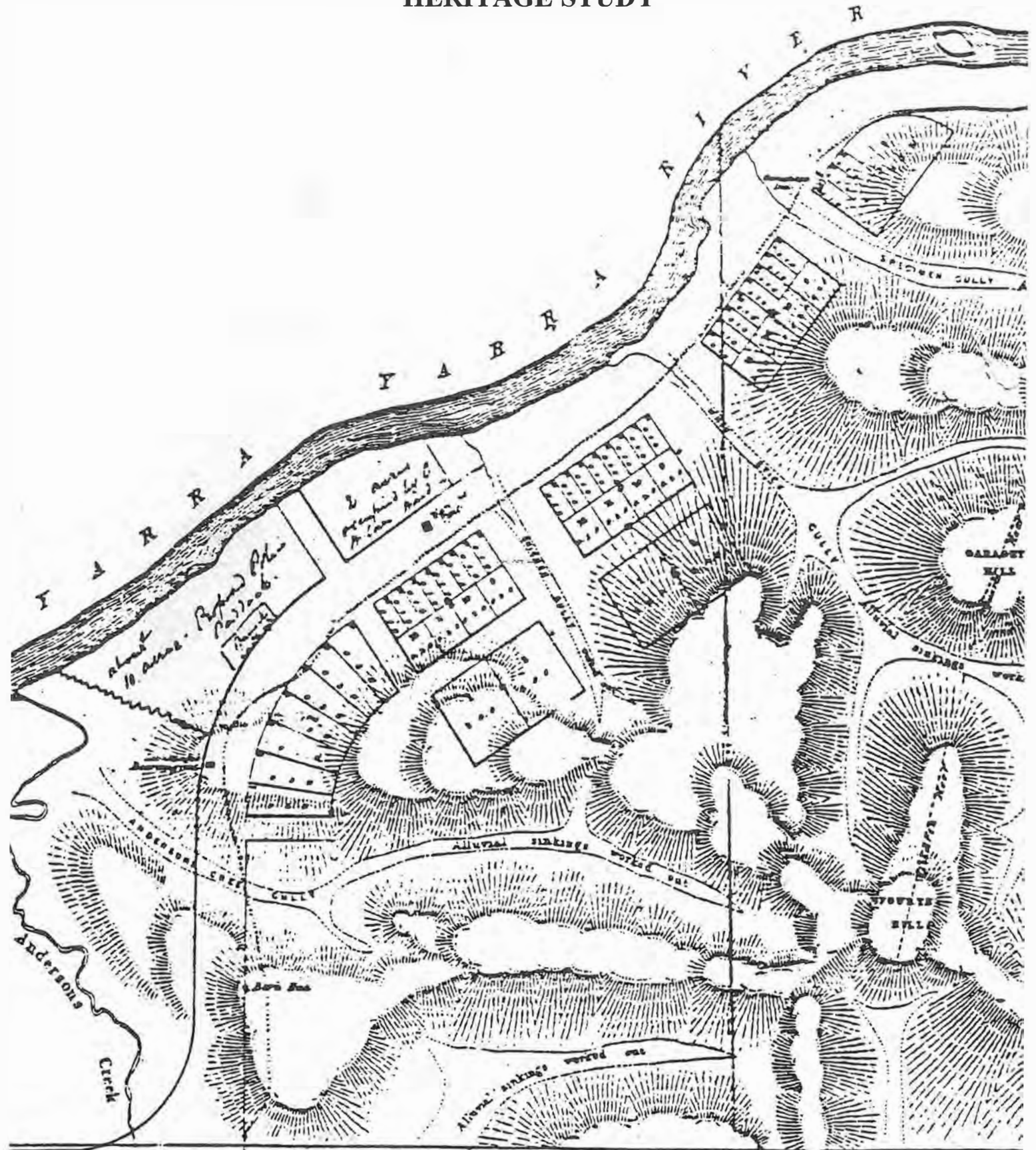




HERITAGE STUDY



**CITY OF DONCASTER AND TEMPLESTOWE**  
**HERITAGE STUDY**

*General Report*

**AUGUST 1991**

Report prepared for the  
**City of Doncaster and Templestowe**

**CONTEXT Pty Ltd**  
in association with

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Conservation Architect

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Jointly funded by the City of Doncaster and Templestowe  
and the National Estate Grants Program

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**Front cover:** The township of Warrandyte, County of Evelyn. Lithograph. Surveyor General's Office, October 30th 1856.

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## HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society

Warrandyte Historical Society

## REVISIONS

The ongoing work of Council's Heritage Advisory Service has and will uncover additional information regarding the heritage listings (and additional heritage sites not currently included) in the City of Doncaster and Templestowe Heritage Study.

Further details may be obtained by contacting the Strategic Planning Department at the City of Doncaster and Templestowe.

## **FOREWORD**

The **City of Doncaster and Templestowe Heritage Study** records many of the historic buildings, structures, areas and plantings that remain in the municipality.

