PART II

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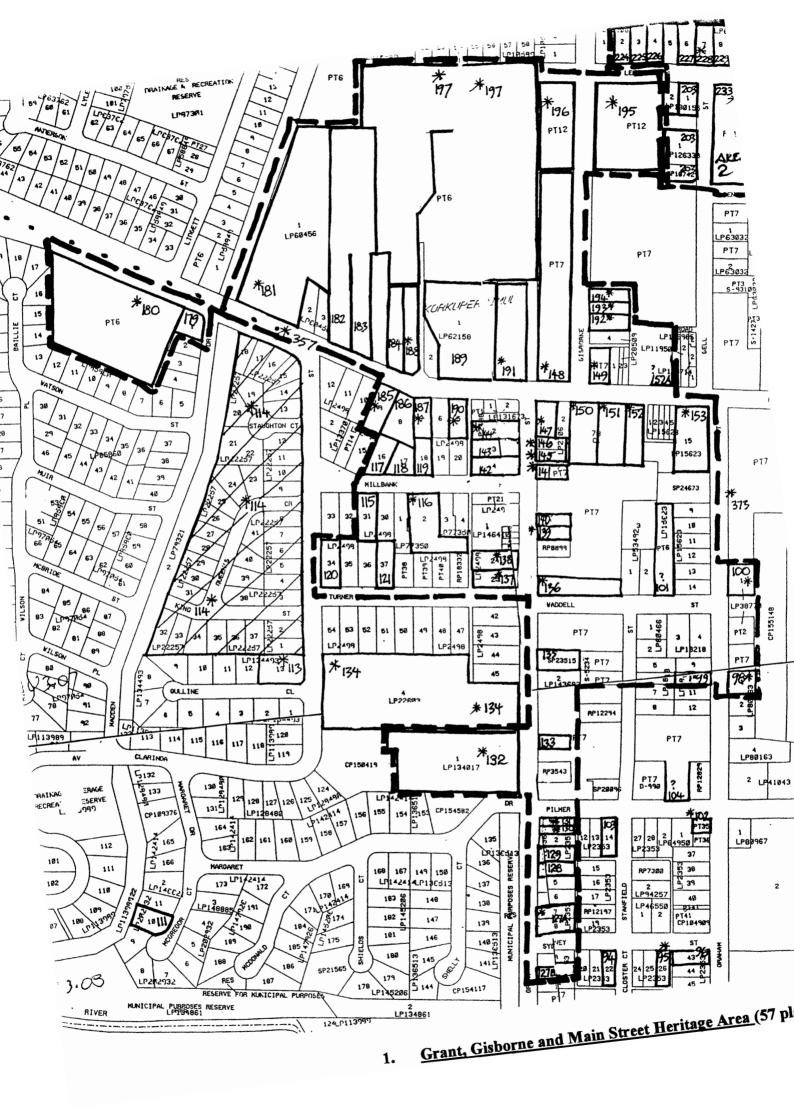
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13. HERITAGE AREAS

1. Grant, Gisborne and Main Street Heritage Area (57 places)

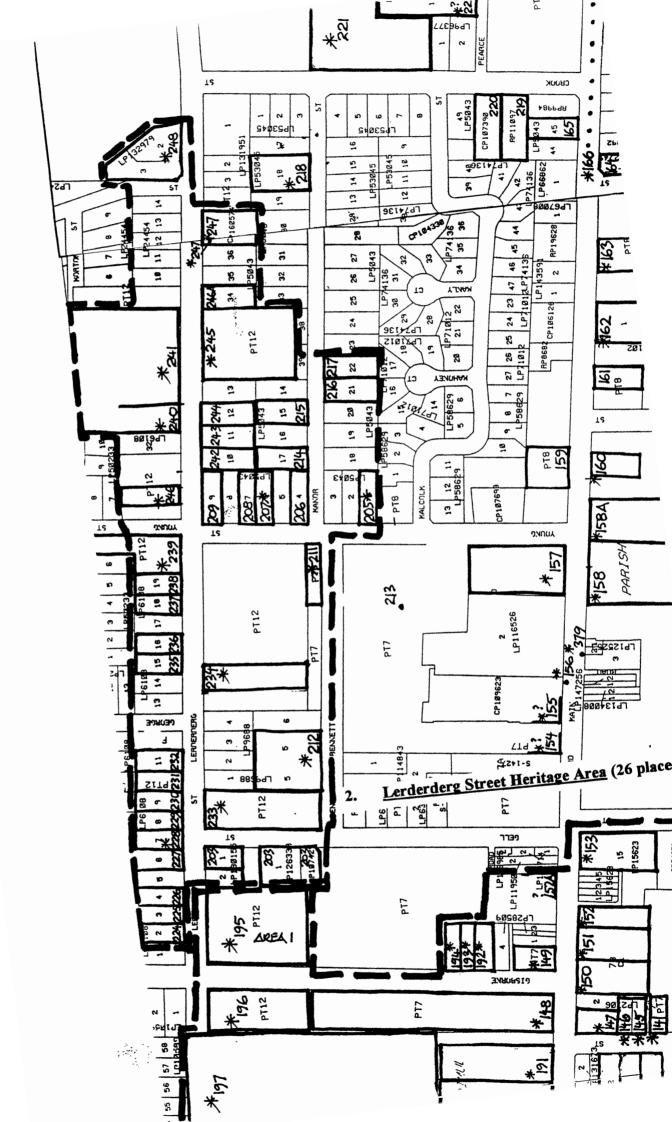
98 L 22 Graham Street. 99 L 21 Graham Street. 100 L Former Iron Church, house and Webster Bros. Yard, 14 Graham Street. 101 Ι 5 Waddell Street. 115 Ι Glenlee, 11 Millbank Street. 116 L Kelvin Grove, 5 Millbank Street. 117 Ι 8A Millbank Street. 118 I Wyalla, 8 Millbank Street. 119 I (McDonald), 6 Millbank Street. (Lionel Simpson), 16 Turner Street (NE cnr. Clarinda Street). 120 Ι 121 Ι 10 Turner Street. 127A L McDonald's Saddlery, Busi Fingers Ceramics Studio, Fisher & Box Pty. Ltd., Accountants, 60,62, Grant Street (NE cnr. Syndney Street). 127**B** I 64B Grant Street. 128 Ι 52 Grant Street. 129 Authorised Hoover Centre, 50 Grant Street. Ι 130 L 48A Grant Street. L Seery & Associates, Accountants, 48 Grant Street (SE cnr. Pilmer Street). 131 132 S Millbank, 37 Grant Street. 133 Ι 38 Grant Street. 135 Ι K & M Hairdressing, 28A Grant Street. 136 L 24 Grant Street (NE cnr. Waddell Street). 137 L 2nd Bacchus Marsh Scouts, 23? Grant Street. 138 L Ys Mens Hall, 21? Grant Street 139 L 18 Grant Street. 140 16 Grant Street. Ι 141 L Salisbury & Pumpkin Joes Children's Clothes & Shoes, 10 Grant Street. 142 Ι (Simon), Grant Street (NW cnr. Millbank Street). 143 Ι Pizza, Takeaway, Seafood Restaurant & AMP. David J. Still & Associates Pty. Ltd., 7 & 7A Grant Street. 144 R Bacchus Bargain Market, 3-5 (?) Grant Street. 145 Pots 'n' Posies, 8A Grant Street. L 146 L Bacchus Marsh Farm Supplies Pty. Ltd., 4-6 Grant Street. 147 R Scribbles Inc. Art & Craft Supplies, 105 Main Street (SW cnr. Grant Street). 148 L The Butcher's Block & GMP Greenwoods Real Estate Pty. Ltd. (NW cnr. Gibsome Road). 149 L Court House Hotel, Main Street (NE cnr. Gisborne Road). 150 L (Police residence and lock up), 123 (?) Main Street. 151 S Bacchus Marsh Court House, 125 (?) Main Street. Madden & Bourke Pty., Barristers & Solicitors, 127 Main Street. 152 L 152A Ι (State Bank of Victoria), 134 Main Street. The Border Inn, 141 Main Street (SW cnr. Graham Street). 153 S 179 Ι 63 Main Street, Stanford Hill.

- 180 L 51 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
- 181 L Theo van Alkemade, Estate Agent, 70 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
- 182 I 80 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
- 183 I Parkside, 82 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
- 184 I Masonic Hall, 86 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
- 185 L Pentland (?), 85 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
- 186 I 89 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
- 187 L 91 Main Street.
- 188 L 90 Main Street, Stanford Hill (NW cnr. Treasurer's Lane).
- 189 I Inverlochie, 94–98 Main Street.
- 190 L The Heritage Emporium, 97 Main Street.
- 191 S Blacksmith's Shop & Cottage, 100 & 102 Main Street.
- 192 L 6 Gisborne Road.
- 193 S Garravembi Press, 8 Gisborne Road.
- 194 S 10 Gisborne Road.
- 195 L St. Andrew's Uniting Church, Gisborne Road (SE cnr. Lerderderg Street).
- 196 R Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Gisborne Road (SW cnr. Lerderderg Street).
- 197 L St. Bernard's School, Convent & Chapel (west end, Lerderderg Street).
- 357 L Pioneer Women's Avenue, Main Street (Clarinda Street to Hallets Way).



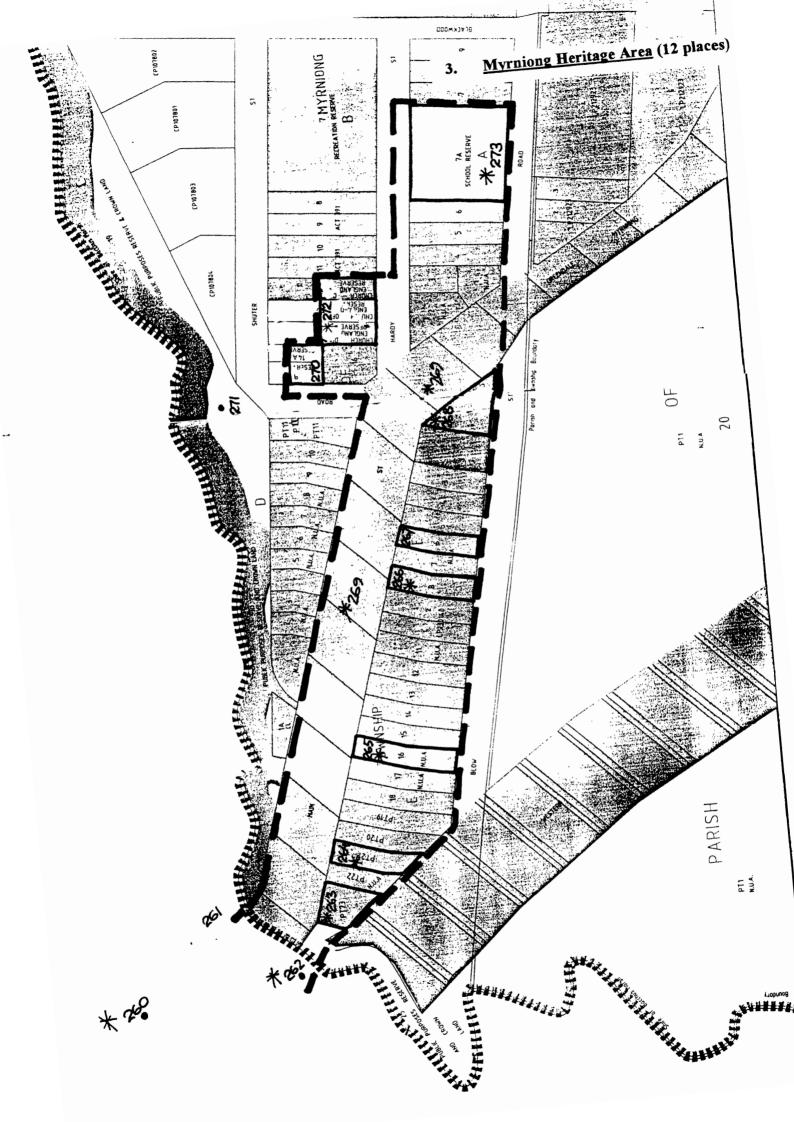
2. Lerderderg Street Heritage Area (26 places)

- 224 Ι 4 Lerderderg Street. 225 Ι 6 Lerderderg Street. 226 Ι 8 Lerderderg Street. 227 Ι 12 Lerderderg Street. 228 L 14 (?), 16 (?)Lerderderg Street (opposite Gell Street). (Hughes), 18 Lerderderg Street (NW cnr. lane). 229 Ι 230 Ι 20 Lerderderg Street. 231 Ι 22 Lerderderg Street. 232 Ι 24 Lerderderg Street. 233 Wiljam'e, 30 Gell Street (SE cnr. Lerderderg Street). Ι 234 L (Stewart), 29 Lerderderg Street. 235 Ι 32 Lerderderg Street. 236 Ι 34 Lerderderg Street. 237 Ι 38 Lerderderg Street. 238 Ι 40 Lerderderg Street. 239 L (McFarland) 42 Lerderderg Street (NW cnr. Yang Street). 240 Shire of Bacchus Marsh Community Services, 54 Lerderderg Street. L Bacchus Marsh Primary School, 56-62 Lerderderg Street. 241 S Ι 242 43 Lerderderg Street. 243 Ι 45 Lerderderg Street. 244 Ι 47 Lerderderg Street. 245 L St. Bernard's Church, Parish Centre and Presbytery, 49- Lerderderg Street. 246 L 46 Lerderderg Street. 246A Ι 65 Lerderderg Street. 247 L 69 Lerderderg Street.
- 248 L B.&S. Durham, Appleworld, 80 Lerderderg Street.



3. <u>Myrniong Heritage Area</u> (12 places)

- 261 I Myrniong–Greendale Road, Myrniong.
- 262 L (Road Bridge), Main Street, Myrniong.
- 263 L (Dairymen's Co-operative, Milk Factory, Myrniong Bridge & house), Main Street.
- 264 L (Myrniong Hotel), 21 Main Street, Myrniong.
- 265 L Girraseen, 16 Main Street, Myrniong.
- 266 L (Police Station & Gaol), 8 Main Street, Myrniong.
- 267 I 6 (?) Main Street, Myrniong.
- 268 L Plough Inn Hotel, 1 Main Street, Myrniong.
- 269 L Avenue of trees, 1–16 Main Street, Myrniong.
- 270 I Myrniong Hall, Short Street, Myrniong.
- 272 L Christ Church Anglican Church, Hardy Street, Myrniong.
- 273 L Myrniong Primary School, Muddy Lane, (& Hardy Street), Myrniong.



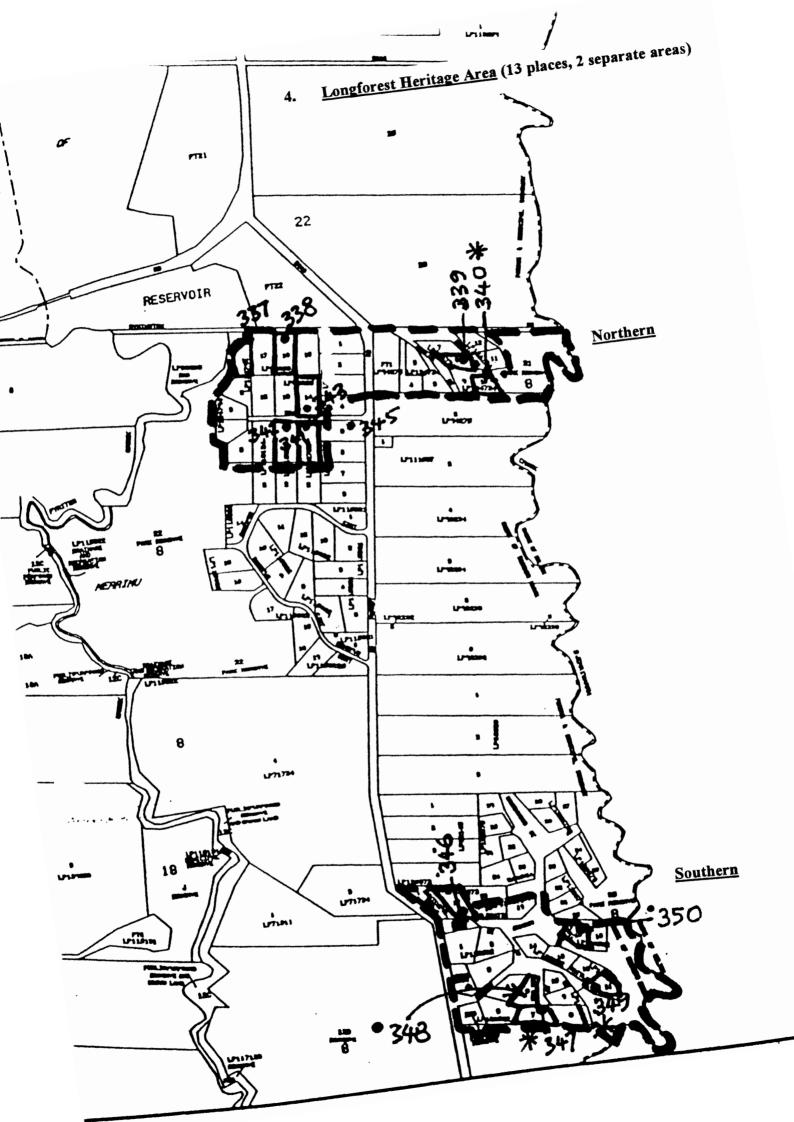
4. Longforest Heritage Area (13 places, 2 separate areas)

Northern:

337	Ι	Langton Gums, RMB 8521 Symington Road, Coimadai.
338	Ι	Symington Road, Coimadai.
339	Ι	RMB 8509, 8 Moonah Drive, Coimadai.
340	L	RMB 8507, 10 Moonah Drive, Coimadai.
341	Ι	9 Bull Mallee Road, Coimadai.
342	Ι	10 Bull Mallee Road, Coimadai.
343	Ι	14 Bull Mallee Road, Coimadai.
345	Ι	RMB 8538, 5 Bull Mallee Road, Coimadai.

Southern:

346	Ι	Lot 3, Sundew Avenue, Coimadai.
347	L	(Townshend) Lot 7, Red Box Court.
348	Ι	(Collins) Lot 5 (?), Red Box Court.
349	L	(Edwards) Lot 11, RMB 8753, Wattle Court, Coimadai.
350	. I	Lot 15, Grevillea Court, Coimadai.



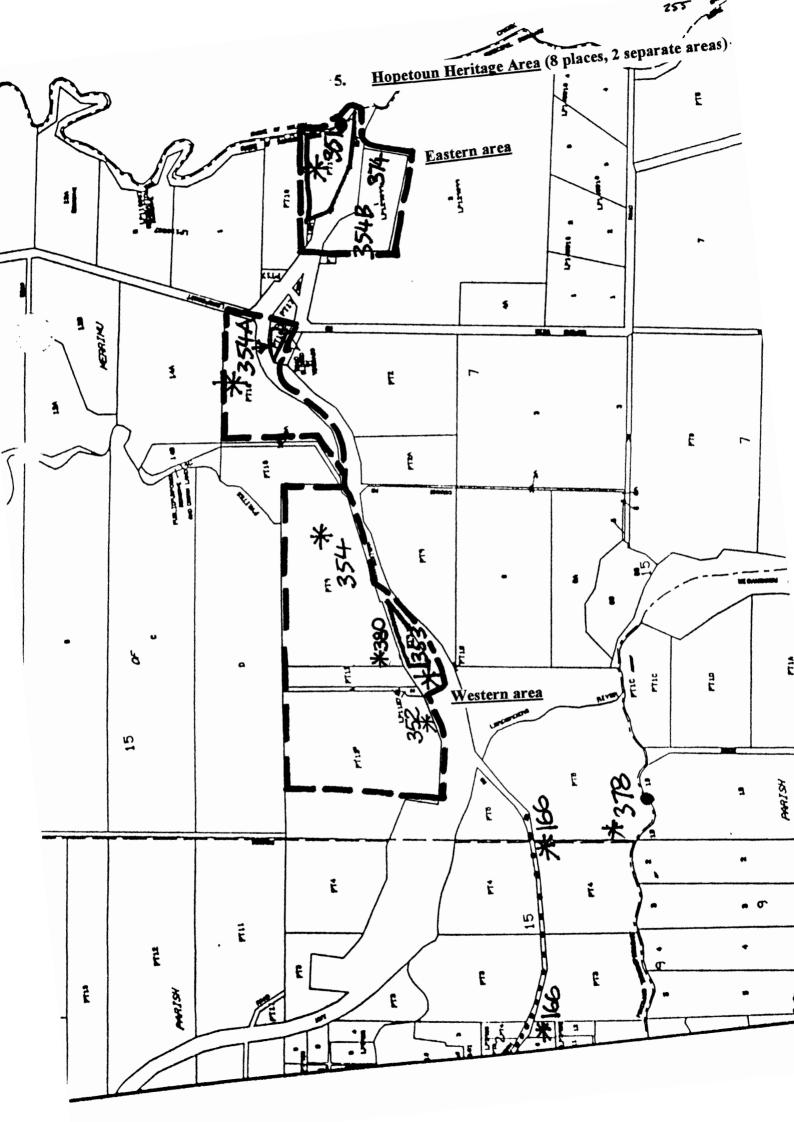
5. <u>Hopetoun Heritage Area</u> (8 places, 2 separate areas)

Western area:

- 352 R Shell restaurant & site, Western Highway, Hopetoun.
- 353 R Old Hopetoun Cemetery & Chapel, Western Highway (approach) Hopetoun.
- 354 S (Leahy's Inn Hotel), Lot 2, Western Highway (approach), Hopetoun.
- 380 L (Union Flour Mill) site, Western Highway, Hopetoun.

Eastern area:

- 351 S Djerriwarrh Bridge (over Djerriwarrh Gate), Western Highway, Hopetoun.
- 354A L Anthony's Cutting, Western Highway, Hopetoun.
- 354B I (Djerriwarrh School) site, (off) Exford Weir Road, SE cnr.
- 374 L Bullock track route, Western Highway section (part).

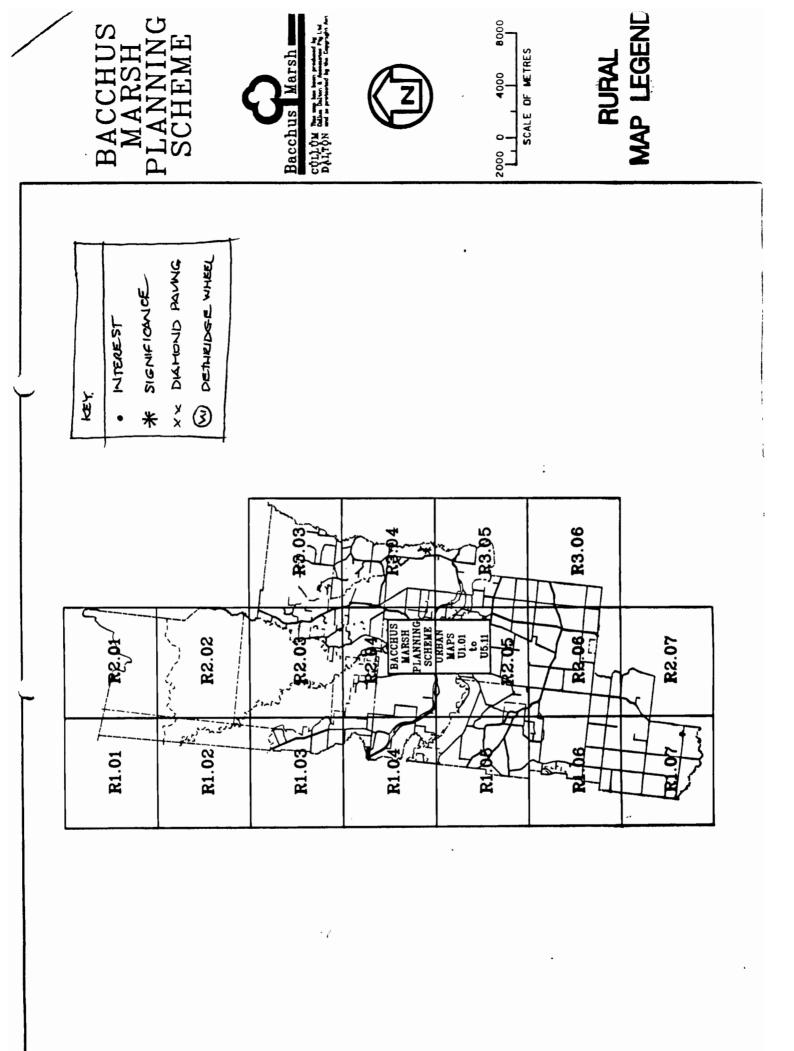


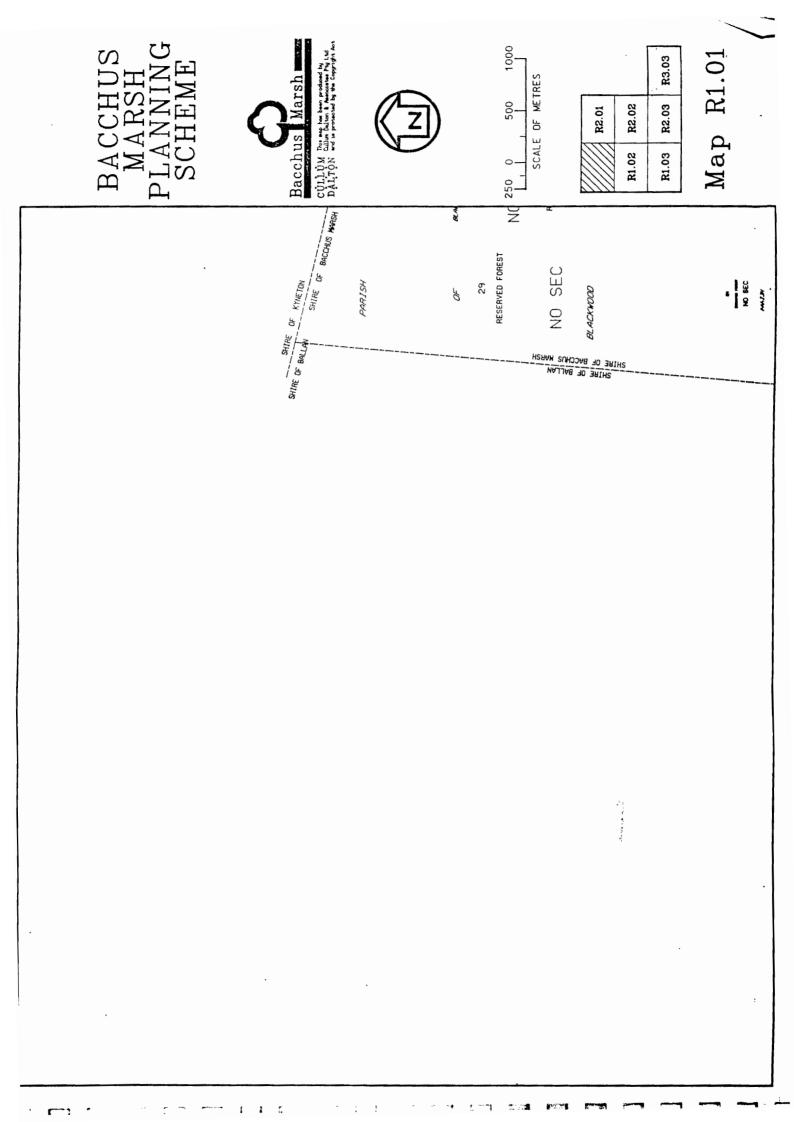
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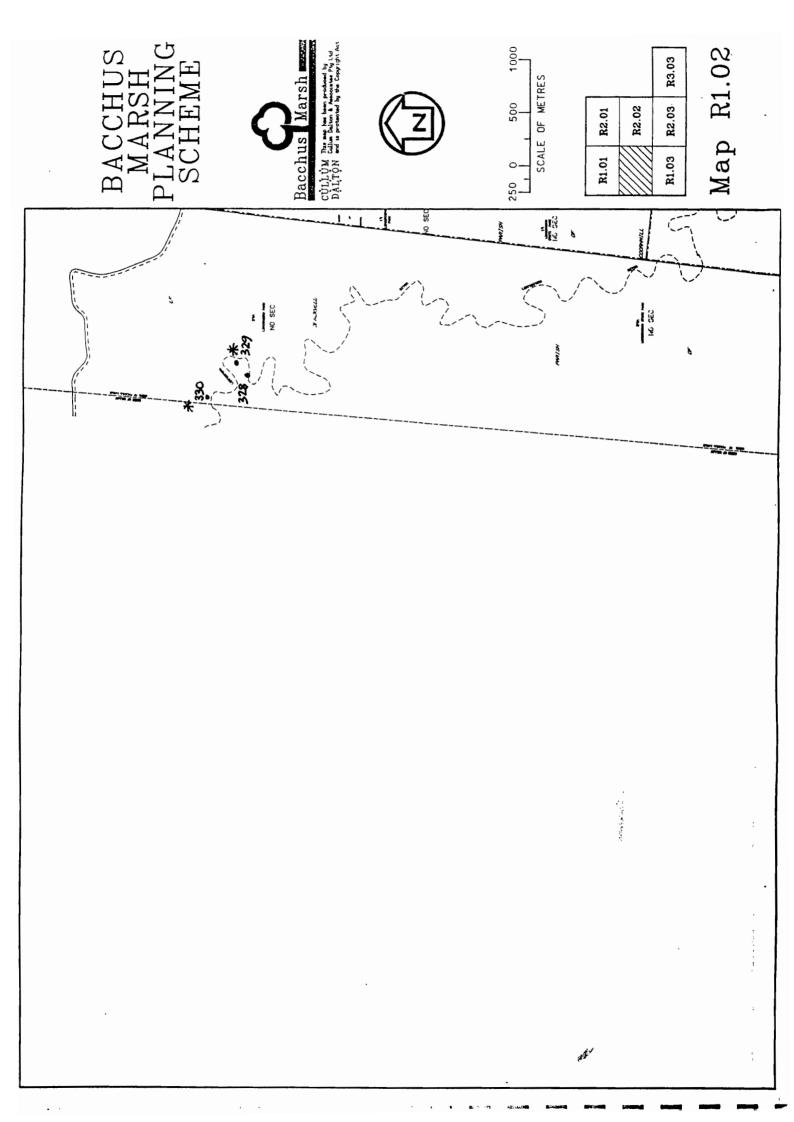
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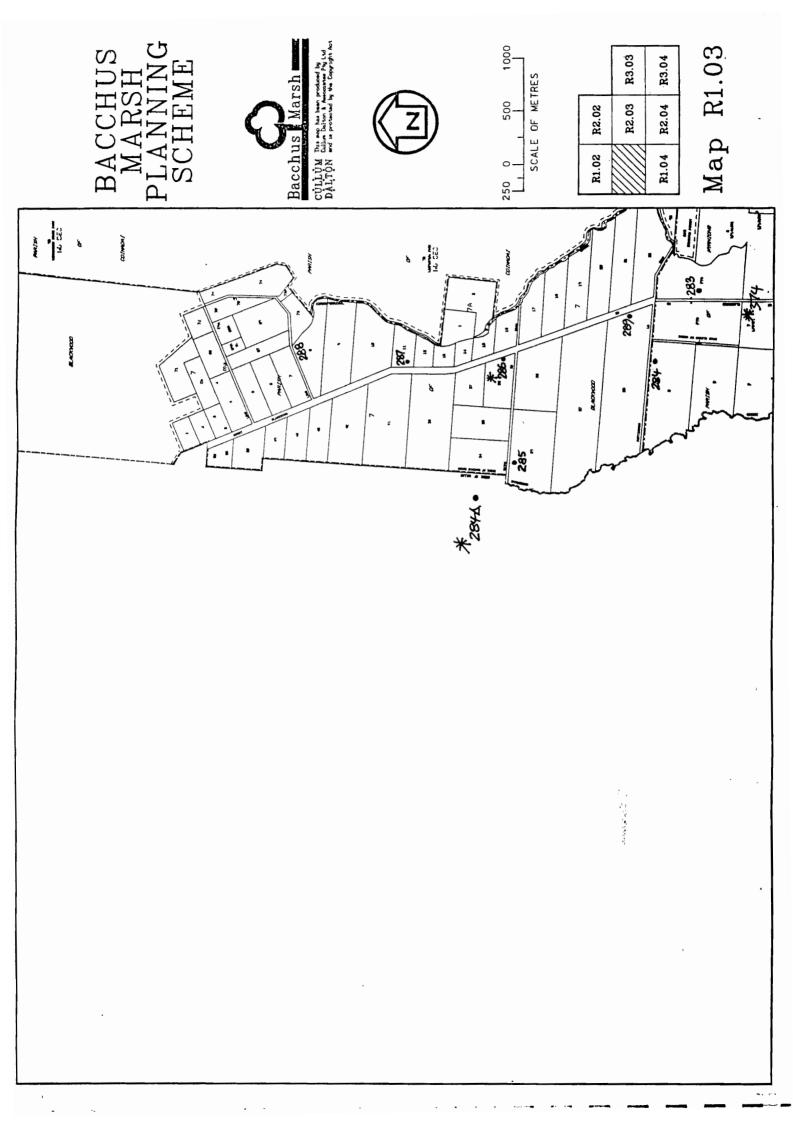
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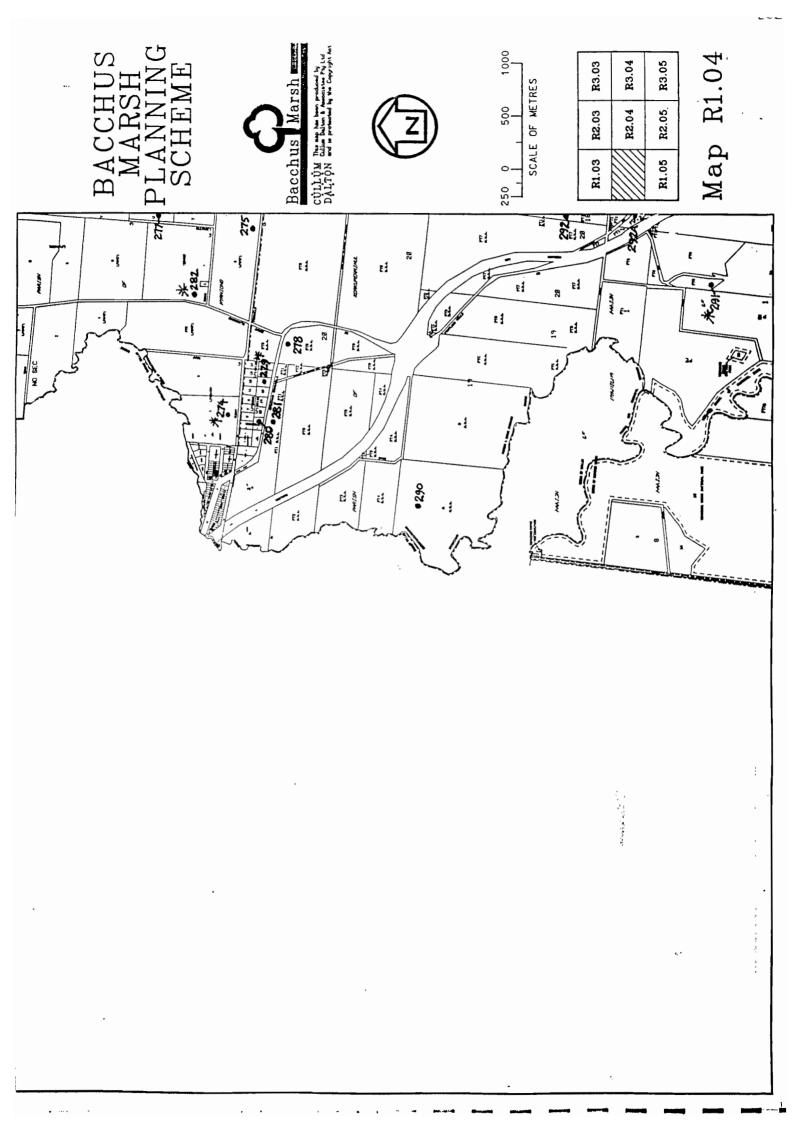
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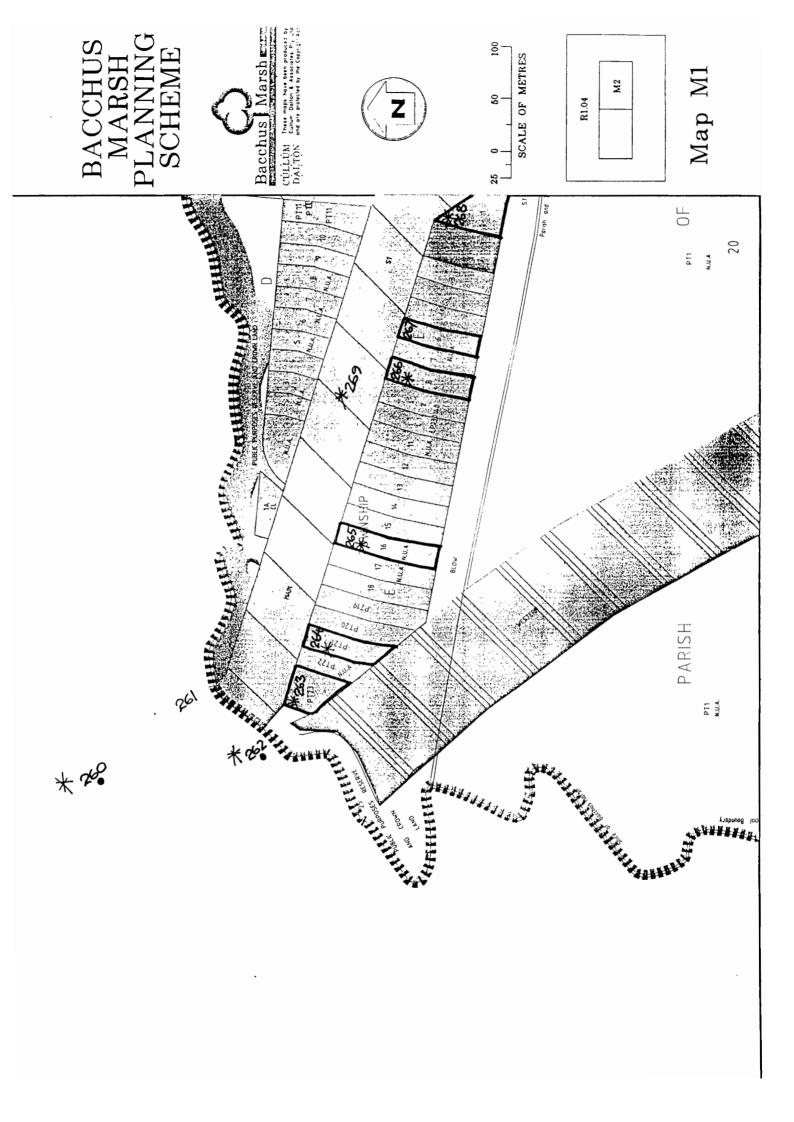


