Whittlesea Uniting Church at 26 Forest Street and the Memorial Arch, it forms part of a small institutional precinct in the centre of the township of Whittlesea (Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Face brickwork should remain unpainted.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	MONUMENT and TREES	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.18
Address	Laurel Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Tree groups - avenue , War Memorial		
Citation Date	2009		



Monument and trees, Laurel Street, Whittlesea

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1838, Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

The Soldiers Statue in Laurel Street, at the foot of Church Street, was the second of three memorials erected by Whittlesea's residents following World War I (the first was a Church of England Memorial Hall and the third a Memorial Arch). A fundraising committee raised the money for the statue, largely through the efforts of Cr. J. Cornfoot and Mary Lockwood. The unveiling ceremony took place on 20 April 1926. The *Advertiser* (late *Evelyn Observer*) outlined the arrangements for the unveiling as follows: *The soldier's monument in the main street is finished and awaiting the unveiling ceremony. It is a fine piece of work with the Digger standing "at ease". On Tuesday next 20th instant at 3.00 p.m, a monument to perpetuate the memory of fallen soldiers will be unveiled at Whittlesea by Brigadier-General Elliot, CB, CMG, DSO, DCM. Parliamentary representatives of the district - William Angliss, MLC and W.L. Russell Clark and W. Everard, MLA will attend and James McRae, Chief Inspector will represent the Education Department. Children will be entertained by the committee and will be present during addresses.* The granite base of the statue contains the names of those from the Whittlesea district who served during World War I, including those killed (Adapted from the Gould Heritage Study).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating

Local Themes

8.2 Memorials and remembering

Description

Physical Description

War memorial on Laurel Street comprising a life-size statue of an Australian infantryman in white marble set atop a five tiered pedestal. The statue sits on a small block of silver granite with an embossed laurel wreath which is in turn supported on a large block of polished marble on which the names of casualties of the World War I (1914-1918) are engraved on all four sides. The bottom three tiers appear to be of brown stone, the upper of which features a small metal plaque 'in commemoration of those who served in World War II, Korea, Malaya and Vietnam. The whole monument is surrounded by a square of eight blue stone bollards chained together.

A cypress and ash avenue lines the approach to the monument, similar to an Avenue of Honour.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached and A.9.

Physical Description

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Elements

Monument and Cypress and Ash windrow.

Comparative Analysis

The two monuments in Whittlesea are consistent in their date of construction (1926-27) and the incorporation of formal avenues of trees. Although not strictly designated as Avenues of Honour, they do form solemn landscape elements that provide settings to the architectural or sculptural elements. Both the Soldier's Memorial in Laurel Street and the Memorial Arch in Forest Street provide key focal points in the townscape of Whittlesea.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The 1926 Soldiers Statue in Laurel Street Whittlesea, and the avenue of cypress and ash trees as mapped.

How is it significant?

The Soldier's Statue is historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The avenue of cypress and ash trees is historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Soldiers Statue is historically and socially significant because, like thousands of other memorials around the country, it was erected following World War I to remember the sacrifice made by local communities (Criteria A, G & H).

The Soldier's Statue is aesthetically significant because it forms an important element of the streetscape (Criteria E).

The cypress and ash trees contribute to the setting and have the aesthetic qualities of an avenue, delineating the edge of the commercial area of Whittlesea. (Criteria G, H & E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	PRESBYTERIAN MANSE	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.45
Address	62 Laurel Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Presbytery/Rectory/ Vicarage/Manse		
Citation Date	2009		



Presbyterian Manse, 62 Laurel Street

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1838, Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

In 1868, five years after the erection of the Whittlesea Presbyterian Church, the congregation decided to erect a Manse. Plans were drawn up in January 1868 by Moses Thomas. The Minister, Rev. W. Sonter approved the plans in February and on 5 March the tender of Messrs. Nelson and Greenway at 284/2/0 pounds was accepted. The brick building was completed on 18 July 1868. Originally the roof was of wooden shingles however these were later replaced with corrugated iron (Gould Heritage Study).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

6.5 Living in country towns

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local Themes

8.1 Religion

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

A relatively large Victorian residence, comprising the Manse for the adjacent Presbyterian Church. The main structure is constructed in brick with a hipped metal roof around three ranges, the northernmost of which accommodates two chimneys. An extension along the southern and part of the western side is weatherboarded with a catslide roof. There are further lean-to sheet metal extensions to the south, whilst a car-port extends from a small porch on the western side of the main structure. The northern side of the latter features three large sash windows within an expansive brick facade, and similar examples are anticipated on its other sides, although these are now concealed behind the later extensions.

The remainder of the plot comprises a lawn and a series of garden trees of no particular merit.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached

Physical Description

Elements

W/B building, brick building.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Brick houses are less common in Whittlesea and comparative examples include the early part of Lyndoch Park at 73 Laurel Street and 2 Lime Street. The Presbyterian Manse at 62 Laurel Street is similar in design but more intact than these examples.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The fabric associated with the 1868 Manse and the surrounding site to the title boundaries. The lean-to metal extensions and the car port, as well as the surrounding garden and trees are non-contributory to the significance of the site.

How is it significant?

The Manse is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Manse is historically and aesthetically significant as a relatively large example of a Victorian era manse and for its association with the Presbyterian Church at 7 Lime Street (Criteria B & E). The Manse is aesthetically significant because it is a significant feature of the streetscape (Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No
No
No
No
No
-
-

Internal Alteration Controls

Tree Controls

Fences & Outbuildings

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

Incorporated Plan

Aboriginal Heritage Place

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	LYNDOCH PARK	File No	Whittlesea study 14.44
Address	73 Laurel Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



Lyndoch Park

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Fair

History and Historical Context

In 1838, Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

Lyndoch Park is locally significant for its association with George Sherwin, who settled in the Whittlesea district around 1837. Soon after taking up his pastoral run, Sherwin built a slab hut, near the Plenty River (probably on the opposite side of Lyndoch park). In 1841 he travelled back to Parramatta, his birthplace, and married Margaret Thorne. On his return Sherwin commenced the construction of a more substantial dwelling. Lyndoch Park, as the dwelling became known, was erected over a long period from the 1850s by local builder, David Johnstone. In c1900 a return verandah was erected around the house.

George Sherwin is remembered for his community activities. An educated, articulate man, Sherwin was instrumental in having the Plenty Road laid out from Melbourne to Whittlesea, and amongst other positions, was also the first chairman of the Whittlesea District Roads Board, established in 1862. Today, in addition to Lyndoch park, George Sherwin's presence in the district is commemorated by the presence of Hut, Sherwin and Paddock Streets in the township of Whittlesea.

By the turn of the century, Lyndoch Park was home to Robert Wilson (Grazier) (*The Argus*, 4 December 1902 and title search information). In 1937 the property, which by then consisted of the homestead and 1,122 acres, was sold to Mr A. McLennan (*The Argus*, 15 December 1937). In 1938 the property was again on the market (*The Argus*, 19 May 1938). It was purchased by ASL Developments in June 1973 and some sections of the site have since been subdivided off. (Title search information).

The homestead stands surrounded by many large spruce, oak, elm, and pine trees, some of which are over 100 years old (Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

2.4 Arriving in a new land

2.5 Migrating and making a home

4.1 Living off the land

4.3 Grazing and raising livestock

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local Themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

Lyndoch Park comprises an early Victorian (c.1850s) single storey rendered brick house with a hipped slate roof featuring decorative terra cotta ridge tiles and several render and brick chimneys. The house has undergone extensive alterations to the main block, and a new matching wing has been built forward and to the side of the main house.

The original building has two-light sash windows throughout, including a pair in each of two small gables. The 1990 photo shows a small gable roofed porch and no verandah, however a veranda with simple cast iron frieze now returns

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

around all sides of the building. Renovations to provide Federation elements in the ridge tiles and chimneys have been undertaken and now give a characteristic late nineteenth century appearance to the property.

The homestead also incorporates a large cellar, lined with stone and brick. Pine and laurel trees stand at the front of Lyndoch Park. A later garage also occupies the parcel, which is bordered by a tree-line to the rear and by a later wooden picket fence with masonry pillars and wire gates along its Laurel Street frontage.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS

The majority of the building dates from the turn of the century or is extensively altered

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

2 Lime Street is a comparable mid Victorian brick house and has also undergone changes to the verandah design. Lyndoch Park is a more substantial example than 60 River Street but somewhat less intact.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Lyndoch Park built in the mid 1850s for George Sherwin and subsequently extended and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Lyndoch Park and mature pines are historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Lyndoch Park is historically significant for its associations with the region's first European settler, George Sherwin first chairman of the Whittlesea District Roads Board. (Criterion H). Lyndoch Park is historically and aesthetically significant for its early date of construction in the mid 1850s, and its reflection of mid nineteenth century building forms. This includes the original hipped roof portion clad in slate, masonry walls, the typical Victorian sash windows and cellar lined with bricks (Criteria B & E).

Extensive alterations to the building include the return verandah, gable porch to the front door and the large wing built forward of the early house. These have been executed in a manner that reflects a late Victorian/Edwardian design. Despite being quite extensive they do not wholly conceal the earlier house. The combination of the early architecture, additions and the garden setting make it a particularly substantial example of a mid 19th century home (Criteria D & E).

The mature trees (pinus sp.) at the front boundary of Lyndoch Park are aesthetically significant for the way in which they provide a setting to the property. (Criterion E)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes Pinus sp.

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	TARAWERA	File No	Whittlesea study 14.35
Address	2 LIME STREET WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



2 LIME STREET

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Whittlesea has its origins in 1838, when Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Tarawera is associated with the early period of development in Whittlesea township, having been erected in about 1861. Tarawera's builder and first owner was apparently James Morris, who also purchased a hotel near the Yan Yean Reservoir in 1880 and had a holding on what is now known as Recreation Road.

Morris was a well known local and licensee of the Yan Yean Hotel (1880-1895). He was also a member of the district roads board and Councillor for the Shire of Whittlesea for 40 years (Payne, *The Plenty*, 25 and 169). Morris left the district in 1895 (aged 90 years) to move to Moorunduc on the Mornington Peninsula. Upon leaving he was presented with a photograph of himself by his fellow Councillors. (*The Mercury*, 25 April 1905). Unfortunately he died just two weeks later. Morris was survived by four children - two boys and two girls.

Tarawera remained in the hands of the Morris family for over 100 years, until the 1960s. It was renovated by the Welsh family in 1980. Amongst Tarawera's more recent residents was the former president of the Whittlesea branch of the Country Women's Association, Mrs. Evelyn Hurrey, widow of Thomas Boreham (Boy) Hurrey.

The property boundaries once extended to Church and Walnut Streets, however, following successive subdivisions it now stands on half an acre. (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships
Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy

Local themes

2.1 Early settlers and land owners

7.1 Development of local government

Description

Physical Description

Elements
W/B house

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS

Brickwork painted, central gable probably later, verandah posts c1920, shutters probably added. Concrete verandah.

Physical Description

Tarawera, built c1861, is a brick residence that is built in mid Victorian style. Generally symmetrical in design, the house has a gabled hip roof, a pair of brick corbelled chimneys, and a skillion verandah running around three sides of the house. The building has a central door with sidelights and a window either side, sash with a rendered sill on the left and a large modern window on the right. Sash windows with rendered sills continue at regular intervals around the sides of the house; however some of these have been infilled. A gable roof portico of corrugated iron with a timber finial and gable end has also been added to the front of the verandah. The roof line appears to have been remodelled and the verandah is an alteration, as is the fence.

A mature peppercorn tree grows at the front of the property, next to the road and contributes to the setting of the house. .

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Brick residences are rarer than those of timber, and although 2 Lime Street has undergone significant change to the roof line and verandah it is an unusual early example of a urban Victorian house in Whittlesea.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house Tarawera, built c.1861 and the surrounding site to the property boundary.

How is it significant?

Tarawera is of historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Tarawera is historically significant as relatively early example of a settler's cottage and for its long connection with the prominent local councillor and businessman James Morris. James Morris was a well-known local who played an important part in the life of the community, both as the licensee of a local hotel and as a long-serving Councillor (Criteria

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

B & H). The fact that the house remained in the Morris family for over 100 years enhances its historic significance. Tarawera is a rare example of a mid Victorian brick house in the Whittlesea suburban area, and despite alterations to the verandah and roof, it still displays a representative mid Victorian character. (Criterion D)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Brickwork should remain unpainted

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Residence	File No	Whittlesea study 14.34
Address	6 Lime Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



6 Lime Street

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

The arrival of the railway in the township of Whittlesea in 1889 linked the township of Whittlesea the City to Melbourne and sparked a further period of growth. While the origins of most settlements are in the 19th century, the majority of the development in the City of Whittlesea occurred during the 20th century, and particularly in the period following World War II. Much of that growth was due to migration. (Context, 2010::28)

The land is situated on Allotment 5, Section 8 within the Township of Whittlesea. It was first bought by Charles Cookson in 1862, but was sold two years later to Shadrach Pearce (a shoemaker). Pearce had a chequered business career, and was

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

declared insolvent in both 1860 (the Argus, 5 December 1860) and 1873. The report at the time of his 1873 insolvency noted that the bankruptcy was caused by "illness of self and family, falling off in business and losses from taking a farm at Yea. At the time his liabilities were over 158 pounds and his assets just over 34 pounds (The Argus, 15 October 1873).

The house on the site is highly likely to date from after 1930 when the property was purchased by Robert Burton. Prior to that time the property passed through several changes of ownership. Between 1914 and 1922 it was owned by Emily Ballard, between 1922-26 by Stanley Rosier, between 1927-28 by Mrs Evelyn Brown, and in 1929 it was owned by William Wheeler, before being sold to Robert Burton in 1930. Burton retained proprietorship until the 1940s. The rapid change in ownership makes it difficult to determine which of these parties constructed the house and research into the rate books does not give a clear indication of when the house was constructed. Robert Burton's extended stay at the property from 1930 perhaps does, though, make him the most likely candidate as the original owner of the current house at 6 Lime Street. The exact date of construction has not been confirmed although the current owners have stated that it was constructed in 1938 according to local sources.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships
Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

5.4 Suburban development in the 20th century

Description

Physical Description

6 Lime Street is an Inter War Bungalow weatherboard residence with gabled roof and a straight profile verandah on timber posts with timber decking. The rear of the house has a skillion roof with laundry and porch. The house displays characteristic features of overhanging eaves, plain brick chimneys (one of which one remains) and timber sash windows. It has undergone sympathetic repair and maintenance with a colour scheme of the period, new woven wire fence, rebuilding of the front verandah and replacement of the roof, but still retains its essential form and character. Lime Street has undergone changes in recent years with the removal of several properties of a contemporary period with No.6; consequently there are now fewer properties in the street that contribute to its historic character.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

What is significant?

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The c1920s house and the surrounding site to the property boundary.

How is it significant?

The house is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house is historically significant as a relatively unusual and intact example of a 1920s style house in the City of Whittlesea and reflects the continued growth of the township throughout the early part of the 20th century (Criteria A & B). The house is aesthetically significant as a distinctive feature of the streetscape. (Criterion E).

Comparative Analysis

There are relatively few interwar houses compared with those of Victorian and Federation stylistic origins in the Whittlesea Heritage Study 2009. A number of houses display substantial alterations that can be traced to the Interwar period such as 20 Summerhill Road and 715 Epping Road in Wollert. A good example of a large Interwar house is 635 Bridge Inn Road Mernda which has the low pitched gable roofs with overhanging eaves but has been adapted from an earlier building. 19 Church Street and 6 Lime Street Whittlesea are good intact examples of urban houses of this period.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The c1930s house built for Robert Burton at 6 Lime Street is significant. The woven wire fence is not significant.

How is it significant?

The house is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house at 6 Lime Street, which was almost certainly built for Robert Burton in the 1930s, is significant as an Inter War Bungalow, representing a period of development that is under represented in the built form of Whittlesea. (Criterion A)

The house retains an authentic character of the period despite its alterations which have been executed in a sympathetic manner. (Criterion E)

The house at 6 Lime Street displays typical elements of Interwar housing with a simple gable roof form, overhanging eaves, plain brick chimneys, straight profile verandah and timber sash windows. It is a distinctive house in the Lime Street context that until recently comprised a more coherent streetscape. (Criterion B)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	St Andrews Presbyterian Church	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.36
Address	7 Lime Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2009		



St Andrews Presbyterian Church

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1838, Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

Occasional Presbyterian services had been conducted at Whittlesea during the 1850s by visiting ministers but it was not until August 1861 that moves were made to form a congregation and erect a church. At a public meeting convened by the Rev. Samuel Hamilton it was agreed that a Presbyterian church be established on two acres of land granted by the Government.

Funds were soon raised and the church foundation stone was laid on 7 April 1863 by Mrs. Hamilton. The church cost a total of 346/16/1 pounds to build and was the first church constructed in the township. On 6 October 1863 the first meeting of the congregation was held in the new building. The names of some of the district's oldest European families are connected with the church: Gibson, Robertson, McIntyre, Glover, Andrew, Nicholson, McKimmie, Dr. Donald, Mirrilees, Cumming, Gardiner, Cornfoot, Johnston, Maxwell and Lorenz.

Additions and renovations have been carried out in recent years. The church is now the oldest institutional building in Whittlesea (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

2.7 Promoting settlement

6.5 Living in country towns

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life **Local Themes**

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

8.1 Religion

Description

Physical Description

A whitewashed brick church of 1863 in the Gothic revival style. The building has a pitched metal roof with slight parapets supported by corbelling at each gable end. The upper section of the north facade features a small louvered gable vent in the shape of a gothic arch surrounded by S-irons, indicative of three tie rods running through the upper part of the roof. The building extends for three bays, each of which accommodates a sash window in a gothic frame beneath a matching hood moulding. These bays are separated by shallow brick stepped buttresses with tile capstones, examples of which have been slightly damaged on the eastern and western sides of the building where diagonal wooden beams have been introduced to anchor tie rods. Each gable end features a single storey brick extension with a pitched metal roof. The northernmost of these, the roof gable of which is weatherboarded, comprises a small entrance porch with a single door to the east. The gable end to the south is now obscured by two later flat roofed brick extensions with modern casement windows and a glass door.

The remainder of the double width plot is under grass, divided by a concrete path to the Lime Street frontage, and areas of tarmac, one of which comprises an old tennis court.

Early Victorian (c.1850s) single storey rendered brick house with a hipped slate roof featuring decorative alternating two hole square and notched ridge tiles and several rendered chimneys. The house comprises a main block wrapping around the end of a second L-shaped range which extends out to the west. The building has two-light sash windows throughout,

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

including a pair in each of two small gables. A veranda with simple cast iron frieze runs around all sides of the building. The homestead also incorporates a large 74 square metre cellar, lined with stone and handmade bricks.

Pine and laurel trees stand at the front of Lyndoch park. A later garage also occupies the parcel, which is bordered by a tree-line to the rear and by an original wooden picket fence along its Laurel Street frontage.

Physical Condition

Not inspected

Physical Description

Elements
Brick church

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS
Painted brickwork

Comparative Analysis

There are a number of gothic revival churches in Whittlesea and these are generally of the small, rural type. The exception is St Peters at 7 Davisson Street Epping which is a parish church of larger proportions and built of dressed basalt.

Wollert Methodist at 340 Epping Road Wollert and the former Uniting Church at 41 Old Plenty Road South Morang are examples of the gothic revival style in timber, whilst St Andrews 7 Lime Street Whittlesea and Whittlesea Uniting at 26 Forest Street are built of red brick. They are similar to the Wesleyan Church and Sunday School at 97 Schotters Road in Mernda which has an existing overlay (HO22). All of these churches display characteristics of the gothic revival style in steeply pitched roofs and narrow lancet windows.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

St Andrews Presbyterian church at 7 Lime Street Whittlesea and the surrounding site to the title boundaries. The two flat-roofed brick extensions with modern casements and the tennis court which adjoins the church are non-contributory.

How is it significant?

The church is aesthetically, historically and socially significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The church is historically and aesthetically significant as the earliest remaining building in the City of Whittlesea and a significant feature of the streetscape (Criteria B & E). The church is historically and socially significant because it has played an important role in community life for almost 150 years (Criteria G & H).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Plenty Valley Stock Feed	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.07
Address	2434 Plenty Road WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Shop,Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



2434 Plenty Road

Recommended **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

The Plenty Valley was, in the early part of its life, a significant producer of grain. The availability of water, from the Plenty River, and the proximity of grain producers made it an ideal site for the establishment of flour mills. (Context 2010:22)

The earliest records for the property indicate that prior to 1871 it was owned by Jonathan and Helen Boadle. Jonathan Boadle was a significant figure in the early life of the District. He was born at Wright Green, England in 1816 and arrived in Port Phillip as a young man. He subsequently married Helen in 1847, and by 1849 was standing to be elected for the Darebin Creek district (the Argus, 25 June, 1849). Boadle was an active farmer, running cattle and participating in (and winning prizes for) his produce. See, for example The Argus, 10 March, 1865; 31 March, 1866).

By the 1860s Jonathan Boadle had "extensive interests at Whittlesea and Bundoora", which included Boadle's Mill. The

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Mill was located "adjacent to the house at the rear of the service station on the Plenty Road, South of Whittlesea". (Payne, 140). Boadle's ownership of the house suggests that this is the house referred to, and that the Mill would have been located nearby. No remains of the mill are evident from the road; however, an archaeological study of the adjacent block would be of benefit.

A description of the Mill given in 1866 indicates that it was powered by steam and had a capacity of 10-12 bushels per hour. Jonathan Boadle died in 1870 and the property passed to Helen Boadle who sold it to John Lindsay, who owned adjoining land, for 175 pounds on 25 September 1871. It passed to William Mackintosh and by 1890 was in the hands of the Perpetual Friends and Trustees Association of Australia Ltd. In 1890, whether under Mackintosh's ownership or that of the Perpetual Friends Trust, the property was operating as a bootmaker/saddler house and shop (Gould, 14/07, Historic views of the City of Whittlesea, 63).

The block seems to have been subdivided subsequently, with William Maddock taking ownership of the land upon which the house was situated. Maddock died in 1925 and the land was transferred to Marie Crawley for 570 pounds. In 1948 it was transferred again, this time to Roy Pearson (truck driver) who purchased it for 600 pounds. Pearson sold the land to Ivan Blandfort (labourer) in 1953. Blandfort held it until 1971. The property has been transferred a number of times since. Plenty Valley Stock Feed commenced between 1983 and 1986 (telephone directories) and continues to operate from the site today.

The house on the site appears to date from pre 1871 and was probably constructed by Jonathan and Helen Boadle.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Townships
Victorian themes

5.1 Processing raw materials

5.3 Marketing and retailing

6.5 Living in country towns

Local themes

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

Plenty Valley Stock feed is a mid 19th century (c1850-65) painted brick building on a compact rectangular plan. It has a corrugated iron hipped roof and a low skillion roofed timber addition to the rear. A skillion roof verandah features on the front facade, with timber posts and filigree brackets, although the brackets may not be original. Windows are placed at an even distance either side of a central doorway, however these have been covered over with metal roller shutters. A corbelled brick chimney with terracotta pots sits to the rear of the roof. The property is sited on a small block close to the road, enclosed with a low picket fence that is not likely original, and now forms part of the Plenty Road commercial/industrial strip in Whittlesea.

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Early shop defining the commercial area in Plenty Road outside Whittlesea township survey.

Comparative Analysis

As the traditional commercial centre in the City of Whittlesea, Whittlesea itself has several shops in located in Walnut and Church Streets. 35 and 40-42 Walnut Street are single storey timber shops with verandah and parapets, however these have undergone some loss of architectural features. The best examples are in Church Street where 25 and 39 are quite intact examples of early twentieth century commercial buildings. 35 Church Street is a rare example of a combined shop and residence. The Post Office in Church Street is a highly intact building, and together with 35 Church Street, and Whittlesea House on the corner of Church and Beech Street, are the key buildings in this street. A rare early commercial building remains at 2434 Plenty Road, Whittlesea and a later Art Deco store and post office remains in Wollert. Shops are not a particularly well represented building type in Whittlesea.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The brick building at 2434 Plenty Road is significant, to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

2434 Plenty Road is of local historic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The building at 2434 Plenty Road is historically significant as a very early example of a vernacular brick residence that later functioned as a store, and as one of few such structures in Whittlesea. (Criterion B)

It has further historic significance for its association with Jonathon Boadle, who was a prominent member of the local community during the mid-19th century. He was an active farmer and stood for election in the Darebin Creek District. He also established Boadle's Mill on land adjacent to 2434 Plenty Road, providing the residence with an important link to an early industry in Whittlesea. (Criterion H)

2434 Plenty Road has served a variety of functions over approximately 150 years, many of which reflect Whittlesea's early and ongoing connection with agriculture. These include its use as a residence associated with a steam mill, a house and shop of a bootmaker/saddlery, and since the 1980s, as a stock feed business. (Criterion A)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	RESIDENCE	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.48
Address	60 River Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



60 River Street

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good, Fair

History and Historical Context

The first sale of land in the area occurred in Sydney on 8 May 1839. The largest purchaser was Thomas Wills. Wills bought 3,480 acres of land around the reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the town and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England (Context, 2010:33)

The property constitutes part of 320 acres of land granted to Rachel Sawyers in 1852. It was sold to John Gibson later the same year, before being transferred to Charles Gibson in March 1865. In 1882, Charles Gibson granted an easement over part of the land to the Board of Land and Works (later the MMBW) which was occupied by the Yan yan pipeline.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Gibson also agreed to surrender rights over one bridge and accept, in its place, a right of passage over another. Charles Gibson died on 1 August 1889 and his estate was divided amongst his wife Margaret and his surviving children: Sarah Ann, John Robert, Margaret, Jane, James, Elizabeth and Christeena Martha Mary. The two sons, John and James each inherited half of the land. John Gibson died in June 1936, leaving behind an estate valued at 2,465 pounds (*the Argus*, 5 September 1935).

Following his death, John's share of the land passed to his sons, Percival Gibson and Stewart Gibson. Stewart Gibson's block was referred to as 'Range View' and consisted of 57 acres, 3 roods and 37 perches and Percival Gibson's block was called 'Daisy Hill' and was 55 acres, 2 roods and 8 perches in size. Stewart Gibson subsequently sold Range View to Percival Gibson. Both blocks now form the property known as 60 River Street, Whittlesea. The land was held by Percival Gibson until 1958 when it was sold to Leila Mackay of Glenferrie Road, Hawthorn (Grazier) and Edna Andrew of Whittlesea (married woman). Clifton Plesiy subsequently purchased half of Leila Mackay's share in the property in 1959.

The house was probably built by a member of the Gibson family. The 1880s date of construction indicates that it may have been constructed by John or James Gibson, following the death of their father in 1889.

(Information from title search and sources indicated).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

4.1 Living off the land

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

2.2 Selection and freehold land sales

Description

Physical Description

Elements

Brick house, outbuilding

Physical Condition

Poor

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Relocated from a lower site.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Description

60 River Street is a c1880s brick cottage with an M-hipped roof and skillion verandah. It has a corbelled brick chimney and double-hung windows, one either side of the central doorway. The cottage has a gable roofed timber addition to one side, which includes a pair of multi-paned windows. Two outbuildings are visible to the right of the cottage, one timber and the other metal, both with gable roofs. The buildings have a high integrity although they are in a deteriorating condition.

The cottage and outbuildings are sited on a large block fenced with modern timber post and cyclone wire across the front. The side and rear boundaries of the property are demarcated by a row of mature pines. The property is isolated and is reached via an unsealed road.

A conduit is located at 39 Yea Road, in the vicinity of 60 River Street. It is owned by Melbourne Water and retains the water supply function it had when granted to its early predecessor, the MMBW by Charles Gibson in 1882. The conduit is an open concrete-lined channel, covered in parts with modern corrugated metal.

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The brick house built c.1880, timber outbuildings and mature pine trees are significant to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

60 River Street is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The property at 60 River Street is historically significant for its long association with the Gibson family, who owned the land and built elements for more than 100 years. The house on the site occupied by various family members for around 70 years, is relatively intact, and is a significant example of a simple c1880s farm cottage. The outbuildings associated with the house help to demonstrate the development of the property by the Gibson family over many years. (Criteria A, D & H)

The mature pine trees marking the house boundaries contribute to the aesthetic significance of the setting. The trees

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

create the impression of a protected, enclosed space that contrasts greatly with the expansive open space beyond. (Criterion E)

The unadorned style of the house and outbuildings, as well as the spatial relationship between the built and natural elements of the site, including the unsealed road contribute to its 19th century rural, isolated character. 80 River Street is one of relatively few Victorian houses built of brick in Whittlesea, timber being more common for urban houses and bluestone for early rural properties. It is largely intact although in a deteriorating condition. (Criterion A)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes Pinus sp. to boundary

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes Adjacent timber outbuilding

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Havencroft (formerly Derrangderville)	File No	Whittlesea study 14.47
Address	80 River Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



80 RIVER STREET

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Whittlesea has its origins in 1838, when Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging but later became more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

80 Rivercroft Street dates to the earliest period of settlement in Whittlesea. The land on which the house stands originally formed part of Lot 1 (or A) of Crown Portion 4, Parish of Toorourrong, the whole section of which was first purchased by George Sherwin when the township area was surveyed in 1853. Sherwin was Whittlesea's first European resident and he had also bought section 1 of Crown portion 3.

In 1858, the *Victoria Police Gazette* identifies George Sherwin's home as Derrangderville, near Whittlesea. By 1865 though the *Argus* identifies Richard Onslow as the occupier, when he placed an advertisement in the newspaper alerting the public to the existence of the disease 'scab' on the property. (*Argus*, 10 July 1865). The following year, Onslow sold his stock and associated goods (*Argus*, 29 March 1866). In the late 1860s Sherwin mortgaged the property to James Ramsay.

In addition to being Whittlesea's first resident, Sherwin was a prominent local figure. He served as a Justice of the Peace, a trustee for the Yan Yean Cemetery and the Electoral Returning Officer for Evelyn as well as the first president of the District Roads' Board. Sherwin remained in Whittlesea until 1872 when ill health forced him to move to the warmer climate of New South Wales.

Sherwin held the property until the late 1860s when he mortgaged it to James Ramsay. The existing house was probably constructed following Sherwin's departure, although it may have utilised materials from an earlier home.

During the 20th Century the home changed hands frequently. Owners included: John Jarman (Farmer), William Landelle and John Child (Builders) and Gabriel Ochoa (Labourer) and Rita Ochoa (Married Woman). The title documents for the block prior to 1926 are damaged, restricting further research.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships, Timber Industry
Victorian themes

2.4 Arriving in a new land

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy

Local themes

2.1 Early squatters and land owners

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

The house at 80 River Street has elements of an unusual construction technique using local hardwood timber. The house is raised above the ground on stumps and has a gable roof with a skillion verandah that extends around the front and one side of the house. It is supported on timber posts with a wooden banister. There is a central door with transom light and tall sash windows on either side, all of which look to be original. Sash windows continue on the sides of the house, which

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

also features painted weatherboard cladding to the gable ends. A pair of red brick chimneys is visible at the rear of the house, just above a skillion addition.

A detached outbuilding (former kitchen?) was originally part of this complex and was pulled down with Council approval in 2006/2007. The remains of the detached kitchen were photographically recorded.

A recent addition to the house is a second dwelling that mirrors the form of the old house using modern materials. The rear skillion sections of the houses are connected, such that while the two are contained within one building, the old house retains the visual effect of a stand alone residence.