It is an important step towards greater community appreciation of our history, and demonstrates that it is still possible to see today evidence of the lives and works of our forebears from the goldfields of Warrandyte to the orchards of Doncaster and Templestowe, through to the architectural excellence of recent buildings.

Other equally important aspects of our heritage - the natural environment and significant Aboriginal places - are documented in other studies.

This report aims to record these historic places, and raise awareness of their significance.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### What is heritage?

This report is about the cultural heritage of the City of Doncaster and Templestowe.

By "cultural heritage" we mean the places that humans have created and given special meaning in our lives. It is a term that distinguishes between nature and the works of humans.

Our heritage is our inheritance. It is what we receive from our forebears and can choose to hand on to future generations. Conserving some of our historic places doesn't mean stopping development; rather it means taking all of the values into account when making decisions about future land uses and developments.

And what remains today is only a remnant of the places created in the past. Much has been lost that we may now regret, and now is the time to take stock and decide whether or not to protect what remains for the future.

This report focuses on the places that date from the time of colonisation of the Port Phillip district in 1836; another report for the Council has already examined the Aboriginal history of the area and the evidence that remains today<sup>1</sup>, and natural environmental values have been examined in other reports (see list in Appendix C).

The term **place** has a special meaning in relation to cultural heritage; the most commonly accepted definition is:

'place' means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings'.<sup>2</sup>

Based on this definition a place could be a town, stone quarry, house, group of buildings, rural landscape, and so on. Essentially a place contains some physical evidence of past activities. Not all human activities leave evidence in the physical environment. Some things leave little trace - the travel route or landing place of an explorer, for example.

While most attention is given to a place, the artefacts, records, memories and oral traditions associated with the place are also important.

A glossary of other terms can be found at the start of this report.

### Why conserve our heritage?

There are many reasons for identifying and conserving our heritage. Heritage assets provide tangible evidence of our history, reflecting past lifestyles, work practices, industries, and perspectives. A sense of history and tradition is an integral part of our society, and places evoke a sense of the past that can't be gained from books. Many people are interested in learning more about history, from children doing their school assignments to tourists who flock to heritage sites.

People who have lived for a long time in an area may value familiar places, and mourn their loss if destroyed. Places may be important because we have a direct connection to them - our church, football club, workplace, childhood home. Other places help create the character of our local area - local landmarks such as a town hall, church spire, clock tower, pine windbreaks reminiscent of a lost orcharding landscape, old farm houses within a suburban street.

1. Isabel Ellender, 'The City of Doncaster and Templestowe: The Archaeological Survey of Aboriginal sites', 1990.

2. Australia ICOMOS Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (The Burra Charter), revised 1988.



Some places are important because of their association with significant past events, and some will become the focus of ongoing commemorations.

Other places that may appear to most of us to have little value may in fact be a treasure trove of information to the skilled researcher.

There are also sound economic reasons for conserving an area's heritage assets. Firstly, heritage is an asset - a special feature distinguishes one locality from another, and that may provide a competitive strength. For example, the Economic Strategy for Victoria recognises that the character and amenity of Melbourne, much of which relies on its nineteenth century design and buildings, will enable Melbourne to compete with other capital cities.

In a suburban community, where much of the housing is recent, the older buildings and features that reflect past land uses and human activities, add to the character of that locality, making it a much more interesting place to be or move to.

### Assessing significance

There is an enormous amount of physical evidence that we can identify that tells us something about the past. Not all such evidence can be or should be protected. This means selecting the places that are important enough to be conserved. In judging the value of a place, there are certain questions that need to be considered such as:

- . How valuable is a place to the community, or to particular parts of the community?
- . What are the factors which make up the value of a place?
- . How does it rate against other similar places? For example - Are there other places like it? Is it the best or a representative example of its type? Is its value enhanced by being part of an area or group of sites?

The term **cultural significance** has been used to describe all the heritage values that could be encompassed by a place:

**Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.**

Cultural significance is therefore a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The places that are likely to be significant are those which help us to an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which we believe will be of value to future generations.

The cultural significance of a place is considered to be embodied in its fabric, its contents and its setting, and to be supported by associated documents and other evidence. Many heritage organisations throughout Australia have now adopted a set of principles and guidelines - **The Burra Charter and Guidelines** - to assist in assessing significance. These documents also define what is meant by conservation and the associated terms such as restoration (see Glossary).

The basic process of identifying and assessing places used by most heritage organisations and in local government heritage studies, such as this one, involves the following:

1. Locating, inspecting and recording of the place.
2. Research of documentary and oral evidence about the place and its context.
3. Consultation with people knowledgeable about the place and similar places.
4. Comparison of the place with other similar and/or related places.
5. Assessment of the significance of the place.

6. Preparation of a citation describing the place, its history and associations, and its cultural significance.

To assess the heritage value of a place, specific criteria are usually defined. These criteria are based on three concepts:

A place may be important because its physical form and fabric illustrates (or demonstrates) significant aspects of history.