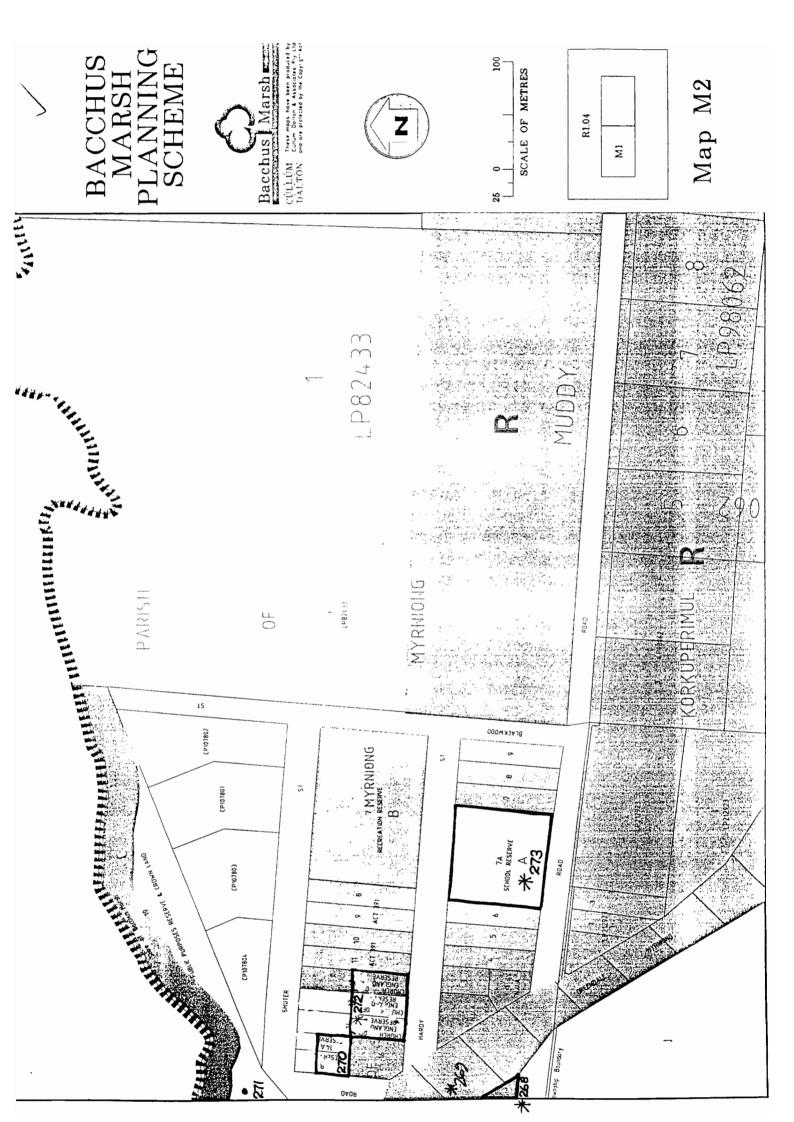


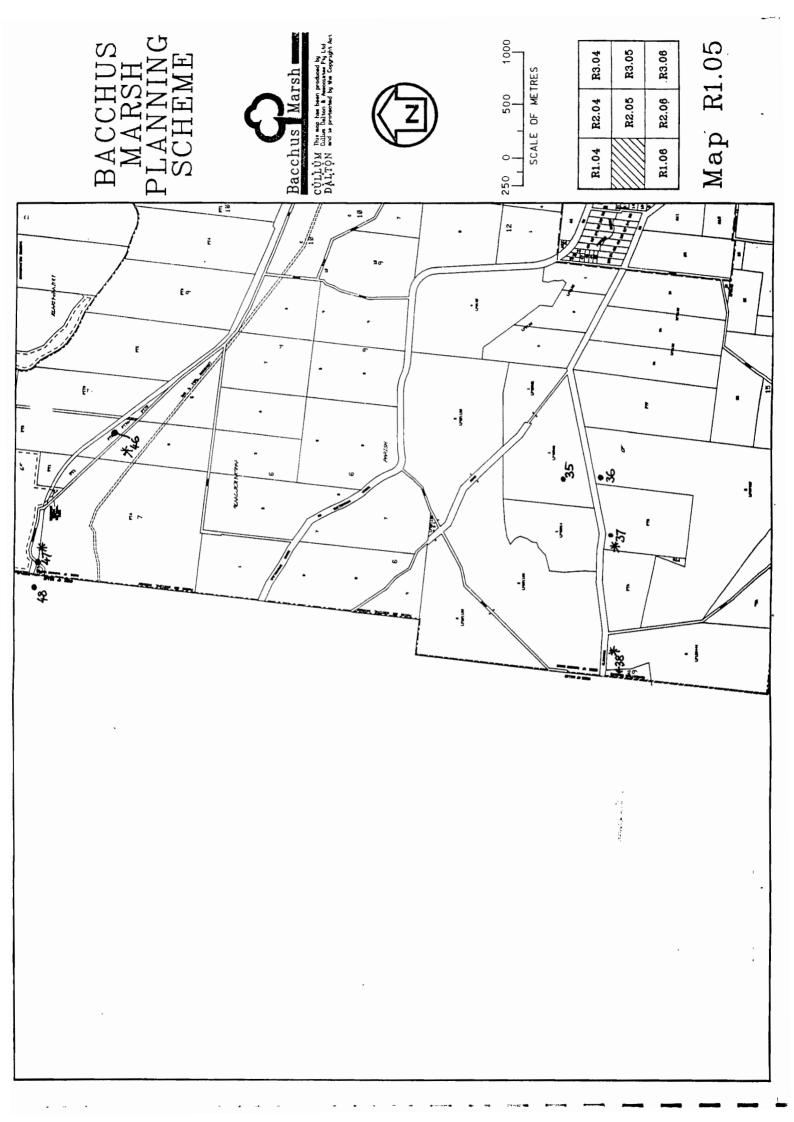


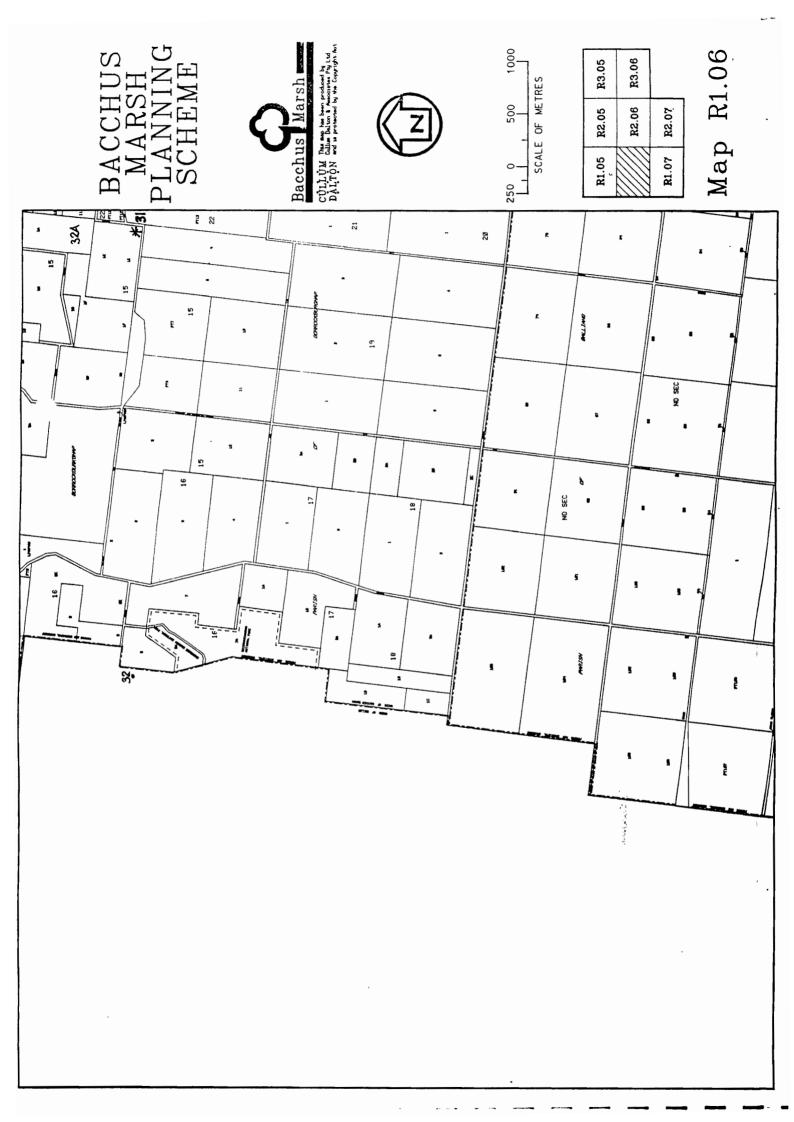


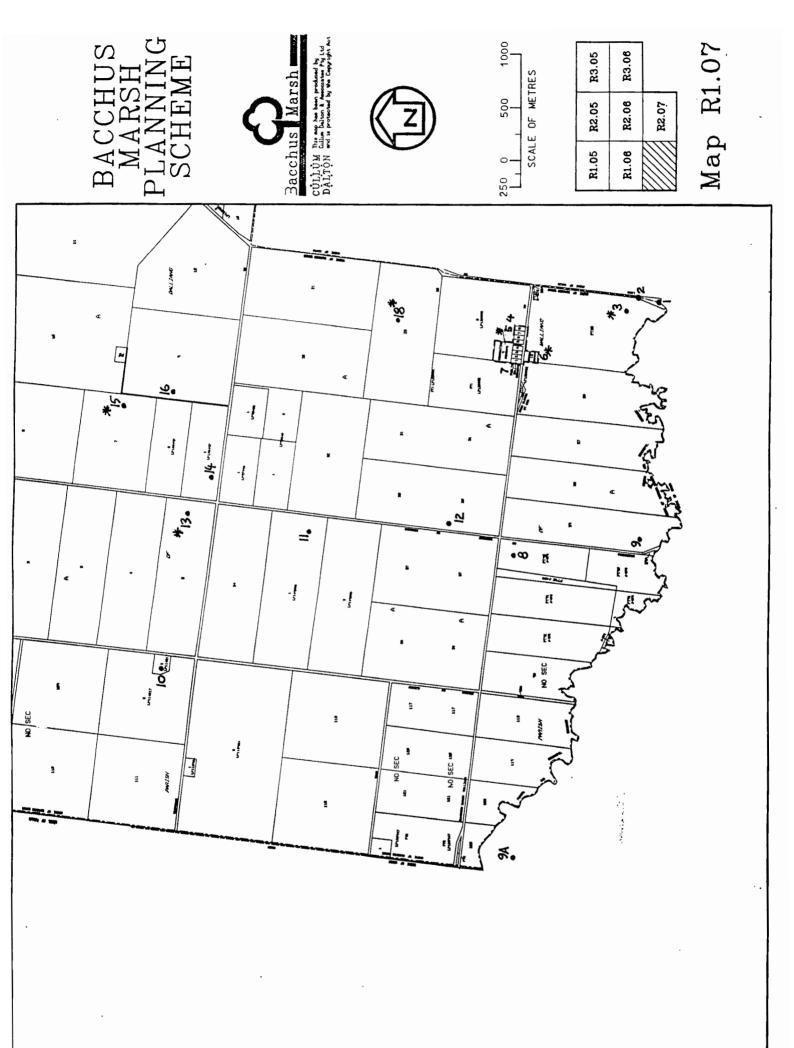




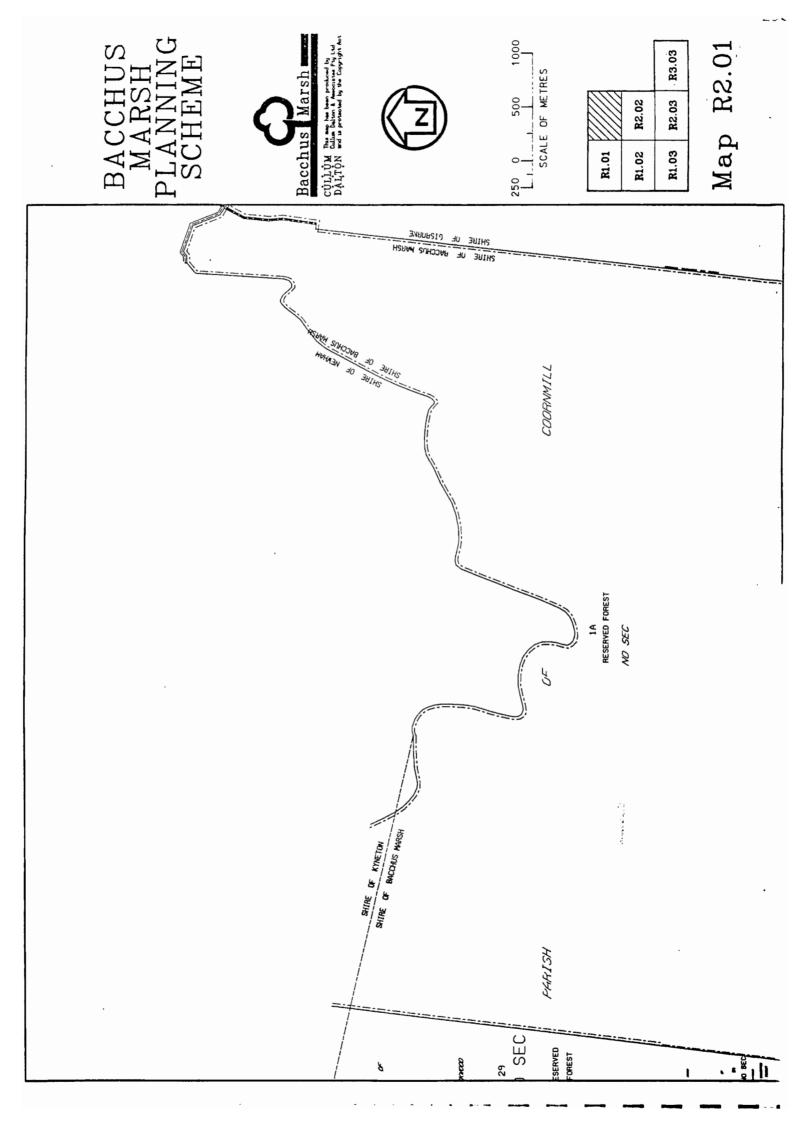


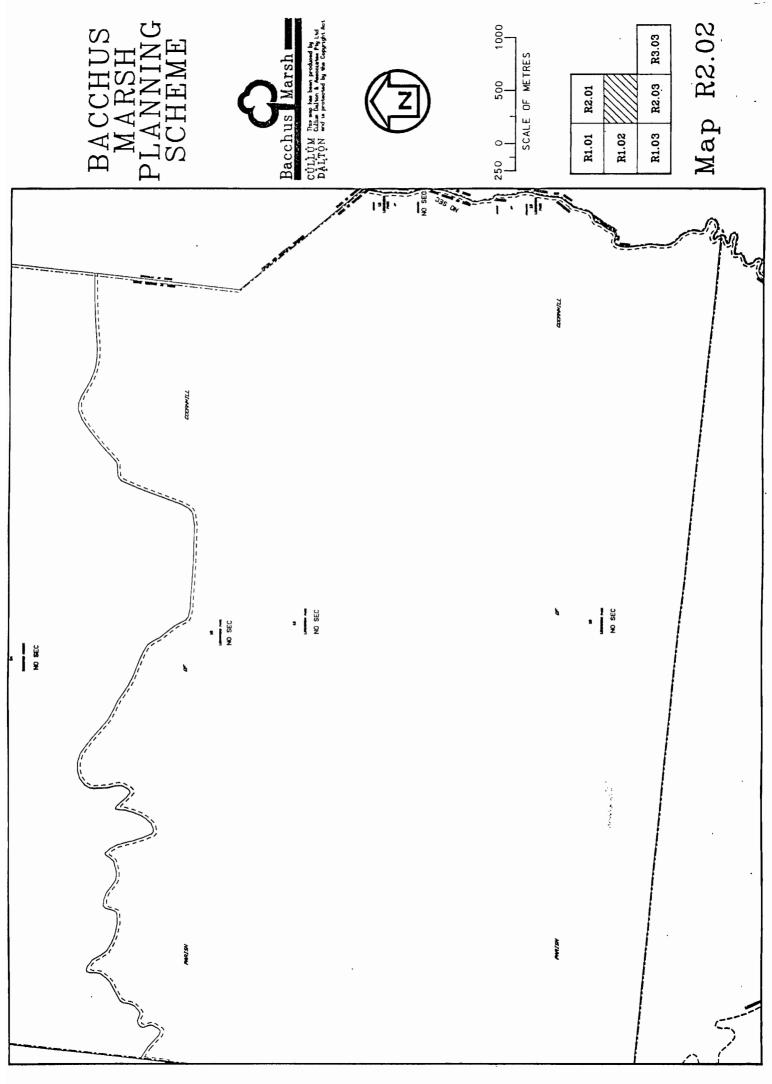




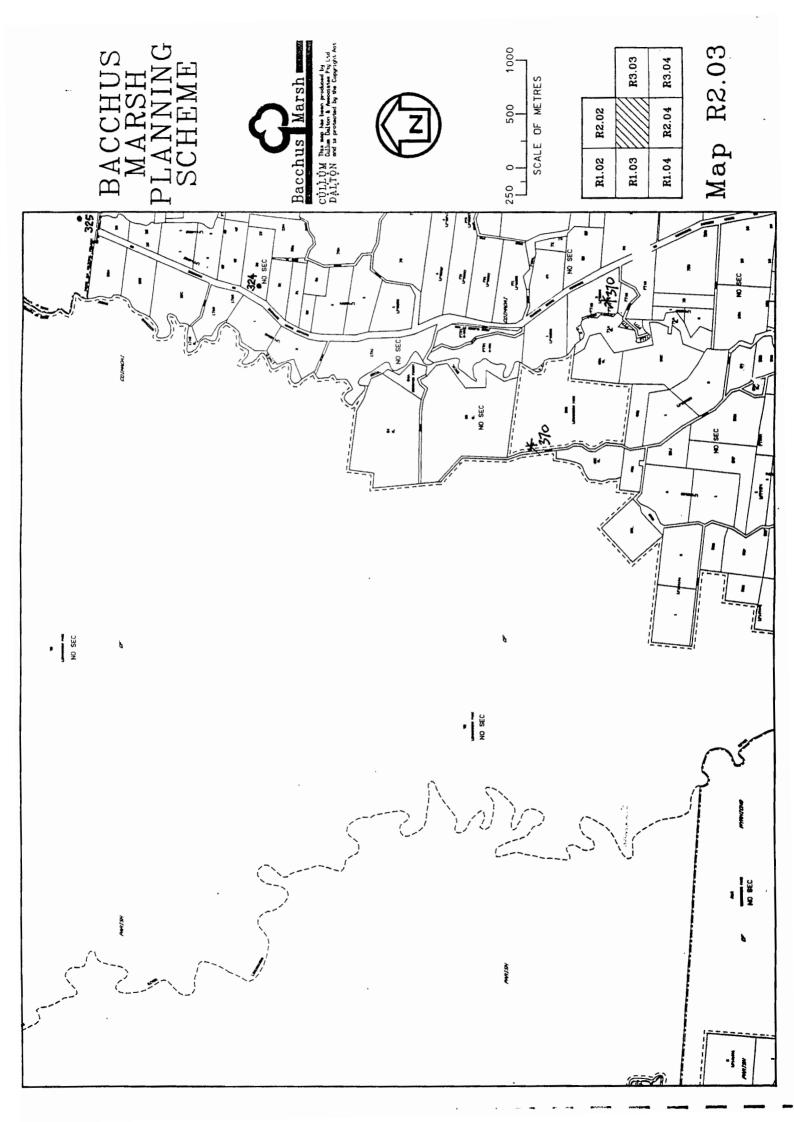


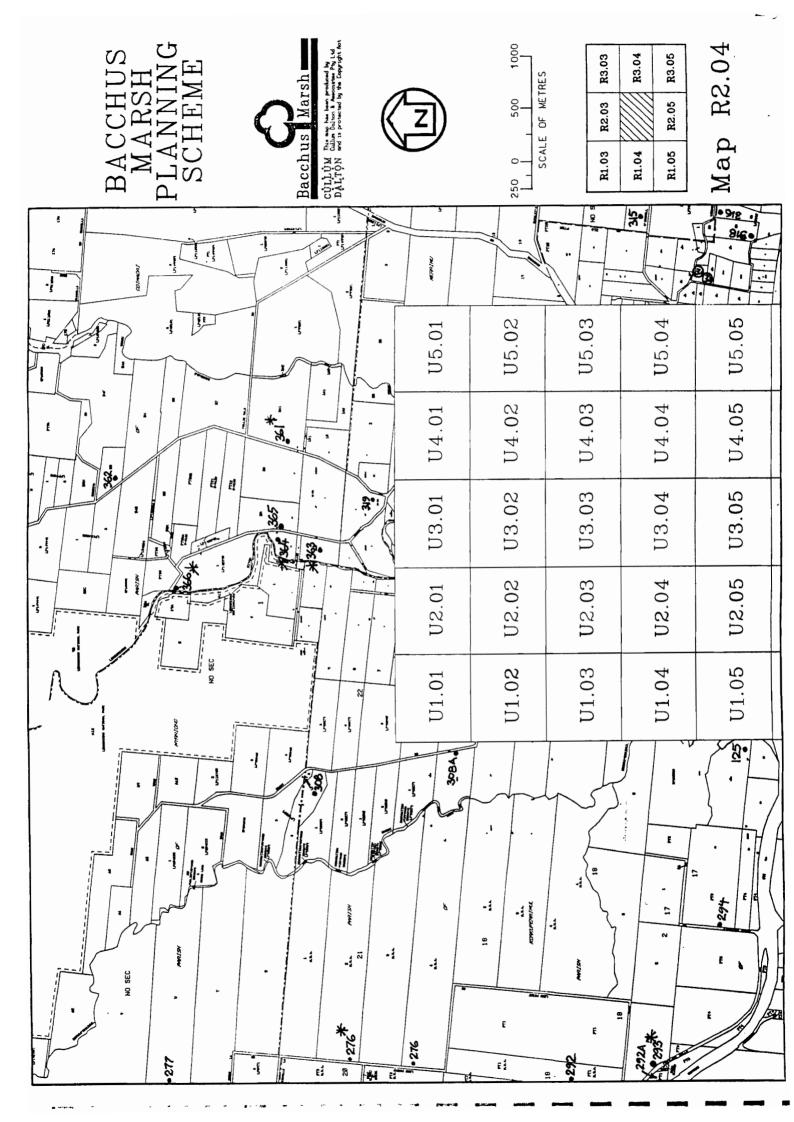
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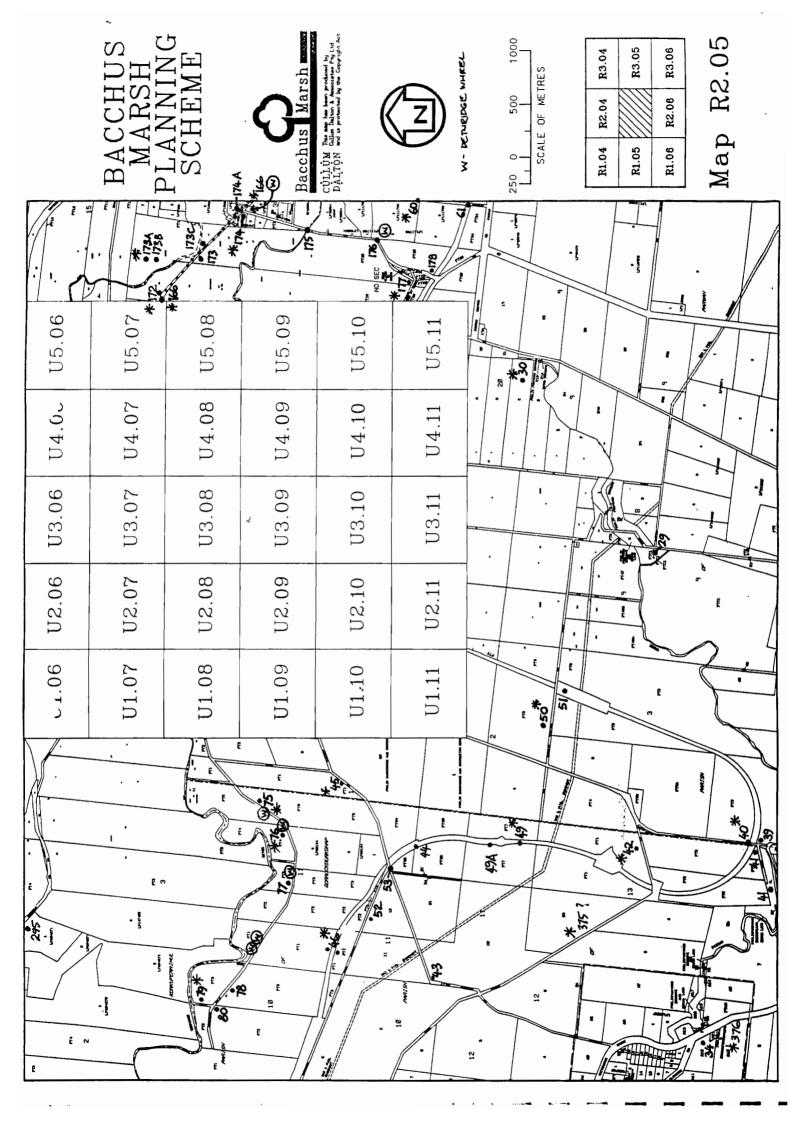




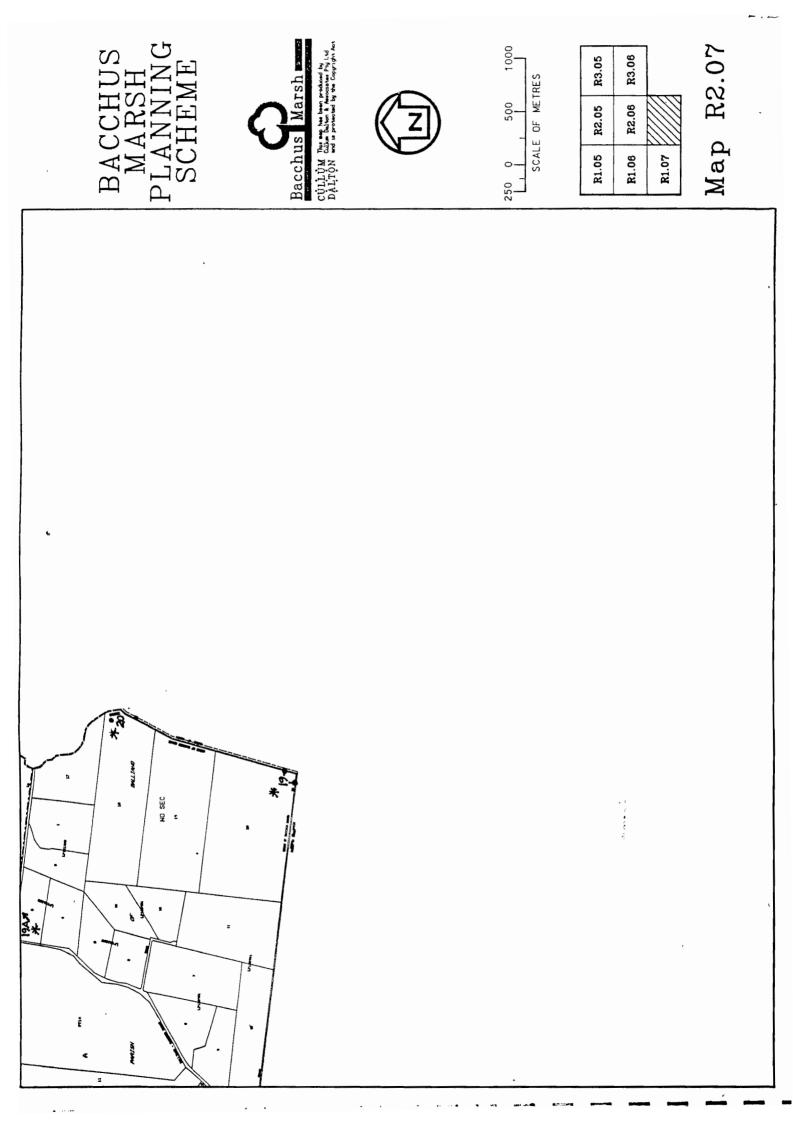
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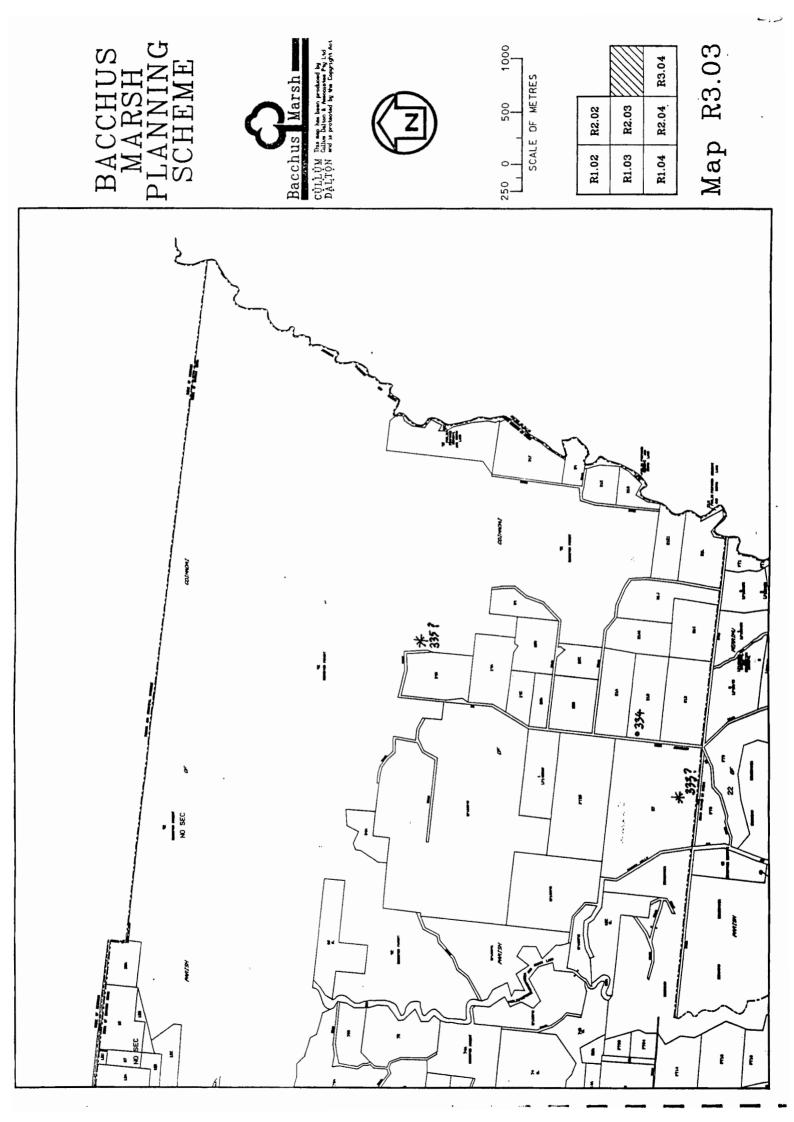


