

MOORABOOL PLANNING SCHEME AMENDMENT

C085Moor - West Moorabool Heritage Study 2A

Statements of Significance

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18 Duncan Street, Ballan, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Dwelling 18 Duncan Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO213 |
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What is Significant?

The Edwardian timber dwelling at 18 Duncan Street, Ballan, constructed in 1902, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 18 Duncan Street, Ballan, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 18 Duncan Street, Ballan has historical significance as an example of residential development for Ballan's working classes in the early 20th century. Built in c.1902 by local carpenter and undertaker, Frederick Joachion Mehrens, the dwelling is an historical legacy of the consolidation of housing in the early twentieth century as a result of the railway arriving in 1889, transforming the town from an outpost to a transport hub for agricultural produce. (Criterion A).

The dwelling at 18 Duncan Street is of local aesthetic significance as an unusual example of the Edwardian residential form at this scale in Ballan. The main gambrel roof form with a projecting minor gabled wing having decorative timber bargeboards, and the encircling post-supported verandah are particularly intact and contextually unusual design qualities. The design appears to

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reflect the aspirations of the original owner, Frederick Mehrens, providing an example his skills in house construction with which to attract future clients. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

31 Atkinson Street, Ballan, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Dwelling

31 Atkinson Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO208



What is Significant?

The Edwardian timber dwelling at 31 Atkinson Street, Ballan, constructed c.1911, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 31 Atkinson Street, Ballan, is of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 31 Atkinson Street has historical significance for its associations with residential developments for Ballan's working class in the early 20th Century. Built in 1911 for Samuel Knox, retired ganger of the Victorian Railways Department, it is an historical legacy of the small number of dwellings constructed in Ballan at this time. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 31 Atkinson Street is a good representative example of an Edwardian timber dwelling in Ballan, of which there are relatively few. Although alterations and additions were undertaken in 2020, the characteristic features of its type remain easily discernible, as defined in its composition, scale, construction and detailing. In particular, the single storey height, asymmetrical

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composition, the main front hipped roof form that traverses the site, projecting gabled wing, post-supported skillion verandah to the front facade (not the c.2020 return extension), rear hipped roof wing, face red brick chimney with a multi-corbelled top, narrow eaves, timber framed double hung tripartite window in the front gable end, other original timber framed double hung windows, moulded timber window architraves, window sills, square timber verandah pilasters to the front facade with moulded timber capital on the westernmost verandah post, front window hood, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding and the timber weatherboard wall cladding demonstrate this building type and period. It compares well to other examples in Ballan, and the design reflects the aspirations of Ballan's working class in the early 20th century. (Criterion D)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

34 Inglis Street, Ballan, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Dwelling 34 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO219 |
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What is Significant?

The Late Victorian timber dwelling at 34 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed c.1889, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 34 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 34 Inglis Street has historical significance for its associations with the modest, working class residential developments in the central Ballan township in the 19th century. Built in c.1889 for Henry Wilhelme, a German immigrant groom and labourer, the dwelling continued to be the home of the Wilhelme family until 1903. (Criterion A)

The dwelling has further historical significance as part of a class of surviving 19th century modestly scaled houses in Ballan built to accommodate Ballan's working class population. The historical significance is embodied in the surviving physical fabric, including the simple gabled roof form that traverses the site, post-supported front skillion verandah, rear skillion wing, modest scale, single storey height, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, central timber framed front doorway, timber framed 12 paned double hung windows (one of which survives) and the narrow eaves and symmetrical arrangement typical of workers housing built in Ballan after the arrival of the railway in 1889. (Criteria A and D)

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Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

35 Edols Street, Ballan, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Dwelling 35 Edols Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO214 |
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What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling at 35 Edols Street, Ballan, constructed 1878-79, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 35 Edols Street, Ballan, is of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 35 Edols Street has historical significance for its associations with the modest, working class residential developments in the central Ballan township in the 19th century. Built in 1878-79 for Patrick and James Fallon, local contractors, the dwelling continued to be the home of the Fallon family members until 1942. (Criterion A)

The dwelling has further historical significance as part of a class of surviving 19th century modestly scaled houses in Ballan built to accommodate Ballan's working class population. The historical significance is embodied in the surviving physical fabric, including the double gabled roof forms that

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traverse the site, skillion form to the post-supported front verandah, corrugated profile to the sheet metal roof cladding, narrow eaves, brick chimney, timber weatherboard wall cladding, central timber framed front door opening with a four panelled timber door and transom, and the multi-paned timber framed double hung windows. (Criteria A and D)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

36 Inglis Street, Ballan, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Dwelling 36 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO220 |
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What is Significant?

The Late Victorian dwelling at 36 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed c.1895-97, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions, including the stone walls and front fence, are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 36 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 36 Inglis Street is of historical significance for its associations with the class residential developments in the central Ballan township in the 19th century. Built in c.1895-97 for Robert Denholm Jr., labourer and later farmer, the dwelling was the home of numerous tenants throughout the early 20th century. (Criterion A)

The dwelling is of aesthetic significance as an unusual local example of the Victorian Italianate style and detailing applied to a late nineteenth century working class dwelling. The Italianate style is expressed in both the form and detailing of the residence, with typical features including the asymmetrically composed portion, with transverse gabled roof form, front projecting gabled wing and a faceted bay window (with hipped concave roof), front convex post-supported verandah and modest eaves, decorative timber bargeboards, rendered brick chimneys with corbelled tops and

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terra cotta pots, timber framed double hung windows and the front timber framed doorway. The dwelling at 36 Inglis Street is unlike the majority of dwellings constructed for the working class in Ballan in the late nineteenth century, which usually take a hipped main roof form, sometimes with a projecting gable, with modest decoration and simple forms. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

45 Atkinson Street, Ballan, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Dwelling 45 Atkinson Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO209 |
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What is Significant?

The Interwar timber dwelling at 45 Atkinson Street, Ballan, constructed c.1929, is significant.

The non original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 45 Atkinson Street, Ballan, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 45 Atkinson Street has historical significance for its associations with the modest, working class residential developments in the central Ballan township in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Built in c.1929 for Walter Shimmen, blacksmith, the dwelling has particular associations with the State Savings Bank's finance, design and construction scheme that was established to assist low income earners build their own homes following standard Bungalow types designed by G. Burrige Leith, a Melbourne architect. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 45 Atkinson Street is aesthetically significant as one of four known Interwar Bungalow styled dwellings in Ballan based on the State Saving Bank's standard designs of 1929. The dwelling is an intact example of a 'Type T31' design, expressed by the single storey height, asymmetrical composition, broad hipped roof, minor front gabled wing and verandah (as an

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extension of the main roof face), square timber posts with elongated timber brackets, paired timber framed double hung windows with nine paned upper sashes, timber window architraves and timber window sills, front timber framed doorway with sidelight and timber and glazed door, wide eaves, battening and panelling in the front gable end, timber weatherboard wall cladding and the galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding. It is comparable to other SSB designs within Ballan, most particularly 9 Fisken Street (located within the Fisken Street Heritage Precinct), being a 'Type 54' State Savings Bank example, also largely intact. (Criteria D & E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

State Savings Bank Dwelling, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: State Savings Bank Dwelling 49 Edols Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO215 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The State Savings Bank dwelling at 49 Edols Street, Ballan, constructed 1929, is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The State Savings Bank dwelling at 49 Edols Street, Ballan, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The State Savings Bank dwelling at 49 Edols Street has historical significance as an example of the modest, working class residential developments in Ballan township in the late 1920s. Built in c.1929 for Dennis Wheelahan, blacksmith, the dwelling has particular associations with the State Savings Bank's finance, design and construction scheme that was established to assist low income earners build their own homes following standard Bungalow types designed by G. Burrige Leith, a Melbourne architect. (Criterion A)

The State Savings Bank dwelling at 49 Edols Street is aesthetically significant as one of four known Interwar timber Bungalow styled dwellings in Ballan based on the State Saving Bank's standard designs of 1929. The dwelling is a locally unusual example with its jerkinhead roof form, being a 'Type T42' design which is largely intact, although missing the original chimneys, and has had the roof cladding replaced. (Criterion E)

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Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

55 Atkinson Street, Ballan, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Dwelling 55 Atkinson Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO210 |
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What is Significant?

The Late Victorian timber dwelling at 55 Atkinson Street, Ballan, constructed c1892-95 is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 55 Atkinson Street, Ballan is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 55 Atkinson Street has historical significance as one of the few substantial residences in the Ballan township constructed in the late 19th century, developed after the transformation of Ballan from a rural outpost to thriving agricultural transport hub by the arrival of the railway in 1889. In particular, the dwelling is associated with prosperous and successful local draper, businessman and land speculator, Albert Wilson Salter (1839-1916), who had the timber dwelling built in c.1892-95. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 55 Atkinson Street is aesthetically significant as one of the few contextually substantial examples of the Late Victorian style constructed in Ballan in the 1890s. Although partly

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altered, the original design qualities, typical of the Late Victorian style are clearly demonstrated in the composition, forms, construction and details as viewed from Atkinson Street. In particular, the hipped roof form that traverses the site, minor gabled wings at the front that terminate with hipped roof faces at the rear, location and form of the post-supported verandah, corrugated profile to the sheet metal roof cladding, modest eaves with paired timber brackets at the front, timber bargeboards and timber trusses and finials in the gable ends, brick chimneys with corbelled tops, timber framed double hung windows, bank of three timber framed casement windows (with highlights above) under the east gabled wing, moulded timber architraves, front timber framed door with a panelled timber door and sidelights and highlights, timber weatherboard wall cladding and the single storey height. (Criteria D and E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

56 Inglis Street, Ballan, Statement of Significance, May 2021

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Dwelling 56 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO223 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling at 56 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed c.1880, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 56 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 56 Inglis Street, Ballan has historical significance for its associations with the modest, working class residential developments in the central Ballan township in the 19th century. Built in c.1880 for George Shimmen, farmer and wheelright, who owned the property until his death in 1918. The historical significance of the dwelling is embodied in the surviving original Victorian vernacular building fabric of the dwelling. The arrival of the railway in 1889 led to an increase in more sophisticated forms of working-class housing, with a predominance of hip roofs with a single projecting gable and more decorative detailing. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 56 Inglis Street, Ballan is aesthetically significant as a good representative example of a class of modestly scaled, gabled, timber weatherboard Victorian vernacular styled dwellings that reflect Ballan's working-class residential development. The principal characteristics of this class of place are represented in the fabric of the dwelling, particularly the single storey height, modest

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scale, simple gabled roof form that traverses the site and post-supported front skillion verandah, rear skillion wing, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, central timber framed front doorway (altered), timber framed four paned double hung windows and the narrow eaves and symmetrical composition. (Criteria E and D)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

63 Inglis Street, Ballan, Statement of Significance, May 2021

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Dwelling 63 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO224 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling at 63 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed c.1880-1881, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 63 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local aesthetic and historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 63 Inglis Street has historical significance for its associations with the modest, working class residential developments in the central Ballan township in the 19th century. It was built in 1880-81 for Henry Persia Mallett, labourer, and is a locally unusual example of a vernacular working class residence with asymmetrical form constructed in Ballan before the arrival of the railway in 1889. Most working class dwellings in Ballan pre 1889 were modestly scaled, gable roofed timber weatherboard with a symmetrical arrangement. More substantial residences, with more sophisticated forms (including predominance of hip roofs with single projecting gable) such as that at 63 Inglis Street tended to be constructed for working class people after the arrival of the railway and the subsequent development of Ballan into an agricultural produce hub. (Criterion A)

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The dwelling at 63 Inglis Street is aesthetically significant as a locally atypical example of a Victorian vernacular style in Ballan for this period, with its asymmetrical composition defined by the main hipped roof form and projecting minor gabled wing and verandah at the front. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

65 Inglis Street, Ballan, Statement of Significance, May 2021

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Dwelling 65 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO225 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The Late Victorian timber dwelling at 65 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed c.1892-94, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions, including the modern garage and outbuildings, are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 65 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 65 Inglis Street has historical significance for its associations with the modest, residential developments in the central Ballan township in the late 19th century. The dwelling was built in c.1892-94 for Thomas and Mary Glenny, pioneer farmers of Ballan. The historical significance is embodied within the fabric of the dwelling. The arrival of the railway in 1889 led to an increase in more sophisticated forms of working-class housing, and while the form of this dwelling is relatively simple, the high hipped roof and decorative detailing evident in the timber fretwork demonstrate the transition to a more sophisticated style after 1889. The historical significance of the dwelling, as part of a class of surviving late 19th century residential development in Ballan, is embodied in the surviving original Late Victorian styled building fabric as viewed from Inglis Street. (Criterion A)

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The dwelling at 65 Inglis Street is aesthetically significant as one of a small number of representative, modestly-scaled, timber weatherboard hipped roofed Late Victorian vernacular styled dwellings that reflect Ballan's residential development. The dwelling demonstrates typical late Victorian vernacular form and detailing as expressed in the symmetrical arrangement, high pitched hip roof clad in corrugated iron, weatherboard cladding, narrow eaves, face brick chimneys, central front timber framed door with transom above, timber framed double hung windows, stop-chamfered timber verandah posts, timber verandah floor and straight verandah with timber posts and floor. Overall, it is noted for the good integrity and intactness when compared to other examples within Ballan. (Criteria E and D)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

78 Inglis Street, Ballan, Statement of Significance, May 2021

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Dwelling 78 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO228 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The Late Victorian timber dwelling at 78 Inglis Street, Ballan is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 78 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 78 Inglis Street has historical significance for its associations with the more substantial and affluent residential developments in the central township area of Ballan in the late 19th century. It was constructed c.1894 as the intended town house of John and Eliza Farrow, graziers of 'Lilyvale' farm. It appears that Farrow died prior to the completion of the dwelling and while Mrs Farrow continued to own it until 1908, she never assumed residency. The contextually substantial scale of the dwelling for the early 1890s reflects the affluence of John Farrow, grazier, and Mrs Farrow, even though they never occupied it. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 78 Inglis Street is aesthetically significant as a representative example of the Late Victorian style in Ballan, and one of the few timber dwellings of the 1890s featuring a return post-supported verandah. The contextually substantial scale reflects the affluence of the original owners, John and Eliza Farrow. While showing signs of cosmetic deterioration, it is a moderately intact

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example of the Late Victorian type, with its hipped roof form at the front, return verandah, and symmetrical composition defined by the chimneys, front doorway and windows. (Criteria D and E).

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Ballan Health Care (formerly “Annean”), Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| <p>Heritage Place: Ballan Health Care (formerly Annean) 164 Inglis Street, Ballan</p> | <p>PS ref no: HO245</p> |
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What is Significant?

Annean located at 164 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed c.1897 is significant. The late Victorian Italianate timber dwelling is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions, including the cuboid and skillion additions to the north, east and west sides of the dwelling, the metal ramp balustrade, signage, and the front fence do not contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

The Ballan Health Care dwelling, originally known as Annean, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The late Victorian Italianate dwelling, originally known as Annean has historical significance for its associations with the more affluent residential developments in the central township area of Ballan in the late 19th century. Built for Jules Gascard junior, a dealer, who, with his brother, operated a horse training business for Indian remounts, Annean was constructed in 1897 and was soon highly regarded in the local community. The dwelling, although altered, is only one of two Late Victorian Italianate styled dwellings and represents the significant increase in affluence and the rise of the middle class in Ballan following the arrival of the railway in the 1889, which amplified the opportunities for trade and growth. (Criterion A)

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Annean has architectural significance as one of only two intact Late Victorian Italianate styled dwellings in Ballan, and as one of few notable Late Victorian dwellings on contextually substantial allotments in the town. While the dwelling has been altered and extended towards the rear of the east side, at the rear and on the west side, the significant fabric comprising the Late Victorian Italianate design is clearly discernible to public view, and as a three-dimensional entity. This includes the single storey and asymmetrical composition; hipped roof form that traverses the front of the site, together with a minor hipped wing with faceted bay and polygonal roof at the front, and the rear double hipped roofed wings; return bullnosed verandah supported by fluted cast iron columns with decorative capitals, decorative cast iron brackets and valances; timber wall cladding simulating ashlar blockwork, timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, narrow eaves with decorative timber eaves brackets; six panelled front door with sidelights; timber framed double hung windows (including the front tripartite window under the verandah); and three rendered brick chimneys. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Ballan Hotel, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| <p>Heritage Place: Ballan Hotel 136 Inglis Street, Ballan</p> | <p>PS ref no: HO240</p> |
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What is Significant?

The Ballan Hotel, 136 Inglis Street, constructed c.1859-60 with c.1903 and c.1928-30 additions is significant.

How is it significant?

The Ballan Hotel, 136 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical, aesthetic, rarity, technical and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Ballan Hotel at 136 Inglis Street has historical significance as the earliest operating and as the longest-running hotel business in Ballan, having been constructed in 1859-60 for George Flack, draper. Flack was instrumental in the early development of Ballan, having also built a general store in Ballan (c.1854) and the Post and Telegraph Office (c.1874). Both the hotel itself and the former stable at the rear provides a clear physical insight of an early commercial hotel premises within the township in the mid nineteenth century. The hotel provides physical evidence of the development and consolidation of Ballan after the arrival of the Railway in the late nineteenth century, as evidenced by alterations and additions made in c.1903 and later in the Interwar period c.1928-30, another key period of prosperity for the township. (Criterion A)

The Ballan Hotel at 136 Inglis Street has aesthetic significance in demonstrating design qualities associated with important eras of development of the hotel. They include the remnant original Victorian Georgian styled fabric (being the footprint and splayed corner of the main building, regular

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bays of ground and first floor windows, main ground floor entry door, chimneys and horizontally-oriented corrugated galvanised steel wall cladding on the west façade); the Late Victorian/Federation era fabric (rear two storey hipped roofed wing clad in horizontally-aligned galvanised corrugated steel wall cladding); and the interwar era fabric (main gabled and gambrel roof forms, two storey post-supported return balcony and verandah, timber weatherboard and strapped panelling in the gable ends and the stuccoed wall cladding). (Criterion E)

The Ballan Hotel at 136 Inglis Street has scientific significance as the only known imported iron hotel building in Victoria (albeit altered). The original design and particularly the external construction of horizontally-aligned corrugated sheet metal wall cladding is still evident on the west façade and possibly the framing construction, represent a contextually unusual form of construction once common in the mid-19th century that was imported to meet the demands for buildings during the Victorian gold rush when materials were in short supply. As an imported building, the original design of the Ballan Hotel (which is still partially discernible on the west façade) had an affinity with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company residence, Chagres, Panama, erected in 1853 and manufactured by John Walker of Millwall, England. (Criteria F and B)

The Ballan Hotel at 136 Inglis Street has social significance as it is recognised and valued for its enduring function as an important meeting place for civic, community and social functions and activities since 1860 (Criterion G).

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Ballan Mechanics' Institute & Free Library, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Ballan Mechanics' Institute & Free Library
143 Inglis Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO241



What is Significant?

The Ballan Mechanics' Institute & Free Library Building, constructed in 1886-7 with c.1922 additions, at 143 Inglis Street, Ballan, is significant.

The contributory elements of the place include the exterior of the building and the interior of the front wing and main hall, including the layout and fabric of the front rooms, hall, stage and rear change rooms.

How is it significant?

The Ballan Mechanics' Institute and Free Library building, 143 Inglis Street, is of historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Ballan Mechanics' Institute and Free Library is of historical significance for its association with the cultural progress of the town and particularly with the Ballan Mechanics' Institute and Free Library that was initially established in 1860. The building is one of only six surviving Mechanics' Institutes dating from the 19th and early 20th century in the Moorabool Shire, and remains a tangible legacy of the highly important role played by the Institute during the 19th and early 20th centuries in Ballan. The Institute's aims for self-improvement, thrift and education had an important impact on the cultural development of the town. The surviving internal layout and fabric of the front wing and main hall demonstrate the changing use and development of the Institute and Free Library

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over time, and the various functions the place served as evidenced by the stage, change rooms, evidence of the bio box cabin and other internal details. (Criterion A)

The Ballan Mechanics' Institute and Free Library building is architecturally and aesthetically significant for its distinctive streetscape presence in the centre of the Ballan township. The architectural significance of the building relies on the sequence of development as a physical expression of the progress of the Mechanics' Institute from 1887 with the completion of the Victorian Gothic styled building (of which the main central hall and interior fabric survives) and the major alterations in 1922, as especially defined by the interwar Free Classical styled front wing, and hall and stage enlargements. (Criterion E)

The Ballan Mechanics' Institute and Free Library building is socially significant as it has been and continues to be recognised and highly valued by the Ballan community as a community cultural and recreational hub for over 150 years. There has been a long and ongoing connection with the place and the Ballan community over several generations. Parts of the cultural history of Ballan are closely interwoven with the historical development of the Ballan Mechanics' Institute and Free Library building, as expressed and recognised by the Ballan community in the existing building fabric. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Ballan Recreation Reserve, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Ballan Recreation Reserve
1-5 Cowie Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO212



What is Significant?

The Ballan Recreation Reserve at 1-5 Cowie Street, Ballan, established in 1926, is significant.

Features which contribute to the site include:

- The turf sports oval
- Bowling Green
- Bowling Clubhouse (original portion only c.1938-1939)
- Mature Cypress to the rear of the amenities block
- Phil Spencer memorial entrance gate piers and adjacent ticket booth structure (both of concrete block construction of 1964) at the Cowie Street entrance.

Features and elements of the site which do not contribute to the significance of the place include the modern sports pavilion, amenities block, tennis courts, skate park, modern fencing and landscaping.

How is it significant?

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The Ballan Recreation Reserve, 1-5 Cowie Street, Ballan, is of local historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Ballan Recreation Reserve is of historical significance as it demonstrates the consolidation of Ballan into a township and community in the Interwar period from its beginnings as a trading outpost, as evidenced by the development of a recreation reserve on the location of the former cattle yards, and later Agricultural and Pastoral society showground. The location and layout of the the bowling green and associated clubrooms and sports oval are original, and demonstrate the early and ongoing importance of sport to the community throughout various stages of life and levels of activity. The Cypress which survives to the rear of the amenities block dates from approximately c.1945 and is one of the last remaining specimens of Cypress within the reserve, as the boundary plantings and individual specimen Cypress have recently been removed. Cypress were a traditional Interwar and early Post War boundary and amenity planting at sporting grounds throughout Victoria during this period as the species were one of the only readily available and durable enough to survive in sufficient numbers during this period. The Phil Spencer Memorial entrance gate piers and ticket booth have historical significance at the local level. Named for the long standing inaugural Secretary of the Reserve (who served in the role 1925 -1959), Spencer made a significant contribution to the Ballan community, and the Recreation Reserve in particular, being instrumental from its inception. (Criterion A)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Commercial Hotel, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| <p>Heritage Place: Commercial Hotel 151 Inglis Street, Ballan</p> | <p>PS ref no: HO244</p> |
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What is significant?

The Commercial Hotel, 151 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed 1867-68 with c.1873 additions is significant. Elements which contribute to the significance of the place are the central two storey hip roof building (c.1867) and the adjoining, parapeted hip roofed western wing of the building (c.1873).

The alterations and additions to the building post c.1873 are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Commercial Hotel, 151 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Commercial Hotel at 151 Inglis Street has historical significance for its associations with commercial progress in Ballan from 1868, and as one of only two surviving 19century hotels in the township. First constructed in 1867-68 by William Gosling, the building has experienced numerous alterations and additions and a succession of publicans, but the original and early character is clearly discernible from the front. The elevated two storey west wing represents the most substantial and significant change in the evolution and development of the building, having been constructed in 1873. The significant fabric includes: the central, two storey rendered brick, hipped roofed wing (constructed in 1867-68) with corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, narrow eaves, three first floor window openings with timber framed double hung windows and the blocked up ground floor openings and the rendered window sills; and the more elevated two storey, parapeted hipped

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roofed west wing (built in 1873) with red-painted galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, rendered brick front wall construction, two front first floor window openings with timber framed double hung windows, rendered window sills, front ground floor window and door openings, and the early timber framed double hung ground and first floor windows and rectangular-oriented timber framed ground floor window (north end) of the west elevation. (Criterion A)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Dwelling & Former Bake House, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Dwelling & former Bake House
30 Fiskien Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO216



What is Significant?

The Edwardian timber dwelling at 30 Fiskien Street, Ballan (relocated to this site c.1926) and the former stone bake house at the rear (constructed c.1871) are significant.

The non-original (post c.1926) alterations and additions to both buildings are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling and former stone bake house at 30 Fiskien Street, Ballan, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former bake house at 30 Fiskien Street has historical significance for its associations with commercial baking in Ballan from c.1871 until the early 20th century, being one of few bakeries operating in the town in the second half of the 19th century. Today, it is the only known surviving 19th century bakery building in the town. The historical significance is embodied in the surviving 19th century fabric, including the elongated hipped roof form, stone wall construction, single door opening and window openings. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 30 Fiskien Street has historical significance for its associations with residential development for Ballan's working classes in the early 20th century. Constructed elsewhere between c.1905 and c.1915, it represents one of a small number of Victorian and Edwardian dwellings that

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were relocated to the Ballan township in the first half of the 20th century, a practice which has gained popularity from the late 20th century. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 30 Fisken Street is aesthetically significant as a good representative (and predominantly intact) example of an asymmetrical Edwardian styled timber dwelling in Ballan, despite being relocated to the site in the early 1920s, the physical fabric expresses the elements of this period and style of dwelling. These include the asymmetrical composition, single storey height, timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, main gambrel roof form with a minor gabled wing and hipped verandah that project at the front, timber bargeboards to the front gable end, timber ventilator, timber strapping and rendered panelling in the front gable end, timber verandah posts with timber fretwork valances, modest eaves with exposed timber rafters, front timber framed doorway, timber framed double hung windows, and the rear hipped roofed wing. (Criteria D and E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Everleigh, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Everleigh 77 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO227 |
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What is Significant?

Everleigh at 77 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed 1896, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions, including the fence and outbuildings are not significant.

How is it significant?

Everleigh at 77 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Moorabool.

Why is it significant?

Everleigh at 77 Inglis Street has historical significance for its associations with the more substantial and affluent residential developments in the central township area of Ballan (particularly Steigliz and Inglis Streets) in the late 19th century. Built in 1896 by the Victorian Education Department to accommodate the Head Teacher at the Ballan State School, Everleigh has particular associations with the Victorian Education Department as the long term owner (from 1896 through 1951). The residence was occupied by Head Teacher, John William Venables and family from 1896 until 1920. J.W. Venables contributed much to community life at Ballan in addition to serving as the highly esteemed Head Teacher. These community involvements were numerous and included memberships of St. John's Church of England, Ballan Masonic Lodge, Ballan Agricultural and Pastoral Society, Ballan Rifle Club, Caledonian and Hibernian sports committee and the Ballan Mechanics' Institute where he served as honorary secretary between 1915 and 1918. (Criterion A)

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Everleigh at 77 Inglis Street is aesthetically significant as one of the few, contextually elaborate, Late Victorian timber dwellings in Ballan set on a substantial allotment. The design and opulent detailing, combines to present a good example of the local Late Victorian type, reflecting the importance of the original occupiers, the Head Teachers of the Ballan State School. The significance is reflected in the physical fabric of the dwelling, including the symmetrical composition, hipped roof form that traverses the site and the rear double hipped roof forms, projecting front convex verandah supported by square stop-chamfered timber posts and decorated with cast iron valances and brackets, two brick chimneys, paired timber eaves brackets, panels and decorative timber fascias, central front timber framed doorway with a panelled timber door and sidelights and highlights, timber framed tripartite double hung windows, side timber framed windows and timber front verandah floor. (Criteria E and D)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former Ballan Times Printing Office, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former Ballan Times Printing Office
150 Inglis Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO243



What is Significant?

The former Ballan Times Printing Office at 150 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed in 1901, is significant. Later alterations and additions are not significant, including the faux heritage timber detailing around the windows, the door canopy, and c.2021-2022 windows to the east and west elevations.

How is it significant?

The former Ballan Times Printing Office, 150 Inglis Street is of local historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Ballan Times Printing Office, 150 Inglis Street, is historically significant for its associations with the enduring newspaper business owned and operated by Phillip Spencer from 1901 until 1948, and also as Spencer's printing business until his death in 1959. (Criterion A)

The printing office is a rare surviving timber building associated with the commercial progress of the town from the beginning of the 20th century. (Criterion B)

The former Ballan Times Printing Office, 150 Inglis Street, is aesthetically significant for demonstrating original and appropriate Edwardian design qualities. Although the former Printing

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Office has been substantially restored, it continues to reflect its original Edwardian design as especially identified in the distinctive stepped and curved parapet and shopfront and elongated gabled roof form behind. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former Dr Salter's Medical Rooms, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former Dr Salter's Medical Rooms
81 Inglis Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO229



What is Significant?

The Former Dr Salter's Medical Rooms at 81 Inglis Street is significant.

How is it significant?