Also of interest on the property is an old tram carriage sitting in the yard. The tram has been largely stripped of its interior fittings but retains its carved wooden arched doorways. A metal sign on the exterior of the carriage marks it as the former property of Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board.

Historical details provided by the owner in the early 1990s, and examination of the detailing of the original timber house on this site, indicate an 1870s date for construction. The techniques it employs however are not associated with this date, rather, they belong to the early settlement phase c1835-1850, or to remote rural buildings. Further research has established that a house was present on the site in 1858 which may lend weight to the theory that the house is a prefabricated design. Further inspection would be required to confirm this.

(Adapted from Gould Heritage Study).

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached

What is significant?

The house at 80 River Street built c.1858, and the detached kitchen to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped. The contemporary extension adjacent to the house, and the train carriage is not significant.

How is it significant?

80 River Street is historically and technically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house at 80 River Street which was constructed before 1858 is historically significant for its association with George Sherwin, a pioneer of the Whittlesea area and a prominent local identity during the 19th century. Sherwin was not only the first European resident in Whittlesea but also made a substantial contribution to the community as a Justice of the Peace, a trustee for the Yan Yean Cemetery, the Electoral Returning Officer for Evelyn and the first president of the District Roads' Board. (Criterion H).

The complex comprising the original house and detached outbuilding is significant as an early house in the Whittlesea district. The house is technically significant for its unusual timber construction that resembles pre-fabricated timber buildings from the 1850s. (Criterion F).

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale. 60 River Street is unusual in retaining some unusual timber construction systems but otherwise is representative of early Victorian gable roofed dwellings. Bung Bong at 1785 Donnybrook Road Woodstock also has some early examples of timber construction in an outbuilding.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house at 80 River Street built, c.1858, to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped. The contemporary extension adjacent to the house, and the train carriage is not significant.

How is it significant?

80 River Street is historically and technically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house at 80 River Street which was constructed before 1858 is historically significant for its association with George Sherwin, a pioneer of the Whittlesea area and a prominent local identity during the 19th century. Sherwin was not only the first European resident in Whittlesea but also made a substantial contribution to the community as a Justice of the Peace, a trustee for the Yan Yean Cemetery, the Electoral Returning Officer for Evelyn and the first president of the District Roads' Board. (Criterion H)

The complex comprising the original house is significant as an early house in the Whittlesea district. The house is technically significant for its unusual timber construction that resembles pre-fabricated timber buildings from the 1850s. (Criterion F)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Wolserey	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.56
Address	340 Wallan Road WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



340 WALLAN ROAD

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

History

Whittlesea has its origins in 1838, when Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue.

Wolserey was built for farmer James Andrew around 1870. James Andrew was born in East Palford, Devon, in 1827, and arrived in Australia in 1850, aboard the Lady McNaughton. After first landing at Adelaide, he soon sailed in a coastal vessel to Melbourne and took employment clearing earth from a stone quarry at Collingwood. He then briefly carted rock for some stonemasons and cut hay before taking a small farm at Epping for four years. Andrew moved to Kangaroo Ground in 1859 and then to Whittlesea several years later, farming almost 400 acres. In about 1870, he commissioned an architect, Alfred Dunn, to design and build a house which he named Wolserey, (after a town in his native Devon). James Andrew was twice married and raised a family of six children. Wolserey remained in the hands of the Andrew family until 1983, when it was purchased by Dr. Ian Reynolds. (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study)

Architect Alfred Dunn

Alfred Dunn was born in Devonshire, England and worked in Melbourne from November 1886 until his death, from tuberculosis, in 1894, aged just 29 years. Dunn was prolific and in the period of just seven years designed almost 90 buildings, his earlier work including: the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Hawthorn (1888), the Wesleyan Church in Fairfield (1887), the Australian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society's buildings on the corner of Swanston and Little Collins Street (1887), the Model Wesleyan Sabbath School buildings in Sydney Road, Brunswick (1887), Coffee Palace, Broken Hill (1888), Coffee Palace, Ocean Grove (1888), South Morang Methodist Church (1888) and the South Preston Methodist Church (1888). His buildings tended to feature centralised plans, plain brick or timber exteriors with complex roofs that drew wings and porches together under a hipped and tiled homestead form.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

2.5 Migrating and making a home

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

2.1 Early squatters and land owners

Description

Physical Description

Wolserey is a rural farmhouse prominently situated on rising land to the edge of a cutting on the Wallan Road. There are some pine trees forming a wind row to the north of the house and a few scattered pines to the south. More recent plantings are now maturing around the house and replace the older pines in protecting the view of the house from the road.

Wolserey is a c1870 weatherboard residence of typical Victorian symmetrical form and layout. Facing Wallan Road, the house has a central door and flanking double hung Victorian windows. The front of the house is clad in block fronted timber, however this has been concealed with sheet cladding over. The form of the house features a typical M-hipped roof with large rendered chimneys that are a distinctive and dominant decorative feature of the building.

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A verandah with timber posts and cast iron frieze surrounds two sides of the house with an additional contemporary verandah to the north side. The verandah structure has a concrete deck and posts that are set in concrete bases, however the cast iron frieze is original, although showing signs of corrosion.

Individual sash windows with timber architraves are to the south and west elevations, however the north elevation has replacement aluminium framed windows. Recent alterations have included boxing in the eaves to conceal the decorative brackets and replacing eaves guttering to the house and verandah with a square profile design. At one stage, Wolserey was described as having open fireplaces to five main rooms and decorative plaster cornices and ceiling roses. A clay brick well stands at the rear of the house and forms a feature of the courtyard area. There is a modern extension at the rear of the house.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached

What is significant?

Wolserey, the clay brick well with its original pump, the mature pines that surround the property and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped. The extension to the rear of the house is not significant.

How is it significant?

Wolserey is of historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Wolserey is of historic significance for its connection to the prominent local settler, James Andrew and the Andrew family (Criterion H). Wolserey is of aesthetic significance as an attractive and representative example of an 1870s timber Victorian house and a feature of the local landscape. Wolserey survives as one of relatively few buildings whose design can be traced to an architect and the distinguishing architectural features include the chimneys, block fronted weatherboards and verandah detailing. Wolserey is an example of the residential work of prominent Devonshire born architect Alfred Dunn (1856-1894) Dunn was best known for his work with churches and his work varies considerably between well-executed conservative and quite innovative. (Criterion E). The surrounding pines are dominant features of the local landscape (Criteria A & E).

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses within the City of Whittlesea comprise those of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

340 Wallan Road is a representative example of a larger Victorian homestead and may be compared with a similar timber homestead at 920 Wallan Road which is less prominently sited.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Wolserey, including the well, built c.1870 for farmer James Andrew and designed by architect Alfred Dunn is significant. The extension to the rear of the house and subsequent alterations to the northern side of the house are not significant.

How is it significant?

Wolserey is of historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Wolserey is of historic significance for its connection to local settler, Devon born James Andrew who settled in the Whittlesea district in the 1860s. Designed by architect, and fellow Devonshire born settler, Alfred Dunn, Wolserey is a representative work of this architect who is distinguished by his churches and other buildings for Methodist congregations throughout Victoria. (Criterion A)

Wolserey is one of very few private buildings in Whittlesea that can be traced to an architect. (Criterion B)

Wolserey is a landmark building on Wallan Road due to its prominent siting next to the road cutting, its presence in the landscape and the remains of windrows of pine trees that once protected the house from the road. Wolserey is a fine example of a Victorian house despite some later alterations that have concealed original detailing. The form of the house, verandahs to the south and west and the cast iron verandah decoration, and remaining double hung Victorian windows contribute to its architectural significance. The chimneys are a notable feature. (Criterion E)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Brooklands (formerly Kerronsvale)	File No	Whittlesea study 16.02
Address	920 Wallan Road WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



920 Wallan Road

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1838, Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "Survey [the] Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. At the centre of the reserve was a pre-existing cattle station owned by George Sherwin.

The first sale of land in the area occurred in Sydney on 8 May 1839. The largest purchaser was Thomas Wills. Wills bought 3,480 acres of land around the reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the town and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. (Context, 2010:30)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The property is situated on Crown portion 31, Parish of Merriang. It originally consisted of 640 acres and was first sold in 1840 to William Lithgow, the Auditor General of New South Wales. Lithgow sold the land to Michael Brown in 1853. Michael subsequently sold it to John Baker, Merchant, in 1865. Baker on sold it just three years later to Alexander Murray and William Gardiner, making 1100 pounds profit in the process. William Gardiner, a widower, arrived in Victoria with his son, Alexander, in 1851. He worked initially on the gold fields of central Victoria before moving to the Western District of Victoria where he worked for the Clyde Company and as manager for Hugh Glass in Avoca. Gardiner moved to Queensland in about 1860 where he worked as a sheep farmer, before finally settling in the Mitchell District. Gardiner returned to Victoria and settled at Glenvale, building a timber home. In 1873 he married Margaret Butcher - together they went on to have 10 children.

In 1910, Alexander Gardiner (William's son from his first marriage) engaged H. Franklin to build a new home. Brooklands, as the new home was named, featured an encircling verandah, as well as ornate detailing within the interior. (Information drawn from Robert Wuchatsch and John Waghorn, Historic Buildings of the Whittlesea Shire, entry 26).

The Gardiner family retained the land until the 1980s when it was sub divided in to four lots. a) The homestead block, b) Candlebark Estate, c) Bosco Estate and d) Plenty Rise Estate. (Information from John Waghorn)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships
Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

2.2 Selection and freehold land sales

Description

Physical Description

The farm complex at Brooklands comprises a number of buildings in a landscaped setting. The garden was developed within the last thirty years by the current owners of the property. The main buildings comprise a homestead, former shearing shed converted to a second residence, a small schoolroom, stables, machinery shed, and small outbuilding. A number of paddocks are fenced with post and rail fencing.

Brooklands is a late Victorian style timber house built in 1910 with a hipped roof, bracketed eaves, rendered chimneys, double hung sash windows and verandah to the west and south elevations. To the south there is a large bay window with encircling verandah, and to the north a gabled roof addition. Alterations to the house include metal roofing tiles and the extensions. A second house was converted from a shearing shed in the 1980s. To the north east of the complex, there is a small outbuilding that formerly had a dairy (now removed) and a couple of loose boxes. Later outbuildings include a machinery shed and metal stable.

Of particular interest is a small one room timber building with a large masonry chimney. This is known as the school room and predates all other buildings on the property. It is believed that it operated as a school prior to the construction of

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

the local primary school.

(See Historic Buildings of the Whittlesea Shire, entry 26).

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

What is significant?

The house Kerronsvale, former dairy and schoolhouse and the surrounding land to the boundaries of the area as mapped including the row of mature Monterey pines to the driveway.

How is it significant?

Kerronsvale is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The property is historically significant because it has strong connections to the Gardiner family, a prominent family of early settlers, who constructed the existing house in 1910 and continued to live on the premises until the 1980s (Criteria A &H). The late Victorian architectural style including the elaborate detailing to both its exterior and interior are unusual within the Whittlesea district and illustrate the wealth of the Gardiner family at the time of its construction. (Criterion E). The Monterey pines planted by members of the Gardiner family are aesthetically significant as dominant features of the local landscape. (Criterion E) The dairy and school house are historically significant and demonstrate the self contained functions of rural properties.

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses within the City of Whittlesea comprise those of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale. 920 Wallan Road is a similar timber late Victorian homestead to 340 Wallan Road, although less prominently sited.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Brooklands at 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea is significant. Elements include:
- Victorian style house of 1910 (alterations and additions are not significant);

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

- School room;
- Small outbuilding with loose boxes to the north east of the complex.

Elements that are not significant include:

- Machinery shed;
- Second house converted from a shearing shed
- Stable complex (steel shed);
- Gates on Wallan Road; and
- Outbuildings and other structures constructed in the last thirty years are not significant.

How is it significant?

Brooklands is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Brooklands is historically significant for its connections and long tenure with William Gardiner from 1868, with Alexander Gardiner who built the main house in 1910 and his family and descendants until the early 1980s. The school room, main house, converted shearing shed and small outbuilding demonstrate these connections with the Gardiner family. The school room demonstrates the practice of private teaching that for the ten children of the Gardiner family would have provided a practical solution in a rural area with few facilities. (Criterion A)

The main house remains representative of the late Victorian style with typical features including the verandah, hipped roof, bracketed eaves, rendered chimneys and timber sash windows; despite a number of alterations and extensions. The school house retains its masonry chimney and some evidence of its early date of construction in its timber fabric, despite some replacement weatherboard cladding. The small timber outbuilding, with loose boxes, contributes to the understanding of the place as a farm complex. (Criterion E)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No Monterey cypress avenue

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes Dairy and school room

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	RESIDENCE	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.08
Address	2 Walnut Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



2 Walnut Street

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

The arrival of the railway in the township of Whittlesea in 1889 linked the township of Whittlesea the City to Melbourne and sparked a further period of growth. While the origins of most settlements are in the 19th century, the majority of the development in the City of Whittlesea occurred during the 20th century, and particularly in the period following World War II. Much of that growth was due to migration. (Context, 2010::28)

The Pint Pot Estate was a subdivision created in the centre of the township of Whittlesea. The Estate included all the land between Fir Street, the Main Melbourne Road (now Wallan Road), Laurel Street and Church Street.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The Estate was surveyed and sold from 1888; however, sales were slow during the 1890s depression and much of the land was not sold until the early part of the 20th century. Today the Pint Pot Estate contains the centre of Whittlesea's commercial district and a series of significant heritage buildings. (Context 2010:34)

2 Walnut Street is situated on Allotment 148 of the Pint Pot Estate, a subdivision in the centre of Whittlesea. It was purchased by Colin McLennan in 1905. The earliest rate record is from 1908 and records 'house and land'. McLennan was a blacksmith, but his forge and shop was in Church Street, so this was probably used as his residence. McLennan died in 1919 and the property passed to his wife, Alice McLennan. Alice held the property until she sold to David Cornfoot in 1927. Cornfoot died in 1947 and probate of his estate was granted to David Cornfoot (dairy farmer) and Leslie Russell (labourer) both of Whittlesea. The portion of land on which the house is situated was sold in 1949 to Edith Russell (Married Woman) and again to James Cornfoot in 1956. It remained in James Cornfoot's ownership until 1996 when it was sold to Hilton Vale investments.

The history of the site and the style of the building's construction indicate that it was built by Colin McLennan between 1905 and 1908.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

2 Walnut Street is an Edwardian residence that demonstrates elements of Queen Anne design. The house has an asymmetrical form, enhanced by a varied roof arrangement that includes hipped and gable-hipped sections, and a bullnosed verandah. The verandah is raised and extends around the front right corner of the house. It is highly ornamental, with turned timber posts, timber valance and brackets, and decorative timber railing. A door with transom light is located at the far left of the verandah, while a large sash window features at the centre.

The front left section of the house comprises a protruding room with gable roof, and is similarly decorative. It includes a timber gable screen, bargeboard and finial, while two sash windows are shaded by an overhanging skillion with timber valance in the same style as that on the verandah. Timber finials are also visible on other gabled sections of the building. The house has a tall brick chimney with rendered capping. The property is fenced with a contemporary version of a picket fence.

Physical Condition

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Typical for period. See A.9.

Comparative Analysis

Federation era houses are less well represented in the City of Whittlesea although there is a particularly fine example in St Peters Manse at 13 Davison Street Epping. Lyndoch Park at 73 Laurel Street Whittlesea is an unusually large and stylish Federation house, although alterations have concealed its design in part. Rockbank at 355 Masons Road Mernda has a fine Federation style verandah applied over an earlier Victorian bluestone farmhouse. Brookwood at 20 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is a fine example of the Federation style applied to larger rural homesteads. 40 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is an unusual example of a schoolmasters residence. Other representative examples of Federation house in Whittlesea include 2, 14 and 44 Walnut Street, 16 Beech Street and 2 Lime Street. Representative examples in other localities include 41 Recreation Road Yan Yean, 25 Gingles Road Humevale and 905 Epping Road Whittlesea.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The house is historically and aesthetically significant to the township of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house is historically significant as an unusual and good example of a Queen Anne design influenced house in the Whittlesea township (Criteria B & D). Its ornate facade and location at the corner of the intersection of Walnut Street and Wallan Road make it a significant feature of the local streetscape. (Criterion E).

The house was constructed on the 1888 Pint Pot Estate subdivision. The gradual development of the subdivision (over a period of 40 years or so) serves as a reminder of the continued, albeit slow, growth of the Whittlesea township (Criterion A). 2 Walnut Street is one of several good examples of houses constructed between 1888 and the c1920s on the Pint Pot Estate. (Criteria A & E).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	House	
Address	33 Walnut Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level Local
Place Type	House	
Citation Date	2009	



33 Walnut Street

Recommended VHR No HI No PS Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

The arrival of the railway in the township of Whittlesea in 1889 linked the township of Whittlesea the City to Melbourne and sparked a further period of growth. While the origins of most settlements are in the 19th century, the majority of the development in the City of Whittlesea occurred during the 20th century, and particularly in the period following World War II. Much of that growth was due to migration. (Context, 2010:28)

The property is situated on part of Allotment 4, Section 8 within the Whittlesea Township. The Allotment had frontages to both Walnut and Lime Streets. It was purchased by Frederick Arkell (Storekeeper) in 1853 for 12 pounds. On the portion of the block facing Lime Street, Arkell constructed Whittlesea's first store in c1854. He sold out to his brother in law for 400 pounds a few years later. In 1864, Wishart leased the Store and Lime street land to one of his relatives, John Cairns for 10 years.

By the 1920s the allotment had been subdivided in to three sections, one section at the Lime Street end and two sections

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

at the Walnut Street end. The first reference to a house at 33 Walnut Street is contained within the rate records for 1903. The owner at the time was Edmond Robinson, who later sold to John Beney. The house seems to have been built to let, as there were 18 different occupants in the first 20 years. The Store next to the house was constructed in 1922. (Adapted from material supplied by John Waghorn).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

5.4 Suburban development in the 20th century

Description

Physical Description

33 Walnut Street is a c1903 timber cottage with corrugated iron hipped roof and a large brick chimney towards the back left of the building. A corrugated iron skillion verandah runs across the front of the house, supported on simple timber posts. The verandah shades a central doorway flanked on either side by a bank of three sash windows with timber architraves. The house has a small front garden fenced with timber pickets and a gable roofed arch over the entrance, not original to the site. Two additions have been made to the rear of the house, both of timber construction. The earliest has a skillion roof and a double-hung pair of sash windows. The later addition, attached directly to the rear of the skillion, is flat roofed.

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Statement of Significance

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

What is significant?

The c1903 house and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

The house is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house is historically significant as a reminder of the continued growth of the township of Whittlesea during the early part of the 20th century. It is also one of relatively few original homes left on this section of Walnut Street (Criteria A & B). Together with the c1920s shop that it abuts (35 Walnut Street) the house is a prominent feature of the local streetscape. (Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	WHITTLESEA CONTACT GROUP COMMUNITY HOUSE	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.27
Address	35 Walnut Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Shop		
Citation Date	2009		



35 Walnut Street

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

The property is situated on part of Allotment 4, Section 8 within the Whittlesea Township. The Allotment had frontages to both Walnut and Lime Streets. It was purchased by Frederick Arkell (Storekeeper) in 1853 for 12 pounds. On the portion of the block facing Lime Street, Arkell constructed Whittlesea's first store in c1854. He sold out to his brother in law for 400 pounds a few years later. In 1864, Wishart leased the store and Lime land to one of his relatives, John Cairns, for 10 years.

It was not until 1917 that a shop was built on the Walnut Street end of Lot 4, when John Beney, a carpenter and by this

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

stage the owner of the land, built a workshop on the site. In the 1920s the land was divided in to three sections. At around the same time, (c1922) a shop was erected on the portion of the land that became known as 35 Walnut Street. The shop operated as the Whittlesea Tea Rooms. It was initially run by Henrietta Richardson (1922-27) before being taken over by Charles Clancy and his wife, who ran the business until 1945.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

5.3 Marketing and retailing

6.5 Living in country towns

Local themes

5.4 Suburban development in the 20th century

Description

Physical Description

Elements
Wb/shop

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Typical Whittlesea shop with sign board integrated into the gable end the simple timber structure.

Physical Description

35 Walnut Street is typical of early 20th century shop houses in Whittlesea. It is of cement rendered brick with a steeply pitched gable roof. The painted gable end is partially concealed by a stepped rectangular parapet that would formerly have been used as a sign board. The triangular gable overlaid by the rectangular parapet creates an interesting visual effect. Directly below this is a skillion verandah on timber posts. The original shop windows have been replaced with large panels of reflective glass. A narrow brick chimney sits just behind the parapet on the right side of the building. The shop is sited up against the footpath on a narrow block in a suburban street.

Comparative Analysis

As the traditional commercial centre in the City of Whittlesea, Whittlesea itself has several shops in located in Walnut and Church Streets. 35 and 40-42 Walnut Street are single storey timber shops with verandah and parapets, however these

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

have undergone some loss of architectural features. The best examples are in Church Street where 25 and 39 are quite intact examples of early twentieth century commercial buildings. 35 Church Street is a rare example of a combined shop and residence. The Post Office in Church Street is a highly intact building, and together with 35 Church Street, and Whittlesea House on the corner of Church and Beech Street, are the key buildings in this street. A rare early commercial building remains at 2434 Plenty Road, Whittlesea and a later Art Deco store and post office remains in Wollert. Shops are not a particularly well represented building type in Whittlesea.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The c1922 shop at 35 Walnut Street is significant, to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The shop is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The c1922 shop provides a significant reminder of the commercial life and development of Whittlesea during the early 20th century. The style of the building is typical of the interwar period, and is a notable visual element in the streetscape together with the c1903 cottage it abuts (33 Walnut Street). (Criteria A, D & E)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Gloughkeating and adjoining Shop Building	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.32
Address	40-42 Walnut Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence,Shop		
Citation Date	2009		



Gloughkeating, house and shop

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1838, Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

In 1871 the land on which Gloughkeating is now situated was purchased by Emily Fletcher; the site was subsequently subdivided in 1889. Following subdivision, the portion occupied by Gloughkeating and the adjoining shop was purchased by Edmund Robinson. Robinson held the property for over 20 years, for at least part of that period he operated a general store from the shop premises. It is thought that Gloughkeating dates from around 1890, and may well have been constructed by Robinson soon after he purchased the land (Title search information and adapted from Gould Heritage Study). In 1910 Robinson sold both Gloughkeating and the adjoining shop to Edward Smail (accountant). Smail, in turn sold it on to Charles Mitchell in 1912.

Charles Mitchell and his wife, Mary, raised four sons - Frederick, Charles, Thomas and Alexander on the site. Alexander Mitchell stayed at the property and In 1923 his twin sons, Laurie and Ray, were also born at Gloughkeating.

The Mitchell family continued to live in Gloughkeating and run the adjoining shop until c1986. For some years they also owned and operated a bakery opposite Gloughkeating and the old bakery in Schotter's Road, Mernda. Gloughkeating now houses the Whittlesea Community Health Centre.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

5.3 Marketing and retaining

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

8.3 Providing health and welfare services

Local themes

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

c1890s two storey house and adjoining single storey shop. The house is constructed in liver coloured brick with red brick detailing and has a galvanised metal hipped valley roof with scrolled cornice modillions beneath the eaves.

A single tall chimney stands at its eastern edge and two further chimneys lie further back. A front facing gable extends to the south which is decorated by an external queen post truss with a central pendant. The gable end features twin two-light sash windows with stone cills on each storey. At each level, a band of decorative rendering runs over the windows and continues around the front of the building over a doorway. Both doorways are set back behind narrow porches, the upper of which features a decorative cast iron balustrade supported below by a single metal stanchion. Both porches are decorated with cast iron frieze. The main ground floor entrance door features two panes of glass over lower panels and is surrounded by side lights and a transom light. The upper door is half glazed with a transom light and is accompanied by a single two-light sash window. A metal access ramp has been added to the front steps of the house.

Overall, the form of the house is most unusual and incorporates Victorian boom style elements in the main hipped roof, and cast iron verandah; and Queen Anne elements in the bi-colour brickwork, vigorous render dressings and gable end. The two storey construction has exacerbated the feeling of compression of the width by including such a diversity of elements. The mixing and disparate elements as seen here is characteristic of the transition period between the Victorian-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

boom-style buildings and the fully developed Queen Anne style as applied to row houses- the 1890s produced many quirky buildings like this one which bridge the gap between the two styles. They are sometimes referred to as Freestyle Edwardian (Gould Heritage Study)

The adjoining weatherboard shop has a shallow gable roof fronted by a blank parapet featuring two decorative brackets. The shop front has replacement full height windows around a central doorway beneath a veranda supported on three metal stanchions.

Two large modern extensions extend rear of the house and, together with an area of tarmac car parking and access lane; these buildings occupy the remainder of the plot.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached.

Physical Description

Elements

Two storey brick house, shop adjoining.

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS

Verandah enclosed

Comparative Analysis

As the traditional commercial centre in the City of Whittlesea, Whittlesea itself has several shops in located in Walnut and Church Streets. 35 and 40-42 Walnut Street are single storey timber shops with verandah and parapets, however these have undergone some loss of architectural features. The best examples are in Church Street where 25 and 39 are quite intact examples of early twentieth century commercial buildings. 35 Church Street is a rare example of a combined shop and residence. The Post Office in Church Street is a highly intact building, and together with 35 Church Street, and Whittlesea House on the corner of Church and Beech Street, are the key buildings in this street. A rare early commercial building remains at 2434 Plenty Road, Whittlesea and a later Art Deco store and post office remains in Wollert. Shops are not a particularly well represented building type in Whittlesea.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The c1890s Gloughkeating and the surrounding site, including the adjoining shop, to the title boundaries. The two modern extensions to the rear of Gloughkeating are non-contributory.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

How is it significant?

Gloughkeating is historically and architecturally significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The adjoining shop is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Gloughkeating is historically significant as one of only a handful of two storeyed buildings in the township of Whittlesea (Criterion B). Its mixture of Queen Anne and Victorian boom style architecture, together with its unusual proportions is unique in the Whittlesea township and unusual anywhere (Criteria B & F).

The adjoining shop is historically significant for its connection to Gloughkeating and the Mitchell family, and its demonstration of a once common form of dwelling and retail building type. (Criterion A & E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

Other Recommendations

Paint controls apply to the face brick two storey building only. It is recommended that this not be painted.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Residence	
Address	44 Walnut Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level Local
Place Type	House	
Citation Date	2009	



44 Walnut Street

Recommended VHR No HI No PS Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

The arrival of the railway in the township of Whittlesea in 1889 linked the township of Whittlesea the City to Melbourne and sparked a further period of growth. While the origins of most settlements are in the 19th century, the majority of the development in the City of Whittlesea occurred during the 20th century, and particularly in the period following World War II. Much of that growth was due to migration. (Context, 2010:28)

The house is situated on land granted to George Sherwin in 1864, before being purchased by David Johnston (farmer) in 1871. The land was subdivided in to two lots and the section on which the property is situated transferred to James Johnston and Robert Johnston (carpenters) in 1878. During the 1880s the property changed hands on three occasions. It was owned by Edward Lording (tobacconist) in 1885, before being transferred to Amelia Lording in 1886 and transferred again the same year, this time to Arthur Lording. Arthur Lording took out two mortgages over the property in 1889. The property was sold in 1901 to William Lockwood (the Shire of Whittlesea's engineer, electoral registrar and first treasurer). William Lockwood died in 1912 and Joseph Lockwood was granted probate. The title was finally transferred

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

to Joseph Lockwood in 1934. It was transferred again in 1937 to Hilda Mitchell and again to Gladys Mitchell in 1943.

The existing house appears to date from the 1930s and was probably constructed by Joseph Lockwood, following his registration on the title in 1934 or Hilda Mitchell in c1937.

Description

Physical Description

The single storey interwar house located at 44 Walnut Street expresses characteristics of the California Bungalow style popular in suburban Victoria at the time. Its broad, low-pitched corrugated iron hipped roof has a subtle 'broken back' form, creating a deep verandah with wide eaves running along the two street-facing sides of the house. This is supported on posts with brick column bases. There are two very simple brick chimneys with brick caps on either side of the roof.

The house itself has a weatherboard facade. The windows are a notable feature. They occur in banks of three, comprising a large central window with an arched architrave, flanked on either side by narrower sash windows. The banks of windows have projecting frames and mullions. A modern addition has been made to the west side of the house.

The house occupies a corner block with frontages on Walnut and Forest Streets. It sits close to the centre of the block, with two outbuildings to the north of the house. The block is fenced with rigid steel mesh, not original to the house.

Comparative Analysis

There are relatively few interwar houses compared with those of Victorian and Federation stylistic origins in the Whittlesea Heritage Study 2009. A number of houses display substantial alterations that can be traced to the Interwar period such as 20 Summerhill Road and 715 Epping Road in Wollert. A good example of a large Interwar house is 635 Bridge Inn Road Mernda which has the low pitched gable roofs with overhanging eaves but has been adapted from an earlier building. 19 Church Street and 6 Lime Street Whittlesea are good intact examples of urban houses of this period. 44 Walnut Street is a good representative of the Inter war period.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The c1930s inter-war house and the surrounding block to the title boundary. The two outbuildings to the north are not significant.

How is it significant?

The house is historically and architecturally significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The house is significant as an under-represented example of an Interwar house in the City of Whittlesea. It is a good example of the type of house built in Whittlesea in the earlier part of the 20th century for which there are relatively few examples. (Criteria A & B). 44 Walnut Street is a largely intact example of the transitional late Federation, early Interwar style featuring architectural elements of each period. The roof form and verandah is typical of many rural properties of the Federation era whilst the sash window design is more typical of Interwar houses. The house is complemented by the garden setting and the fence. (Criterion E)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	MEMORIAL ARCH	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.40
Address	Forest Street/Walnut Street WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	War Memorial		
Citation Date	2009		



Memorial Arch, Walnut Street, Whittlesea

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

In 1838, Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

The Memorial Arch at Whittlesea was the third of three memorials erected by Whittlesea's residents following World War I (The first was a Church of England Memorial Hall and the second a statue of a soldier "at ease"). In June 1926 Cr.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Downie reported to the Whittlesea Shire Council (as it then was) that the committee formed to erect the soldiers statue still had 300 pounds in hand, and proposed that a Memorial Arch be erected in Forest Street, at the foot of Walnut Street. Permission was granted, under the supervision of the Shire Engineer. The Arch bears the names of 36 soldiers from the Whittlesea district who died during active service in World War I. Two stone bollards, on either side, remember local soldiers who died in later conflicts.

The Arch was formally opened on the 7 March 1927 by the State Governor, Lord Somers. The town was decorated with flags and bunting for the event, and ex servicemen formed a guard of honour at the Arch flanked by school children. A banquet was held following the ceremony (Adapted from the Gould Heritage Study, and *The Argus*, 8 March 1927).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating

Local Themes

8.2 Memorials and remembering

Description

Physical Description

Stone Memorial Arch on Walnut Street, to the east of its junction with Forest Street. It comprises two square Doric columns on the frontal (Forest Street) faces of which are adhered plaques listing individuals from the town who died on active service during World War I, each of which is surmounted by embossed laurel wreaths. The columns support a three tiered stepped entablature, the uppermost rising to a central block which features the Australian Commonwealth Military Forces crest. The acronym of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia (RSSILA) is engraved to the left of this central feature, and the abbreviated form of the Father's Association is engraved to its right. The middle tier features the wording 'as a token', whilst that beneath reads 'Lest we forget' interspersed with ten small square recesses. The arch is flanked by a pair of stone bollards, each with a small plaque relating to casualties of later conflicts.