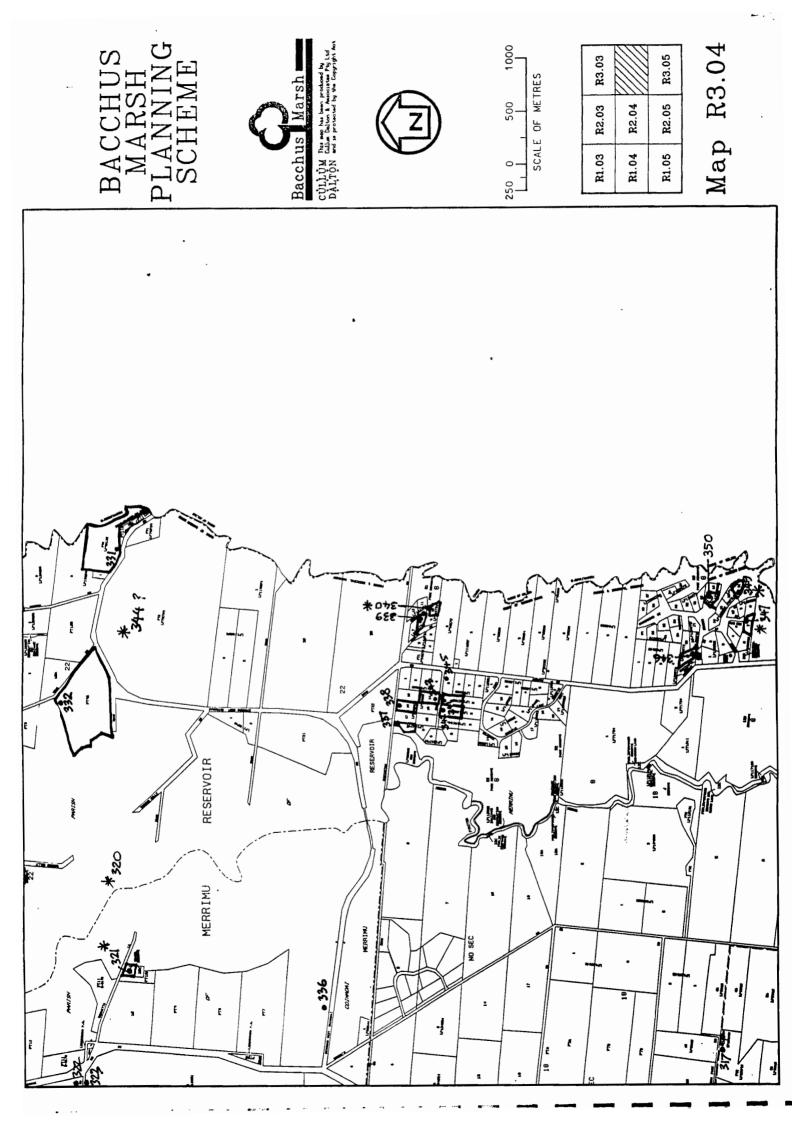


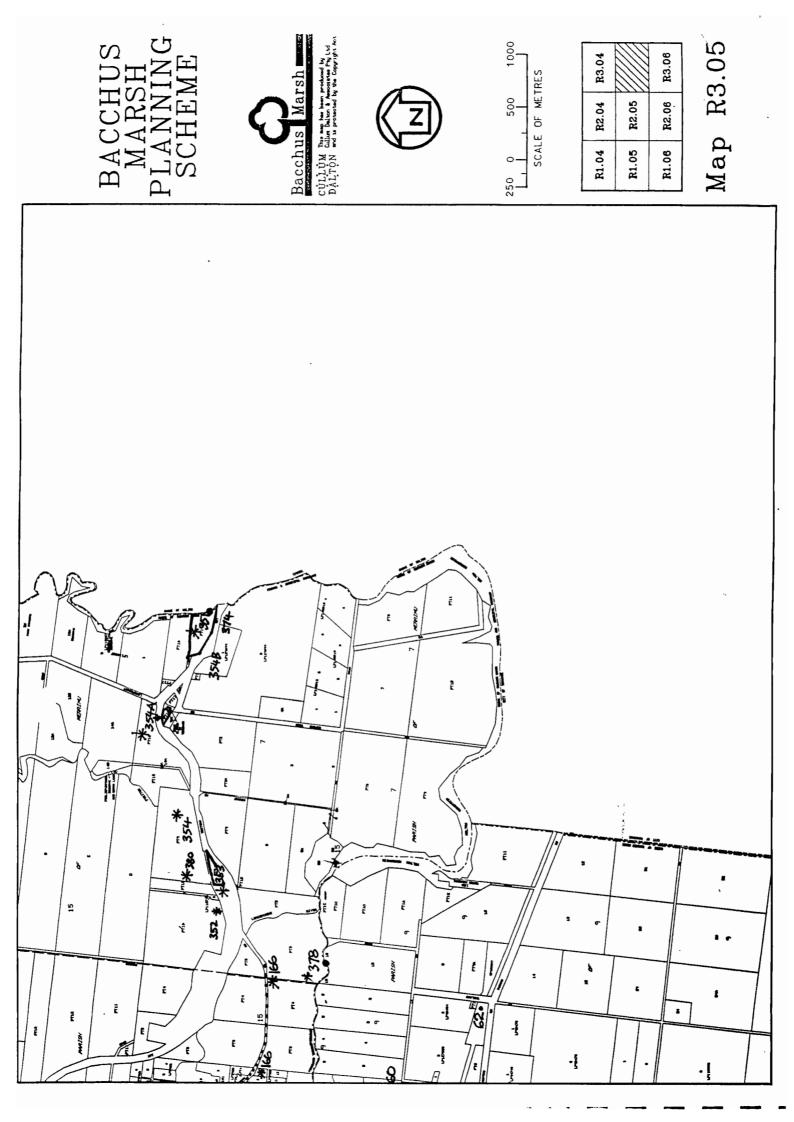


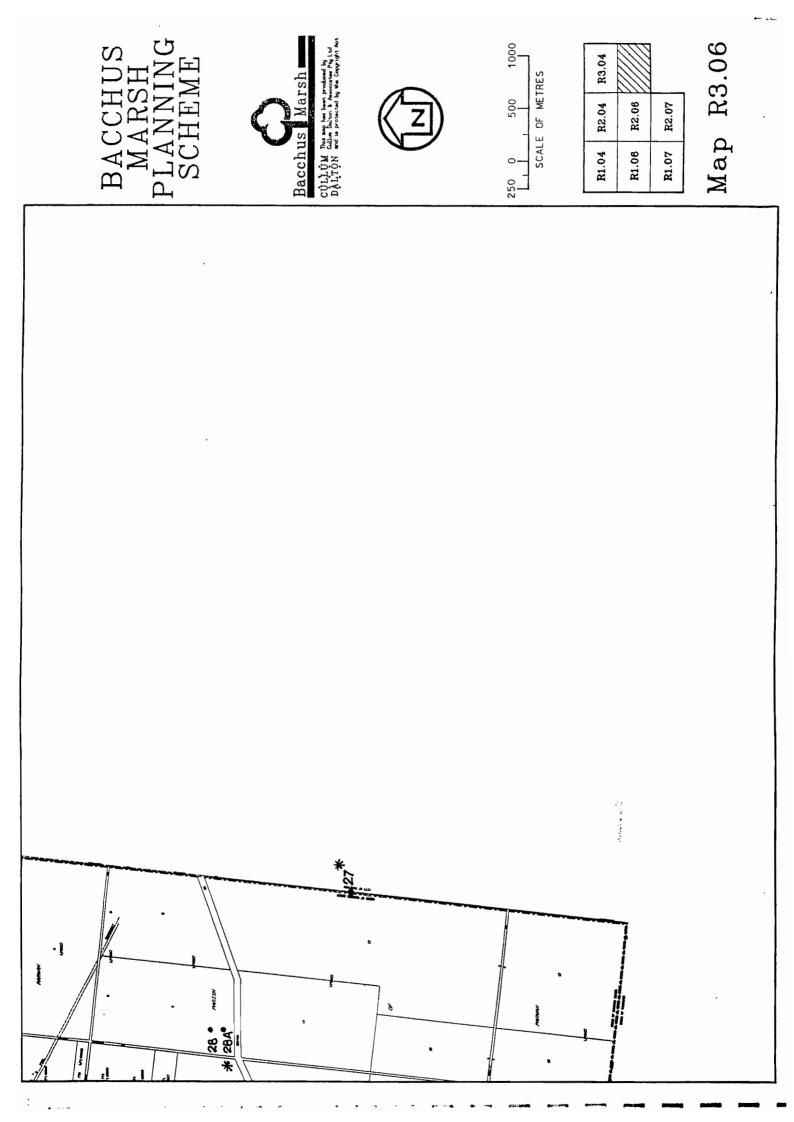


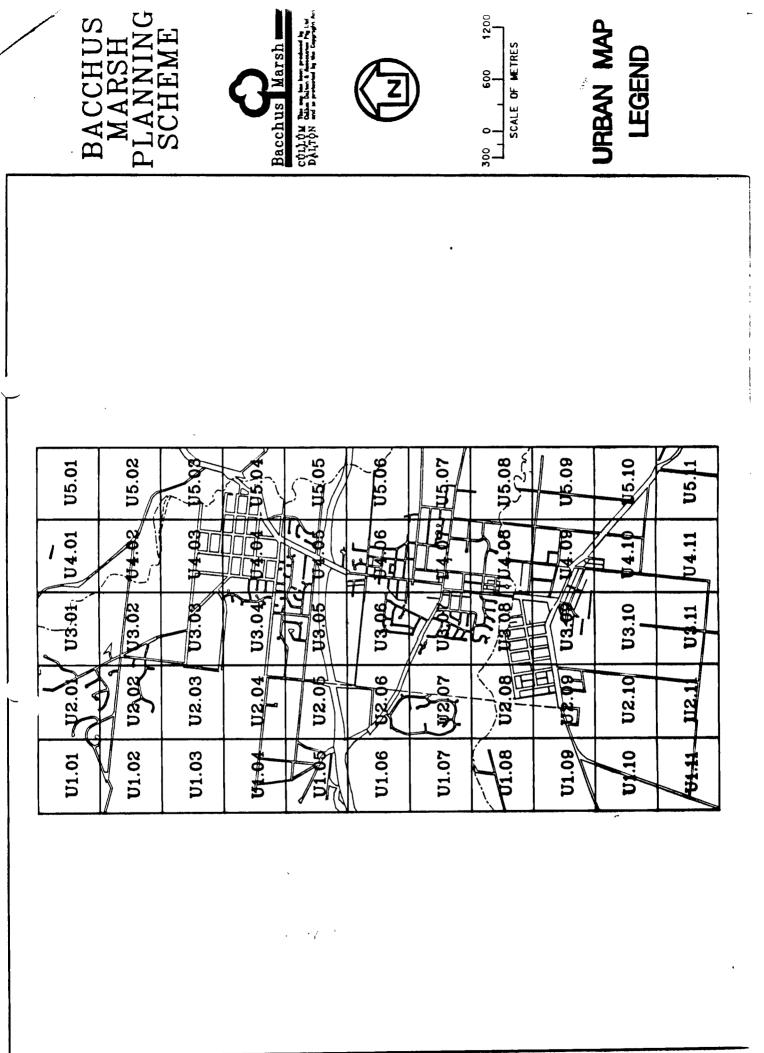




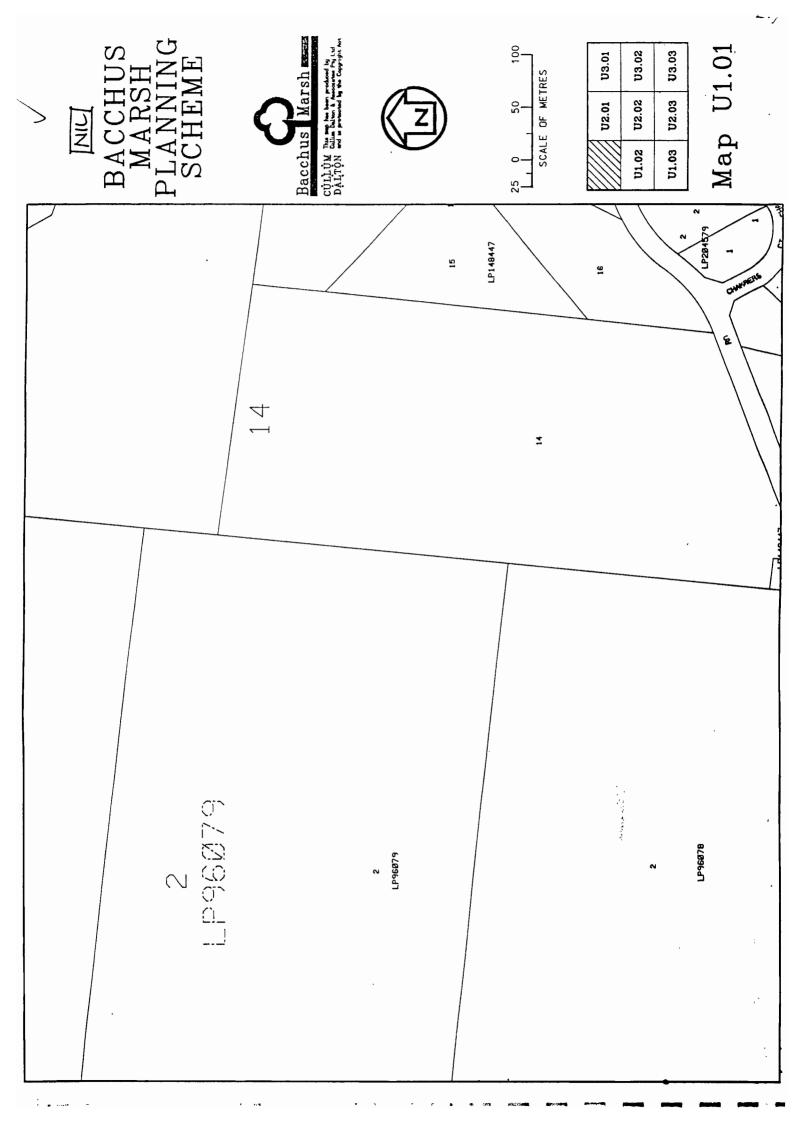


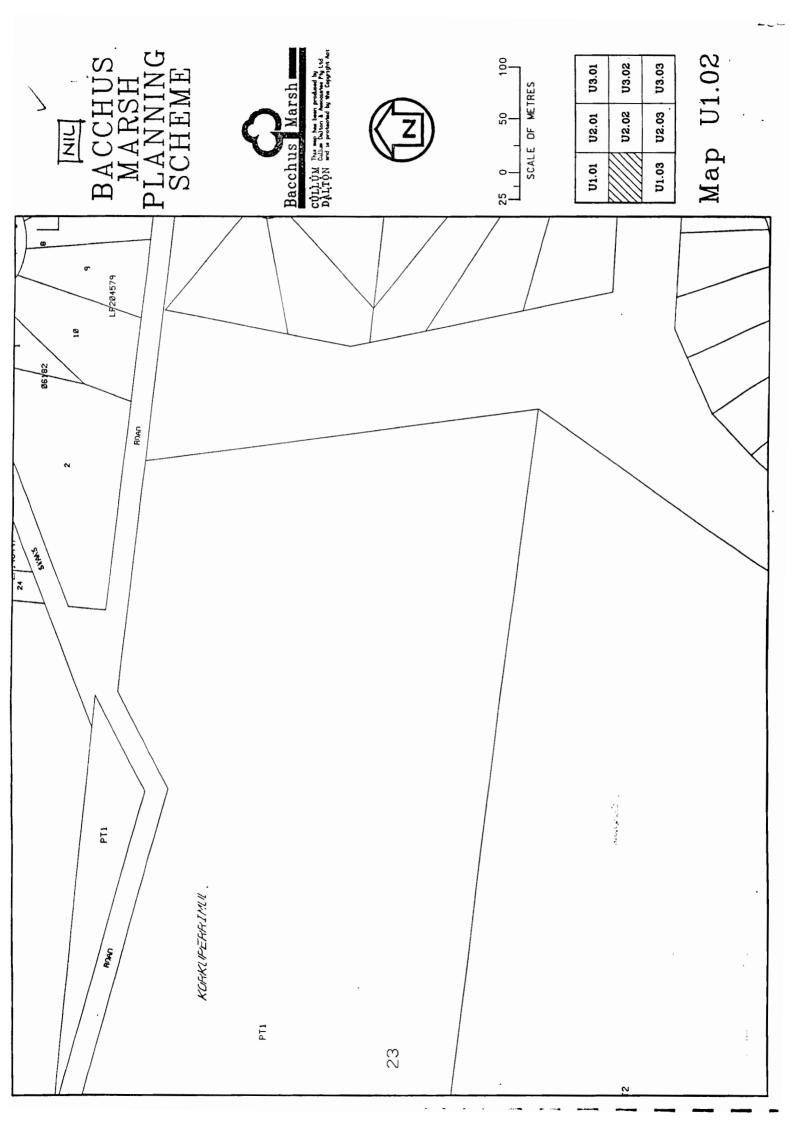


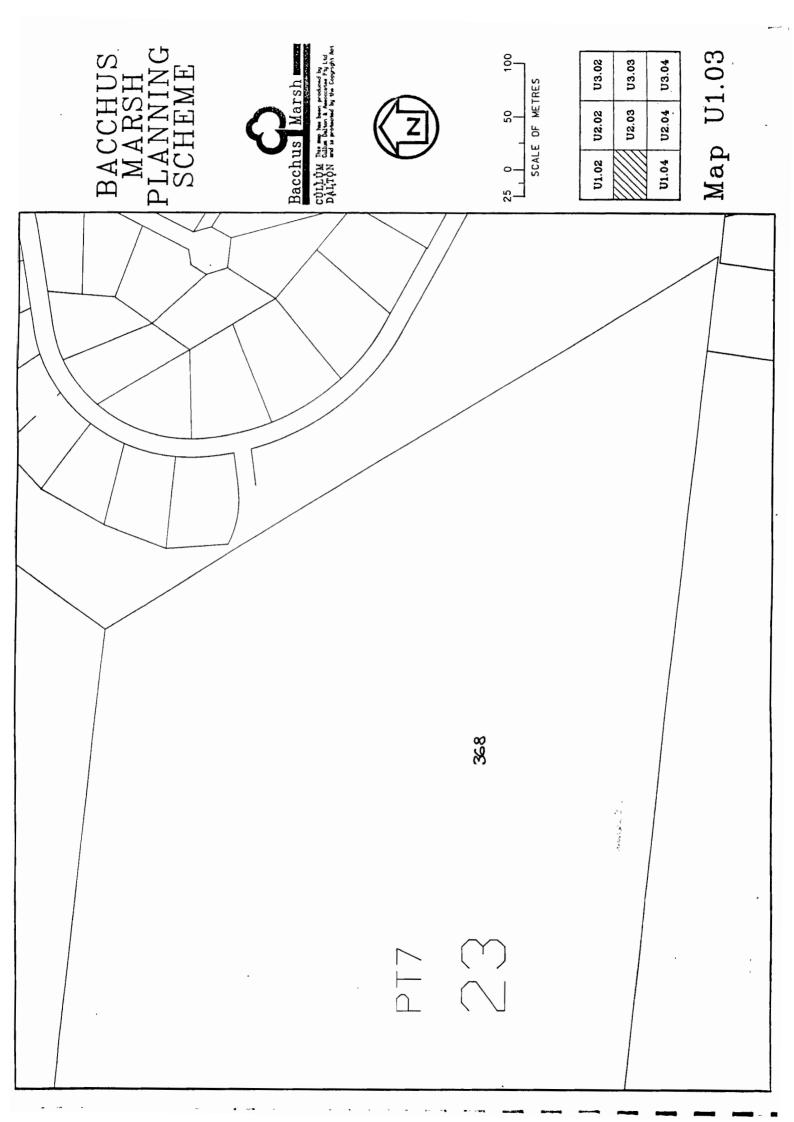




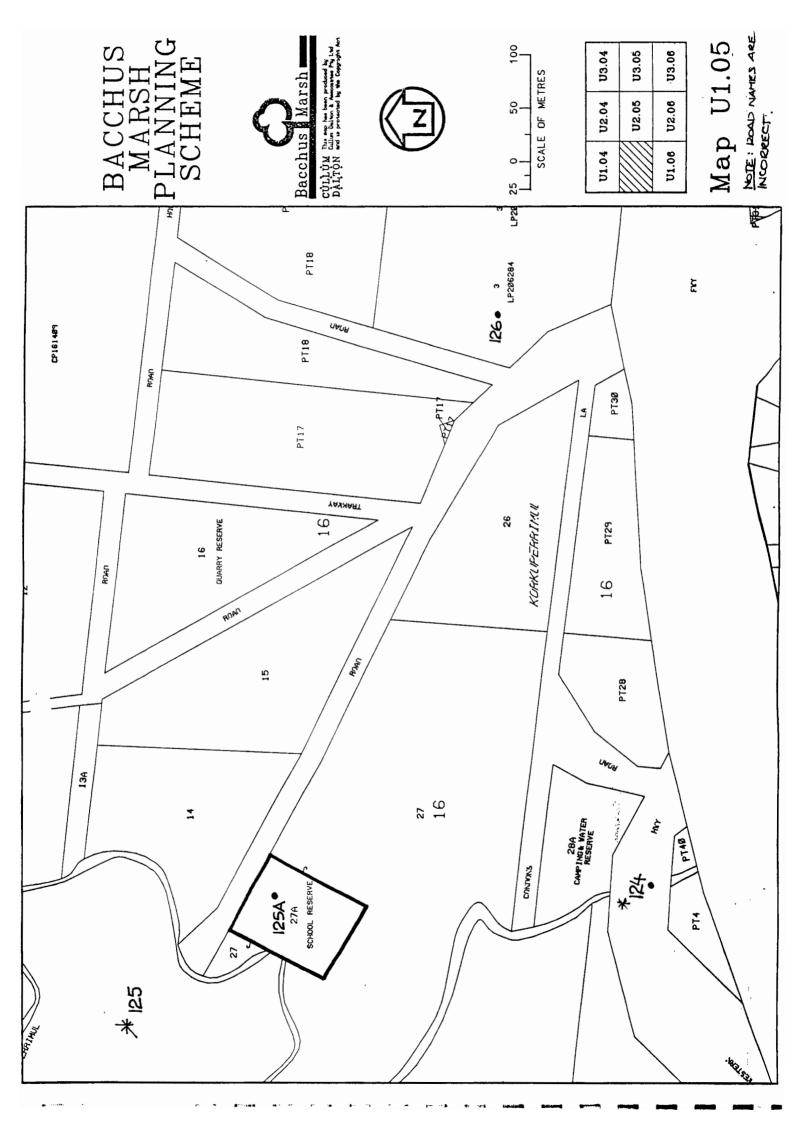
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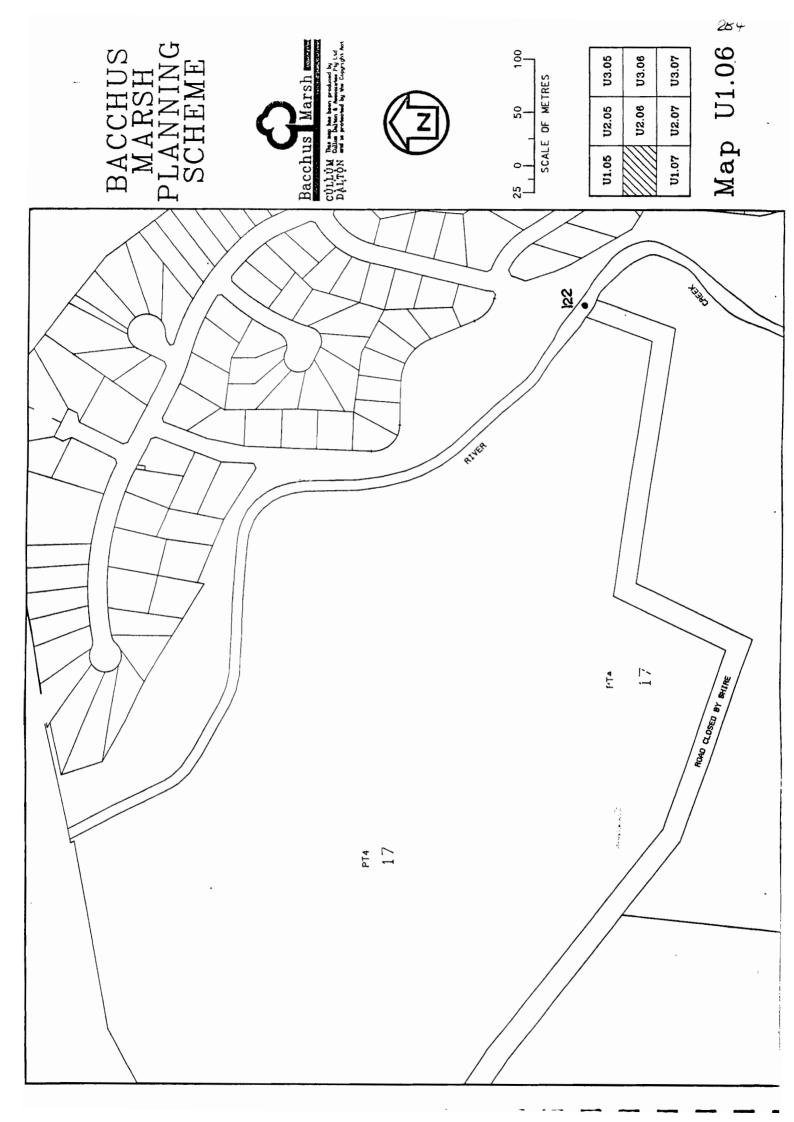