The Former Dr. Salter's Medical Rooms at 81 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Former Dr. Salter's Medical Rooms at 81 Inglis Street has historical significance as an example of a Victorian dwelling constructed in the period of late nineteenth century consolidation in Ballan. Built by local carpenter, Frederick Mehrens as his family home in 1890, the dwelling was purchased in 1894 by Dr. George Herbert Salter, for refitting as his medical rooms. It is of further significance as an example of the early conversion of residential buildings for medical or consulting rooms. At the same time as the dwelling was converted into a medical rooms, Salter commissioned the construction of a highly elaborate timber wing to the east of the 1 dwelling for his family home. Salter was the third doctor to set up a practice in Ballan and remained in practice at 81 Inglis Street until his untimely death in 1907. The c.1894 timber section of the building was removed and relocated to the adjacent land at 79 Inglis Street in 1938, and now forms the eastern wing of a timber residence on that site. (Criterion A)

The Former Dr. Salter's Medical Rooms at 81 Inglis Street is significant as a good example of one of the few, contextually elaborate, Late Victorian styled timber dwellings in Ballan set on a substantial

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allotment. In particular, the significance is expressed through the front hipped roof form that traverses the site and the rear double hipped roof forms. Other features include the rendered brick chimneys with terra cotta pots, timber framed doorway with original four panelled timber door and sidelights and highlights, timber framed hung windows, moulded timber window architraves, timber window sills, paired timber eaves brackets, mock ashlar timber façade cladding and corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding. Although the original return verandah has been replaced with the existing front verandah (incorporating the original cast iron valances and brackets) and the early timber addition has been relocated to 79 Inglis Street, the dwelling at 81 Inglis Street is a good example of the Late Victorian style and especially comparable with 'Everleigh' at 77 Inglis street (Criterion D).

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former Masonic Hall, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Former Masonic Hall 92 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO232 |
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What is Significant?

The former Masonic Hall at 92 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed 1910, with later 1927 additions is significant.

The post 1927 alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former masonic hall at 92 Inglis Street, Ballan is of local historical, rarity, and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former masonic hall at 92 Inglis Street has historical significance for its original associations with W.E. White's hay and corn store operations from 1910, and especially for its long-term function as the Masonic Hall of the Ballan Masonic Lodge No. 205 from 1927 until 2009. Several prominent residents of Ballan were members of the Ballan Lodge, which was first established in 1891 as St. Sidwell's Lodge before the establishment of the Ballan Lodge No. 205 in 1908. The Masonic Lodge first met at the Church of England schoolroom until the hay and corn store was acquired in 1927 and is recognised by sections of the Ballan community for the role it played in the evolution and development of local freemasonic life between 1927 and 2009. (Criterion A)

Historically, the building is one of only two surviving early 20th century produce stores in Ballan, and one of just three masonic halls surviving in the Moorabool Shire. (Criterion B)

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The former masonic hall at 92 Inglis Street has aesthetic significance as a moderately intact and now rare example of an industrial Federation styled building in Ballan, and more widely, the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The original design qualities of 1910 were largely retained when converted into a masonic hall in 1927, and includes prominent brick façade with a stepped parapet having an arched central parapeted bay; the round-arched window openings and central segmentally-arched door opening, together with the gable roof forms, side (east) skillion wing, timber framed windows, vertically boarded doors and rear face brick chimney. Although the side and rear walls were originally constructed of corrugated sheet metal, the use of timber weatherboard wall cladding may date from the time of the conversion into a masonic hall in 1927. The corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding further contributes to the character of the building. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former Police Residence, Stables & Lock Ups, 172 & 174-176 Inglis Street, Ballan, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former Police Residence, Stables & Lock Ups
172 & 174-176 Inglis Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO247



What is significant?

The former police residence, stables, bluestone lock up and portable timber lock up at 172 and 174-176 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed 1857 and 1861 with c.1880 additions is significant.

Elements which contribute to the significance of the place are:

- The c.1857 bluestone lockup
- The c.1861 police station, constructed of brick and bluestone with c.1880 additions
- The c.1861 brick police stables with early 20th century alterations and additions
- The portable timber lock up (relocated to the site in pre-1930)

Features which do not contribute to the significance of the place are the modern police building and modern shed at 174-176 Inglis Street.

How is it significant?

The former police residence, stables and two lock ups at 172 and 174-176 Inglis Street are of local historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former police residence, stables and two lock ups are historically significant as a rare example of a complex of rural police buildings in Victoria dating from the late 1850s and early 1860s. (Criterion B)

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The complex is of historical significance as an important legacy of 19th century law enforcement at Ballan from the 1850s (with the construction of the bluestone lock up in 1857) and particularly from the early 1860s onwards (with the building of the original portion of the brick residence and stables in 1861 and the front gabled additions to the residence in 1880). All of the buildings reflect the standard design types established by the Victorian Public Works Department in the 19th century. The historical significance of these buildings is embodied in the surviving original and early building fabric. (Criterion A)

The complex of buildings is of aesthetic significance as a collection of intact nineteenth century police buildings which are largely intact to their original (or early altered) form, and demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of building which was once commonplace, and is now rare. The former police residence is one of only four known surviving brick gabled police buildings of its type in rural Victoria. The dwelling has original and early design qualities following a standard Public Works Department (PWD) design and is largely intact to that design when considering its evolution of development (being its original construction in 1861 and addition of the front gable and verandah in 1880.) The bluestone lock up, located at the rear of the police residence is a highly intact representative (now rare) example of the single-celled bluestone lock up buildings constructed in the 1850s in Victoria for retaining criminals. Similarly, the portable timber lock is an excellent and intact representative example of the portable timber lock-ups constructed to a standard design by the Public Works Department design in Victoria in the nineteenth century. The portable timber design is especially expressed in the gabled roof form and the expressed stop chamfered timber posts with timber weatherboard wall cladding. (Criteria B and E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former Chambers' Red House Drapery Store, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former Chambers' Red House Drapery Store
1/130 and 2/130 Inglis Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO239



What is Significant?

The former Chambers' Red House drapery store at 1/130 and 2/130 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed 1913, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former Chambers' Red House drapery store at 1/130 and 2/130 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Chambers' Red House drapery store at 1/130 and 2/130 Inglis Street is of historical significance as one of the few Federation era commercial developments in the central township of Ballan. Constructed for Hubert Randall Chambers (1888-1977) immediately prior to the outbreak of World War One, the store operated as the Chambers family 'Red House' drapery store until 1950. (Criterion A)

The former Chambers' Red House drapery store is a substantial and rare surviving intact example of a Late Victorian and Federation era commercial building in the central township area. In particular, the former Chambers' Red House drapery store demonstrates original design qualities of a rudimentary Federation era commercial timber building, typical for a small rural town. These qualities are especially borne out in the double gabled roof forms, projecting post-supported

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verandah with a broad signage hoarding, and in the surviving eastern shopfront with ingo and flanking timber framed windows and panelled timber stallboards. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former Saddlery Store, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Former Saddlery Store 123 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO237 |
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What is Significant?

The former saddlery shop at 123 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed c.1874, is significant.

The significant fabric includes the small, steeply-pitched gabled roof form, bracketed projecting front verandah, rear skillion wing, front timber framed centrally-positioned door opening with timber architraves, multi-paned timber framed shopfront window on the west side with timber window pilasters and arched heads, shopfront timber wall cladding simulating ashlar blockwork, timber weatherboard wall cladding in the gable ends and the framed timber signage panel in the front gable end.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former saddlery shop, 123 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former saddlery shop, 123 Inglis Street, is of historical significance as one of the earliest surviving timber commercial buildings in Ballan. Constructed in c.1874 and used as a saddlery until

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the 1920s, the shop has associations with commercial developments in Ballan through a key period of development and consolidation within the township. The building has long term associations as a saddlery, a once common business enterprise in Ballan no longer carried out. The historical significance of the place is embodied in the physical fabric. Although altered, the original modestly scaled Victorian design is clearly discernible in the small, steeply-pitched gabled roof form, bracketed projecting front verandah, rear skillion wing, front timber framed centrally-positioned door opening with timber architraves, multi-paned timber framed shopfront window on the west side with timber window pilasters and arched heads, shopfront timber wall cladding simulating ashlar blockwork, timber weatherboard wall cladding in the gable ends and the framed timber signage panel in the front gable end. (Criterion A)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Girraween, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Girraween 47 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO222 |
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What is Significant?

Girraween at 47 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed c.1900, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions, including the modern carport and pergola are not significant.

How is it significant?

Girraween at 47 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Girraween at 47 Inglis Street is of historical significance for its associations with residential developments for Ballan's working class in the late 19th and very early 20th centuries. The arrival of the railway in 1889 heralded the increase in population, and there is a demonstrable change within Ballan in the composition and style of working class dwellings, from the modest gabled timber cottages to a more substantial typical Victorian form. (Criterion A)

Girraween, erected in c.1900 for local labourer, Dennis Wheelahan junior is good local example of the transitional Victorian/Edwardian form of workers housing which references the more elaborate Edwardian style through more detailing than other earlier local examples (such as decorative timber bargeboards and multi-corbelled top brick chimneys) while retaining a mainly Victorian form. In particular, the hipped roof form that traverses the site, minor gabled wing that projects towards the front, rear double hipped roof forms, brick chimneys with multi-corbelled tops, modest eaves,

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timber weatherboard wall cladding, decorative timber bargeboards to the front gable end, timber framed double hung windows, four panelled timber front door, moulded timber architraves, timber window sills, bracketed timber window hoods, single storey height, asymmetrical composition and the corrugated profile to the sheet metal roof cladding are typical of the vernacular transitional Victorian/Edwardian form and detailing. (Criterion D).

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Hadham, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Hadham

437 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan

PS ref no: HO249



What is Significant?

Hadham at 437 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan, constructed c.1874 with later (c.1890s additions) is significant.

The elements which do not contribute to the significance of the place include the modern dwelling to the rear of the lot, the modern garage and outbuildings.

How is it significant?

Hadham at 437 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan, is of local historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Hadham at 437 Old Melbourne Road, has historical significance for its associations with residential developments in Ballan in the second half of the 19th century. Built by German immigrant carpenter, Edward Johan Martin Lemcke as his family residence in c.1874, the house is of further historical significance as it reflects the aspirations and success of Lemcke, who, with his family lived at the property (known as 'The Pines') until his death in 1914. The historical significance is embodied in surviving original and early fabric, which includes: prominent steeply-pitched, gabled roof form that traverses the site, front post-supported hipped roofed verandah, side steeply-pitched gabled wing (which may represent an early addition), corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, moderate eaves, brick chimney with a corbelled top, timber framed front doorway, single timber framed double hung 8 paned windows, moulded timber window and

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door architraves, timber window sills and the rear gabled outbuilding attached to the skillion wing of the dwelling. (Criterion A)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Hunterston, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Hunterston

360 Ballan-Egerton Road, Ballan

PS ref no: HO211



What is Significant?

The stone homestead known as Hunterston, constructed c.1844-47 (including the timber gabled entrance to the cellar) at 360 Ballan Egerton Road is significant. The stone outhouse located to the north east of the homestead is also significant.

The modern outbuildings, trees, garden and fencing are not significant.

How is it significant?

Hunterston at 360 Ballan Egerton Road, Ballan is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Hunterston at 360 Ballan-Egerton Road, Ballan is of potential historical and aesthetic significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Hunterston at 360 Ballan Egerton Road, Ballan, has historical significance as one of the earliest and most intact homesteads within the municipality. Constructed from locally quarried freestone in c.1844-1847 for William Patterson, a pastoralist from Tasmania, the dwelling and free standing stone

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outhouse evidence the early occupation and farming of the area by squatters in the earliest days of the colony of Victoria. (Criterion A)

Hunterston at 360 Ballan Egerton Road, Ballan, is aesthetically significant as one of the earliest and most intact examples of a Victorian Georgian styled homestead dwelling in the municipality, and more broadly, Victoria. The Victorian Georgian design is embodied in the physical fabric of the place, including: the symmetrical composition; single storey height; steeply-pitched, hipped, bellcast roof form; projecting post-supported skillion verandah at the front; corrugated sheet metal roof cladding; face stone wall construction; stone chimneys; central front door opening with timber framed transom; timber framed double hung twelve paned windows; stone window sills; square, stop-chamfered timber posts with moulded timber capitals above which are curved solid timber valances; the raised timber verandah floor and stone base wall. The semi-detached gabled timber outbuilding on the west side of the dwelling also contributes to the significance of the place. The gabled stone out house located to the west of the residence (recently restored) is of similar date, and also constructed of freestone. The freestone wall construction of both buildings is of interest, having been quarried on the site. Hunterston is especially comparable to Emly Park and Glenpeddar Homesteads built in the 1840s in the Ballan area. As a hipped roofed rural dwelling of the 1840s, it is also comparable to other homesteads included on the Victorian Heritage Register, including Emu Bottom, Exford, Killeen, Ledcourt and Moranghurk Homesteads. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Invergowrie, fence and hedge, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Invergowrie, fence and hedge
101 Inglis Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO235



What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling known as Invergowrie, at 101 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed c.1895, is significant. The large open grassed and treed setting, and the front timber picket fence and hedge along the western portion of the front boundary also contribute to the significance of the place.

The non-original alterations and additions to the dwelling are not significant.

How is it significant?

Invergowrie at 101 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Invergowrie at 101 Inglis Street is of historical significance for its association with the period of growth and prosperity within the township after the arrival of the railway in 1889. The growth of the middle class in Ballan during this period led to a new class of housing within the town – particularly in Inglis and Steiglitz Streets in the late nineteenth century. Invergowrie, as a large residence on a very large township allotment is a good example of this, where residential development became more substantial and affluent in line with Ballan's growth and consolidation as a rural service centre. (Criterion A)

Invergowrie at 101 Inglis Street is aesthetically significant as one of the most unusual, predominantly intact examples of a Late Victorian dwelling in Ballan located on a substantial allotment. This is

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especially borne out in the L-layout composition of the main hipped roofs, the return post-supported convex verandah, rear elongated gabled wing, prominent brick chimneys, narrow eaves with paired timber brackets, timber framed double hung windows, front doorway, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding and timber weatherboard wall cladding. The front timber picket fence, substantial hedge of Hawthorn and Privet, and the placement of the dwelling on the large allotment provide an appropriate setting and contribute to the aesthetic significance. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Lea Hurst, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Lea Hurst 90 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO231 |
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What is Significant?

The Late Victorian transitional timber dwelling known as Lea Hurst at 90 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed 1902-03, is significant.

The significant fabric includes: the principal hipped roof form that traverses the site and rear double hipped roof forms, corrugated profile to the sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, face red brick chimneys with multi-corbelled tops, front central timber framed doorway with a panelled timber door and sidelights and highlights, front paired timber framed double hung windows, single timber framed windows at the sides, timber window architraves and sills, narrow eaves, and the cast iron verandah brackets.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

Lea Hurst at 90 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Lea Hurst at 90 Inglis Street has historical significance for its associations with residential developments in the more elite part of the Ballan township in the very early 20th century. Although

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altered, the historical significance is embodied in the surviving Late Victorian styled fabric including the hipped roof forms, front windows flanking a central door with sidelights and highlights, brick chimneys and the decorative cast iron verandah brackets. (Criterion A)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Llandeilo, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Llandeilo

1001 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan

PS ref no: HO250



What is Significant?

Llandeilo, comprising the homestead, timber and stone outbuildings, orchard trees, timber cattle yards, concrete dip and shearers quarters at 1001 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan is significant.

The modern fencing, garden, trees and drystone walls are not significant.

How is it significant?

Llandeilo is of local historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Llandeilo, 1001 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan, has historical significance as a tangible legacy of farming developments in the western region of the Moorabool Shire established as a consequence of the Lane Act of 1865. The initial 20 acres of land was taken up under license by Charles Vaughan in 1866 who established a pastoral enterprise based on sheep and cropping, increasing the property to over 1600 acres by the time of his death in 1881. Charles Vaughan's brother, William, and William's sons, William junior, Charles, Thomas and Henry continued to increase the holdings and diversify the property, and upon William senior's death in 1919, Llandeilo comprised 2100 acres. The existing dwelling appears to have been built in the 1890s, preceding Thomas Vaughan's marriage to Agnes Orrock. Like a number of 19th century farm properties in the district, the significance of

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Llandeilo lies in its evolution of development: from the 1860s beginnings to the construction of stone, timber slab and timber farm buildings, infrastructure and dam (to the east of the dwelling), the building of the main house [c.1890s] and outbuildings to the rear, and continuing improvements to both farm and homestead undertaken in the early twentieth century. (Criterion A)

Of further historical significance is the manner in which the complex demonstrates the typical range of buildings associated with a nineteenth and early twentieth century working farm (which was largely self-sufficient). (Criterion A)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Longley, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Longley 63 Steiglitz Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO255 |
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What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling Longley at 63 Steiglitz Street, Ballan, constructed in 1895, is significant. Elements which contribute to the significance of the place include the timber dwelling (c.1895) with reconstructed verandah and semi-detached timber outbuildings.

The non-original alterations and additions (other than the reconstructed verandah) are not significant.

How is it significant?

Longley at 63 Steiglitz Street, Ballan, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Longley at 63 Steiglitz Street has historical significance as a representative example of the more substantial and affluent dwellings constructed by the middle class in Ballan in the late nineteenth century. Increasing growth and prosperity of the township after the arrival of the railway in 1889 saw the growth in the middle class of Ballan. Built in 1895 for Edward Blake, J. P, pioneer of Ballan and sawmillier of Blakeville, this style of housing was favoured by the middle class and was typically found on the main thoroughfares of Stieglitz and Inglis Street in Ballan. (Criterion A)

Longley at 63 Steiglitz Street is of aesthetic significance as a good example of the contextually substantial Late Victorian Italianate timber dwellings in Ballan with typical form and detailing including the symmetrical composition, main front hipped roof form, rear double hipped roof form,

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semi-detached gabled and skillion outbuildings (on the west side) and the return post-supported hipped roofed verandah. Other features that contribute to the significance of the place include the face red brick chimneys with multi-corbelled tops and cream brick bands, narrow eaves, central front timber framed doorway with a four panelled timber door and transom, timber framed double hung windows, timber architraves, timber window sills, timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated galvanised steel roof cladding and the paired timber verandah posts (a reconstruction of the original design). Although repaired and the return verandah reconstructed, it has moderate integrity and is a good example of the local Late Victorian type, reflecting the aspirations of its original owner, Edward Blake. (Criteria D & E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Lucerne, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Lucerne 88 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO230 |
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What is Significant?

Lucerne at 88 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed 1892, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

Lucerne at 88 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Lucerne at 88 Inglis Street is of historical significance for its associations with residential developments in the Ballan township in the late 19th century. Built in 1892 by William Horder, local plumber, tinsmith and blacksmith as a residence and shop (shop now demolished), the residence demonstrates (through its larger scale and asymmetrical form) the increasing prosperity of the residents and consolidation of Ballan as a township after the arrival of the railway in 1889. (Criterion A)

Lucerne at 88 Inglis Street is aesthetically significant as a representative and predominantly intact example of a small number of asymmetrical, timber weatherboard, transitional Victorian/Edwardian styled dwellings in Ballan. It demonstrates the principal characteristics of the vernacular style of both periods, including the main hipped roof form that traverses the site and the minor gabled wing and hipped convex verandah that project towards the front, rear double hipped roof forms,

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asymmetrical composition, single storey height, timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, face brick chimneys with multi-corbelled tops, narrow eaves, decorative timber bargeboards on the front gable end, decorative cast iron verandah valances and brackets, timber framed front doorway with sidelights, timber framed double hung windows, moulded timber architraves, timber window sills and the metal window hood above the window in the front gable end. (Criterion D and E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Mayfield, 39 Steiglitz Street, Ballan, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Mayfield
39 Steiglitz Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO253



What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling known as Mayfield at 39 Steiglitz Street, Ballan, constructed 1886-87, is significant.

The non original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

Mayfield at 39 Steiglitz Street, Ballan, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Mayfield at 39 Steiglitz Street has historical significance as an example of a more substantial and affluent middle class residence constructed in the late nineteenth century. Built in c.1886-87 for Robert Fergus Marshall, sheep and cattle grazier of 'Borambeta' homestead (who relocated to Mayfield in 1887) it is one of a small group of middle class residences constructed in Steiglitz Street prior to the major development of Ballan after the arrival of the railway in 1889. At the time of its sale in 1914, it was described as one of the best residential sites in Ballan, embodying the affluence and aspirations of its original owner. (Criterion A)

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Mayfield is aesthetically significant as an unusual and intact example of a late Victorian Picturesque residence in Ballan. Although in fair condition and missing some original features, the composition and surviving detailing and fabric continue to express the original Victorian Picturesque design details, including the form, materials and decorative details. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Mossfield, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| <p>Heritage Place: Mossfield 1/169 & 2/169 Inglis Street, Ballan</p> | <p>PS ref no: HO246</p> |
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What is Significant?

Mossfield at 1/169 and 2/169 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed c.1859 is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions, including the timber balustrade on the verandahs are not significant.

How is it significant?

Mossfield at 1/169 and 2/169 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Mossfield at 1/169 and 2/169 Inglis Street has historical significance as the only surviving semi-detached timber building in Ballan combining dwelling and shops built in the mid 19th century. Built in c.1859 by J.T. Foote, carpenter and early storekeeper, it was the property of Matthew Brown from 1860, and operated as The Courthouse Hotel from this location in the early 1870s, as well as other commercial functions, including as a rabbit dealing and fishmongery shop from c.1908-1951. Although functioning solely as dwellings today, the design, which retains the separation of residential and commercial premises continues to reflect the original combined purpose. The building demonstrates the style of building constructed of locally available materials in simple vernacular style in the early period of Ballan's establishment as a settlement, prior to the

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consolidation which occurred later in the nineteenth century, particularly after the arrival of the railway. (Criterion A)

Mossfield is of aesthetic significance as the design continues to reflect the original combined residential and commercial purpose, although functioning solely as dwellings today. The significance is embodied in the physical fabric, including: elongated, steeply-pitched, single storey gabled roof form, front post-supported concave verandah, corrugated profile to the sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, narrow eaves, decorative timber bargeboards and turned timber finials in the gable ends, face brick chimney, four panelled timber doors, large 12 paned timber framed double hung shopfront window at the east end, 12 paned timber framed double hung windows flanking the door opening to the west dwelling, timber construction and square stop-chamfered profile to the verandah posts, curved solid timber verandah valances, and the rear gabled wing. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Ballan New Cemetery, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Ballan New Cemetery
Allot. 2 Sec. 41, TOWNSHIP OF BALLAN, Gosling Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO218



What is Significant?

The Ballan New Cemetery, located in Gosling Street, Ballan, gazetted as Ballan's second burial ground in 1875, is significant.

Features which contribute to the significance include the layout of the cemetery into denominational sections, the pathways and vehicular drives, all graves, headstones, surrounds, the octagonal robing room, the sexton's building, all mature trees (including the perimeter planting of Monterey Cypress and specimen plantings of exotic trees within the reserve).

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant. These include modern fencing and gates, recent plantings, immature Elm tree suckers located on the northern boundary and all modern and temporary structures.

How is it significant?

The Ballan New Cemetery, Gosling Street, Ballan, is of local historical, representative and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

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The Ballan New Cemetery, Gosling Street, is historically significant as an enduring record of those who have lived and died within the Ballan district from c.1875, when the Ballan New Cemetery site, of 6 acres was reserved as a second burial ground for Ballan, as the earlier cemetery (located at 5112 Geelong-Ballan Road [reserved in 1851]) was considered too distant and 'too wet'. It is of further historical significance as a record of the burials of individuals and families who made important contributions to their communities. (Criterion A)

The layout and arrangement of the design, and attempts by local shire engineer to 'beautify' the site in 1877, as evidenced by the paths, layout and tree planting demonstrates the importance which the community placed on the burial grounds in the Victorian period, and also, the range of social and spiritual divisions within the broader community in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. (Criterion A)

The cemetery demonstrates the principal characteristics of the late nineteenth century burial ground, including the neat arrangement of graves into traditional denominational areas, divided by paths; a boundary planting of a dark foliage – in this case, Monterey Cypress (although these may have replaced an earlier planting, and date from the twentieth century), and a range of specimen trees associated with individual grave sites, including specimens of Blue Atlantic Cedar, Arizona Cypress, Funeral Cypress and Western Cedar. Other plantings are more unusual and less often seen, reflecting the local Shire Engineer (French born architect and artist, Louis Le Gould) who designed a 'beautification scheme' for the site in 1877. The designs expressed in gravestones, grave statuary and surrounds of different materials is also typical of the period. The modest timber buildings (sexton's building and robing room) are of a standard design, and intact, although unusual to be found within the municipalities surviving cemeteries. (Criterion D)

The Ballan New Cemetery, Gosling Street, is socially significant for its continuous and ongoing use and association by the Ballan community for cultural, spiritual and commemorative reasons. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Old Ballan Cemetery, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Old Ballan Cemetery
5112 Geelong Ballan Road, Ballan

PS ref no: HO217



What is Significant?

The Old Ballan Cemetery, 5112 Geelong-Ballan Road, Ballan is significant.

How is it significant?

The Old Ballan Cemetery, 5112 Geelong-Ballan Road, Ballan, is of local historical, representative and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Old Ballan Cemetery, Geelong-Ballan Road, is historically significant as the first burial ground for the early pioneers of Ballan and was the only official burial site for the Ballan district from 1850 through to the opening of the New Ballan Cemetery in 1906. (Criterion A)

The cemetery is of further historical significance for the insight it provides into the composition of the Ballan community and the social divides evident in Ballan's early history. The cemetery is the final resting place of at least 300 pioneers and residents of Ballan and district, as well as the interment of the Aboriginal chief, "King Billy", and demonstrates a range of social and spiritual divisions within the broader community in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. (Criterion A)

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The Old Ballan Cemetery is of further significance as an intact (if rundown) example of a mid nineteenth century cemetery. Its early abandonment (c.1906) with the creation of the New Ballan Cemetery has allowed the key features of the cemetery to remain relatively undisturbed and intact. The elements which make this an excellent surviving example include the original 10 acre Reserve (reserved in 1851) and denominational division into four, one acre sections for the Church of England, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Other Denominations; the traditional boundary planting of English Hawthorn still evident on the north, east and western boundaries (largely superseded in most cemeteries by Pine or Cypress); the range of graves and grave surrounds, ranging in size and complexity from the sandstone vault of Thomas Henry Pyke, through to modest granite headstones in simple shapes and large number of unmarked graves; the early tree plantings on marked and unmarked graves including specimens of Funeral Cypress, Arizona Cypress, Bhutan Cypress and Stone Pine. (Criterion D)

The Ballan cemetery, 5112 Geelong-Ballan Road, is socially significant as it is recognised and valued by the Ballan community for cultural, spiritual and commemorative reasons, and for its continuing use as a place of burial for those whose estates are managed by the State Trustees. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Ramsgate, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Ramsgate 59 Steiglitz Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO254 |
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What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling Ramsgate at 59 Steiglitz Street, Ballan, constructed c.1891, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

Ramsgate at 59 Steiglitz Street, Ballan, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Ramsgate at 59 Steiglitz Street has historical significance as one of the few substantial middle class residences in the Ballan township constructed in the late 19th century, prior to the major development of Ballan after the arrival of the railway in 1889. One of a small group of similarly intact surviving residences in Steiglitz Street, it was constructed in c.1891 for Edward Blake, J.P., pioneer of Ballan, merchant and sawmiller. (Criterion A)

Ramsgate at 59 Steiglitz Street is aesthetically significant as it demonstrates original and typical design qualities of a middle class Victorian era building, being a moderately intact example of a small number of substantial Victorian timber dwellings in central Ballan. The elaborate and original cast iron detailing to the return verandah is a key characteristic and is particularly comparable to the dwellings at 77 and 81 Inglis Street. (Criteria D and E)

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Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Ballan R.S.L. Clubrooms & Bakery, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Ballan R.S.L. Clubrooms & Bakery
146 & 146A Inglis Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO242



What is significant?

The Ballan R.S.L. Clubrooms and Bakery building, at 146 & 146A Inglis Street, constructed c.1925-26, is significant.

The timber outbuilding at the rear of the site and the Honour Roll affixed to the external wall contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

The Ballan R.S.L. Clubrooms and Bakery building at 146 & 146A Inglis Street, Ballan is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Ballan R.S.L. Clubrooms and Bakery building at 146 & 146A Inglis Street is of historical significance as one of the few surviving Interwar commercial buildings within Ballan, a period of social and economic growth within the town. The building has associations with commercial development in Ballan during the Interwar period, and particularly with Vivian Cullen and his establishment of the Kookaburra café and billiard room in c.1925-26. Of further historical significance is the use of the building from 1958 to the present as the clubrooms of the local branch of the Returned and Services League of Australia (Victoria). (Criterion A)

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The Ballan R.S.L. Clubrooms and Bakery is of aesthetic significance for the unusual composition of typical Interwar shopfront with dwelling which appears to be a very late example of the Edwardian vernacular, apparently constructed at the same time. The single storey, timber weatherboard building exhibits design, composition and detailing typical of the Edwardian period, including the main hipped roof form and projecting minor hipped and gabled wings, turned timber verandah posts and timber brackets. There are no other examples of R.S.L. buildings within the study area. (Criterion E)

The Ballan R.S.L. Clubrooms and Bakery building at 146 & 146A Inglis street has social significance for its long and continuing association with and use by the Ballan branch of the Returned and Services League of Australia as their clubrooms since 1958. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church and Gates, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church & Gates
98-100 Inglis Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO234



What is Significant?

St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church and Gates, 98-100 Inglis Street, constructed c.1911-12 is significant.

Elements which contribute to the significance of the place are:

- the exterior of the brick church c.1911 (reconstructed c.2010)
- the metal entrance gates and brick piers fronting Inglis Street (c.1912)
- scrolled metal pedestrian gate adjacent to metal entrance gates.