The avenues of cypresses and the gravelled forecourt are part of the composition and contribute to the formality of the design. The memorial arch and avenue is a focal point of Walnut Street and an important landscape element.

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached.

Comparative Analysis

The two monuments in Whittlesea are consistent in their date of construction (1926-27) and the incorporation of formal avenues of trees. Although not strictly designated as Avenues of Honour, they do form solemn landscape elements that provide settings to the architectural or sculptural elements. Both the Soldier's Memorial in Laurel Street and the Memorial Arch in Forest Street provide key focal points in the townscape of Whittlesea.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The 1927 Memorial Arch and the two stone bollards on either side and the surrounding site as mapped.

How is it significant?

The Memorial Arch is historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Memorial Arch erected by public subscription in 1927 is historically and socially significant because, like thousands of other memorials around the country, it was erected following World War I to remember the sacrifice made by local communities (Criteria A, G & H). The Memorial Arch and cypress avenue is aesthetically significant because it forms an important focal point and element of the streetscape and, together with the Whittlesea Uniting Church (26 Forest Street) and the former Lions Community Hall (28 Forest Street) forms part of a small institutional precinct in the centre of the township (Criterion E)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No
No
Yes
No
-
-
-

Internal Alteration Controls

Tree Controls

Fences & Outbuildings

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

Incorporated Plan

Aboriginal Heritage Place

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Mountain Views	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.58
Address	350 Wildwood Road WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



350 Wildwood Road Whittlesea

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** Yes **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1838, Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "Survey [the] Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. At the centre of the reserve was a pre-existing cattle station owned by George Sherwin.

The first sale of land in the area occurred in Sydney on 8 May 1839. The largest purchaser was Thomas Wills. Wills bought 3,480 acres of land around the reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the town and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. (Context, 2010:30)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The house was constructed on part of Lot 1, Crown Portion 18, Parish of Toorourrong. The land was originally granted to Thomas Wills in 1839. It was subsequently leased to tenant farmers, with a farmer by the name of Crichton leasing this particular portion of Wills' land. In 1886, Wills' land was subdivided into 17 allotments (the lots on which the land was situated became lot 12 of the Wills Estate, consisting of 354 acres) and sold. Lot 12 did not sell at auction (the bids were too low). However, it did sell soon afterwards and by 1889, James Coulthard is listed as owner of the land (Coulthard also owned land at nearby 425 Wildwood Road). Coulthard continued to own the land until his death in 1937. Although, it appears that he lived at Wildwood rather than here (Payne, 61). The existing house dates from c1910, so may have been constructed for Coulthard, or a tenant.

In addition to being a long term resident, Coulthard was also a prominent member of the local community. He was born in 1840 in Cumberland, England and came to Victoria in 1863. He settled in the Whittlesea district, working initially as a publican and later a farmer (*The Argus*, 13 February 1868). As a farmer, he was a technological pioneer introducing the first double-furrow plough, the first reaper and binder and the first cream separator to the district. In 1878, in an attempt to revive the competitive sport of ploughing, he hosted a ploughing festival, at which 17 participants competed.

Coulthard was a successful farmer and he regularly exhibited and won prizes at the Whittlesea show. In 1872, these included best yearling colt, best two year old heifer and best butter (*The Argus*, 3 October 1872, 5 August 1876).

Coulthard was also prominent in local affairs. In 1883 he was elected unopposed as a local Councillor for the Whittlesea riding of the shire (*The Argus*, 11 August 1883) and he played a role in the establishment of the Anglican Church in Whittlesea, where he served as vestryman and warden for more than 40 years. He was also at one stage the licensee of the Whittlesea Hotel (Payne, plates between 8-9). Coulthard's 94th birthday, held at the Church's Parish hall, was attended by over 400 people, including the speaker of the Legislative Assembly (*The Argus*, 10 September 1934).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry

Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

2.2 Selection and freehold land sales

Description

Physical Description

Elements

BrFarmhouse c1910

Weatherboard with high gabled roof.

Line of cypress timber residence, yards, mature trees on a prominent knoll

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Condition

Not inspected

Physical Description

The c1910 timber farmhouse at 350 Wildwood Road is a simple building constructed on a square plan, with an elongated rectangular extension at the rear. Its form is largely symmetrical. Its corrugated iron half-gabled roof is steeply pitched and has a corbelled brick chimney sitting adjacent to each gable end. There is a central doorway in the front facade with a sash window at an equal distance on either side. Sash windows continue on the side walls of the house. The modern rear extension comprises two separate additions. The first, attached to the house, provides further living quarters, while the second behind it is a garage.

A collection of large gable and skillion roofed outbuildings in corrugated iron are visible to one side of the house and a mature Eucalypt grows toward the rear. The house is set at the top of a rise amongst pastoral land, with views to the surrounding hills.

Comparative Analysis

Federation era houses are less well represented in the City of Whittlesea although there is a particularly fine example in St Peters Manse at 13 Davison Street Epping. Lyndoch Park at 73 Laurel Street Whittlesea is an unusually large and stylish Federation house, although alterations have concealed its design in part. Rockbank at 355 Masons Road Mernda has a fine Federation style verandah applied over an earlier Victorian bluestone farmhouse. Brookwood at 20 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is a fine example of the Federation style applied to larger rural homesteads. 40 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is an unusual example of a schoolmasters residence. Other representative examples of Federation house in Whittlesea include 2, 14 and 44 Walnut Street, 16 Beech Street and 2 Lime Street. Representative examples in other localities include 41 Recreation Road Yan Yean, 25 Gingles Road Humevale and 905 Epping Road Whittlesea.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The c.1910 farmhouse at 350 Wildwood Road is significant to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped. The extensions to the rear of the house and the garages are not significant. The extent includes the eucalypt at the rear of the house.

How is it significant?

350 Wildwood Road is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

350 Wildwood Road is historically significant as one of the properties owned by prominent farmer, Anglican vestryman and licensee of the Whittlesea Hotel and technological pioneer James Coulthard. (Criterion A)

The house is a prominent element in the open landscape of Wildwood Road and although it has undergone significant additions at the rear, the front of the house remains intact. and is a representative example of a late Victorian farmhouse. (Criteria D & E)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Wildwood Farm	
Address	425 Wildwood Road WHITTLESEA	Significance Level Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex	
Citation Date	2009	



WILDWOOD FARM

Recommended VHR No HI No PS Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

Whittlesea has its origins in 1838, when Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

Wildwood Farm dates to the period shortly before the arrival of the railway in Whittlesea. The property originally comprised part of the Wills Estate of 3,218 acres. The Wills Estate was subdivided in 1886 and Lot 17, known as Wildwood Farm and comprising 354 acres, 3 roods and 21 perches was purchased by the prominent local farmer, James

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Coulthard for £14, 10s per acre. (*The Argus*, 27 May 1886). It is likely that the house on the site was constructed at this time. It served as Coulthard's home until his death, in 1938, aged 97 years of age. (*The Argus*, 4 November 1938).

In addition to being a long term resident, Coulthard was also a prominent member of the local community. He was born in 1840 in Cumberland, England and came to Victoria in 1863. He settled in the Whittlesea district, working initially as a publican and later a farmer (*The Argus*, 13 February 1868). As a farmer, he was a technological pioneer introducing the first double-furrow plough, the first reaper and binder and the first cream separator to the district. In 1878, in an attempt to revive the competitive sport of ploughing, he hosted a ploughing festival at his property, at which 17 participants competed.

Coulthard's farm was successful; and he regularly exhibited and won prizes at the Whittlesea show. In 1872, these included best yearling colt, best two year old heifer and best butter (*The Argus*, 3 October 1872, 5 August 1876).

Coulthard was also prominent in local affairs. In 1883 he was elected unopposed as a local Councillor for the Whittlesea riding of the shire (*The Argus*, 11 August 1883) and he played a role in the establishment of the Anglican Church in Whittlesea, where he served as vestryman and warden for more than 40 years. He was also at one stage the licensee of the Whittlesea Hotel (Payne, plates between 8-9). Coulthard's 94th birthday, held at the Church's Parish hall, was attended by over 400 people, including the speaker of the Legislative Assembly (*The Argus*, 10 September 1934).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

2.3 Adapting to diverse environments

4.4 Farming

7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

9.5 Advancing knowledge

Local themes

2.2 Selection and freehold land sales

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

3.2 Dairying

7.1 Development of local government

8.1 Religion

Description

Physical Description

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Close inspection of this place was not available at the time of survey. Views from a distance, however, provide some insight into the design of house, which looks to be a weatherboard cottage with hipped roof. A pair of corbelled brick chimneys are visible on the cottage in addition to a stand-alone external brick chimney. There also appears to be an outbuilding or addition of some kind to one side, which is consistent with the previous description of the place (Hermes).

The cottage is sited at the top of a hill overlooking pastures, with mature trees including a Eucalypt growing close by.

Needs closer inspection

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Ruinous, brick chimney, weatherboard cottage c1900 (1880)
Outbuildings

Poor condition

Tree controls recommended for remainder of exotics.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestowe at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Wildwood farm, the mature trees associated with the farm and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

How is it significant?

Wildwood farm is historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Wildwood farm is historically significant for its association with the prominent local farmer James Coulthard, who lived at the property for over 50 years and contributed widely to the agricultural, political and spiritual life of Whittlesea. Coulthard pioneered a number of agricultural technologies in the district, including the first double-furrow plough, the first reaper and binder, and the first cream separator. He was also active in the local community, serving as a Councillor in the Whittlesea riding and assisting in the establishment of the Anglican Church in Whittlesea, where he was a vestryman and warden for more than 40 years. (Criterion H)

Wildwood farm is aesthetically and socially significant because it occupies a dominant position in the landscape and, together with the remnant exotic trees that surround it, is a local landmark (Criteria E, G & H).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

Other Recommendations

This place may have archaeological potential and this aspect should be investigated in a future study or if changes are proposed to this place.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Whittlesea Showgrounds	File No	Whittlesea study 14.57
Address	30 Yea Road WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Other - Landscape - Cultural		
Citation Date	2009		



Showgrounds

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1838, Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

The Whittlesea Agricultural Society was formed in 1859 and organised the first Whittlesea Show that same year. It was held on 3 May 1859, on a property near where the Whittlesea railway station was later constructed. It was a success and despite being moved (the following year), to an area north of where the cricket grounds now stand, continued to thrive. On Show Day, 1889 the railway between Melbourne and the township of Whittlesea finally opened, ending 40 years of the coaching service. The choice of Show Day to open the railway demonstrates in clear terms the significance of the show to the region. A further indication of the Show's success can be gleaned from the attendance of the Premier and the Governor in 1892.

While the Show remained popular, by the turn of the century, the Show grounds were in need of repair and in 1905 the Agricultural Society decided to relocate the event to the present site. In order to assist the Society in covering the cost of the re-location, members guaranteed loans taken out to fence the new site, erect necessary buildings and effect other improvements on the new site.

The relocation was a success and in 1915, the Preston Leader reported that "The annual show was held in the Society's grounds, claimed to be the most picturesque in the State - on Thursday, and passed off very successfully. The show ground was in perfect order, being covered with a beautiful green sward, and the day being fine, patrons moved about with every degree of comfort... Thursday's show, in the opinion of those competent to judge, surpassed all previous exhibitions. Nothing could be more gratifying, as it shows that the Society is not only growing in popularity, but widening its influence".

Since 1915, the Show has continued to grow in size and influence. By the 1940s the Show's wool exhibit rivalled the Royal Melbourne Show in terms of importance and in the 1970s the success and ongoing appeal of the Show led to it being extended to a two day event. The Whittlesea Show continues to draw crowds today and in 2009 celebrated its 150th anniversary. (Adapted from Context Thematic Environmental History and Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships, Wheat Industry, Dairy Industry, Grazing Industry, Orchard Industry

Victorian themes

4.4 Farming

6.5 Living in country towns

5.4 Exhibiting Victoria's innovation and products

Local themes

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

3.2 Dairying

8.5 The Whittlesea Show

Description

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Description

The Whittlesea Showgrounds occupy a large area on the eastern side of the Whittlesea township, and the site is very much characterised by a sense of open space. The Showgrounds incorporate a number of large grassed parade grounds bounded by both painted timber and metal post and rail fences. Some of these also have attached areas for spectators; both raised seating and raised grassy areas overlooking the playing field.

Two adjudicator's buildings are present on the site, overlooking parade grounds. The first of these is an early 20th century two storey construction. The brick lower level provides an open-fronted shelter space with a bench for seating. The upper level has a weatherboard facade, corrugated iron gabled roof and plate glass windows creating a narrow, horizontal line across the front facade. A second adjudicator's building looks to be of more modern construction, with a flat roof and cream brick walls partially obscured with advertising billboards.

Buildings of interest at Whittlesea Showgrounds include a variety of pavilions. Among these is the G.L. Chandler pavilion, a large shed-like structure comprising corrugated iron wall and gabled roof. The pavilion has two large wooden double doors placed in each of its longest sides, and each of these doorways is sheltered by a small veneer. Large windows stretch across the front facade between the corners of the building and the nearest door, while in the space between the two doors the horizontal line created by these windows is visually continued with the use of a strip of corrugated iron in a lighter shade than the rest of the building.

Other notable features of Whittlesea Showgrounds include combination timber and wood sheep and cattle races and historic signage such as "Whittlesea Show: First Weekend in November" mounted on the roof of a building. A variety of mature trees dot the property, including elms, pines and gums.

Physical Condition

Good

Comparative Analysis

The landscape places assessed in the Whittlesea Heritage Study 2009 have historic and aesthetic values as well as landscape quality, and encompass several different types of places with no real basis for comparison. Places include a State Schools endowment plantation, a road cutting, avenue of oaks and other exotic trees and the Whittlesea showgrounds where it is the type and layout of the trees rather than the buildings which contribute to the heritage values of the place. Native trees were excluded from this study and although they clearly form a significant part of the landscape there is a specific alternative planning mechanism to protect them.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Whittlesea showgrounds, including the layout of the showgrounds, and the mature trees within it to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped. The two storey adjudicator's box is of interest as is the G.L. Chandler Pavilion with roof mounted sign. The cream brick adjudicator's box is not of significance.

How is it significant?

The Whittlesea show grounds are historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The show grounds are historically and socially significant because they have hosted the show for over 100 years and today serve as a reminder of the City's strong agricultural heritage (Criteria A & G). The show grounds are aesthetically significant because they form a significant open space within the Whittlesea township and include a large number of mature trees. The G.L Chandler pavilion and the and two- storey adjudicator's box demonstrate best the use of the area as a showground. . Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Farmhouse	File No	Whittlesea Study 1.20
Address	100 Bindts Road WOLLERT	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence,Fence/Wall		
Citation Date	2009		



EWERT FARMHOUSE

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Not clear from road

History and Historical Context

Wollert is located north of Epping and to the west of Mernda. It was originally a pastoral lease under the control of John Pike and, later, Charles Campbell (Gould et al, Whittlesea Conservation Study, iv). Robert Mason subsequently surveyed the area, dividing it into small farms. The subdivision was known as the Medlands Estate and consisted of blocks from 70 to 331 acres in size that extended "north from Boundary Road for almost two miles and from the Darebin Creek, westward to the Summerhill holding of Thomas Wilson". (Payne, *The Plenty*, 89) A school was constructed, and operated from 1853. By 1877 the township had added a post office and a church.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The land on which the homestead complex stands originally formed part of Crown Portion 16, within the Parish of Morang. Section 3 of the land, consisting of 159 acres was sold to Isaac Williams in August 1854 for 750 pounds. By the 1870s the land was in the ownership of John Payne, who subdivided it into two sections 'A' and 'B', both of just over 79 acres. Section A was sold to Charles Ewert in c1876 for 550 pounds.

Ewert was originally from Westgarthtown. He appears to have run a farm on the property and also leased 160 acres of Section 4, crown portion 16 (the adjoining block) from Richard Scale from 1874.

Charles Ewert died in 1896; his wife Mary had predeceased him as a result of a buggy accident. Ewert's sons, William and Frederick inherited the farm, which they continued to run until 1911, when it was sold to Hugh Donald. Later owners included Patrick Cummins (1915-1919) and A. W. Saunders (1920- 37). By 2001, the size of the block had been reduced to 20 acres (Rental List, August 2001).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry

Victorian themes

4.4 Farming

4.7 Transforming the land and waterways

Local themes

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

Description

Physical Description

100 Bindts Road comprises an early homestead, with later farm buildings, located on a rocky outcrop amongst undulating dry grassland. The homestead complex sits at the head of a paddock which separates the homestead from Bindts Road. The bottom edge of this paddock, along Bindts Road, is bordered by a combination of English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) and Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), partially screening the homestead from the road. A gravel driveway runs along the southern boundary of the paddock, arriving in the yard of the homestead at the rear of the farmhouse. The cleared landscape retains several mature Eucalypts, several of which border the driveway as it nears the homestead. The remaining stands of trees are located along fence lines or stand as single trees within paddocks surrounding the homestead.

The homestead comprises a rock faced Victorian farmhouse with an earlier rendered section at the rear and an extensive complex of rock faced and rubble bluestone outbuildings in varying states of disrepair. The rear section of the house was most likely to have been constructed in the late 1850s or early 1860s following the initial purchase of the property by Isaac Williams.

Consisting of a construction of rendered coursed rubble, with a later modern paint finish, and a double hipped roof with a central valley, the house displays early features from this initial period of construction. These include a fine brick chimney with the decorative corbelling of dog-tooth brickwork to the top of the chimney stack. The colour of the bricks matches unpainted brick work within the rear elevation of the house. Additional early details from this period include the unusually tall rear window opening and early bluestone paving stones to the rear verandah. The casement window joinery

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

to the rear window is also an early design. The front hipped roof section of the house is a later Victorian addition and is marked with a date of 1897, with a stone incorporated to the underside of the c.1850s chimney. This date coincides with the second generation of the Ewert family assuming control of the property. This part of the house has ashlar bluestone construction and less decorative chimneys of red brick. The same brickwork is also observed around the double hung sash windows on the north western elevation of the house. The transom light above the front door is an original feature while the French doors beneath appear to be a later addition. The front verandah is a modern construction; however the brackets appear to be reappropriated from elsewhere or are replicas.

To the north east of the house, a complex of ashlar and coursed random rubble bluestone buildings remain in various states of disrepair. Constructed after the initial establishment of the farm house, they appear to date from the later part of the nineteenth century. These now either exist as open shells or with changed rooflines to create skillion roofed structures only. At least one ashlar bluestone building can be seen to have originally possessed a gabled roof form. The reconstruction of the buildings with skillion roofs appears to be part of their adaptation to a mid twentieth century dairy with concrete floors being poured through parts of the buildings and internal partitions erected. Despite these works, original fabric remains including window and door openings, external bluestone paved areas and brick drains and internal brick paved surfaces which remain in situ beneath later concrete screed surfaces.

Within the homestead, significant plantings exist which contribute towards its overall setting, including an *Ulmus procera* (English Elm). The majority of other plantings are more recent and not significant in their own right but contribute to the setting of the homestead. There is a build up of *Lycium ferocissimum* (African boxthorn) around, and within the ruins of, the outbuildings.

Later additions to the original homestead complex include a modern grain silo, corrugated iron machinery shed and bluestone loading ramp. While these structures reflect evolving agricultural practice within the homestead, none are considered significant. However, the bluestone incorporated within the construction of the loading ramp is likely to have been recycled from the ruinous outbuildings.

Surrounding the homestead, several hundred metres of dry stone walling has been constructed. While this contributes significantly to the homestead's setting within the surrounding landscape, it is understood that most of these walls have been constructed in recent years. One drystone wall running the extent of the property's northern boundary is considered to be of an earlier construction date.

Physical Condition

Probably good , Occupied

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See A.5.

What is significant?

The Ewert Farmhouse and the site surrounding the farmhouse, including the remnant drystone walls, to the property boundary or otherwise to the boundaries of the area as mapped; the outbuildings on the property and the site surrounding each to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped; the mature cypress trees and other mature exotic trees and the ground surrounding each tree to the width of the drip zone or root ball (whichever is the greatest). Recent (post 1950) additions and alterations to the property (or buildings on it) are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Ewert farmhouse is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Why is it significant?

The farmhouse is historically significant as an example of a c1870s farmhouse within the City of Whittlesea. The various outbuildings act as a reminder of the property's past as a farm and are an indication of the traditional importance of agriculture to the Whittlesea district. (Criteria A & D).

The mature trees are historically significant for their connection to the property. It was once relatively common to plant exotic trees on rural properties, either to line the driveway, to provide shelter or to introduce a familiar (European) element in to what was regarded as a harsh and alien landscape. However, relatively few such trees now survive within the City of Whittlesea (Criteria A & B). The trees are aesthetically significant because they are large mature specimens and form a dominant feature of the local landscape (Criteria A & E).

The stone walls are historically significant as a reminder of the introduction of English style farming techniques to Australia and as an attractive and relatively rare feature of the local landscape (Criteria A & E).

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestone at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The homestead complex at 100 Bindts Road, consisting of the c.1850s house with later c.1897 additions, the late nineteenth century bluestone outbuildings, and the dry stone wall to the property's northern boundary are significant. Recent additions and adaptations to the house and outbuildings dating from the mid twentieth century, including the verandah, are not significant.

How is it significant?

The homestead at 100 Bindts Road is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Why is it significant?

Part of the Medlands Estate originally surveyed by Robert Mason, the property at 100 Bindts Road is significant as an early farm established in the Wollert area. Evidence of the development of the farm complex by successive owners including Isaac Williams from 1854, John Payne from the 1870s, and Charles Ewert from 1876 is demonstrated by the buildings and landscape of drystone walls, European trees and stands of remnant Eucalypts. The bluestone outbuildings demonstrate the property's past as a working farm from the 1850s to the 1890s and are an indication of the traditional importance of agriculture to the Whittlesea district. The stone walls are evidence of the continuing tradition of drystone walling in the Whittlesea area. (Criterion A)

Part of the homestead demonstrates the design and architectural detailing of an early farmhouse constructed in the late 1850s or early 1860s and is tangible evidence of early farm settlement within the City of Whittlesea. The design is distinguished by its built form, decorative brick chimney, the unusually tall rear window opening, casement window joinery and bluestone paving stones to the rear verandah. The later part of the house is significant for its representative Victorian styling, use of bluestone and brick, double hung sash windows, brick chimneys and transom light above the front door. The front verandah is not significant. The bluestone outbuildings although altered in form, and in poor condition, contribute to the understanding of 100 Bindts Road as a farm complex. (Criterion D & E)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes All bluestone outbuildings and the stone wall to northern property boundary.
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Timms house	File No	Whittlesea study 1.21
Address	130 Bindts Road WOLLERT	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2009		



130 Bindts Road, blustone (Timms) house

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Fair

History and Historical Context

Wollert is located to the west of South Morang and Mernda. The land was originally a pastoral lease under the control of John Pike and, later, Charles Campbell (Gould et al, *Whittlesea Conservation Study*, iv). Robert Mason subsequently surveyed the area, dividing it into small farms. The subdivision was known as the Medlands Estate and consisted of blocks from 70 to 331 acres in size that extended "north from Boundary Road for almost two miles and from the Darebin Creek, westward to the Summerhill holding of Thomas Wilson". (Payne, *The Plenty*. 89) A school was constructed, and operated from 1853. By 1877 the township had added a post office and a church. While initially an agricultural district, during the latter part of the 20th century, quarrying became increasingly important to the area's economy. In 1974 Apex

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

quarries opened a \$2 million complex; which, despite several changes in ownership, continues to operate.

Timms' House was built by Friedrich Timm, a German who had arrived in Australia in 1850 aboard the 'Alfred' with his wife Maria and two children. Timm first purchased nine acres of land at Westgarthtown (now Lalor) in 1851. In 1854 he bought 258 acres in Section 16 Parish of Wollert from William Hedding and later moved there. Another 'Alfred' passenger, Christian Bindt, had bought 60 acres adjoining Timm at the same time. In 1864 Timm had leased 240 acres of his farm in Bindt's Road to his son-in-law Edward Loudon. In 1869 Johann Froebel was the tenant, but by 1872 the land was occupied by Friedrich and Maria's son Friedrich Jr.

In 1890 Maria died aged 83 and her 258 acres passed to her daughter Eliza Loudon, who sold it in 1893 to John Sharp (timber merchant). The Shire of Epping rate book for 1900 lists John Sharp as owner, the occupiers being John, Australia, and Alexander Scott Sharp, the latter two possibly being John's sons.

By the late 1920s, the property was owned by the McKie family, in whose hands it remained until recent times. The old bluestone house erected during Friedrich Timms' time remains, although it was vacant for many years. (Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry

Victorian Themes

4.1 Living off the land

4.3 Grazing and raising livestock

4.4 Farming

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local Themes

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

Description

Physical Description

Timm's House at Wollert has fallen into considerable disrepair - a tree and other shrubs have grown from within the building and destroyed part of its structure.

Timm's House displays construction and design similar to other German houses in the Whittlesea area. It is a bluestone building with corrugated iron hipped roof and tall red brick chimney. Window openings in several walls have red brick architraves. Those walls unaffected by vegetation appear to be quite sturdy, though suffering some mortar deterioration. In one part of the building a wall has been replaced in redbrick with a timber doorway. The remains of a corrugated iron extension abut the house.

Parts of the interior of the building were accessible for inspection, and revealed that the interior bluestone walls have been whitewashed or plastered in some sections. The remains of timber casement windows with wide timber ledges are also visible. There is no ceiling; instead, the interior of the roof is visible, lined with timber planks.

Notable elements in the immediate vicinity of Timm's house include a dry-stone wall, red brick well, and a below ground cellar with a corrugated iron gabled roof sitting above ground. At a slightly further distance is a large corrugated iron barn with double gabled roof and large fenced openings to accommodate animals. A small timber shed or workshop

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

stands adjacent to this.

A weatherboard house is also found on the property. Its construction date is not known, although it likely dates to the Federation period. It has a corrugated iron gabled roof with hipped wing to one side. A variety of windows are present in the facade, and two modern chimneys sit on the roof ridge. The remains of a former external chimney are evident in a section of brickwork on one wall of the house. The house also exhibits a skillion verandah, although this has been enclosed with a modern brick wall and windows to create a sunroom. Outbuildings in both timber and corrugated iron are situated to the rear of the house.

The property as a whole is set on a hill, in a sparsely vegetated landscape that contributes to its rural aesthetic.

Physical Condition

Poor

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached and Item A.5.

Physical Description

Elements

Bluestone house, brick chimney, steeply pitched roof, river red gums, drystone walls.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestowe at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The 19th century bluestone house and the Federation weatherboard house and associated structures including the cellar, well, and dry stone wall, outbuildings and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

Timm's house is historically, technically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The Federation weatherboard house and other structures associated with Timm's house are historically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Timm's house itself, as well as nearby 19th century elements including the cellar, well and dry stone wall, are historically significant for their capacity to demonstrate the lifestyle and domestic practices of early German settlers in the Whittlesea district. (Criterion A)

Timm's house is technically significant as an example of an early residence built using available materials and vernacular construction similar to other known German houses in the area. The relative isolation of the house and its setting, on top of a hill, make it a dominant feature of the landscape. (Criteria D, G, F & E)

Later structures on the site, in particular the Federation era weatherboard house and corrugated iron outbuildings are historically significant for their connection to Timm's house and because they serve as an expression of the property's development as a farm during the 20th century and, in so doing, illustrate the ongoing importance of farming within parts of the Whittlesea district. (Criterion A)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Springvale-Bodycoats Farm	File No	Whittlesea Study 5.05
Address	80 Bodycoats Road WOLLERT	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2009		



Springvale-Bodycoats Farm, bluestone barn and milking shed

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Wollert is located north of Epping and to the west of Mernda. The land was originally a pastoral lease under the control of John Pike and, later, Charles Campbell (Gould et al, *Whittlesea Conservation Study*, iv). Robert Mason subsequently surveyed the area, dividing it into small farms. The subdivision was known as the Medlands Estate and consisted of blocks from 70 to 331 acres in size that extended "north from Boundary Road for almost two miles and from the Darebin Creek, westward to the Summerhill holding of Thomas Wilson". (Payne, *The Plenty*. 89) A school was constructed, and operated from 1853. By 1877 the township had added a post office and a church. While initially an agricultural district, during the latter part of the 20th century, quarrying became increasingly important to the area's economy. In 1974 Apex

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

quarries opened a \$2 million complex; which, despite several changes in ownership, continues to operate.

William and Mary Bodycoat and their son Thomas arrived in Australia from Leicestershire, England aboard the ship Alberton on 22nd September, 1844. After living at Collingwood for several years, William purchased 143 acres at Wollert in 1853 and established a dairy farm which came to be known as Langton Lodge. After several years carting to the Ballarat, Bendigo and Ovens goldfields, William's eldest son, Thomas took up land nearby. Thomas' acreage gradually grew until he had acquired about 800 acres in one block, surrounded by four roads. That block had formerly been occupied by 14 small farmers, who all (with the exception of one) sold out to Thomas Bodycoat.

Springvale, as Thomas Bodycoat's property was known, came to be regarded as a model dairy farm. Thomas was also a large breeder of horses, and at one time reared pigs for the market. He was also active in community affairs and held all honorary public positions available in the Epping district. A Justice of the Peace, Thomas Bodycoat served on the Council of the Shires of Darebin and Epping for over 30 years, including several terms as president.

Thomas married a neighbour, Alice Hadfield, and raised four children - two sons and two daughters. A homestead was erected in 1878- this does not appear to survive. The bluestone barn and milking sheds were built c1880 and are all extant. The existing Homestead appears to date from the Federation era.

William Bodycoat continued to farm at Langton Lodge (on the other side of the road which bears the family name) until his death in 1890. Thomas Bodycoat died in 1905, although Springvale remained in the family for many years after Thomas's death (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study and Title Search Information).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

THEME

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Dairy Industry

Victorian Themes

4.1 Living off the land

4.3 Grazing and raising livestock

4.4 Farming

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local Themes

3.2 Dairying

7.1 Development of local government

Description

Physical Description

A homestead, barns and other farm outbuildings are currently extant on the former Springvale-Bodycoats farm. The house on the property is a Federation era building, with weatherboard exterior and a hipped corrugated iron roof. A wide veranda, partially filled in on one side, extends around the building. The veranda posts feature filigree brackets and are set in to a stucco wall that encircles the building. Two narrow doors punctuate the front facade of the house and both of these have timber architraves and windows for sidelights. The house is set in a garden with a variety of exotic plantings in beds next to the house and also dotted across the lawn.

Of particular interest are a c.1880 bluestone barn and milking shed, both of which are unusually large for bluestone farm

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

buildings in Whittlesea. Each of these has a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof with timber gable ends and bargeboards. These buildings incorporate corrugated iron doors opening into a fenced grassy area, and one also has a timber cattle race attached. Another building on the site is a corrugated iron shed with brick foundation and a broken back roofline.

Physical Condition

CONDITION

Good

Fair (Shearers quarters in part.)

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

A small early house with only one original window survives at the rear of the existing weatherboard house c1920. Bluestone and timber barns, milking sheds, stables, shearers quarters and bluestone paving all contribute to the intact early farm complex. Particularly prominent are the bluestone outbuildings which occupy the property boundary on Bodycoat Lane and help to describe the relationship between the farm and the road.