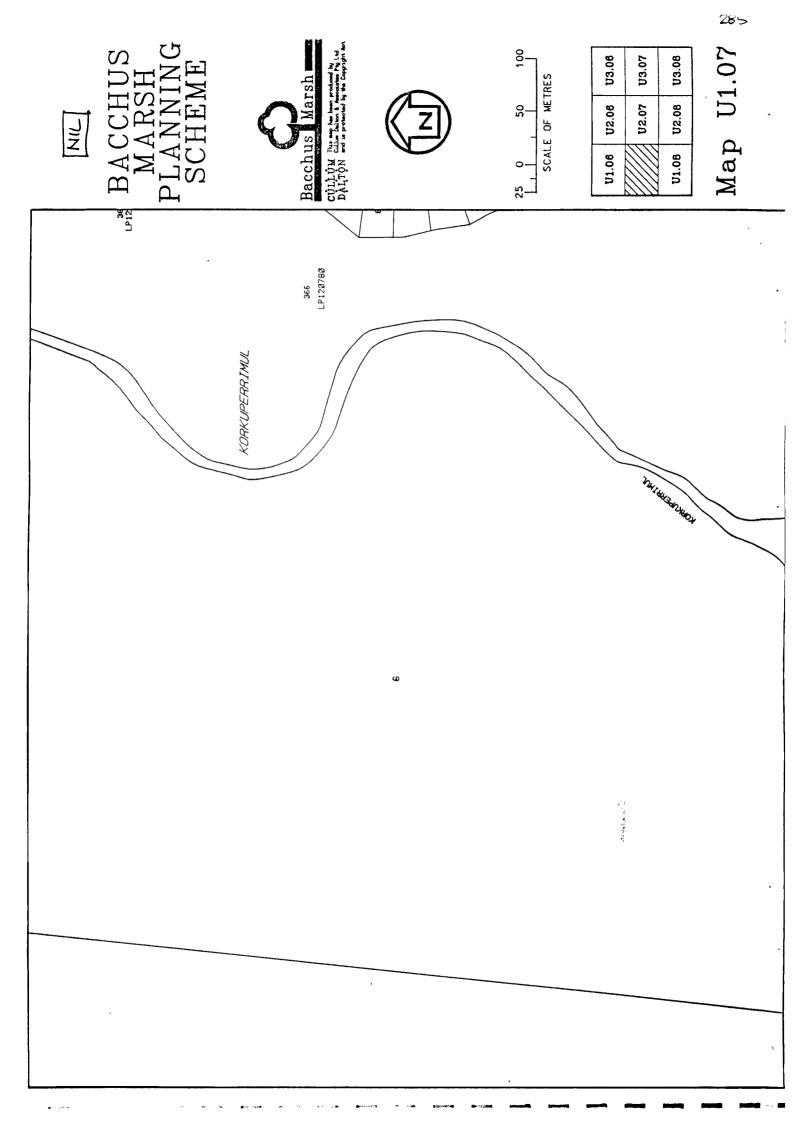


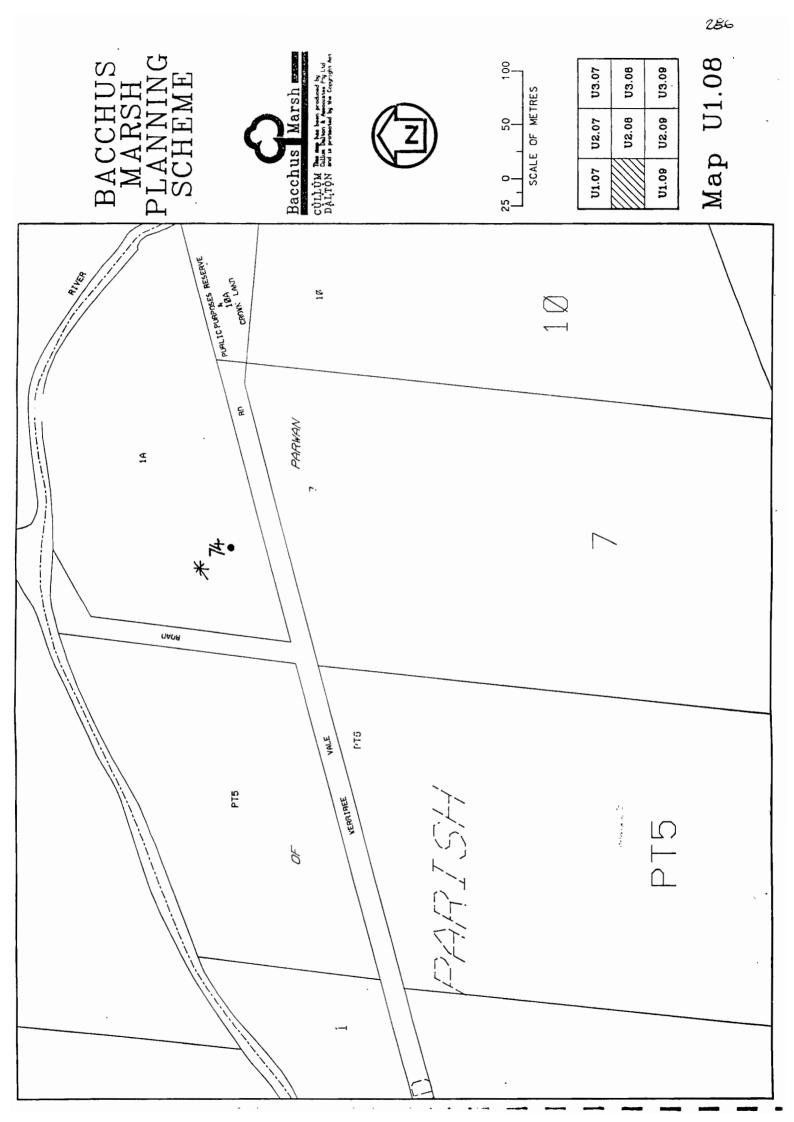


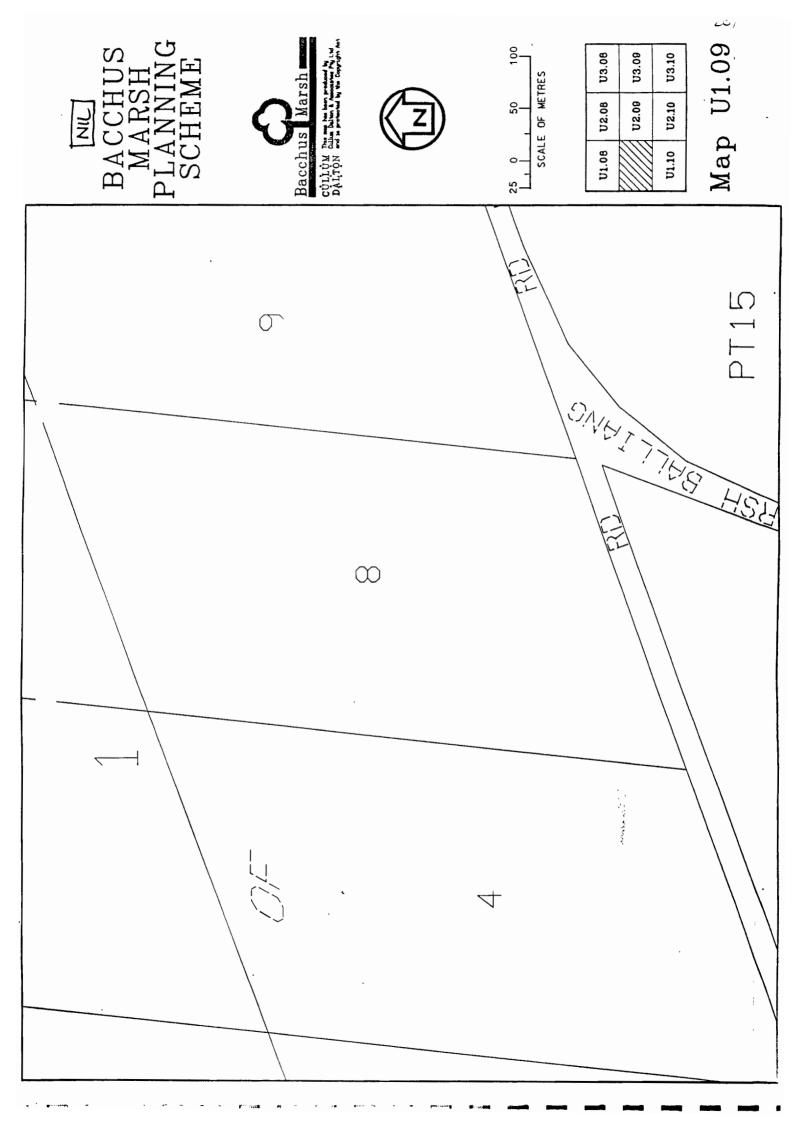




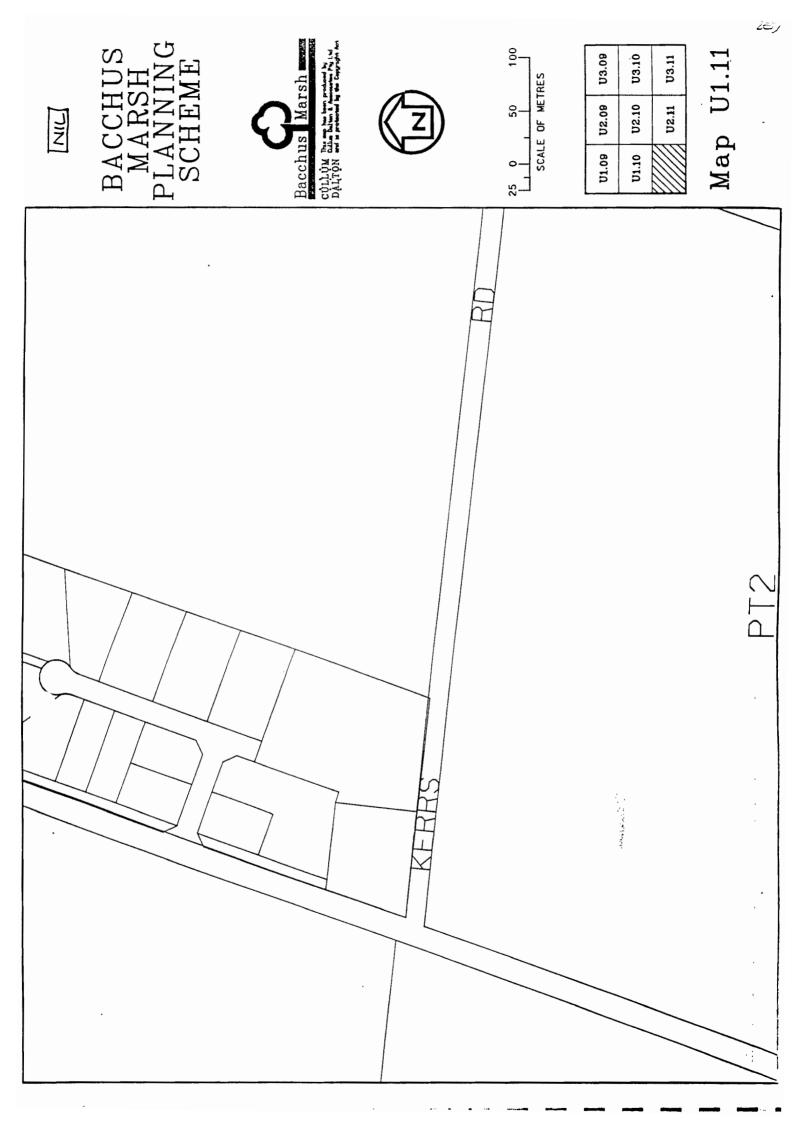


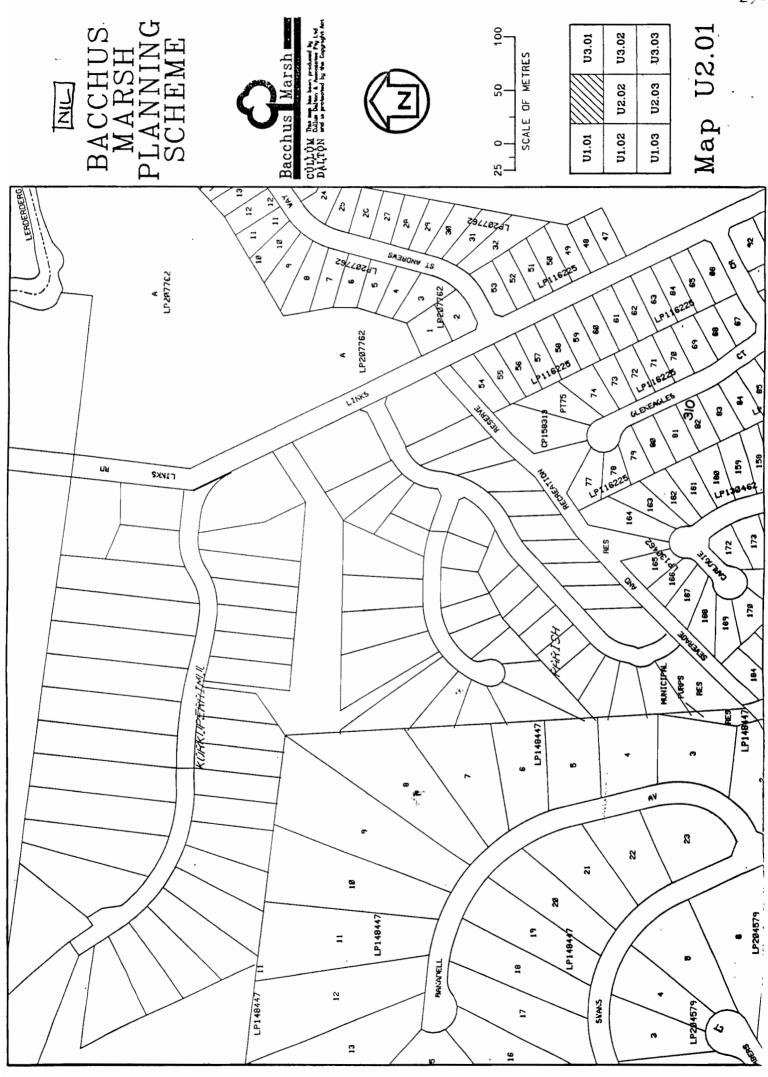




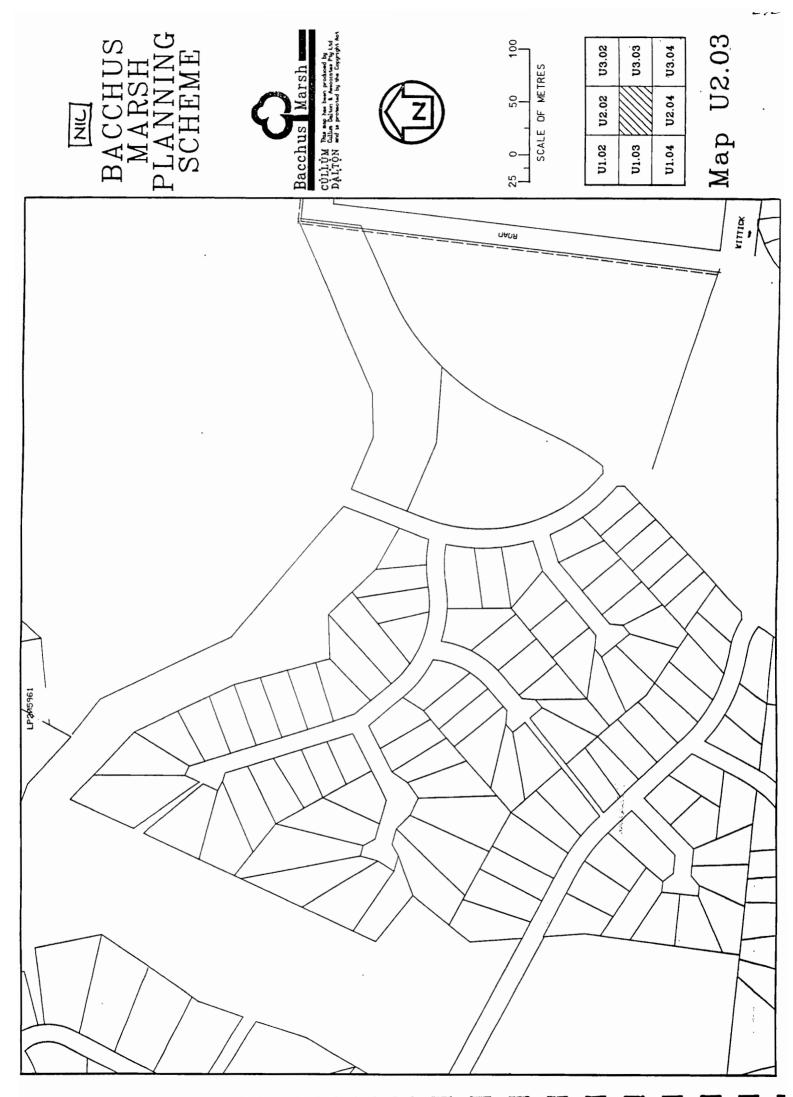


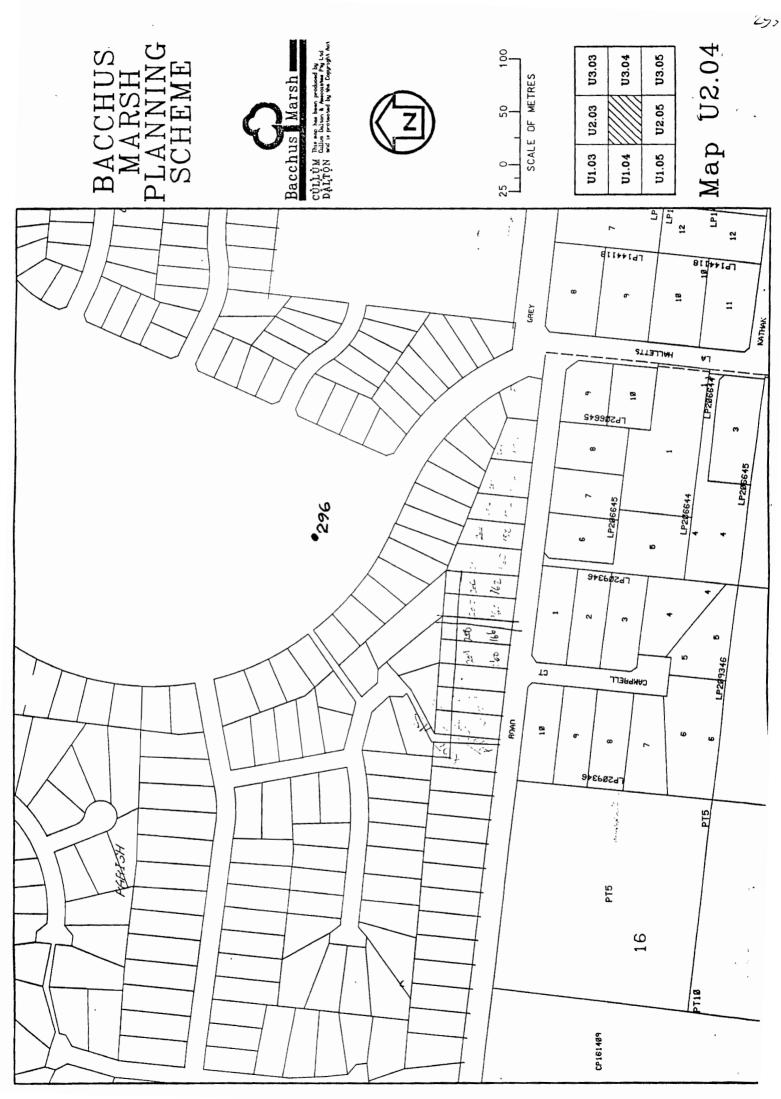
*2*00 BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME CULLUW The me has been produced by Led Map U1.10 100 **U**3.09 **U3.10 U**3.11 Bacchus Marsh SCALE OF METRES U2.11 U2.09 **U2.10** 20-Z U1.09 U1.11 25 0 -11 ŝ \gtrsim A State of the second 7 ION RESERVE ハゲナがたたたて :





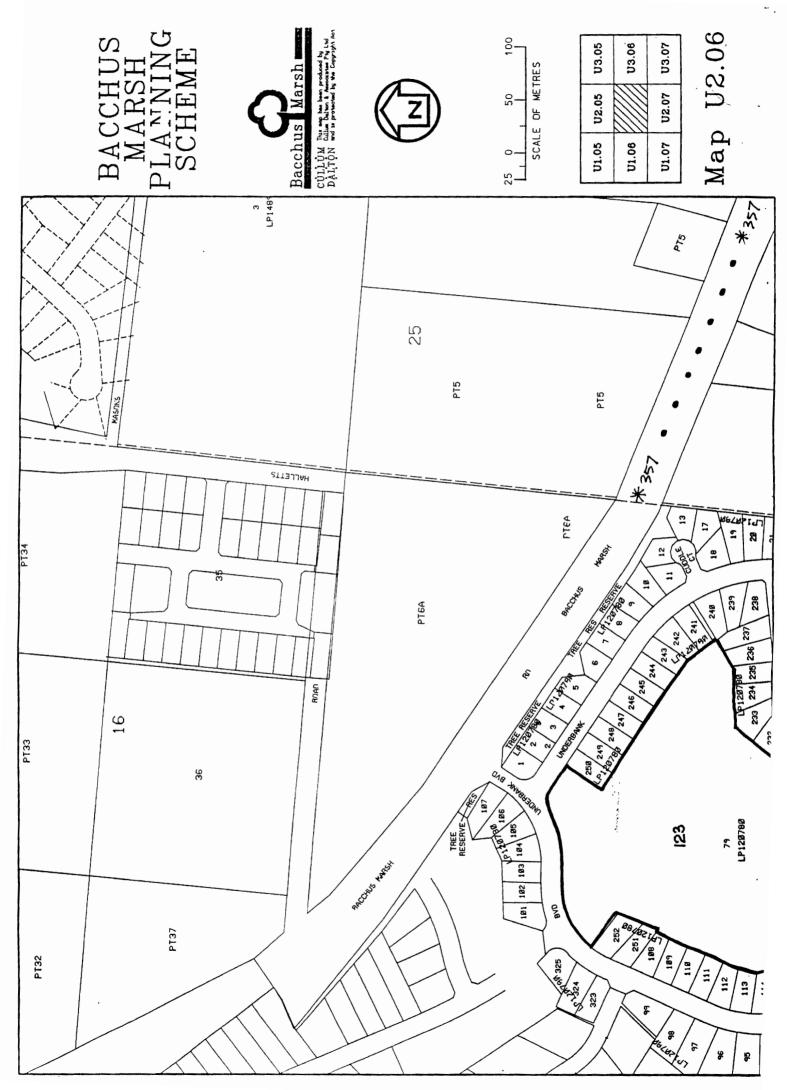


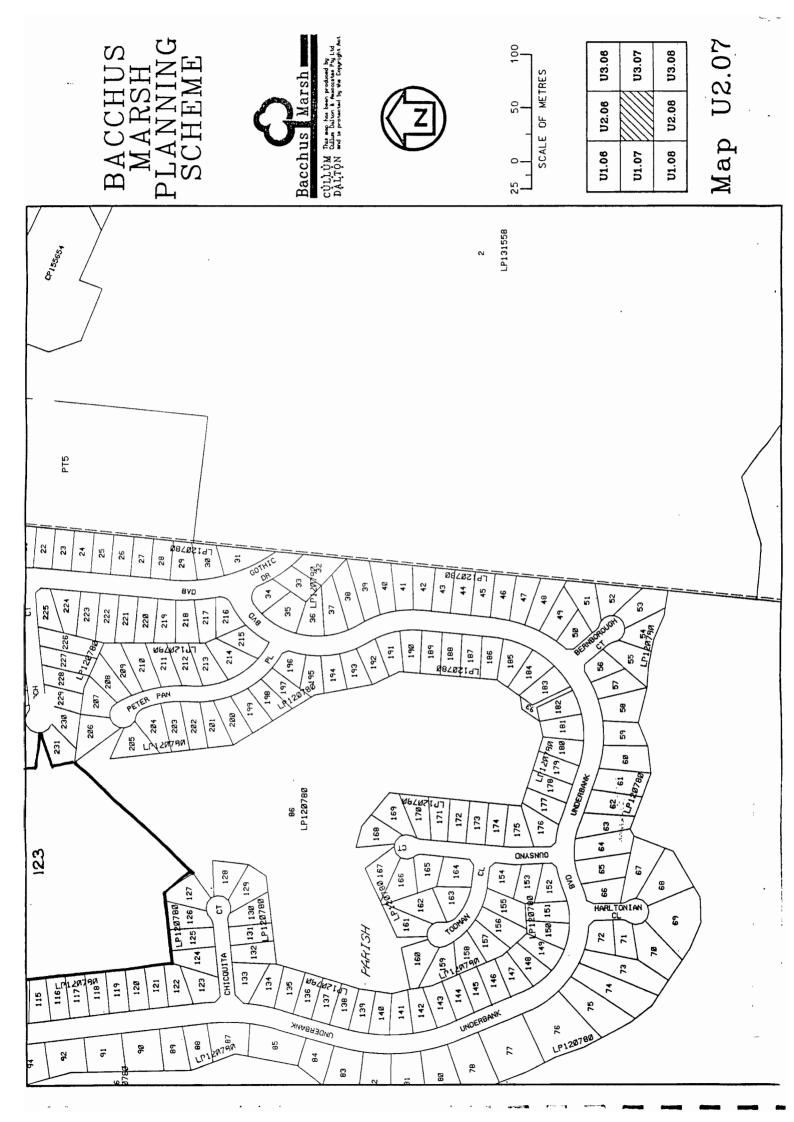




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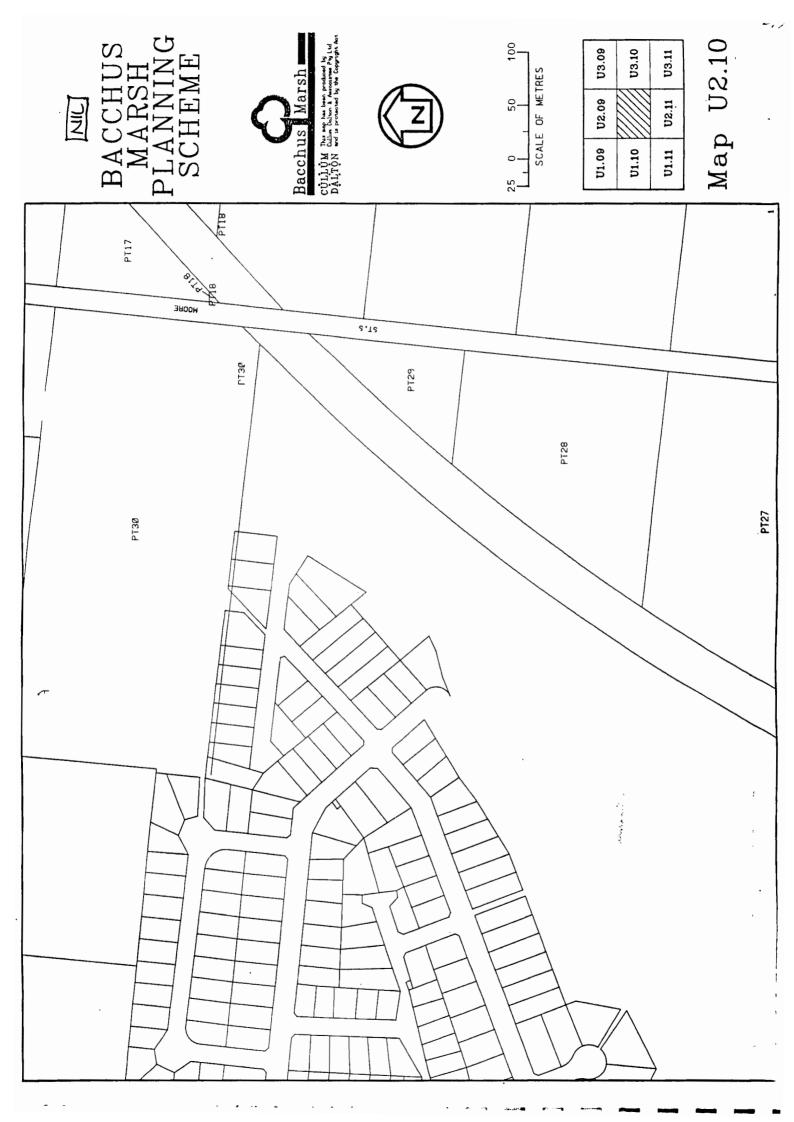