Elements which do not contribute to the significance of the place are: all buildings, structures, playgrounds, sporting courts and ovals associated with St Brigid's School, boundary fencing, plantings including trees and the modern entrance foyer and additions to the front of the church.

How is it significant?

St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church and Gates, 98-100 Inglis Street, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church and Gates site, 98-100 Inglis Street, is historically significant for its associations with the life and witness of Roman Catholicism in Ballan from 1912, although a Roman Catholic Church and School have been associated with the site since 1859. It is of further historical

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significance as it represents a period of growth within the town and district when new and larger places of worship were constructed to serve the growing congregations in the town. The reconstruction of the church to the original c.1912 design by prolific Melbourne architects, Kempson and Conolly (who were responsible for numerous designs for the Roman Catholic Church in rural Victoria in the late 19th and early 20th centuries) demonstrates the continuing importance of the Church into the twenty first century. The front metal entrance gates surmounted by shamrocks, made by E. Wheelahan and installed in 1912 soon after the opening of the church building, also have historical significance as part of the important phase of development of the church in the early 20th. (Criterion A)

St Brigid's Roman Catholic Church and Gates is of aesthetic significance as one of the most elaborate examples of the churches designed by Kempson and Conolly. It is an enduring local landmark on the main thoroughfare of Ballan to both the local community generally, and especially to those of the Catholic faith. Although substantially reconstructed, the exterior largely represents the original Federation Gothic design by architects Kempson and Conolly, demonstrated by the steeply-pitched, gabled roofed nave, a projecting gabled chancel at the rear (north) that terminates with an octagonal apse, a projecting gabled roofed vestry on the east side, and a projecting gable roofed front entrance porch. Other original or appropriate qualities include the slate roof cladding, galvanised steel ridge ventilator, red brick wall construction off-set by rendered bandings and copings, face brick buttresses with rendered cappings and topped with octagonal pinnacles capped with cupolas (and topped with finials and/or crosses) at parapet level, rendered pointed-arched tracery windows and rendered sills, large pointed-arched, rendered, Perpendicular Gothic tracery window in the main (southern) gable end, chancel window and flanking smaller pointed-arched windows, stepped parapets to the main gable ends surmounted by rendered, pointed piers having niches, rendered cross above the apex in the northern main gable end, small pointed-arched vestry opening with tracery windows in the east end, Tudor-arched vestry door opening (with rendered architraves and label mould) on the south side, timber vestry door, and the brick chimney on the north side of the vestry. The intrusive modern porch does not contribute to the significance. (Criterion E)

St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church and Gates is of social significance for its long and continuing relationship with and use as a place of worship, gathering and spirituality for the Catholic community of Ballan for over 100 years. It is a physical legacy of the Catholic faith and faith education that has endured since the early 1850s. The continuous use of the church, and dedication to its reconstruction after fire in 2009 further demonstrate the strength of attachment. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

St. John's Anglican Church, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: St. John's Anglican Church
56 Simpson Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO252



What is Significant?

St. John's Anglican Church, at 56 Simpson Street, Ballan, constructed 1861-1862, is significant. Elements of the place which contribute to the significance are the c.1861-2 church, the mature Cupressus macrocarpa Monterey Cypress, headstones located to the east of the chancel (relocated to the site), stone gate piers and memorial gates, metal plaque fixed to the reveal of the main door, bell and bell tower in the front garden.

Elements which do not contribute to the significance of the place include the timber garage and outbuilding to the north east of the site, landscaping, modern buildings including the Parish Hall and Mena Prior Memorial Parish Centre, front and side fencing, concrete gate piers and orbs.

How is it significant?

The St. John's Anglican Church, 56 Simpson Street, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

St. John's Anglican Church, 56 Simpson Street, is historically significant for its associations with the earliest years of Anglicanism in the fledgling township of Ballan from 1849, and particularly with the life and development of the Church of England at Ballan throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

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Built in c. 1861-62 St. John's Church was built to the design of the Diocesan Architect, Leonard Terry, and has been in continuous use by the Anglican congregation for over 150 years. Of further historical significance are the headstones relocated from the Old Ballan Cemetery in 1964, and represent the Anglican community's commemoration of Robert Steiglitz, considered to be the 'founder' of Ballan. The significance is embodied in headstones, which have been removed from their original location in an attempt to celebrate Robert Steiglitz through the 'conservation' via relocation of his family grave headstones. (Criterion A)

St. John's Anglican Church, 56 Simpson Street, is aesthetically significant as a local landmark at Ballan, being the earliest of the three surviving 19th century church buildings in the town. Although altered, St. John's Church is also one of the earliest known rural church designs of the Diocesan Architect, Leonard Terry, being one of just two surviving church buildings of this particular stylistic type (the other being St. James' Anglican Church, Mortlake) by the architect. The Early English Gothic Revival styled design remains clearly discernible, having been inspired by the highly influential work of the Gothic Revival English Architect, A.W.N. Pugin. This is particularly defined in the composition of the steeply pitched, gabled nave with minor gabled chancel and the projecting side vestry (the hipped roof form being distinctive of Terry's work). Originally intended to be crowned by a bellcote (identical to that at St. James' Church, Mortlake), this was also a feature borrowed from the earlier designs of Pugin, including his design of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Oatlands, Tasmania, built in 1850. The mature plantings of Monterey Cypress provide an attractive and traditional setting for the place, and are a later, but contributory planting. (Criterion E)

St. John's Anglican Church, 56 Simpson Street, is socially significant for its long and continuous use as a place of worship and meeting to the Anglican and broader Ballan community for over 150 years. Past parishioners have been memorialised throughout the complex in the form of decorative stained-glass windows in the church itself (the most notable being the Ferguson & Urie stained glass chancel window in memory of Juliet Vivian Lyon who died in 1874 and that of the nave, in memory of Rebecca Ocock). Other examples including tablets, fixtures and fittings and the stone gate piers commemorate the pioneers of the Ballan district. The relocated headstones are also an interesting expression of community celebration/conservation of early pioneering history. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

St. Paul's Uniting Church Complex, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: St. Paul's Uniting Church Complex
73 Inglis Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO226



What is Significant?

St. Paul's Uniting Church complex at 73 Inglis Street, Ballan is significant. The elements of the place which contribute to its significance include:

The Church (c 1866), Robertson Memorial Hall (c. 1933), boundary plantings of *Cedrus atlantica* (Atlas Cedar) *Cedrus atlantica forma 'Glauca'* (Blue Atlas Cedar) and hedges of *Crataegus monogyna* (English Hawthorn) and *Lingustrum sp.* (Privet) are significant.

The former Manse (c.1869), the post war hall (c.1958), modern outbuildings, fencing, garages, community vegetable garden and associated structures are not significant.

How is it significant?

St. Paul's Uniting Church complex, 73 Inglis Street, is of local historical, aesthetic, social and associative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The St. Paul's Uniting Church complex, 73 Inglis Street, is historically significant for its associations with the life and development of the Presbyterian (and later Uniting) Church at Ballan for almost 150 years, from 1866 until the present day. The Complex, including the church, manse, Robertson

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memorial hall and plantings continue to be used and valued by the Uniting Church congregation and the development of the site over time demonstrates the ongoing evolution of the church within Ballan. The former Manse built in 1869-70 to a design by a pioneer and notable benefactor of St. Paul's Church, Dugald Macpherson, has important historical associations with the life and development of the Presbyterian Church at Ballan, but having been completely re-roofed, it has been substantially altered. (Criterion A)

The St. Paul's Uniting Church complex, 73 Inglis Street, is aesthetically significant as the church and mature plantings of Atlas Cedar and Blue Atlas Cedar form a local landmark within Ballan. The church itself is of aesthetic significance as a fine and intact example of a Victorian Gothic Revival church, and demonstrates key characteristics of the style, including the slate clad steeply-pitched, gabled parapeted roof form and rear gabled parapeted vestry wing, and especially the landmark octagonal tower with the point-arched door opening (including the vertically boarded timber door), splayed bluestone tower based with blind oculus windows, octagonal blind arcade of lancet openings with blind oculus windows above, and the elongated spire clad in corrugated sheet metal and crowned by an iron Celtic cross finial. Other significant features include the four bayed composition defined by the pointed-arched windows (with freestone dressings, quoinwork and decorative stained glass) and the projecting bluestone and freestone buttresses; decorative eaves brackets; triple pointed arched window in the main gable end (with decorative stained glass, being the work of the well-known stained glass artists and manufacturers, Ferguson and Urie); arched ventilator in the main gable end; corrugated sheet metal roof cladding; pointed arched stained glass vestry windows (with freestone dressings), pointed-arched vestry door openings and timber doors, and the rendered vestry chimney. These elements were hallmarks of the architect, J.F. Matthews, first employed for the building of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Bacchus Marsh. The setting of the St. Paul's Church complex, and particularly the mature Atlas Cedar and Blue Atlas Cedar trees on the front (north) boundary make a significant contribution to the setting of the church site, as does the surviving Hawthorn hedge on the east boundary. The gabled timber Robertson Memorial Hall (comprising the former Bungeeltap Presbyterian Church) also contributes to the significance of the place. (Criterion E)

The St. Paul's Uniting Church complex, 73 Inglis Street, is socially significant as it is recognised and valued by the members of the Ballan community as a physical legacy of their faith and faith education that has endured since 1866. (Criterion G)

The church has association with a number of clergy and congregation members who were influential in its long-serving function. The early clergyman that shaped the spiritual life of Presbyterianism at Ballan included the Rev. W. Hampshire (first incumbent in 1863, prior to the building of the church); Rev. J. Black; Rev. William Thom; Rev. Donald Brunton; Rev. John Mathew; Rev. G.B. Murphy; Rev. R.R. Paton and the Rev. Edward James Welch. Key members of the congregation responsible for making manifest the spiritual welfare and progress of St. Paul's Church included Dugald Macpherson, inaugural member of the St. Paul's committee of management, driving force and principal benefactor behind the establishment and building of the church and designer of the manse in 1869; and other members of the committee of management including J. Graham, J. Tanner, W.E. White and Walter Duncan, first Treasurer and long serving Elder. Constructed in 1865-66, the St. Paul's Church building was the product of the Melbourne architect, John Felix Matthews (c.1811-1895). The triple stained glass windows in the main gable are a tangible legacy of the work of the well-known stained glass firm, Ferguson and Urie, having been donated by Mrs Macpherson, Mrs Inglis and Mrs Edols. The growth and progress of St. Paul's Church in the early 20th century is also identified in the gabled timber hall towards the rear south-west corner of the site, having been

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relocated from Bungeeltap in 1933 (where the building had served as the Presbyterian Church since 1873) and adapted as the St. Paul's Sunday School. It was named the Robertson Memorial Hall, in honour of Roderick Robertson, who left a bequest for the maintenance of the building. (Criterion H)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Stirling Park, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Stirling Park 27 Shaws Road, Ballan | PS ref no: HO251 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

Stirling Park at 27 Shaws Road, Ballan is significant.

The elements which contribute to the significance of the place are the timber farmhouse (c.1932 with 1947 additions), the privet hedge (c.1932) and the Redwood tree and Cypress tree immediately east of the farmhouse (c.1939).

The timber and corrugated outbuildings and yards and plantations of Monterey Cypress are not significant.

How is it significant?

Stirling Park at 27 Shaws Road, Ballan is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, Stirling Park is significant for its long association with pastoralism and in particular the sheep grazing industry in the Ballan district. The property was originally established as 'St Patrick's Vale' by Jeremiah O'Connor in the 1850s, and was re-named Stirling Park in 1880 when William Shaw, JP purchased the land. The original homestead is located some distance west of the current

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homestead, on a separate title and is now ruinous. The homestead existing was constructed in 1932 for James and Elva Shaw and extended after the second World War in 1947. The Redwood and Cypress trees, planted by James and Elva in 1939 are contemporary with the construction of the house, and were planted as a competition to see which would grow fastest. Stirling Park is of historical significance as evidence of the relative prosperity of farming in the region in the Interwar period, which allowed the construction of new dwellings for subsequent generations of local farming families. (Criterion A)

Stirling Park at 27 Shaws Road, Ballan, has aesthetic significance as one of the most intact examples of the few remaining late Federation era styled rural farm dwellings in the western region of the municipality. The dwelling demonstrates original design qualities that combine a Federation styled composition in the principal hipped roof form with projecting minor gabled wings and return verandah, with Interwar Bungalow styled detailing. The open grassed paddock in front of the dwelling, together with the long straight driveway provide an important visual connection between Shaws Road and the residence. The tapestry privet hedge is aesthetically significant as it defines the front garden and firmly sets the residence within the broader landscape. The Redwood and Cypress to the east of the residence contribute to the visual qualities of the setting. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

The Avenue, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: The Avenue
122 Inglis Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO236



What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling known as The Avenue, at 122 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed c.1863-64 with alterations c.1920-30 is significant.

The post 1930s alterations and additions, including the timber picket fence, are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Avenue at 122 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Avenue at 122 Inglis Street is of historical significance as one of the earliest examples of middle class residential dwellings erected in Ballan. Constructed in c.1863-64 by and for J.T. Foote, builder and carpenter, The Avenue with its loosely Picturesque style, more substantial form, and double gable roof forms that terminate with hipped roofed faces at the rear, is clearly distinguishable from the more modest vernacular single gable or hip roof cottages constructed for the working class in Ballan in the 1860s. The face brick chimneys, roof cladding, central front doorway with transom, flanking timber framed double hung windows, and narrow eaves emphasise this difference. The verandah, although likely constructed in the Interwar period, is significant as it demonstrates an

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attempt to modernise the building and is in itself demonstrative of the continuing aspirations of the middle classes in the twentieth century. (Criterion A)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

The Mill Cottage, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: The Mill Cottage
96 Inglis Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO233



What is Significant?

The stone dwelling known as The Mill Cottage at 96 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed 1857, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Mill Cottage at 96 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Mill Cottage at 96 Inglis Street is of historical significance as the earliest known surviving dwelling in the Ballan township, having been erected in 1857 for Nathaniel Young, part owner of the adjacent Werribee Flour Mill. It is of further historical significance for its association with the earliest phases of development of the Ballan township as a service centre to the outlying pastoral properties, which is reinforced by the relationship between The Mill Cottage and the Werribee Flour Mill. (Criterion A)

It is of further historical significance as a rare surviving example of a pre-1860 dwelling within Ballan, and the locality, most having been destroyed by natural disasters or demolished. (Criterion B)

The Mill Cottage is aesthetically significant as a relatively intact and unusual local example of an early Victorian stone cottage in the Georgian style. The distinctive steeply pitched hipped roof form

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and broken back verandah with fenced balustrade and intact brick chimneys, stone wall construction and front door and windows distinguishes The Mill Cottage from other Victorian dwellings within Ballan. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

War Memorial Fountain, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|---|--------------------------------|
| <p>Heritage Place: War Memorial Fountain Outside 125 Inglis Street, Ballan</p> | <p>PS ref no: HO238</p> |
|---|--------------------------------|



What is Significant?

The Ballan War Memorial Fountain, located outside 125 Inglis Street, Ballan, completed in 1920, is significant. The location of the memorial fountain contributes to its significance.

How is it significant?

The War Memorial Fountain, 125 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical, rarity, aesthetic and social significance.

Why is it significant?

The War Memorial Fountain at 125 Inglis Street has historical significance for its associations with the local men and women who fought in the First World War, and later with locals that had enlisted in World War Two. The memorial also has associations with the Welcome Home Committee that was established in 1917 in order to provide fitting ways in which to welcome home returned servicemen. Designed and constructed by the Wilcox Brothers of Geelong, the memorial was unveiled on 27 March 1920 by Major E.J.T. Kerby, M.H.R. Further plaques listing the local men and women who served in World War Two were added to the memorial in 1998 as part of the Remembrance Service on Anzac Day of that year. (Criterion A)

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The War Memorial Fountain at 125 Inglis Street, Ballan, is aesthetically significant as a visual and commemorative landmark in the centre of the Ballan township, as defined by the triple-coursed base, pedestal (with semi-circular fountain basin) and column all constructed in fine Harcourt granite. (Criterion E)

It is only one of two war-related stone memorial fountains in the Moorabool Shire, and the only memorial fountain located within its originally intended setting in front of the local Post Office. (Criterion B)

The War Memorial Fountain at 125 Inglis Street, Ballan, is socially significant as a highly important marker that commemorates the contribution made by local men and women in World Wars One and Two. It is recognised and valued by the local community for this reason, and the continued use and association is demonstrated by the regular commemorative activities held at the memorial. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Westcott, Stables and Trees, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Westcott, Stables and Trees 188 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO248 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The Victorian stone residence and timber stables known as Westcott at 188 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed c.1864-65, is significant.

Elements which contribute to the significance of the place include the c.1864 residence with later Interwar additions, the mature Oaks and Elms to the west and northwest of the site and the c.1865 timber stables with attic storey.

Elements which do not contribute to the significance of the place include all alterations and additions post c.1940.

How is it significant?

Westcott at 188 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Westcott at 188 Inglis Street is historically significant as one of the earliest surviving residential complexes in the township of Ballan. Unlike other early residential buildings which survive from this period, largely built for the working class, Westcott is an example of the early residential development constructed for the middle class. The arrangement of the residence and stable/coach house on a large lot, the design of the residence itself and the early plantings of specimens of English Oak and Elms on the western boundary demonstrate a more sophisticated approach in terms of the form, style, materials. Built in c.1864-65, the residence and stables were constructed for local

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solicitor, Richard Ocock and his wife, Mary, who resided at Westcott until the early 1880s. The property remained in the Ocock family ownership until 1938. While the dwelling has experienced a number of alterations and additions, the historical significance of the place is mainly embodied in the discernible, Victorian Picturesque vernacular design that continues as a legacy of the more affluent lifestyle of one of Ballan's eminent residents from the early 1860s. (Criterion A)

The use of the building from 1914 through to the early 1930s is also of historical significance, as the first place in Ballan to provide regular medical and midwifery care in the district to the women of Ballan, contributing to the overall health, and in particular for the improvement in infant and mother care and mortality rates. The physical fabric associated with this period is represented in the Interwar rendered blockwork section of the building. (Criterion A)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

White Thorn, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|--|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: White Thorn 42 Inglis Street, Ballan | PS ref no: HO221 |
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What is Significant?

White Thorn at 42 Inglis Street, Ballan, constructed between 1874 and 1878 is significant.

The front fence and outbuildings are not significant. The non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

White Thorn at 42 Inglis Street, Ballan, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

White Thorn at 42 Inglis Street has historical significance for its associations with the modest, working class residential developments in the central Ballan township in the 19th century. Built between 1874 and 1878 for Emile Edward Plovier, labourer, the dwelling was the home of several labourers in the 20th century. The historical significance is embodied within the fabric of the dwelling. The arrival of the railway in 1889 led to an increase in more sophisticated forms of working-class housing, with a predominance of hip roofs with a single projecting gable and more decorative detailing. (Criterion A)

White Thorn is aesthetically significant as a good representative example of a class of modestly scaled, gabled, timber weatherboard Victorian vernacular styled dwellings that reflect Ballan's working-class residential development. The principal characteristics of this class of place are

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represented in the fabric, particularly the single storey height, modest scale, simple gabled roof form that traverses the site and the front projecting post-supported skillion verandah, timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, narrow eaves, face brick chimney (with external chimney breast), central front doorway with a four panelled timber door and the timber framed double hung windows. (Criteria E and D)

Primary source

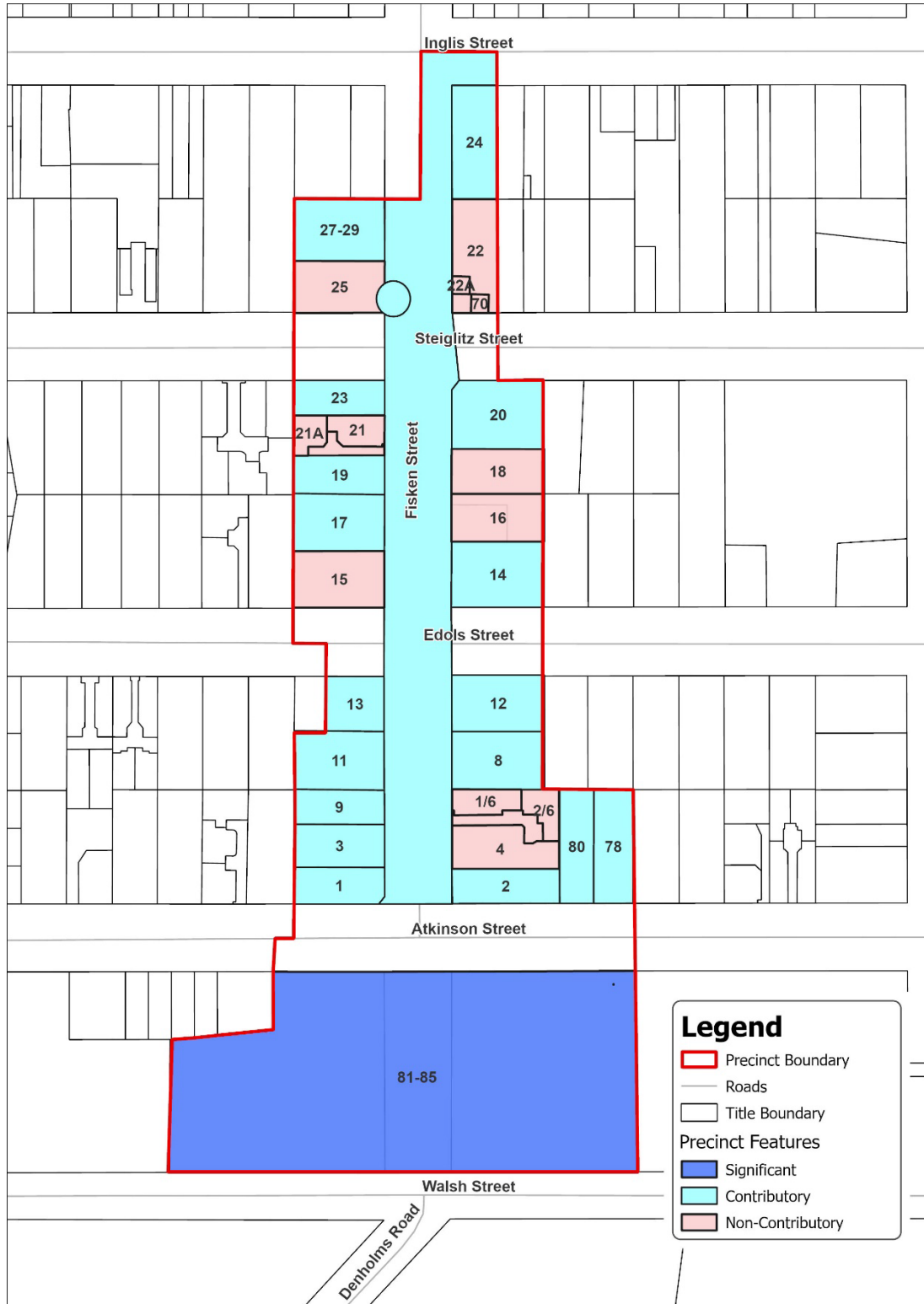
West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

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Fisken Street Heritage Precinct, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Fisken Street Heritage Precinct
 78, 80 & 81-85 Atkinson Street and 1-29 & 2-24Fisken Street and 70 Steiglitz Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO206



What is Significant?

The Fisken Street Heritage Precinct, Ballan is significant.

The following features contribute to the significance of the precinct:

The residential, civic and commercial buildings constructed between c.1870 and c.1940 as shown on the precinct map.

- The consistency of built form demonstrated by the residential buildings (single storey height, hipped and/or gabled roofs), materials and detailing (primarily weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated steel or tile roof cladding, modest-wide eaves, brick chimneys and timber framed windows), and siting of buildings (on regular rectangular residential lots, with open front garden settings, recessive garages and/or carports and generous front and side setbacks). The wide street layout with broad grassed nature strip, concrete paths and mature street tree plantings along Fisken Street.

Features that do not contribute to the significance of the precinct include non-original alterations and additions to the contributory and significant places shown on the precinct map, and the places listed below as 'Non-Contributory' places.

Significant places:

Ballan Railway Station Building and Platform, Timber Signal Box, Metal Framed Water Tower and Header Tank, and associated outbuildings and infrastructure at 81-85 Atkinson Street.

Contributory places:

Atkinson Street: 78 & 80

Fisken Street: 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24 (McLean Reserve including Aleppo Pine tree and Bills Horse Trough), 27-29 (Ballan Fire Station), Theresa Graham memorial Pin Oak (outside 25 Fisken Street), Avenue of Street trees (Pin Oak, Scarlet Oak, Claret Ash and Golden Ash).

Non-Contributory places:

Fisken Street: 4, 6 (units 1 and 2), 15, 16, 18, 21, 21a, 22, 22a and 25

Steiglitz Street: 70

Later additions and infrastructure at the Ballan Railway Station complex (81-85 Atkinson Street), including the c.2018-2019 pedestrian overpass, steps, ramps, lifts, the southern platform and shelters, modern metal fencing around the complex, signage, modern metal chair fixtures, lighting, shelters, paving and landscaping.

How is it significant?

The Fisken Street Heritage Precinct, Ballan, is of local historical, representative, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Fisken Street Heritage Precinct is historically significant as it demonstrates the influence of the arrival of the Melbourne to Ballarat railway line and subsequent development of the Railway Station had on the residential development patterns of Ballan, and particularly Fisken Street, in the late nineteenth century. The railway line arrived in Ballan in 1886, and the Station building was constructed

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within three years. Prior to 1880, Fisken Street was relatively unpopulated, with only a handful of buildings (including 3 Fisken Street, constructed c.1874) between Atkinson Street and the main thoroughfare of Ballan, Inglis Street. After the construction of the Railway Station, Fisken Street was predicted to become the main street of Ballan as its rapid development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century superseded that of other streets, including Inglis Street. Many of the buildings constructed in this period survive closer to the southern end and provide the precinct with a strong late Victorian/Edwardian residential character. Commercial and Civic development also expanded from Inglis Street towards the Station with the construction of the former shops and boarding house (now demolished) at 22 Fisken Street in the late nineteenth century, and the establishment of the Ballan Fire Station at 27-29 Fisken Street in 1908. Fisken Street continued to be highly desirable as a residential street through to the beginning of the Second World War. The historical significance is embodied in the Station complex itself and the concentration of late Victorian, Edwardian and Interwar dwellings which remain (particularly those immediately adjacent to the Railway Station) and the mature street trees (which replaced an earlier planting of Poplar and Cypress). The Precinct also has historical significance for the Bills Trough in the nature strip in Fisken Street (associated with McLean Reserve). Philanthropists, Annis and George Bills established a fund in the early 20th century to provide adequate watering facilities for horses. The trough is just one of over a thousand troughs installed throughout Australia, and the USA, which are a legacy of the Bills Estate. They demonstrate a distinctive custom that is no longer in use. (Criterion A)

The Fisken Street Heritage precinct is of architectural significance for the collection of representative examples of Late Victorian period, Federation period and Interwar Bungalow style residences which demonstrate the principal characteristics of vernacular regional design for each period. Most of the dwellings are vernacular or conventional in character, reflecting the regional and socio-economic status of the original owners. A number have been altered or extended, although the original designs, character and appearance remain clearly discernible. A small number have also been relocated to their current sites, and their designs and construction are reflective of the styles of buildings in the area. The vernacular character of the dwellings is particularly evident in the Late Victorian and Edwardian dwellings at 3, 11, 13 and 23 Fisken Street. The Interwar Bungalows at 78 Atkinson Street and at 9 Fisken Street are reflective of the standard designs of the State Savings Bank of Victoria's finance, design and construction scheme. Other dwellings typical for their design types include the Interwar Bungalows at 2 and 8 Fisken Streets. The few more elaborate or particular exemplars of their architectural type include the Late Victorian styled Ruddle House at 17 Fisken Street and the Federation styled dwelling at 20 Fisken Street. (Criterion D)

Aesthetically, the Fisken Street Heritage Precinct is significant for the visual qualities created by the wide street with its broad grassed nature strips and mature deciduous street trees of Oak and Ash species. These elements, along with the consistent single storey scale residential development with generous setbacks frame the view to the ornate Late Victorian Tudor Gothic brick Railway Station Building (based on the 'Casterton Style') at the termination of Fisken Street. The deliberate siting of the Station building central to the termination of Fisken Street within direct view from Inglis Street via Fisken Street reinforces the historical connection between the Station complex and the development of Ballan, and in turn Fisken Street. (Criterion E)

Architecturally, the precinct is defined by local landmarks. The Station complex has a notable presence at the southern end of Fisken Street and it is one of two similarly-designed station buildings of this type in the Moorabool Shire. At the north end of Fisken Street, the Classically-derived Edwardian era brick fire station, while altered, is the only surviving Edwardian fire brigade station building in the Moorabool Shire. (Criterion E)

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The memorial Pin Oak tree which commemorates the 49 years of service to the Ballan Red Cross of Mrs Teresa Graham (in the nature strip at 25 Fiskin Street) and the Aleppo Pine tree in McLean Reserve (honouring the service and sacrifice of the local soldiers in World War One) are of social significance for their strong association with the respective local Red Cross and Returned Services League groups. (Criterion G)

Primary source

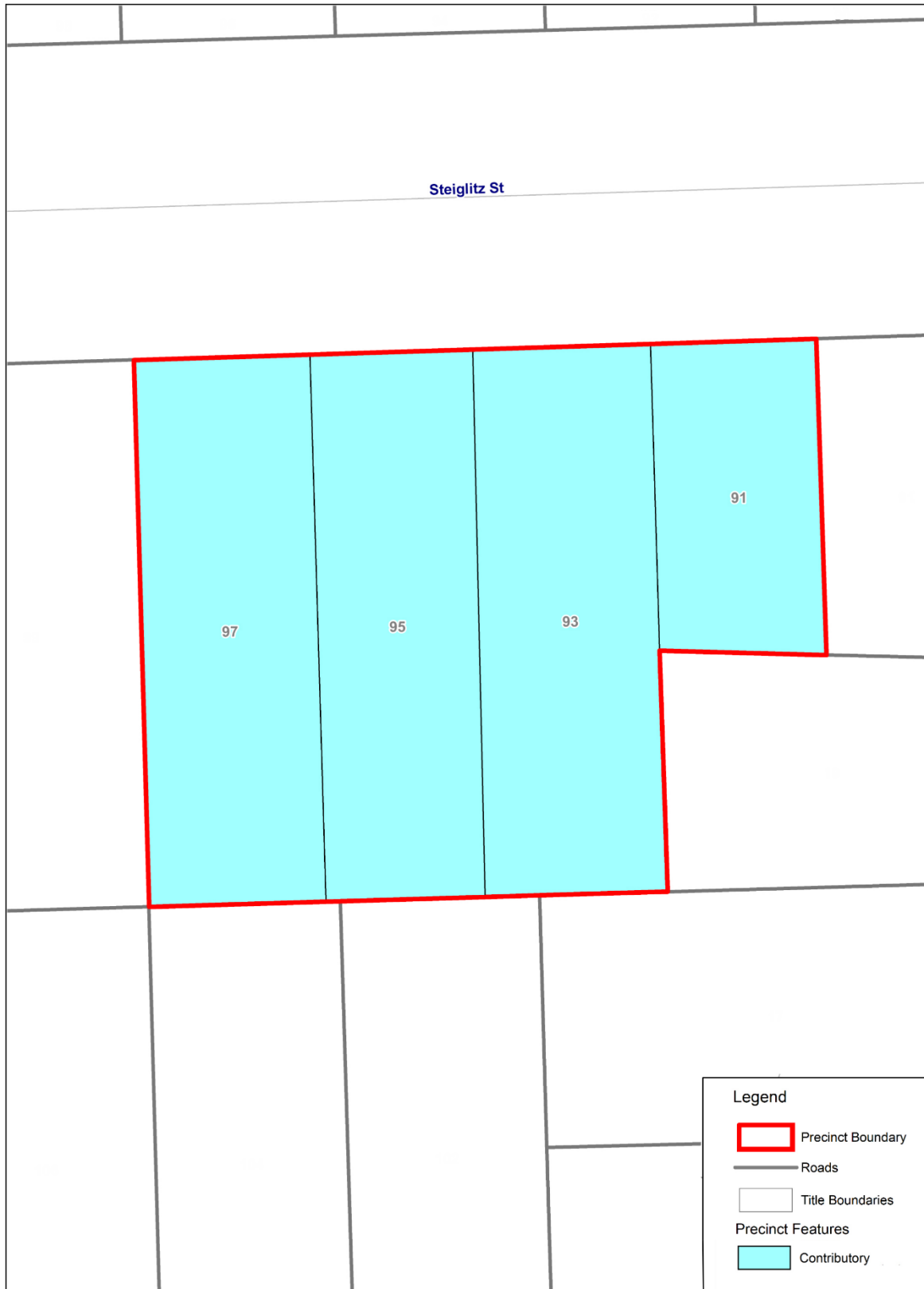
West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

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Steiglitz Street Heritage Precinct, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Steiglitz Street Heritage Precinct,
91-97 Steiglitz Street, Ballan

PS ref no: HO207



What is Significant?