Physical Description

Elements

Bluestone house, bluestone shearers quarters, bluestone and timber milking sheds, bluestone and timber barns, bluestone stables, paving.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestowe at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Springvale-Bodycoats property, encompassing the bluestone barns and milking sheds, Federation era homestead, and corrugated iron outbuilding and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

Springvale-Bodycoats Farm is historically, architecturally and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Springvale-Bodycoats Farm is historically significant for its long association with prominent local identity Thomas Bodycoat, whose civic contribution to the Whittlesea district was extensive, and included 30 years service on the Council of the Shires of Darebin and Epping (Criterion H).

The Federation era homestead at Springvale is architecturally significant as a reasonably intact example of a farming residence of the period. While demonstrating a number of characteristic elements such as the encircling veranda and hipped corrugated iron roof, the homestead is also unusually decorative and an indication of the Bodycoats' relative prosperity (Criteria A, B, F & D).

The bluestone barn and milking sheds are historically and aesthetically significant as impressive examples of stone outbuildings. They are also a reminder of the past (and ongoing) importance of agriculture within the Whittlesea district (Criterion A & E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Craigieburn homestead	
Address	521 Craigieburn Road East WOLLERT	Significance Level Local
Place Type	Homestead building	
Citation Date	2009	



Craigieburn Homestead, 521 Craigieburn Road East, Wollert

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Wollert is located north of Epping and to the west of Mernda. It was originally a pastoral lease under the control of John Pike and, later, Charles Campbell (Gould et al, Whittlesea Conservation Study, iv). Robert Mason subsequently surveyed the area, dividing it into small farms. The subdivision was known as the Medlands Estate and consisted of blocks from 70 to 331 acres in size that extended "north from Boundary Road for almost two miles and from the Darebin Creek, westward to the Summerhill holding of Thomas Wilson". (Payne, *The Plenty*, 89) A school was constructed, and operated from 1853. By 1877 the township had added a post office and a church.

In June 1853 many portions of land in the Wollert Parish were sold after being subdivided into smaller lots. Michael Lynch, an Irish immigrant, purchased over 1665 acres including the four lots of Section 14 in the Parish of Wollert. Lynch retained lots 1-3 which he used in conjunction with the neighbouring Section 13 to the east as a grazing property.

Portion 4, of 150 acres 16 perches was sold to another Irish migrant, John Hamilton Lowry, in November 1853. The lot

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

remained in Lowry's possession until his death on 20 December 1887. The stone portion of the house is thought to have been constructed during this time, possibly in 1855 when a mortgage of £300 was raised. In 1887 when Lowry died an inventory of his estate noted "152 acres, Springfield's . house with 4 rooms and dairy, mortgage to the Land Mortgage Bank for the sum of £500, valued at £10 per acre.

The property was sold to John Jolley in 1889. Jolley died in 1904, his probate inventory noting "four room stone house, small cow shed and stable", which may mean that the stable was constructed during the time of his ownership. Following Jolley's death the property passed to his wife Eliza, his son Albert and then to Albert's son Thomas Leonard Jolley. In 1982 he sold it to Alan Bruce McKay, from whom it eventually passed in to the ownership of Yarra Valley Water.

Description

Physical Description

The extant farm house is a rectangular structure with a gable roof, but it is in a poor state of repair and its north eastern corner and roof gable have collapsed, as has the wall around its south eastern corner. The degree to which the building has deteriorated can be seen through comparison of its current state with that recorded in 2003 by Jennings and Sheehan - for example, the veranda along the western (frontal) side of the house has been removed since then. However, owing to the building's poor condition, it has not been possible to conduct a comparable inspection of the buildings interior.

The extant house is the result of two stages of construction, suggested by historic records to have occurred in the 1850s and 1930s or 40s. The original bluestone portion of the house comprises three rooms along the western (frontal) side of the house, the southern of which extends to the full width of the existing structure. The later extension involved construction of the north eastern (rear) portion of the extant structure in timber frame with fibre cement cladding, including an additional gable to the north and lean-to at its south eastern corner. The renovation also included construction of a larger over-arching corrugated metal gabled roof, but the recent collapses reveal that the frame of the original L-shaped gabled roof has been retained *in situ* within the revised structure.

With regard to the original part of the building, internal inspection reveals windows at the rear of the front three rooms (now internal), indicating that this was the original back wall of the stone house. The wide window-sills and configuration of the rooms is consistent with construction mid 19th century. The stone-work is now largely covered with cement render, but recent deterioration and collapse has revealed that it was constructed in a mixture of quarried bluestone and local field stone. This has been supplemented with bricks in places, particularly in and around the chimney of the kitchen area. This part of the house contains a baker's oven, consistent with mid to late 19th century construction (Jennings & Sheehan 2003), and two stone walls projecting out from the southern wall of the house may have been used for the storage of wood for this and the fire.

A series of outbuildings mostly dating from the mid twentieth century surround the property. The largest and most interesting of the outbuildings is the milking shed built from posts and saplings and clad in corrugated iron. The building contains much of its original byres. A stone loading ramp is of particular interest as are the remains of pens in stone walling. A range of smaller outbuildings in corrugated iron are of some interest.

Other significant features include a well, which is thought to date from the same period as the house, a hawthorn hedge, interspersed with boxthorn, runs north south to the east of the milking shed, while two lines of drystone wall run from the stockyard- one in an easterly and one in a northerly direction. The walls are thought to date from the mid to the later part of the 19th century, it is known that drystone walls were still being constructed on the property in the early 1890s and the walls that exist today are identified on Army survey plans from 1916 and 1938.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Hawkestone at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria as part of their metropolitan parks.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Craigieburn homestead is a good example of a farm complex although the house has been altered substantially when compared with other homesteads places. Craigieburn homestead contains one of the most extensive drystone wall complexes and a representative collection of outbuildings. The State listed Summerhill at 585 Summerhill Road Wollert (HO4) is a better example of a farm complex in the locality.

The following properties are comparable and have existing Heritage Overlays.

- . 'Whittlesea Farming Complex' - 695 Craigieburn Road, Wollert
- . 'Craigieburn Farm Complex' - 695 Craigieburn Road, Wollert
- . 'Wuchatsch Farm' - 239 Harvest Home Road, Epping
- . 'Creeds Farm' - 265 Harvest Home Lane, Epping
- . 'Ziebell's bluestone dairy and house' - 305 Harvest Home Road, Epping
- . 'Zimmer Farm Complex' - 2 Wyena Grove, Epping

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The property known as Craigieburn Homestead built c1860 by John Hamilton Lowrey including drystone walls, outbuildings and hedgerows and the surrounding site as mapped.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

How is it significant?

The property is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The property is historically significant as a relatively rare surviving example of a mid 19th century farm homestead (Criterion B). The gradual development of the farm reflects the changing needs of its occupants over more than 150 years (Criterion A). The use of a mixture of blue stone, field stone and brickwork in the construction of the house illustrates the use of locally available materials by early settlers in the district. (Criterion A).

The milking shed with timber pole construction and byres is of significance together with the stone loading ramp and extensive drystone walls surrounding the farm complex. Other small outbuildings are of local interest and contribute to the understanding of the development of the complex and of the long period of occupation by the Jolley family. (Criteria A & E)

The drystone walls and the planting of hedges are were once comparatively common in the Whittlesea area however their survival to this extent is relatively rare. (Criteria A & E). The remaining hedges and walls serve as a reminder of past farming practices and the agricultural history of the Whittlesea region (Criteria A & E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes Hawthorn hedgerow

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes Milking shed, drystone walls, pens, loading ramp.

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Wollert Methodist Church	File No	Whittlesea Study 5.14
Address	340 Epping Road WOLLERT	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2009		



Wollert Methodist Church

Recommended VHR No HI No PS Yes
Heritage Protection

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Carpenter Gothic

Wollert Methodist Church
Hermes No 28810 **Place Citation Report**

23-Sep-2015

10:25 AM

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Wollert is located north of Epping and to the west of Mernda. The land was originally a pastoral lease under the control of John Pike and, later, Charles Campbell (Gould et al, *Whittlesea Conservation Study*, iv). Robert Mason subsequently surveyed the area, dividing it into small farms. The subdivision was known as the Medlands Estate and consisted of blocks from 70 to 331 acres in size that extended "north from Boundary Road for almost two miles and from the Darebin Creek, westward to the Summerhill holding of Thomas Wilson". (Payne, *The Plenty*. 89) A school was constructed, and operated from 1853. By 1877, the township had added a post office and a church. While initially an agricultural district, during the latter part of the 20th century, quarrying became increasingly important to the area's economy. In 1974, Apex quarries opened a \$2 million complex; which, despite several changes in ownership, continues to operate.

In 1853, most of the land around Wollert was subdivided and sold to small farmers. The sudden population increase placed immediate demands upon both civil and church authorities for the provision of educational and religious services.

A Church of England Denominational School was soon established near the site of today's Uniting Church, on the corner of Epping Road and Lehman's Lane. In 1859 the Wesleyan/ Methodist Church erected a timber building on a quarter acre of land offered to it by a local farmer, Joe Gilbert, and later donated after his death by his widow, Eliza Gilbert.

Church services were held there until 1878 when the present church building was erected. Few details of the construction or cost of the present church appear to have survived, although it is known that expenses were largely met by an extremely generous 130 pounds donation from Mrs. Amy Hayes, the widow of a local farmer. The 1878 Methodist Church newspaper, *The Spectator*, noted that the new Wollert Church had been opened during the year and added "debts remaining are insignificant". A memorial erected within the church in 1915 commemorates "the long and faithful service of Mrs. Hayes and Miss Hayes who for nearly half a century laboured on behalf of this Church and Sunday School".

In 1965 the Wollert Methodist Church Peace Memorial Hall was opened next to the church on land donated by congregation members George and Anita Spruzen. The hall was designed to ultimately become the western arm of a u-shaped school complex with further buildings to the north and east. (Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

2.7 Promoting settlement

6.5 Living in country towns

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

Local Themes

8.1 Religion

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Description

Physical Description

The 1878 Wollert Methodist Church is constructed in a Carpenter Gothic style. It is a small building of rectangular plan with bluestone foundations, timber clad external walls and a corrugated iron gable roof. An enclosed porch attached to the front facade of the Church replicates the angled, gabled look of the main building in miniature. Decorative features are restrained, consisting mainly of timber finials on each gable end, and pointed arch openings, including windows and vents. A small timber annexe attached to the rear of the church is a more recent addition and incorporates a low skillion roof and rectangular window, which has been partially filled in.

Also on the church site is a 1965 timber hall. The hall has a flat corrugated iron roof and plate glass windows regularly spaced along its front facade. A small water tower is located at the rear of this building. Wollert Methodist Church and hall are sited on a large grassy block partially obscured from the road by two mature pine and peppercorn trees growing either side of the entrance gate, along with other vegetation along the front fence.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached and Harvest Home Lane Heritage Conservation Area A.5 (Epping).

Physical Description

Elements

weatherboard church, mature trees

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS

Recent cement weatheboards. Road widening must avoid this building and the site. Remove recent cement weatherboards.

Comparative Analysis

There are a number of gothic revival churches in the City of Whittlesea and these are generally of small rural typology. The exception is St Peters at 7 Davisson Street Epping which is a parish church of larger proportions and built of dressed basalt.

Wollert Methodist at 340 Epping Road Wollert and the former Uniting Church at 41 Old Plenty Road South Morang are examples of the gothic revival style in timber, whilst St Andrews 7 Lime Street Whittlesea and Whittlesea Uniting at 26 Forest Street are built of red brick. They are similar to the Wesleyan Church and Sunday School at 97 Schotters Road in Mernda which has an existing overlay (HO22). All of these churches display characteristics of the gothic revival style in

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

steeply pitched roofs and narrow lancet windows.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The 1878 Wollert Methodist Church, and the surrounding site to the title boundaries. The 1965 hall is not significant.

How it significant?

Wollert Methodist Church is historically, socially and architecturally significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Wollert Methodist Church is historically and socially significant because it has served as a place of worship for over 120 years. (Criteria A, G & H)

The church is historically and aesthetically significant as a good, and largely intact, example of a Carpenter Gothic style building in the Whittlesea area. The building expresses key characteristics of the style, including timber cladding and an angular aesthetic with a restrained, Gothic-derived decorative scheme. The church is aesthetically significant as a dominant feature of the local landscape. (Criteria A, D & E)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Wollert Store and Post Office	File No	Whittlesea Study 5.01
Address	491 Epping Road WOLLERT	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Shop,Post Office		
Citation Date	2009		



Wollert Store and Post Office

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Wollert is located north of Epping and to the west of Mernda. The land was originally a pastoral lease under the control of John Pike and, later, Charles Campbell (Gould et al, *Whittlesea Conservation Study*, iv). Robert Mason subsequently surveyed the area, dividing it into small farms. The subdivision was known as the Medlands Estate and consisted of blocks from 70 to 331 acres in size that extended "north from Boundary Road for almost two miles and from the Darebin Creek, westward to the Summerhill holding of Thomas Wilson". (Payne, *The Plenty*. 89) A school was constructed, and operated from 1853. By 1877 the township had added a post office and a church. While initially an agricultural district, during the latter part of the 20th century, quarrying became increasingly important to the area's economy. In 1974 Apex

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

quarries opened a \$2 million complex; which, despite several changes in ownership, continues to operate.

The Wollert Store and Post Office stands on land originally purchased by a Scotsman, Allan Cameron, who arrived in Australia in 1848 from Fort William.

In 1853 Cameron purchased 160 acres of land, bounded by Boundary, Epping and Craigieburn Roads, for 640 Pounds. In 1875 he sold five acres on the south west corner of the Wollert crossroads to Joseph Bodycoat for 25 Pounds. Joseph resold this land to his father William the following year for 225 Pounds indicating a house had been erected in the meantime. In 1907 James Pearson, a wheelright from Eden Park, bought the house. If not the originator of the store, Pearson certainly operated it until 1913, when it was sold to Edward and Winifred Pittaway. The Pittaway's had recently arrived in Australia aboard the Wandilla from Plymouth, England.

The building was for many years a meeting place for the local Findon Hunt Club (*The Argus*, 13 September 1924, 20 September 1929, 17 May 1935)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications

5.3 Marketing and retailing

6.5 Living in country towns

Local Themes

8 Community and cultural life

Description

Physical Description

Sited on a corner block, Wollert Store and Post Office is a red brick building with a wide street frontage. The front facade of the building is visually split into three sections stacked vertically on top of one another, comprising a parapet, bullnose verandah and brick street level exterior. The parapet is designed in the Art Deco style and features a zigzag shape that is emphasised in a row of bricks embedded in the otherwise stucco exterior. The bullnose verandah is a later addition, and contrasts with the more modern style of the parapet. The street level exterior features buttresses at the corners of the building and either side of the doorway creating a series of vertical lines, and a large plate glass shop window. On the north side of this brick section of the building is a small porthole window, and a fading advertising element painted directly onto the brickwork.

The rear of the building, which forms the majority of its bulk, is a weatherboard structure with pitched corrugated iron roof and an external chimney at the back. Three casement windows appear in the northern wall of this part of the building, however they are not original. Further toward the back of this property is a large barn like structure built of corrugated iron on a brick foundation, with shallow pitched roof, a very large entrance opening, and attached carport.

Physical Condition

Good

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached.

Comparative Analysis

As the traditional commercial centre in the City of Whittlesea, Whittlesea itself has several shops in located in Walnut and Church Streets. 35 and 40-42 Walnut Street are single storey timber shops with verandah and parapets, however these have undergone some loss of architectural features. The best examples are in Church Street where 25 and 39 are quite intact examples of early twentieth century commercial buildings. 35 Church Street is a rare example of a combined shop and residence. The Post Office in Church Street is a highly intact building, and together with 35 Church Street, and Whittlesea House on the corner of Church and Beech Street, are the key buildings in this street. A rare early commercial building remains at 2434 Plenty Road, Whittlesea and a later Art Deco store and post office remains in Wollert. Shops are not a particularly well represented building type in Whittlesea.

Post offices are key places in the settlements of Yan Yean, Mernda, Wollert and Whittlesea. Post offices are sometimes combined with a shop as in at 491 Epping Road Wollert, or as a separate building as in 25 Church Street Whittlesea. The post office in Whittlesea is the best example of a post office from the early twentieth century, whilst the former post office at 275 Eight Avenue Eden Park indicates the presence of a now almost vanished township. Post offices are not well represented in places identified in Whittlesea and the three examples all demonstrate this important function.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Wollert Store and Post Office and the land surrounding the site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

The Wollert Store and Post Office are historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Store and Post Office are historically and aesthetically significant as a rare example of Art Deco period design within the City of Whittlesea (Criteria A & E). The Store and Post Office are historically and socially significant because the Store has operated since 1907 and continues to provide an important service to the local community (Criteria G & H). For many years the building also provided a meeting place for the local Findon Hunt Club (The *Argus*, 13 September 1924, 20 September 1929, 17 May 1935) (Criteria A & G).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Pittaways Wayside House Dance Palais	File No	Whittlesea Study 5.02
Address	491 Epping Road WOLLERT	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Hall Dance ,Hall, Club/Hall, Social		
Citation Date	2009		



Pittaways Wayside House Dance Palais

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Wollert is located north of Epping and to the west of Mernda. The land was originally a pastoral lease under the control of John Pike and, later, Charles Campbell (Gould et al, *Whittlesea Conservation Study*, iv). Robert Mason subsequently surveyed the area, dividing it into small farms. The subdivision was known as the Medlands Estate and consisted of blocks from 70 to 331 acres in size that extended "north from Boundary Road for almost two miles and from the Darebin Creek, westward to the Summerhill holding of Thomas Wilson". (Payne, *The Plenty*. 89) A school was constructed, and operated from 1853. By 1877 the township had added a post office and a church. While initially an agricultural district, during the latter part of the 20th century, quarrying became increasingly important to the area's economy. In 1974 Apex

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

quarries opened a \$2 million complex; which, despite several changes in ownership, continues to operate.

Pittaways wayside house and dance palais stands on land originally purchased by a Scotsman, Allan Cameron, who arrived in Australia in 1848 from Fort William.

In 1853 Cameron purchased 160 acres of land, bounded by Boundary, Epping and Craigieburn Roads, for 640 Pounds. In 1875 he sold five acres on the south west corner of the Wollert crossroads to Joseph Bodycoat for 25 Pounds. Joseph resold this land to his father William the following year for 225 Pounds indicating a house had been erected in the meantime. In 1907 James Pearson, a wheelright from Eden Park, bought the house. It was sold to Edward and Winifred Pittaway in 1913.

Pittaway's Wayside House Dance Palais was built in 1928 by Edward Pittaway, who also owned and operated the adjacent Wollert Store and Post Office. Following its completion, in 1928, the Wayside House became a focal point for the community. Initial success encouraged Pittaway to enlarge his Wayside House, although at one time dances became so popular that trouble makers from the suburbs used to invade on a weekly basis, causing their demise. Film nights were also held at the venue, as was the annual Wollert Primary School Christmas party and concert. Other functions held included wedding receptions, birthday parties and the like. The Wollert Youth Club, which commenced in 1950, met for many years at the Wayside House. The Wollert Young Farmers also held meetings there at times, as did the Findon Hunt Club and other committees. Today the Wayside House is rarely used (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

5.6 Entertaining and socialising

6.5 Living in country towns

9.4 Creating popular culture

Local Themes

8 Community and cultural life

8.4 Community halls

Description

Physical Description

Pittaways Wayside House Dance Palais is a narrow-fronted red brick structure, influenced by Art Deco principles of design, which manifest in the large moulded cement parapet that dominates the building's street facade and conceals a gabled roof. The parapet utilises curved shapes at its peaks, with rectangular column shapes at its flanks, and raised lettering at centre reading, "Wayside House Dance Palais". Beneath the parapet a metal veneer shelters the street front, which comprises a plate glass window at left, recessed entryway, and a wire mesh gate enclosing a storage space at right. The front door is of a timber double door variety with a matching row of three small square panels at the top and middle, and is probably original.

The Wayside House Dance Palais is designed on a long rectangular plan, and extends a significant distance back from the roadside. The rear part of the building appears to have been constructed in two sections. The eastern section closest to the street facade features narrow buttresses interspersed by large casement windows. Each window occurs beneath concrete panels that appear to have once been used for advertising displays. The western section of the building consists of larger

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

buttresses interspersed by smaller sash windows, also beneath concrete panels. Wooden lean-tos are attached to the building at rear and on its north side.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached.

Today the Wayside House is rarely used, an exception being the Wollert Primary Schools Christmas function, which still continues.

Comparative Analysis

Whittlesea has several community halls built both for public, religious and private organizations. The former Mechanics Institute at 26 Forest Street Whittlesea is one of the earliest community meeting places and still used for various community and religious functions. It is a fine brick structure that complements the adjacent Whittlesea Uniting Church and a rare example of a nineteenth century hall. The early decades of the twentieth century provided growth in community facilities in the localities of Doreen and Wollert as represented by the Doreen Public Hall of 1924 and Pittaways Dance Palais at 491 Epping Road Wollert. The Masonic Hall is an example of a distinctive type of inter-war architecture typically adopted by the Freemasons. There are relatively few community halls throughout Whittlesea. A further hall is located at the Janefield Training Centre 224 Plenty Road Bundoora (HO54).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Pittaways Wayside House Dance Palais, and the surrounding site, to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

Pittaways Wayside House Dance Palais is historically, socially and architecturally significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Pittaways Wayside House Dance Palais is historically and socially significant because it acted as an entertainment hub for the Wollert (and Whittlesea) community for several decades during the 20th century. It had a particular impact on the lives of young people and served as a venue for dances as well as the Wollert Primary School Christmas party and concert. It was also a meeting place for the Wollert Youth Club and Wollert Young Farmers. The site is also important for its association with other active community groups including the Findon Hunt Club (Criteria G & H).

Pittaways Wayside House Dance Palais is architecturally significant as a rare example of Art Deco style design within the City of Whittlesea. The decorative elements present in the building, particularly its parapet and buttresses, are evocative of the glamour and excitement of the entertainments formerly held within the building (Criteria B, F & D).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Face brickwork and any previously unpainted render surfaces should remain unpainted.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Stimsons house (Bickleys)	File No	Whittlesea Study 5.13
Address	700 Epping Road WOLLERT	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2009		



700 Epping Road, bluestone (Stimsons) house

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Wollert is located north of Epping and to the west of Mernda. The land was originally a pastoral lease under the control of John Pike and, later, Charles Campbell (Gould et al, *Whittlesea Conservation Study*, iv). Robert Mason subsequently surveyed the area, dividing it into small farms. The subdivision was known as the Medlands Estate and consisted of blocks from 70 to 331 acres in size that extended "north from Boundary Road for almost two miles and from the Darebin Creek, westward to the Summerhill holding of Thomas Wilson". (Payne, *The Plenty*. 89) A school was constructed, and operated from 1853. By 1877 the township had added a post office and a church. While initially an agricultural district, during the latter part of the 20th century, quarrying became increasingly important to the area's economy. In 1974 Apex

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

quarries opened a \$2 million complex; which, despite several changes in ownership, continues to operate.

Stimson's house is located in Section 7 of the Parish of Kalkallo, on land first granted to John Hunter Patterson in 1839. By 1853 it formed part of Daniel MacKenzie's Medland Estate, which Mackenzie subdivided and sold on 13 March 1853. At that sale, two settlers - William Dods and John Tydeman together purchased 331 acres. Dods and Tydeman's land was bisected by the main Epping to Merriang Road. Tydeman's portion was divided so that 104 acres lay to the east of the road and 60 acres to the west. He subsequently sold the eastern 104 acres to Lammas Fairbrother who in turn sold it to Gustav Miehe in about 1875. Miehe farmed it until 1893 when Shire of Darebin rate records list Leonard Stimson as leasing it.

The Stimson family was originally from Gledhill in Bedfordshire and Leonard's parents George and Martha had settled in Wollert as early as 1873 when they were listed as signatories to a petition seeking the establishment of a new primary school at Wollert. Shire of Epping rate records for 1897 show Stimson as still renting the farm but a new owner named G. Parsons. The 1915 rate book lists Ellen Stimson as occupier with the property owned by the executors of G. Parsons. In about 1930 the property passed into the hands of Jack and Gwen Bickley, who during their ownership built a new home and raised a family of four children there. Examination of the physical evidence on the building indicates an 1860s construction date which suggests that the house was built by Fairbrother rather than Miehe. This hypothesis is supported by the design of the house- the plan form of four rooms with the rear two under a skillion does not appear to follow the German form usually found in this area (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

4.1 Living off the land

4.3 Grazing and raising livestock

4.4 Farming

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local Themes

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

Description

Physical Description

Stimson's house is located on a large property that encompasses a variety of buildings that reflect the evolution of the farm.

Stimson's house itself is a small building constructed of rough blocks of bluestone and mortar. It is built on a rectangular plan, with a corrugated iron gabled roof and skillion roofed section at the rear. The symmetrical form of the building is enhanced by its fenestration, with a door at the centre of the front facade and multi-paned sash windows and an even distance either side of it. There are two external bluestone and red brick chimneys to the right side of the house, while a third red brick chimney protrudes from the ridge of the roof on the left. Vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the house is largely overgrown, and includes a number of exotic trees.

The bluestone house dates to a period much earlier than another dwelling on the property of timber construction, with a pyramidal roof and bullnose verandah, indicating a Federation era construction date. A low wall and columns of clinker brick have since been added to the verandah, most likely during the Interwar period. Two brick chimneys are visible from

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

the rear of the house. A small brick structure with gabled roof and skillion attachment was probably used as a garage or stables, as indicated by two large hinged timber doors that fill most of the building's front facade. A number of corrugated iron structures in various shapes and sizes are found on the property. Among these is a large barn with gabled roof, sliding timber door and mismatched windows unevenly placed. In the immediate vicinity of this building are a number of metal farm gates, a timber cattle race, a water tower with metal supports, corrugated iron tank, and two silos, one concrete with a metal top, and the other constructed entirely of metal materials.

Fences cross the Stimson's house property, delineating both paddocks, and the boundaries of the two houses. Fence types include cyclone wire, timber post and rail, timber and wire, and a remnant drystone wall.

Physical Condition

Poor

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached and Harvest Home Lane Heritage Conservation Area A.5 Epping.

Physical Description

Elements

bluestone building, bluestone paved stables.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestowe at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The 19th century bluestone building known as Stimson's house, the Federation timber residence nearby, outbuildings including the brick garage/stables, large corrugated iron barn, water tower and silos, the remnant bluestone wall and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

Stimson's house, the later residence nearby and other structures on the wider property are historically, technically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Stimson's house is historically, technically and aesthetically significant as an example of an early vernacular structure built to a simple design using local materials. (Criteria A, D, F & E)

The timber Federation era house located nearby is historically and aesthetically significant because of its connection to Stimson's house and as an attractive example of a Federation era home. (Criteria A, D & E)

The property's various other elements are historically significant because they are connected to Stimson's House and because they illustrate the way in which the farm has evolved over 150 years. (Criterion A)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

Yes

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	PAYNES HOUSE OLD BODYCOAT FARMHOUSE	File No	Whittlesea Study 5.19
Address	715 Epping Road WOLLERT	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



PAYNES HOUSE OLD BODYCOAT FARMHOUSE

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR No HI No PS Yes

Integrity

Fair

History and Historical Context

Wollert is located north of Epping and to the west of Mernda. The land there was originally a pastoral lease under the control of John Pike and, later, Charles Campbell (Gould et al, Whittlesea Conservation Study, iv). Robert Mason subsequently surveyed the area, dividing it into small farms. The subdivision was known as the Medlands Estate and consisted of blocks from 70 to 331 acres in size that extended "north from Boundary Road for almost two miles and from the Darebin Creek, westward to the Summerhill holding of Thomas Wilson". (Payne, *The Plenty*, 89) A school was constructed, and operated from 1853. By 1877 the township had added a post office and a church.

Paynes House was built about 1890, as Wollert was flourishing, for George and Zillah Payne. George had arrived in Australia in 1828, aged four, aboard the *Lady Peel*. After taking various farming jobs, including fencing, he leased a farm

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

at Preston for seven years. In 1854 he married Zillah Aldous and together they raised several children. In about 1873 George took the family from Preston to Woodstock, where they farmed until about 1890 when he and Zillah retired to their newly erected stone house just north of the corner of Epping and Summerhill Roads.

George died before 1893 when Shire of Darebin rate records list Zillah as occupier, the home being in the hands of George's executors. After Zillah's death the property passed to a son who later sold it to Daniel and Agnes Bodycoat, who retired there from their nearby dairy farm (Daniel Bodycoat was the third son of William Bodycoat, who arrived in Melbourne on the SS Alberton in 1844 and purchased 143 acres in the Medland Estate) (Payne, *The Plenty*, 89). Daniel Bodycoat died in 1927 and Agnes in 1933. In 1934 the house and its ten acres was purchased by another local resident, Arthur Yann, who was still living there during the early 1990s. Yann's longevity as well as his work with the Findon Harriers and as Trustee of the Woodstock Mechanics Hall also made him a significant figure in the district (Adapted from *Gould Heritage Study* and Payne, *The Plenty*, 165 and 169).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Towns

Victorian themes

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

2 Settling the land: Layers of settlement

Description

Physical Description

Elements

Bluestone residence, timber barn.

Physical Condition

Good, Fair

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached

Physical Description

ALTERATIONS

New brick piered verandah.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Description

Unlike the majority of the bluestone houses in the Wollert Region, this building has a suburban quality, addressing the main road rather than a farmyard precinct. Its combination of rough faced ashlar blocks and bichrome chimneys is unusual. By the 1890s very few suburban buildings were using bluestone for walls. Polychrome brick, render or weatherboards were the favoured materials. This building carries on the local tradition of bluestone construction despite the change in fashion in the City and indicates the rural character of Wollert despite its close proximity to Melbourne. The brick verandah with pillars is a later alteration. (Gould Heritage Study).

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestowe at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Paynes House and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped. .

How is it significant?

Payne's House is historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Payne's house is historically and socially significant because it was the home of a series of significant local figures: early settlers, George and Zillah Payne, then Daniel and Agnes Bodycoat and later, Arthur Yann (Criteria G & H).

Payne's House is historically and aesthetically significant as an unusually late example of a bluestone home representing a continuity of bluestone construction in Whittlesea that began with the earliest settlements of the 1850s. The location of the house and its unusual construction also make it a significant feature of the local streetscape. Apart from the brick verandah the house is relatively intact. (Criteria B & E).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Brick alterations to the front could be replaced with a post supported verandah.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	McUliffes house	File No	Whittlesea Study 6.04
Address	795 Epping Road WOLLERT	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



MacUliffes House

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Wollert is located north of Epping and to the west of Mernda. The land was originally a pastoral lease under the control of John Pike and, later, Charles Campbell (Gould et al, *Whittlesea Conservation Study*, iv). Robert Mason subsequently surveyed the area, dividing it into small farms. The subdivision was known as the Medlands Estate and consisted of blocks from 70 to 331 acres in size that extended "north from Boundary Road for almost two miles and from the Darebin Creek, westward to the Summerhill holding of Thomas Wilson". (Payne, *The Plenty*. 89) A school was constructed, and operated from 1853. By 1877 the township had added a post office and a church. While initially an agricultural district, during the latter part of the 20th century, quarrying became increasingly important to the area's economy. In 1974 Apex

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

quarries opened a \$2 million complex; which, despite several changes in ownership, continues to operate.