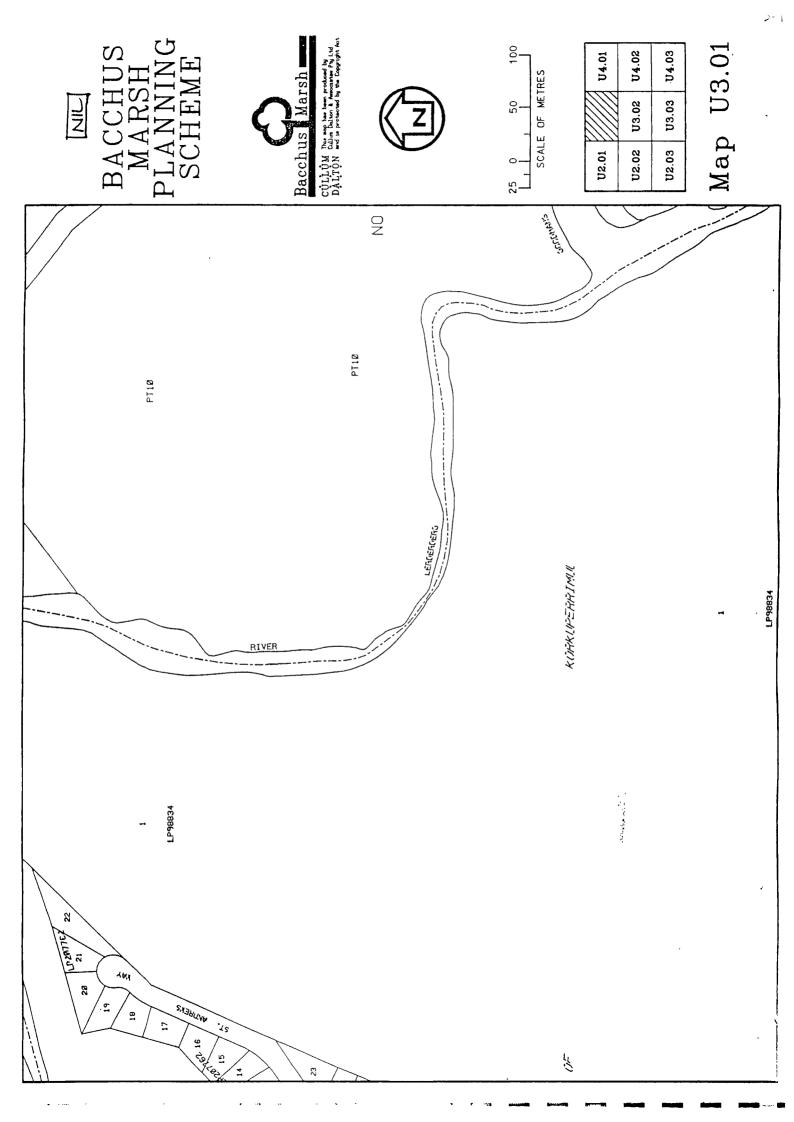


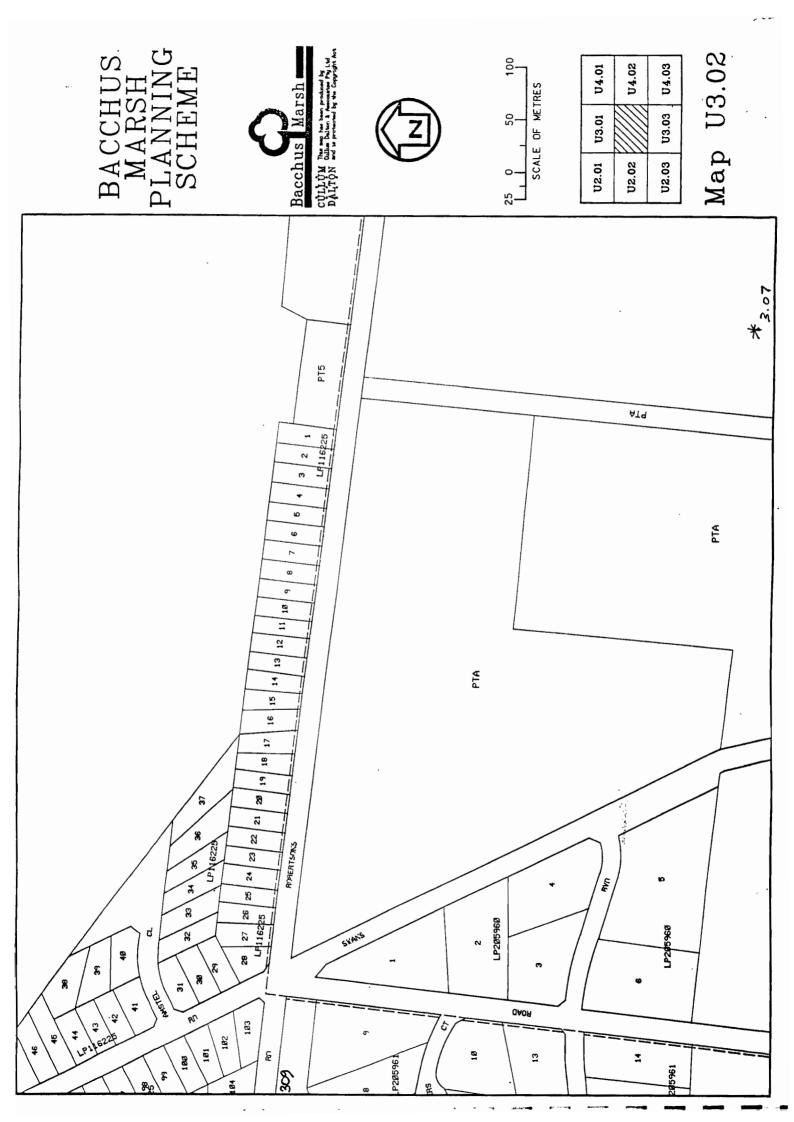


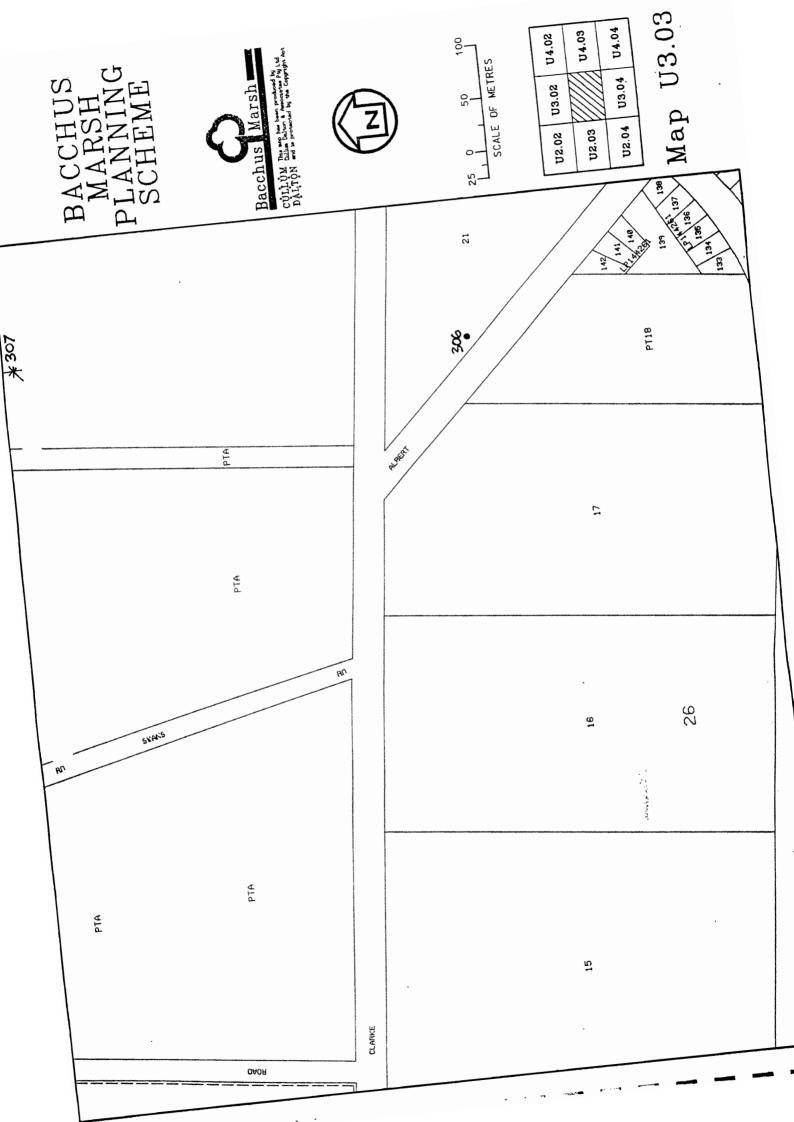


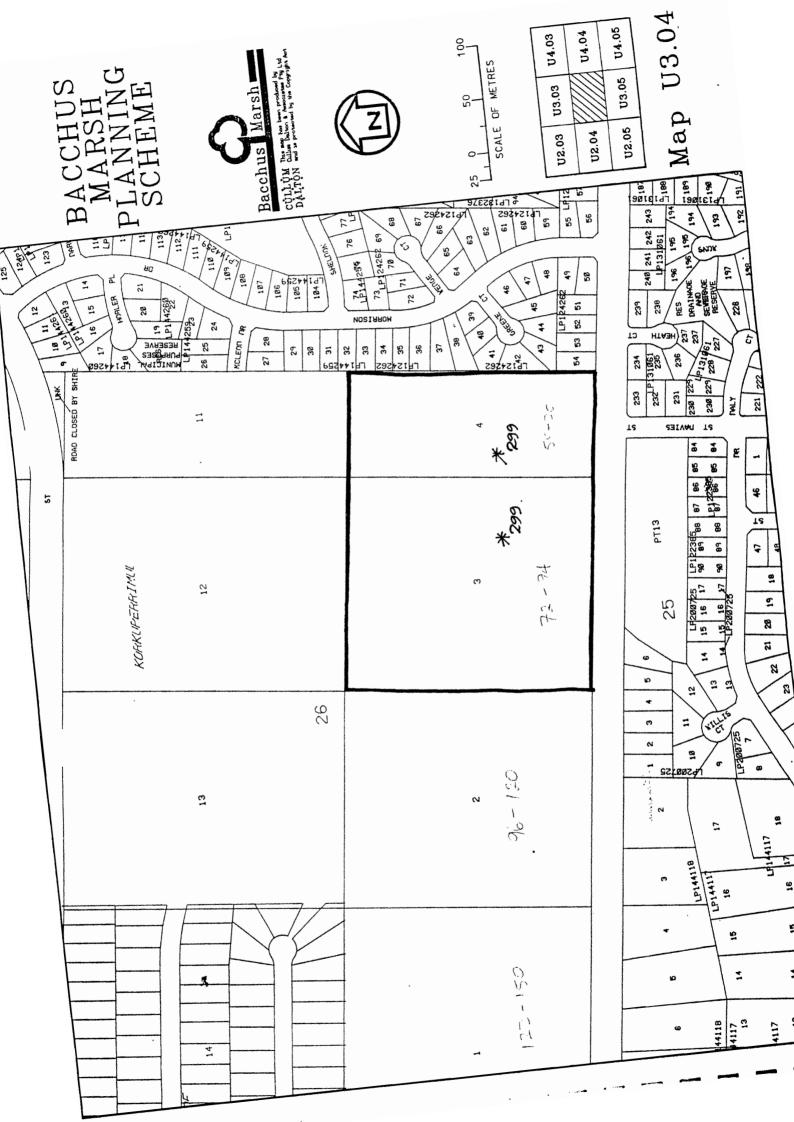




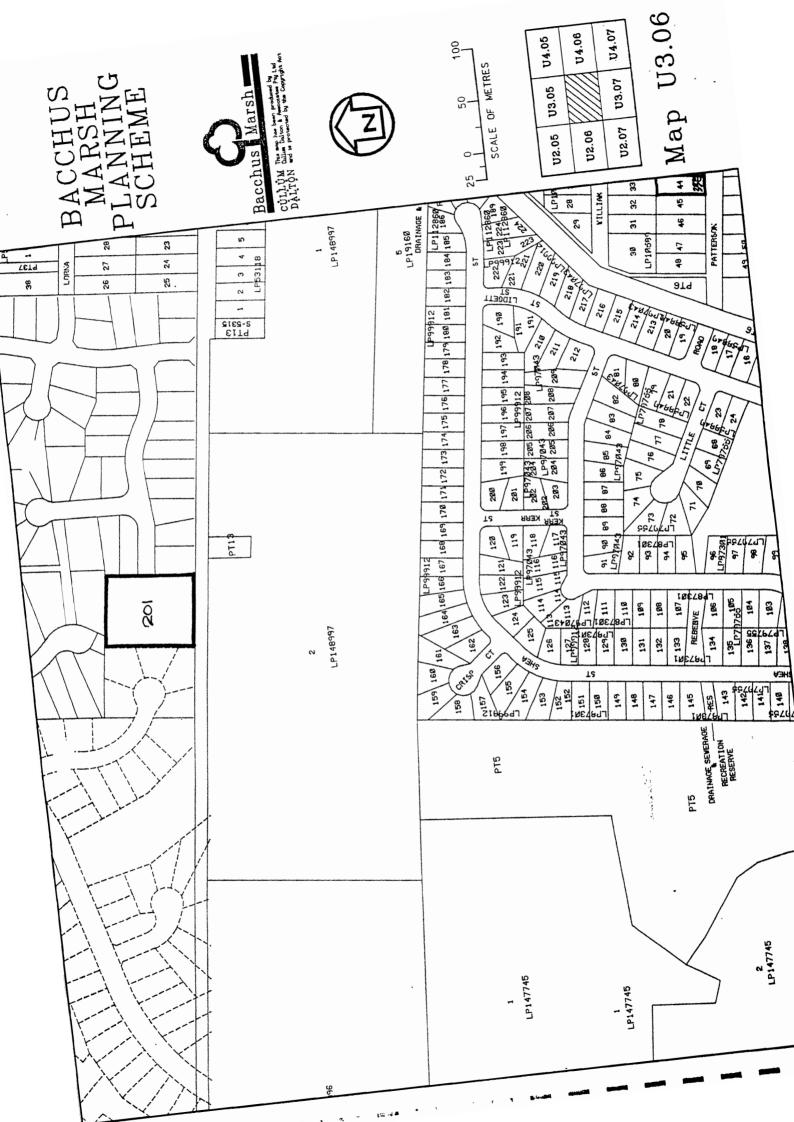


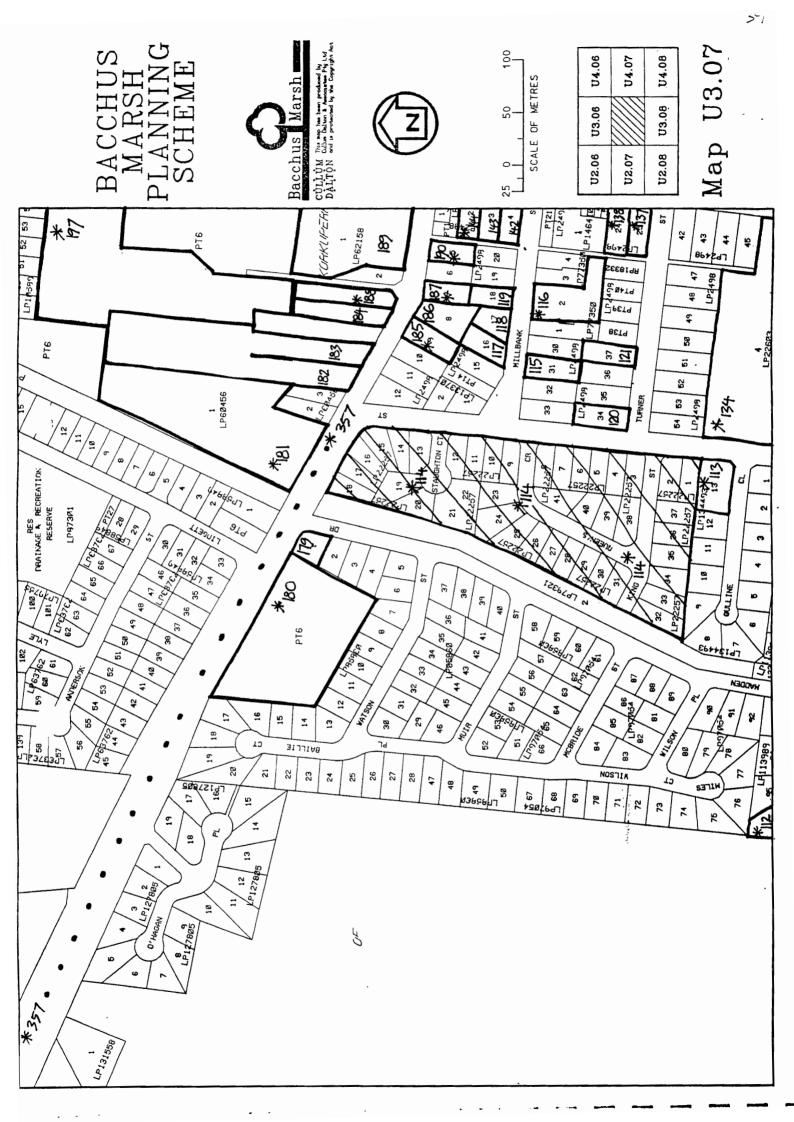




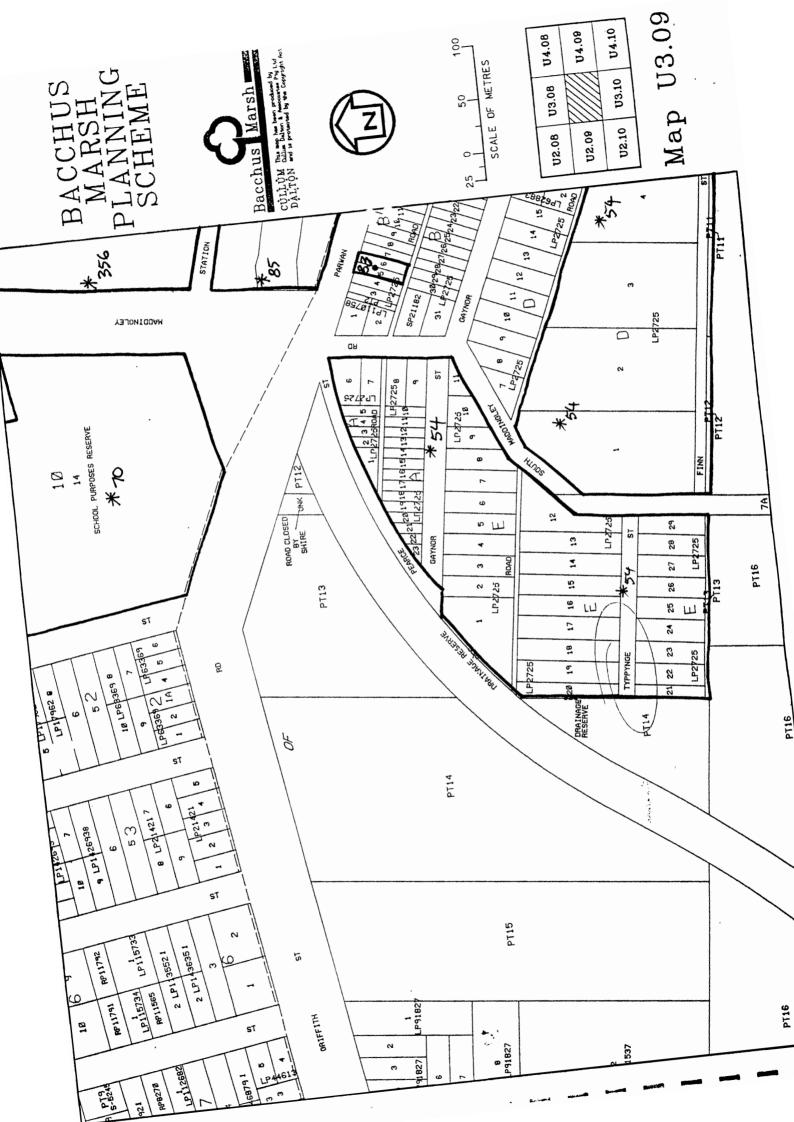






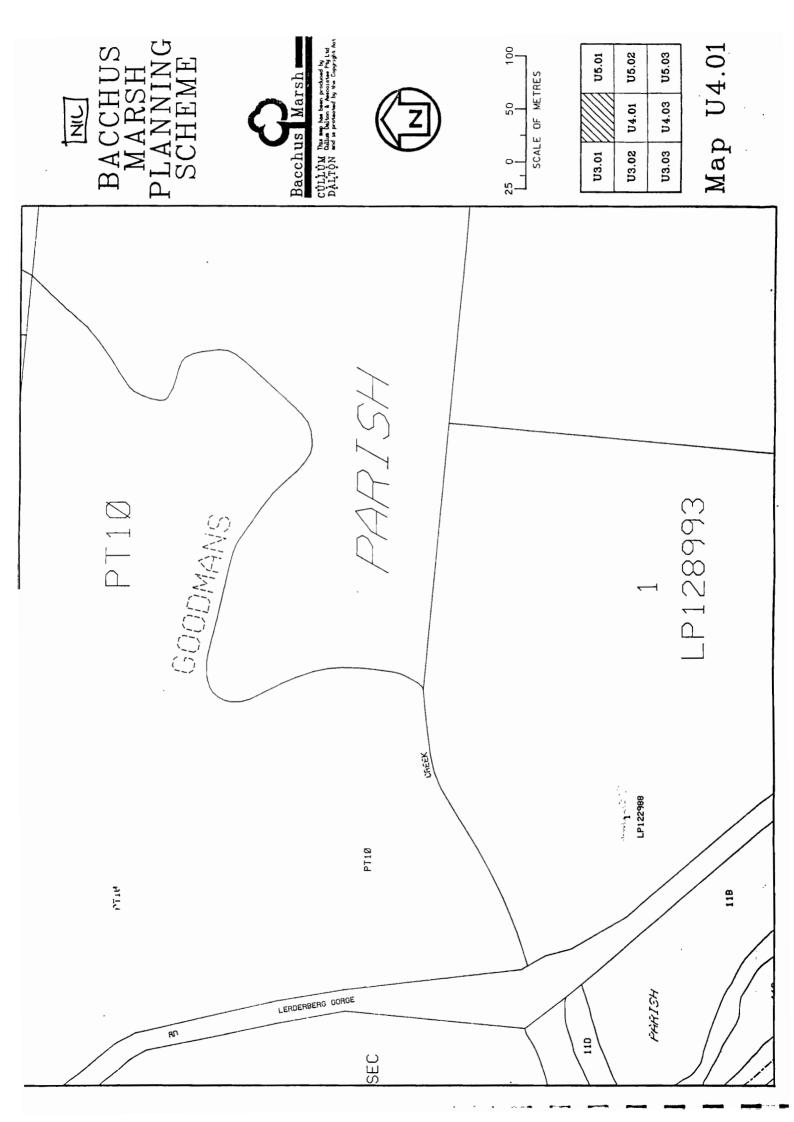


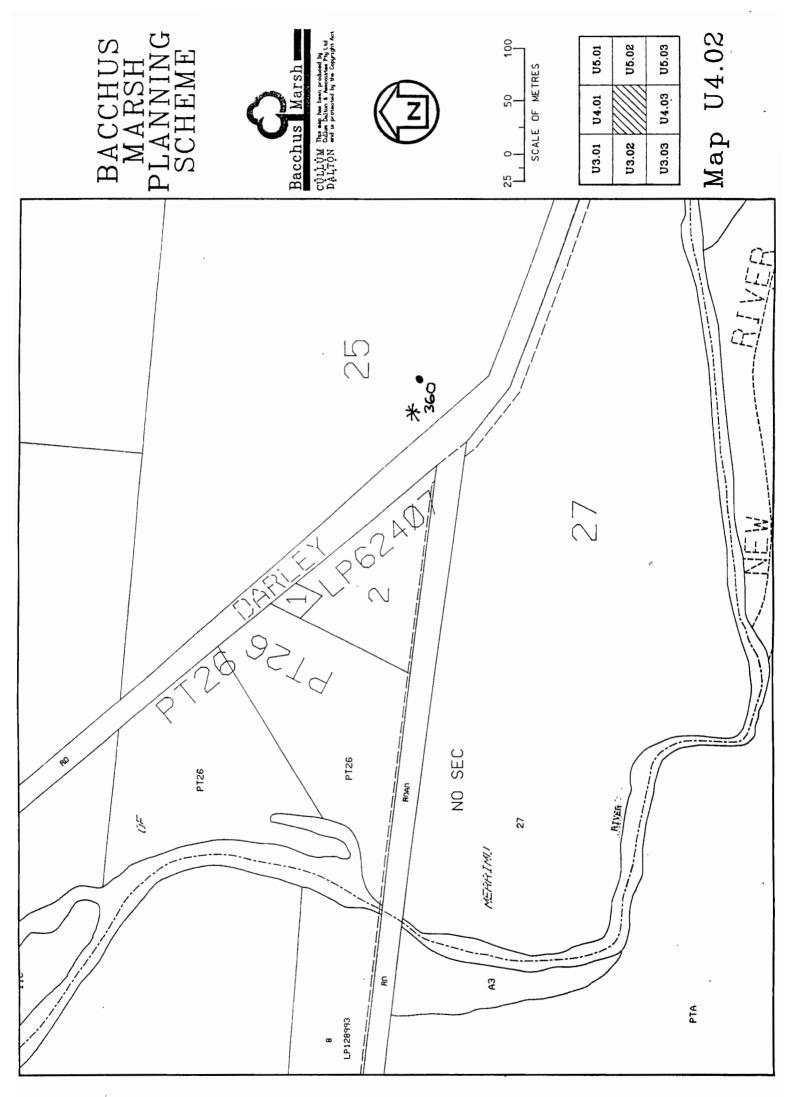




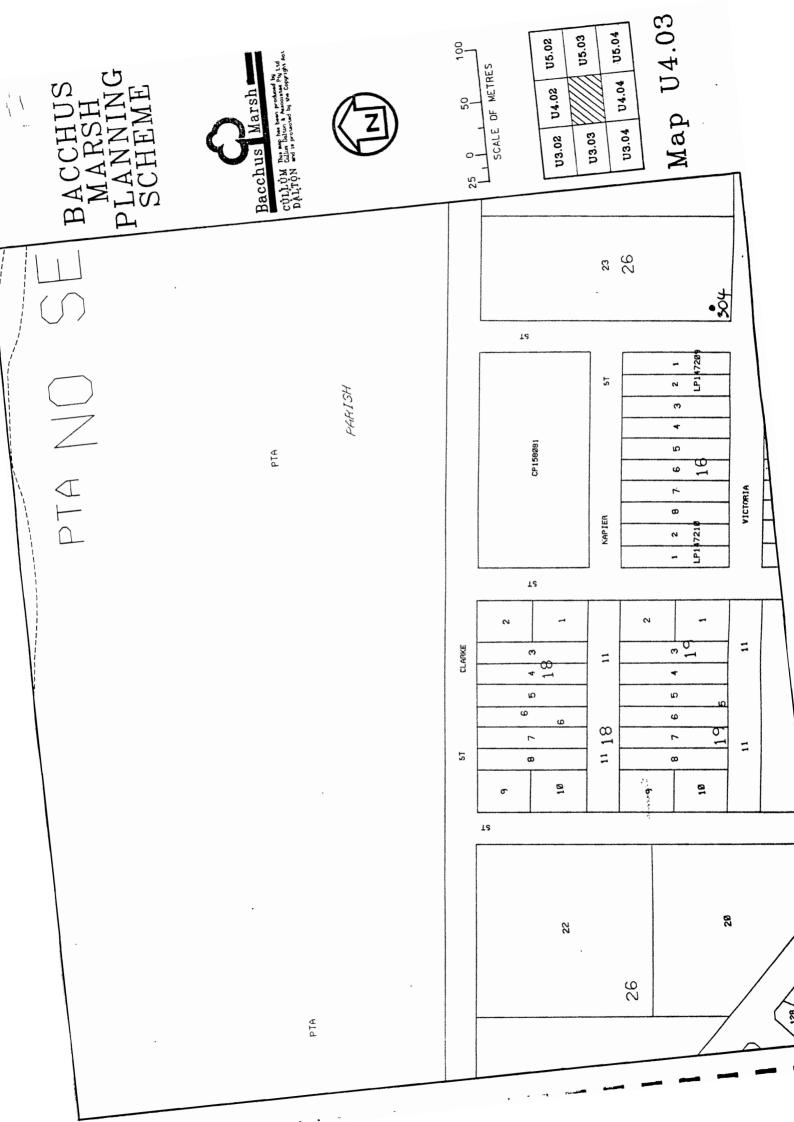




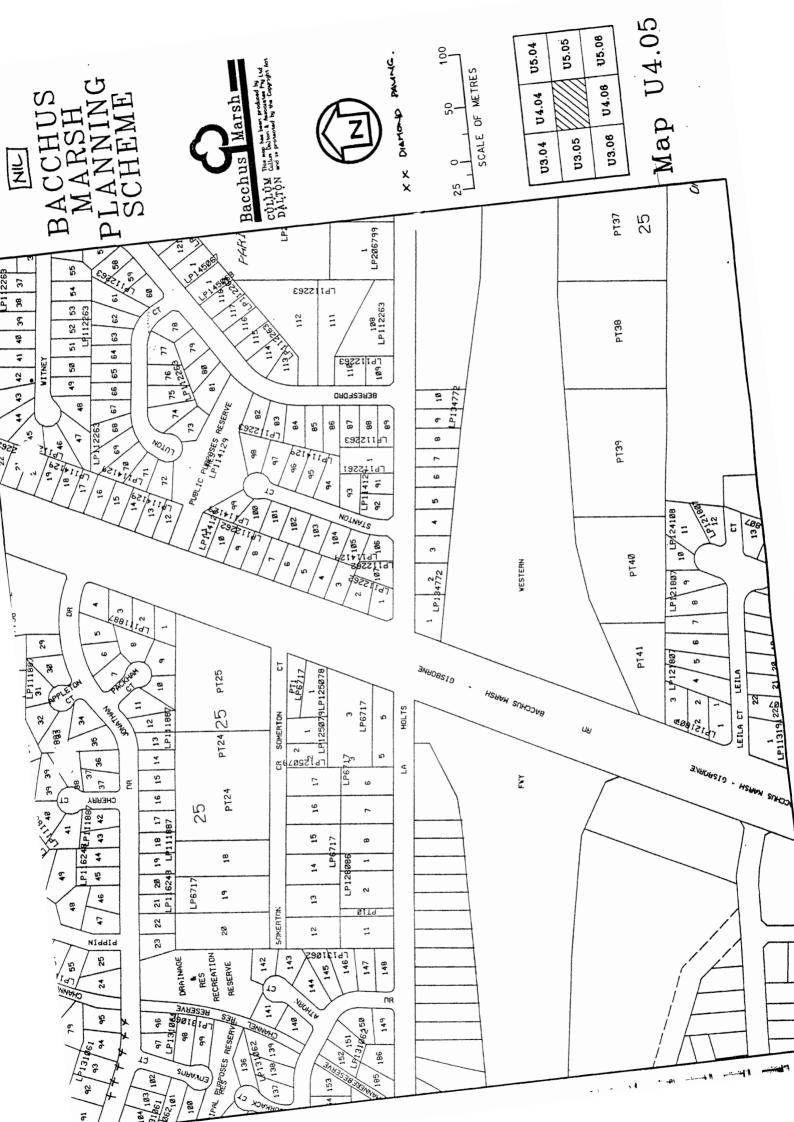


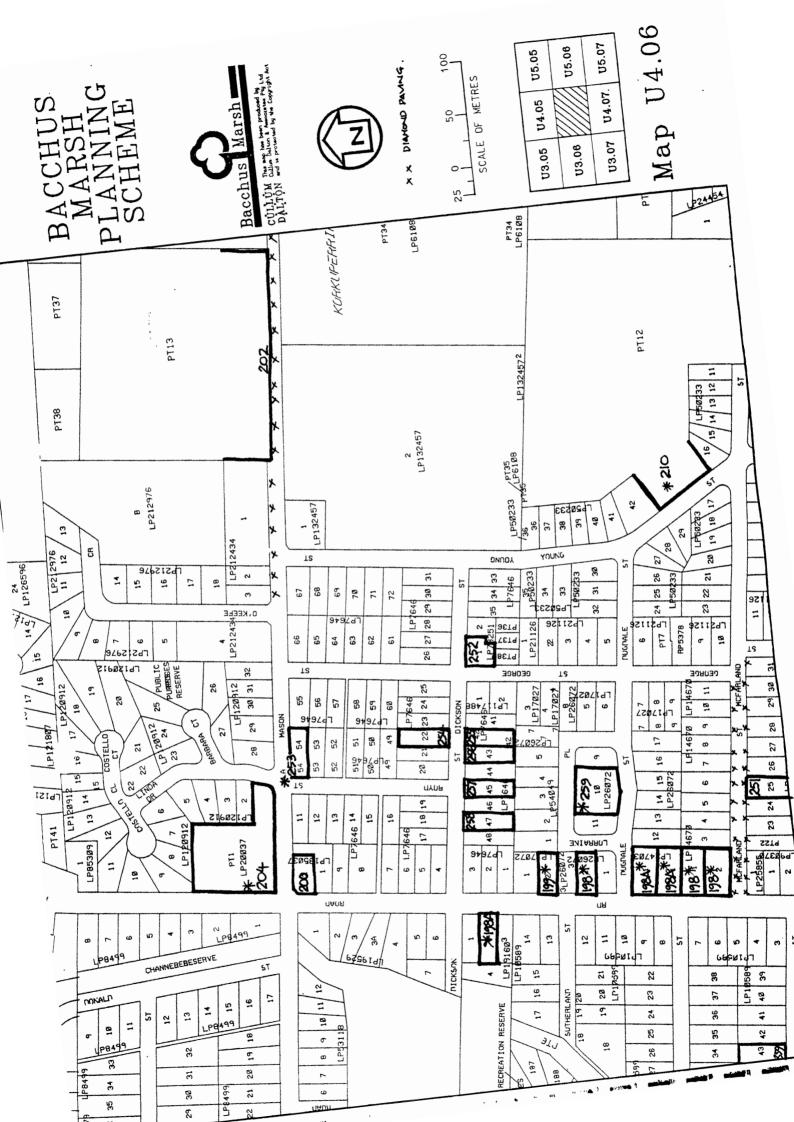


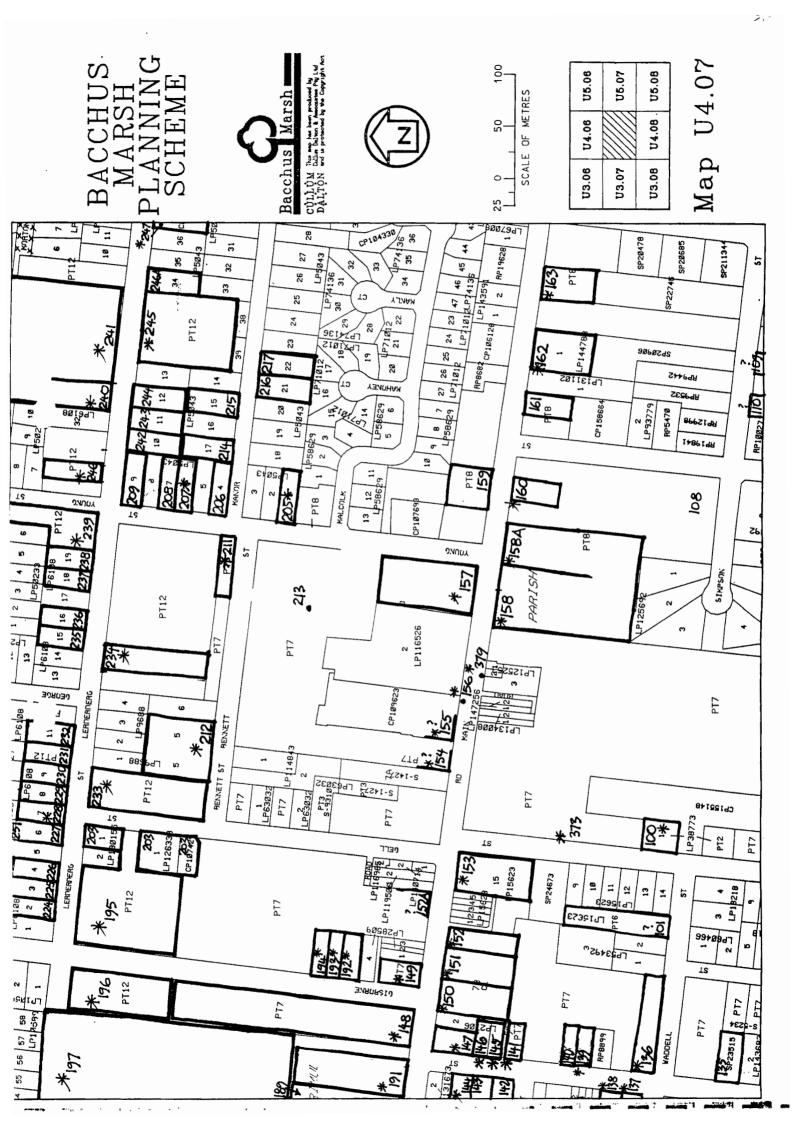
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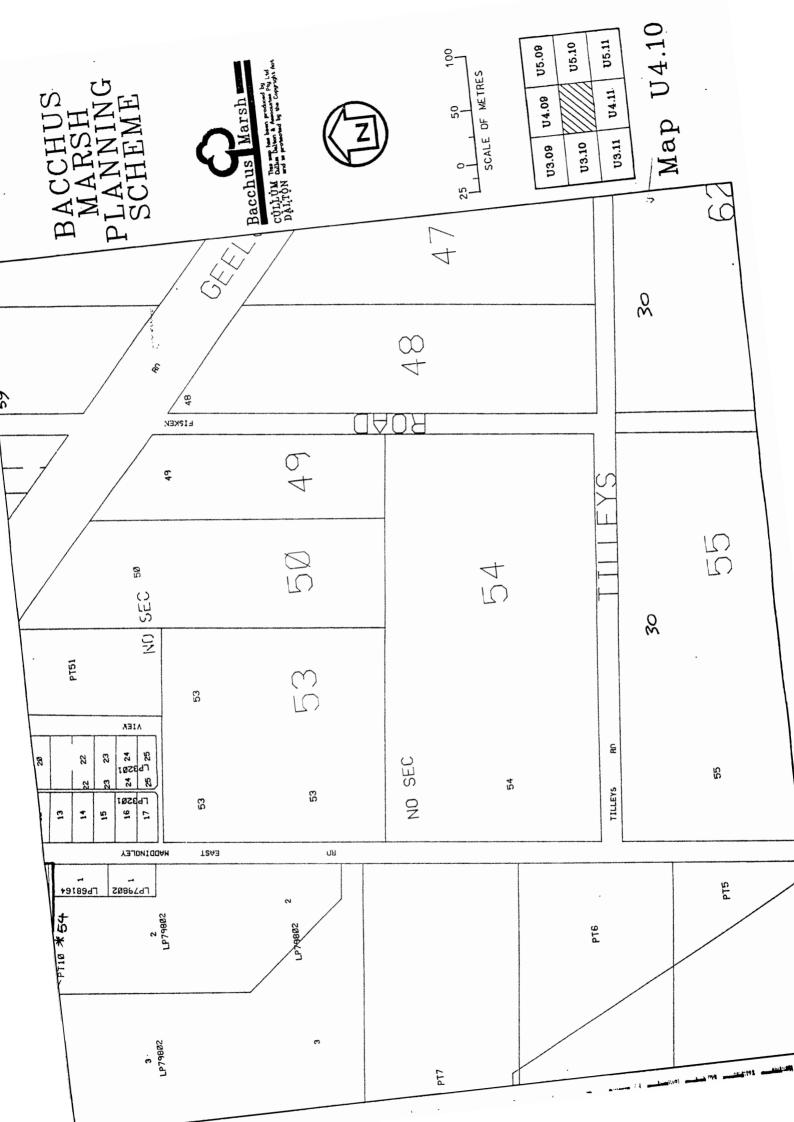