The Steiglitz Street Heritage Precinct, Ballan is significant.

The following features contribute to the significance of the precinct:

The four dwellings at 91-97 Steiglitz Street, constructed between c.1874-c1890 as shown on the precinct map.

The consistent overall single storey residential form (hipped roofs, front post -supported verandahs, brick and rendered chimneys, symmetrical composition), materials (weatherboard wall cladding, brick and rendered chimneys, galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding) and detailing (narrow eaves, central four panelled front doors flanked by double hung windows, surviving cast iron verandah decoration, moulded timber architraves and timber window sills).

Features that do not contribute to the significance of the precinct include non-original alterations and additions to the buildings at 91-97 Steiglitz Street.

Contributory places:

Steiglitz Street: 91, 93, 95, 97.

How is it significant?

The Steiglitz Street Heritage Precinct at 91-97 Steiglitz Street is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the Steiglitz Street Heritage Precinct is significant as it contains the only known speculative development of detached timber dwellings remaining in the town (93-97 Steiglitz Street). Further strengthening the historical cohesion of this small group is the association with the original owner, Bernard Hirsch, a German draper, colonial wine dealer and manufacturer who constructed the cottage at 97 Steiglitz Street in 1874, and a large timber structure housing a general store and stocking-weaving factory, located on the land at 93-97 Steiglitz Street. The three cottages at 93-97 Steiglitz Street were built by James Alford as rental properties in the 1890s after Hirsch's death, from materials salvaged from the former general store and manufactory. (Criterion A)

Aesthetically, the Steiglitz Street Precinct is significant as a small group of representative examples of the vernacular style of mid and late-Victorian dwellings typical to Ballan. The design qualities are especially borne out in the hipped roof forms, front verandahs, symmetrical compositions defined by the front central doorways and flanking windows, narrow eaves, chimneys and surviving verandah detailing, in addition to the weatherboard wall construction and timber framing (having been recycled from Hirsch's manufactory building now demolished) and the galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former Police Quarters & Court House, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former Police Quarters & Court House
14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood

PS ref no: HO262



What is significant?

The pre-fabricated former Police Quarters and Courthouse located on the east of the site at 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood is significant.

The modern dwelling, fences and outbuildings are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former Police Quarters and Courthouse, Blackwood, are of local technical, historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Police Quarters and Courthouse at 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood are historically significant as a rare surviving example of buildings associated with 19th century law and order in the Victorian goldfields, and particularly as a physical legacy of the police presence at the Blackwood goldfields from 1859 until 1880. Built in the early 1850s and relocated to Blackwood in 1859, the gabled Police Quarters was extended in 1871 with the addition of a relocated timber courthouse. A steeply pitched hipped roof and verandah formed part of the alterations to the courthouse building that was attached to the south wall of the police quarters. From 1871, the old courthouse became

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the police residence, with the original quarters converted into an office. The building is therefore a physical legacy of the importance of the police presence at Blackwood from the early years of the gold rush. (Criterion A)

The former Police Quarters (to the extent of the gabled portion) at 14 Clarendon Street are scientifically significant as a rare example of a pre-fabricated timber police quarters in Victoria. The pre-fabricated form, constructed of timber framing with horizontal timber boards set in rebated studs with timber cover strips, is an unusual pre-fabricated timber form of building. (Criteria F and B)

The former Police Quarters and Courthouse at 14 Clarendon Street are architecturally significant for their demonstration of the standardised design approach to police dwellings (in the original gabled prefabricated timber wing) in the early 1850s. The steeply-pitched hipped wing (representing the altered and relocated old court house) demonstrates early design qualities of a Victorian vernacular style, with the form, scale and construction similar to several 19th century timber dwellings built in the Blackwood goldfields. Although the hipped roofed wing may not be intact to the original courthouse design, it reflects an important addition in providing much-needed accommodation for the Senior Constable of Police at Blackwood in 1871. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Blackwood Cricket & Recreation Reserve, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Blackwood Cricket & Recreation Reserve
Recreation Reserve Road, Blackwood

PS ref no: HO268



What is Significant?

The Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Reserve at Recreation Reserve Road, Blackwood, established 1889-90, is significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- Remnant perimeter plantings of mature *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine)
- Interwar timber pavilion
- Stone gate piers, with metal vehicle and pedestrian gates
- The setting, including the naturally occurring Eucalypts and the natural amphitheatre

All other structures flanking the sports ground are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Reserve is of local historical, social, technical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

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The Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Reserve is of historical significance for its associations with the evolution, progress and use of the grounds for cricket, football and other local sports by the Blackwood goldfields community from c.1889 until the present day. Of further historical interest is its previous use as a Chinese market garden from 1860 until 1869, when the Chinese were expelled from the area to allow the development of the Reserve. The historical significance of the site is embodied in the grassed sports ground, mature *Pinus Radiata* trees (representing the former perimeter planting), stone gate piers with metal vehicular and pedestrian gates, and the early twentieth century timber pavilion (albeit altered). (Criterion A)

The Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Reserve is socially significant as it is recognised and valued by the local community as a place for organised and informal sport, social occasions and recreation since c.1889 and it continues to be the home to the local cricket and football clubs to the present day. (Criterion G)

The Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Reserve is of aesthetic significance for the deliberate siting of the Ground within a natural amphitheatre. The combination of the natural landform and dense surrounding bushland and remnants of the perimeter planting of *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pines) provide a dramatic and sublime setting to the place. (Criterion E)

The specimen of *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) directly north of the entrance gates is of outstanding size, with an unusually large trunk diameter, form and height and is of individual aesthetic and scientific significance for its outstanding size and unusual form and scale, rare in this species. (Criteria E and F)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

4 Albert Street, Blackwood, Statement of Significance, May 2021

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Dwelling 4 Albert Street, Blackwood | PS ref no: HO260 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The dwelling at 4 Albert Street, Blackwood (Golden Point) is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions to the dwelling are not significant, nor are the modern outbuildings.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 4 Albert Street is of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 4 Albert Street is historically significant as a physical embodiment of residential life within the original township area of Blackwood (Golden Point) in c.1860, during the height of the gold rush. (Criterion A)

Built in c.1860 for William and Harriet Vigor, who arrived in Blackwood and established a butchery business in 1855, the dwelling is an excellent representative example of a middle class residence on the gold fields. The historical significance of the dwelling (although somewhat altered) is embodied

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in the physical fabric which includes the surviving modest Victorian stylistic qualities such as the hipped roof form, single storey height, encircling post-supported broken back verandah, timber weatherboard wall cladding, face brick chimney and the timber framed 12 paned double hung windows. (Criterion D)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

6 Terrill Street, Blackwood, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Dwelling

6 Terrill Street, Blackwood

PS ref no: HO269



What is Significant?

The stone dwelling at 6 Terrill Street, Blackwood constructed c.1867, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions to the dwelling are not significant, nor is the modern steel shed to the east of the site.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 6 Terrill Street of local historical and rarity significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 6 Terrill Street is of historical significance as an example of the residential development at Red Hill, Blackwood after the height of the gold rush in the 1860s. Constructed by James Wyatt, local bricklayer and stonemason in 1867, the historical significance of the dwelling is embodied in the surviving Victorian vernacular styled fabric including the steeply-pitched, hipped roof form, broken back roof form of the return verandah, face brick chimney and stone wall construction. (Criterion A)

It is of further historical significance as a locally rare stone example of a Victorian vernacular dwelling in the Blackwood district, where the predominant building material in the nineteenth and early twentieth century was timber. Furthermore, it is the earliest of only two stone dwellings known to

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survive in Blackwood, and the profile of the stone and construction technique suggest that the stone was sourced from the nearby Lerderderg River. (Criteria A and B)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood, Statement of Significance, May 2021

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Dwelling 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood | PS ref no: HO265 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood, constructed c.1860, is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions to the dwelling are not significant, including the modern gable roof addition to the east of dwelling (attached to the skillion at the rear of the dwelling).

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road is of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road has historical significance as a physical legacy of the goldrush at the Blackwood Diggings in the 1860s and 1870s. The dwelling is a surviving example of a once ubiquitous, Victorian vernacular miner's cottage. The dwelling is constructed to a more permanent design than some earlier examples, but with similar principles – able to be constructed quickly, to a simple design, using readily available local materials, such as timber weatherboards and often timber shingle roof cladding, later replaced by corrugated steel. (Criterion A)

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Built in c.1860 for George Lowrie, miner and storekeeper, the historical significance is embodied in the surviving early steeply pitched hipped roofed portion of the dwelling and the pre-1900 skillion addition to the rear. Although the dwelling has been realigned, and had some alterations and additions, its vernacular style, typical of the mid-Victorian period remains discernible. In particular, the modest single storey scale, symmetrical composition of the building, the steeply pitched hipped roof form; the skillion addition to the rear (pre 1900); the front door opening flanked by a pair of double hung sash windows and the profile of the front portion of the post-supported verandah, are typical of the vernacular timber dwellings on the goldfields in this period. (Criterion D)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Blackwood Cemetery, Statement of Significance, May 2021

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Blackwood Cemetery 35 Byres Road, Blackwood | PS ref no: HO261 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The Blackwood Cemetery at 35 Byres Road, Blackwood, reserved in 1860, is significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- The layout of the cemetery, including the segregation of denominational sections and location and irregular layout of Chinese burials.
- All of the graves and gravestones and grave surrounds.
- The monument and vault of Mary and Matthew Rogers.
- Later burials and the modern brick memorial pavilion and its associated memorial plaques.
- The early plantings of *Picea abies* (Norway Spruce) at the entrance, specimens of *Arbutus unedo* (Irish Strawberry) on graves and *remnant mature* (*Acacia melanoxylon*) Blackwood trees.

The front fence, hedge and entrance gates are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Blackwood Cemetery, 35 Byres Road, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Blackwood Cemetery, 35 Byres Road, is historically significant for its associations with the early development of the Blackwood goldfields from 1855, and with the reservation of 8 acres as a cemetery in 1860. The earliest goldfields cemetery in the western region of the Moorabool Shire, the site marks the final resting place of numerous pioneers of the Blackwood district, many of whom made an important contribution to the development of the area from the 19th century. (Criterion A)

The layout of the cemetery, which not only segregates those of European origin from the Chinese, but places the Chinese graves distant from, lower than and more irregularly laid out than those in the Christian denomination section is also of historic significance. This layout and arrangement demonstrating the racial divide present on the goldfields and attitudes of the different cultural groups. (Criterion A)

The cemetery is aesthetically significant as it demonstrates important visual qualities. These qualities include the rural setting comprising a steeply sloping open grassed site with numerous headstones and grave surrounds laid out in regular rows segregated into Christian religious denominations (Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist) as well as the Chinese section. The deliberately retained mature specimens of *Acacia melanoxylon* (Blackwood), early plantings of *Arbutus unedo* (Irish Strawberry tree) on individual graves and the three *Picea abies* (Norway Spruce) which mark the entrance to the cemetery and enhance the aesthetic qualities of the place. A central landmark is the monument and vault of Mary and Matthew Rogers (designed by well-known monumental sculptors of Melbourne, Chambers and Clutten in 1895), which is located to the centre of the cemetery and dominates the other built structures and gravestones. (Criterion E)

The Blackwood Cemetery, 35 Byres Road, is socially significant as it is recognised and valued by the Blackwood community for cultural, spiritual and commemorative reasons. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Blackwood Mineral Springs, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Blackwood Mineral Springs
41 Golden Point Road, Blackwood

PS ref no: HO264



What is Significant?

The Blackwood Mineral Springs, Caravan Park Road, Blackwood, is significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- The reserve itself, created c.1879.
- Rendered masonry walls and pits forming outlets to the mineral water on the north and south banks of the Lerderderg River, c.1890.
- Octagonal pavilions housing the mineral spring outlets (albeit having been reconstructed c.1975-80 as a contemporary interpretation of the original timber pavilions).
- Concrete bridge, c.1967.
- Random stone retaining wall on the north bank of the Lerderderg River, c.1939.
- Two mature *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pines) trees adjacent to the southern access to the bridge, representing the only surviving remnants of the World War One Avenue of Honour, c.1919.
- Stone paving pathway on the north side of the river.
- Circular stone paving on the south side of the river.
- Interpretive plaques throughout the site.

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The following elements are not significant

- Picnic shelters on the southern bank of the river.
- Amenities block on the southern bank of the river.
- Car park, fixed seats, fixed tables, rubbish bins, barbeque facilities.

How is it significant?

The Blackwood Mineral Springs is of local historical, social, technical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Blackwood Mineral Springs is of historical significance as an expression of 19th and early 20th century nature and health tourism that became popular from the 1880s when the once prosperous gold mining townships in the district were in decline. First discovered by Chinese fossickers sluicing the Lerderderg River in the mid 1850s, it appears to have been from 1867 when the quality and apparent medicinal advantages of the mineral water were officially recorded. Reserved from sale and mining from 1879, it was not until 1888 that the Ballan Shire Council was appointed a Committee of Management to care for, improve and manage the site. From the 1880s, the mineral springs reserve became a valued asset in the Blackwood district, particularly during the years when gold mining was in decline and tourism provided opportunities to help sustain the once prosperous mining townships. In subsequent years, the Committee was responsible for numerous improvements to the mineral springs reserve: in the creation of better access, construction of bridges (the first timber bridge having been built in 1889, with a timber suspension bridge erected in 1912, being replaced with the existing concrete bridge in 1967), building of rendered masonry walls and pits to the water outlets in 1890 (the work being carried out by James Wyatt, well-respected local stonemason and bricklayer), construction of two pavilions to accommodate the water outlets in 1891 (north pavilion) and 1914 (south pavilion) (both of which were replaced with similarly-designed structures between 1975 and 1980), planting of an Avenue of Honour of 80 pine trees in 1919 by K. Matheson and T. Vigor, building of a random stone retaining wall on the north bank of the river in 1939, as well as several other works and landscape treatments in the 20th century. (Criterion A)

The Blackwood Mineral Springs is socially significant to the local community of Blackwood and more broadly, across Victoria, as a popular tourist destination and source of mineral water for public use. The mineral springs reserve has been a location for recreation and contemplation since the second half of the 19th century, while the Avenue of Honour, planted in 1919 (two which survive), was a place of commemoration of the local soldiers who fought and died in World War One. (Criterion G)

The Blackwood Mineral Springs has scientific significance for the geology associated with the mineral springs, providing a unique chemical composition that from the 19th century was considered to assist in remedying illness. The composition of the mineral water was considered to be equal to Apollinaris water in Germany, specially recommended for 'dyspeptic, gouty and rheumatic subjects' and which was 'largely used in Melbourne.' The mineral water at Blackwood was claimed to 'perfectly restore' invalids and others suffering from illness. (Criterion F)

The Blackwood Mineral Springs is aesthetically significant for its picturesque natural bushland setting in the Lerderderg River valley that has conformed in part to 19th and 20th century development in the existing roads and car parks, mineral springs pavilions, bridge, stone retaining wall on the northern river bank, and in the exotic plantings most notably (and symbolically) identified in the two

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mature Pine trees at the entrance to the southern end of the bridge. These trees are the remnants of the Avenue of Honour. (Criteria D & E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Dwelling and Water Race, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Dwelling & Water Race
15 Golden Point Road, Blackwood

PS ref no: HO263



What is significant?

The Victorian dwelling and water race at 15 Golden Point Road Blackwood is significant.

The post c.1900 alterations and additions to the dwelling are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling and water race at 15 Golden Point Road Blackwood is of local historical, representative and research potential significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling and water race at 15 Golden Point Road, Blackwood, is historically significant as a physical embodiment of the lives and aspirations of the gold mining families who lived and worked in Golden Point, particularly Herman Frederick Wolter who owned and lived at this property and contributed to mining and commercial activity at Blackwood in the second half of the 19th century. It is of particular historical significance for its association with and demonstration of residential life on the Red Hill goldfields, Blackwood in the mid-19th century. The modest scale and use of locally available materials is reflective of the early date, and is typical of early goldfield dwellings constructed with regard to the proximity of the water race to the rear of the allotment, prior to the formal surveying of township lots sold as freehold in 1873. (Criterion A)

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The dwelling at 15 Golden Point Road has experienced moderate alterations, but its vernacular Victorian design is still clearly discernible, and it remains as a good representative example of a miner's dwelling from the Red Hill goldfields in the 1860s. (Criterion D)

The water race (now filled in and an archaeological site) that originally traversed the properties between 13 and 25 Golden Point Road is an important legacy of the intense mining activity that occurred on the Red Hill goldfields and has archaeological potential. (Criterion C)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Blackwood & District Historical Society (former Police Stables), Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Blackwood & District Historical Society (former Police Stables)
Allot. 2001, Parish of Blackwood, Martin Street, Blackwood

PS ref no: HO266



What is significant?

The Victorian timber former police stables and forage store building at Allot. 2001, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD, Martin Street, Blackwood, relocated to the current site in 1880 is significant.

The non original alterations and additions, including the extensions to the building undertaken in the late 1970s are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former police stables and forage store building, Allot. 2001, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD, Martin Street, Blackwood, are of local historical and rarity significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former police stables and forage store building is historically significant for its associations with 19th century law and order (and particularly in demonstrating the form and type of buildings used for accommodating police horses and storing forage) on the Blackwood goldfields. (Criterion A)

As one of only five known examples in Victoria of its type (gabled timber police stable building) built to a standard Public Works Department design, the former police stables and forage store is now

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considered rare. The significance of the building is embodied in the elongated gable roof form, internal layout, cobbled stall floor, timber louvred ventilators in the gable ends, standard door openings and window opening on the north elevation, and the timber weatherboard wall cladding. The building has associations with the Public Works Department as part of its standardised design approach, and with the local builders, J. Augustine (who constructed it at Golden Point in 1876) and Andrew Buchanan (who was responsible for its removal and relocation to its present site in 1880). (Criterion B)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Hillside, Statement of Significance, May 2021

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Hillside 5 Old Golden Point Road East, Blackwood | PS ref no: HO267 |
|--|-------------------------|



What is significant?

Hillside at 5 Old Golden Point Road East, Blackwood (Golden Point), comprising two dwellings: one very modest c.1860 timber dwelling and a more substantial c.1870 timber dwelling located adjacent, is significant.

How is it significant?

Hillside at 5 Old Golden Point Road East is of local historical, rarity, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Hillside at 5 Old Golden Point Road East has historical significance for its ability to demonstrate the evolution and development of a mining family's residence at Golden Point from c.1860, during the height of the gold rush at the Blackwood diggings. At Hillside they raised six children, and their growing family appears to have brought about the building of the larger timber dwelling on the site by 1870. Hillside remained the family home of James and Helen Mackie until their deaths in 1902 and 1932 respectively. (Criterion A)

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Hillside at 5 Old Golden Point Road East is aesthetically significant as a rare example of two Victorian vernacular dwellings built in c.1860 and c.1870 immediately adjacent on the one allotment reflecting the evolution and progress of a 19th century mining family. (Criteria E and B)

The dwellings at Hillside are of further significance as some of the few surviving 19th century hipped roofed Victorian vernacular styled houses near the original township area of Golden Point (Blackwood) and Red Hill. The Victorian vernacular stylistic qualities are demonstrated in the steeply pitched, hipped and skillion roof forms clad in painted galvanised corrugated steel, timber weatherboard wall cladding, post-supported return verandahs, central door openings with four panelled timber doors, timber framed multi-paned windows, and face brick chimneys. (Criterion D)

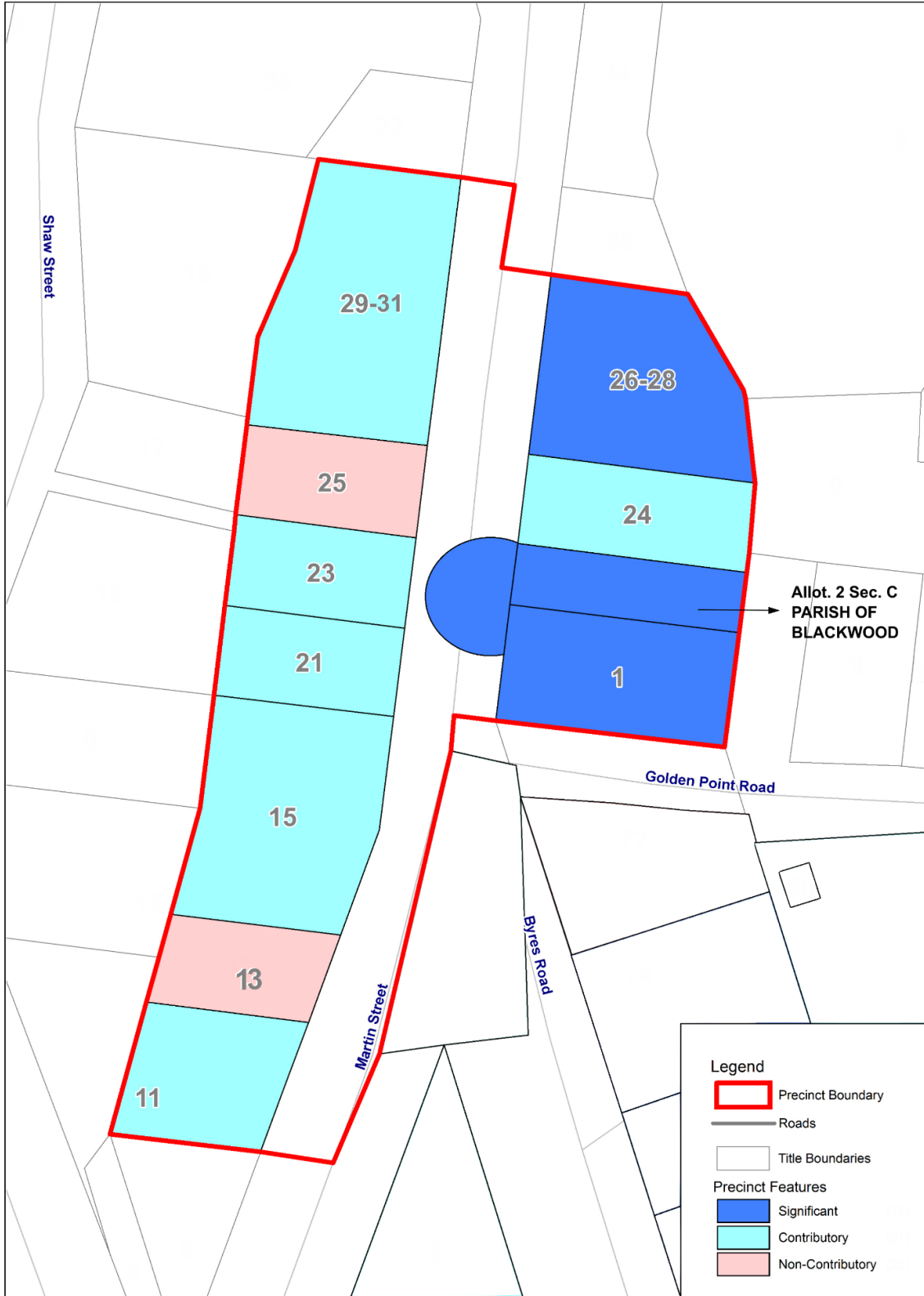
Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Martin Street Heritage Precinct, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Martin Street Heritage Precinct
1 Golden Point Road and Allot. 2 Sec. C, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD &
11, 13, 15, 21, 24, 23, 25, 26-28, 29-31 Martin Street, Blackwood

PS ref no: HO256



What is significant?

The Martin Street Heritage Precinct, Blackwood is significant.

The following features contribute to the significance of the precinct:

The residential, commercial, and public places which date from c.1855 and c.1910 and shown as contributory or significant on the precinct map.

- The consistency of built form and materials within the precinct, being single storey scale, with weatherboard or timber wall cladding, hipped or gable roof forms clad in corrugated sheet metal, brick chimneys, timber framed window and door openings, modest eaves and front and/or return post supported verandahs.
- The consistent and largely intact subdivision pattern of the rectangular allotments fronting Martin Street.
- The mature Algerian Oak (*Quercus canariensis*) located to the north of the Blackwood Hotel at 1 Golden Point Road.

Features that do not contribute to the significance of the precinct include non-original alterations and additions to the contributory and significant places shown on the precinct map, and those places shown as 'Non-contributory' on the precinct map.

Significant:

Blackwood Hotel: 1 Golden Point Road

Algerian Oak located at Allot. 2 Sec. C, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD

Former Post and Telegraph Office: 26-28 Martin Street

Contributory:

Martin Street: 11, 15, 21, 23, 24, 29-31

Non-contributory:

13 and 25 Martin Street

How is it Significant?

The Martin Street Heritage Precinct is of local aesthetic, representative and historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it Significant?