In 1855 Thomas MacUliffe and John Lloyd purchased part of portions 8 and 9, Parish of Kalkallo. Their holdings, which totalled 245 acres, had previously formed part of Daniel McKenzie's Medland Estate. In 1859 John Devine, a prominent local identity, leased Lloyd's 154 acres. By 1863 he had purchased both Lloyd's and MacUliffe's land, at a total cost of 887/10. Devine, a long serving foundation member of the Epping Roads Board, does not appear to have lived on the property, operating hotels at both Thomastown and Merriang during the 1850s and 1860s. He also owned land at Thomastown and Epping. Devine later moved to Bendigo where he died in 1875 and his property passed to his wife, Catherine. In 1877 she leased the farm to Patrick Reardon for five years at 80 pounds per annum, payable twice yearly. Reardon continued to lease and farm the land until the early 1900s. By this time it was owned by John Devine's son Peter, Catherine having died in 1891 at Williamstown.

In 1908 Peter, a Melbourne Bank Manager, let the property to an Abbotsford dairyman, Alfred Cults. In 1909 it was let again, this time to another dairyman, William Horn, of Bundoora. A notable subsequent lessee was Alf Mason, who farmed the property for many years. An earlier study of the site reported that Arthur Yann, who was born, raised and still lives on an adjoining property, believed that the old wooden homestead originally stood further back from the Epping Road, possibly near the site of the old well. At some stage, probably before 1900, the house was relocated.

Early title records reveal that soon after John Devine purchased the property in 1863 he closed off the northernmost extension of Bodycoat's road, which ran through his land, with a stone wall. This land was later transferred to Peter Devine by adverse possession. The date of this building remains unclear, but is possibly c1860s. Its form and proximity to the road, as well as the association with Devine suggest that it may once have operated as a hotel..

(Adapted from Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Transport Routes

- 4.1 Living off the land
- 4.3 Grazing and raising livestock
- 4.4 Farming
- 6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local Themes

- 3.1 Grazing and agriculture
- 5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

MacUliffe's house at Wollert is in an advanced state of deterioration. The site consists of two small timber structures both on rectangular plans. The house, which is closer to the front of the property, has a slatted hipped roof with simple red brick chimney. The rear structure has a corrugated iron gabled roof with two red brick chimney, and may have been used as a barn. This building also has a skillion roofed attachment, although whether or not this was previously an enclosed room is not clear. Doors and windows have been removed from both structures, although there is an evenly spaced fenestration of window openings in the front facade of the house. Evidence of brackets formerly attached to the front facade of the house beneath the roof line suggest a veranda was once part of the building. A number of mature pine trees are sited on the property.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Condition

Poor

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestone at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

MacUliffe's house and the nearby mature pines and the larger of the root zone or the drip zone of each tree.

How is it significant?

MacUliffe's house is historically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The mature pines are historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

MacUliffe's house is historically significant as a very early timber residence in Whittlesea, thought to date to the 1860s. The site is also of historic significance for its association with John Devine, who was a prominent local identity in the Whittlesea area during the 19th century. Although Devine did not reside on the property the possibility that MacUliffe's house operated as a roadside hotel under his ownership enhances the social and historic importance of the site (Criteria H & A)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The mature pine trees are historically significant for their connection to MacUliffe's house and because they reflect the European adaptation of the Victorian landscape through introduced planting. (Criterion A). The pines are aesthetically significant because of their size and because they constitute a dominant feature of the local landscape (Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No Pine tree in the vicinity of house.
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Should this building collapse it is recommended that it be included on the Heritage Inventory.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Bung Bong / Pewsey Vale	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.10
Address	1785 Donnybrook Road WOODSTOCK	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



Bung Bong house, with cool room to the left, April 2014.

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

The township of Woodstock developed c.1853, around the same time a Catholic church was established there. 1855 saw the opening of the Sir Henry Barkly Hotel and in 1858 a post office and store also opened its doors. The Woodstock Roads Board was established in 1857 to promote the management and improvement of roads in the area, and was consequently one of the first local government bodies in the district. In 1870 it joined with the districts of Epping and Morang to become the Shire of Darebin, lasting 25 years before being incorporated into the Shire of Epping in 1895. Following this short period of success in the 19th century, Woodstock dwindled. A state school opened in 1875 closed due to a shortage of pupils in 1901. It briefly re-opened in the 1920s, but closed again in 1929.

Originally called Pewsey Vale, the property is situated on land that dates to the early days of development in Woodstock and originally formed part of Lot 1, Crown Portion 15 within the Parish of Yan Yean. It was granted to Thomas W. Downie of Melbourne in 1853 for 1264 pounds. The next owner of the property was Henry Andrews, who lived there from the early 1860s until his death in 1914. Over the period, Henry Andrews and his wife had 11 children (10 of the

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

births are registered at Woodstock between 1863 and 1879). (Payne, *The Plenty*, 108-09). Following Henry Andrews' death, the property was leased out by his executors (Andrews' wife pre-deceased him) until 1919 when it was purchased by Archie McArthur Smith. Smith remained at the property for 40 years, before selling (Whittlesea Shire Rates Records). During the 1960s, the property was owned by Thomas Hurrey (a member of the prominent local family) who changed its name from Pewsey Vale to Bung Bong.

Constructed in the early 1860s under the Andrew's ownership, the house, cool store and an early half-timbered bluestone outbuilding survive from this period of development, with further development of the homestead complex occurring in c.1880s and the construction of the bluestone stable block in 1887; as indicated by early graffiti. The construction of further outbuildings, including notable renovations to the east and south elevations of the house, throughout the twentieth century reflect the changing needs of the property's owners.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods and Townships

Victorian themes

4.4 Farming

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

Description

Physical Description

The homestead complex is approached from Donnybrook Road via a remnant avenue of mature *Ulmus procera* (English Elm), across paddocks of open dry grassland with remnant stands of Eucalypts, to the yard of the homestead complex at the house's rear. Extensive networks of wire fencing divide the surrounding grassland into paddocks, along with remnant cattle and sheep yards; establish the complex as the centre of the larger farm.

Constructed in bluestone (c. 1860s), the house, cool store and a half timbered blue stone outbuilding date from this period with the homestead complex further extended (c.1880s) with a bluestone stable block. Further farm outbuildings have been constructed in the twentieth century contribute to the homestead complex. Maker's marks visible in the bluestone fabric of Bung Bong suggest that the earliest components were built by an 'AAW' with later works occurring in 1887. These marks are located on the south elevation of the stable blocks eastern wing (the date 1887) and on the north elevation of the cool room (AAWx). A remnant line of English Elms, and individual plantings, date from this early period.

The house has been altered at various points to accommodate modern living. Significant works undertaken in the 1950s have seen the extension of the house to the east in bluestone, notable features of which are a face mounted brick chimney and large bay window, with the addition of an enclosed verandah to the south and west in bluestone and timber with plate and frosted glass windows. These works have seen the replacement of the majority of the house's external joinery with new timber double hung sash windows and doors. However, two early sash windows survive on the northern elevation of the house with two surviving within the external walls that have been incorporated within the 1950s enclosed verandah. Surrounded by gardens of lawn and formed garden beds, mature exotics, including English Elms, contribute to the

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

garden's character.

The wider Bung Bong homestead complex also includes early and some later outbuildings constructed in bluestone and timber. These include an early half-timbered bluestone outbuilding which has seen the majority of the half timbering reclad in galvanised corrugated iron. Retaining significant features including field bluestone walls and floors with split timber boards and rafters, the building demonstrates unique and early rudimentary building techniques when compared to the refined planning and construction details of the 1860s cool room and later c1880s stable block. The hipped roof stable block, with its U shaped planning around a central courtyard, contains a central section with an arched door opening into the yard. The flanking wings accommodated a cart shed and stables, the stables retaining their early timber screening, door hardware and internal floor surfaces; the stable door is later. The cart shed is currently utilised as a carport.

Additional outbuildings reflect the ongoing development of the homestead complex and Bung Bong as an agricultural enterprise throughout the twentieth century. These include an early dual gabled weatherboard milking shed with bluestone walls (now gone), later adapted in the 1920s for use as a shearing shed, the conversion of the original cool store into a foreman's hut, and the construction of a combined machinery and hay shed clad in corrugated iron. Consisting of a timber frame of adzed tree trunks for posts with early to mid-twentieth century timber trusses, the shed retains its central gabled roof with flanking skillions.

A wind break of later mature conifers border these later buildings, as a wind break to the remnant sheep yards behind the shearing shed, contributing to the visual containment of the homestead complex as a whole.

Physical Condition

Good

Recommended Management

SUPERCEDED JUNE 2014

Access refused on notified date. Recommended further investigation of complex, particularly stables.

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Extensive bluestone farm complex with substantial stables

What is significant?

The c1860s homestead now known as Bung Bong, but formerly known as Pewsey Vale, with alterations in several stages including those of the 1950s, and the timber, corrugated iron and bluestone outbuildings as mapped. The boundary planting of pinus sp. is also significant.

How is it significant?

The Bung Bong homestead, stables and dairy cool store and other outbuildings are historically, architecturally and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Bung Bong, formerly Pewsey Vale developed by Henry Andrews from the 1860s to c1919 is historically significant as a comparatively rare, visually attractive and architecturally sophisticated example of a c1880s farm complex within the

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

City of Whittlesea (Criteria A, F & E).

The stables are historically and aesthetically significant as particularly large and intact example of 19th century stables constructed from bluestone with timber doors and slatted timber openings. (Criteria D & E). The dairy cool room is historically significant as a reminder of the region's rural past and aesthetically significant as an attractive and visually important aspect of the farm complex. The two large timber and iron outbuildings contribute to the understanding of the farm complex and may have preceded the bluestone outbuildings. The mature pines provide evidence of early boundary planting and contribute to the farm complex. (Criteria A & E)

Bung Bong illustrates several phases of development on the site including the construction of the c1880s house, the construction of the cool room and stables, and renovations to the house in the mid twentieth century. When viewed together, the changes provide a powerful and rare insight in to the changing needs of the Andrews family's long occupation of Bung Bong. (Criteria A & B).

Physical Description

SUPERCEDED JUNE 2014

Elements

Bluestone house, stables, outbuildings, mature trees.

Physical Description

SUPERCEDED JUNE 2014

Historical research suggests that Bung Bong was settled in the early 1860s by Henry Andrews. The bluestone stables and homestead date from a later period c1887, and the house has been altered at various times to accommodate modern living. One corner of the building has been remodelled to become a sun room, having been partially rebuilt in timber with plate glass and frosted glass windows dominating this part of the facade. Sash windows along one side of the house have been replaced, with the addition of louvred window shutters. Other features of the building include a bay window and semi-external brick chimney. The building has an architectural aesthetic which is in contrast to a number of the earlier bluestone farm complexes that are vernacular in style.

The wider Bung Bong property includes outbuildings also constructed of bluestone. One of these is a small barn-like building with hipped roof sited close to the rear of the house (which probably a dairy cool room). Another is a large stable complex, built of bluestone, with a U-shaped plan and hipped roof. The central section of the building features arched wooden double doors. A single arched door is located in one of the wings, with horizontal timber slats on either side allowing air and light into the stable. The opposite wing is open on one side and is currently used as a carport. A date of 1887 has been carved in to the building.

A variety of other outbuildings are extant on the site, reflecting later periods of development. Two of the largest outbuildings sit adjacent to one another, one being a timber barn with twin corrugated iron gable roofs and the other an extensive corrugated iron farm shed with broken-back style roof and open on one side.

Mature exotic trees are evident across the site, including a row of pines that form something of a boundary around two sides of the large timber and corrugated iron outbuildings described above, however many of the trees appear to have been removed since the 1991 photos were taken.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestone at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features. Bung Bong is unusually sophisticated in its architecture despite alterations. The stables are one of the largest and finest in the City of Whittlesea.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Bung Bong homestead complex, consisting of the c. 1860s house (with later additions), cool room and half-timbered bluestone outbuilding, c. 1880s stable block and early and mid-twentieth century timber outbuildings is significant. Recent (post 1960) outbuildings, and the enclosed verandah additions to the house, are not significant.

How is it significant?

Bung Bong is historically, architecturally and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The property Bung Bong, established in the 1860s as the home of Henry Andrews, is historically significant for its association with the Andrews family for over 50 years until its sale in 1919 following Henry's death in 1914. The whole farm complex is a significant reminder of Bung Bong's past as a working farm and an indication of the traditional importance of agriculture to the Whittlesea district (Criterion A).

The house and outbuildings are notable and attractive examples of a c1860s farmhouse, with sympathetic 1950s additions, and the stable block and cool room are particularly fine examples of 19th century outbuildings. The later shearing shed (former milking shed) and combined hay and machinery shed, dating from the early to mid-twentieth century, are significant for their demonstrative ability of evolving agricultural practice. Significant nineteenth century plantings of *Ulmus procera* (English Elm) contribute to the homestead complex's setting (Criterion E).

An early half-timbered blue stone outbuilding is a rare example of an early field stone and split timber construction with internal bluestone paving and split timber rafters and split paling lining (Criteria B & F).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	Yes
Tree Controls	Yes Line of four English Elms adjacent to the driveway near the house, and single mature tree in north-west corner of kitchen garden.
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes Stable block, cool room, half-timbered bluestone outbuilding, shearing shed, and hay and machinery shed.
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Internal Controls: Bluestone flooring in half-timbered bluestone outbuilding and stable block. Original c1860s external wall of house, now contained within a 1950s enclosed verandah addition. External Painting Controls: All unpainted bluestone surfaces only.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	WOODSTOCK MANOR	File No	Whittlesea Study 6.01
Address	910 Epping Road WOODSTOCK	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



910 Epping Road

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Fair

History and Historical Context

The first land sales in the City of Whittlesea area occurred in 1839 (just a year after the survey of the area had been completed by Hoddle); the sale was held in Sydney and the price asked was 15s per acre. Most purchasers were speculators, and had little long-term interest in the future of the district. They subdivided the land and either sold or leased the lots. The resulting smaller lots attracted small scale farmers, and the character of the district quickly began to change. The subsequent subdivision and the later development of towns increased the population and further changed the character of the area. Early developments appeared in Kinlochewe (near Donnybrook) (1839), Merriang/Beveridge (1840) and the Medlands Estate (1847) followed by Woodstock (c.1853), the Township of Whittlesea (1853), Egglestone

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Estate (near Hazel Glen/Doreen) (1853) and Wollert (1853). As a result, by the mid 1850s the Plenty district had established itself as a major pastoral and agricultural district, dotted with small towns. (Context 2010:12)

Few details of the property's early days are known, but it is said to have been in existence as early as 1858, and operated as a hotel. By 1875 the property, consisting of 513 acres, was owned and occupied by Joseph and Eva Cotchin (who arrived in the Woodstock district in 1856).

The property was advertised for sale by Munro and Baillieu on 21 July 1897. However, the sale was unsuccessful and the Shire of Epping Rate Book for 1905 shows Joseph Cotchin as still being in possession, although the property had been reduced slightly to 489 acres. In 1911 Joseph's son, Joseph Jr. is listed as joint occupier, indicating his father was approaching retirement. Joseph Cotchin died in 1916 and probate was granted to Eva Cotchin (Widow) and Ernst Gibson (Agent). The land on which the house is situated was transferred to Joseph Cotchin (jnr) in December 1921. The remainder of the property (some 410 acres) was transferred to Joseph Cotchin (jnr) and John Cotchin in May 1923.

In 1972 Joseph Cotchin Jr., then aged 90, spoke of the 1910-15 period as a difficult one. Diet was of farm produce, home grown vegetables and produce and rabbits. Outings were few, the church, the local race meetings at Barnefield Park in Masons Lane, the coursing matches, or a game of cards with friends were the only diversions. (Payne, 108).

The entire property remained in the Cotchin family until the 1960s, when 315 acres of it was sold to Delma Investments Pty Ltd.

(Information from title searches. Additional information from John Waghorn and sources indicated.)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Transport Routes

Victorian themes

4.4 Farming

5.6 Entertaining and socialising

6.5 Living in country towns

7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy

Local themes

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

7.1 Development of local government

Description

Physical Description

Elements

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Wide beaded edge weatherboard residence, stables with loft well.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See attached

Physical Description

Woodstock Manor is constructed on a rectangular plan with a hipped broken-back style roof and an intersecting gabled projection on one side. The old portion of the house is clearly constructed in two main parts. The hipped roofed portion is probably the earliest portion and a gable roof wing added a short time later. The elevation of the repeating double hung windows and long verandah on a structure built close to Epping Road is consistent with a hotel. The weatherboards on this portion are interesting being much wider than usual and having a beaded edge. The scale and detailing of the whole is consistent with an 1850s date. The stables and shed appear early and are also consistent with an 1850s date. Some split studs are used in the shed. The Plenty Valley Conservation Group note that the Manor features an external bluestone floor, which was used to stack hay and keep it at the right temperature, preventing mould. (Personal Correspondence, 18 November 2010).

A corrugated iron outbuilding with gable roof is also found on the property. The front of the site is fenced with a hedgerow parallel with the road.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The property known as Woodstock Manor built c.1860 and the stables and hawthorn hedgerow which fronts Epping Road and the surrounding site of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

Woodstock Manor is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Woodstock Manor is historically significant as a rare example of an early timber building within the Whittlesea area. Woodstock Manor retains elements of early building construction including the wide bead edged weatherboards and the hipped roof form that place it as a particularly early building dating from c.1860. Its design with the row of repeating windows and the long verandah is consistent with the building form of early hotels, lending weight to its history as a hotel. The evolution of the building is clearly visible in the later gable roof. The stables are of interest as an outbuilding contemporary with the house, and comprising some early building technology in the form of split timber. (Criterion B and E).

The building appears to have served as a hotel at one point and would have been an important meeting place for members of the local community. It also served as the meeting place for the Woodstock district roads board (Criteria A & H).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The building is historically and socially significant for its enduring connection with the Cotchin family, who managed the site for about 90 years. Since the early part of the 20th century the building has operated as a farm, a use that reflects the importance of agriculture to the City of Whittlesea (Criteria A).

The mature hawthorn hedge which fronts on to Epping road is unusually large and is in excellent condition. The hedge is historically significant because the planting of Hawthorn hedges reflected the adoption of European farming techniques by the population of Woodstock, in the period following settlement. While once comparatively common, hawthorn hedges are now rare within the City of Whittlesea (Criteria A & B). The hedges are aesthetically significant as a dominant feature of the property and of this section of the road. (Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes Hawthorn hedgerow

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes Timber outbuilding, former stable

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Tower Hill	
Address	145 SELKIRK ROAD WOODSTOCK	Significance Level Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex	
Citation Date	2009	



145 SELKIRK ROAD

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Victorian themes

4.4 Farming

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

3.2 Dairying

2.1 Early squatters and land owners

Description

Physical Description

The house at 145 Selkirk Road is a Victorian farmstead of painted brick, with a hipped broken-back roof in new corrugated iron. Its verandah sits on narrow timber posts, and has been partially infilled on one side with a timber addition. Another alteration has been the installation of skylights at intervals in the skillion verandah roof. Window fenestration is sparse, with individual sash windows placed at wide intervals. A pair of brick chimneys with stepped tops adorn the roof. A large extension is visible to the rear of the house, however sufficient access was not available at the time of survey to determine its date.

The house is sited overlooking a paddock, and has a semi-mature garden of natives and some exotic trees.

Note: This property needs revisiting for the outbuildings are extensive - need access to determine what is left of the outbuildings- Google Earth shows extensive outbuildings.

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestowe at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Tower Hill farm, the semi-mature garden of native and exotic trees and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

Tower Hill is historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

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The garden is historically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Tower Hill is historically significant for its early date of construction (relatively little remains in the Whittlesea area from the 1860s) and for its long association with the O'Sullivan family who owned the property from the 1860s until 1936 (Criteria B & H). It is historically and aesthetically significant as an attractive example of a Victoria-era farmhouse in the Whittlesea district (Criteria A & E).

The various outbuildings act as a reminder of the property's past as a farm and are an indication of the traditional importance of agriculture to the Whittlesea district. (Criterion A).

The Garden is historically and aesthetically significant for its connection to the Tower Hill property (Criteria A).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

No

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	She Oak Hill cutting	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.12
Address	Donnybrook Rd. YAN YEAN	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Other - Landscape - Cultural		
Citation Date	2009		



SHE OAK CUTTING

Recommended **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

In the mid-1850s a township grew up at the construction site of the Yan Yean Reservoir. At its peak in 1856 up to 1,000 labourers including some with their families took up residence in slab huts or tents. Following the completion of the Reservoir, the town centre shifted back towards Old Plenty Road where a new school and a post office/store were established. Initially, the surrounding land was used predominantly for grazing, but from the 1930s, dairying became increasingly important.

She Oak Hill offers impressive views towards the Yan Yean Reservoir. The view was recorded in an engraving in the *Illustrated Australian News* on 15 August 1868 and was described by J.S.James (known as the Vagabond) in the *Age* in May 1887. The cutting through the crest of the Hill was constructed as a result of the difficulties faced by locals in carting goods. On 13 September 1929, a deputation to a meeting of the Whittlesea Council noted that on Sundays between 500 and 1000 cars passed over the Hill and that "it was impossible to cart loads over She Oak Hill as it was too

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

rough and steep." (*Eltham and Whittlesea Shires Advertiser*, 13 September 1929). The deputation's preferred option was to divert the road through an adjacent property (belonging to Mr Mann), a second option put forward by the deputation was that the Hill "be cut down to a reasonable grade". (*Eltham and Whittlesea Shires Advertiser*, 13 September 1929)

The Council duly requested that its engineer prepare a costing for the cutting down of the hill. The plans were evidently approved and She Oak cutting created, although no work was undertaken that year. (Information from John Waghorn and sources indicated).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Transport Routes

Victorian themes

3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the 20th century

Local themes

4 Transport and communications

Description

Physical Description

A cutting carrying Donnybrook Road (5055) through the sandstone formation of She Oak Hill, the line of which runs parallel with Plenty Road 750 metres to the east. Mature she oaks line the top of the landform to either side of the cutting, whilst younger samplings have begun to populate the exposed rock at the sides of the road.

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

The cutting is a local landmark but more significantly has provided a protected roadside now supporting rare stands of endemic sheoaks, once widely distributed in Whittlesea.

Comparative Analysis

The landscape places assessed in the Whittlesea Heritage Study 2009 have historic and aesthetic values as well as landscape quality, and encompass several different types of places with no real basis for comparison. Places include a State Schools endowment plantation, a road cutting, avenue of oaks and other exotic trees and the Whittlesea showgrounds where it is the type and layout of the trees rather than the buildings which contribute to the heritage values of the place. Native trees were excluded from this study and although they clearly form a significant part of the landscape there is a specific alternative planning mechanism to protect them.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

She Oak Hill cutting, and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

How is it significant?

She Oak Hill cutting is historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

She Oak Hill cutting is historically significant as a reminder of improvements to the City's road network which were required as a result of increased vehicular traffic during the 1920s (Criterion A). The location of the cutting, at the crest of a hill and the surrounding She Oak trees, ensure that the cutting is a dominant feature of the local landscape and a local landmark (Criteria E, G & H).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Kooringal homestead	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.15
Address	2025 Donnybrook Road YAN YEAN	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



Kooringal homestead

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In the mid-1850s a township grew up at the construction site of the Yan Yean Reservoir. At its peak in 1856 up to 1,000 labourers including some with their families took up residence in slab huts or tents. A school, the Yan Yean Quarry School and the Yan Yean hotel were opened; two other hotels were also opened nearby. A house was built for the resident engineer, John Charles Taylor, on a hillside overlooking the Reservoir- this house later became the caretaker's residence (Dingle and Doyle, *Yan Yean*, 26, 27, 109).

Following the completion of the Reservoir, the town centre shifted back towards Old Plenty Road where a new school

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

and a post office/store were established. Initially, the surrounding land was used predominantly for grazing, but from the 1930s, dairying became increasingly important.

Originally known as Staples' Farm, the Koorringal property is associated for the most part with the period following the construction of Yan Yean Reservoir. Thomas Grant was the first owner of the property, purchasing 348 acres at the 1853 Government land sales, for 1,339.16.0 pounds. Grant sold it the following year, and the property changed hands several times until 1867, when it was advertised for sale as Staples' Farm, and purchased by Mr. George Dunlop. Dunlop rented the property out until his death in 1884. In 1885, the farm was auctioned as part of Dunlop's deceased estate and it was purchased by James Lyon, of Lyonsville, County of Talbot, for 2754.7.6 pounds.

In 1887 Lyon escorted John Stanley James, a journalist who wrote under the name The Vagabond, to inspect the Yan Yean and Toorourong Reservoirs. James later reported Lyon as having stated that "Not a tree shall be cut down on my land". James also added that "And as we drive back I tell Mr. Lyon that I trust before I return from the Cannibal Islands he will have built his country residence on the slopes of the She Oak Hills, when I may again have a chance of visiting this beautiful district".

Lyon was in residence at the property from 1887 until 1893 after which he leased the property. He placed the property up for auction in 1898 and again in 1899. The property did not sell until 1903 to Mr. John Barber. In 1907 it was purchased by Mr. Leonard Goodson, who occupied the farm until 1910. In 1911, the property was leased to William Holman James a Councillor at Whittlesea Shire Council. James purchased the property in May 1914 and constructed the homestead the same year. The wool growing enterprise known as Koorringal was in operation from 1911 until 1922 when the property was sold to Richard Robert Kerr. Kerr renamed the property 'Burnside' and established the Burnside Dairies. Kerr's use of clover and superphosphate at Burnside significantly improved the quality of the pasture and, as a result, the quantity of milk produced. This allowed Kerr to expand his business which by 1934 included supplying milk to Melbourne's public hospitals and culminated in the construction of the new brick dairy building in 1937.

The property now known as Burnside, remained in the Kerr family until 1947 when it was purchased by Iain Aitchison. Aitchison undertook extensive alteration works to the homestead in 1950 under architects Bates, Smart & McCutcheon. It was sold to James and Irene Houghton in 1958. From 1973 onwards, the property has been held by a number of tenants in common from the Houghton and Webber families.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Dairy Industry

Description

Physical Description

Approached along a winding driveway around a hillside from Donnybrook Road, the driveway is cut from the hillside and bordered by mature stands of Eucalypts. As the driveway nears the homestead complex, the Eucalypts give way on the lower side of the embankment to open paddocks with several large specimens of exotic trees located in close proximity to the house including *Quercus robur* (English Oak), *Pinus radiata* (Radiata pine), various Cypress species, remnant Hawthorn hedging (*Crataegus monogyna*) and several fruit trees associated with a remnant orchard; which form part of the homestead complex.

The homestead complex consists of a two storeyed weatherboard stable block on a levelled area where the driveway cutting has been broadened on the hillside. Located directly below this on the lower slopes of the embankment is the house, which represents a large bungalow. From its vantage point, the bungalow looks out across the former garden

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which is delineated by lines of Radiata pines along the garden's northern and eastern boundaries to 180 degree views of the valley over Yan Yean. The homestead complex also retains an underground cistern (or water tank) to the immediate south of the house and a weatherboard outbuilding to the immediate north.

Constructed in 1914 the house retains significant features that indicate its construction during the Edwardian period (1901-1914). Representing a large bungalow with an integrated verandah running three sides of the house which looked out over the former gardens, this verandah terminates on the northern and southern elevations at a transverse gabled wing which runs the extent of the western elevation.. The property has undergone a series of extensive alteration works, undertaken by Bates, Smart & McCutcheon in 1950. These works included new doors, windows and internal demolition and reconfiguration works. The alterations have in effect reversed the planning of the original homestead, with the main entrance now from the rear of the homestead. The original front door was removed as part of the 1950 works, and the interior replanned to suit the new entrance. A skillion roofed lean extends from the western elevation of this gable and represents a potential former verandah infilled during these works. Whilst there is some level of architectural detail remaining on the eastern elevation, including gables to the roof, expressed brick chimneys with simple corbels, the original verandah including decorative timber brackets, timber balustrade and tongue and groove timber decking; and box bay and standard casement windows, the integrity of the house has been significantly compromised.

The stable block retains significant original fabric, despite minor alterations as part of its evolution as a functional farm building. These features include its original gabled form, beams located within the gables for the winching of fodder to the first floor for storage, and brick paved floors to the ground floor and immediately outside the ground floor entry to the former stables. The weatherboard cladding of the building represents both original and replacement weatherboards as part of its ongoing systematic maintenance. There is a modern large skillion roofed lean-to the western elevation of the stables.

Physical Condition

not assessed

Previous Statement Significance

What is significant?

The Burnside Homestead, the two storey timber barn structure with a gable roof and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped. Recent (post 1950) alterations and/or additions to the property are not significant.

How is it significant?

Burnside is of historic and aesthetic interest to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Burnside is of historic significance for its connection to the well known Kerr family who founded the Burnside dairies and played a key role in the development of the dairying industry in the Whittlesea district. In particular, RR Kerr's improvements to the pasture led to an increase in the quantities of milk produced, and the subsequent expansion of the Burnside dairies to supplying milk to Melbourne's public hospitals by 1934. (Criteria A & H).

The house is of historic and aesthetic significance as a late 19th century home with late Victorian and Federation features in the Whittlesea area. The house is an unusually large and impressive timber home with a number of notable features including the return verandah, the box bay and casement windows, roofline and chimneys. Although a number of alterations have taken place to the building's rear, from the front it is a good example of the architectural style. It is unusual within Whittlesea due to its elevation above ground level and part storey beneath. The house's prominent

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position on a hill makes it a local landmark. (Criteria A & E).

What is significant?

The Koorinal homestead, c.1913-1914, consisting of the bungalow style farm house, two storey weatherboard stable block, underground cistern and the surrounding gardens containing mature trees including Radiata pine wind breaks, Hawthorn hedges, orchard and single stands of trees, including English Oaks. Recent alterations to the house and stable block (post 1946) are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Koorinal homestead is of historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Koorinal property, established firstly as Staples Farm by Thomas Grant and James Lyon and later by William Holman James is historically significant in the Whittlesea district, as a wool growing enterprise from 1900 and from 1922 as Burnside Dairies under the ownership of R.R.Kerr. The Koorinal property is of significance as a notable agricultural property within the Yan Yean area and its associations with the James family as a wool growing enterprise in the mid to late 1900s. (Criterion A).

Koorinal homestead and stable constructed in 1913-14 retain characteristic features of the period. It has a prominent, and unusual hillside setting reached through perimeter plantings and English Oaks, surrounding a late Edwardian house. The house displays typical characteristics of the period with a encircling verandah with decorative timber brackets, roof gables and box bay windows with casement sashes. The two storey timber stable is significant for its prominent location, and retains its original form, winching beams for fodder and brick paved flooring. The perimeter plantings of Radiata pine and hawthorn hedging, fruit trees and two English oaks within the garden contribute to the setting and interpretation of the homestead complex within the surrounding landscape. (Criterion E)

Comparative Analysis

Federation era houses are less well represented in the City of Whittlesea although there is a particularly fine example in St Peters Manse at 13 Davisson Street Epping. Lyndoch Park at 73 Laurel Street Whittlesea is an unusually large and stylish Federation house, although alterations have concealed its design in part. Rockbank at 355 Masons Road Mernda has a fine Federation style verandah applied over an earlier Victorian bluestone farmhouse. Brookwood at 20 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is a fine example of the Federation style applied to larger rural homesteads. 40 Old Plenty Road Yan Yean is an unusual example of a schoolmasters residence. Other representative examples of Federation house in Whittlesea include 2,14 and 44 Walnut Street, 16 Beech Street and 2 Lime Street, Representative examples in other localities include 41 Recreation Road Yan Yean, 25 Gingles Road Humevale and 905 Epping Road Whittlesea.