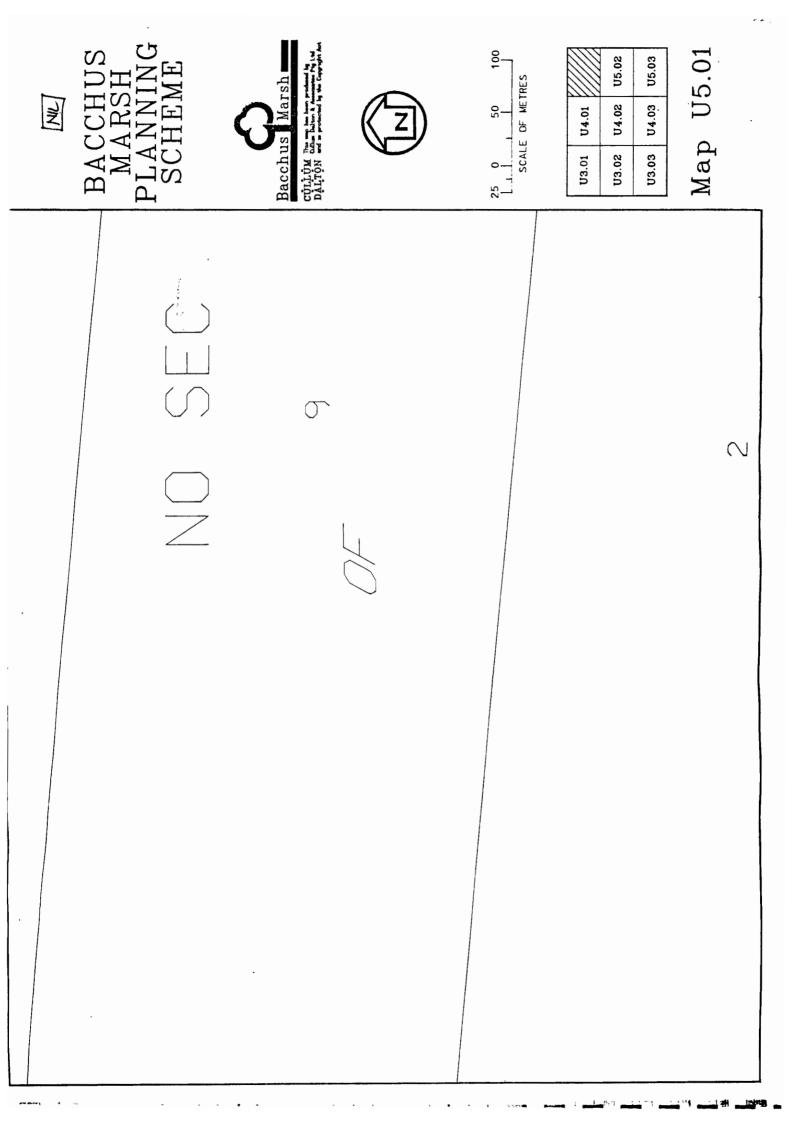


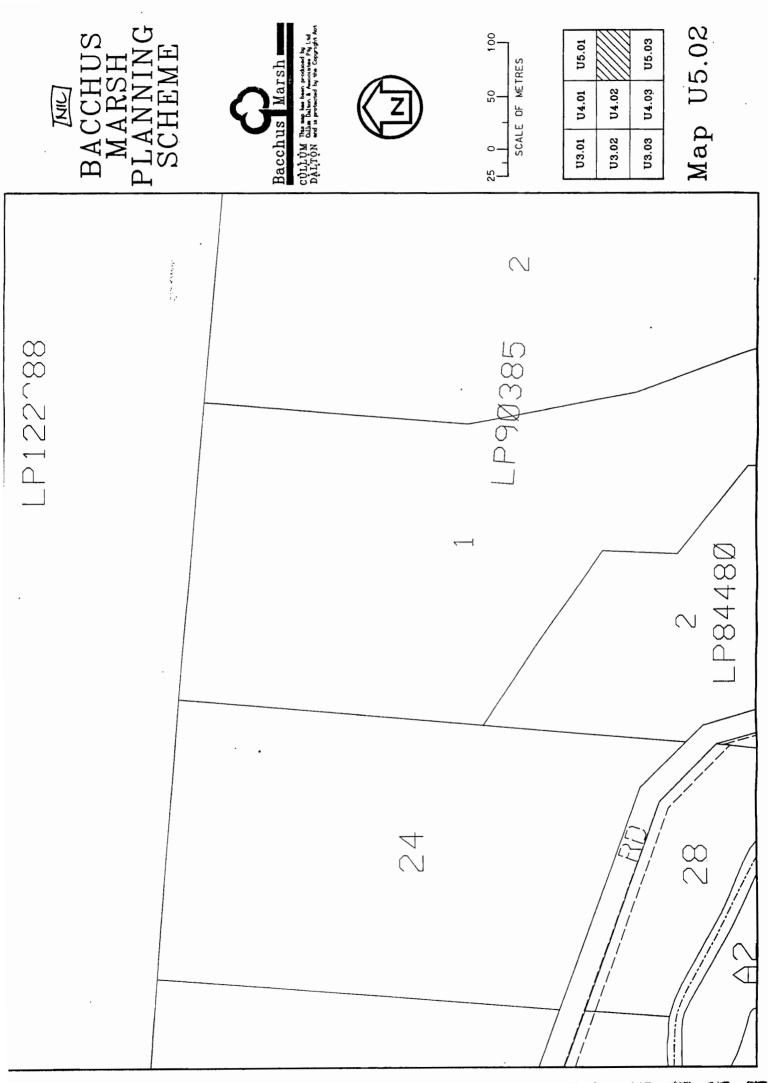


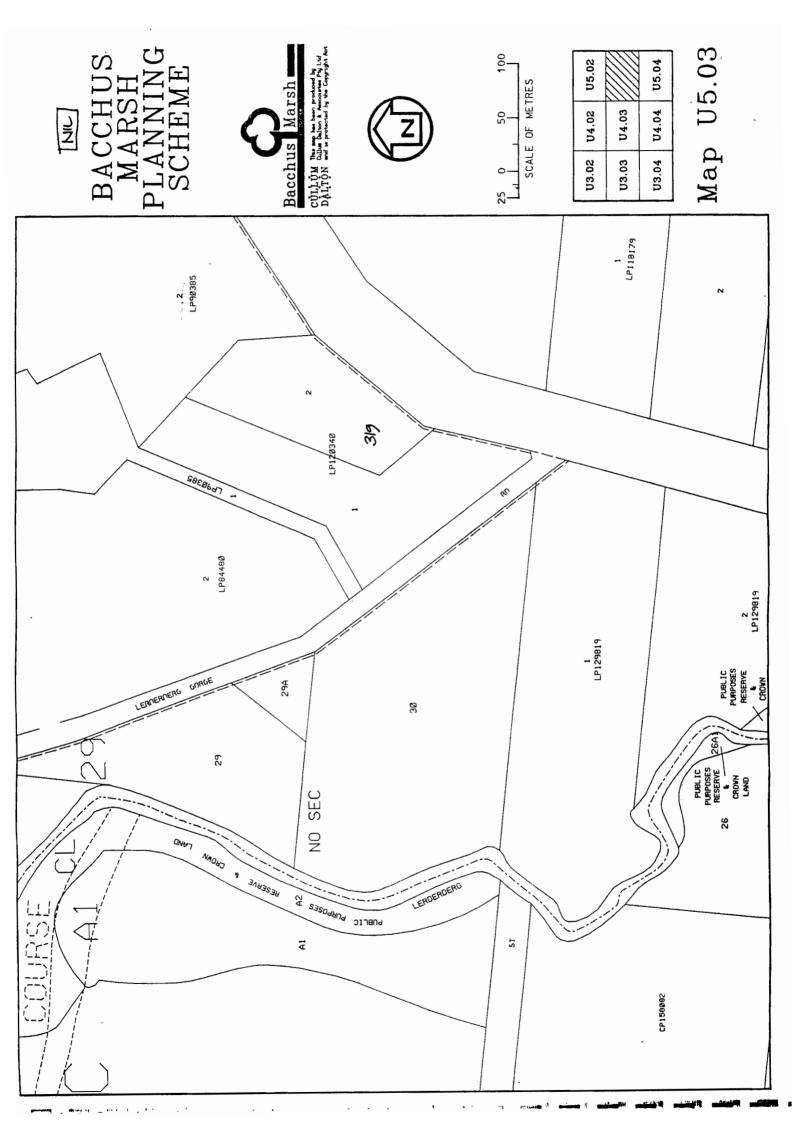


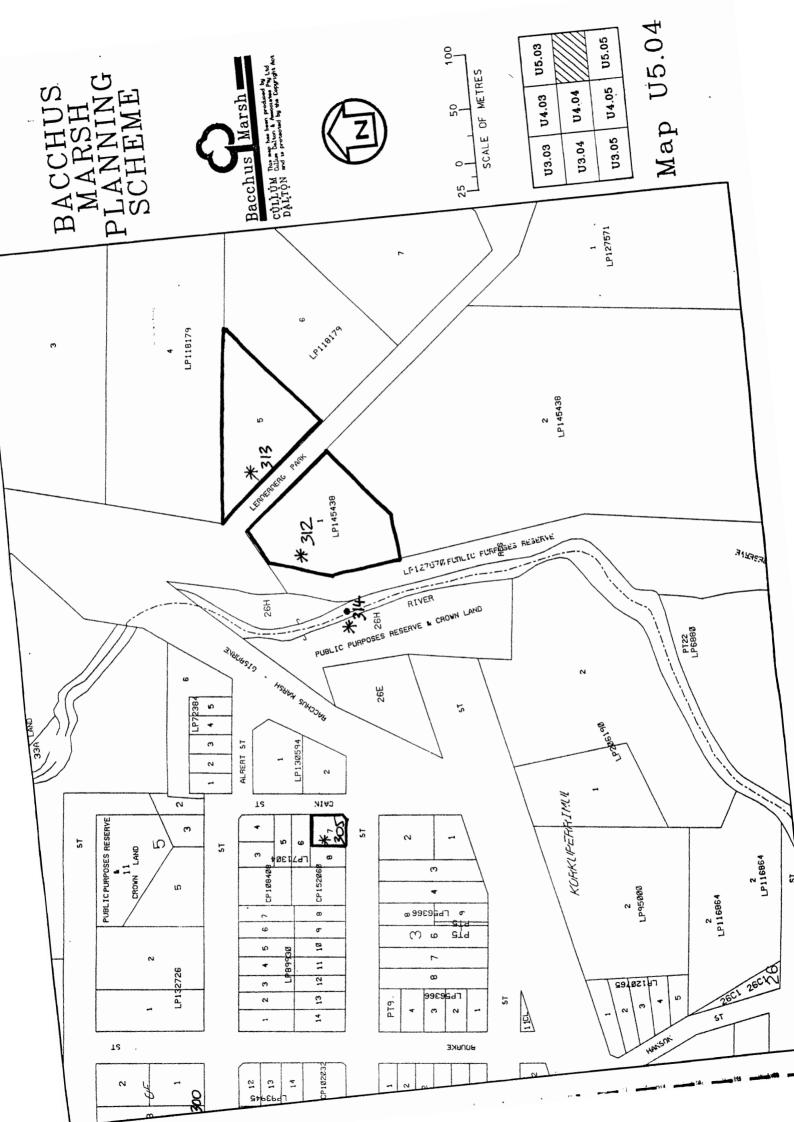


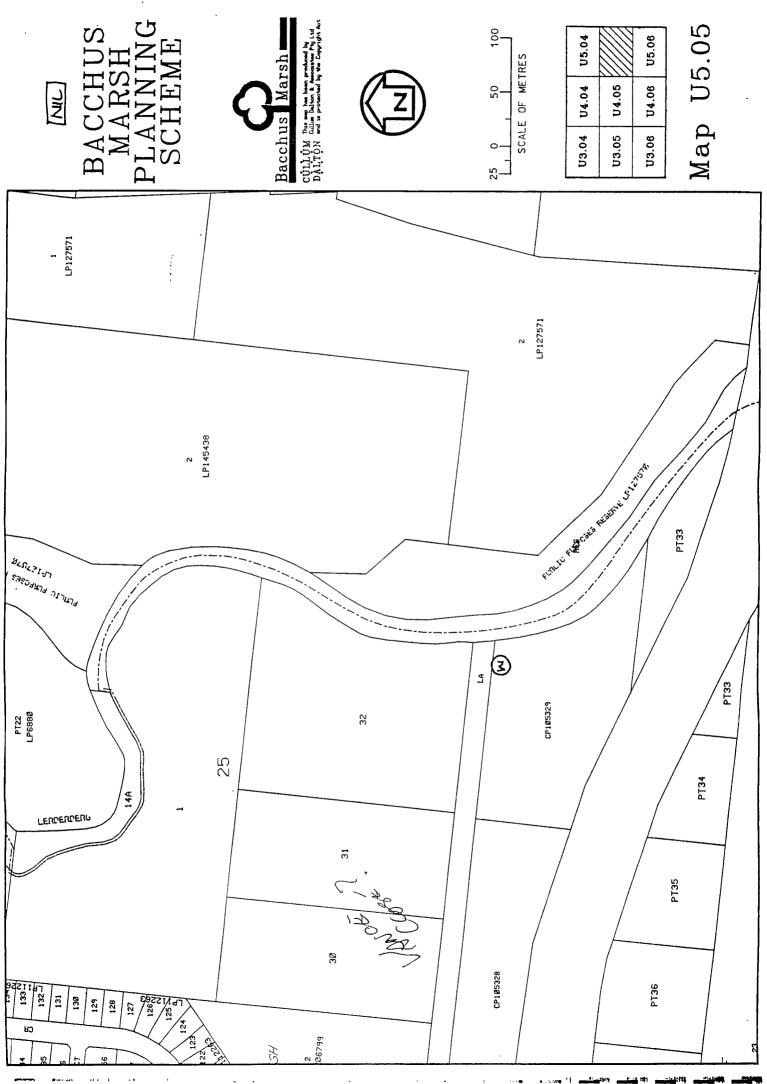




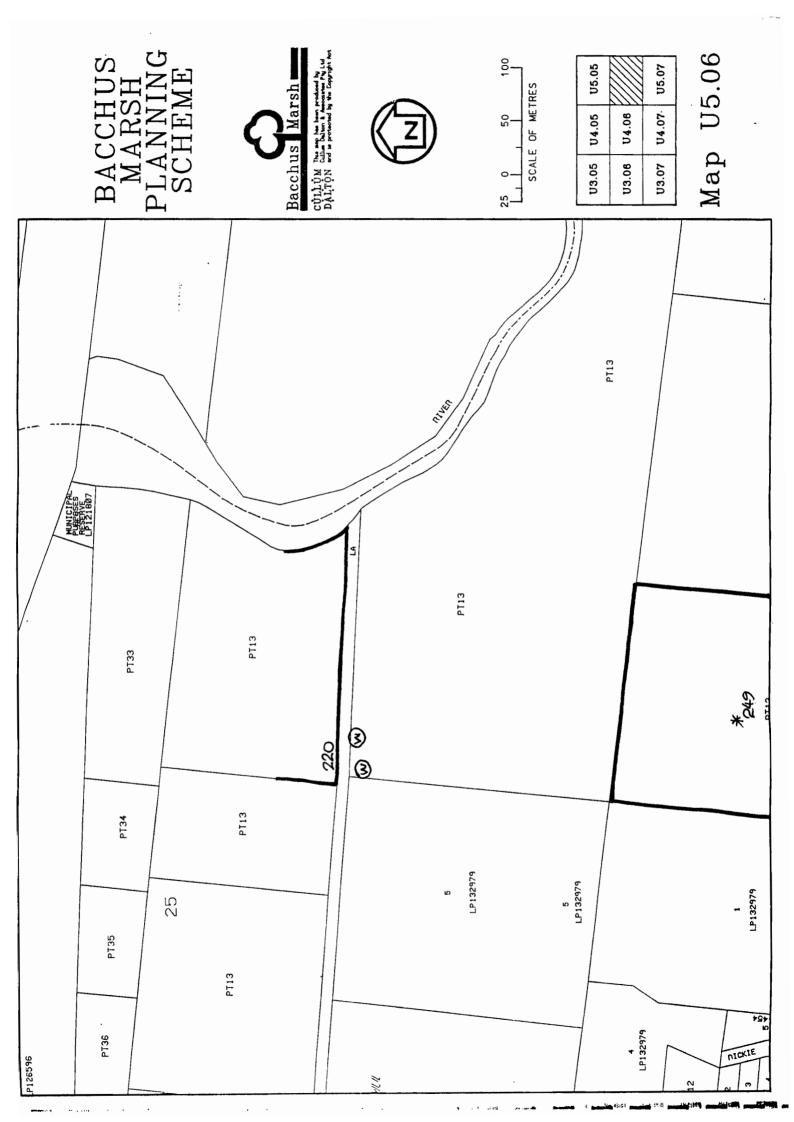


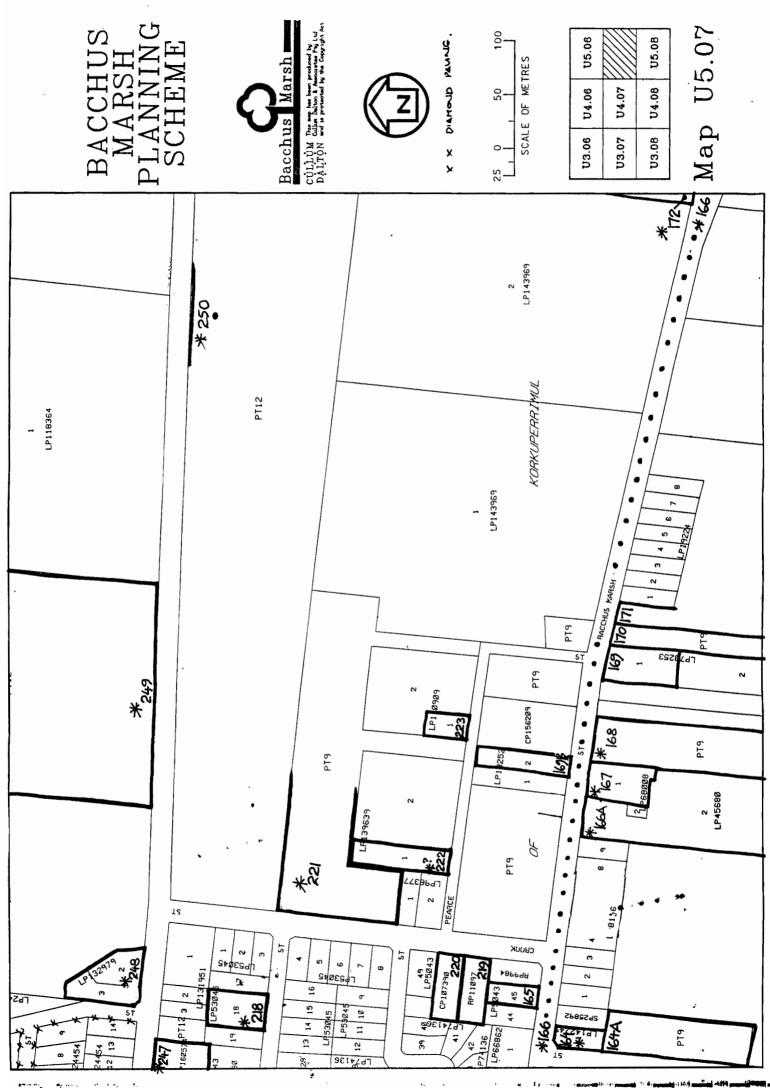




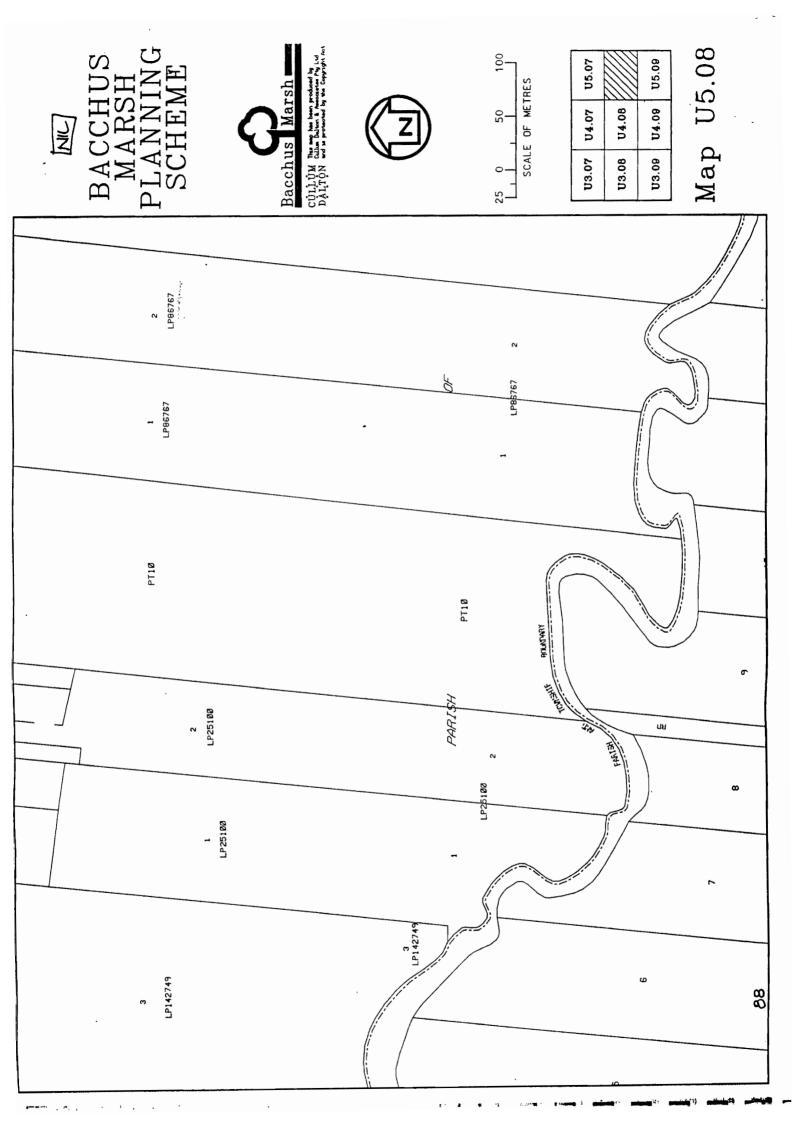


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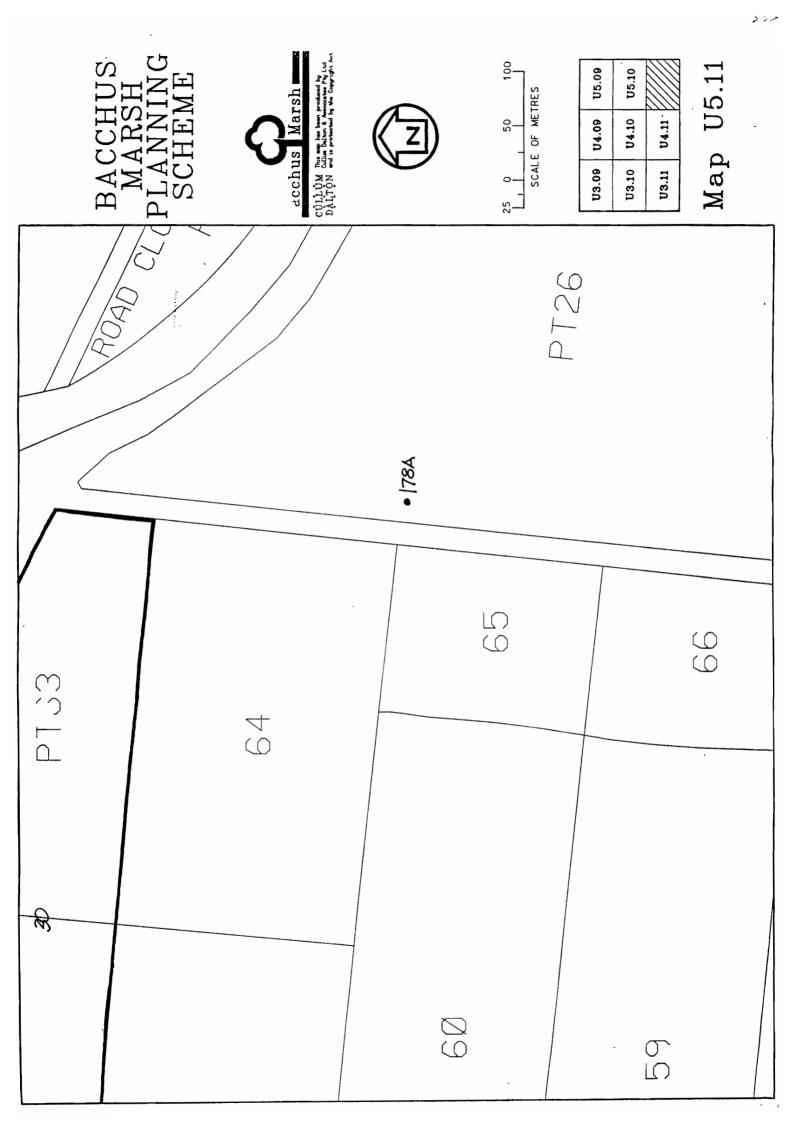


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15. PLACE DOCUMENTATION SHEETS.

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15. PLACE DOCUMENTATION SHEETS.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.	<u>Ref:</u> 3		
Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian	ı 1994.		
NAME:			
ADDRESS: RMB 67, Lees Road, Balliang.			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: Farmhouse.			
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1909	SOURCE: 2		
ADDITION: DATE: 1912	SOURCE: 2		
CRITERIA:H1, 2, 4; Ar 2,3HISTORIC THEME:Agriculture			
DESCRIPTION: STYLE: Edwardian STORIES: 1	DETACHED.		
	CTURE Stud.		
CONDITION: Good INTACTNESS: Good THREATS:	Nil.		
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:			
MATERIALS. FORM. USE.			
CHIMNEYS. PAINTWORK SCHEME?			
OUTBUILDINGS.			
FENCES.			
TREES.			
SIGNIFICANCE:			
TYPE: HISTORICAL.			
LEVEL: REGIONAL			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.			
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.			
MAP NO: R1.07 SURVEY: RP DATE: 19.12.1993 NEGS	: 1.2 & 1010.33		



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

HISTORY: The Closer Settlement Board granted a conditional purchase lease for this allotment to Frank Lee on January 1, 1908.¹ The present farmhouse was erected in 1909 and extended in 1918. A 15 x 12' (4.5 x 3.6m) stone dairy was erected in 1912.² Following Lee's death in 1926, the lease for the 179 acre (72.5 ha) farm was transferred to his wife, Mary Ellen, who sublet the property to Elizabeth Vanston.³ In August 1940, the lease was transferred to John Joseph Vanston, husband to Elizabeth, and leaseholder of several allotments on the Staughton Vale Estate.⁴ In 1950, Vanston applied to the Closer Settlement Board to move the farmhouse, then described as a "nicely kept seven-roomed building", to a position approximately one half-mile (0.8km) north of its original location.⁵ The Board approved the application in March of the same year.⁶ The property was alienated from the Crown in February 1967.⁷

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An Edwardian(?) farmhouse with early house adjacent to the south. The paintwork colour scheme appears to be appropriate. Set amongst pine trees. Nearer the road is an outbuilding with (blue?) stone random rubble walls to eaves height. The fence on the road boundary, north of the driveway is post and wire, with loose base stones. Sheds are said to be clad in hand-hewn palings.⁸

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 26 Edwardian farmhouses identified in the Study. There are four stone dairies (also refs: 75, 105 and 132).

SIGNIFICANCE: An Edwardian farmhouse built in 1909 on a conditional purchase lease from the Closer Settlement Board with a stone dairy built in 1912.

The house is of local historical significance as evidence of the government action in establishing the Closer Settlement movement, the settlement pattern that ensued and the enterprise of the small farmers who took up the leases. The stone dairy is architecturally significant in representing a rare surviving building type, use of local materials and as a contextual element contemporary with the farmhouse.

INTACTNESS: Apparently good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently good.

¹ Application for Extension of Lease, 1916. Closer Settlement Files VPRS 5174 Box 183.

² Transfer of Leasehold, 2 August 1940.

³ Ibid. 10 January 1927.

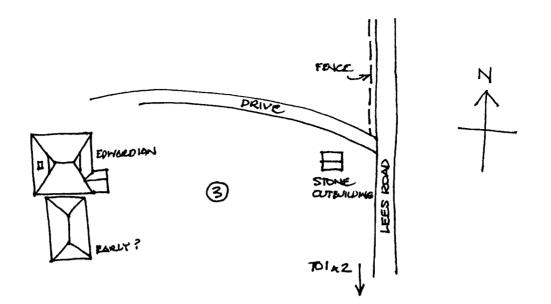
⁴ Plan of Staughton Vale Estate, BMDHS.

⁵ Letter. 14 March 1950. Closer Settlement Files.

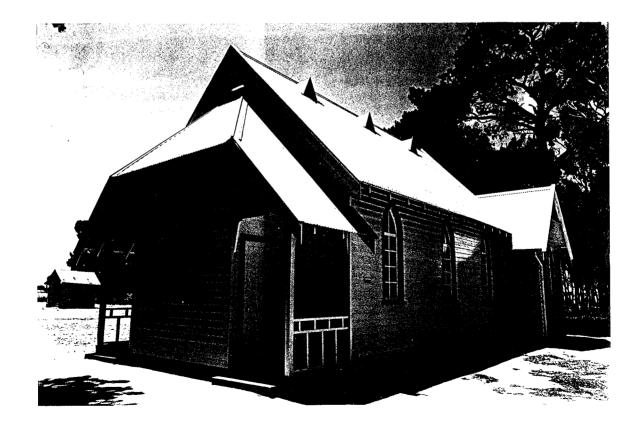
⁶ Letter. 28 March 1950.

⁷ Approval of Issue of Crown Grant, 14 February 1967.

⁸ Landscape Advisory Service, Western Region Commission, Bacchus Marsh Rural Landscape Assessment, p.84.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY. <u>Ref:</u> 5		
Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.		
NAME: St George's Balliang, Anglican Church.		
PREVIOUS NAME: St George's Church of England.		
ADDRESS: Balliang Road, Balliang.		
TITLE DETAILS:		
USE: Church.		
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1912 SOURCE: 3		
DESIGNER: Frank Lee SOURCE: 3		
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1,2; So1, 2 <u>HISTORIC THEME</u> : Townships, Community Life		
DESCRIPTION: STYLE: Early English Gothic. STORIES: 1 DETACHED.		
MATERIALS: WALLS Timber ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Stud.		
<u>CONDITION:</u> Excellent INTACTNESS: Good THREATS:		
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:		
MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. USE.		
WINDOWS.		
INTERIORS.		
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>		
TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.		
LEVEL: LOCAL.		
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.		
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.		
MAP NO: R1.07 SURVEY: RP DATE: 19.12.1993 NEGS: 1.4 & 5/1010.35 & 36		



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

HISTORY: The township of Staughton Vale (later Balliang), comprising eight allotments of one acre (0.4ha), a seven acre (2.8ha) recreation reserve, and a school reserve of three acres (1.2ha), was gazetted on April 29, 1908.¹ The Church of England acquired one of these township allotments in March 1910.² The church was erected in 1912 to the design of Frank Lee (ref: 3), a local farmer. Described as a 'humble wooden church', the building received favourable attention in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

Gothic pointed windows and Gothic filling to its four gables, give it a decidedly ecclesiastical appearance, and the outside walls being painted a dark blue, with white trimmings, have a solid appearance. Inside it is lined with narrow boarding, with a dado of Indian red, the upper half a terra cotta, and the ceiling varnished the wood's natural colour. Two principals, with heavy brackets, showing below ceiling, are stained oak, and varnished.³

St George's Church of England was dedicated by Archbishop Clarke in July 1912.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: St George's Anglican Church, Balliang is an Early English Gothic timber church, with three bays to the nave and liturgically correct orientation. There is a 10-pane lancet window and a gablet roof vent to each bay. The east end has an incised semi-circular half round decoration over a jerkin-head roofed narthex and porches each side, with balustrades. Vestries form transepts, with a leadlight window in the chancel, north side. Rafters are exposed. Inside, two steps rise at the chancel which has a pseudo-four centred arch. Timber pews have cast-iron frames. The roof trusses are exposed, with a semi-circular pattern similar to the gable-ends.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Ten churches have been identified in the Study. Of these, most (six) are Early English: this is the only freestanding timber Church.

SIGNIFICANCE: An Early English Gothic Anglican timber church designed by Frank Lee and built in Balliang (formerly Staughton Vale) township in 1912.

It is of local historical significance in embodying Balliang and its way of life, the aspirations of its residents and the religious development of its country life. Socially significant as central to the identity of Balliang, as a traditional meeting place and community focus.

INTACTNESS: Excellent. Ogee spouting has been removed.

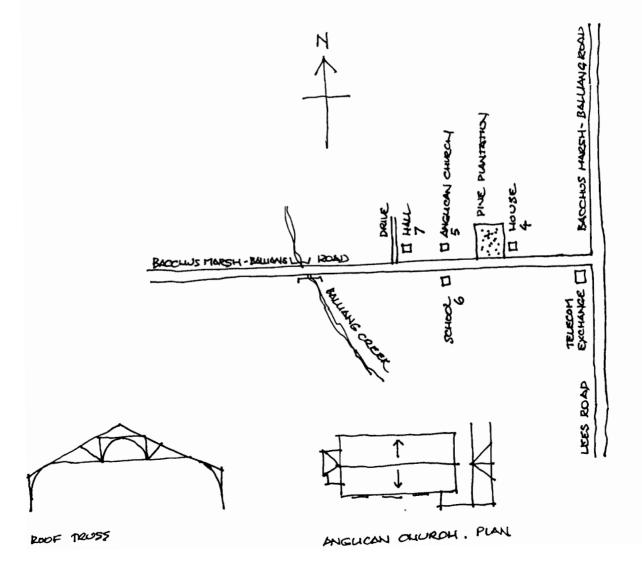
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent, despite the lack of spouting.

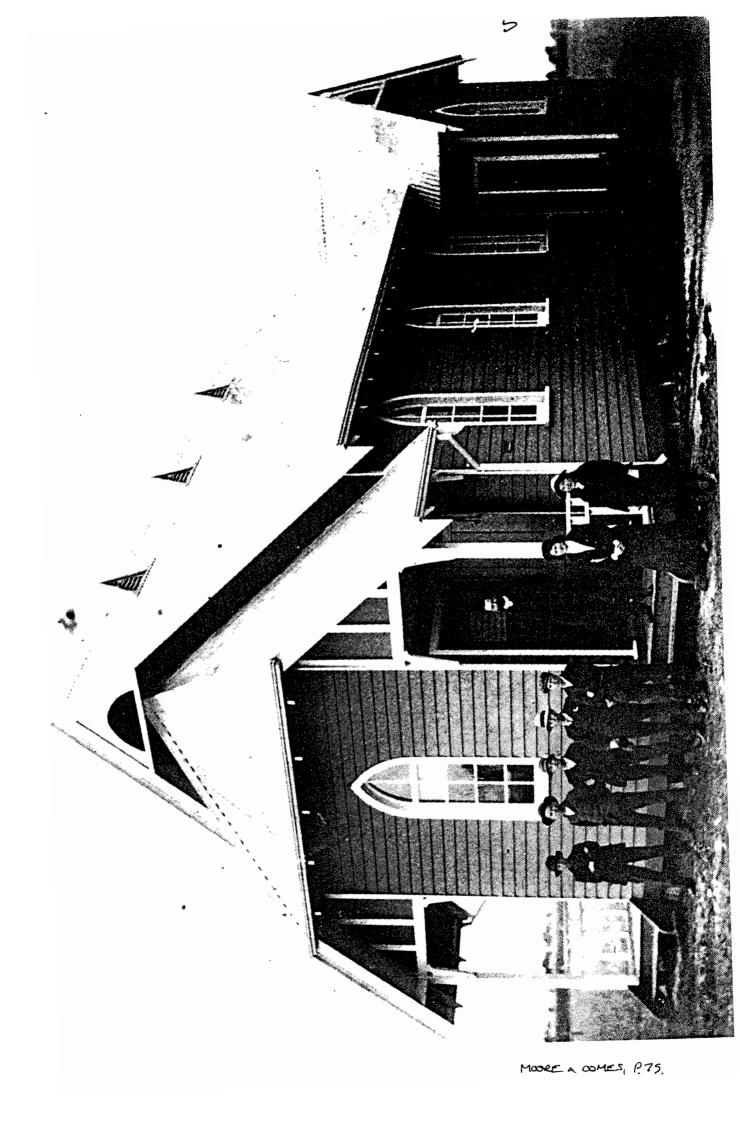
¹ Victoria, Government Gazette 1908, p.2580; Back to Balliang, September 1958, Official Souvenir.

² Department of Crown Lands and Survey. Township Plan B 27.4 (CPO).

³ Bacchus Marsh Express, 13 July, 1912.







BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY. <u>Ref:</u> 6			
Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.			
NAME: Balliang Primary School No.3630.			
PREVIOUS NAME: Staughton Vale Estate State School.			
ADDRESS: Balliang Road, Balliang.			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: School.			
SIGNIFICANT DATE: 11.1910 CONSTRUCTION DATE: 10.5.1945 SOURCE: 1			
CRITERIA: H1, 2; So 1,2 HISTORIC THEME: Townships, Community life.			
DESCRIPTION: STYLE: Modern STORIES: 1 DETACHED.			
MATERIALS: WALLS Timber ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Stud.			
CONDITION: Very good INTACTNESS: Very good THREATS: Closure			
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:			
MATERIALS. FORM. ROOF FORM.			
CHIMNEYS.			
OUTBUILDINGS.			
PLANTING FORMATION.			
SIGNIFICANCE:			
TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.			
LEVEL: LOCAL.			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.			
MAP NO: R1.07 SURVEY: RP, JS DATE: 19.12.1993			
NEGS: 1.6, 1010.37 & 1011.1 & 2			



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

HISTORY: Balliang Primary School No.3630 proposed by the Balliang Progress Association and was opened in November 1910 to provide elementary education to the children of settlers on the Staughton Vale Estate.¹ The present school buildings, excluding the octagonal shelter pavilion, were built in 1945 to replace the original school, which had been destroyed by fire on 28 June of the previous year.² The reconstructed school was opened on 5 October 1945. The present building was erected for £607 (\$1,214), and opened by Hon. H. T. Holloway on 10 May 1945. The octagonal sheltershed presumably survives from 1910.³ An LTC classroom was added later.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A timber rectangular gable-roofed schoolroom. It has deep eaves which are lined on an angle at the gable ends. There is a broad brick rendered chimney at the rear and a cupboard unit facing the road. It is lined with vertical timber cladding and asbestos cement over dado height. The timber windows have horizontal glazing bars and there are vents in the upper gables, but no wall vents. There is a concrete roughcast water tank adjacent. Nearby is an octagonal sheltershed, complete with coathooks, window shutters and finial. There is a bell on a metal stand, a flagpole, garden planting and a memorial stone to headteacher Ros Tansey, 1.2.83-31.5.89. There is a garden and the school plantation of eucalypts is opposite.