Historically, the Martin Street Heritage Precinct is significant for its association with the rise and decline of the goldrushes of the Blackwood district since 1855, and more particularly with the evolution and development of the goldfield settlement of Red Hill (centred around Martin Street, now Blackwood Township) as a commercial hub from the late 1860s and early 1870s. Red Hill was centrally located with the other Blackwood district goldfields settlements, including Barry's Reef, Simmons Reef and Golden Point. The latter had been the focus of commercial and residential life from the 1850s, but Red Hill became the centre for hotel life, commerce, post and telegraph services, banking, and housing from the late 1860s and early 1870s, as the successes with gold mining ebbed and flowed, and sawmilling began to overtake goldmining as a viable financial proposition from the 1870s. The historical significance of the precinct is embodied in the surviving modestly scaled buildings lining

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Martin Street dating from 1855 – 1910 (including alterations and additions to earlier buildings which occurred up to c.1910). These include commercial and civic buildings - The Blackwood Hotel, 1 Golden Point Road (built in 1868), former National Bank of Australasia, 15 Martin Street (built in 1874); former Post and Telegraph Office, 26-28 Martin Street (built in 1875); The two timber stores located at 21 and 23 Martin Street (built in 1888 and c.1895, and c.1910 respectively, with alterations in the 20th century); and the single storey Victorian weatherboard dwellings with hipped and gabled roof forms located at 29-31 Martin Street (built in 1899 with alterations and additions in the mid 20th century); 11 Martin Street (built in the c. late 1860s or early 1870s) and 24 Martin Street (built in c.1886-1891). (Criterion A)

The Martin Street Heritage Precinct is of aesthetic significance for its excellent collection of typical representative examples of early commercial, residential, and civic buildings. Of particular importance is that all the contributory and significant buildings are constructed from timber, a legacy of the surrounding natural resource fostered by the saw milling industry from the 1870s, but in place from as early as 1855. The buildings are consistent in their single storey scale, hip and/or gable roof forms and corrugated iron cladding, timber framed window and door openings, brick chimneys, modest eaves and front and/or return post supported verandahs. (Criterion D)

The Martin Street Heritage Precinct is of aesthetic significance for the distinctly Victorian sense of place created by the relationship between the consistent scale, form and materials of the built components, the informal arrangement of the street with a lack of formal footpaths in the northern part of the precinct and asphalt footpaths outside the commercial buildings. (Criterion E)

The former National Bank at 15 Martin Street, while altered, is of aesthetic interest as a rare surviving example of a 19th century timber bank building still in its original location, and the former Post and Telegraph Office, 26-28 Martin Street, is also unusual for its type. These two buildings and the Blackwood Hotel, 1 Golden Point Road, are distinctive for their timber eave decorations that make an important contribution to the character of the Martin Street streetscape. The Blackwood Hotel, located on the prominent intersection of Golden Point Road and Martin Streets, and the adjacent mature Algerian Oak are considered local landmarks. The consistent and intact subdivision layout enhances the aesthetic impact of the precinct, as do the minimal setbacks for commercial and civic buildings and the modest setbacks and garden settings associated with the residential buildings. (Criterion E)

Primary source

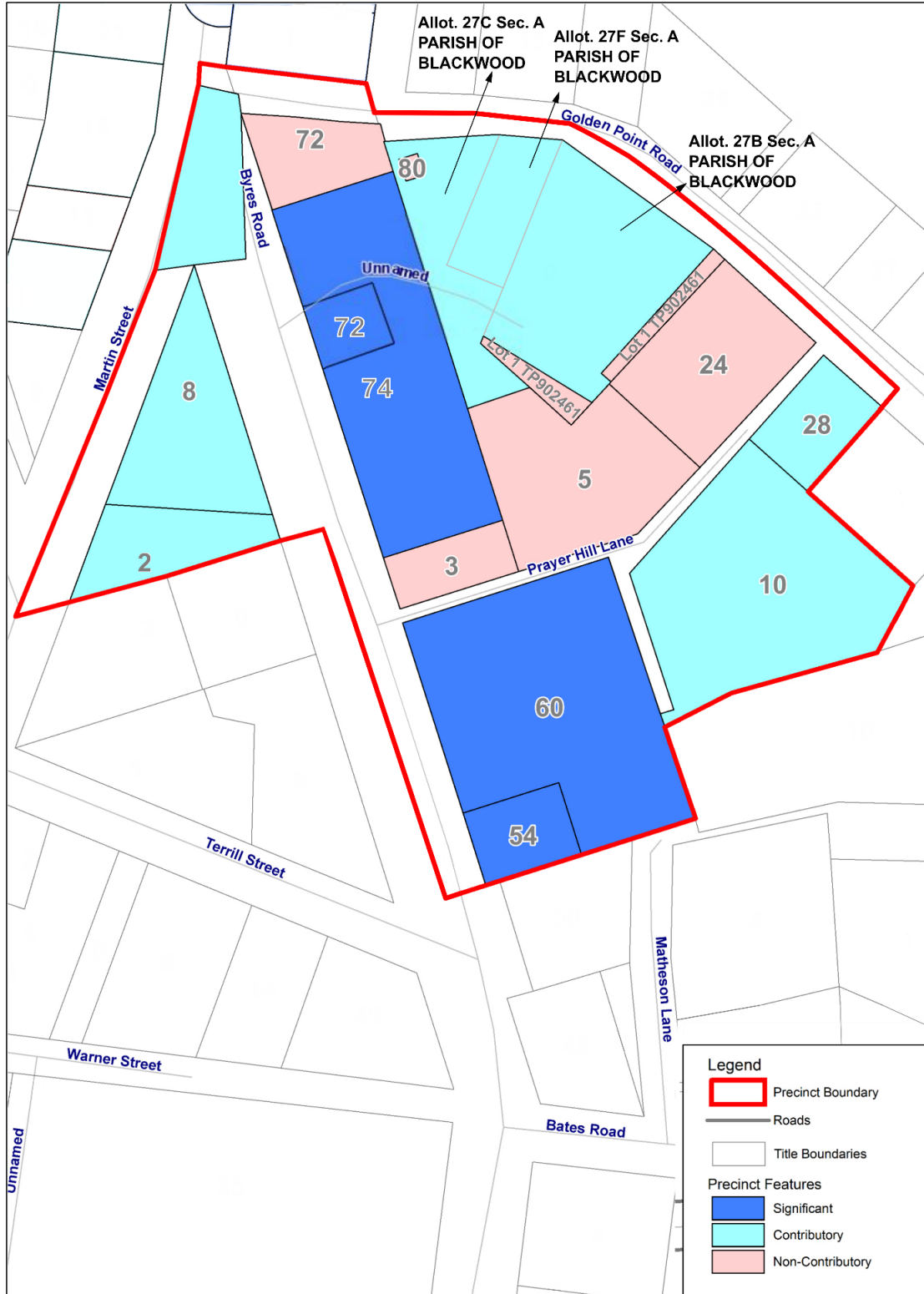
West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

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Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct
 54, 60, 72-74, 80 Byers Road and 24, 28, Allot. 27B, 27C & 27F Sec. A,
 PARISH OF BLACKWOOD & Lot 1 TP902461 Golden Point Road and 2, 8
 Martin Street and 3, 5, 10 Prayer Hill Lane and War Memorial and Stamper
 Battery (intersection of Byres Road & Martin Street), Blackwood

PS ref no: HO257



What is Significant?

The Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct is significant. The following features contribute to the significance of the precinct:

- The religious, residential, commercial and civic buildings constructed between c1860-c1930s.
- The former Van Winkle Stamper Battery.
- The World War Two Memorial.
- The natural bushland setting, informal gravelled road surface to Prayer Hill Lane, grassed verges and open spoon drains to Byres Road, Golden Point Road and Martin Street.
- The irregular and unorthodox subdivision pattern which reflect the steeply sloping topography and the previous mining developments of the precinct.
- The two mature *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Bunya Pine) trees at 10 Prayer Hill Lane; and the exotic trees at 28 Golden Point Road.

Features that do not contribute to the significance of the precinct include non-original alterations and additions to the contributory and significant places shown on the precinct map, and those places shown as 'Non-contributory' on the precinct map.

Significant:

Former All Saints Anglican Church: 60 Byres Road

St. Malachy's Catholic Church: 72 (part) -74 Byres Road

Former All Saints' Church Parsonage: 54 Byres Road

Contributory:

Golden Point Road: 28, Allot. 27B, 27C & 27F, Sec. A, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD

Martin Street: 2 and 8

Prayer Hill Lane: 10

War Memorial and Stamper Battery (intersection of Byres Road & Martin Street)

Non-contributory:

Byres Road: 72 (part), 74 (public amenities building only), 80

Golden Point Road: 24, Lot 1 TP902461

Prayer Hill Lane: 3 and 5

How is it significant?

The Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct is of local historical, aesthetic, and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct is significant as it demonstrates the importance of community and religion on the Victorian goldfields in the mid to late nineteenth century during the Gold Rush period. The precincts topography is elevated above the settlement proper, and reserves for various religious denominations and for public purposes were deliberately set aside from the early

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1860s to construct places of worship and dwellings associated with these, as well as a Mechanics' Institute. The deliberate placement of these reserves on elevated land indicates the importance which was placed on the siting of religious and community facilities. There are three extant churches within the precinct: All Saint's Anglican Church, 60 Byres Road (built 1865); St. Malachy's Catholic Church, 72-74 Byres Road (built 1874); and the Blackwood Uniting (formerly Wesleyan Methodist) Church, 8 Martin Street (built 1866 and enlarged in 1876 as the Barry's Reef Sunday School and relocated to the present site as the Wesleyan Church in 1896). In addition, the former All Saint's Anglican Parsonage (c.1866), located at 54 Byres Road remains within the precinct. A Mechanics' Institute, constructed c.1869 (altered) is located at the top of the hill, on Allot. 27B, C & F, Golden Point Road. The large areas of land located close together reserved for religious and cultural purposes in the 1860s, and the rapid construction of three churches, a parsonage, and Mechanics' Institute by 1874 demonstrates the importance of religious and cultural life during a period of further gold mining and saw milling in the 19th century, as well as the broad range of religious backgrounds present on the goldfields in this era. (Criterion A)

The former Mechanics' Institute although notably altered, is a legacy in the cultural progress of the town from 1869, being the centre for self-improvement in the once vast library collection, geological specimens and other items, and as the focus of numerous community and other events and entertainments. The historical significance of the former Mechanics' Institute is embodied in the surviving original hipped roofed portions of the existing building. The celebration of the history of Blackwood's mining and war service history is also celebrated within the precinct by the addition of the former Van Winkle Stamper Battery and World War Two memorial located at the intersection of Byres Road, Golden Point Road and Martin Street intersections. (Criterion A)

Of further historical significance is the layering of residential and commercial infill buildings (such as the late Victorian dwelling and Bunya Bunya Pines at 10 Prayer Hill Lane and the former bootmakers and dwelling at 2 Martin Street) within the area. These place types demonstrate the increasingly permanent population as the goldfields gave way to sawmilling and more commercial service enterprises as the principal occupations of the Blackwood area towards the end of the nineteenth century. (Criterion A)

The Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct is aesthetically (architecturally) significant for the largely intact Victorian Carpenter Gothic designs which are evident in the three church buildings (All Saints' Anglican Church, St. Malachy's Catholic Church and the Blackwood Uniting Church); and for representative examples of Victorian residential design in the moderately-intact former All Saints' Parsonage at 54 Byres Road and 'Ambleside' at 10 Prayer Hill Lane; the late Victorian former bootmaker's shop and dwelling of moderate integrity at 2 Martin Street; and a locally substantial and intact example of an Interwar Bungalow style at 'Kanangra', 28 Golden Point Road. (Criterion E)

The Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct is aesthetically significant for its important visual qualities reflected in the natural bushland setting within which the roads and lanes have conformed to the topography and landscape. In addition, the mature *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Bunya) trees at the front of 10 Prayer Hill Lane and exotic trees at 'Kanangra', 28 Golden Point Road, further contribute to the aesthetic significance of the precinct. (Criterion E)

The Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct is socially significant as the church buildings (All Saints' Anglican Church, St. Malachy's Catholic Church and the Blackwood Uniting Church) are recognised by sections of the Blackwood community as symbols of their faith and their history of local participation in faith education from the 19th century until the present day. The World War Two memorial in the precinct

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has social significance for its commemorative values associated with locals who fought and made the supreme sacrifice during the war of 1939-45. (Criterion G)

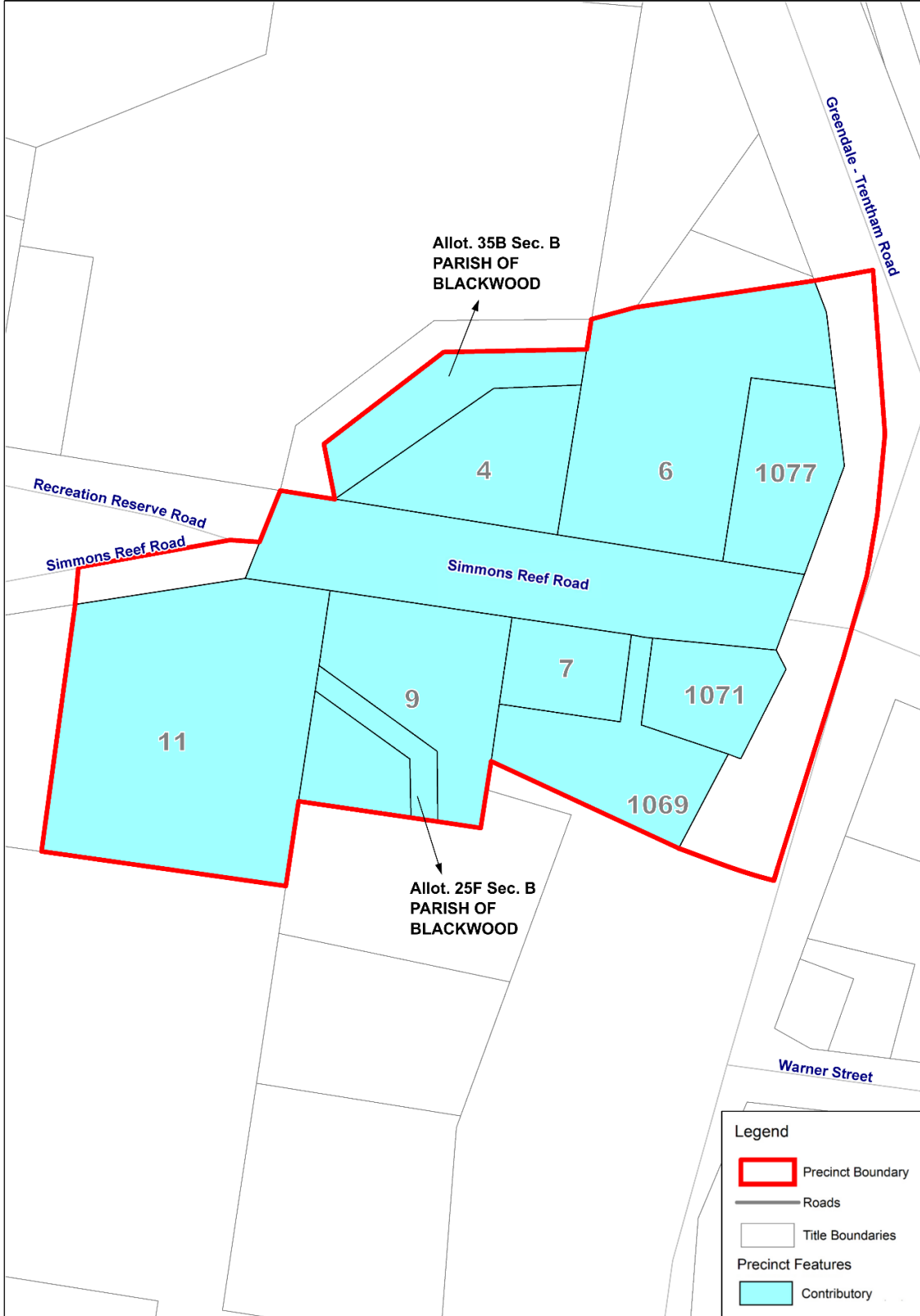
Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Simmons Reef Road Heritage Precinct, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Simmons Reef Road Heritage Precinct,
1069, 1071, 1077 Greendale Trentham Road and Allot. 35B Sec. B, PARISH
OF BLACKWOOD & 4 Recreation Reserve Road and Allot. 25F Sec. B,
PARISH OF BLACKWOOD & 6, 7-11 Simmons Reef Road Blackwood

PS ref no: HO258



What is Significant?

The Simmons Reef Road Heritage Precinct, Blackwood is significant. The following features contribute to the significance of the precinct:

The residential, industrial, and commercial places constructed from c.1860 to 1900, shown as contributory on the precinct map.

The consistent built form (hip or gable roof forms, single storey wall heights), materials and detailing (weatherboard wall cladding, timber framed double hung windows, timber doors, face brick chimneys, modest eaves, post supported verandahs) and siting (sloping residential garden settings).

Streetscape materials such as informal rural gravelled and grassed road verges and open spoon drains with grassed and gravelled vehicular ramps bridging drains.

Pin Oak and Golden Elm Street Trees.

Remnant (filled in) water races.

Features that do not contribute to the significance of the precinct include non-original alterations and additions to the contributory and significant places shown on the precinct map, and those places shown as 'Non-contributory' on the precinct map.

Contributory:

Greendale-Trentham Road: 1069, 1071, 1077

Recreation Reserve Road: 4 and a water race located at Allot. 35B Sec. B, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD

Simmons Reef Road: 6, 7, 9, 11 and a Water race located at Allot. 25F Sec. B, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD

Street Trees, Simmons Reef Road being *Quercus palustris* (Pin Oak) and *Ulmus glabra* (Golden Elm).

Non-Contributory:

New street tree plantings of *Liquidambar styraciflua* (Liquidambar) and *Ulmus parvifolia* (Chinese Elm)

How is it significant?

The Simmons Reef Road heritage precinct is of local historical, representative, research potential and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Simmons Reef Road Heritage Precinct is historically significant for its tangible associations with goldmining, residential development and commercial activity on the Red Hill goldfields at Blackwood from the late 1860s. The surviving timber dwellings, including 4 Recreation Reserve Road, and numbers 6, 7, 9 and 11 Simmons Reef Road and substantial timber stores located at 1069, 1071 and 1077 Greendale-Trentham Road are a physical legacy of the lives and aspirations of the miners, shopkeepers and others who were part of the Red Hill community from the 1860s. The location of the shops and dwellings is historically significant as it demonstrates the extent of the Red Hill township, and the connection between the small goldfield settlements of Red Hill, Simmons Reef and others, evidenced by the cluster of development on the intersection. The water races (albeit filled in) are an important remnant feature of the goldfields, as they supplied crushing plants with water across the Blackwood goldfields area. The proximity of the water races to residential and commercial holdings is of historical significance as it demonstrates the necessary integration of goldfields infrastructure into

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residential and commercial areas, and the close proximity of the working gold sites to everyday life. (Criterion A)

The precinct is of further historical significance as it has potential to yield information about the early mining years in the remnant water races that have been filled but survive as archaeological reminders of the once thriving gold rush district of Blackwood. (Criterion C)

The precinct is aesthetically significant as a homogenous group of intact later (c.1866-1900) Victorian timber dwellings and stores, which are representative of the style of development typical in this period on the Victorian goldfields. They are all single storey, hipped and/or gabled, timber weatherboard buildings, in sloping garden settings. (Criterion D)

The Simmons Reef Road Heritage Precinct is aesthetically significant for its demonstration of a largely homogenous grouping of intact, single storey, hipped and gabled, timber weatherboard dwellings and stores reflective of the mid-Victorian era design located in sloping garden settings. The mature street trees – namely the Pin Oak and Golden Elm trees and informal infrastructure contribute to the aesthetic values of the precinct. (Criterion E)

Primary source

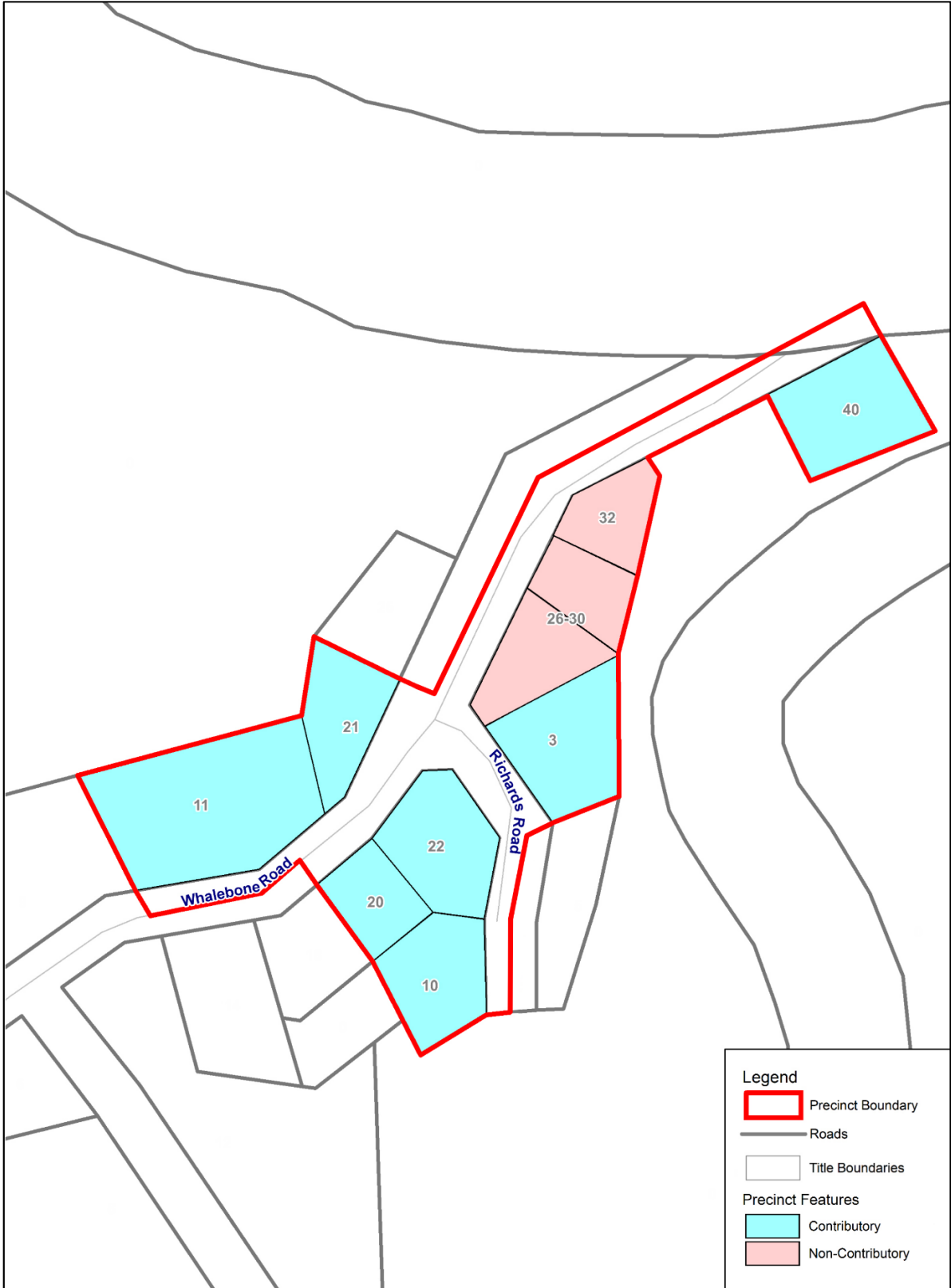
West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

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Whalebone Road Heritage Precinct, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Whalebone Road Heritage Precinct
3, 10 Richards Road and 11, 20, 21, 22, 26-30, 32, 40
Whalebone Road, Blackwood

PS ref no: HO259



What is Significant?

The Whalebone Road Heritage Precinct is significant.

The following features contribute to the significance of the precinct:

The six modestly scaled, single storey, gable roofed huts constructed primarily of horizontally laid logs (and in one case pine), with clay and tussock grass between the logs, galvanised corrugated iron roofs, timber bargeboards in the gable ends, timber framed windows and in some cases machine sawn timber weatherboard. These huts are located at 20, 21, 22 and 40 Whalebone Road and 3 and 10 Richards Road.

The early Edwardian timber dwelling at 11 Whalebone Road.

The rural, residential landscaped settings of the dwellings, the curved road layout and the informal grassed and gravelled road verges with shallow spoon drains in Whalebone Road.

Features that do not contribute to the significance of the precinct include:

- All buildings and structures constructed after c.1950.
- Alterations and additions to log huts identified as contributory on the precinct map which post-date c.1950.

How is it significant?

The Whalebone Road Heritage Precinct is of local rarity, technical and historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Whalebone Road Heritage Precinct is of scientific (technical) significance for the now uncommon building techniques demonstrated in the construction of the six surviving log huts. The comparatively rare horizontal log construction technique was a once ubiquitous form of vernacular dwelling construction in Victoria from the mid 19th Century. Today, the six log huts in the Whalebone Road Heritage Precinct comprises a relatively rare collection of residential buildings of this type of construction in Victoria, giving an understanding of a vernacular building type that is now rare. (Criteria B and F)

The Whalebone Road Heritage Precinct is historically significant for its associations with residential building developments relating to ongoing mining activities as well as holiday-making in Blackwood in the early 20th century. Although the date of the buildings has not been confirmed, it is known that at least two dwellings were occupied by miners, James and Richard Shaw in the early twentieth Century, and that they were used by the Whalebone and Shaw families as weekenders or holiday accommodation. The historical significance is embodied in the surviving physical fabric in the six log huts at 3 and 10 Richards Road and 20, 21, 22 and 40 Whalebone Road, and in the early Edwardian weatherboard dwelling at 11 Whalebone Road. The log huts were constructed for and by members of the Shaw and Whalebone families, constructed primarily as secondary residences supporting the families interests in mining, and many still retain this family ownership or connection. The surviving dwellings give an understanding of the continued pursuit of mining in the 20th century, and the importance of Blackwood as a holiday destination from this time. (Criterion A)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former Bungaree State School No.1960, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former Bungaree State School No.1960
323 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO279



What is Significant?

The former Bungaree State School No. 1960, at 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed c.1877, is significant.

How is it significant?

The former Bungaree State School No. 1960, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Bungaree State School, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road is historically significant for associations with the cultural development of Bungaree in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and particularly as the centre of education in the district from 1877, when the building opened as the Warrenheip State School No. 1960 (it was later known as the Warrenheip Junction School and then officially as the Bungaree State School No. 1960 from 1909). Likely designed by the Education Department's head architect, Henry Bastow, to a standard design, the school served the local community until its closure in 1924 when the new school was constructed nearby. (Criterion A)

The former Bungaree State School No. 1960, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, is aesthetically significant as a highly intact example of the standard Education Department "100 Type" school building, designed by Henry Bastow. Its demonstration of original Victorian stylistic design qualities of the Type 100 design include the asymmetrical composition, single storey height, steeply-pitched gable roof form with a minor gabled entrance porch at the east end, slate roof construction, bluestone

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wall construction, window openings in the south, east and west elevations, bluestone lintels and window sills, door openings in the side porch and west side of the main building, centrally located bluestone chimney on the north (rear) elevation, and the lancet ventilators in the gable ends. (Criterion E)

The brick wall at the front of the former school building also has social significance as it is valued by the community for commemorative reasons. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Bungaree Mechanics' Institute & Free Library, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Bungaree Mechanics' Institute & Free Library
Lot 3 TP163133 and 221 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO273



What is Significant?

The former Mechanics' Institute and Free Library building (c.1928 with c.1958 additions), at 221 Bungaree-Wallace Road, and Lot 3 TP163133, Bungaree, is significant.

How is it significant?

The former Mechanics' Institute and Free Library building, 221 Bungaree Wallace Road, and Lot 3 TP163133, Bungaree, is of local historical, social and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Mechanics' Institute and Free Library building, 221 Bungaree Wallace Road, and Lot 3 TP163133, is aesthetically significant as a local architectural landmark in Bungaree, demonstrating original design qualities for an interwar era public hall. These design qualities include the broad gabled roof form that projects towards the front and the projecting minor side gabled wings, front flat-roofed porch, corrugated galvanised steel roof cladding, rendered wall construction with face brick base walls and piers, single timber framed double hung windows, large front fanlight above the main entrance distinguished by pressed red brick voussoirs, face brick porch piers at the front, vertically boarded front entrance doors, brick chimneys and the broad eaves. Although altered at the side and extended at the rear, the original character and appearance of the rendered gabled building, distinguished by face brick base walls and brick piers, is clearly evident. (Criterion E)

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The former Mechanics' Institute and Free Library is of historical significance as one of three buildings re-built in 1928 following the devastating cyclone event which destroyed a number of early buildings in Bungaree. It is of further historical significance as tangible evidence of the importance which the early community of Bungaree and Moorabool more broadly placed in the quest for self-improvement and education. (Criterion A)

The former Mechanics' Institute and Free Library is of social significance for its use since 1893 as a place of community gathering, learning and cultural activity within Bungaree, a function which it continues to serve for the local community. (Criteria A and G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

100 Murphys Road, Bungaree, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Dwelling 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree | PS ref no: HO285 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The timber dwelling (c.1899) at 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree, is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions to the dwelling are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree is of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree, has historical significance as a physical legacy of the evolution and development of a successful second-generation farm which, with other farms with similar associations with second generation farmers of pioneer families, formed part of the hallmark of the ongoing progress of Bungaree as an agricultural centre throughout the early 20th century. Constructed for Charles Trigg in 1899, a second generation farmer of a local pioneering farming family, he continued to farm the land until the 1920s when it was taken over by his son, Albert Trigg. He initially worked the land with assistance from his uncle, Frederick Trigg. The property is one of a small number of crop farms at Bungaree established or carried on by second generation family

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members that provides an understanding into the development of the land in the first half of the 20th century. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 100 Murphys Road has significance as an intact and representative example of a Late Victorian dwelling in the vernacular Italianate style. It demonstrates original Late Victorian design qualities in the hipped roof forms, narrow eaves, return post-supported bullnosed verandah, red brick chimneys with corbelled tops and cream banding, and overall construction. It is comparable to a number of similarly designed and constructed farm dwellings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries at Bungaree, all of which express the progress of their farmer-owners for the period. (Criterion D)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

231 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Dwelling

231 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO274



What is Significant?

The dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed in 1908, is significant.