Burnside is a representative example of a timber Federation house, but is distinguished by its prominent siting on a slope.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Koorinal homestead, 1914, consisting of the bungalow style farm house, two storey weatherboard stable block, underground cistern and the surrounding gardens containing mature trees including Radiata pine wind breaks, Hawthorn hedges, and orchard and single stands of trees, including English Oaks. The 1950's and recent alterations to the house and stable block are not significant.

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How is it significant?

The former Koorungal homestead is of historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The former Koorungal property, established firstly as Staples Farm by Thomas Grant and James Lyon and later by William Holman James is historically significant in the Whittlesea district, as a wool -growing enterprise from 1911-1922, and from 1922 as Burnside Dairies under the ownership of R.R.Kerr. The former Koorungal property is of significance as a notable agricultural property within the Yan Yean area and its associations with William Holman James as a wool growing enterprise from 1911-1922. (Criterion A).

The former Koorungal homestead and stable constructed in 1914 retains characteristic features of the period. It has a prominent, and unusual hillside setting reached through a perimeter plantings and English oaks, and including a late Edwardian house. The house displays typical characteristics of the period with its verandah with decorative timber brackets, roof gables and box bay windows with casement sashes but has undergone extensive alteration works, including alteration to its plan. The two storey timber stable is significant for the way for its prominent location, and retains its original form; winching beams for fodder and brick paved flooring. The perimeter plantings of Radiata pine and hawthorn hedging, fruit trees and two English oaks within the garden contribute to the setting and interpretation of the homestead complex within the surrounding landscape. (Criterion E)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes Perimeter plantings of Radiata pine, hawthorn hedging denoting the garden boundary and two English Oaks and fruit trees within the homestead complex.
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes Stable
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Castle Hill Farm	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.25
Address	240 Dunnetts Road YAN YEAN	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2009		



Castle Hill Farm, modern extension, c.1860 brick building, silos

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In the mid-1850s a township grew up at the construction site of the Yan Yean Reservoir. At its peak in 1856 up to 1,000 labourers including some with their families took up residence in slab huts or tents. A school, the Yan Yean Quarry School and the Yan Yean hotel were opened; two other hotels were also opened nearby. A house was built for the resident engineer, John Charles Taylor, on a hillside overlooking the Reservoir- this house later became the caretaker's residence (Dingle and Doyle, Yan Yean, 26, 27, 109).

Following the completion of the Reservoir, the town centre shifted back towards Old Plenty Road where a new school

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and a post office/store were established. Initially, the surrounding land was used predominantly for grazing, but from the 1930s, dairying became increasingly important.

This house is believed to have been part of Castle Hill Farm, established by John Bear during the 1840s. Following Bear's death in 1851, the farm passed to his eldest son, Thomas Hutchins Bear. Castle Hill Farm took its name from Bear's Castle, a unique earth structure which still stands near the Yan Yean Reservoir. Castle Hill Farm became well known for its wines, which were produced as early as 1849. Thomas and his brother, John Pinney Bear, were later to establish the Chateau Tahbilk Winery in northern Victoria.

In about 1863, Thomas Freeman was appointed manager of the Castle Hill Winery. After sixteen years, Freeman took over the lease himself, during which time "he planted 25 acres of vines and built vine sheds and other appurtenances". During the mid 1880s, a Frenchman named William Guenot took over the lease and operated the vineyard and winery for some years. In 1891 Castle Hill was noted as comprising 40 acres of vines. The vineyard appears to have ceased operations during the 1890s and today no trace remains of the vines. The cellar site was once marked by elm trees near where Dunnett's Road crosses the aqueduct, however these trees no longer exist. Following the closure of the vineyard in the 1890s, dairying became the main activity at Castle Hill farm, a pursuit carried on by successive owners including the Bebbington and Kegs families until recent years (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study).

In 1893, the title for Castle Hill was transferred to Thomas Hutchins bear's wife, Emily Henrietta Bear. Emily sold the farm two years later, at which time two lots were separated from the southern end. Between 1895 and 1905, it passed through two owners, before being purchased by Charles Draper who owned it until his death in April 1909. (Adapted from information provided by the Plenty Valley Conservation Group, 2010).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian Themes

4.1 Living off the land

4.3 Grazing and raising livestock

4.4 Farming

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local Themes

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

Castle Hill Farm features an unusual collection of adjoining buildings- a house, garage, storage facilities and silos, constructed in a variety of styles. The house section of the complex is Victorian in style, and appears to date from c.1880. It features a weatherboard exterior and corrugated iron roof with skillion verandah at the front. Sash windows occur frequently in the facade. Symmetrical brick corbelled chimneys are visible on the roof. A range of exotic plantings fill the garden.

The first extension to the rear of the house is modern, and replicates the materials of the original building but is significantly different in style. The roof form of this structure is varied, combining a medium pitched double gabled section with brick gable ends, a larger shallow gabled roof, and a polygonal second level room with pyramidal roof.

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Windows in this part of the building are of a tall sash variety.

Adjoining the rear of this section is an earlier red brick structure with shallow pitched corrugated iron gable roof from which two brick chimneys protrude. The bricks appear to be hand made. A recessed section of wall creates a covered porch area, while windows in varied styles feature in the facade. The most notable characteristic of this part of the complex is the pair of painted brick silos attached to its farthest side. The silos share a corrugated iron gabled roof of their own, with timber plank gable ends. The brick building appears to be of earlier constructions, c1860.

The building complex continues behind the silo with a large weatherboard barn-like structure, at least double the width of the other parts of the structure, which has an attached weatherboard wing extending toward the driveway. The barn has a double gabled corrugated iron roof and large timber doors. The wing houses a carport that was traditionally used for dairying activities, and is open on one side, with timber posts and a large strip of latticed timber attached to the top of the posts. The large weatherboard barns are likely to have been constructed for cattle operations.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

What is significant?

Castle Hill Farm, including the main farm building and surrounds, to the property boundaries, as well as the elm trees marking the site of the farm's cellar, near the point at which Dunnetts Road crosses the aqueduct.

How is it significant?

Castle Hill Farm is architecturally, aesthetically, historically and socially significant to the City of Whittlesea.

The elm trees that mark the site of the farms' cellar are historically and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Castle Hill Farm is historically significant for its early connection with the Bear family, who were pioneering residents of the Yan Yean area (Criterion H). Castle Hill Farm is also connected with several other prominent Victorians including Premier Tommy Bent, James Vickery and James Lyon, who invested in the property during the Yan Yean Land Company's period of ownership. (Criterion H).

Castle Hill Farm is historically, architecturally and aesthetically significant because of its highly unusual composite of structures encompassed in the main building. While relatively simple in design, each adjoining section of the building reflects a different function of the site or period of development and illustrates the changing needs of the farm's residents (Criteria A, D, B, F & E)

Comparative Analysis

A large number of places are those associated with farming and grazing from early settlement through to the first decades of the twentieth century. Early homesteads were built in the local bluestone and some such as 130 Bindts Road Epping, Stimson's House at 700 Epping Road Wollert and Eglebar Homestead 235 Bridge Inn Road Mernda represent quite extensive farm complexes with outbuildings, stone walls and homesteads. One of the most interesting is Creeds Farm 265 Harvest Home Road Epping containing a number of semi-ruinous farm buildings and other evidence of farming in a

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compact area.

Later farming development is represented in a range of large complexes with specific agricultural outbuildings such as cellars, tanks, silos, dairies, and stables. Glenlinton at 20 Robins Avenue Humevale and Castle Hill at 240 Dunnett's Road Yan Yean are associated with viticulture, Glenvale Park 30-50 Capstone Drive Whittlesea and Burnside at 2025 Donnybrook Road Yan Yean with dairying. Springvale at 80 Bodycoats Road Wollert contains an extensive collection of bluestone barns and dairy buildings associated with the operation of a model dairy.

Several properties have either later timber or brick additions to homesteads or later separate homesteads demonstrating the evolution of the farms such as Eglebar and Stimson' House. Properties associated with thoroughbred horses include the unusually large Redleap Stables. Hawkestowe at 994-1044 Plenty Road South Morang contains a number of unusual farm outbuildings in a setting by the Plenty River, now interpreted by Parks Victoria.

Farm complexes tend toward the vernacular in architectural style and there are representative examples of early, mid and late nineteenth century design in homesteads and some early twentieth century examples displaying fairly typical features.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Castle Hill Farm, including the main dwelling and associated farm sheds and silos, to the property boundary as mapped.

How is it significant?

Castle Hill Farm is architecturally, aesthetically, historically and socially significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Castle Hill Farm is historically significant for its early connection with the Bear family, who were pioneering residents of the Yan Yean area (Criterion H). Castle Hill Farm is also connected with several other prominent Victorians including Premier Tommy Bent, James Vickery and James Lyon, who invested in the property during the Yan Yean Land Company's period of ownership. (Criterion H).

Castle Hill Farm is historically, architecturally and aesthetically significant because of its highly unusual composite of structures encompassed in the main building. While relatively simple in design, each adjoining section of the building reflects a different function of the site or period of development and illustrates the changing needs of the farm's residents (Criteria A, D, B, F & E)

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Yan Yean Former School Masters Residence	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.13
Address	40 Old Plenty Road YAN YEAN	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



Yan Yean Former School Masters Residence

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In the mid-1850s a township grew up at the construction site of the Yan Yean Reservoir. At its peak in 1856 up to 1,000 labourers including some with their families took up residence in slab huts or tents. A school, the Yan Yean Quarry School and the Yan Yean hotel were opened; two other hotels were also opened nearby. A house was built for the resident engineer, John Charles Taylor, on a hillside overlooking the Reservoir- this house later became the caretaker's residence (Dingle and Doyle, Yan Yean, 26, 27, 109).

Following the completion of the Reservoir, the town centre shifted back towards Old Plenty Road where a new school

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

and a post office/store were established. Initially, the surrounding land was used predominantly for grazing, but from the 1930s, dairying became increasingly important.

The former School Master's residence was built in 1860 for a Presbyterian School. This building was demolished and the current residence erected in 1914 (Gould). The school operated from 1861 to 1873. Following its closure, the School Master's residence was sold to the Education Department for 40 pounds. The Education Department soon opened a new school on the Old Plenty Road site and in 1876; an additional acre of farmland was acquired from James Bett for 15 pounds, enlarging the school site to its present one and a half acres. The first teacher at the new school was Henry Lewis. In the early 1880s a school building was relocated from the former township of Separation.

In 1885 a headmistress, Julia Thompson, was appointed to the school. The parents took exception to this, objecting to the Education Department that "we are very desirous that our children should be under the care of, and educated by, a gentleman". Miss Thompson evidently convinced the locals of her competence, as she remained at Yan Yean until 1894.

Both the school buildings and the School Master's residence continued to serve the local Yan Yean community for over 100 years; however, in 2002, as a result of falling student numbers, the Yan Yean primary school was closed. At the time of closure, the school had just nine students. Since that time the school building has been demolished, although the School Master's residence of 1914 still survives. (Gould Heritage Study and (<http://www.melbourneobserver.com.au/ob021127.pdf>) (Accessed 09.03.10).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods and Townships

Victorian Themes

2.7 Promoting settlement

6.5 Living in country towns

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

8.2 Educating people

Local Themes

7.2 Education

5 Building settlements and towns

Description

Physical Description

The 19th century buildings of Yan Yean Primary School have been demolished, however a house that formerly served as the School Master's residence remains. The house is of weatherboard construction with a corrugated iron gabled roof, skillion veranda and additional gabled section extending toward the road. Multi-paned sash windows feature in the facade, one of which is shaded by a timber bracketedawningof corrugated iron. Decorative elements include a half timbered gable facing the road, and simple timber brackets attached to the veranda posts. The house also has brick chimney with twin terracotta chimney pots. A modern flat-roofed timber addition has been made to the back of the house. The elements of the building reflect a period of construction c1900 (Gould cites 1914).

Some elements of the former school remain in the vicinity of the house, although these generally reflect a fairly modern period of the school's development. They include the concrete slabs of a playground, a weatherboard shelter shed, a breeze block wall with painted targets and cricket stumps for children's games, and a metal clad toilet block.

Physical Condition

Good

Comparative Analysis

Several early bluestone and timber schools are currently protected on the heritage schedule including the State listed Whittlesea Primary School (HO35) at 2425 Plenty Road Whittlesea. There are a number of early schools in Epping at 803 High Street (HO9), Mernda at 1325 Plenty Road (HO16), South Morang at 879 Plenty Road (HO28), Wollert at 455 Epping Road (HO51) and Bundoora at 200 Plenty Road (HO62). Thomastown Primary School is similar in design to the former Bundoora example as a brick one room school with gable roof and porch. Former schools or school residences also exist at Yan Yean 40 Old Plenty Road, and at 15 Coulstock Street Epping which is much altered and now a residence.

The Yan Yean schoolmasters house is a good example of a

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former School Master's residence of 1914 at 40 Old Plenty Road and the surrounding site to the title boundaries.

How is it significant?

The former School Master's residence is historically, socially, architecturally and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The School Master's residence is historically and socially significant for its association with 150 years of education in Yan Yean. The house itself represents a tangible link to the school days of generations of Yan Yean residents across the twentieth century. (Criteria A & G)

The house is an excellent and rare example of an Education Department residence in Whittlesea, and as the sole remaining building associated with the Yan Yean Primary School following the demolition of other school buildings on the site. (Criteria A, B, D & E) The residence demonstrates the decorative architectural treatment applied to school buildings until the relative austerity of post World War 1 public buildings. The principal facade is largely intact and includes the verandah including post brackets, original window joinery, decorative gable end detailing, window awnings and face brick chimney.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	OLD YAN YEAN STORE AND POST OFFICE	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.17
Address	100 Old Plenty Road YAN YEAN	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Shop,Post Office		
Citation Date	2009		



Old Yan Yean Store and Post Office, 100 Old Plenty Rd

**Recommended
Heritage Protection** **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In the mid-1850s a township grew up at the construction site of the Yan Yean Reservoir. At its peak in 1856 up to 700 labourers including some with their families took up residence in slab huts or tents. Yan Yean Quarry School was opened, and the contractors for the embankment opened a hotel, later known as the Yan Yean Hotel. A house was built for the resident engineer, John Charles Taylor, on a hillside overlooking the reservoir. This house later became the caretaker's residence. The town declined after the completion of the reservoir and little evidence remains of it today. (Context 2010:33)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The Yan Yean Store is believed to have been built by the McPhee family, who had settled in the area during the 1860s and owned a property that stretched back from the Old Plenty Road to the Plenty River.

The store continued in the ownership of the McPhee family until 1917, when the business was sold to Mr. G. Parker. Operations on the site were expanded when in 1921, the Post Office transferred from the railway station to the site. A further expansion of the site occurred in the 1930s, when the storage shed which stands in Old Plenty Road, was constructed. Following the end of World War II, the shed also served as a venue for a dinner welcoming back returned servicemen to the area.

In 1974 the Post Office was closed and the store followed soon after. Today the old store serves as a private residence. (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications

5.3 Marketing and retailing

6.5 Living in country towns

Local themes

4 Transport and communications

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

5.4 Suburban development in the 20th century

Description

Physical Description

The house that was originally home to the Yan Yean Store, and later Post Office, is a brick domestic style building with a slate gabled hip roof. It features a long verandah running parallel with Old Plenty Road, with decorative timber posts and brackets. The building likely dates to the Victorian period.

The large 1930s shed built to the north west of the original Store and Post Office is gable roofed and corrugated iron clad on all surfaces. The building is raised on stone or cement footings and has a row of six small windows evenly spaced along its two longest sides. While this fenestration may be original the plate glass now used in the windows is not. A raised entrance is evident in the front wall of the building, however it has been infilled. A semi-mature deciduous tree grows in the courtyard beside the Old Yan Yean Store and Post Office, which is sited close to the road.

Physical Condition

Good

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Old Yan Yean Store and Post Office comprising the brick building and corrugated metal shed, the semi mature tree on the property and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The Old Yan Yean Store and Post Office are historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Store and Post Office buildings are historically significant because both performed an important community function from the 1860s until c1974. (Criteria G & H). The buildings also serve as one of the few reminders of the once bustling Yan Yean township, which has now completely disappeared (Criteria A & B). The disappearance of the township in turn reflects the growth of other nearby centres, such as Whittlesea and the improvement in transport from the mid period of the 20th century (Criterion A).

The 1930s corrugated metal shed is large and, unusually, located right at the front of the property. As a result, it dominates the property and is a significant feature of the local streetscape. (Criteria B & E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Kiama	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.22
Address	2215 Plenty Road YAN YEAN	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Homestead building		
Citation Date	2009		



Kiama, homestead

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In the mid-1850s a township grew up at the construction site of the Yan Yean Reservoir. At its peak in 1856 up to 1,000 labourers including some with their families took up residence in slab huts or tents. A school, the Yan Yean Quarry School and the Yan Yean hotel were opened; two other hotels were also opened nearby. A house was built for the resident engineer, John Charles Taylor, on a hillside overlooking the Reservoir- this house later became the caretaker's residence (Dingle and Doyle, Yan Yean, 26, 27, 109).

Following the completion of the Reservoir, the town centre shifted back towards Old Plenty Road where a new school

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

and a post office/store were established. Initially, the surrounding land was used predominantly for grazing, but from the 1930s, dairying became increasingly important.

The homestead stands on Lot 21, Section 19, Parish of Yan Yean, first purchased by John Snowball at the 1850s land sales. It consists of 13 acres.

Kiama Park was for many years the home of James Maxwell, the grandson of one of Whittlesea's earliest settlers John Maxwell. John Maxwell settled at Glenvale in the 1850s, and raised a large family, one of whom Samuel, was James' father.

In 1887 railway survey map records Lot 21 and the adjoining 14 acre lot 2K as being occupied by S. Brain. The Maxwell's appear to have moved to the property during the 1890s. 1897 Shire of Whittlesea rate records list Mrs. Eliza Maxwell, James mother as occupier of a house and land at Yan Yean owned by a Mr. Nelson. By 1904 John and James Maxwell are listed as tenants, with Nelson still owner. In 1909 James was sole tenant of over 150 acres at Yan Yean. By 1916 he was listed as owner.

In addition to being a local land owner, James Maxwell also played a significant role in community life. In 1905 he was appointed a trustee of the nearby Yan Yean Cemetery, and he continued to serve in this capacity for over 60 years. He was also secretary and caretaker of the cemetery for over 50 years.

James Maxwell farmed and lived at Kiama until his death in 1973 aged 95. At the time of his death he was the district's oldest citizen (Adapted from Gould Heritage Study)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Transport Routes

Victorian Themes

4.1 Living off the land

4.4 Farming

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local Themes

3.1 Grazing and agriculture

5.1 Early pastoral and village settlements

Description

Physical Description

Kiama is a mid 19th century homestead constructed of brick with a corrugated iron hipped roof with verandah. The house retains the appearance of an early -mid Victorian homestead and the roof form is complemented by two symmetrical chimneys of matching red brick with simple string course decoration. The house has a timber posted verandah of simple early design to the front and south. This verandah would once have circled more of the house; however, it has been partially infilled by a modern addition in cream brick with a shallow pitched roof extending from the original building. Despite the prominence of this extension the remainder of the house retains its mid nineteenth century characteristics of simple form and architectural detail. The front facade of the house has a central door with transom light above. At the rear of the house is a gable roofed room that is detached and is also built from the red brick. This appears to be built at a similar time to the main house and may have served as a detached kitchen.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

A timber panel outbuilding is also located on the Kiama property, although this has not been investigated.

The house is fenced with a recently constructed timber fence, parts of which support a hedge. The garden surrounding the building includes a combination of exotic and native trees and shrubs. A sunken well presumably once attached to the property is found across Plenty Road opposite the house. The well appears to have been lined with clay or terracotta bricks or tiles, and has a timber cover.

Physical Condition

Good

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Kiama is one of relatively few brick homesteads within the City of Whittlesea, and is a representative example of the earlier phase of farm settlement that also includes Bung Bong and Lyndoch Park and Karool.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Kiama, built in the 1860s, and the sunken well opposite the house on the other side of Plenty Road, and the surroundings of the house as mapped, are significant. The cream brick recent extension is not significant.

How is it significant?

Kiama is historically and socially significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

Kiama is historically significant for its long association with the Maxwell family, who were early settlers in Whittlesea. Kiama is also significant as the former home of James Maxwell, a life-long resident of Yan Yean who contributed to his community as trustee, secretary and caretaker of Yan Yean Cemetery for more than fifty years. (Criteria G & H)

Kiama is historically and aesthetically significant as an excellent example of a mid 19th century homestead with a detached brick outbuilding that displays typical though largely intact elements of the style. These are illustrated by the timber post-supported verandah, face brickwork, roof form with integrated verandah, Victorian sash windows and central door with fanlight above.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The well located opposite the house is associated with the property and has potential significance for its capacity to reveal something of the lifestyle of late 19th and early 20th century farming practices in the Whittlesea district (Criteria D & C).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes Brick well
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Yan Yean Cemetery	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.09
Address	2265 Plenty Road YAN YEAN	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Other - Cemeteries/Burial Sites		
Citation Date	2009		



YAN YAEN CEMETERY

Recommended **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes
Heritage Protection

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In the mid-1850s a township grew up at the construction site of the Yan Yean Reservoir. At its peak in 1856 up to 1,000 labourers including some with their families took up residence in slab huts or tents. A school, the Yan Yean Quarry School and the Yan Yean hotel were opened; two other hotels were also opened nearby. (Dingle and Doyle, *Yan Yean*, 26, 27, 109).

Following the completion of the Reservoir, the town centre shifted back towards Old Plenty Road where a new school and a post office/store were established. Initially, the surrounding land was used predominantly for grazing, but from the 1930s, dairying became increasingly important.

The Yan Yean Cemetery has operated since at least 1854, around the time the Yan Yean township began to swell with the construction of the Reservoir. Cemeteries have been as important to communities as the halls, schools and churches that feature in their landscape, and reflect the social, cultural and religious values of those who have lived there. The land for Yan Yean Cemetery was donated, in 1854, by Dr William Ronald. The rules and regulations of the cemetery were approved by the Governor and Executive Council the following year. (*The Argus*, 8 August 1855).

In the 1920s there were a series of efforts to revitalise the cemetery site, and tenders for the purchase of 70 pine trees were called for (*The Argus*, 6 November 1920). Several of the trees, now mature specimens, remain. These trees have a particular symbolic significance, as pines and conifers have had a traditional association with immortality and the afterlife (http://www.teachingheritage.nsw.edu.au/section07/wc1_sslandarch1.php Accessed 12 July 2010)

Burials noted in *The Argus*, include - James Ryan (11 May, 1877), John M'Naughton (12 March 1878), George Williamson (28 March 1879), James Whitty (17 June 1854), Moses Cockerell (23 July 1929), Margaret Duffy (17 August 1943), Benjamin Austin (8 February 1943), William Shanks (20 October 1943), Eva Hurrey (29 September 1943), and Margaret Wilson (28 July 1944).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods and Townships

Victorian themes

8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating

Local themes

8.3 Cemeteries

Description

Physical Description

Elements

Substantial mature trees, Sexton's Hut, cemetery laid out with formal denominational boundary, graves and gravestones.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Distinguishing features of Yan Yean cemetery include a hexagonal timber building with a pyramidal roof, presumably a sexton's office. A stone cairn with brass plaque dedicating the monument to the memory "of those 62 unknown individuals who died and were buried in the Yan Yean Cemetery during the 1800s" has been erected at the site.

Early remaining marked graves include that of John Alexander Johnston and his grandparents William and Elizabeth Johnston, all of whom died in the mid-19th century.

Former landscaping efforts remain evident on the site, with a variety of mature pine and other trees dotted throughout the cemetery.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Historically significant for the association with the local community of Whittlesea and Yan Yean. Planning and planting uniforms to nineteenth century Standard cemetery pattern. A particularly intact and well maintained example of a nineteenth century cemetery.

Comparative Analysis

There are cemeteries at 861 High Street Epping and 2265 Plenty Road Yan Yean. One other cemetery at 167 High Street Thomastown is included in an overlay. (HO31). Both the cemeteries at Yan Yean and Epping contain small outbuildings (sexton's huts) remnants of plantings and some mature trees. Both have lost some of their earlier landscape layout but remain as places with a sense of enclosure and a range of gravestones from the mid nineteenth century through to recent times.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Yan Yean cemetery, including all mature trees and the surrounding site to the property boundary or to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

Yan Yean cemetery is historically, socially and aesthetically significant to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is it significant?

The Yan Yean cemetery is historically and socially significant for its association with the local community of Whittlesea and Yan Yean (Criteria A, G & H). It is the final resting place of a number of prominent local citizens, including: James Whitty, Margaret Duffy and Eva Hurrey (Criterion H).

Yan Yean cemetery is historically and aesthetically significant as a good example of a nineteenth century cemetery designed to a representative nineteenth century pattern (Criteria A & E).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The mature pine trees are a significant feature of the cemetery on both a physical and symbolic level. On a physical level, they are an important landscape feature and one that has been connected with the site since 1920 (Criteria A & E). On a symbolic level, both pine trees and conifers are traditionally associated with immortality and the afterlife, which explains their use within the cemetery. (Criteria A).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Grossmere	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.18
Address	41 Recreation Road YAN YEAN	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



41 Recreation Road

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Fair

History and Historical Context

In the mid-1850s a township grew up at the construction site of the Yan Yean Reservoir. At its peak in 1856 up to 700 labourers including some with their families took up residence in slab huts or tents. Yan Yean Quarry School was opened, and the contractors for the embankment opened a hotel, later known as the Yan Yean Hotel. A house was built for the resident engineer, John Charles Taylor, on a hillside overlooking the reservoir. This house later became the caretaker's residence. The town declined after the completion of the reservoir and little evidence remains of it today. (Context 2010:33)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The property at 41 Recreation Road is situated on Lot 1, Crown Portion 12, in the Village Reserve in Yan Yean Parish. The block, consisting of just over 9 acres was first purchased by William Barber in 1875. Barber had previously been leasing the land under the Land Act (1869). In 1878, Barber sold the land to William Goode of Barbers Creek (labourer). Goode held the land until his death in 1895 when (through an administrative arrangement) it passed to William Lockwood (the Shire Engineer). The land was transferred the following year to Job Smith of Sackville Street, Kew (gentleman). Smith owned the property until 1905. Between 1905 and 1908, the land changed hands three times. The third purchaser (Charles Hancorne of Yan Yean) consolidated the block with land on the other side of Recreation Road, bordering the Yan Yean Reservoir, to create a total holding of over 54 acres. In 1909 the land was transferred to Annie Hancorne. She took out two mortgages over the land in 1919, but continued to hold it until her death in 1935. Probate of Annie Hancorne's will was not granted for another 17 years, by which time Mary Hancorne (to whom probate was to have been granted) had died.

Following Mary Hancorne's death, the 9 acre block was excised from the consolidated 54 acre holding and sold separately. Lewis Crouch and Emily Crouch, both of Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe, were the new owners. The land was sold to William Cowen and Alice Cowen in 1954 and sold again in 1956. It was transferred to Allen Gregerson in 1959, before being purchased by TB Hurrey Pty Ltd in 1968. TB Hurrey held the property until 1974 when it was again sold.

The house dates to the early part of the 20th century. The number of owners makes it difficult to infer a precise date of construction, but it is most likely to have been built by Charles Hancorne following his purchase of the block in 1908.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Victorian themes

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Local themes

2.2 Selection and freehold land sales

Description

Physical Description

Grossmere is a late Victorian Federation timber cottage with half-gabled roof. Twin brick chimneys with stepped tops sit on either side of the roof adjacent to the gables. A third chimney is placed just behind the one on the right. The house has a flat-roofed verandah supported by decorative lace metal posts on a brick foundation. These elements date to a later period than the house and may have replaced earlier verandah features. There is a central doorway with sidelights and wide transom light, flanked on either side by a bank of two sash windows with thick timber architraves. A flat-roofed addition with external chimney is visible at the rear of the building. The house is sited in the north east corner of a long and narrow block bounded at its western extremity by Plenty River.

Physical Condition

Good

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Part of former Yan Yean township.

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house at 41 Recreation Road built c.1908, but not including the verandah, is significant to the boundaries of the area as mapped.

How is it significant?

The house is of local historic and architectural significance to the City of Whittlesea.

Why is significant?

The house at 41 Recreation Road built c.1908 for Charles Hancorne, is a typical vernacular timber cottage of the late Victorian and Federation period in Whittlesea. Relatively few such examples of nineteenth or early twentieth century buildings exist in the Yan Yean township which declined dramatically following the completion of the Yan Yean reservoir. Grossmere represents the second phase of development of the township after the construction of the reservoir and is able to demonstrate Yan Yean's consolidation as a township. (Criteria A & B)

41 Recreation Road is representative of the transitional period between late Victorian and Federation architectural styling and displays features of both styles including a symmetrical facade, half-gabled roof, twin chimneys, double-hung timber sash windows, and a central doorway with high and side lights. It is significant as a landmark with its prominent siting. (Criterion D).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Campagna de Pietro	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.19
Address	125 Recreation Road YAN YEAN	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Residence		
Citation Date	2009		



125 RECREATION ROAD

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In the mid-1850s a township grew up at the construction site of the Yan Yean Reservoir. At its peak in 1856 up to 1,000 labourers including some with their families took up residence in slab huts or tents. Following the completion of the Reservoir, the town centre shifted back towards Old Plenty Road where a new school and a post office/store were established. Initially, the surrounding land was used predominantly for grazing, but from the 1930s, dairying became increasingly important.

The building at 125 Recreation Road, Yan Yean is situated on land purchased by James Walker of the County of Hertford

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

in England on 4 September 1874. Walker subsequently subdivided his 3162 acre holding and sold the subdivided blocks. In 1876, James Morris of Brunswick Street, North Fitzroy bought the portion of land upon which Campagna de Pietro was situated. Morris subsequently sold the land to Gustave Luckal of Bourke Street, Melbourne (a jeweller) in 1888. Luckal took out a mortgage with the Metropolitan Bank Limited, which he seems to have struggled to re-pay because by 1895 the bank is listed as the owner of the land. It was subsequently split in to two lots, one being sold to the Victorian Railway Commissioner (1895) and one to Patrick Barrett (1897). Barrett purchased just over 215 acres of land, including that upon which Campagna de Pietro is situated. He did not retain the land for long though and sold it to John Dunne of North Fitzroy (aerated water manufacturer) on 11 March 1899. John Dunne also struggled with debt and there is a record of a Supreme Court Order against him on the title. Dunne subsequently took out two mortgages over the property. The 215 acres (approx) of land was subsequently subdivided, this time in to four blocks. The blocks were sold off between 1906 and 1920.