Landscape. A typical small bush school ground, surrounded with a windbreak of coppiced Sugar Gums. The site has been developed with the paths to the front of the building and hard play areas of asphalt and gravel around the perimeter of the building. New plantings of native trees are along the fence lines and specimen trees placed throughout the school ground and the grassy areas of the adventure playground to the west. A large pine tree identifies the entrance gate.

Plant species include:	
Eucalyptus cladocalyx	Sugar Gum
Pinus Radiata	Monterey Pine
Eucalyptus spathulata	Swamp Mallet
Eucalyptus Lenmanni	Bushy Yate
Acacia baileyana	Cootamundra Wattle
Melaleuca armillaris	Bracelet Honey Myrtle.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: <u>School:</u> Glenmore No. 3688 (ref: 37) is also Early Modern. <u>Sheltershed</u>: Eddington PS, Tullaroop Shire; Dartmoor PS (assembled from the components of a portable school), Portland Shire, Footscray PS (larger) and Benalla(?).

¹ Bacchus Marsh Express, 5 November 1910.

² Moore & Oomes, Bacchus Marsh. A Pictorial Chronicle, p.144.

³ L.J. Blake, Vision and Realisation, vol. 3, pp.119&120; Gwyn Moore & Jean Oomes, Bacchus Marsh. A Pictorial Chronicle, p.144 & NT File No. 2798. File only.

<u>Plantation</u>: The only one in the Shire (although the site of former Parwan PS, (ref: 178A), has pines).⁴

SIGNIFICANCE: <u>Balliang Primary School</u> No. 3630 is an early Modern timber school built in 1945 after a bushfire destroyed a previous building built for the Staughton Vale Estate. An unusual 1910 sheltershed survives.

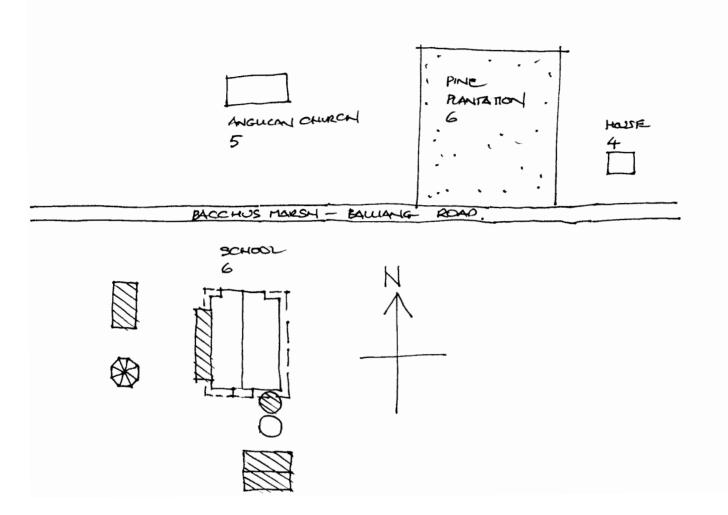
It is of local historical significance in embodying Balliang and its way of life, the aspirations of its residents and the educational development of its community life. The pine plantation demonstrates evidence of an educational movement in Victoria. The school is socially significant as central to the identity of Balliang, as a traditional meeting place and community focus.

The sheltershed has architectural significance as a rare intact survival of a building type.

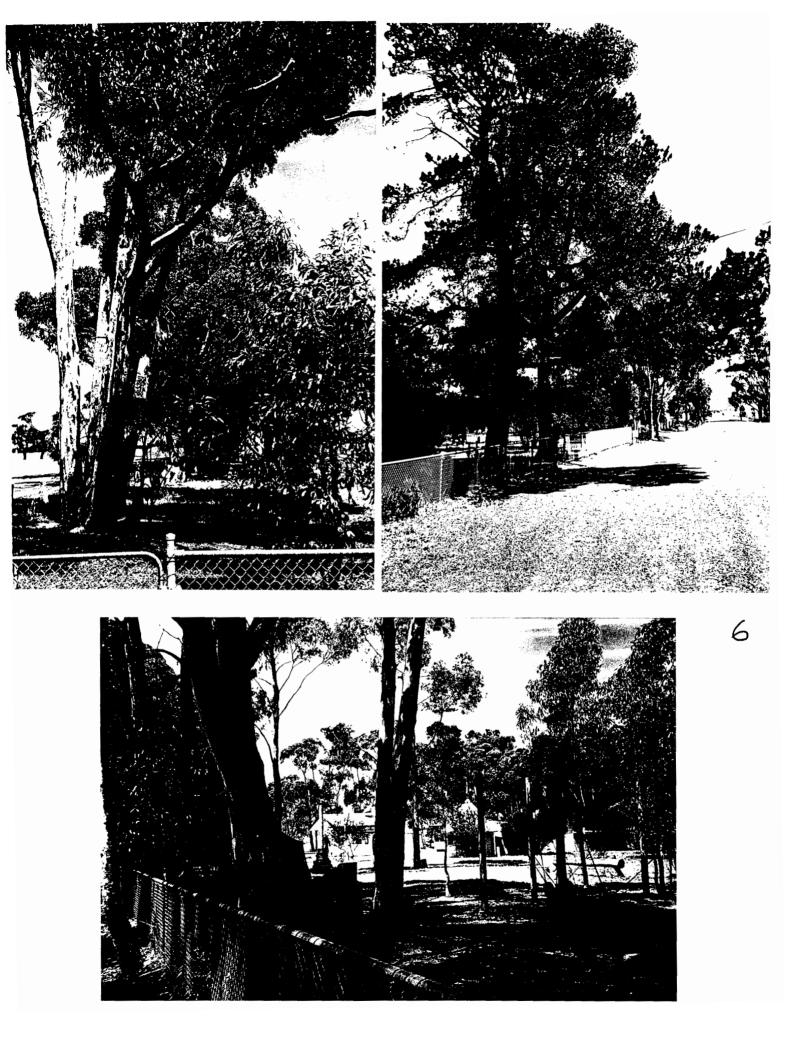
INTACTNESS: Very good. The sheltershed is particularly intact.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Closure.

⁴ Laurie Wheelahan letter to RP, 20 April 1994 & Land Conservation council. *Melbourne District 1 Review. Final Recommendations*, pp. 46&47.



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SCHOOL assembly: Balliang Primary pupils might have to find another school next year if more don't enrol.

School fights to stay open

□ Frustration grows in the Balliang district over the possibility that a local primary school will close

By John Reid

THE Balliang Primary school, 18 kilometres south of Bacchus Marsh, is in danger of closing at the end of the school year.

The one-teacher school managed to survive extinction last year in the savage round of school closures by being annexed to the Pentland Primary School in Bacchus Marsh.

The school, which began the year with <u>19 pupils</u>, now has an enrolment of <u>12</u>, the magical minimum number at which a school is viable.

The school principal, Mr Les Price, says that although the school has one extra enrolment for 1995, a family with two students at the school has indicated they will move next year, leaving the school with too few pupils to remain open.

The school, which is believed to be more than 80 years old, has been



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THE protest continues . . . little left if school closes.

advertising for students.

The teacher at the school for the plast five years, Ms Wendy Bourquin, says the district will lose its main community focus if the school closes.

"All that would be left is the Anglican Church, the Balliang Hall and tennis courts. While I hope we can attract some more enrolments, I believe it is not a big chance." Ms Bourquin said.

Inquiries for enrolments should be directed to the Chairman of School Council, Mr Garry Heath (053) 694 325 or Ms Bourquin at the school (053) 694 281.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAG	<u>E STUDY.</u>	<u>Ref:</u> 13	
Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.			
<u>NAME:</u>			
ADDRESS: Dukelows Road, Ba	lliang.		
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
USE: Farmhouse.			
SIGNIFICANT DATE:	CONSTRUCTION DATI	E: SOURCE:	
1900s			
ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:	DATE:	SOURCE:	
DESIGNER:	BUILDER:	SOURCE:	
CRITERIA: H1, 2	HISTORIC THE	ME: Agriculture	
DESCRIPTION: STYLE	: Italianate STORIES: 1	DETACHED.	
MATERIALS: WALLS Tin	nber ROOF Iron	STRUCTURE Stud	
CONDITION: Good	NTACTNESS: Good	THREATS: Nil	
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEM	ENTS:		
MATERIALS. FACADE. VERANDAH	Ŧ.		
VERANDAH DECORATION.			
CHIMNEYS. DOORS/WINDOWS.			
INTERIORS.			
SIGNIFICANCE:			
TYPE: ARCHITECTURAL.			
LEVEL: LOCAL			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: N			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u>	PLAN	NING SCHEME.	
MAP NO: R1.07 SURVEY: RP	DATE: 19.12.1993 NE	GS: 1.16 & 1011.17 & 18	



HISTORY: Previously owned by an elderly lady who has just died. She kept pigs and chooks.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A symmetrical, timber, Italianate house. It has a bull-nosed verandah with a cast-iron lace valance and brackets with two turned posts and Doric outer posts. Windows are tripartite double-hung sashes and there are side and fanlights to the four-panelled door, with pressed coloured glass. The interior is lined with horizontal beaded boards and there is no plaster lining. There is a timber Doric archway in the hall. The front left room has a pressed metal ceiling. There are outbuildings and double vehicular "Sunshine" cast-iron and tubular steel gates.

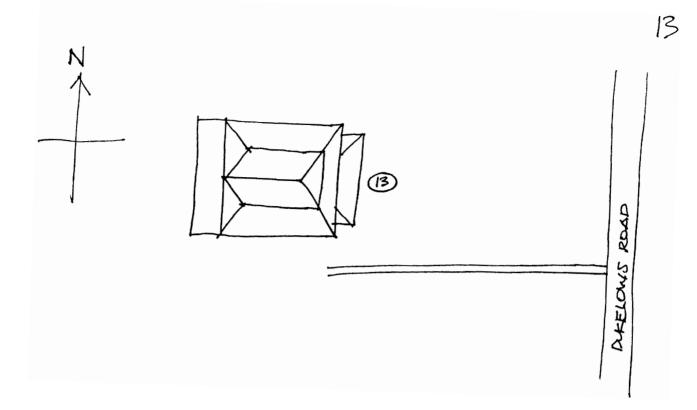
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: This is one of eleven late nineteenth century farmhouses identified in the study, of those, eight are timber. Rosehill (Ref: 292) is directly comparable.

SIGNIFICANCE: An Italianate timber farmhouse, particularly intact. The house is of local historical significance and of architectural significance as an intact surviving Italianate farmhouse.

INTACTNESS: Good. It lacks the right side chimney. One internal wall has been moved.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. It is being renovated.

¹ New owner (conversation with RP and invitation to inspect). No ratebook search was possible on the basis of current information available.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.	<u>Ref:</u> 15	
Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice I	Historian 1994.	
<u>NAME:</u>		
PREVIOUS NAME:		
ADDRESS: McMahons Road, Balliang, (north end).		
TITLE DETAILS:		
USE: Farmhouse.		
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1913	SOURCE: 1	
1880s		
ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS: DATE: 1917-37	SOURCE: 1	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1,2; Ar1. HISTORIC THEM	E: Agriculture	
DESCRIPTION: STYLE: Italianate STORIES:	DETACHED.	
MATERIALS: WALLS Timber ROOF Iron	STRUCTURE Stud	
<u>CONDITION</u> : Garden: dilapidated. INTACTNESS:	THREATS: Sale.	
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:		
VERANDAH.		
VERANDAH DECORATION. OUTBUILDINGS		
GARDEN.		
SIGNIFICANCE:		
TYPE: ARCHITECTURAL, HISTORICAL		
LEVEL: LOCAL		
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil		
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.		
MAP NO: R1.07 SURVEY: RP, JS DATE: 19.12.1993 N	NEGS: 1.18 & 1011.20	



HISTORY: This allotment on the Staughton Vale Estate was leased to George Peters on 1 September, 1908. A farmer of Warracknabeal, Peters was twenty-seven years of age, with assets of £ 267 (\$534). He erected a small hut and stable, he built fences and constructed a water storage dam, but his first years were spent shearing to help make ends meet. His situation gradually improved, and in 1913, he erected (or relocated?) a 'substantial' weatherboard house of four rooms. A chaff house was built in 1917, and over the next decade, a dairy, a garage and implements shed were erected. By 1937, Peters had carried out improvements totalling £ 1,918 (\$3,836).

George Peters retired in 1944, and thereafter the property was worked by his sons. In 1947, the allotment, described as being 'in splendid order', was purchased by the family.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A timber Italianate double-fronted farmhouse. It is symmetrical but with a wing projecting at the right hand side rear. The frieze has bracket pairs. The bull-nosed verandah returns on both sides. It has turned Doric posts. (Partly obscured by the mature garden).

<u>Garden</u>: A typical farmhouse garden, with a central concrete path from the gate to the front door, symmetrically leading to the east and west of the house.² Garden beds are located along the front fence and contain a mixture of roses and perennial plants. The edge of the garden beds are lined with scalloped terracotta tiles which can be barely seen above the concrete. An empty lily pond is in the centre of the lawn to the west, which is bounded by a coppiced hedge of Sugar Gums. Individual exotic and fruit trees are planted around the garden, the largest being an olive on the east side of the house. Later plantings of native trees are along the boundary fences.

Peppercorn Tree English Ash Italian Cypress Monterey Cypress Silky Oak

Olive Bracelet Honey Myrtle Himalayan Cypress Oleander Roses Cootamundra Wattle

Sugar Gum

¹Land Selection File, VPRS 5114, Box 132 (PRO)

² Inspected by JS on 13 February 1995 with permission of the owner and after disucsssion with the earlier owner Mrs Rebe Peters (tel: 67 1973).

Geranium Sp.	Geraniums
Syringa Vulgaris	Lilac

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are eleven late nineteenth century farmhouses identified in the Study. Some of these are on sites developed later, like this one and may have been re-located.

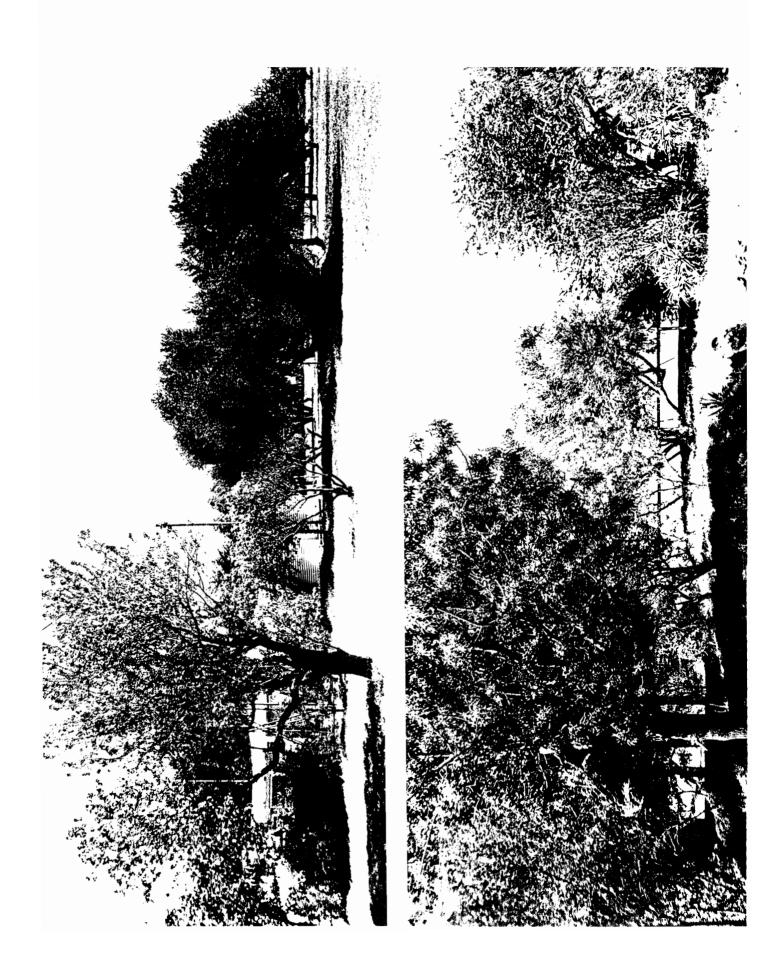
SIGNIFICANCE: An Italianate(?) farmhouse relocated(?) here in 1913 set in a well established characteristic farmhouse garden. With various outbuildings, formerly within the Staughton Vale Estate.

The house is of local historical significance in demonstrating the way of life of the leasehold small farmer, within its established context. It is of local architectural significance as a relatively intact Italianate farmhouse and a mature Edwardian garden.

INTACTNESS:

CONDITIONS & THREATS: <u>Garden</u>: The garden is in a reasonably dilapidated state as the property has recently been sold, after being in the one family for four generations.







BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY. Ref: 18 Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994. NAME: The Gables. (Ms Farruga). NAME: Balliang Road, Balliang (west side, opp. Birds Road). Birds Road).		
ADDRESS: Balliang Road, Balliang (west side, opp. Birds Road).		
TITLE DETAILS:		
USE: Farmhouse.		
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1908 SOURCE: 1		
ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS: Various DATE: 1912-37 SOURCE: 4		
<u>DESIGNER:</u> <u>BUILDER:</u> SOURCE:		
<u>CRITERIA:</u> <u>HISTORIC THEME</u> : Agriculture		
DESCRIPTION: STYLE: Late Victorian STORIES: 1 DETACHED.		
MATERIALS: WALLS Timber ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Stud		
CONDITION: H1, 2 INTACTNESS: THREATS:		
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:		
VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.		
ROOF DECORATION.		
DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME?		
GATES. OUTBUILDINGS.		
SIGNIFICANCE:		
TYPE: ARCHITECTURAL.		
LEVEL: LOCAL		
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.		
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.		
MAP NO: R1.07 SURVEY: RP DATE: 21.12.1993 NEGS: 1.21 & 1011.23		



HISTORY: The lease for this closer settlement block was granted to Samuel Charles Bird on February 1, 1908.¹ In the same year, Bird erected a weatherboard farmhouse $42 \times 34'$ (12.8 x 10.4m), comprising six rooms and a bathroom, and a detached wash house 15 x 12' (4.5 x 3.6m).² In 1914, a verandah was added to the residence.³ Other improvements included a windmill (1912), a blacksmith's shop (1914), fences (1917-23), sheepyards (1934) and a garage (1937).⁴ Following Bird's death in 1933, the lease was transferred to a son, Lionel Edgar.⁵ L.E. Bird was granted freehold title to the property in April 1944.⁶

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A late Victorian double-fronted symmetrical timber farmhouse whose pair of gables face the road, with a timber skillion verandah across. There are turned finials with radiating timbers and rails both ends of the gables, tripartite windows, sidelights and fanlights to the entrance. Each gable has an internal chimney.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 26 Edwardian farmhouses identified in the Study. This is a type unlike any other.

SIGNIFICANCE: A timber Edwardian farmhouse built in 1908 on a Closer Settlement Board lease with various outbuildings.

The complex is of local historical significance as evidence of the government action in establishing the Closer Settlement movement, the settlement pattern that ensued and the enterprise of the small farmers who took up the leases.

INTACTNESS:

CONDITIONS & THREATS:

¹ Memorandum. Closer Settlement Board. VPRS 5714 Box 262.

² Statement of Revaluation, 21 September 1937.

³ Report 16 March 1914.

⁴ Statement of Revaluation, n.d.

⁵ Transfer of Lease, 22 February 1936.

⁶ Department of Lands and Survey, Parish of Balliang, Schedule of Allotments (CPO).

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY. <u>Ref:</u> 19
Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.
NAME: Drystone fences.
ADDRESS: Swamp Road & Riplay Road (cnr Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road), Balliang.
TITLE DETAILS:
USE: Drystone fences.
SIGNIFICANT DATE: CONSTRUCTION DATE: c1860 SOURCE: 1
ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS: DATE: c1908 SOURCE:
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1, 6; A2. <u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Pastoralism
DESCRIPTION:
MATERIALS:
CONDITION: Very good INTACTNESS: Very good THREATS: -
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:
MATERIALS. FORM. LAYOUT. USE.
FENCES.
REMNANT VEGETATION.
SIGNIFICANCE:
TYPE: HISTORICAL.
LEVEL: LOCAL.
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.
MAP NO: R2.07 SURVEY: RP DATE: 21,12,1993 NEGS: 1,22 & 23/1011,26-28



NORTH-EAST, LOOKING NORTH.

HISTORY: Drystone walls were constructed extensively across the Keilor Melton Plain from the 1850s, when land tenure became more firmly established, until the 1880s, when cheap barbed wire became more commonly available. Circumstantial evidence suggests that this wall was erected around the late 1860s or early 1870s, and may have been part of the boundary wall of pastoralists Thomas Chirnside's Werribee Estate and Simon Staughton's Staughton Vale Estate. Both squatters had purchased freehold title to the allotments adjoining the Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road in June 1860. The fences were constructed from the plentiful supply of stones which were strewn about the land. Thus, paddocks were cleared of stones and fenced simultaneously.¹ In Victoria, fences were typically erected following the purchase of freehold title. Furthermore, as wages increased during the gold rushes, these structures reduced operating costs, for several shepherds could then be replaced by a single boundary rider.² Records from Werribee Park indicate the employment of wallers, evidently from Scotland, in erecting or maintaining stone walls from as early as 1863.³

The post-and-wire sections of these drystone fences were erected after 1908, and in the case of that section of fence on the north side of Swamp Road, completed for the opening of the Staughton Vale Estate for closer settlement.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: The group of drystone walls at the junction of Ripley, Swamp and the Bacchus Marsh - Geelong Roads demonstrate a variety of construction styles. The largest section of a continuous style is that along the south side of Ripley Road.

It is a drystone wall between whole log posts, with two strands of heavy gauge black wire. The wall is built of battered boulders forming rubble fill, and topped and capped with wide flat boulders. It is located on the south side of Swamp Road and Riplay Road and on both sides of the Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road. The south-east corner forms the boundary of Spring Park and the south-west corner has remnant vegetation.

This wall is 1.15 metres high with a regular cope of large flat stones set on their edges. The faces of the wall are smoothly finished, with considerable use of the knapping hammer to shape the stones to fit. Small broken pieces have been used to plug gaps. The wall has few through-stones and coursing is irregular or absent. The wall west of the Geelong Ballarat Road is similar, is probably contemporary, and may have been erected by the same waller. There is some variation to the western end where large flat stones have been sued as through-stones about half way up the wall. These project from both sides of the wall and are at one to two metre intervals.

¹ Vines, Built to Last: An Historical and Archaeological Survey of Dry Stone Walls in Melbourne's Western Region, p.17.

² Dingle, The Victorians: Settling, pp. 80-81.

³ Allom Lovell Sanderson Pty Ltd., *Werribee Park Conservation Study*, pp.297-8; Parish Plans, Mouyung and Balliang.

⁴ Department of Lands and Survey, Parish of Balliang, PA B27C (CPO).

Another fence is on the north side of Swamp Road and the east side of the Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road. At the base of the fence is a line of boulders. This is a split timber post and wire fence, with 5 strands of heavy gauge black wire and a top strand of barbed wire.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Seven lengths of drystone fence or wall were identified in the Study. There are three other lengths of post and wire fence over a base of stones (ref: 19A, 43 & 282), however this is the <u>only</u> example of a post and wire fence embedded in a low drystone wall.

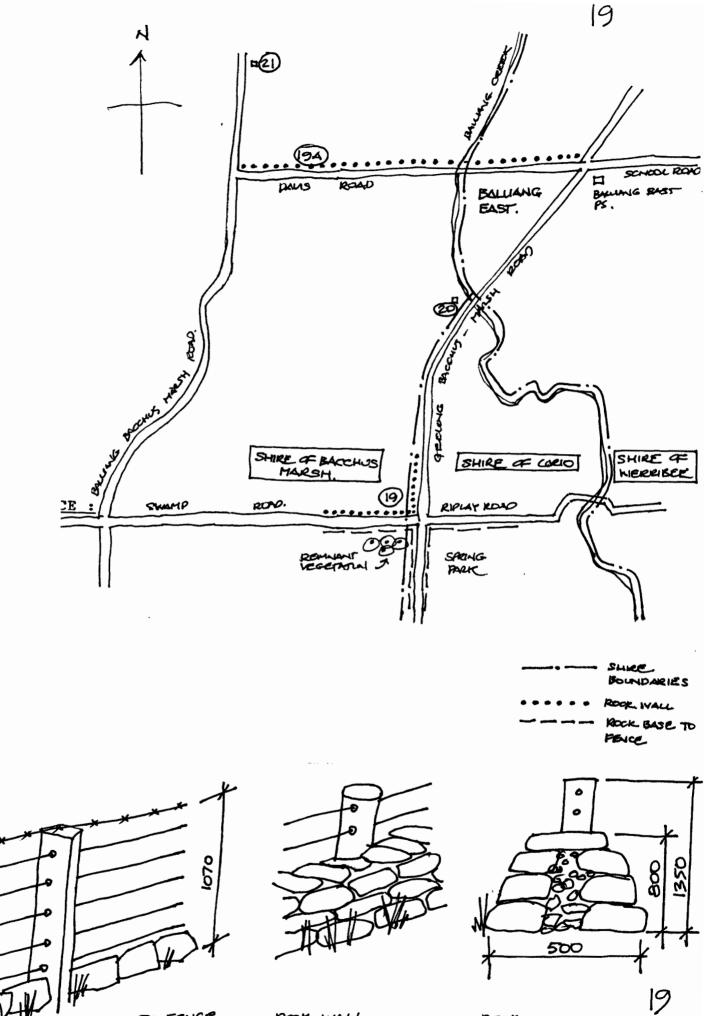
SIGNIFICANCE: Drystone fences, probably part of the boundary between the squatterpastoralists Thomas Chirnside (Werribee Estate) and Simon Staughton (Staughton Vale Estate), built c1870, with post and wire added after 1908.

They are of local historical significance as early surviving examples of drystone fences and as evidence of the boundary between the early pastoral runs, indicating the earliest local settlement pattern.

They are also of local architectural significance, in demonstrating the skilled craftsmanship and techniques of the stone-waller's trade, including their use of the knapping hammer.

INTACTNESS: On the south boundary of Riplay Road, the black wire has been replaced with barbed wire.

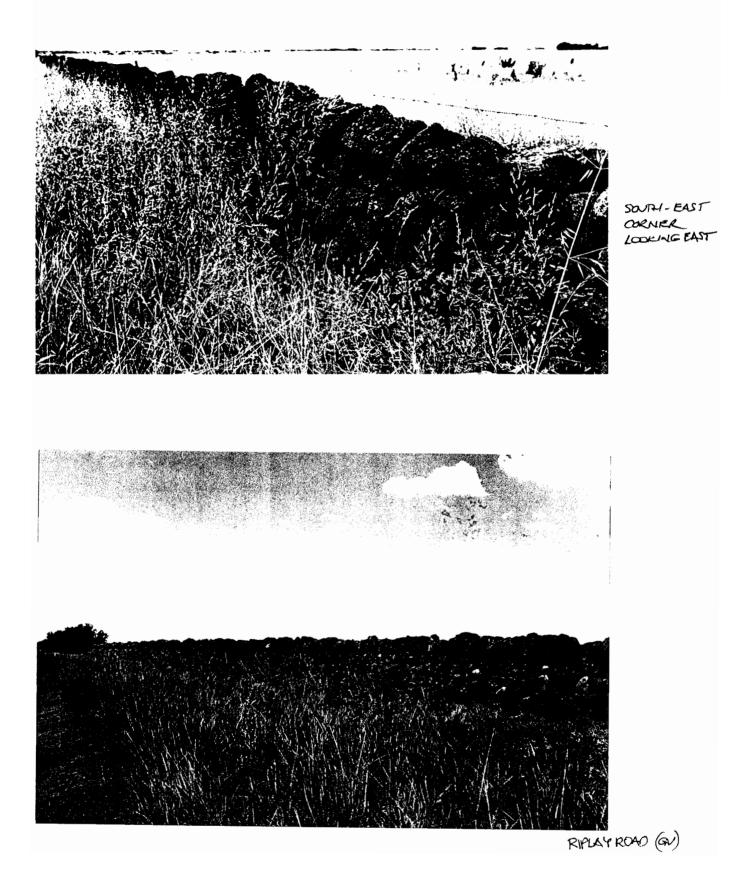
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good. Swamp Road is a dirt track. Riplay Road is an unformed fire access road only, un-named on site.

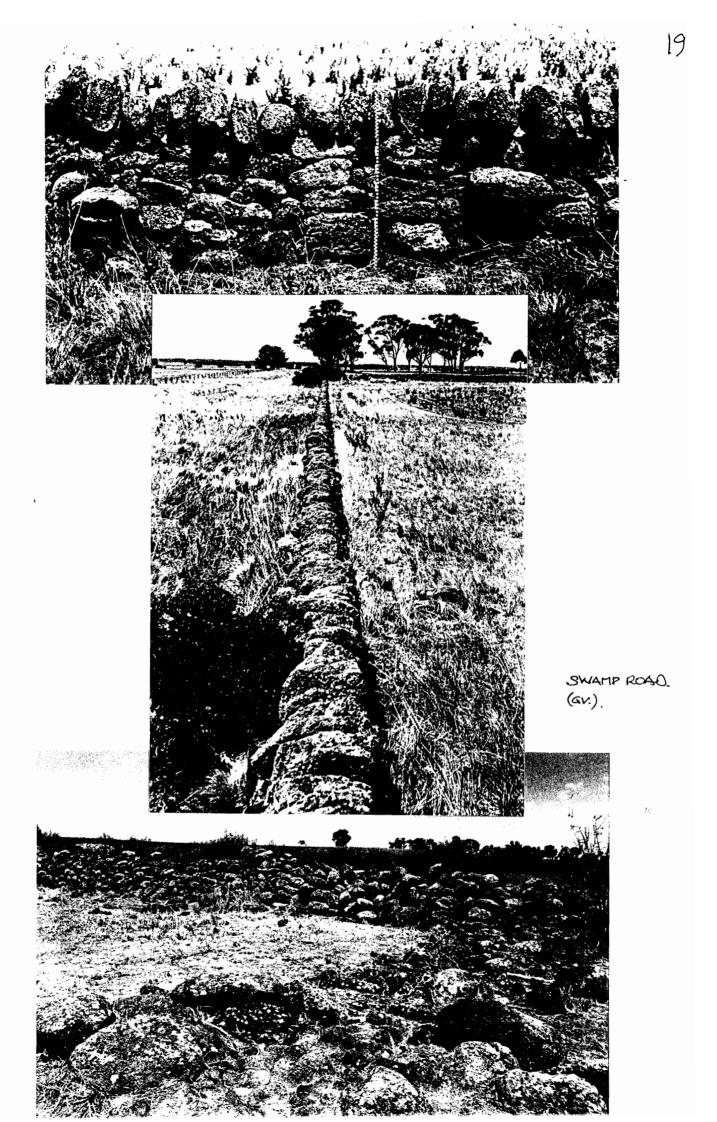


ROCK BASE TO FENCE

ROCK WALL

ROCK WALL, SECTION,





BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE	STUDY.	<u>Ref:</u> 19A
Richard Peterson Architect & Conservat	tion Consultant. Daniel Ca	trice Historian 1994.
NAME: Drystone fences.		
ADDRESS: Davis Road, Balliang.		
TITLE DETAILS:		
USE: Fence.		
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c1860	SOURCE: 1	
ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:	DATE: 1908	SOURCE: 3
		SOURCE:
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1, 6; A 2.	HISTORIC	THEME: Pastoralism
DESCRIPTION:		
MATERIALS:		
CONDITION: Good. IN	TACTNESS: Good	THREATS: -
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEME	NTS:	
MATERIALS. FORM. LAYOUT. US	SE.	
FENCES.		
SIGNIFICANCE:		
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL.		
LEVEL: LOCAL.		
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.		
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.		
MAP NO: R2.06 SURVEY: RP	DATE: 21.12.93	NEGS: 1.24; 1011. 26-28



HISTORY: Drystone walls were constructed extensively across the Keilor Melton Plain from the 1850s, when land tenure became more firmly established until the 1880s, when cheap barbed wire became more commonly available.

Like the much more elaborate wall on Riplay Road (ref: 19) this drystone fence, built c1860, marked the boundary between the properties of Simon Staughton (Staughton Vale Estate) and the partners, Charles Griffith and Molesworth Greene (Glenmore Estate). Freehold title to the allotments adjoining Davis Road were purchased in June 1860, prompting the erection of perimeter fences to signify permanent settlement. Furthermore, as wages increased during the goldrushes, fences reduced operating costs, for several shepherds could then be replaced by a single boundary rider.¹ These fences were constructed from the plentiful supply of stones which were strewn about the land. Thus, paddocks could be cleared and fenced simultaneously.²

The post-and-wire section of the fence was completed by 1908, when the structure was described on parish plans as a "p[ost] w[ire] and netting fence [with] stone base".³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Extending between Balliang - Bacchus Marsh Road and Geelong - Bacchus Marsh Road on the north side of the road, is a post and 6 strand wire fence with stones as base.

This fence demonstrates some evidence of have been placed by a skilled waller. However, the wall is really only a consequence of paddock clearance and is typical of hundreds of kilometres of such fencing on the Keilor Werribee Plains.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Seven lengths of drystone wall were identified in the Study, of these, four were of this type.

SIGNIFICANCE: Drystone fences, probably part of the boundary between the squatterpastoralists Simon Staughton (Staughton Vale Estate) and the partners Charles Griffith and Molesworth Greene (Glenmore Estate), built c1860, with post and wire added after 1908.

They are of local historical significance as early surviving examples of drystone fences (probably the earliest in Bacchus Marsh) and as evidence of the boundary between the early pastoral runs, indicating the earliest local settlement pattern.

They are also of local architectural significance, in demonstrating the techniques of the stone-waller's trade.

¹ Dingle, The Victorians: Settling, pp. 80-81.