Non original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road has historical significance for its associations with second-generation residential development at Bungaree in the early 20th century. It was constructed in 1908 for William and Anastasia Jeffrey on land previously owned by Mrs Jeffrey's father, John Devereux. It became the longstanding home of the Jeffrey family until the deaths of William in 1959 and Anastasia in 1965 respectively. Members of the Jeffrey and Devereux families operated a shop that had been constructed in c.1930 by William Jeffrey in the front yard of the property. This small timber building was later used as an Infant Health Centre until 1977, before being removed. (Criterion A)

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The dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road is aesthetically significant as a predominantly intact and representative example of a Late Victorian style dwelling (being an old-fashioned design for the period). Several timber dwellings were constructed in the Bungaree area in the early 20th century, and the dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road is one of a number that survive in the area today. The Late Victorian design qualities are identified in the hipped roof forms, single storey height, brick chimney, construction materials, front post-supported verandah and the front door and windows. (Criteria D and E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

243 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Dwelling

243 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO275



What is Significant?

The Interwar timber dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed c.1928, is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions, including the front fence, are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road has historical significance as a rare example of residential development at Bungaree in the Interwar period. It was built in c.1928 for William Henry Chisholm, blacksmith and J.P., on the site of a blacksmith's shop established by John Devereux in c.1871. This building and an earlier dwelling were destroyed by a cyclone in 1927. The existing Interwar Bungalow was built to replace the Chisholm's earlier home at a time when few dwellings appear to have been constructed in the town. (Criterion A)

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The dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road is aesthetically significant as a predominantly intact and rare example of an Interwar Bungalow style in the Bungaree and Wallace districts. The Interwar Bungalow design qualities are especially expressed in the broad gabled roof forms, return verandah, face brick chimneys, roof and wall construction, windows (including the bay window at the front), large front door opening with timber and leadlight doors, gable infill and verandah piers and posts. (Criteria D and E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Bridge Hotel, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Bridge Hotel 190 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree | PS ref no: HO272 |
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What is Significant?

The Bridge Hotel at 190 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed c.1930, is significant.

Only the brick section of the hotel fronting the Bungaree Wallace Road is significant. The non-original alterations and additions in brick and timber (post 1990) are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Bridge Hotel, 109 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the c.1930 brick portion of the Bridge Hotel is significant for its enduring associations with a hotel business on this site since c.1870, and particularly from 1930 when the front portion of this hotel building was re-built following a cyclone for the Ballarat Brewing Company, who owned the hotel from 1902-1960. (Criterion A)

The hotel has aesthetic significance as an unusual example of an interwar era brick hotel in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. Only one of five surviving examples of its type, and one of two surviving examples in Bungaree, the building is distinct from other comparable examples for its

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distinctive design, particularly the composition of the roof forms, jerkin-head roofed front wings projecting from the main hipped roof, with broken back verandah between. The original (or reconstructed) fabric such as the terra cotta tiled roof cladding, face brick and roughcast wall construction, broad eaves, brick chimneys, window openings, verandah piers, columns and balustrade, and the signage lettering also contribute to the aesthetic significance. Situated on higher ground at the western end of Bungaree, the hotel is a local historic landmark. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Bungaree State Primary School No.1960, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Bungaree State Primary School No.1960
348 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO281



What is Significant?

The Bungaree Primary School No. 1960, at 348 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed in 1924, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions to the school building, play equipment and outbuildings are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Bungaree Primary School No. 1960, 348 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of local historical and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Bungaree Primary School No. 1960, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road is historically significant for its associations with the education of children of the Bungaree district from 1924 until the present day. Designed by James P. Kennison, Public Works Department architect under the supervision of Edwin Evan Smith, Chief Architect, the historical significance of the school building is embodied in the interwar bungalow style school building, including the surviving original fabric that represents a standard interwar architectural type for interwar State School designs. This fabric includes the

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composition of the gabled roof forms, brick wall construction, window and other detailing, and the chimney. (Criterion A)

It is of further historical significance as the centre of educational life at Bungaree for 91 years and as the only operating school in the area. It is of social significance for its continuing intergenerational associations with members of the local community and for the key role it has and continues to play in the cultural development of school children in the area. (Criteria A and G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Clare Place, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|--|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Clare Place 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree | PS ref no: HO286 |
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What is Significant?

Clare Place at 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree is significant.

The elements which contribute to the significance are the timber farmhouse (c.1908) and enclosing Cypress hedge, and the original c.1860s timber homestead (now ruinous) located approximately 185m south of the 1908 residence.

The corrugated iron outbuildings are not significant.

How is it significant?

Clare Place at 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Clare Place has historical significance for its long use and association as a farming and horse training and racing property over several generations from 1866. The farm was established in 1866 by John Torpy, an Irish farmer who took part in the Eureka uprising at Ballarat in 1854, and was continued by his sons as a joint venture after his death. Torpy's son, Thomas Francis Torpy was bequeathed the central portion of the original property and in 1908 had the existing dwelling, Clare Place, built, while

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his unmarried brother, Daniel remained in the original dwelling. The ruinous 1860s dwelling and the later c.1908 dwelling and hedges are an example of the way in which family farming properties developed over the generations to support joint farming practices while dividing the property to allow the second generation to establish their own enterprise in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (Criterion A)

Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree, is aesthetically significant as an example of a dwelling which while constructed in 1908, is an elaborate and largely intact example of a late Victorian era dwelling in the Bungaree area. The dwelling demonstrates many original design qualities and materials as especially identified in the hipped roof forms, return post-supported verandah, brick chimneys, front door and windows and construction materials and decorative details including the cast iron valances and brackets, terra cotta chimney pots, timber eave brackets (with decorative panelling between). (Criterion D)

The solid Cypress boundary hedges on three sides are of aesthetic significance as they provide a clear delineation of Thomas Torpy's residence within the larger Torpy farm, and are an important garden feature which makes a strong aesthetic contribution to the setting of the place. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Dwelling and Canary Island Palm, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Dwelling and Canary Island Palm
519 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO283



What is Significant?

The timber dwelling and the mature Canary Island Palm at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, are significant.

The outbuildings and fences are not significant.

How is it significant?

The timber dwelling and Canary Island Palm at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, are of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The timber dwelling and Canary Island Palm Tree at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road has historical significance as an example of the evolution and development of a successful second-generation farm which the dwelling and Palm are physical evidence of. This property, along with other farms in the Bungaree area with similar associations to second generation farmers of pioneer families, formed part of the hallmark of the ongoing progress of Bungaree as an agricultural centre throughout the early 20th century. In particular, this property has associations with the enduring crop farming enterprises of David and Arthur Grigg throughout the first half of the 20th century. With their father, William, they purchased the land in 1908 and in c.1912 built the timber dwelling. The Canary Island Palm was planted in the early Twentieth Century, and was a ubiquitous symbol of prosperity and status throughout regional Victoria at this time. (Criterion A)

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The dwelling is significant as an intact and representative example of a late Victorian dwelling applied to a rural context. Despite its very late construction date (for its design qualities), it demonstrates typical design qualities synonymous with the late Victorian Italianate style, including the hipped roof forms, post-supported bullnosed verandah with decorative cast iron brackets and valance, red brick chimney, composition of the front façade and detailing. It is directly comparable to 'Clare Place', 64 Torpys Road, and 'Mayfield', 196 Lesters Road, other intact Late Victorian styled farm dwellings at Bungaree. It is also comparable to the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, which is a more substantial and elaborate example. (Criterion D)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former London Bank of Australia, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former London Bank of Australia
323 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO280



What is Significant?

The former London Bank of Australia, at 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed in 1911, is significant.

The adjacent hipped roof timber building and fencing are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former London Bank of Australia, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of local historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former London Bank of Australia, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is historically significant as a very rare surviving example of a small bank agency building constructed by the

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London Bank of Australia to service the needs of the rural community of Bungaree from 1911. It is an exemplar of the type of banking services offered in early 20th century rural Victoria by the London Bank of Australia, in this case, as part of the larger Ballarat East branch. The bank operated throughout the 20th century and from 1921, it became the E.S. and A. Bank until its closure in 1971, during which time it was open once a week by staff of the Ballarat East branch. (Criteria A and B)

The former London Bank of Australia, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of further historical significance for its past longstanding bank function for the local and broader community of Bungaree. The bank provided a highly valued service to local farmers and other residents from 1909 until 1971 when cash formed the principal form of trade. (Criterion A)

The former London Bank of Australia, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is aesthetically significant as the most intact example of only two known surviving modestly scaled, gabled timber bank buildings of its type built in Victoria for the London Bank of Australia in the very early 20th century. The Federation vernacular style of the Bungaree bank is the only identifiable example of a standardised design type offered by the London Bank as small agencies in rural Victoria. Although relocated and repaired, the building reflects its original design and appearance. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former Morning Star Hotel, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former Morning Star Hotel
248 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO276



What is Significant?

The former Morning Star Hotel, at 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed in 1928, is significant.

The outbuildings and non-original alterations and additions to the c.1928 brick building are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former Morning Star Hotel, 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Morning Star Hotel, 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, has historical significance for its enduring associations with a hotel business on this site since c.1864, when John Cahill took up the license to operate The Morning Star Hotel. The site has longstanding associations with the McClymont family, with Robert McClymont acquiring the original hotel in 1888, which was replaced by a more commodious timber hotel and butcher's shop by the late 1880s. After his death, the business was operated mainly by his son, Robert Burns McClymont. Following a devastating storm in

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1927, the timber hotel was replaced with the existing brick building in 1928. It continued to serve as a hotel until 1969. (Criterion A)

The former Morning Star Hotel has aesthetic significance as one of the most intact interwar era brick hotel buildings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The gabled roof forms, parapeted entrance porches, front verandahs supported by piers, dichromatic brick wall construction, terra cotta tile roof cladding and the associated details are those original design qualities that demonstrate the interwar character of the building. It is a local landmark at the eastern end of Bungaree. (Criteria D and E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

MOORABOOL PLANNING SCHEME

Former Police Residence & Lock Up, 255 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree, Statement of Significance, May 202

Heritage Place: Former Police Residence & Lock Up
255 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO277



What is Significant?

The former Police Residence and corrugated steel lock-up at 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree are significant.

The modern shed located to the rear of the property is not significant.

How is it significant?

The former lock up and police residence, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree are of local historical, rarity and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former lock up, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, is historically significant as a tangible legacy of confinement and policing at Bungaree from c.1866, when a police station was first established at this saw milling and agricultural settlement. The lock up served its original purpose on this site until the police relocated to another site on the opposite side of the Bungaree Wallace Road in c.1930. The former police residence and station also has associations with policing at Bungaree, as the station and residence of the local police from c.1866 until c.1930. (Criterion A)

The former lock up, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, is a rare surviving example of a corrugated steel lock up in Victoria. Constructed as a portable building, the gable form and particularly the corrugated sheet metal roof and wall cladding, and door, the iron ventilation plate above the door and the hood on one side, reflect a standard Public Works Department design type. The lock up at Bungaree is only one of two of this cladding known to survive, the other being at Dunnstown (former Warrenheip lock up). (Criterion B)

The former police residence, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, is a good representative example of a Victorian dwelling, as defined by the symmetrical composition, single storey scale, hipped roof forms and front door and window openings. The interwar era alterations c.1930 also contribute to its significance and include the front post-supported verandah, front door, timber framed double hung windows and stuccoed chimneys. The dwelling is one of a number of similar timber houses in the Bungaree area that have experienced alterations in the early 20th century. (Criterion D)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Hawthorn Farm, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Hawthorn Farm
145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO270



What is Significant?

The farm complex known as Hawthorn Farm at 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree is significant.

The elements of Hawthorn Farm which contribute to its significance include the timber homestead constructed c.1870 with c.1890s additions, the early twentieth century timber and corrugated steel outbuildings, and the remnant Hawthorn Hedge located on the Bungaree Wallace Road boundary. The modern garage, front fence and recent alterations and additions to the homestead are not significant.

How is it significant?

Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree is of local historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Hawthorn Farm (including the homestead, hedge and outbuildings) has historical significance as one of the few surviving examples of a farm complex which demonstrates a succession of development from the mid Victorian period to the early Interwar period, as demonstrated by the homestead (c.1870 with 1890s additions) and outbuildings (c.1918 with later additions). While there are more intact examples of Victorian farmhouses at Bungaree, historically, Hawthorn Farm epitomises the

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progress and success of crop farming from the 1870s, and particularly by second and third generation farmers. Historically, it is one of the few examples of Victorian and Late Victorian farms at Bungaree that continue to be owned by successive generations of the one farming family. The early Hawthorn hedge which survives on the Bungaree-Wallace Road boundary is part of the extensive Hawthorn hedging planted on the property from which it takes its name, and was once a popular alternative to fencing. (Criterion A)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Mayfield

196 Lesters Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO284



What is Significant?

The property known as Mayfield at 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree is significant.

Elements which contribute to its significance include the timber dwelling (c.1890), the timber and corrugated iron outbuildings, the driveway and associated mature trees and the homestead garden and its mature exotic trees.

How is it significant?

Mayfield at 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Mayfield has historical significance for its associations with the earliest farming developments at Bungaree in the 1860s, following the heights of the nearby Ballarat goldrush and the unlocking of the land that was taken up by immigrant gold diggers. In particular, the property is associated with Robert Lester, an English Quaker who, after working in transport at the Ballarat goldfields, took up the land in 1866. Lester's Road is named after Robert Lester and his family. Like his neighbours, Lester transformed the once heavily treed land to exploit the rich chocolate soil for cultivation. The first dwelling was constructed at Mayfield by 1869 following his marriage to Miss Margaret (Mary)

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Rankine in 1868 and the existing dwelling had been built or relocated to its current position by 1890. Robert and Mary Lester raised their children and farmed the land at Mayfield for approximately 40 years. In 1913, Lester sold Mayfield to John Glenane, farmer of Bullarook. The late Victorian farmhouse, the mature exotic trees and outbuildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century are tangible evidence of the establishment and development of farming practices and family farms over several generations at Bungaree. (Criterion A)

Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree, is aesthetically significant as a representative example of a Victorian era vernacular style. Although the dwelling has been altered and extended, the early fabric is clearly discernible in the front hipped roof forms, single storey height, front portion of the convex verandah supported on timber posts with cast iron valances and brackets, front central doorway and flanking windows, timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding and the brick chimney. (Criterion D)

The mature exotic trees forming the front garden and the tree lined drive contribute to the aesthetic values of the place and provide an appropriate setting to the place. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

St. John's Anglican Church Complex, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: St Johns Anglican Church Complex
309 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO278



What is Significant?

The St. John's Anglican Church Complex at 309 Bungaree Wallace Road is significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- St John's Anglican Church (c.1869) and the additions dating from c.1912 and c.1931.
- The Parish Hall (c.1866-1867) with additions c.1920.
- The memorial garden to the late Miss Elma Baird in the church grounds.

How is it significant?

St. John's Anglican Church Complex, 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of local aesthetic, historical, representative and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

St. John's Anglican Church Complex, 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, is of historical significance for its long association with the Church of England, Warrenheip (Bungaree) Junction from the 1860s, and with the life of the Anglican Church and development of education at Bungaree from this time. The construction of the principal buildings, being the Church (c.1869) and Parish Hall (c.1866-67) replacing earlier structures, and additions to these buildings in the first half of the twentieth century demonstrates the importance and relevance to the local community of the Anglican Church, particularly pre 1950. (Criterion A)

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St. John's Anglican Church Complex, 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, is aesthetically significant as a local historical landmark at Bungaree, being a moderately intact example of the three surviving Victorian Early English Gothic styled churches in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The Early English Gothic design qualities that contribute to the aesthetic significance of the building include both the original fabric of the main steeply pitched gabled nave and the early additional bay to the nave and the chancel addition. Rudimentary in design and construction (reflective of the Early English Gothic style), the stained glass window in the north wall of the chancel is an original decorative feature and exhibits important design qualities. (Criteria D and E)

St. John's Anglican Church Complex, 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is socially significant as it is recognised and valued by the members of the Bungaree community as a physical legacy of Anglican faith and faith education that has endured since 1867. Windows, liturgical fittings and furniture introduced in the second half of the 20th century also have commemorative associations with Katherine Marion Shearer, Jeannie Trigg, Baird family, John and Sarah Trigg, Glenice Shearer, Alan Trigg, May and Norman Trigg, and Bob and Nancy Keddie, and a garden in the church grounds is a memorial to the late Miss Elma Baird. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: St Michael's Catholic Church Complex
186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO271



What is Significant?

St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex, at 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed between 1900 and 1925 is significant. The significant elements include:

- St Michael's Presbytery (c.1900)
- St. Michael's Church (c.1910)
- St. Michael's Convent [former] (c.1922)
- St. Michael's School (c.1925)

The Grotto and associated Cypress plantings contribute to the significance of the place.

The outbuildings at the rear of the presbytery, church, former convent and former school, the boundary fencing, and the landscaping (apart from the Cypress trees surrounding the grotto) does not contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

St. Michael's Catholic Church complex, 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex is significant as it demonstrates the growing importance and consolidation of the Catholic community through faith and faith education at Bungaree and district from 1900 until the present day. The need for a Catholic chapel and school arose in the 1870s, given the high proportion of Irish Catholic settlers at Bungaree. While the first school and chapel were located on the north side of the Bungaree Wallace Road further east of the subject site, the substantial increase in Catholics and Catholic school children in the late 19th century brought about the acquisition of the present site in 1890, when Bungaree was created as a separate Parish. St. Michael's fell under the charge of the Rev. J.J. Cleary, assisted by the Rev. J. Keating, and a timber Presbytery was erected on the new site to house the priests that year. Increased attendances at the Catholic school resulted from the arrival of the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1891. A timber convent to house the order was subsequently constructed on the subject site later in 1891. The Catholic community continued to grow through the early twentieth century, leading to the replacement of the earlier timber Presbytery and Convent with architect designed structures in 1900 and 1922 respectively. The timber chapel which had been relocated to the subject site in 1893 was outgrown quickly, and the current brick church constructed in 1910, and a new, much larger school was erected on the site in 1925. The Catholic congregation continued to develop the site over the twentieth century, including the construction of the Grotto, with a planting of Cypress providing an important place of contemplative reflection. (Criterion A)

Architecturally, St Michael's Catholic Church Complex, Bungaree is significant as a collection of highly intact, fine architect-designed religious buildings which demonstrate an unusual range of architectural expression from the Federation and Interwar periods. These include the Picturesque Style of the Federation period presbytery (c.1900 with 1912 additions) and the Romanesque style brick church (c.1910), both designed by prominent Ballarat Architects, Clegg and Miller; the Interwar Domestic Gothic style convent (c.1923) and school (c.1925), both designed by prolific Catholic architect, A. A. Frisch. The composition, articulation and some of the detailing of the Presbytery appears to have been drawn from the more elaborate and substantial 'Killarney' homestead at nearby Warrenheip, built in 1895 to a design by the same architects, Clegg and Miller. Also designed by Clegg and Miller, the church is the only known surviving example of Romanesque ecclesiastical design by the firm, and is also the earliest and only example of a Federation Romanesque style for a rural Catholic Church in the western region of the Shire and the nearby Ballarat district. Although the composition and design elements of the former convent are derived from the earlier work of the architect, A.A. Fritsch, the building is an original expression of interwar Domestic Gothic design. Aesthetically, the significance is expressed in the original and early fabric of the surviving buildings, and their spatial relationship to one another on the site. (Criterion E)

St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex, Bungaree is of social significance for its long standing and enduring association and relationship with the Catholic congregation and community within the Bungaree area. The association is demonstrated by the multi-generational use and attachment to the Complex as demonstrated by the attendance at the church and school, and the continuing use of the former convent as a Parish centre. The Complex is of further social significance as a symbol of Catholic faith and faith education in the local and broader Bungaree area. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Sunny Rise, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Sunny Rise
447 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree

PS ref no: HO282



What is Significant?

The farm known as Sunny Rise, at 447 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed in 1906-07, is significant.

Elements which contribute to the significance of the place are the original timber dwelling (c.1866), the current timber farmhouse (c.1906-7) and its garden setting, timber and iron outbuildings to the rear of the property and the mature exotic trees around the main house and drystone walls.

How is it significant?

Sunny Rise at 447 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Sunny Rise, has historical significance for its associations with the unlocking of the land as part of the Amending Land Act of 1865, when John James took up the property in 1866, and undertook improvements in the form of the original timber dwelling which survives today. The property has particular longstanding associations with the Tinney family, farmers, with John and Jane Tinney, Cornish emigrants, who acquired the property in 1869 and worked the land through cultivation and grazing until their deaths in the early 20th century, when their son, Albert Edward Tinney took over. The current timber residence was constructed by C.E. Ludbrook for Albert Tinney on his marriage in 1906. The two dwellings, the garden associated with the later dwelling and the range of farm

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outbuildings are of historical significance as a tangible demonstration of the development of a small farming enterprise over several generations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. (Criterion A)

Sunny Rise, 447 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is aesthetically significant as one of the few rural, substantial, elaborate, predominantly intact examples of a Federation era farmhouse in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The dwelling demonstrates several original design qualities as identified in the composition of the hipped and gabled roof forms and return verandah, rectangular bay windows, and in the construction and detailing. (Criterion D)

Further contributing to the aesthetic significance of the property are the early outbuildings, including the hipped roofed original timber dwelling, gabled outbuildings and the landscaping of mature Golden Cypress and other exotic mature trees nearby the main house. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

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St. Patrick's Catholic Church & Presbytery, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: St. Patrick's Catholic Church & Presbytery
10 Careys Road & 5 Boundary Road, Gordon

PS ref no: HO287



What is Significant?

St. Patrick's Catholic Church, 10 Careys Road and the former Catholic Presbytery at 5 Boundary Road, Gordon are significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- Former Catholic Presbytery (c.1914) including the stained glass windows
- Celtic crosses situated in the rose gardens at the front of the church
- St. Patrick's Catholic Church (c.1875) with c.1900 additions
- The *Cupressus torulosa* Bhutan Cypress hedges surrounding the Church
- Mature specimens of Cypress across both sites

Features which do not contribute to the significance of the place include:

The footpaths, driveways, fencing and outbuildings (including toilets)

How is it significant?

St. Patrick's Catholic Church and former Presbytery are of local historical, representative, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

St. Patrick's Catholic Church and former Presbytery are historically significant for their associations with the progress and development of Roman Catholic faith and education in Gordon from 1875, with the church being a physical embodiment of the culmination of a new chapter in the life of the Catholic population after its construction at this time. The substantive size of the church, with its fine Presbytery built several decades later demonstrates the predominance of Irish Catholic immigrants in Gordon, particularly during the 1870s-1880s mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies, and the continuing importance of the Catholic Church to the community of Gordon as gold was replaced by pastoralism as the predominant focus of the town in the early twentieth century. The construction of the fine Presbytery (c.1914) and nearby school and convent demonstrate the long lasting importance of the Catholic faith to the community of Gordon over many generations. (Criterion A)

St. Patrick's Catholic Church and Presbytery (as a complex) are aesthetically significant as a local and an enduring landmark of the Catholic faith at Gordon, being the most substantial 19th century Catholic Church complex in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. (Criterion E)

The distinctive Victorian Decorated Gothic Revival Church is of particular aesthetic significance. Designed by H.R. Caselli, architect of Ballarat, the design is a derivative of the "Type B" church design prepared by the English architect and Gothic Revivalist, Charles Hansom for the Catholic Church at the height of the Victorian gold rush in the 1850s. The aesthetic significance is demonstrated in the original and early fabric and design elements including the steeply-pitched and parapeted gable roof form of the five-bayed nave and the side porch; projecting sanctuary and sacristy with pyramidal roofs at the west end; octagonal tower in the front north-east corner; slate roof cladding with ventilator dormers in the nave roof faces; bluestone wall construction; bluestone buttresses (with freestone cappings); pointed-arched freestone tracery windows; freestone parapet copings and corbelled parapet ends; large freestone tracery window at the east end with an incised freestone

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cross above and a point-arched door opening with a pair of vertically boarded timber doors below; and the bluestone steps that lead to the main doorway at the east end. The stained glass windows in the sanctuary, installed when the sanctuary was built in 1900, also represent significant fabric as an important addition to the church building. The rows of mature *Cupressus torulosa* Bhutan Cypress hedges and mature mixed species of Cypress trees further contribute to aesthetic significance by providing an enclosed and complementary setting. (Criterion E)

The highly intact Presbytery is a good representative example of the Roman Catholic Presbytery designs by the architects, Kempson and Conolly. It is the most substantial and complete single storey example by these architects, the design being derived from their earlier concepts for the Sacred Heart Presbytery, Yea, in 1891, and St. Brigid's Presbytery, Healesville, in 1900. (Criterion D)

St. Patrick's Catholic Church and Presbytery are socially significant for the long and continuing use by and association with the Catholic population of Gordon and district over many generations since 1875. The attachment is a continuing one, demonstrated by the regular use of the Church for religious services and celebrations. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

31-33 Russell Street, Gordon, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Dwelling 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon | PS ref no: HO304 |
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What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling at 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon, constructed c.1885, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions and outbuildings do not contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its associations with residential development during the second phase of gold mining activity in the town between the late 1860s and 1880s. It was built in c.1885 as the home of the McCusker family who lived there until 1950. Charles McCusker was a local contractor as part of the successful firm of McCusker and Ford. He contributed to community life as a Justice of the Peace. (Criterion A)

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The dwelling at 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a representative example of a Victorian vernacular working class dwelling. The design qualities and fabric which embody this class of place include the steeply-pitched gabled roof forms that traverse the site, front projecting post-supported skillion verandah, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, modest scale and single storey height, symmetrical composition defined by the face brick chimneys, central front timber framed doorway with transom and panelled door and flanking timber framed double hung windows, timber window sills, and timber window architraves. The dwelling is one of a small number of houses that survive of this type in Gordon built to accommodate the town's working-class population. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

35 Main Street, Gordon, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Dwelling
35 Main Street, Gordon

PS ref no: HO289



What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling at 35 Main Street, Gordon, constructed in 1880, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions, including the fence, outbuildings and garage are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 35 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 35 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its associations with residential development during the second phase of gold mining activity in Gordon associated with the success of the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies between the late 1860s and 1880s. The dwelling was built in 1880 for William and Mary Robinson. A carpenter with Parker's United Mining Company, William Robinson probably built the dwelling. It survives as a physical legacy of the once ubiquitous worker's housing type at a time when the Gordon township prospered due to gold mining. (Criterion A)

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The dwelling at 35 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a representative example of a Victorian vernacular style in the town. Although altered, the original appearance of the dwelling remains clearly discernible in the gabled form with rear skillion wing and front post-supported skillion verandah, face brick chimney, central timber framed front doorway with transom, flanking timber framed 12 paned double hung windows, modest eaves, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding and the timber weatherboard wall cladding. This fabric and design reflects the once common type of working class dwelling in the Gordon township, with the dwelling being one of only a few surviving today. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

46 Main Street, Gordon, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Dwelling

46 Main Street, Gordon

PS ref no: HO290



What is Significant?

The dwelling at 46 Main Street, Gordon, constructed c.1875 is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions, including the front and boundary fences are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 46 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 46 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its associations with residential development during the second phase of gold mining activity in the town in the 1870s, resulting from the success of the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. Built in c.1875 for the miner, Charles Henry Blair, the dwelling is a physical legacy of the once ubiquitous housing type at Gordon and it is now one of few remaining of the town's gold mining era. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 46 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a representative example of a typical Victorian period worker's cottage in Gordon. Although altered, the original appearance of the dwelling remains clearly discernible in the gabled roof form, with rear skillion wing and front post-supported skillion verandah, face brick chimneys, central front doorway with flanking timber framed 12 paned double hung windows, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding and the timber weatherboard wall cladding. This fabric reflects the once common type of dwelling in the Gordon township, with the dwelling being one of only a few which survive. (Criterion E)

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Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

56-60 Main Street, Gordon, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Dwelling
56-60 Main Street, Gordon

PS ref no: HO291



What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling at 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, constructed c.1868 with c.1900 additions is significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its associations with residential and commercial development during the second phase of gold mining activity in the town from the late 1860s until the 1880s. Possibly built in 1868 for Dr Caesar Kieser, local medical practitioner and public vaccinator for the Ballan district in 1871, it was owned by Helena and James Bland from 1874. The dwelling has more enduring associations from 1877 with Harriett and John Northey, with Mrs Northey operating a shop at Gordon until her death in 1910. John Northey was a miner, having studied mining at a young age in Cornwall and after emigrating to the Ballarat goldfields he acquired numerous mining shares. He was mine manager to the local Parker's United Company in the mid 1870s. The gabled wing of the dwelling appears to have been added in the early 1900s when owned by Mrs Northey. (Criterion A)

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The dwelling at 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as an early surviving example of a combined dwelling and shop. The steeply pitched, single storey, gabled roof form that traverses the site, side gabled wing that projects towards the front and rear, front skillion post-supported verandah and part of the rear skillion wing attached to the main gable are typical of this period, and demonstrate the key elements of this type of building. The corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, four face brick chimneys, centrally-located timber framed doorway, timber framed double hung 12 paned windows, timber window sills and decorative timber bargeboards in the front gable end also contribute to the significance as original early elements of the design. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Dwelling & Outbuilding, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Dwelling & Outbuilding
71 Main Street, Gordon

PS ref no: HO296



What is Significant?