The land upon which Campagna de Pietro is situated comprised just over 118 acres and was sold to Charles Miller of 517 Collins Street, Melbourne on 8 November 1909. Miller held the land until 1928 when it was sold to Paul Williams of Mt Pleasant, Yan Yean. Williams sold to John Young of 67 Cambridge Street, Collingwood on 12 July 1932. John Young died just a few months later and probate was granted to John Young (jnr), a motorcycle dealer of 423 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne and Alfred Young of Denmark Street, Kew.

The land was subsequently sold to Alexander McPherson of Yan Yean (farmer) on 27 May 1942. A subsequent subdivision of the land occurred in 1964, when 18 small lots (Vol 8470 Fols 259-276) were split from the property. A further subdivision of the remaining land in to two lots occurred in 1983.

Campagna de Pietro was constructed in the 1870s and probably dates from the time of James Morris' ownership. Morris himself lived in Whittlesea at Tarawera, so presumably Campagna de Pietro was leased out over the period of his ownership. The second building on the site was originally constructed at around the same time, although it has been extensively altered in subsequent years.

Morris was a well known local and licensee of the Yan Yean Hotel (1880-1895) and a member of the district roads board and Councillor for the Shire of Whittlesea for 40 years (Payne, *The Plenty*, 25 and 169). Morris left the district in 1895 (aged 90 years) to move to Mooruduc on the Mornington Peninsula. Upon leaving he was presented with a photograph of himself by his fellow Councillors. (*The Mercury*, 25 April 1905).

(Information from title search and sources indicated.)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Neighbourhoods & Townships

Description

Physical Description

Elements

weatherboard building, school.

Physical Condition

Good

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

Early buildings once associated with a bustling Yan Yean township.

Physical Description

Campagna de Pietro comprises two small gable roofed buildings of early - mid Victorian vernacular origins. There is some indication that one of these buildings may have been used as a school but this has not been well established. Stylistically this is possible as some early one room schools were built with a gable roofed form in this style. The manner in which the buildings are related to one another on the site indicate that one may have been moved to the location rather than built in situ.

The first building is a small gable roofed, timber structure with a skillion verandah on simple timber posts. Both roof and skillion are of corrugated metal. The front facade of the building is punctuated by a door at centre and a tall window on either side. An external chimney of painted brick is located to one side, and a low skillion-roofed addition in rendered brick has been made to the rear of the building.

The other building appears to comprise two buildings that have been joined together with an in-filled section and a gently sloping roof connecting the eaves of each. The two buildings are gable roofed with corrugated iron cladding. Some of the windows have recently been covered over with contemporary metal shutters.

The group of buildings is a reminder of simple early vernacular structures in Yan Yean.

Comparative Analysis

The largest group of houses comprise those of late nineteenth to early twentieth century Victorian styles. The most common group are those of single storey timber construction, with symmetrical facades and hipped roofs. Gloughkeating at 40-42 Walnut Street Whittlesea and the earlier Karool at 305-7 Bridge Inn Road Mernda are rare exceptions as two storey Victorian dwellings of masonry construction.

Best examples of early Victorian residences are those around the township of Whittlesea including 50 Black Flat Road, 18 Beech Street, 33 Walnut Street, 20 and 24 Wallan Road. A rare single storey Victorian brick residence is at 60 River Street. There are few examples of Victorian style residences in Epping although 106 Houston Street and 36 Davisson Street are good examples. The townships of Whittlesea, Yan Yean and Humevale have a number of Victorian houses, all of which display typical features of the style including verandahs, central door placement, sash windows, chimneys and hipped roofs. There is no particular evidence of architectural innovation or unusual stylistic features. Good examples include, 920 Wallan Road Whittlesea, 125 Recreation Road Yan Yean and 163 and 173 Humevale Road, Humevale.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The property known as Campagna de Pietro (Peter's country or place) built in 1876 is significant, to the boundaries of the property as mapped.

How is it significant?

The House is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Whittlesea.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Why is it significant?

The group of buildings known as Campagna de Pietro is of historic significance representing the consolidation of the township of Yan Yean after the construction of the reservoir.(Criterion A). The prominent location of the house makes it an important element of the streetscape in the township and it is one of relatively few nineteenth century reminders of the once bustling township. (Criterion B, E).

The house is also historically significant for its connection to James Morris and the earlier days of the Yan Yean settlement. Morris was a prominent local who played an important part in the life of the community, both as the licensee of a local pub and as a long-serving Councillor (Criterion A).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

No

Fences & Outbuildings

No

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	YAN YEAN PIPELINE RESERVATION	File No	Whittlesea Study 11.25
Address	Bridge Inn Road MERNDA 620 BRIDGE INN ROAD (?) MERNDA	Significance Level	State
Place Type	Water Pipe, Water Aqueduct		
Citation Date	2009		



YAN YEAN PIPELINE RESERVATION

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** Yes **HI** Yes **PS** Yes

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Integrity

Good, Fair

History and Historical Context

The Yan Yean system was innovative as an urban supply that brought water from afar by gravity and used a large storage reservoir. At the time of its construction, the Yan Yean system was compared with New York's Croton Waterworks, a gravitational system that brought water 35 miles by aqueduct to Manhattan. It was unusual then for urban water supplies to be brought from so far out of town. The construction of large storage reservoirs was also unusual before the second half of the nineteenth century. As Bruce points out, "few towns are so favourably placed that they can be supplied with water throughout their area without the aid of pumps". Melbourne was such a town. The whole Yan Yean water supply system was designed to use only the force of gravity to deliver water to users. That was the brilliant simplicity of Blackburn's scheme.

The original pipeline and mains used were generally of cast iron, and were designed to withstand a static head of 450 feet of water. But because of Yan Yean's distance from Melbourne and height - 600 feet above sea level - pressure could build up to 600 static feet during times of minimum demand. In the early years burst mains were a serious problem. Jackson had designed a pressure regulator to prevent this, however, it was not successful. Jackson also installed safety valves, which he insisted be left partly open. The situation was remedied by the construction of the service reservoir at Preston, which enabled the pressure to be broken.

In 1886 a process of coating large iron pipes with asphalt to prevent chemical reactions with the water was introduced. This technology was brought from California by Alfred Deakin, Commissioner of Water Supply in Victoria (later Prime Minister of Australia). In the same year the first wrought iron main, of 30 inches, was used for part of the fifth main, from Preston Reservoir to Oakover Road, Preston. This was the last main to be laid along the original Yan Yean system pipe reserve. Wrought iron was used for the duplicate main from Morang to Preston (except for the first half mile, which was cast iron) in 1887. Another innovation adopted in the 1890s was Ferguson's patent spiral joint used in the 21 inch main between Surrey Hills and Oakleigh (not actually part of the Yan Yean system). The single riveted spiral seam, instead of the usual double seam, allowed thinner plates to be used in making the pipes.

When the MMBW began a program of repairing the old wrought iron pipes in the Morang-Preston main in 1920, many of the pipes were found to be in good condition, and only needed minor repairs, re-coating and re-laying. However, one mile of the main was replaced with reinforced concrete pipes in that year, and this process continued in 1921.

In 1928 continuous welded steel pipes were introduced to Melbourne and a new 54 inch central main laid. The 75 inch steel outlet main at Preston Reservoir was Melbourne's largest steel main at the time.

To increase the discharge of water from Yan Yean Reservoir and into the suburban pipes, the sides of the Morang Aqueduct were raised during 1918 and 1919. By the 1960s suburban growth was reaching beyond Preston into the countryside to the north, where open channels ran the risk of pollution from increased human activity. The development of large diameter pipes made a pipeline the safe and efficient alternative to the aqueduct for water delivery. In 1960-61 the MMBW replaced the Morang Aqueduct with enamel-lined steel pipes. Parts of the stone aqueduct were demolished, while other parts, such as the section near the Plenty River Flume at Mernda, were filled in. According to plant operator Mr Dino Eramo, who commenced employment with the MMBW in 1960, except where 'manholes' (i.e. jointing pits at the pipe butts) necessitated demolition of the stonework using explosives, the original aqueduct was backfilled and left *in-situ*. The new 68 inch pipeline followed the aqueduct route from Yan Yean to the Plenty River, where the pipeline was taken under the stream-bed. From McArthur's Lane the pipeline branched into two 54 inch mains, one running to Somerton, and the other following the aqueduct to Preston. This gave greater flows for high summer demands in the

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northern and western suburbs.

The task of replacing the Maroondah Aqueduct with pipes commenced in 1966, starting from the Junction Basin at Preston. This took place in several stages until its completion in 1978. (Context, 2007:pp.29-32)

References:

Context, (2007) Yan Yean Water Supply System Conservation Management Plan, Vol 2.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Yan Yean Reservoir

Victorian themes

4.7 Transforming the land and waterways

Local themes

3.4 Water

Description

Physical Description

Elements

Drystone wall, river red gums buried open aquedu

Physical Condition

Fair

Previous Statement Significance

GOULD STUDY 1990

See Yan Yean Supply Heritage Conservation Area A.7.

Physical Description

The Yan Yean Pipeline Reservation includes both underground and surface features. The reservation comprises a grassed track along a raised earth mound covering the aqueduct, and sits slightly higher than the surrounding landscape. The track is lined with native eucalypts, with an excellent mature example growing beside the gate entrance to the reserve on Bridge Inn Road. The remnants of a drystone wall are evident along one side of the track and may be associated with construction of the original pipeline or replacement with the aqueduct of 1872. A wire fenced service area, also populated with eucalypts and containing a variety of sheds, is associated with the site

The section of the Yan Yean system that connects Yan Yean Reservoir to the (now decommissioned) Pipehead Reservoir adjacent to McDonalds Road in South Morang. This section of the system was originally constructed as a pipe, and then

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converted to an open bluestone aqueduct in 1874-75 to increase the rate of flow to Melbourne. The walls of the aqueduct were raised in 1918-19 to again increase capacity. The system was converted to a pipe again in 1961, with the pipe inserted into the aqueduct and covered over.

The character of this section of the pipe reserve changes over its journey from Yan Yean to South Morang. At the beginning, south of Arthurs Creek Road the pipe and former aqueduct are barely visible above ground and there is no evidence of dry stone walls, which do not appear until the pipe reserve passes Bridge Inn Road. As the pipe reserve continues southward, it begins to emerge from the ground so that by the time it reaches Gordons Road at South Morang it presents as an earth-covered mound approximately 1m above the height of the surrounding land. Parts of the bluestone and brick walls of the old aqueduct can be seen along the sides of the embankment.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Yan Yean Pipeline Reservation as part of the wider Yan Yean water supply system is significant.

These are features and attributes that are integral to the significance of the place. They include elements that provide important evidence of its historical development and are directly associated with the key historic period of development and use from the commencement of construction in 1853 until 1891, which is the date that the first stage of the Maroondah system came on line and was connected with the Yan Yean system at the Junction Basin. It includes features that are still in use as well as decommissioned items and archaeological sites.

The additions and alterations that were made to the Yan Yean system up to 1891, which illustrate refinements to the system's operating performance and water quality, rather than expansions of capacity.

Morang Aqueduct (1875-6) and associated features (dry stone walls and brick & bluestone culverts)

Pipes installed from 1892 to c.1950 including duplication of the pipeline between McArthurs Road and Williamsons Road in South Morang (1892 & 1929).

Trees (Sugar Gums and River Red Gums) along the pipe reserve between Yan Yean and South Morang.

How is it significant?

The Yan Yean system is of historic, technical, aesthetic, and archaeological significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Yan Yean system is historically significant because of the vital role it played at a critical time in the development of Melbourne and the then Colony of Victoria. Built to serve a population far in advance of that existing at the time it was completed, it demonstrates the entrepreneurial intentions associated with Melbourne's foundation and settlement and the water-supply capacity installed supported the rapid development of Melbourne in the wake of the gold rush. The construction of the system was a great source of pride for Melbourne and Victoria in the nineteenth century and it became an early symbol of the development of Melbourne into a modern city in the Victorian age.

As such it was an extraordinary feat of forward planning - one that has had few parallels then or since - and provides evidence of the existing expectations of further extensive European settlement prevailing at the time that the system was designed. In this regard, it places the development of Melbourne into the context of world emigration patterns in the nineteenth century by demonstrating that the colonial authorities were aware of these trends and consciously planned to

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accommodate them.

The Yan Yean system is also significant as the oldest continually-operating, engineered water supply system in Victoria (and one of the first in Australia). Notably it is still part of Melbourne's water supply and provides important evidence (including archaeological remains) of how the supply has been developed and augmented over a 150-year period. Much of the original fabric remains and is still in use and, apart from some upgrading, has changed little in its basic principles since the day it was completed.

The Yan Yean system is also historically significant for the strong associations with people and organisations who were important in the development of Melbourne and Victoria, and in the provision of water supply systems throughout Australia. These include James Blackburn who designed the original scheme, Clement Hodgkinson, who recommended it and Matthew Jackson who implemented it. Others associated with the construction of the system included Charles Oldham and Joseph Brady, both of whom went to design and supervise other water supply systems in Australia. It also has important associations with the development of State authorities to control the planning, development and management of water supplies in Victoria, including the Water Supply Branch of the Public Works Department and, later, the Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works.

The Yan Yean system is also significant for its technical innovation. Most notably, it illustrates the major advance in water supply technology from depending on local water sources to harvesting water in remote catchment areas, storing it in dams and transporting it to the city by means of aqueducts and pipelines utilising gravity rather than machinery. The successful use of gravity descent to deliver water to a site over fifty kilometres (direct) away under all conditions represents a significant technical accomplishment as a feat of land surveying utilising the relatively simple optical instruments of the era. As the first 'remote' water supply system for a major urban centre in Australia it essentially served as a prototype for later systems in Victoria such as at Bendigo and Ballarat and in Australia such as the Upper Nepean Scheme at Sydney. Lessons learnt through the development of the Yan Yean system were used to make improvements that benefited these later systems. One example is the change from the original use of general river water to the specific exclusion of all river water except that from a protected catchment.

The technical significance of the Yan Yean system is also derived from the extensive evidence it provides of the evolution of engineering practices and techniques in the mid to late nineteenth century. This includes the advances in pipe technology (from the original use of cast-iron pipes, through wrought-iron to steel, then reinforced concrete pipes), as well as detailed and varied evidence of engineering construction techniques prior to the revolution inspired by concrete construction, which was used extensively in water supply systems built later in the century. This is illustrated at Preston where the original bluestone-lined Reservoir No. 1 is situated near to the later Reservoir No. 2, which is an early example of the use of reinforced concrete for a large water storage reservoir, a material that became largely standard for this use in subsequent years. The Yan Yean system also incorporates rare or unique examples of early technical elements not required in other systems, such as in-line pressure reducing valves and engineered cascades to aerate incoming water.

The Yan Yean system has aesthetic and architectural significance for the skill and craftsmanship evident in the design and execution of the buildings and structures, all of which were constructed to a high standard. The buildings and structures associated with the early development of the Yan Yean system demonstrate a deliberately monumental architectural stylisation, which contrasts with the modern, functionalist approach to such structures adopted in later years. As such, the Yan Yean system is a symbol of the period when infrastructure projects were a matter of considerable State investment and community pride and this is expressed in the architecture of its visible components. The Yan Yean system as a whole including both built and natural elements is also aesthetically significant as a distinctive and valued element in the cultural landscape extending from Whittlesea to Northcote. The landscape around the Yan Yean reservoir, acclaimed as one of the largest in the world in the nineteenth century, attracted writers and artists who marvelled at its technical and engineering accomplishments and eulogised the picturesque setting.

The Yan Yean system is archaeologically significant because it contains a range of known or potential archaeological

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

deposits associated with the construction, development and use of the system over the past 100 years. This ranges from workers camp associated with the construction of the system to decommissioned equipment such as early cast-iron pipe technology and the former Morang Aqueduct and former Pipehead Reservoir. These archaeological sites have the potential to provide valuable information particularly in relation to early engineering construction techniques and provide a greater understanding of how a project of this magnitude was undertaken. They also can provide insight into the lives of the people involved in construction.

Reference:

Context (2007), *Yan Yean Water Supply System Conservation Management Plan*, Vol.3 pp40-42

Yan Yean Pipeline Reservation as part of the wider Yan Yean water supply system is historically significant for its association with improvements to the Yan Yean water supply during the 1870s. The construction of and later upgrades to the Yan Yean water supply system had a considerable impact on the development not only of Whittlesea but also the entire Melbourne metropolitan area at a time of rapid population growth. The Yan Yean Pipeline Reservation has further historic and scientific significance as part of the first large-scale water supply project of its kind to be completed in Melbourne and Australia. (Criteria A & F) The mature eucalypt at the entrance to the pipeline reservation at 620 Bridge Inn Road is a fine example and a landmark. (Criterion E).

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

If the Yan Yean system is added to the VHR then consideration may be given to nominating the system for inclusion on the National Heritage List.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Toorourrong Reservoir and Park	File No	Whittlesea Study 14.66
Address	Toorourrong Reservoir WHITTLESEA	Significance Level	State
Place Type	Water Supply Reservoir/ Dam		
Citation Date	2009		



Toorourrong Reservoir

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR Yes HI Yes PS Yes**

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

In 1838, Robert Hoddle issued instructions to "survey Plenty River and [the] Dividing Range to Mount Macedon". The plan that was produced featured an unnamed village reserve. In 1853, Robert Mason, conducted a survey of the reserve and named it Whittlesea, after the village Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, England. The economy of the township of Whittlesea was initially heavily reliant upon logging, but, following a Select Committee report to Parliament, the Yan Yean catchment was closed to logging to prevent pollution of the Reservoir. The decline of logging saw Whittlesea become more dependent upon grazing and farming for its revenue. The arrival of the railway in 1889 provided a reliable and efficient way to transport produce from the district to Melbourne and, acted as a catalyst to the development enjoyed

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by the township (and the region) throughout the 20th century.

As Melbourne's population grew, the supply of water from the Yan Yean Reservoir became insufficient to meet the City's needs. In 1872 a Board of Enquiry reported on ways to increase the supply of water to the Reservoir.

William Davidson, Engineer of Water Supply, ordered William Thwaites to explore the northern slopes of the Plenty Ranges to look for additional sources of water. Gilbert Marshall, a colourful local resident acted as guide. Thwaite's survey showed that by connecting Wallaby and Silver Creeks by tunnel and aqueduct, the combined flow could be diverted into the Plenty catchment. A small Reservoir, the Toorourrong, was added as a settling basin.

In 1883, the Wallaby Creek Weir and an 8.8km aqueduct were completed delivering water to the cascades, at the head of Jack's Creek, in the Plenty watershed. The cascades were constructed to enable the aqueduct water to drop 37 metres to Jack's Creek and the Toorourrong Reservoir. The Toorourrong Reservoir and the Clear Water Channel which connect Toorourrong Reservoir with Yan Yean Reservoir were completed in 1886.

The same year, the supply of water was further supplemented by the construction of the Silver Creek Aqueduct whereby the waters of Silver Creek and three of its tributaries were diverted into the basin formed by the Wallaby Creek Weir.

Prior to the Black Saturday fires of February 2009, the catchment area contained stands of old growth Mountain Ash dating back to 1730, with individual trees of up to 84 metres in height. The fires have though destroyed 100% of the catchment vegetation (http://www.parkweb.vic.gov.au/1park_display.cfm?park=199) (Accessed 03.03.10).

The Toorourrong Reservoir is a smaller version of Yan Yean Reservoir, with a puddle clay core earthen embankment of 990 feet (298 metres) in length, across the eastern branch of the Plenty River. The reservoir has a capacity of 60 million gallons (273 megalitres) and was designed to allow the sediment to settle before the water enters the bluestone-lined Clearwater Channel on its way to Yan Yean. The reservoir was designed by William Thwaites, who had made the surveys of Mount Disappointment and recommended the Wallaby Creek scheme. Thwaites also designed the channels, the Cascades and associated works. John Wilson, the Resident Inspector at Yan Yean Reservoir, supervised the work. A feature of the Wallaby Creek system is the Cascades - the 228-metre artificial waterfall over which the water from Wallaby Creek Aqueduct drops to Jack's Creek on its way to Toorourrong Reservoir. The staircase-like channel, designed to aerate the water, was cut out of soft schist rock, which was lined to prevent erosion. In the absence of sand for making concrete, a nearby granite outcrop was excavated and pitchers made to line the aqueduct.(Context, 2007:31)

Today the Toorourrong Reservoir acts as a public park, although public access to the Aqueduct and Reservoir itself are restricted. The entire area is currently closed to the public to allow time for Parks Victoria to assess the damage from the Black Saturday fires and to carry out remediation works.

Context, (2007) *Yan Yean Water Supply System Conservation Management Plan*, vol 2.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Yan Yean Reservoir

Victorian Themes

2.7 Promoting settlement

4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources

4.7 Transforming the land and waterways

Local themes

3.4 Water

6.1 Floods and fires

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

6.2 Reserves, State and National Parks

Description

Physical Description

The vegetated area surrounding Toorourrong Reservoir was burnt out during the February 2009 bushfires. The Reservoir and its infrastructure, however, remain intact. To prevent pollution of the water supply a number of large burned trees in the Park, close to the banks of the Reservoir, were removed. The caretaker's house did not survive the 2009 fires.

On the west and south side of Toorourrong Reservoir is a landscaped park with mature native and exotic trees and picnic area surrounding a pond. The trees include many mature Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*) - particularly along the slopes to the south of the reservoir - as well as other species such as a Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*). There are also a number of Oaks including a Turkey Oak (*Quercus cerris*) in the far south-west corner. These trees have survived the fires in 2009.

Toorourrong Reservoir was built in 1883-85 as a settling basin for the fast-flowing waters of Wallaby Creek and Silver Creek and to provide additional storage capacity. As shown on Map 3 it covers 15 hectares and is formed by an embankment of 300 metres long across the valley of the Plenty River East branch just below the junction with Jacks Creek. The dam consists of an earthwork embankment with a puddled clay core wall and stone facing on the inner slope (shown in Figure 6 at left). There is a stone-lined spillway at the north end of the dam (Figure 6, centre), and an outlet into the Clearwater Channel aqueduct at the south end.

The former Caretaker's House (constructed 1928-29 and burnt in 2009) was situated adjacent to the Clearwater Channel. This replaced an earlier building, now demolished, which was situated on a raised site closer to the dam wall - this is now marked by stone steps and some remnant ornamental trees such as the old ornamental peach.

The Reservoir Park at Toorourrong occupies a hilly location on its south western banks. Narrow man-made channels constructed of stone, sometimes with cement reinforcement run through this area to and from the Reservoir. Where one of these channels runs under an access road a stone retaining wall and tunnel has been constructed to allow the continuous flow of water. Notable features of the Reservoir Park include a commemorative plaque (celebrating fifty years of research and devotion by Dr David H. Ashton to the Big Mountain Ash Forests at the Wallaby Creek catchment) and a modern hexagonal pergola housing information and interpretive material for visitors to the site.

Also of interest is the bluestone guttering lining the main access road to and around the Reservoir Park.

Physical Condition

Good

Physical Description

Elements

Reservoir aqueduct, pine plantation, circuit road.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Yan Yean Water Supply system was constructed from 1853-91 and comprises a range of different components and sections, including (from north to south): Silver Creek and Wallaby Creek weirs and aqueducts, The Cascades, Jacks Creek and Jacks Creek Deviation Channel, **Toorourrong Reservoir**, Clearwater Channel aqueduct, Yan Yean Reservoir, Pipe reserve (Yan Yean to Morang), Pipehead Reservoir, Pipe reserve track (South Morang to Preston Reservoir), Preston Reservoir complex, and Pipe reserve (Preston Reservoir to Merri Creek).

The additions and alterations that were made to the Yan Yean system up to 1891, which illustrate refinements to the system's operating performance and water quality, rather than expansions of capacity.

Toorourrong Reservoir to the extent of the fabric dating from 1883-5 including the dam, by-wash, and connection to Clearwater Channel aqueduct, and the site of the first caretaker's residence are significant.

To the extent of the land and features within the Reserve incorporating the following registered features:

Toorourrong Reservoir dam wall and associated infrastructure including the bluestone by-wash.

Clearwater Channel aqueduct

Mature exotic vegetation

How is it significant?

The Yan Yean system is of historic, technical, aesthetic, and archaeological significance to the State of Victoria and the Toorourrong Reservoir forms a part of the system assessed as containing elements of 'primary significance' to that system.

Why is it significant?

The following statement of significance is for the Yan Yean Water Supply System of which Toorourrong is a part. (Context, 2007 Yan Yean Water Supply System CMP)

The Yan Yean system is historically significant because of the vital role it played at a critical time in the development of Melbourne and the then Colony of Victoria. Built to serve a population far in advance of that existing at the time it was completed, it demonstrates the entrepreneurial intentions associated with Melbourne's foundation and settlement and the water-supply capacity installed supported the rapid development of Melbourne in the wake of the gold rush. The construction of the system was a great source of pride for Melbourne and Victoria in the nineteenth century and it became an early symbol of the development of Melbourne into a modern city in the Victorian age.

As such it was an extraordinary feat of forward planning - one that has had few parallels then or since - and provides evidence of the existing expectations of further extensive European settlement prevailing at the time that the system was designed. In this regard, it places the development of Melbourne into the context of world emigration patterns in the nineteenth century by demonstrating that the colonial authorities were aware of these trends and consciously planned to accommodate them.

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The Yan Yean system is also significant as the oldest continually-operating, engineered water supply system in Victoria (and one of the first in Australia). Notably it is still part of Melbourne's water supply and provides important evidence (including archaeological remains) of how the supply has been developed and augmented over a 150-year period. Much of the original fabric remains and is still in use and, apart from some upgrading, has changed little in its basic principles since the day it was completed.

The Yan Yean system is also historically significant for the strong associations with people and organisations who were important in the development of Melbourne and Victoria, and in the provision of water supply systems throughout Australia. These include James Blackburn who designed the original scheme, Clement Hodgkinson, who recommended it and Matthew Jackson who implemented it. Others associated with the construction of the system included Charles Oldham and Joseph Brady, both of whom went to design and supervise other water supply systems in Australia. It also has important associations with the development of State authorities to control the planning, development and management of water supplies in Victoria, including the Water Supply Branch of the Public Works Department and, later, the Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works.

The Yan Yean system is also significant for its technical innovation. Most notably, it illustrates the major advance in water supply technology from depending on local water sources to harvesting water in remote catchment areas, storing it in dams and transporting it to the city by means of aqueducts and pipelines utilising gravity rather than machinery. The successful use of gravity descent to deliver water to a site over fifty kilometres (direct) away under all conditions represents a significant technical accomplishment as a feat of land surveying utilising the relatively simple optical instruments of the era. As the first 'remote' water supply system for a major urban centre in Australia it essentially served as a prototype for later systems in Victoria such as at Bendigo and Ballarat and in Australia such as the Upper Nepean Scheme at Sydney. Lessons learnt through the development of the Yan Yean system were used to make improvements that benefited these later systems. One example is the change from the original use of general river water to the specific exclusion of all river water except that from a protected catchment.

The technical significance of the Yan Yean system is also derived from the extensive evidence it provides of the evolution of engineering practices and techniques in the mid to late nineteenth century. This includes the advances in pipe technology (from the original use of cast-iron pipes, through wrought-iron to steel, then reinforced concrete pipes), as well as detailed and varied evidence of engineering construction techniques prior to the revolution inspired by concrete construction, which was used extensively in water supply systems built later in the century. This is illustrated at Preston where the original bluestone-lined Reservoir No. 1 is situated near to the later Reservoir No. 2, which is an early example of the use of reinforced concrete for a large water storage reservoir, a material that became largely standard for this use in subsequent years. The Yan Yean system also incorporates rare or unique examples of early technical elements not required in other systems, such as in-line pressure reducing valves and engineered cascades to aerate incoming water.

The Yan Yean system has aesthetic and architectural significance for the skill and craftsmanship evident in the design and execution of the buildings and structures, all of which were constructed to a high standard. The buildings and structures associated with the early development of the Yan Yean system demonstrate a deliberately monumental architectural stylisation, which contrasts with the modern, functionalist approach to such structures adopted in later years. As such, the Yan Yean system is a symbol of the period when infrastructure projects were a matter of considerable State investment and community pride and this is expressed in the architecture of its visible components. The Yan Yean system as a whole including both built and natural elements is also aesthetically significant as a distinctive and valued element in the cultural landscape extending from Whittlesea to Northcote. The landscape around the Yan Yean reservoir, acclaimed as one of the largest in the world in the nineteenth century, attracted writers and artists who marvelled at its technical and engineering accomplishments and eulogised the picturesque setting.

The Yan Yean system is archaeologically significant because it contains a range of known or potential archaeological deposits associated with the construction, development and use of the system over the past 100 years. This ranges from workers camp associated with the construction of the system to decommissioned equipment such as early cast-iron pipe

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

technology and the former Morang Aqueduct and former Pipehead Reservoir. These archaeological sites have the potential to provide valuable information particularly in relation to early engineering construction techniques and provide a greater understanding of how a project of this magnitude was undertaken. They also can provide insight into the lives of the people involved in construction.

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	YAN YEAN RESERVOIR	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.01
Address	YAN YEAN 29 RECREATION ROAD YAN YEAN	Significance Level	State
Place Type	Water Supply Reservoir/ Dam		
Citation Date	2009		



Yan Yean Reservoir

Recommended **VHR** Yes **HI** Yes **PS** Yes
Heritage Protection

Integrity

Good

History and Historical Context

Today the Yan Yean Reservoir is just one link in a chain of dams which supply Melbourne's water. Shortly after its completion in 1857 however it supplied all the city's water and was world renowned. Illustrations of the magnificent sheet of water and the embankment and tower even appeared in London journals.

The first sod in construction of the embankment was turned by the Lieutenant-Governor, Charles La Trobe, on 20 December 1853. Just four years later, on 31 December 1857, the water supply to Melbourne was turned on.

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Prior to the construction of the Yan Yean Reservoir, Melbourne obtained water above the falls at Queen Street. As this became more polluted Melbourne was supplied by water carts filled further up from the Yarra River. Unfortunately, as the city grew, the Yarra became more and more polluted, to the point where water being drawn from it was referred to as "Yarra Soup". Various water supply schemes were mooted, mainly based on diverting less polluted water from the Yarra further upstream or filtering it to remove the most offensive materials. In 1850-51 however, the fundamental conception and basic design for supplying water from a reserve on the Plenty River at Yan Yean was produced by James Blackburn, a former convict from Tasmania.

In 1853 a select committee established to investigate the subject recommended the appointment of commissioners to take over responsibility for water supply and sewerage from the Melbourne City Council. The commissioners appointed Matthew Bullock Jackson as engineer and soon after Blackburn's plan with some modifications was accepted. Blackburn himself was appointed as consulting engineer.

Land was soon acquired and in December 1853, a contract for the construction of the great embankment was let to Joseph Martindale for 91,575 pounds. The area rapidly became a hive of activity as trees were cleared and earthworks began. At one stage over 400 labourers and 100 women and children were stationed at the works in tents and slab dwellings. A tramway from Melbourne was constructed to convey pipes and other materials and supplies.

The inlet works consisted of flood gates on the Plenty River which could be closed so as to by-pass the river flow, an open cut for about 2.8 km. and a tunnel 0.4 km long at the reservoir end. From a square bluestone tower well, two 84cm diameter pipes were carried through the embankment. The water was brought to Melbourne by means of a pipeline 76 cm diameter for the first 11.3 km, thence to Preston in a 69cm pipe. During the 1870s the pipeline from Yan Yean to South Morang was replaced by a bluestone lined aqueduct.