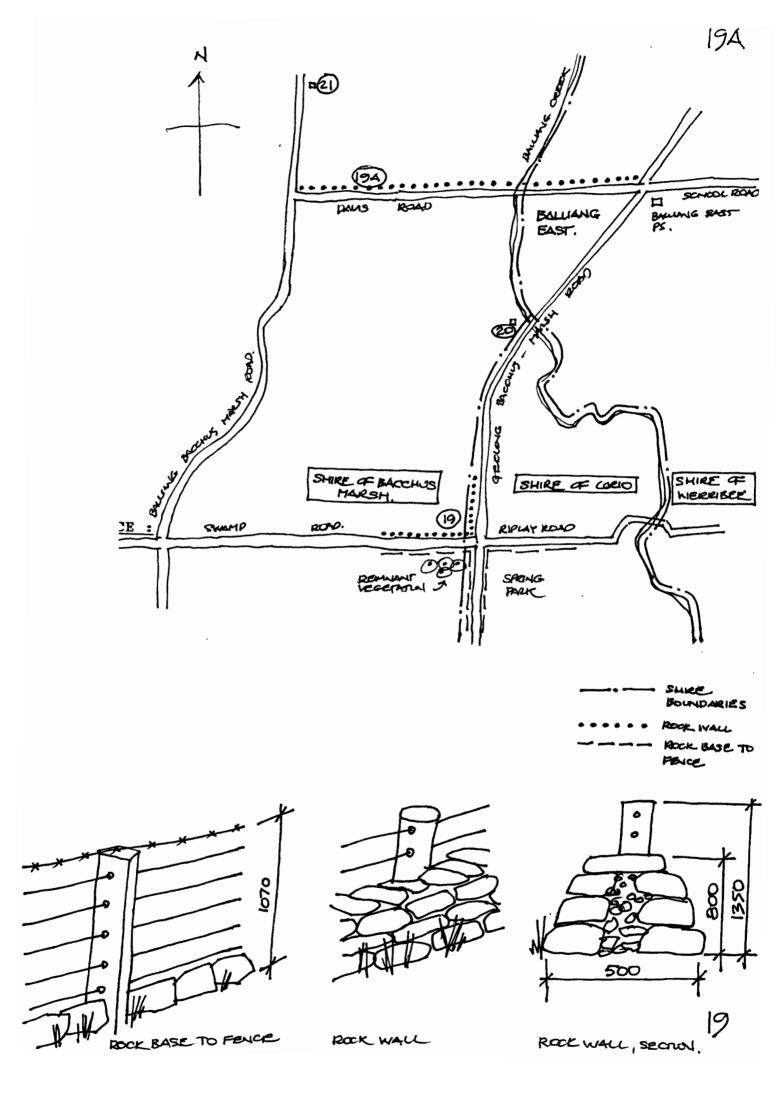
² Vines, Built to Last: An Historical and Archaeological Survey of Dry Stone Walls in Melbourne's Western Region, p.17.

³ Department of Lands and Survey PA B 27 C, F8 B (CPO).

Allom Lovell Sanderson Pty Ltd. Werribee Park Conservation Study pp.297-8; Parish Plans, Mouyung and Balliang.

INTACTNESS: Apparently, good. Lacks netting. The timber posts and the wire have almost certainly been replaced.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently, good.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY. <u>Ref.</u> 20
Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.
<u>NAME:</u>
ADDRESS: Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road.
TITLE DETAILS:
USE: House.
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1908-12 SOURCE: 1
ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS: DATE: 1912-14 SOURCE: 1
CRITERIA: H1; Ar 1. HISTORIC THEME: Agriculture
DESCRIPTION: STYLE: Edwardian STORIES: 1 DETACHED.
MATERIALS: WALLS Timber & roughcast ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Stud
CONDITION: Good INTACTNESS: Good THREATS: -
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:
VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.
VERANDAH DECORATION.
CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.
FENCES.
GARDEN. TREES. ORCHARD.
SIGNIFICANCE:
TYPE: ARCHITECTURAL.
LEVEL: LOCAL
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.
MAP NO: R2.07 SURVEY: RP DATE: 21.12.1993 NEGS: 1011.29



Ref: 20

HISTORY: This allotment on the Staughton Vale Estate was leased to George Davis on 1 January, 1908. Davis fared better than most lessees, erecting a three-room dwelling, stables and barn, and sowing 100 acres (40.5ha) with wheat, oats and barley, in the six months after taking possession of the allotment. In 1912 this dwelling was described as a weatherboard farmhouse of four rooms, with a hipped roof of corrugated iron. Two years later, the farmhouse, now five rooms was valued at £ 380 (\$760).

George Davis died on 12 February, 1930. The lease passed to the Ballarat Trustees Executive and Agency Co. Ltd., with Davis' sons farming the 188 acres (76.1ha) property. In 1951, Reginald Henry Davis purchased the allotment from the Fidelity Trustee Co. Ltd.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A characteristic triple-fronted high hip-roofed Edwardian timber house. The left-hand and right side rear bays are set forward as gables, with their timbered upper sections jettying. Their windows are pairs, at left with a hood. The skillion verandah extends around the angle, with a catenary rail timber valance. Chimneys have rendered bands, not pots. There are outbuildings, in front is an orchard, v - profile picket fence and mature cypress at the entrance.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 26 Edwardian farmhouses identified in the Study. (Refer: Typology Schedule).

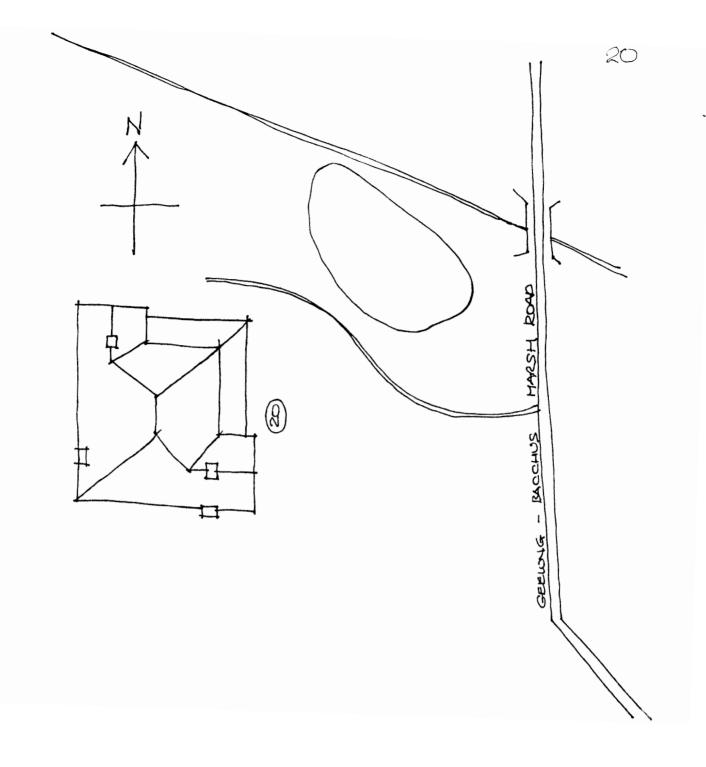
SIGNIFICANCE: An Edwardian timber farmhouse built in 1908 on land formerly leased from the Staughton Vale Estate.

It is of local historical significance as representing the way of life of a leasehold small farmer before the First World War. It is also of architectural significance as a relatively intact Edwardian farmhouse with some contextual elements, such as outbuildings, orchard and fence.

INTACTNESS: Apparently, good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently, good.

¹Land Selection File, VPRS 5714, Box 237 (PRO).



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.	Ref: 26	
Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.		
NAME: Thelma Ross Memorial Church.		
PREVIOUS NAME:		
ADDRESS: Rowsley-Exford Road, Parwan South.		
TITLE DETAILS:		
USE: Church		
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1940 SOURCE: 1		
BUILDER: E.W. Jones		
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H2; So3 <u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Community life	fe.	
DESCRIPTION: STYLE: EE Gothic STORIES: 1 DETACH	ED.	
MATERIALS: WALLS Brick ROOF Steel STRUCTURE	Lb.	
CONDITION: Excellent INTACTNESS: Good THREATS	: -	
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:		
SIGNIFICANCE:		
TYPE: HISTORICAL. SOCIAL.		
LEVEL: LOCAL.		
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil		
RECOMMENDED CONTROL : PLANNING SCHEME.		
MAP NO: R2.06 SURVEY: RP DATE: 21.12.93 NEGS: 2.5; 1012.	9	



HISTORY: Thelma Ross Memorial Church was officially opened on 12 May, 1940.¹ The dedication ceremony was attended by the Shire Secretary and several councillors including the Shire President. Also in attendance, Alex Ross, who had donated money to build the church as a memorial to his late wife, Thelma. The builder was E.W. Jones.² The furnishings were gifts from members of the Parwan South congregation.³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A 1940s Early English Gothic red brick church. It has three bays, a lancet to each bay. The porch has pointed doors at sides between lancets. There were chain-linked porch gates.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are a total of ten churches identified in the Study, of these, six are Early English in style. As an isolated twentieth century Early English Gothic Church, this is most comparable to St George's Balliang, which is architecturally more interesting.

SIGNIFICANCE: An Early English Gothic plain brick church built in 1940 as a memorial from Alex Ross to his wife.

It is of local significance for its association with the religious development of the Parwan South community and of local social significance as a local community meeting place and focus.

INTACTNESS: Good. There is a recent sympathetic addition at the rear and a gable-roofed timber outbuilding.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.

¹Bacchus Marsh Express 18 May, 1940.

² Ibid.

³ Moore & Oomes, Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle p.159.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY. Ref: 27			
Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.			
NAME: Buckler's Farm (Chouting?)			
PREVIOUS NAME:			
ADDRESS: Bucklers Road, Parwan South(?) (Shire of Werribee, on Shire Boundary).			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: Farmhouse.			
SIGNIFICANT DATE: ? CONSTRUCTION DATE: ? SOURCE:			
1900s			
ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS: ? DATE: ? SOURCE:			
<u>DESIGNER:</u> <u>BUILDER:</u> SOURCE:			
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H 1; Ar1, 2. <u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Agricultural?			
DESCRIPTION: STYLE: Edwardian STORIES: 1 DETACHED.			
MATERIALS: WALLS Red brick ROOF Iron STRUCTURE			
<u>CONDITION:</u> Fair INTACTNESS: Very good THREATS: Derelict?			
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:			
FORM. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.			
ROOF DECORATION.			
OUTBUILDINGS.			
WALLS.			
GARDEN.			
AGRICULTURAL /BUILDING.			
SIGNIFICANCE:			
TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
LEVEL: LOCAL.			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL</u> : PLANNING SCHEME.			
MAP NO: R3.06 SURVEY: RP DATE: 21.12.1993			
NEGS: 2.6, 2.7/1012.10,11			



HISTORY: <u>House</u>. (History needed).

<u>Wall</u>. Drystone walls were constructed extensively across the Keilor Melton Plain from the 1850s, when land tenure became more firmly established, until the 1880s, when cheap barbed wire became more commonly available. Evidently, the land comprising Buckler's Farm was originally part of Simon Staughton's Exford Estate, (ref: 389), which was broken up following Staughton's death in 1863. The surviving section of wall probably relates to this later period, following the break up of Exford and the establishment of Eynesbury, comprising 21,322 acres (8,629 ha), by Samuel Thomas Staughton, in the early twentieth century. Much of the Staughtons' property was re-purchased by the Government for Closer Settlement.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: <u>House</u>. A red brick Edwardian house with a T-shaped plan. The gable-ends have finials and cross-bars. There is a skillion verandah around on three sides. Chimneys are bi-chromatic brick. Two large outbuildings and a wooden pavilion appear to be a similar date, with corrugated iron cladding, timber latticework and finials. Bucklers Road is lined with a drystone wall for 200 metres and a further 200 metres of post and wire fence with a drystone base, one side only. The outbuildings are in Bacchus Marsh Shire, but the drystone walls and house are in Werribee Shire.

<u>Wall</u>. The substantial dry stone wall stands 1.2 metres high and demonstrates the considerable skill of the waller. Through stones are evenly placed about one third up the wall and coping is regular. The main stones are unevenly coursed, but carefully placed with extensive plugging. The wall evidently originally extended all the way to the Rowsley Exford Road, forming one side of the entrance drive to the present Buckler's farm property.

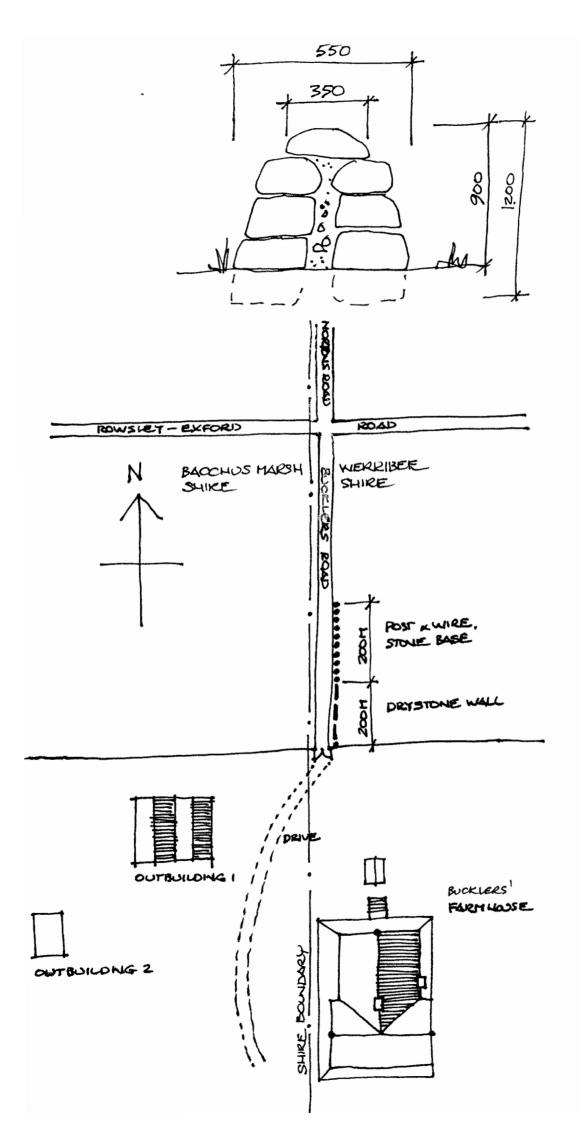
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 26 Edwardian farmhouses identified in the Study (Refer: Typology Schedule). This house has an unusual plan and intact contextual elements including the walls. Seven lengths of drystone fence or wall were identified in the Study.

SIGNIFICANCE: An unusual Edwardian brick farmhouse with timber outbuildings and drystone walls, originally within Simon Staughton's Exford Estate.

The complex, including the walls is of local historical significance as representing the way of life of a small farmer before the First Word War. It is also of architectural significance as a relatively intact Edwardian farmhouse with some contextual elements including outbuildings and drystone walls. These walls significantly demonstrate the techniques of the stone-waller's trade.

INTACTNESS: Very good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Fair.





Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994. <u>NAME:</u> PREVIOUS NAME: Parwan South (Nerowie) State School No. 4175 & Mechanics' Institute. <u>ADDRESS:</u> Parwan South Road, NE cnr Rowsley-Exford Road, Parwan South. <u>TITLE DETAILS:</u> USE: Double 40	
PREVIOUS NAME: Parwan South (Nerowie) State School No. 4175 & Mechanics' Institute. ADDRESS: Parwan South Road, NE cnr Rowsley-Exford Road, Parwan South. TITLE DETAILS:	
Institute. <u>ADDRESS:</u> Parwan South Road, NE cnr Rowsley-Exford Road, Parwan South. <u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>	
ADDRESS: Parwan South Road, NE cnr Rowsley-Exford Road, Parwan South. TITLE DETAILS:	
TITLE DETAILS:	
USE: Derelict?	
PREVIOUS USE: School & Mechanics' Institute Hall.	
SIGNIFICANT DATE: CONSTRUCTION DATE: 8.1923 SOURCE: 1	
ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS: DATE: 7.1946 SOURCE: 3	
<u>DESIGNER:</u> Dr Leach? <u>BUILDER:</u> I.H. Bennett & Simpson SOURCE: 1	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H 2,4; Ar3; Sol, 3 <u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Community Life	
DESCRIPTION: STYLE: Edwardian STORIES: 1 DETACHED.	
MATERIALS: WALLS Timber ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Stud	
<u>CONDITION:</u> Reasonable INTACTNESS: Good THREATS: Derelict?	
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:	
FORM. PLAN.	
DOORS. WINDOWS.	
OUTBUILDINGS.	
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.	
TREES.	
SIGNIFICANCE:	
TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.	
LEVEL: LOCAL & REGIONAL.	
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.	
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.	
MAP NO: R 3.06 SURVEY: RP DATE: 21.12.93 NEGS: 2.9-10, 1012.12-14	



HISTORY: Parwan South (Nerowie) State School No 4175 was erected by local farmers under the supervision of Messrs. J.C. Bennett and Simpson, and from plans supplied by Dr. Leach, a school inspector for the Education Department, the Parwan South School opened on 23 September 1923 with an enrolment of twenty pupils.¹ The land of two 3 acres (1.2 ha) was donated by George Sutherland, a local farmer and a member of the first committee of trustees.² A teacher, supplied by the Education Department commenced duties on October 1, 1923.³ The building was leased to the Department⁴.

In April 1924, a sheltershed was erected and in July 1946, the schoolhouse was extended on its eastern side by the erection of two rooms which had been relocated from another site. Following the closure of the school in August 1949, the buildings were used by the local tennis club, and as a venue for meetings, dances and card parties, and known as the Parwan South Mechanics' Institute.⁵

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Three timber buildings in a setting of eucalypts. The largest has a gable-roof. It is 26×16 feet (7.9×4.9 m). A similar smaller gable-roofed building 10×8 feet (3×2.4 m): has two flues, and a lower pitch roof. They are linked by a corrugated iron room 6×6 feet (1.8×1.8 m.). The third building is a characteristic sheltershed, with a hip-roof, lattice-lined upper walls and an opening in one side 14×8 feet (4.3×2.4).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 12 schools identified in the Study. Two of these are from the 1920s (the other is Bacchus Marsh High School, ref. 70). At 7.9 x 4.9m, the schoolroom is small and non-standard size. The smallest government school size is $4.9 \times 4.3 \text{m}$ of which only three were built, none of which are known to survive. No schools as small as this had been built since 1926. It is also a very rare instance of the Department leasing a building for school purposes, particularly since it is so sub-standard.⁶

SIGNIFICANCE: A former state school, funded by the Parwan South community and leased by the Department of Education, operating 1923-1949. It was then used for community purposes and known as Parwan South Mechanics' Institute. There is a sheltershed and remnant vegetation.

Of regional significance for its association with an extraordinary movement toward provision of education in the local community of Parwan South and government action in

¹ Bacchus Marsh Express, 4 August 1923; National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No.5353. (Information from Mrs May Bingham who attended the school and Mrs Dorothy Bingham 14.4.83 and 27.5.83). Another potential source is Mrs Shirley Sutherland, Malcolm Street, Bacchus Marsh.

 ² National Trust of Australia (Victoria), ibid.; personal communication with Gwynne Moore.
³ Ibid.

⁴L.J. Blake, Ed., Vision and Realisation. A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria, Melbourne 1973, Vol. 3, p.137.

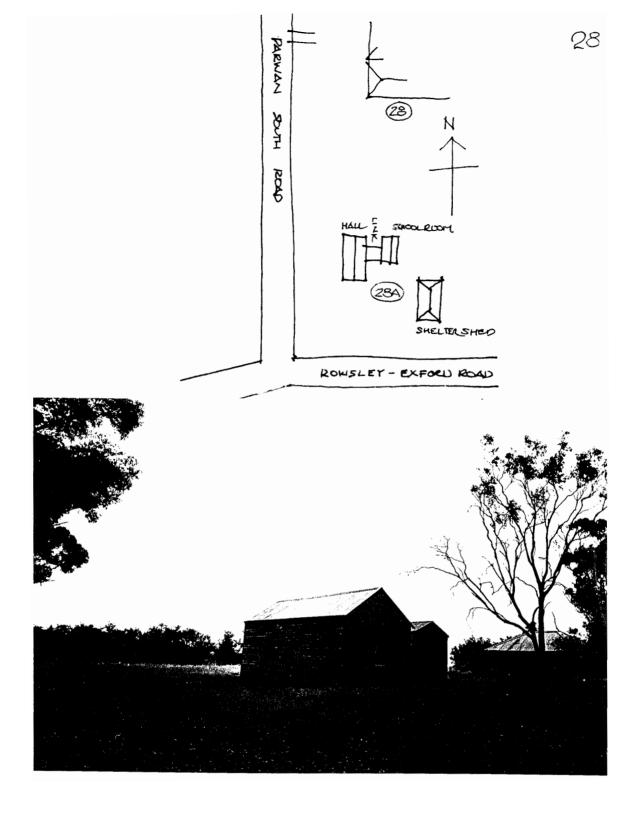
⁵National Trust, ibid.

⁶L.E. Burchell, Survey of One-Room State Schools 1900-1940, Melbourne 1989 pp ii, iv, v, vi. This survey does not include this school.

response. This is a rare instance of the Education Department being persuaded to lease a virtually sub-standard building erected by the community. Of interest also for its subsequent association with local sporting and social activities. Locally significant also as part of the identity of Parwan and as a traditional community focus and meeting place.

INTACTNESS: Fair. Windows are sealed with steel sheet.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Sheeting of one opening is coming away. Lining of sheltershed has been poorly removed. Neglect and lack of care for the past ten years. More detailed inspection is recommended.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.	<u>Ref:</u> 30
Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.	
NAME: Maddingley No.2 Open Cut.	
ADDRESS: Cummings Road, East Maddingley Road (& Tilleys Road).	
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>	
USE: Open Cut Coal Mine.	
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1948 SOURCE: 1	
DESIGNER:	
<u>CONDITION:</u> Good INTACTNESS: Reasonable THREATS:	; -
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:	
MINING/EXTRACTION FORMATION. PLANT/EQUIPMENT	
SIGNIFICANCE:	
TYPE: HISTORICAL.	
LEVEL: LOCAL.	
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.	
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.	
MAP NO: R2.05 SURVEY: RP, GV. DATE: 21.12.93 & 2.1.94	
NEGS: 2.12, 13; 4.16, 17/1012.16,17	



CUMMINGS ROAD, LOOKING KIEST

HISTORY: The first coal mine was opened by APM during World War II to provide coal for powering their paper mills during a wartime coal shortage. Coal was first discovered at Bacchus Marsh in 1943 and underground mining began in the following year near the present coal handling plant. Open cut operations started in September 1943¹ at Open Cut No 1 at Wards Hill. Originally there were up to five mining companies in the Bacchus Marsh area including the Boxleigh Colliery at Parwan and the Star No. 1&2, and Lignite Collieries. Maddingly Brown Coal, a syndicate established by John Gardiner and Clarrie Hercules, merged with the APM coal mine in 1946 to form the Maddingley Brown Coal Company Pty Ltd.,² and progressively took over the other mines in the area, eventually closing them down.

The Maddingley Brown Coal Company commenced production at Open Cut No.2 in 1948. This new company acquired farmland at Parwan in 1948 and established its second open cut operation to replace Open Cut No.1, which had ceased production due to the increasing thickness of overburden.³ Other companies mining the Parwan coal field were Boxlea, established in 1944, and the Star and Lignite (later Lucifer) Collieries, both formed in 1946.⁴

These mines were progressively acquired by Maddingley Brown Coal Pty. Ltd. The Star No.1 and Lucifer mines were filled in, and the Boxlea and Star No.2 mines were flooded. The mines works area was split between the Wards Hill area and the railway siding at the foot of the hill. A number of buildings were erected on Wards Hill, (now the Bacchus Marsh Grammar School) to provide accommodation for workshops and stores. These buildings are believed to have originally been part of the chaff milling complex at Bacchus Marsh station dating to around 1900, which were moved to Darley for the WWII army camp and then back to Maddingly, after the war, for use by the coal mines. Another building, the former Pearce Brothers chaff mill which was originally located near the railway crossing on the west side of the South Maddingly Road, has also been moved to the grammar school.

Today Maddingly remains as one of only two privately owned coal mines in Victoria, the other being at Anglesea. The present owner is Maddingley Brown Coal Co. (a division of Calleja Nominees). Current operations involve a stack site to the west of this building and a modern clear-span processing building, both in what appears to be the only remaining part of the No. 1 Open Cut. The No. 2 Open Cut is being excavated using large earth moving machinery, and coal transported to the processing area by truck.⁵

¹ Bacchus Marsh Express, 25 September 1943.

² Ibid. 14 September 1946

³ Bain, ABN, 'Brown Coal in Victoria". *Mining and Geological Journal*, vol.4, no.4, September 1951. ⁴ Refer plan; ibid.

⁵ Vice Principal, Bacchus Marsh Grammar School, tel: 53 674744. 'Welcome to Maddingly Brown Coal Mine', promotional brochure, 1980. Rosengren, N.J., Sites of Geological Significance in Melbourne's Western Region, 1986, p.170.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: The Maddingly coal mines were originally shaft mines, but were later opened up into open cut operations. The original shaft mines have long been closed and the No. 1 Open Cut on south Maddingly Road has been filled in. Coal loading facilities remain, as do several other works buildings. The main features of the site today, are the coal loading building, dating from the 1950s and the modern process building situated near the railway crossing off South Maddingly Road, and the still operating No. 2 Open cut which is situated to the south east between East Maddingly and Cummings Roads.

The coal loading building is of some local interest as a distinctive, and possibly unique structure, demonstrative of the processes involved in winning and transporting brown coal. The building is an elevated structure, with eight storage bins supported over the railway siding. These are surmounted by an enclosed structure housing a conveyor, screens and control facilities. This is lighted by steel framed windows, with a pitched roof and tall ventilators. A covered walkway along the north side provides for inspection and control of rail truck filling operations, while coal is loaded into the bins from either the elevator or tip truck dump chutes, both at the eastern end. The tipping chutes are located to provide access from the former mine access road which runs to the south east.

Several buildings associated with the former No. 1 Open Cut and works area appear to have been reused by the Bacchus Marsh Grammar School. These are corrugated iron buildings, some with ridge vents and oculus vents in the gable ends. The welding shop is now the school's main hall, the mechanics workshop has become the principles office and a store building has become the library. The staff rooms are also in a recycled building. New buildings have also been erected in a style sympathetic with the former mine buildings.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: The only other privately owned coal mine in Victoria is at Anglesea, a much larger operation. The government mines of Morwell and Yallourn also much larger, are operated by the former SEC.

SIGNIFICANCE: Maddingly No 2 Open Cut brown coal mine was developed by the Maddingly Brown Coal Company from 1948, originally with workshops and stores buildings on Ward's Hill (now Bacchus Marsh Grammar School), the site of the earlier Open Cut No 1 (1943). It continues to operate and produce coal.

It has historical significance as evidence of a local industrial extraction process and capital investment in the economic life of Bacchus Marsh. It is one of only two privately-owned coal mines in Victoria.

INTACTNESS: The operation is current.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Development continues.





FAST MADDINGLET ROAD (RUBLIC LIEWTING AREA) SOUTHIRD RUD LOOKING BAST.



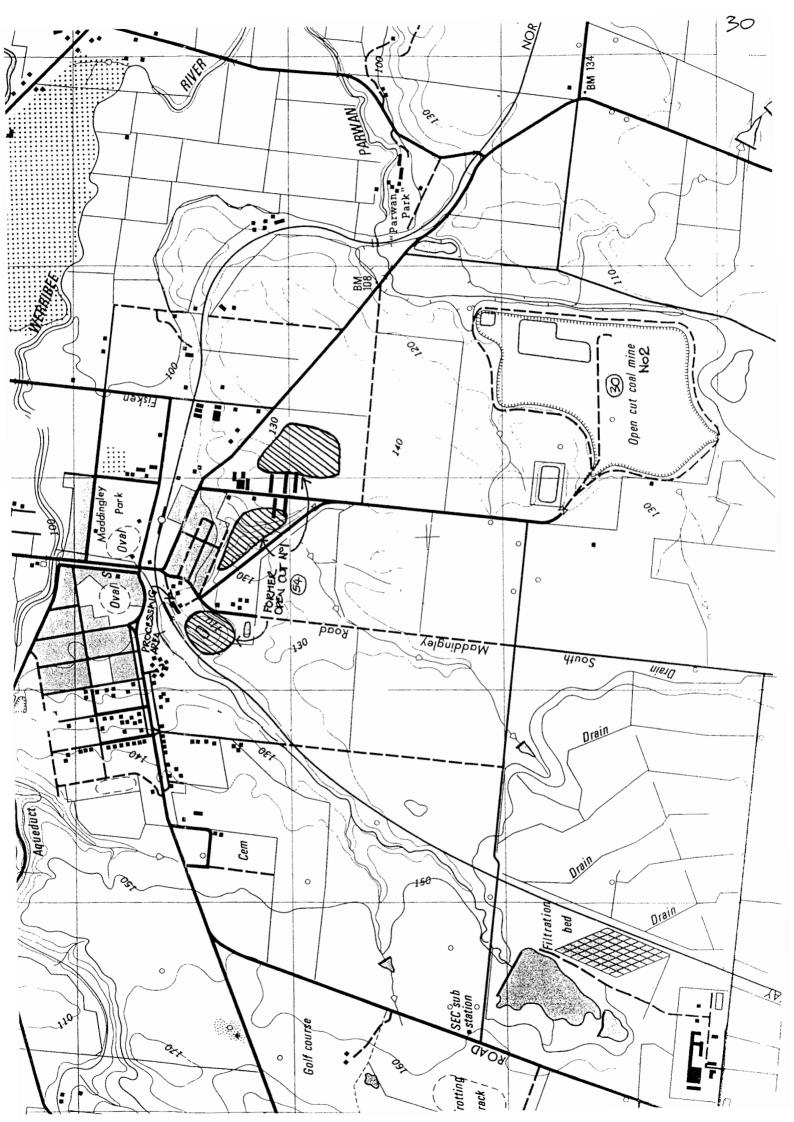


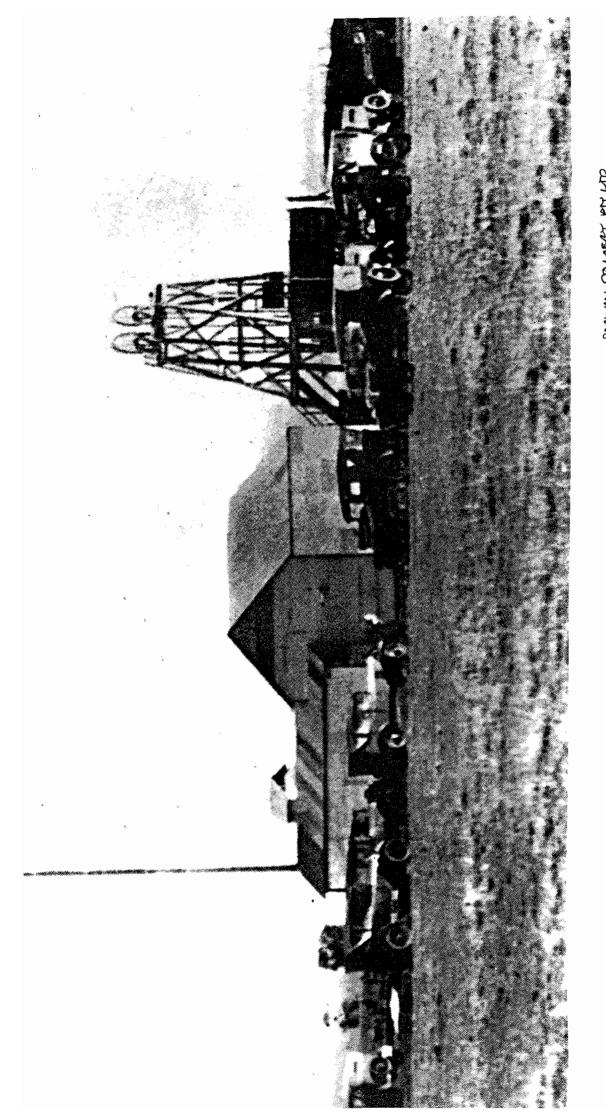
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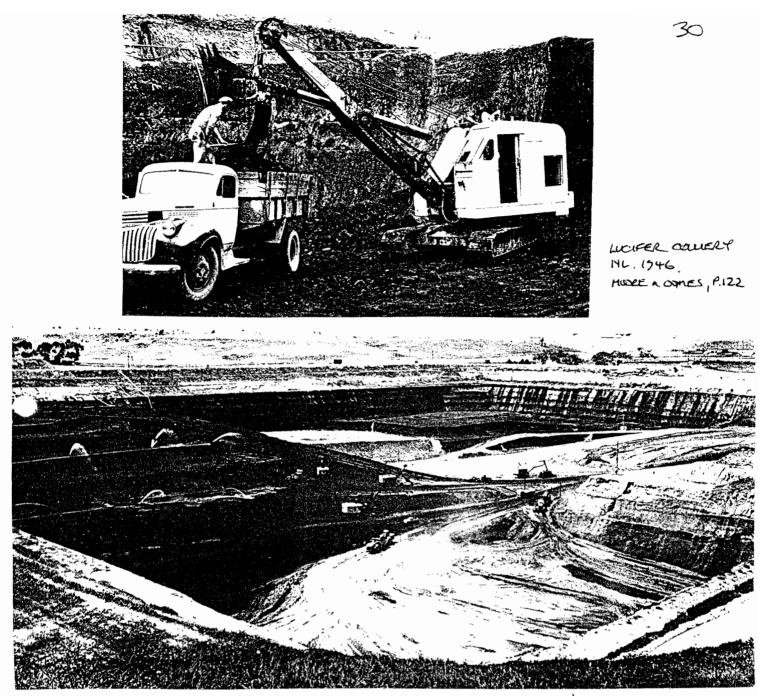
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FORMER HINE BUILDINGS AT BACCHUS MARSH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.





parman coursel ph lits contra june 1332 puer acomes, pho.



OPEN OUT NOZ 19503, MORE LOOMES, PR3.



TERRACHIG OF THE OVERLEMBEN MODELIGHET OPEN OUT NO 1 BACK TO BACCHUS MARSH SOUDLIR 1957, P.14.