The dwelling and outbuilding at 71 Main Street, Gordon, is significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- Timber dwelling constructed c.1908
- Outbuilding located to the east of the dwelling, constructed c.1871-1885 (originally part of the store located on this site)

Non-original alterations and additions (postdating c.1908) do not contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

The dwelling and outbuilding at 71 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the timber dwelling at 71 Main Street is significant as a contextually rare example of residential development within Gordon in the early 20th century. Many buildings within the town were destroyed by a bushfire in 1916. The dwelling (which is somewhat old fashioned for its time) was built in c.1908 by James Canty, a local contractor, and was the home of Thomas Clifford, local

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baker from the mid 1910s until the mid 20th century. With his family, Thomas Clifford was the first baker to reside there. He was the son of Gordon's pioneer baker, Timothy Clifford, whose bakery survives at 82 Main Street. (Criterion A)

The outbuilding at 71 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its associations with early commercial developments in the town from the 1870s. The outbuilding is the surviving west wing of the former brick and timber store first built on this site c.1871. Interestingly, the building faced east rather than addressing Main Street. During the 1880s, the building served as the local Post Office, before becoming the office of the Gordon Advertiser newspaper in 1898, a grocery store by 1907 and a bakery by 1917. It served this latter function until at least 1960. The historical significance of the former store (now outbuilding) at 71 Main Street is embodied in the surviving early fabric, including the painted galvanised corrugated sheet metal roof and timber weatherboard wall cladding, and window opening, door opening and the decorative timber bargeboards in the gable end on the west elevation. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 71 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as an unusual example of a typically Late Victorian vernacular styled dwelling built well into the Federation period (c.1908). The dwelling is typical of the middle class residences built in the Late Victorian period, and demonstrates features typical of this period, including the single storey hipped roof forms and front hipped concave verandah, symmetry to the front elevation (in the central doorway and flanking windows), modest eave and face red brick chimneys. A once ubiquitous architectural type, the dwelling at 71 Main Street is one of a small number of moderate and predominantly intact examples remaining in the Gordon area today. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Dwelling & Former Store, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Dwelling & Former Store
32 Russell Street, Gordon

PS ref no: HO305



What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling and former store at 32 Russell Street, Gordon, constructed in 1883, is significant.

Non original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling and former store at 32 Russell Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling and former store at 32 Russell Street has historical significance for its associations with both residential and commercial development in Gordon during the second phase of gold mining activity in the town between the late 1860s and 1880s. It was built in 1883 for Philip Henry Watkinson, a storekeeper and former blacksmith, who established a successful drapery and grocery business there as well as a branch at Mount Egerton. After his death in 1899, the business was continued by his sons, Charles and George, until Charles' death in 1902 and George's insolvency in 1908 probably due to ill-health. The business was sold to the Parker Brothers who maintained

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ownership until 1920. The building continued to serve as both a dwelling and store until the late 1960s. (Criterion A)

The dwelling and former store at 32 Russell Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a rare surviving example of its type (residence and commercial building) built in the 19th century. Architecturally, the building is a representative example of a modestly scaled Victorian shop and residence constructed in the vernacular style. Although the building has experienced some alterations, its early appearance is clearly discernible. The significant fabric includes: steeply-pitched, gabled roof forms (with the north gabled wing featuring parapeted skillion wings), modest scale and single storey height, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, decorative timber bargeboards in the gable ends, face brick chimney breast and chimney on the south side, projecting post-supported skillion verandahs (but not the lattice screen to the verandah on the northern gabled wing), four panelled timber door, timber framed double hung windows with timber architraves and sills and the shopfront window and door openings. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Dwelling & Former Store & Bakery, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Dwelling & Former Store & Bakery
82 Main Street, Gordon

PS ref no: HO297



What is Significant?

The dwelling, former store and bakery at 82 Main Street, Gordon, is significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling, former store and bakery at 82 Main Street is of local historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling and former store and bakery at 82 Main Street has historical significance for its associations with both residential and commercial development in the central township of Gordon during the second phase of gold mining activity between the late 1860s and 1880s. Built in c.1877 for Timothy Clifford (1846-1921), the dwelling, store and bakery were the home and business of the Clifford family until 1917. The dwelling and former store and bakery is a rare and tangible physical legacy of residential and commercial life in Gordon from the 1870s. Although altered, the original Victorian vernacular design is discernible in the hipped roof forms, chimneys, roof and wall construction, front verandah, front four panelled timber door and front 12 paned timber framed double hung windows. The historical significance is therefore embodied in this original Victorian vernacular styled fabric. (Criterion A)

MOORABOOL PLANNING SCHEME

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former Hotel, Statement of Significance, May 2021

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Former Hotel 69 Main Street, Gordon | PS ref no: HO295 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The former Hotel at 69 Main Street, Gordon, constructed c.1860, with later c.1869 and c.1930 alterations and additions is significant.

Alterations and additions which post-date c.1930 do not contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

The former Hotel at 69 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the former Hotel is significant as one of the earliest surviving commercial premises in Gordon. Built for Jules Gascard, hotelkeeper and butcher (and later prominent landowner, coach service owner and horse trader to India) in c.1860, the original building was constructed during the period of consolidation in the 1860s following the initial gold 'rush' experienced in Gordon pre-1860. The brick addition to the west of the original building was constructed in 1869 to house a billiard saloon. Originally known as the 'Freemason's Hotel', it served the Gordon township as a place of recreation, community meetings (including a lodge room for the local Independent Order of

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Oddfellows and Independent Order of Rechabites), as well as the location for medical consultations in the 19th century. The parapeted gable roof and return verandah were constructed c.1930, replacing the earlier original curved parapet, hip roof and timber verandah. These interwar era alterations provide an understanding of changes in hotel life and contribute to the significance of the place. (Criterion A)

The former Hotel at 69 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as the earliest surviving hotel building in Gordon and one of the earliest surviving hotels in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. Although altered, it is an unusual example of its type, the Victorian design being most evident in the early (mid 1860s) parapeted, rendered brick west wing. The original east wing has a parapeted gable roof form and return verandah which reflect changes made during the interwar era. Like other significant hotel buildings in the Moorabool Shire, these changes also contribute to the significance of the building which is a prominent local landmark in the centre of town. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former London Chartered Bank, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former London Chartered Bank
64 Main Street, Gordon

PS ref no: HO292



What is Significant?

The former London Chartered Bank, at 64 Main Street, Gordon, constructed 1884 and Interwar brick garage (fronting Main Street) and brick outbuilding (fronting Lyndhurst Street) is significant.

How is it significant?

The former London Chartered Bank at 64 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical, rarity, and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former London Chartered Bank at 64 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance as a physical embodiment of the prosperity and success of the township resulting from the second phase of the gold mining era from the late 1860s until the 1880s. The current building, constructed in c.1884 is the second bank building on the site, replacing an earlier timber structure erected in c.1868. The building housed the only bank in Gordon, first as the London Chartered Bank (until 1921) and then becoming the English, Scottish and Australasian Bank, operating until its closure in 1972. The brick outbuildings which date from the Interwar period are associated with the later occupation of the site by the English, Scottish and Australasian Bank. (Criterion A)

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The former London Chartered Bank at 64 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a modest, distinctive and predominantly intact example of an austere Victorian Classical style for a bank building in Victoria. The building, designed by Ballarat architectural firm of E. James and Co, is the only known surviving bank example of the work of Edward James, the progenitor of a number of notable building designs in Ballarat in the 1870s and 1880s. The design relies on proportion and variations of materials for its aesthetic success. These design elements are: moulded parapet cornices, vestigial parapet pediment, segmentally-arched window and door openings, and face brickwork offset by rendered banding and voussoirs. The modest scale, single storey height and parapeted facades with projecting moulded parapet cornices of the Gordon bank are also important, and have an affinity with the more refined austere Classical designs by George Jobbins for the Drysdale, Portarlington and Winchelsea branches of the Colonial Bank built in the 1880s. (Criterion E)

The former London Chartered Bank building at Gordon is also one of only three surviving bank buildings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire, and the only surviving example of a bank designed by Edward James, of E James and Co architectural firm, who designed a number of notable buildings in Ballarat in the mid to late Victorian period. (Criterion B)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former St. Mark's Anglican Church, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former St. Mark's Anglican Church
Lot 1 TP838171, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon

PS ref no: H0301



What is Significant?

The former St. Mark's Anglican Church, Gordon, constructed in 1937, is significant.

The features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- The former church building, constructed c.1937
- The garden setting, and mature *Hesperocyparis macrocarpa* Monterey Cypress in the southeast corner

Features which do not contribute to the significance of the place include the carport, outbuildings, dwelling in the south-west corner of the site, and gravelled driveway.

How is it significant?

The former St. Mark's Anglican Church is of local historical, aesthetic, technical, rarity and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former St. Mark's Anglican Church, Gordon is historically significant for its associations with the progress and development of the Church of England faith in Gordon from 1937, when it was constructed following the destruction by fire of an earlier timber church built in c.1876. The building served the local Anglican congregation until its closure in 1999. (Criterion A)

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The former St. Mark's Anglican Church is aesthetically significant as one of few intact and unusual examples of interwar Gothic design by the architects, P.S. and G.S. Richards, and for its landmark qualities at a prominent corner site in Gordon. The distinctive elevated gabled, stepped rectangular sanctuary at the east end, projecting side porch and vestry, and particularly the contrast between the lightweight plastered walls and the heavy clinker brick piers and tiled roof are more unusual and intact design features. While the Church of England at Minyip was a precursor to the design of St. Mark's (in the use of the projecting faceted bay at the end of the nave and the substantial brick piers that project above the eaves lines), the interwar Gothic design of St. Mark's is distinctive and a unique example of modest church architecture of the 1930s in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The mature Cypress tree in the north-east corner of the site also contributes to aesthetic qualities of the site. (Criterion E)

The former St. Mark's Anglican Church is scientifically significant as a very rare, known example of plastered expanded metal wall construction for a church building of the 1930s in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. While this construction method appears to have been wide spread from the late 19th century for its fire resistance qualities, it seems to have largely been employed in residential and industrial buildings in Victoria. No other example of this type of construction for a church building has been identified in Victoria. (Criteria B and F)

The former St. Mark's Anglican Church is socially significant as a physical legacy of Anglican faith and faith education at Gordon between 1937 and 1999. The stained glass window of St. John the Baptist also has commemorative value to the memory of R. Nicholas as a donation by his nephew, Eric Rosenow. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

General Store, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: General Store
90 Main Street, Gordon

PS ref no: HO298



What is Significant?

The Interwar timber General Store at 90 Main Street, Gordon, constructed c.1924, is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions do not contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

The General Store at 90 Main Street, Gordon is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The General Store, 90 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its associations with interwar era commercial development in Gordon and the western region of the Moorabool Shire, a time when very few new commercial buildings were constructed. Built in c.1924 for John Gleeson, a farmer (following the demolition of a small timber cottage built in c.1882), the general store has served its original purpose from this time and continues to do so. (Criterion A)

The General Store at 90 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as one of few Interwar shops within the municipality which are predominantly intact, most having experienced some degree of alteration over time. The interwar era design qualities are clearly defined in the principal gabled roof form that traverses the site, together with the minor gabled roof that projects at the front and a rear

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skillion wing; the corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard and strapped cement sheet wall cladding, wide eaves, face brick chimney with a soldier-coursed capping, single storey height, fixed timber framed shopfront windows, timber framed front doorway, paired timber framed double hung front window at the west end, timber framed double hung windows at the sides, timber window architraves and sill, and the gable infill (strapped cement sheet cladding). (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Gordon Hotel, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Gordon Hotel
92 Main Street, Gordon

PS ref no: HO299



What is Significant?

The Gordon Hotel, 92 Main Street, Gordon, constructed in 1936, is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions do not contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

The Gordon Hotel at 92 Main Street, Gordon is of local historical, representative, aesthetic, and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Gordon Hotel, 92 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance as an enduring legacy of hotel development in Gordon, being the only operating hotel in the town which once boasted at least nine hotels during the second phase of gold mining from the late 1860s until the 1880s. It was built in 1936 for Mary and Frederick Tudor to a design by the Geelong architects, Buchan, Laird and Buchan, in association with L.H. Vernon, architect of Ballarat. It replaced the Farmers' Arms Hotel built in c.1863 for John Robertson. More stringent hotel license regulations in addition to the dilapidated state of the earlier timber hotel building appear to have been the causes for the building of the existing brick hotel. (Criterion A)

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The Gordon Hotel at 92 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a representative example of just five similarly designed interwar era single storey brick hotel buildings constructed in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. Although altered, the original interwar Bungalow stylistic character of the building is clearly discernible in the articulation of the gabled roof forms, front porch, brick wall construction, tiled roof cladding, timber framed double hung 12 paned windows and the timber and glazed front doors. The building is a local landmark towards the western end of the central township area and one of few substantial interwar developments. (Criterion D and E)

The Gordon Hotel at 92 Main Street, Gordon, has social significance as it is recognised and valued as a long-serving meeting place for community functions and recreation from 1936 until the present day. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Gordon Post Office, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Gordon Post Office
67 Main Street, Gordon

PS ref no: HO293



What is Significant?

The Gordon Post Office, 67 Main Street, Gordon, constructed 1890, is significant.

Features which do not contribute to the significance of the place include the post 1890 alterations and additions, including the modern outbuildings.

How is it significant?

The Gordon Post Office, 67 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Gordon Post Office, 67 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its long term associations with the local post service and telegraph communications in the town from 1890 (having been originally established in 1858). Continuing its original function today, the building was constructed in 1890 by a local pioneer and former postmaster, Cheri Mars, a French immigrant. The building had been designed under the leadership of Samuel Edward Bindley, Public Works Architect in charge of the North-West Division in the Victorian Works Department. His office was responsible for the designs of several post offices, police stations and court houses in the north-west district of Victoria. (Criterion A)

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The Gordon Post Office, 67 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as the only example of a timber weatherboard Late Victorian Queen Anne styled Post Office designed by the North-West Division of the Public Works Department. Although altered, the original design characteristics are clearly discernible in the composition of the gabled and hipped roof forms, return post-supported verandah, chimneys, windows and the clock featuring in the front gable end. Similar details are identified in a small number of other surviving post offices of the type, the most comparable being those at Carisbrook and Wycheproof, both of brick construction. (Criterion E)

The Gordon Post Office, 67 Main Street, Gordon, has social significance as it is recognised and valued by the local community as an enduring, ongoing and integral part of the infrastructure of the town. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Gordon Primary School, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Gordon Primary School 1 Dicker Street, Gordon | PS ref no: HO288 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The Gordon Primary School building, at 1 Dicker Street, Gordon, constructed in 1882, is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions, portable classrooms, outbuildings, fences, playground areas and open spaces are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Gordon Primary School, 1 Dicker Street, Gordon, is of local historical, social, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Gordon Primary School, 1 Dicker Street, Gordon, has historical and social significance as the centre of State School education in the town from 1882 until the present day. As the principal provider of education within the township, it has had a long and enduring use and engagement by many generations of the people of Gordon. Designed by the head of the architecture branch of the Victorian Education Department, H.R. Bastow, it was built by Roberts and Lewis and opened on 7 July 1882 (Criterion H). The first permanent Head Teacher was John W. Russell. Since 1882, the

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building has served as a place of learning for hundreds of school children and it continues to be recognised and valued for its original purpose today. (Criteria A & G)

The Gordon Primary School, 1 Dicker Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a moderately intact example of a select number of surviving 'Horsham Avoca' type State school buildings in Victoria. Although altered, some of the original and distinctive design characteristics are clearly discernible in the composition of the steeply pitched hipped roof form, portions of the projecting minor wings at the front, encircling post-supported verandah, multi-paned windows (including highlight windows), timber eaves brackets, red brick wall construction with cream brick banding and the red brick chimneys with cream brick bands and corbelled tops. While there are more intact examples of the 'Horsham Avoca' school type in Victoria, the Gordon Primary School is the only example in the Moorabool Shire. (Criteria D & E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

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Kerrit Bareet Cemetery (Gordons Burial Ground), Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Kerrit Bareet Cemetery (Gordons Burial Ground)
Allot. 14A Sec. 11, PARISH OF KERRIT BAREET, Old Western
Highway, Gordon

PS ref no: HO303



What is Significant?

The Kerrit Bareet Cemetery, Old Western Highway, Gordon, reserved for cemetery purposes in 1864, is significant.

How is it significant?

The Kerrit Bareet Cemetery, Old Western Highway, Gordon is of local historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Kerrit Bareet Cemetery, Old Western Highway, has historical significance for its associations with the earliest post European contact development as part of the fledgling goldfields town of Gordon from c.1859. The cemetery was surveyed as part of a wider subdivision of the area in late 1863 and temporarily reserved for cemetery purposes in 1864. It closed for burials in 1891. Although only the grave of Thomas Geddes (died 23 September 1859) is identified by a headstone, the cemetery marks the final resting place of at least 70 pioneers (and infants of pioneers) of the Gordon district. The cemetery has the potential to yield further information about the early establishment of Gordon and its inhabitants. (Criterion A)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

New Gordon Cemetery, Statement of Significance, May 2021

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: New Gordon Cemetery Allot. 1A7 Sec. 5, PARISH OF MOORABOOL WEST, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon | PS ref no: HO300 |
|--|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The New Gordon Cemetery, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, established c.1871 is significant.

The following features contribute to the significance of the place:

- The 10 acre reserve
- The traditional lineal plan and denominational segregation
- Gravestones, surrounds and markers

How is it significant?

The New Gordon Cemetery, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The New Gordon Cemetery, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, is historically significant for its associations with the early development of the Gordon township when the site was reserved for a cemetery in 1867, replacing the earlier Kerrit Bareet Cemetery to the west of the town that was reserved in 1864. It is the largest of the goldfields cemeteries in the western region of the

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Moorabool Shire. The size of the cemetery reflects the population on the Gordon goldfields at the time, and an anticipation that a large cemetery would be required for the potentially growing population. The site marks the final resting place of numerous pioneers of the Gordon district, many of whom made an important contribution to the development of the area from the 19th and 20th centuries. The traditional linear layout of the cemetery, and division of graves into denominational sections is typical of Victorian cemetery designs, and the various gravestones within each section demonstrates the cultural and religious background of the people of Gordon at different periods in time. (Criterion A)

Aesthetically, the cemetery demonstrates important visual qualities. These qualities include the rural setting comprising a steeply sloping open grassed site and numerous headstones, monuments and grave surrounds laid out in regular rows segregated into religious denominations: Roman Catholic, Church of England, Wesleyan and Presbyterian (these sections also include a memorial childrens wall and a paupers' area). (Criterion E)

The New Gordon Cemetery, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, is socially significant as it is recognised and valued by the wider Gordon community for cultural, spiritual and commemorative reasons. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Gordon Public Hall and former Mechanics' Institute, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Gordon Public Hall and former Mechanics' Institute
68 Main Street, Gordon

PS ref no: HO294



What is Significant?

The Gordon Public Hall and Former Mechanics' Institute building at 68 Main Street, Gordon, constructed in 1932, is significant.

Features which do not contribute to the significance of the place include non-original alterations and additions.

How is it significant?

The Gordon Public Hall and former Mechanic's Institute, 68 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical, social and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the Gordon Public Hall and former Mechanic's Institute is significant for its continuous use by the people of Gordon as the centre of community life (recreational, social, political and cultural) and activity from its construction in 1932 until the present day. It is of further historical significance for its association with the Gordon Mechanics' Institute (established in c.1870) who instigated the building of the combined Hall and Institute in 1932. It was designed by the architectural firm, Clegg and Morrow of Ballarat. (Criterion A)

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The hall is of social significance for its long and continuous use and importance to the community of Gordon as a place of public meeting, celebration, and activity over several generations. The use and importance of the place is enduring and continues today. (Criterion G)

The Gordon Public Hall and former Mechanic's Institute is aesthetically significant for demonstrating original interwar design qualities reflective of the work of the architects, Clegg and Morrow. While cosmetically altered externally (which is reversible), the original design qualities are clearly discernible in the domestic-like scale, gabled roof forms, wide eaves, timber gable brackets, recessed front entry porch, timber framed double hung windows, timber doors, and timber architraves. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

MOORABOOL PLANNING SCHEME

St. Patrick's Catholic School & Convent, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: St. Patrick's Catholic School & Convent
1558 & 1564 Old Melbourne Road, Gordon

PS ref no: HO302



What is Significant?

St. Patrick's Catholic School and Convent at 1558 and 1564 Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, is significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place are:

- The original red brick school building with gambrel roof c.1930
- The four memorial stained glass windows in the former convent building c.1964
- Memorial to Troy Toohey c.2003

Features which do not contribute to the significance of the place are:

- All other school buildings, including outbuildings
- Non-original alterations and additions to the school building
- The former convent building itself (with the exception of the stained glass windows)
- School grounds (including playgrounds)

How is it significant?

St. Patrick's Catholic School, 1564 Old Melbourne, Road, Gordon, is of local historical and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

The memorial windows in the former convent, 1558 Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, are of local aesthetic, historical and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

St. Patrick's Catholic School, 1564 Old Melbourne Road, is historically significant for the key role it has played in the educational development of local students of the Catholic faith in the Gordon district from the interwar period until the present day. Built in 1930 by V. Dynan, the school is the second Catholic School in the township, the earlier church and school being located in Main Street. The historical significance of the school is embodied in the surviving original fabric as identified by the single storey gambrel roof form clad in corrugated sheet metal, face red brick wall construction with projecting buttresses on the south elevation, broad eaves, and the window openings. The school is one of four surviving Catholic School buildings constructed during a major building phase in Catholic education in the Gordon Parish in the 1920s and 1930s, and it is therefore a symbol of faith education. (Criterion A)

St. Patrick's Catholic School, 1564 Old Melbourne Road, is socially significant for its enduring and continuous use and value to the Catholic community of Gordon as a place of learning since 1930. (Criterion G)

The memorial windows in the former convent, 1558 Old Melbourne Road, are aesthetically significant for their postwar Modernist designs of the artist, Alan Sumner. They depict a combination of liturgical, local and war scenes over four windows in the south façade of the former convent, and are very fine examples of the artist's work. (Criterion E)

The memorial windows in the former convent, 1558 Old Melbourne Road, are historically significant for their commemorative value associated with the well-known Australian war photographer, Damien Parer, the medical orderly, Thomas Fletcher of Gordon, and other local soldiers who fought in World War Two. The windows are the work of the prolific stained glass artist, Alan Sumner and

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are of particular historical interest for the relatively late date (c.1964) and unusual location (within a convent) for a memorial to World War Two. (Criterion A)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

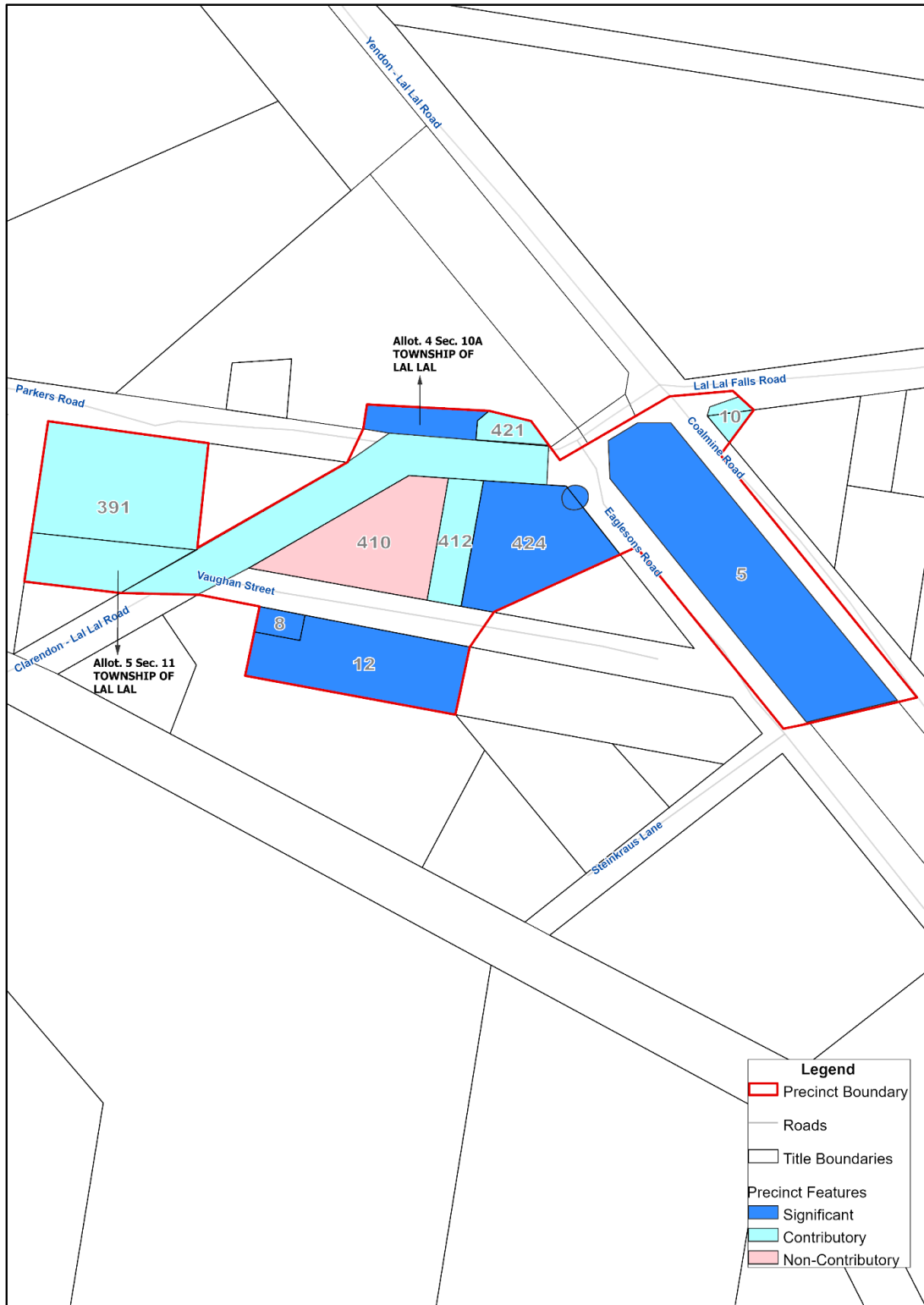
MOORABOOL PLANNING SCHEME

Lal Lal Heritage Precinct, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Lal Lal Heritage Precinct

Allot. 5 Sec.11, TOWNSHIP OF LAL LAL, 391, 410, 412, 421, 424
 Clarendon-Lal Lal Road and 5 Eaglesons Road and 10 Lal Lal Falls Road
 and Allot. 4 Sec. 10A, TOWNSHIP OF LAL LAL, Parkers Road and 8 &12
 Vaughan Street, Lal Lal

PS ref no: HO306



What is Significant?

The Lal Lal Heritage Precinct is significant.

The following features contribute to the significance of the precinct:

Significant:

Lal Lal Falls Hotel Complex and 2 memorial Monterey Cypress Trees: 424 Clarendon-Lal Lal Road

Lal Lal Railway Station Complex, including station building, platform, toilets and associated outbuildings: 5 Eaglesons Road

Bluestone Railway Water Tower: Allot. 4 Sec. 10A, Parish of Clarendon, Parkers Road

School Teachers Residence: 8 Vaughan Street

Lal Lal Primary School: 12 Vaughan Street

Contributory:

Clarendon-Lal Lal Road: Allot. 5 Sec. 11, Township of Lal Lal, 391, 412, 421

Avenue of Honour comprised of mature Monterey Pines and Monterey Cypress (Clarendon-Lal Lal Road)

Old Lal Lal Falls Hotel Kitchen Ruins: 10 Lal Lal Falls Road

Non-Contributory:

410 Clarendon-Lal Lal Road

Features that do not contribute to the significance of this precinct include non-original alterations and additions to the places identified on the precinct map as Contributory or Significant, and those places shown as 'Non-Contributory' on the precinct map.

How is it significant?

The Lal Lal Heritage Precinct is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Lal Lal Heritage Precinct has historical significance for its contextually unusual evolution and development resulting from the successful iron ore, coal, gold, gravel and sand mining and timber industries, and a local tourism industry associated with the nearby Lal Lal and Moorabool Falls from the late 1850s. Surveyed in 1863, one year after the opening of the railway station, the historical significance of the precinct is also embodied in the rudimentary vernacular brick and timber dwellings and other buildings that reflect the socio-economic status of the working class population from the 1860s until the 1920s, including the dwellings at 391 and 421 Clarendon-Lal Lal Road, former teacher's residence at 8 Vaughan Street and the surviving old Lal Lal Falls Hotel kitchen at 10 Lal Lal Falls Road. In particular, the Railway Station Complex (including the station, lamp room and timber goods shed) at 5 Eaglesons Road and the bluestone Water Tower on Parkers Road are significant as they symbolise the importance of the railway to the town in the 19th century as a critical conduit in the transportation of raw materials from the surrounding industries and of visitors to the nearby falls and racecourse. (Criterion A)

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The memorial Monterey Cypress, located at the Lal Lal Falls Hotel (424 Clarendon- Lal Lal Road), the Soldier's Memorial Hall (albeit altered) and the Avenue of Honour, comprised of mature Monterey Pines and Monterey Cypress along Clarendon-Lal Lal Road are important commemorative focus points and have particular social and historical significance. The Avenue of Honour serves as a memorial to those of Lal Lal and district who served and died in the First World War. The Soldiers' Memorial Hall is a memorial to those local people who served in the Second World War, as well as being a place which is locally valued and recognised as a place of meeting and commemoration and has strong and special associations for the local community. The mature specimens of *Cupressus macrocarpa* (Monterey Cypress) outside the Lal Lal Falls Hotel are also of social and historical significance, being a memorial to John Richard (Ted) Parker and Mark Ellis, who drowned in a mining disaster at the nearby coal mine in 1921. (Criteria A and G)

The Lal Lal Heritage Precinct is aesthetically significant for its rural context, centred around the landmark Victorian Italianate styled bluestone railway station complex (including the station building, lamp room and goods shed, as well as the nearby railway water tower). The station building is substantially intact and is one of three surviving identical station buildings constructed on the Ballarat to Geelong line in the early 1860s. Other buildings that demonstrate early important design qualities for their types include the Lal Lal Falls Hotel at 424 Clarendon-Lal Lal Road (being one of four similarly designed interwar brick hotel buildings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire); and the Lal Lal Primary School at 12 Vaughan Street, being the only standard 72-type brick Victorian Education Department styled school building in the western region of the Moorabool Shire and one of few remaining in Victoria. (Criterion E)

The mature *Cupressus macrocarpa* (Monterey Cypress) and *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) trees lining the Clarendon-Lal Lal Road (comprising the Avenue of Honour) and the two mature memorial *Cupressus macrocarpa* (Monterey Cypress) outside the Lal Lal Falls Hotel (being a memorial to Ted Park and Mark Ellis) contribute to the aesthetic character of the precinct and augment the rural landscape setting. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former Ryan Family Farm, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former Ryan Family Farm
91 Ryans Road, Millbrook

PS ref no: HO309



What is Significant?