The stone caretaker's cottage was constructed at the same time as the reservoir, at a cost of 1,143 pounds. An additional weatherboard wing was added in 1860. John Wilson was the first caretaker, followed by his son George (1907-23). Subsequent caretakers have been John Kerr, Roy Blacklaw, Bruce Walker and Bruce Saunders. Picnics soon became popular at Yan Yean. The greatest event of all was the New Year's Day Annual Picnic of the Friendly Societies, which occurred from 1872 to 1939. Brass bands, highland dancing, races, games and speeches were all regular features, proceeds being donated to the Melbourne Hospital and other charities.

The Yan Yean Reserve remains a favourite picnic site. The original caretaker's cottage has now been converted to a visitor's centre and museum"².

James Blackburn was born at Upton Essex in 1803. He was trained as an engineer, surveyor and architect and in 1833 was employed by the Commissioner for sewers for Holburn and Finsbury in London. He forged a cheque for 600 pounds and in May 1833 was transported for life to Tasmania. His wife followed with their daughter in 1835. On his arrival at Hobart he was immediately employed in the Department of Roads and Bridges. From 1833-1839 the majority of the road making, surveying and engineering in Tasmania was carried out by Blackburn.

In 1841 Blackburn received a free pardon and entered private practice with James Thomson. He executed many fine buildings during this time, Amongst his works not completed was a design for a water supply for Hobart in 1841-43. Blackburn sailed for Melbourne in 1849 and set up private practice.

The same year he set up a company providing filtered water amongst other projects.

On 24th October, 1849 he was appointed City Surveyor and in 1850-51 he designed the Yan Yean Water Supply system - "his greatest non-architectural work"³.

1. Jackson died in 1854 following an accident.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

2 Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 35.

3 Preston H., Australian Dictionary of Biography, Ed. D. Pike. Vol. 1. 1788-1850, M.U.P. 1968.

Yan Yean Reservoir dammed the Plenty River adjoining the rising timber hills. Given the relatively flat nature of the adjoining land the extent of the dam wall required was particularly large. This was a major engineering feat of world significance. The whole scheme was ambitious and remarkable for its speedy execution. With the ring of parks in central Melbourne, the provision of a sewerage system in the 1880s and 1890s, and the development of the Rail and Tram networks, the Yan Yean water supply system forms the fourth major planning enterprise of Melbourne's history.

The reservoir distributed the water to Melbourne via a pipeline and, later an aqueduct, subsequently again reconverted to a pipe system. This produced a major lineal land form stretching from the reservoir to the Merri Creek at St. Georges Road, North Fitzroy. Within the City of Whittlesea this has influenced the landscape by dividing properties and imposing a flat track on the natural undulations of the land, much in the same way as a railway. Accordingly it necessitated bridges, embankments, cuttings and fencing. The latter was frequently executed in drystone walling either as part of the reservoir construction project or by the adjoining farmers.

This was particularly important where the water ran in an open aqueduct, it was then essential to keep animals out of the supply. Because the pipe track reservation occurred in the 1850s, early in Whittlesea development, and before the majority of the closer settlement occurred, the fenced pipe track area provided an ideal location for young red gums to regenerate.

As a consequence 120 years later there are some important stands of red gums accompanying the pipe track e.g. at Mernda off Bridge Inn Road.

Toorourrong Reservoir and its associated Wallaby and Silver Creeks catchment works were constructed during the 1880s to increase the water quality and capacity of the Yan Yean Reservoir.

As Melbourne's population grew, the supply of water from Yan Yean became insufficient to meet the City's needs. In 1872 a Board of Enquiry reported on ways to increase the supply of water to Yan Yean Reservoir.

William Davidson, Engineer of Water Supply ordered William Thwaites to explore the northern slopes of the Plenty Ranges. Gilbert Marshall, a colourful local resident acted as guide. Thwaites' survey showed that by connecting Wallaby and Silver Creeks by tunnel and aqueduct, the combined flow could be diverted into the Plenty catchment. A small reservoir, the Toorourrong, was added as a settling basin.

In 1883, the Wallaby Creek weir and an 8.8 km aqueduct were completed delivering water to the Cascades, at the head of Jack's Creek, in the Plenty watershed. The Cascades were constructed to enable the aqueduct water to drop 37 metres to Jack's Creek and then Toorourrong Reservoir. Toorourrong Reservoir and the Clear Water Channel which connects Toorourrong Reservoir with Yan Yean Reservoir were completed in 1885.

In 1886 the supply was further supplemented by the construction of the Silver Creek Aqueduct whereby the waters of Silver Creek and three of its tributaries were diverted into the basin formed by the Wallaby Creek Weir. Included within the Toorourrong catchment area, and within the City of Whittlesea, are stands of old growth Mountain Ash dating back to 1730.

The average height of the stand is 71 metres but some trees have been measured at 84 metres. Also within the City of Whittlesea's boundaries are the Joey's Creek and Disappointment Reference Areas. Reference areas are tracts of public land containing viable samples of one or more land types that are relatively undisturbed. They are to be retained in perpetuity as a standard against which altered systems can be compared and are managed to allow natural systems full reign to permit the ecosystem to develop free from human interference.

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The effect of the reservoir from a landscape point of view was first, to diminish the flow of the Plenty River. This left an intermittent watercourse ranging between flood in winter and series of water holes in drought affected summers. Second it created a new lineal landscape form harbouring native plant species and expressing directly the impact of high density European settlement at Melbourne on the hinterland.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Yan Yean Reservoir

Victorian themes

4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources

4.7 Transforming the land and waterways

5.7 Catering for tourists

6.5 Living in country towns

Local themes

3.4 Water

5.3 Towns that grew with the Yan Yean Reservoir

Description

Physical Description

ELEMENTS

Reservoir, dam wall, forested catchment area, Caretakers Cottage, picnic area with mature introduced trees, tower well, pump house (13.3) overflows (13.04), pipetrack, open aqueduct to Toorourrong Reservoir, road to Reservoir (13.04).

Physical Condition

Good

Physical Description

Yan Yean Reservoir covers a vast area. Its banks are for the most part lined with vegetation, however a section of parkland associated with caretaking and recreation at the reservoir is located on its eastern bank. Located on a gentle hill, the reservoir park is characterised by well-kept lawns across which a variety of native trees grow. A small ring road runs through the park. It is bordered in some parts by a stone retaining wall on its uphill side, and in others by a low treated pine post and rail fence. The stone retaining wall is occasionally relieved by a small flight of stone steps.

A number of built features (other than the pipe track works) occurred as part of the scheme.

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These include: the dam wall, the tower well in the reservoir and connecting to it the pump house on the other side of the dam wall, the flume over the Plenty River, and the valve house at Mill Park, and the Caretakers house at the Reservoir Park. As part of the Toorourong Scheme, extensive bluestone walls and channels were constructed including The Cascades.

The architectural expression in the building elements is of overwhelming strength. This is achieved by the use of simple forms with very careful masonry detailing. Stone is meticulously cut and dressed to suit its position in the building. The corners of the buildings are expressed with large through stones. Finely proportioned but heavy eaves brackets and string courses with the use of arches contribute to the solidity of the structures. The Mill Park valve house is a particularly fine piece of masonry (See 9.03).

The three buildings - valve house, well tower and pump house can be compared with "G" block c1856 and the Keep c1860 at Victoria Barracks by the P.W.D. "G" block, though more austere is equally finely detailed in its masonry, particularly in its alterations to dressing stones. The purpose designed castellated keep is equally well detailed however both these structures are coursed random rubble for the main body of the walls.

The purposeful shape and placement of each stone expressed on the Yan Yean structures can be seen in similar form on bridges e.g. Rothwell Bridge, Little River 1866 and in the railway tunnels and bridges of the Geelong-Ballarat railway of the early 1860s and lighthouses. Similar use of narrow half round arched openings can be seen on the former morgue, Williamstown 1859. The best direct comparison can be made with the Williamstown Tide Gauge house, (1858) now re-erected in Commonwealth Reserve. This structure also employs a simple geometric form, expressed parapet and finely detailed masonry with each stone so carefully sized and positioned that the pattern of their joints becomes a significant feature of the whole design. This building might well have been based on the much publicised Yan Yean well tower and pump house. The austerity and strong shapes of the Yan Yean structures can be seen in Blackburn's extensive larger works in Tasmania e.g. St. Josephs Church, Hobart 1841-3 and Scots Church, Sorrell, 1842.

It seems likely that Blackburn was responsible for the direction of these structures if not their final form. The Caretakers Cottage is much less sophisticated however and suggest the work of a less skilled architectural hand - possibly Jackson. The only unusual feature of the house is an otherwise standard four room format is the use of lower pitched roof and wider than usual eaves. This suggests an Italianate influence from the P.W.D. It implies a later date than 1857. Extensive gardens once surrounded the house. Many mature exotic trees survive here and within the picnic area. Despite its standard form the Caretakers Cottage is an important part of the whole water supply complex, representing both the water quality maintenance required and the recreational function of the complex throughout its life.

A warden's house is also located within the Yan Yean Reservoir parkland. The building has two adjoining sections that give the impression of a pair of attached houses. While one section has an exterior of rendered brick, the other is weatherboard. Both, however, have matching hipped corrugated iron rooves with rendered brick chimneys, while the whole structure is encircled by a skillion verandah with timber posts. The design of these houses reflects a Victorian Georgian or Regency style. Other features of the building include simple sash windows, and a pair of metal flagpoles placed just in front of the house.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Yan Yean Water Supply system was constructed from 1853-91 and comprises a range of different components and sections, including (from north to south): Silver Creek and Wallaby Creek weirs and aqueducts, The Cascades, Jacks Creek and Jacks Creek Deviation Channel, Toorourong Reservoir, Clearwater Channel aqueduct, Yan Yean Reservoir, Pipe reserve (Yan Yean to Morang), Pipehead Reservoir, Pipe reserve track (South Morang to Preston Reservoir),

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Preston Reservoir complex, and Pipe reserve (Preston Reservoir to Merri Creek).

After the establishment of Melbourne in 1835, there were increasing problems with the quality of the water supply as the population increased and two events that occurred in July 1851 greatly affected the future development of Melbourne and its water supply. They were the separation of Victoria from New South Wales and the discovery of gold at Warrandyte near Melbourne. The first enabled the new Government of Victoria to directly borrow money for public works, and the second led to a large increase in the population of Melbourne, and consequently, Victoria.

Two schemes were considered: one by James Blackburn proposed a gravity-fed water supply drawn from a reservoir to be constructed near Whittlesea, while another by King proposed a more conventional mechanical pumping station supplying a reservoir near Dight's Falls closer to the city. After assessment by Clement Hodgkinson and later by Matthew Jackson (appointed as engineer in charge of establishing water supply) Blackburn's scheme was recommended with some changes, which included increasing capacity of the reservoir to serve a city of 200,000.

The first sod for the Yan Yean reservoir was turned by Governor La Trobe in December 1853 and the system was completed four years later in 1857. The system then comprised the reservoir and caretaker's residence at Yan Yean and a pipe track to the city that followed road reservations along Nicholson Street, St George's Road and Plenty Road. Valve houses were constructed at two locations to reduce the build up of pressure in the pipes. From the time of separation (in 1851) to the completion of the system in 1857, the population of Melbourne had already grown from 23,000 to 110,000 and although the better quality of the water supplied reduced the incidence of 'colonial fever' or typhoid in the first two decades of its operations the Yan Yean system was plagued with problems of water quality and quantity. To overcome this, refinements were made to the system during the latter decades of the nineteenth century.

In 1864 a holding reservoir was constructed at Preston to regulate supply pressure of water to the city and prevent stagnation in the pipes overnight, and in 1875 the pipe from the reservoir to Morang was replaced with an open aqueduct that fed to a small holding reservoir. The removed pipe was used to duplicate the pipeline between Morang and Preston. Perhaps the most significant additions to the system came in the 1880s when a weir was built on Wallaby Creek, which fed water via an aqueduct system to the Yan Yean reservoir via Jack's Creek. This included the construction of Clearwater Channel aqueduct to avoid the polluted section of the Plenty River near Whittlesea. In 1886 a second reservoir known as Toorourrong was constructed below the Jack's Creek junction to allow sediment to settle before water entered the Clearwater Channel aqueduct and a further weir was constructed at Silver Creek, which was linked to the Wallaby Weir via an aqueduct.

By the 1890s Melbourne's population had grown significantly and the system had reached its limit. To augment the Yan Yean system a new separate water supply system was established with the construction of a weir at the Watts River near Healesville. Water was brought by the Maroondah Aqueduct, which joined the Yan Yean pipe track at the Junction Basin by 1891. This signalled the end of the Yan Yean system as Melbourne's sole source of water. In the twentieth century a series of new and much larger reservoirs at increasing distances from Melbourne would be built to serve the city's increasing water supply needs.

The Yan Yean system has been continually in use since it was established and much of the infrastructure constructed in the nineteenth century remains in use today. However, as a result of the addition of new systems in the twentieth century it now supplies only 3% of Melbourne's water.

How is it significant?

The Yan Yean system is of historic, technical, aesthetic, and archaeological significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Yan Yean system is historically significant because of the vital role it played at a critical time in the development of Melbourne and the then Colony of Victoria. Built to serve a population far in advance of that existing at the time it was

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completed, it demonstrates the entrepreneurial intentions associated with Melbourne's foundation and settlement and the water-supply capacity installed supported the rapid development of Melbourne in the wake of the gold rush. The construction of the system was a great source of pride for Melbourne and Victoria in the nineteenth century and it became an early symbol of the development of Melbourne into a modern city in the Victorian age.

As such it was an extraordinary feat of forward planning - one that has had few parallels then or since - and provides evidence of the existing expectations of further extensive European settlement prevailing at the time that the system was designed. In this regard, it places the development of Melbourne into the context of world emigration patterns in the nineteenth century by demonstrating that the colonial authorities were aware of these trends and consciously planned to accommodate them.

The Yan Yean system is also significant as the oldest continually-operating, engineered water supply system in Victoria (and one of the first in Australia). Notably it is still part of Melbourne's water supply and provides important evidence (including archaeological remains) of how the supply has been developed and augmented over a 150-year period. Much of the original fabric remains and is still in use and, apart from some upgrading, has changed little in its basic principles since the day it was completed.

The Yan Yean system is also historically significant for the strong associations with people and organisations who were important in the development of Melbourne and Victoria, and in the provision of water supply systems throughout Australia. These include James Blackburn who designed the original scheme, Clement Hodgkinson, who recommended it and Matthew Jackson who implemented it. Others associated with the construction of the system included Charles Oldham and Joseph Brady, both of whom went to design and supervise other water supply systems in Australia. It also has important associations with the development of State authorities to control the planning, development and management of water supplies in Victoria, including the Water Supply Branch of the Public Works Department and, later, the Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works.

The Yan Yean system is also significant for its technical innovation. Most notably, it illustrates the major advance in water supply technology from depending on local water sources to harvesting water in remote catchment areas, storing it in dams and transporting it to the city by means of aqueducts and pipelines utilising gravity rather than machinery. The successful use of gravity descent to deliver water to a site over fifty kilometres (direct) away under all conditions represents a significant technical accomplishment as a feat of land surveying utilising the relatively simple optical instruments of the era. As the first 'remote' water supply system for a major urban centre in Australia it essentially served as a prototype for later systems in Victoria such as at Bendigo and Ballarat and in Australia such as the Upper Nepean Scheme at Sydney. Lessons learnt through the development of the Yan Yean system were used to make improvements that benefited these later systems. One example is the change from the original use of general river water to the specific exclusion of all river water except that from a protected catchment.

The technical significance of the Yan Yean system is also derived from the extensive evidence it provides of the evolution of engineering practices and techniques in the mid to late nineteenth century. This includes the advances in pipe technology (from the original use of cast-iron pipes, through wrought-iron to steel, then reinforced concrete pipes), as well as detailed and varied evidence of engineering construction techniques prior to the revolution inspired by concrete construction, which was used extensively in water supply systems built later in the century. This is illustrated at Preston where the original bluestone-lined Reservoir No. 1 is situated near to the later Reservoir No. 2, which is an early example of the use of reinforced concrete for a large water storage reservoir, a material that became largely standard for this use in subsequent years. The Yan Yean system also incorporates rare or unique examples of early technical elements not required in other systems, such as in-line pressure reducing valves and engineered cascades to aerate incoming water.

The Yan Yean system has aesthetic and architectural significance for the skill and craftsmanship evident in the design and execution of the buildings and structures, all of which were constructed to a high standard. The buildings and structures associated with the early development of the Yan Yean system demonstrate a deliberately monumental

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

architectural stylisation, which contrasts with the modern, functionalist approach to such structures adopted in later years. As such, the Yan Yean system is a symbol of the period when infrastructure projects were a matter of considerable State investment and community pride and this is expressed in the architecture of its visible components. The Yan Yean system as a whole including both built and natural elements is also aesthetically significant as a distinctive and valued element in the cultural landscape extending from Whittlesea to Northcote. The landscape around the Yan Yean reservoir, acclaimed as one of the largest in the world in the nineteenth century, attracted writers and artists who marvelled at its technical and engineering accomplishments and eulogised the picturesque setting.

The Yan Yean system is archaeologically significant because it contains a range of known or potential archaeological deposits associated with the construction, development and use of the system over the past 100 years. This ranges from workers camp associated with the construction of the system to decommissioned equipment such as early cast-iron pipe technology and the former Morang Aqueduct and former Pipehead Reservoir. These archaeological sites have the potential to provide valuable information particularly in relation to early engineering construction techniques and provide a greater understanding of how a project of this magnitude was undertaken. They also can provide insight into the lives of the people involved in construction.

Context (2007), Yan Yean Water Supply System Conservation Management Plan, Vol.3 pp. 40-42

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls

No

Internal Alteration Controls

No

Tree Controls

Yes

Fences & Outbuildings

Yes

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

Other Recommendations

If the Yan Yean system is added to the VHR then consideration may be given to nominating the system for inclusion on the National Heritage List.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	YAN YEAN PIPETRACK AND AQUEDUCTS	File No	Whittlesea Study 13.05
Address	BRIDGE INN ROAD HUMEVALE DANAHER DRIVE HUMEVALE JACKS CREEK ROAD HUMEVALE McDONALDS ROAD HUMEVALE RECREATION ROAD HUMEVALE Recreation Road and the whole of the reserve land through YAN YEAN THE LAKES BOULEVARD HUMEVALE TIM CLOSE HUMEVALE WILLAMSONS ROAD HUMEVALE	Significance Level	State
Place Type	Other - Utilities - Water, Water Aqueduct		
Citation Date	2009		



YAN YEAN PIPETRACK (DANAHER DRIVE)

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR Yes HI Yes PS Yes

Integrity

Good / fair / poor (depending on location).

History and Historical Context

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The story of the creation of the Yan Yean water supply system is a story about the development of Melbourne as much as the development of the City of Whittlesea. While the primary purpose of the system was to supply water to the City of Melbourne, the impact of the Reservoir upon settlement in the Whittlesea district was significant.

The Yan Yean System was constructed between 1853 and 1857. It was the first major water engineering project in Victoria and was designed to cater for a population of up to 200,000. At the time that the System was completed, it represented one of the most significant engineering projects ever undertaken in Victoria.

In addition to providing water to Melbourne, the construction of the Yan Yean reservoir and pipeline also brought a large workforce to the Whittlesea area. The rapid expansion in population acted as a catalyst for short-term growth in and around the Yan Yean area.

The water from the Reservoir was originally conveyed to Melbourne by way of a pipeline. The pipeline varied in diameter from 30 inches at the Reservoir to 27 inches at Morang and 24 inches at Preston. When completed it was capable of delivering almost 11.5 million litres of water a day (*The Argus*, 25 September 1875). Following water shortages in 1872, it was decided to increase the flow of water from the Yan Yean Reservoir, by replacing the 30 inch pipe with an aqueduct.

The upper section of the aqueduct was originally contracted to D. M. Barry, but when his tender was cancelled the work was completed by Overend and Robb. The contract to construct the lower portion of the aqueduct was originally granted to Evans and Christopherson, but this contract was also cancelled and the work carried out by Stewart and Co. (See *Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 August 1874, for a brief report on the laying off of 400 men as a result of the "insolvency of the contractors").

Following heavy flooding in March 1878, portions of the aqueduct including the stretch over the Plenty River were washed away, again threatening Melbourne's water supply (*The Argus*, 19 March 1878).

The original pipeline and mains used were generally of cast iron, and were designed to withstand a static head of 450 feet of water. But because of Yan Yean's distance from Melbourne and height - 600 feet above sea level - pressure could build up to 600 static feet during times of minimum demand. In the early years burst mains were a serious problem. Jackson had designed a pressure regulator to prevent this, however, it was not successful. Jackson also installed safety valves, which he insisted be left partly open. The situation was remedied by the construction of the service reservoir at Preston, which enabled the pressure to be broken.

In 1886 a process of coating large iron pipes with asphalt to prevent chemical reactions with the water was introduced. This technology was brought from California by Alfred Deakin, Commissioner of Water Supply in Victoria (later Prime Minister of Australia). In the same year the first wrought iron main, of 30 inches, was used for part of the fifth main, from Preston Reservoir to Oakover Road, Preston. This was the last main to be laid along the original Yan Yean system pipe reserve. Wrought iron was used for the duplicate main from Morang to Preston (except for the first half mile, which was cast iron) in 1887. Another innovation adopted in the 1890s was Ferguson's patent spiral joint used in the 21 inch main between Surrey Hills and Oakleigh (not actually part of the Yan Yean system). The single riveted spiral seam, instead of the usual double seam, allowed thinner plates to be used in making the pipes.[1]

When the MMBW began a program of repairing the old wrought iron pipes in the Morang-Preston main in 1920, many of the pipes were found to be in good condition, and only needed minor repairs, re-coating and re-laying. However, one mile of the main was replaced with reinforced concrete pipes in that year, and this process continued in 1921.[2]

In 1928 continuous welded steel pipes were introduced to Melbourne and a new 54 inch central main laid. The 75 inch steel outlet main at Preston Reservoir was Melbourne's largest steel main at the time.[3]

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

To increase the discharge of water from Yan Yean Reservoir and into the suburban pipes, the sides of the Morang Aqueduct were raised during 1918 and 1919. By the 1960s suburban growth was reaching beyond Preston into the countryside to the north, where open channels ran the risk of pollution from increased human activity. The development of large diameter pipes made a pipeline the safe and efficient alternative to the aqueduct for water delivery. In 1960-61 the MMBW replaced the Morang Aqueduct with enamel-lined steel pipes. Parts of the stone aqueduct were demolished, while other parts, such as the section near the Plenty River Flume at Mernda, were filled in. According to plant operator Mr Dino Eramo, who commenced employment with the MMBW in 1960, except where 'manholes' (i.e. jointing pits at the pipe butts) necessitated demolition of the stonework using explosives, the original aqueduct was backfilled and left *in-situ*.^[4] The new 68 inch pipeline followed the aqueduct route from Yan Yean to the Plenty River, where the pipeline was taken under the stream-bed. From McArthur's Lane the pipeline branched into two 54 inch mains, one running to Somerton, and the other following the aqueduct to Preston. This gave greater flows for high summer demands in the northern and western suburbs.^[5]

The task of replacing the Maroondah Aqueduct with pipes commenced in 1966, starting from the Junction Basin at Preston. This took place in several stages until its completion in 1978.^[6]

[1] Gibbs, 1925, pp 34-37.

[2] MMBW *Annual Report*, 1920, 1921.

[3] MMBW *Annual Report*, 1928.

[4] Hewitt, Geoff, *Yan Yean pipe track report*, unpublished report for Context Pty Ltd & Melbourne Water, 2003, p.6

[5] MMBW *Annual Report*, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1961.

[6] MMBW *Annual Report*, 1966 - 1978.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Yan Yean Reservoir

Victorian themes

4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources

9.5 Advancing knowledge

Local themes

3.4 Water

Description

Physical Description

Elements

Open bluestone lined channel and embankment with bridges etc. between Toorourrong and Yan Yean. Open and enclosed aqueducts and accompanying bridges, drystone walls and pipes between Yan Yean and Melbourne.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Physical Condition

Good / fair / poor (depending on location).

Physical Description

This section of the Yan Yean system connects Yan Yean Reservoir to the (now decommissioned) Pipehead Reservoir adjacent to McDonalds Road in South Morang. It was originally constructed as a pipe before being converted to an open bluestone aqueduct in 1874-75 to increase the rate of flow to Melbourne. For this reason again the walls of the aqueduct were raised in 1918-19 and in 1961 the system was converted back to a pipe which was inserted into the aqueduct and covered over.

South of Arthurs Creek Road the pipe and former aqueduct are barely visible above ground and there is no evidence of dry stone walls. These appear after the pipe reserve passes Bridge Inn Road, and there is a very intact and well-constructed section near the intersection of Plenty Road and McArthurs Road. As the pipe reserve continues southward, it begins to emerge from the ground so that by the time it reaches Gordons Road at South Morang it presents as an earth-covered mound approximately 1m above the height of the surrounding land. Parts of the bluestone and brick walls of the old aqueduct can be seen along the sides of the embankment.

The character of this section is being changed by encroaching urban development. In the area to the north of Gordons Road, the reserve passes through a housing estate where all traces of the aqueduct and dry stone walls have been obliterated by inappropriate landscaping. Similar development is now occurring to the south of Gordons Road, which involves at least one road crossing of the reserve (to be known as Vincent Drive). At Danaher Drive, the pipe track is flat and passes between the boundaries of two industrial parks, fenced on either side with modern cyclone wire.

The reserve contains a mix of indigenous and native trees including River Red Gums (*E. camaldulensis*) and Sugar Gums (*E. cladocalyx*). A key feature is the Plenty River Flume.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Yan Yean Pipetrack and Aqueducts as part of the wider Yan Yean water supply system are of significance.

The route of the pipe reserve between Yan Yean Reservoir and Merri Creek including the remnants of the No. 1 and No. 3 cast iron mains, which remain *in situ* between McDonalds Road

Morang Aqueduct (1875-6) and associated features (dry stone walls and brick & bluestone culverts)

Pipes installed from 1892 to c.1950 including duplication of the pipeline between McArthurs Road and Williamsons Road in South Morang (1892 & 1929).

Trees (Sugar Gums and River Red Gums) along the pipe reserve between Yan Yean and South Morang.

These are features and attributes that are integral to the significance of the place. They include elements that provide important evidence of its historical development and are directly associated with the key historic period of development and use from the commencement of construction in 1853 until 1891, which is the date that the first stage of the Maroondah system came on line and was connected with the Yan Yean system at the Junction Basin. It includes features that are still in use as well as decommissioned items and archaeological sites.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

How is it significant?

The Yan Yean system is of historic, technical, aesthetic, and archaeological significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Yan Yean system is historically significant because of the vital role it played at a critical time in the development of Melbourne and the then Colony of Victoria. Built to serve a population far in advance of that existing at the time it was completed, it demonstrates the entrepreneurial intentions associated with Melbourne's foundation and settlement and the water-supply capacity installed supported the rapid development of Melbourne in the wake of the gold rush. The construction of the system was a great source of pride for Melbourne and Victoria in the nineteenth century and it became an early symbol of the development of Melbourne into a modern city in the Victorian age.

As such it was an extraordinary feat of forward planning - one that has had few parallels then or since - and provides evidence of the existing expectations of further extensive European settlement prevailing at the time that the system was designed. In this regard, it places the development of Melbourne into the context of world emigration patterns in the nineteenth century by demonstrating that the colonial authorities were aware of these trends and consciously planned to accommodate them.

The Yan Yean system is also significant as the oldest continually-operating, engineered water supply system in Victoria (and one of the first in Australia). Notably it is still part of Melbourne's water supply and provides important evidence (including archaeological remains) of how the supply has been developed and augmented over a 150-year period. Much of the original fabric remains and is still in use and, apart from some upgrading, has changed little in its basic principles since the day it was completed.

The Yan Yean system is also historically significant for the strong associations with people and organisations who were important in the development of Melbourne and Victoria, and in the provision of water supply systems throughout Australia. These include James Blackburn who designed the original scheme, Clement Hodgkinson, who recommended it and Matthew Jackson who implemented it. Others associated with the construction of the system included Charles Oldham and Joseph Brady, both of whom went to design and supervise other water supply systems in Australia. It also has important associations with the development of State authorities to control the planning, development and management of water supplies in Victoria, including the Water Supply Branch of the Public Works Department and, later, the Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works.

The Yan Yean system is also significant for its technical innovation. Most notably, it illustrates the major advance in water supply technology from depending on local water sources to harvesting water in remote catchment areas, storing it in dams and transporting it to the city by means of aqueducts and pipelines utilising gravity rather than machinery. The successful use of gravity descent to deliver water to a site over fifty kilometres (direct) away under all conditions represents a significant technical accomplishment as a feat of land surveying utilising the relatively simple optical instruments of the era. As the first 'remote' water supply system for a major urban centre in Australia it essentially served as a prototype for later systems in Victoria such as at Bendigo and Ballarat and in Australia such as the Upper Nepean Scheme at Sydney. Lessons learnt through the development of the Yan Yean system were used to make improvements that benefited these later systems. One example is the change from the original use of general river water to the specific exclusion of all river water except that from a protected catchment.

The technical significance of the Yan Yean system is also derived from the extensive evidence it provides of the evolution of engineering practices and techniques in the mid to late nineteenth century. This includes the advances in pipe technology (from the original use of cast-iron pipes, through wrought-iron to steel, then reinforced concrete pipes), as

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well as detailed and varied evidence of engineering construction techniques prior to the revolution inspired by concrete construction, which was used extensively in water supply systems built later in the century. This is illustrated at Preston where the original bluestone-lined Reservoir No. 1 is situated near to the later Reservoir No, which is an early example of the use of reinforced concrete for a large water storage reservoir, a material that became largely standard for this use in subsequent years. The Yan Yean system also incorporates rare or unique examples of early technical elements not required in other systems, such as in-line pressure reducing valves and engineered cascades to aerate incoming water.

The Yan Yean system has aesthetic and architectural significance for the skill and craftsmanship evident in the design and execution of the buildings and structures, all of which were constructed to a high standard. The buildings and structures associated with the early development of the Yan Yean system demonstrate a deliberately monumental architectural stylisation, which contrasts with the modern, functionalist approach to such structures adopted in later years. As such, the Yan Yean system is a symbol of the period when infrastructure projects were a matter of considerable State investment and community pride and this is expressed in the architecture of its visible components. The Yan Yean system as a whole including both built and natural elements is also aesthetically significant as a distinctive and valued element in the cultural landscape extending from Whittlesea to Northcote. The landscape around the Yan Yean reservoir, acclaimed as one of the largest in the world in the nineteenth century, attracted writers and artists who marvelled at its technical and engineering accomplishments and eulogised the picturesque setting.

The Yan Yean system is archaeologically significant because it contains a range of known or potential archaeological deposits associated with the construction, development and use of the system over the past 100 years. This ranges from workers camp associated with the construction of the system to decommissioned equipment such as early cast-iron pipe technology and the former Morang Aqueduct and former Pipehead Reservoir. These archaeological sites have the potential to provide valuable information particularly in relation to early engineering construction techniques and provide a greater understanding of how a project of this magnitude was undertaken. They also can provide insight into the lives of the people involved in construction.

Recommendations 2009

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	Yes
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

If the Yan Yean system is added to the VHR then consideration may be given to nominating the system for inclusion on the National Heritage List.