The property known as the former Ryan Family Farm at 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook, constructed between 1906-09, is significant.

Elements which contribute to the significance of the place include the brick homestead (c.1906-1909), the collection of mature exotic trees near the homestead including the Tulip Tree, Atlas Cedar and Monkey Puzzle tree, the brick chimney-stack north east of the homestead (from the shearer's quarters) and the driveway.

Outbuildings and fences and non-original alterations and additions to the residence are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former Ryan family farm, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Ryan family farm, 91 Ryans Road, has historical significance for its associations with second generation Irish Catholic farmers, following on from their pioneer forebears who, in the

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1860s, were attracted to the Victorian goldfields and saw the potential in the rich soil for agricultural and grazing farms. Part of the former Borambeta Run of George Urquhart, the farm was first established as the western portion of the substantial property taken up in 1863 by the emigrant Irish farmers, John and Patrick Ryan. John Ryan's son, Patrick Joseph (Geoff) Ryan took over the property in c.1906 and constructed the brick homestead shortly after. Geoff Ryan was influential in working with the State Government on experimental potato crops and in particular, cultivating new varieties of potatoes for commercial production in Australia. From 1919 until 1941 the Ryan family farm was the location of a State Government experimental potato crop. Ryan's farming experimentation also included cattle that had been raised at the Government's State Research Farm at Werribee in the 1930s. The existing dwelling and nearby exotic trees are a physical embodiment of P.J. Ryan's occupation of the property. (Criterion A)

Aesthetically, the brick homestead is significant as a predominantly intact, representative example of a small number of surviving Late Victorian era farm dwellings in the Millbrook and Gordon area constructed in the late 19th and very early 20th centuries. The hipped roof form, decorative post-supported verandah, central front timber doorway with stained glass sidelights and highlights, cream brick voussoirs and bluestone sills to the window openings, narrow eaves with paired timber brackets, timber framed double hung windows and the rendered brick chimneys are the key Late Victorian design qualities that form part of the aesthetic significance of the place. The mature Tulip tree, Cedar and Monkey Puzzle also contribute aesthetically to the setting of the residence. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Oakvale, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|--|--------------------------------|
| <p>Heritage Place: Oakvale 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook</p> | <p>PS ref no: HO307</p> |
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What is Significant?

Oakvale, at 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook, constructed c.1869, is significant.

How is it significant?

Oakvale at 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook has historical significance for its associations with early private farming developments in the Millbrook area which became highly successful and enduring after the unlocking of the land in the early 1860s. Built in c.1869 for Robert Luke McDowell and his wife, Mercy (nee Bridges), Oakvale was also the home of their ten children. Throughout the 19th century, Robert McDowell farmed the land. After his death in 1904, the property was owned by his son, Herbert, until 1910 when it was sold to William and Mary Clifford. With his brother, Herbert, on a neighbouring property, William Clifford cultivated potatoes at Oakvale through the first half of the 20th century. The Clifford family continued to own the property until 1997. (Criterion A)

Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook, is aesthetically significant as the earliest, substantial two storey brick farm dwelling in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. Other homesteads of equivalent or larger scale were built in the 1880s and 1890s to different designs. Oakvale demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian Georgian style in its rectangular, symmetrical

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face brick facades, hipped roof and narrow eaves. Stylistically, it is comparable to only the former Commercial Bank and the former Post and Telegraph Office, Ballan, built in 1857 and 1874 respectively. In particular, the features which contribute to the aesthetic significance include the symmetrical, two storey, rectangular facades surmounted by hipped roof forms with narrow eaves, three-bayed composition on the main (east) façade with a centrally located, segmentally-arched ground floor door opening (timber framed transom above) and flanking segmentally-arched timber framed, 12 paned double hung windows, three window openings on the first floor, stone ground floor window sills and brick first floor window sills, rear segmentally-arched ground floor door opening at the west end, with a four panelled timber door and transom, two rear timber framed segmentally-arched window openings with timber framed twelve paned double hung windows and brick sills, timber framed 12 paned double hung windows on the north and south elevations, three face brick chimneys with simple corbelled tops, face brick wall construction and the corrugated sheet metal profile roof cladding. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

The Pines, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|--|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: The Pines 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook | PS ref no: HO310 |
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What is Significant?

The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook constructed c.1896 is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include: single storey hipped roof forms, return post-supported verandah, projecting early rear gabled addition on the north side, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, three face brick chimneys, modest eaves with paired timber brackets and roundels and panelling between, front timber framed doorway with a panelled timber door and sidelights and highlights, paired and single timber framed double hung windows with moulded timber architraves and timber window sills, stop chamfered verandah posts, timber bargeboards to the gable end and the gable infill (panelling and timber battening) to the early gabled addition. The mature Cypress and other exotic trees at the front of the property also contribute to the setting.

How is it significant?

The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, is of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

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Why is it significant?

The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, has historical significance for its associations with second generation Irish Catholic farmers who resided and cultivated the land from the late 19th century, following on from their forebears who had seen the potential in the rich soil for agricultural and grazing farms at Millbrook in the early 1860s. The Pines appears to have been built in 1896 as the family home of Thomas James and Minnie Sullivan, the property having originally been part of a larger farming estate of Thomas' father, Edmund Sullivan. It continued under the ownership of the Sullivan family until at least the late 20th century, having been farmed by three generations of the one family. (Criterion A)

The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, is a representative, moderately intact example of a small number of surviving Late Victorian styled farm dwellings in the Millbrook and Gordon area constructed in the late 19th and very early 20th centuries. Although altered and extended at the rear, the original Late Victorian design qualities are clearly discernible when viewed from the front, including the hipped roof forms, return verandah, brick chimneys, construction, windows and front door, and detailing. The mature Cypress and other exotic trees contribute to the front setting of the place. (Criterion D).

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Woodlawn, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Woodlawn 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook | PS ref no: HO308 |
|---|-------------------------|



What is Significant?

The Victorian brick dwelling known as Woodlawn, at 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook, constructed c.1874, is significant. The timber gabled building located to the west also contributes to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

Woodlawn at 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Woodlawn, 1787 Old Melbourne Road, has historical significance for its associations with Irish Catholic settlers who were first attracted to the nearby goldfields and later saw the potential of the rich soil of the Millbrook and Gordon area in which to grow crops and operate dairies from the 1860s and 1870s. Built in c.1874 for Thomas Donellan, an Irish immigrant, he lived at and farmed Woodlawn from this time with this wife, Margaret, and their several children, until his death in 1911. The property remained under the ownership of Donellan family members until 1959. (Criterion A)

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Woodlawn, 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook, is aesthetically significant as a predominantly intact, representative example of a small number of surviving Victorian styled farm dwellings in the Millbrook and Gordon area constructed in the 19th century. The hipped roof form, front verandah, central front timber doorway and flanking timber framed double hung windows are the principal Victorian design qualities also identified on other dwellings of the type, including those at 52 Sullivans Road and 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook. The gabled timber outbuilding adjoining the south-west corner of the main dwelling also contributes to the significance of the place. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former “The Pines” Dairy, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former “The Pines” Dairy

Allot. H, PARISH OF BUNGAL, Ballan-Egerton Road, Mount Egerton

PS ref no: HO311



What is Significant?

‘The Pines’ former dairy building (c.1902-1905) and Canary Island Palm, located on Allot. H, PARISH OF BUNGAL, Ballan-Egerton Road, Mount Egerton are significant.

How is it significant?

‘The Pines’ former dairy building and Canary Island Palm is of local historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the former dairy and Canary Island Palm are significant as the remnants of a small mixed farm located on this site from the 1870s, established by Patrick Cantwell. The surviving dairy building (c.1902-1905) was constructed during the period when the dairying industry gained popularity within the area, and Cantwell had diversified away from sheep into a small dairy herd. The dairy has historical significance as a physical embodiment of early 20th century dairy processes and cool storage associated with private farming in the Mount Egerton and Ballan areas. The Canary Island Palm tree is of historical significance as evidence of the former farmstead nature of the site, which was part of a small farm complex from the 1870s through to the 1950s. (Criterion A)

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'The Pines' former dairy is of aesthetic significance as the fabric and form of the dairy demonstrates the original and distinctive design qualities influenced by functional necessity in the broad, hipped roof form with wide eaves, partially submerged rendered brick basement with upper timber weatherboard clad walls. The former dairy is a rare known surviving example of its type in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The adjacent mature Canary Island Palm tree is also a feature of the site for its landmark visual qualities. (Criteria E and B)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former Holden's Chaff Mill Dwelling & Store, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former Holden's Chaff Mill Dwelling & Store
720 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Wallace

PS ref no: HO314



What is Significant?

The former Holden's Chaff Mill dwelling and store at 720 Bungaree Wallace Road Wallace are significant.

Features which contribute to the heritage significance of the place include:

- The timber dwelling, constructed c.1899
- The brick store, constructed c.1899 with c.1901 additions
- Barn at the rear of the house

How is it significant?

The dwelling and former general store at 720 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace, is of local historical, research potential and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Holden's Chaff Mill dwelling and former general store, 720 Bungaree Wallace Road has historical significance as a locally unique legacy of the prosperity of Holden's chaff mill, grain crushing and hydraulic hay pressing works first established at Wallace by Thomas Holden, a produce merchant of Geelong, in 1883. The dwelling and general store represent the surviving fabric of a once substantial mill operation constructed by the Keeble Brothers for G.F. Holden in c.1897-99, following the destruction by fire of the original buildings in 1894. Holden's chaff mill produced chaff

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and hay that was exported interstate as well as to South Africa for the Australian Light Horse in the Boer War. It was an important local employer in the late 19th and very early 20th centuries and although the mill buildings were removed in 1937, there is a strong archaeological potential in the rear yard. (Criteria A and C)

The dwelling at 720 Bungaree Wallace Road has aesthetic significance as a representative example of the Late Victorian style. While the dwelling has rear additions and an extension to the original return verandah, it demonstrates many original Late Victorian design qualities in the hipped and gabled roof forms, dichromatic brick chimney, narrow eaves with decorative timber brackets, roundels and panelling, return post-supported bullnosed verandah (on the north and west sides only, including the cast iron brackets and valances) and in the window and doors. Stylistically, the dwelling is most comparable to a small number of Late Victorian styled houses at Wallace, including the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road and the dwelling known as Wellwood at 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace. (Criterion E)

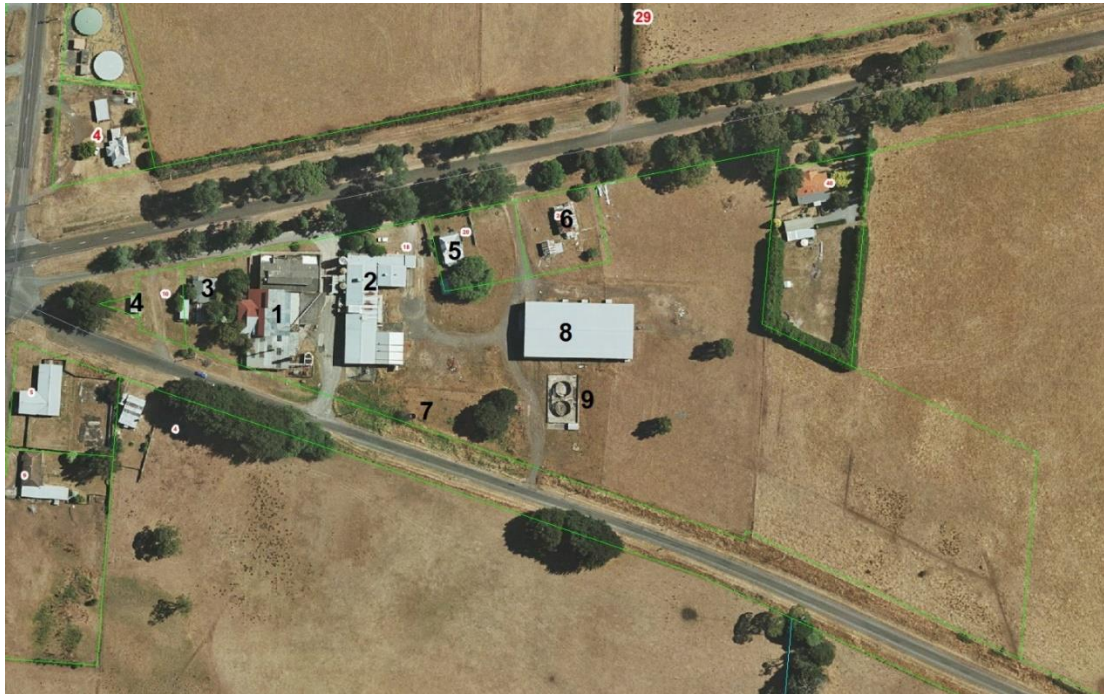
Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

MOORABOOL PLANNING SCHEME

Former Wallace Millbrook & District Factory & Creamery Complex, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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|---|-------------------------|
| Heritage Place: Former Wallace Millbrook & District Factory & Creamery Complex 10-24 Old Western Highway, Wallace | PS ref no: H0315 |
|---|-------------------------|



Aerial image of the butter factory site showing the locations of the buildings.



Building 1: Former Butter Factory

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Building 3: Brick interwar Bungalow Dwelling



Building 5: Timber Late Victorian Dwelling

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Building 6: Timber interwar Bungalow



Building 7: Terracotta Tank

What is Significant?

The former Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery complex at 10-24 Old Western Highway, Wallace is significant.

The elements which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- **Former Butter Factory (Building 1):** the fabric includes the central gambrel-roofed portion (built in 1908), with a projecting, post-supported gambrel-roofed porte-cochere on the west side, gambrel roof face on the east side with minor ventilator gable, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, brick and corrugated sheet metal wall construction, brick chimney at the rear, and rendered lintels and sills to the openings. The early alterations and additions (built in 1922, 1928 and 1930s) include the gabled first and attic storey additions of corrugated sheet metal roof and wall cladding, elongated gabled monitor lights on the roof ridgelines with 6 paned timber framed windows, and the broad gabled wing constructed of brick and concrete on the north side (with the western portion of the gable end still discernible with the early lettering "BTR COY"). Also of the 1920s construction appears to be the landmark tapered, brick chimney at the rear of the building. The front parapeted gabled addition with stepped, parapeted flat-roofed bays to the road frontage (built in the 1940s or early 1950s) also contribute to an understanding of the evolution of the factory building.
- **Interwar Brick Bungalow (Building 3):** the fabric includes the principal gabled roof form that terminates with a hipped roof face at the rear, minor projecting gabled wings at the front and side, and connecting return verandah, face brick wall construction, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, broad eaves with exposed timber rafters, two face brick chimneys with soldier-coursed cappings, face brick verandah piers with brick cappings and tapered, rendered columns with face brick capitals, timber verandah fascias, concrete lintels to the window and door openings, timber framed front doorway with a sidelight and panelled timber door with a glazed highlight panel, paired timber framed double hung windows, other timber framed double hung windows, timber brackets supporting the minor projecting gabled wings and the gable infill. The rear skillion brick outbuilding also represents significant fabric.
- **Late Victorian timber dwelling (Building 5):** the fabric includes the hipped roof forms and front hipped bullnosed verandah (currently detached from the facade), corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, narrow eaves with decorative timber brackets having roundels between, front timber framed double hung tripartite windows, other timber framed double hung windows, front timber framed doorway, moulded timber window and door architraves, stop-chamfered timber verandah posts and cast iron brackets and valances (currently removed due to the detached and ruinous condition of the verandah). It is noted that the integrity of the dwelling has been undermined to a degree by its poor condition.
- **Interwar Timber Bungalow (Building 6):** the fabric includes the main gabled roof form that terminates with a hipped roof face at the rear, projecting minor gabled wing, front hipped roofed post-supported verandah, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, face brick chimneys, modest eaves with exposed timber rafters, timber framed front doorway with sidelights and highlights, timber framed double hung windows, moulded timber window and door architraves, timber window sills, strapped cement sheet gable infill, timber ventilator in the main gable end (now blocked up), timber brackets to the gable ends, bracketed timber window hoods and the timber verandah posts with decorative timber brackets. It is noted that the integrity of the dwelling has been undermined to a degree by its poor condition.

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- Terra cotta tank (Building 7): the fabric includes the cylindrical form tank constructed of hollow terra cotta blocks near the southern boundary of the factory site.

How is it significant?

The former Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery complex, 10-24 Old Western Highway, Wallace, is of local historical, research potential, aesthetic and technical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery complex, 10-24 Old Western Highway has historical significance as a tangible physical legacy of the evolution and prosperity of commercial dairy production at Wallace from the 1890s until the mid-20th century. A landmark building complex and major employer in the small agricultural township, the company was established by twelve local farmers in 1893. The first buildings were constructed at this time and they were replaced with a more substantial brick and concrete gambrel-roofed factory (with projecting porte-cochere) in 1908. Further expansions of the company to meet the requirements of international export markets brought about significant alterations and additions to the factory building in 1922, 1928, 1930s and in the mid-late 1940s or early 1950s. The company was led by a board of directors, most being local farmers and businessmen. The company was also managed by long-serving secretaries and managers, including G.F. Holden MLA (secretary, 1896-1908), M. Neville (secretary 1908-1920), J.F. Kittson (secretary and business manager, 1920-1941, and later director), Arthur A. Foster (manager, 1896-1943). (Criterion A)

The success of the Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery Company was not only confined to the dairy production and as an important local employer, but also in the opportunity for locals of different occupations and socio-economic backgrounds to share in the profits of the business as shareholders. By the mid-1930s, the Wallace factory was claimed to be one of the best in Australia, as an outlet for cream from over 1,500 suppliers, with a yearly output of nearly 1000 tons. In the later 20th century, the business became known as the Wallace Dairy Company. It ceased manufacture of butter and roller dried skim milk in 1980 and was taken over by McMahon International Foods Pty Ltd who leased the property for the manufacture of cheese, cellar door and tourist outlet. The factory closed in 1994. The significance of the factory complex is embodied in the early fabric and additions that reflect the important expansion of the company in the 1920s and 1930s. It has the potential to yield information about Victoria's dairy industry from the late 19th century until the mid-20th century. (Criteria A and C)

The interwar brick Bungalow at 10-24 Old Western Highway has aesthetic significance as an intact example of its design type in the Wallace area. The other notable interwar Bungalow dwelling in the area is the dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, but it is a derivation of the Bungalow type. (Criterion E)

The terra cotta tank near the southern boundary of the factory property has scientific significance as an example of a once ubiquitous use of terra cotta hollow block construction now uncommon in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. This was possibly due to hollow terra cotta blocks being readily available from the Eureka Terra Cotta and Tile Company works in Ballarat. The tank is one of only two other known examples of interwar hollow block terra construction in the district, the most comparable being a tank structure off Mahers Road, Warrenheip. (Criterion F)

Primary source

MOORABOOL PLANNING SCHEME

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Farmhouse and tree, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Farmhouse and tree 634 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Wallace | PS ref no: HO313 |
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What is Significant?

The c.1900 farmhouse and outbuildings to the immediate rear of the dwelling and the mature Monterey Cypress tree at 634 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Wallace, are significant.

How is it significant?

The farmhouse and tree at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the place is significant for its enduring association with pastoralism and farming at Wallace for 120 years. The farmhouse and outbuildings to the immediate rear are typical of small farming residences of the period, which usually contained services such as laundry and stores to the immediate rear of the residence. The mature Monterey Cypress at the front gate is likely to date from the early 20th century, and is a remnant of the original garden. The farm was established c.1900 by James Linane, a second generation farmer, son of the Irish Catholic immigrants, Patrick and Mary Linane, who settled at Wallace in c.1878. The farmhouse, although altered is a physical legacy of second generation farming in the area, having been built as the family home of James and

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Norah (nee Kennedy) Linane in 1900-01 prior to their marriage in 1902, and continually occupied by the Linane family for several generations. (Criterion A)

Aesthetically, the farmhouse is significant as a moderately intact and representative example of a Late Victorian farmhouse within a garden setting. The generous setback to the Bungaree Wallace Road and the mature Monterey Cypress at the front gate enhance the aesthetic impact of the farmhouse within the landscape. Although extended at the rear and with a verandah addition on the west side, the original Late Victorian design qualities of the farmhouse are especially discernible in the hipped roof forms, front post-supported verandah with cast iron valances and brackets, dichromatic brick chimney, narrow eaves with timber brackets, front door opening and the double hung windows. It is most comparable with a small number of other Late Victorian styled dwellings at Bungaree, including 'Mayfield' at 196 Lesters Road, 'Clare Place', 64 Torpys Road, and the dwelling at 535 Bungaree Wallace Road. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former Wallace Methodist Church, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| Heritage Place: Former Wallace Methodist Church 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace | PS ref no: HO317 |
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What is Significant?

The former Wallace Methodist Church at 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace, constructed c.1898, and relocated to this site in 1915, is significant.

How is it significant?

The former Wallace Methodist Church, 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace, is of local historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Wallace Methodist Church, 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace, has historical significance for its associations with the establishment and development of the Methodist Church in the town from 1926, and particularly from 1929 when this building was relocated from Bolwarrah (where it had been built in c.1898 and relocated in c.1915 one kilometre further south). (Criterion A)

The former Wallace Methodist Church, 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace, has aesthetic significance for demonstrating early (and locally rare) design qualities of a Late Victorian Carpenter Gothic style. While the church building was altered in 1929 (with the construction of the strapped cement sheet

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gable infill and new porch doors), the composition of the steeply pitched gabled roof forms, pointed-arched timber framed windows and timber weatherboard wall cladding especially reflect the Victorian Carpenter Gothic style. (Criteria B and E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Former “Maryville” Stables, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Former “Maryville” Stables
4 Erin Court, Wallace

PS ref no: HO312



What is Significant?

The former Maryville stables, at 4 Erin Court, Wallace, constructed c.1869, is significant.

How is it significant?

The former Maryville stables, 4 Erin Court, Wallace, is of local historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Maryville stables at 4 Erin Court, has historical significance as a tangible legacy of farming and agricultural development at Wallace from the 1860s. Built c.1869 for John Carroll, Irish immigrant farmer, the stables formed part of Carroll’s Maryville farm that he first established in c.1862. He lived and farmed the property until his death in 1901. The farm passed to his nephew, Richard Carroll junior and he farmed and lived there until his death in 1949. From the early 20th

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century, Richard Carroll was also a director of the Wallace and Millbrook Butter Factory and owner of the Maryville Hotel, Wallace. (Criterion A)

The former Maryville stables at 4 Erin Court, Wallace, has aesthetic significance as a rare and substantial example of the Victorian vernacular style for a stables building in the town and more broadly, in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The Victorian vernacular design is especially identified in the elevated gabled roof form clad in corrugated galvanised steel, face brick wall construction, and in the segmentally arched openings distinguished by courses of brick voussoirs. Stylistically, the Maryville stables is comparable to only to a few known other stables buildings in this part of the Shire, including the Lal Lal homestead stables, Lal Lal, stables at 9921 Western Highway, Leigh Creek, and police stables at 74 Inglis Street, Ballan. The building has been finely finished and retains the original timber stall divisions, mangers and other aspects of timber joinery. (Criteria B and E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Wallace Masonic Temple, Statement of Significance, May 2021

Heritage Place: Wallace Masonic Temple
12 Westcotts Road, Wallace

PS ref no: HO316



What is Significant?

The former masonic temple at 12 Westcotts Road, Wallace, constructed in 1925, with the 1950 supper room addition is significant.

Other non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former masonic temple, 12 Westcotts Road, Wallace, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former masonic temple, 12 Westcotts Road, Wallace is the only predominantly intact, purpose-built masonic hall in the Moorabool Shire. A gabled supper room was added at the rear of the building in the c.1950s. The significant fabric includes the original brick masonic temple including: the parapeted interwar Greek Revival two-bayed front façade defined by rendered Tuscan pilasters. The front façade also has a two-bayed parapet with fluted pilasters, rendered signage panels and a crowning moulded cornice. There are original small square window openings with concrete lintels. Other significant fabric includes the gabled roof form clad in corrugated galvanised steel, overhanging eaves with exposed timber rafters, brick piers, brick chimneys, door openings with

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concrete lintels and the vertically boarded doors. The rear gabled weatherboard wing, constructed c.1950s as a supper room, represents a later addition. It has contributory significance as a legacy of the progress of St. Sidwell's Lodge after World War Two when there was an increase in membership.

The former masonic temple has historical significance as one of only three surviving Masonic Lodges and the only purpose built masonic hall in the Moorabool Shire, others were generally situated in buildings originally constructed for an alternate purpose (such as 92 Inglis Street Ballan, built in 1910 as a hay and corn store). Constructed in 1925 for St. Sidwell's Masonic Lodge (the Lodge having been founded in Ballan in 1891 before relocating to Mt Egerton in 1908 and finally to Wallace in 1925), its relatively late date reflects the growth in the population around Wallace in the early twentieth century and Interwar period as a result of the dairying industry. The rear gabled supper room (c.1950) was constructed in response to a substantial increase in the membership of the Lodge following the second World War. It continuously served as the local masonic temple continuously until 2012. (Criterion A)

The former masonic temple at 12 Westcotts Road has architectural significance as the most intact surviving masonic hall in the Moorabool Shire, and particularly as a predominantly intact example of the Interwar Greek Revival style. The style is expressed through the parapeted Interwar Greek Revival two-bayed front façade defined by rendered Tuscan pilasters; the two-bayed parapet with fluted pilasters, rendered signage panels and crowning moulded cornice; and the original small square window openings with concrete lintels. Other significant fabric includes the gabled roof form clad in corrugated galvanised steel, overhanging eaves with exposed timber rafters, brick piers, brick chimneys, door openings with concrete lintels and the vertically boarded doors. The rear gabled weatherboard wing, constructed c.1950s as a supper room, represents a later addition. The design was possibly based on the Buninyong Masonic Lodge (built in 1906). The parapeted front facade of the Temple building at Wallace is a contemporary interpretation of the pedimented temple front of the Buninyong building, and more particularly a modest and streamlined translation of the Masonic Craft's esoteric architectural doctrine. (Criterion E)

The former masonic temple at 12 Westcotts Road has social significance as it is recognised by sections of the Wallace, Egerton, Bungaree and neighbouring communities for the role it played in the progress of freemasonry between 1924 and the early 21st century. (Criterion G)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

Wellwood, Statement of Significance, May 2021

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| <p>Heritage Place: Wellwood 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace</p> | <p>PS ref no: HO318</p> |
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What is Significant?

Wellwood, a late Victorian farmhouse at 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace, constructed in 1892-93, is significant.

The outbuildings, trees, fences and non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

Wellwood at 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, Wellwood at 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace is significant for its longstanding association with farming at Wallace in the late 19th and 20th centuries, during a time of great progress within the pastoral district and settlement of Wallace. Built in 1892-93 as the family home of Mark and Elizabeth Ellmore, who farmed the surrounding land, the property was occupied by three generations of the Ellmore family, who continued farming the land until the late 20th century. The family also contributed much to local community life, as members of the Millbrook Methodist Church and foundation members of the Wallace Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites. The family patriarch, Mark Ellwood, was also a foundation member of the Wallace Butter Factory, while the second owner, his son William Mark Wallace, was a Trustee of the Millbrook Methodist Church and an inaugural Trustee of the Methodist Church in 1926 as well as being a freemason of St. Sidwell's

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Lodge at Mt. Egerton from 1908. The property is one of a small number of farms owned and worked by successive generations of the one family. (Criterion A)

Wellwood at 97 Westcotts Road has aesthetic significance as an intact example of the Late Victorian style, and it is one of the more substantial and elaborate examples of its type in the Wallace area. It best demonstrates the Late Victorian design qualities in the hipped roof forms, return post-supported bullnosed verandah (with decorative cast iron valances and brackets), narrow eaves with timber brackets and diamond panelling, brick chimney, front timber framed doorway and timber framed double hung windows. It is most comparable with Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree, and the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace. (Criterion E)

Primary source

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021