A place may be regarded as of great beauty or excellent design.

A place may be important because it was associated with significant events even though no physical evidence remains.

The nature of the significance of a place is usually formally expressed in detailed criteria:

1. **History:** Does the place provide physical evidence of history?
2. **Design:** Does the place demonstrate a particular design style or tradition in relation to the type of place?
3. **Aesthetic value:** Does the place demonstrate qualities that are considered to contribute to contemporary aesthetic values?
4. **Cultural sentiment:** Does the place provide physical evidence of cultural or social sentiments to a majority or minority group within the community?
5. **Research value:** Does the place provide physical evidence that is of additional value for research and investigation due to its ability to yield important information contributing to the understanding of history?
6. **Association:** Does the place have associational links related to significant

events, significant persons, other cultural activities?

In assessing the heritage value (or cultural significance) of a place it is usual to describe how the place measures against these criteria in terms of the nature of its significance and its relative importance (as compared to other places). This means comparing a place to other known places that reflect similar aspects of history, architecture, and so on. The ability of a researcher to compare places depends on the information available on other places, and currently the lack of a comprehensive State register or inventory makes this task quite difficult.

For places identified in the study, an indication as to the relative level of significance has been given. The levels of significance used in the study are as follows:

- \* Places of *national* or *State* significance
- \* Places of *regional* significance, that is of importance within the metropolitan or the eastern region.
- \* Places of *local* significance within the municipality.
- \* Places of local *interest*, or contributing to the value of an area, or those places of value but much altered.

In describing the significance of a place, the nature and level of significance are often combined into a phrase such as '*of regional architectural significance*'.

These rankings of heritage significance are also used to indicate the type of protection available to local or other levels of government. This is explained further in Section 4.

Within these criteria are two distinct ideas about significance; firstly that some places are valued as outstanding examples (e.g. "the finest example of ..."), and secondly that some are valued as representative or typical examples (e.g. a representative example of a

water-powered flour mill built in the style typical of the region).

Intactness modifies significance; a place changed beyond recognition will contain little evidence of its previous history, and therefore little significance.

There is also a need to recognise the diversity

of community values within any community, and to ensure that this diversity is reflected in heritage assessments.

Applying these criteria should result in a statement of the cultural significance of a particular place; this then forms the policy basis for future decisions about the place.

## 2. HOW THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED

### Background to the study

In commissioning this study the City of Doncaster and Templestowe sought to:

- identify, evaluate and document historic places within the City of Doncaster and Templestowe
- assess the importance of the cultural heritage as a State and community resource
- develop a heritage plan for the conservation of historic places within the City of Doncaster and Templestowe.

The study was funded jointly by the National Estate Grants Program (Project No. 526) and the City of Doncaster and Templestowe. The total budget was \$35,000, allowing 50 days for research, investigation and reporting, plus costs. The historical societies were paid for their research time within this budget.

The two historical societies within the municipality - Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society and Warrandyte Historical Society - made a valuable contribution as members of the study team.

A Steering Committee supervised the conduct of the study. It comprised two Councillors and one officer from the Council, community representatives from the Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society, Warrandyte Historical Society, Doncaster and Templestowe Conservation Society, Warrandyte Advisory Committee, and a representative of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning and Housing.

This report documents the significant places identified in the study and makes recommendations on their protection. A technical volume, containing some additional information on each significant place, is held by Council.

### Stages

The project was divided into two stages. In Stage 1 a Preliminary Survey involved an initial review of the nature and types of historic places in the municipality, and what was already known about these places.

The degree to which the project would cover the natural environment was also examined during Stage 1, and the extent of existing studies on natural values determined. It was agreed with the Steering Committee that to include the natural environment would limit the depth of the study on historic places, and that separate funding should be sought for such work.

Based on the preliminary survey, it was decided to focus the study on:

1. The pre-suburban period in the history of the municipality, with particular attention to be paid to places associated with town survey and settlement, pastoral, agricultural and orchard uses, gold, and environmental appreciation.
2. Landscape elements such as landmark trees, plantings, windbreaks, the river environment, that create the valued character of the municipality.
3. The work of individual architects and the architectural values of buildings.
4. Examples of changes in town planning and suburban design.

After the acceptance of the results and conclusions from the Preliminary Survey, the consultants commenced work on Stage 2 of the project.

Stage 2 involved three main elements:

- \* community information

- \* analysis and documentation: history and environment
- \* heritage plan

Each of these is described below.

### Community information

Keeping the community informed of the progress of the study and allowing opportunities for input was a small but important aspect of the Study. Our aims were to:

- \* to provide information to the community about heritage conservation at a local level - what it is, why it might be valued, and ways of achieving conservation
- \* to encourage people to express their views about the municipality's heritage - what they value, their views on statutory conservation measures, what information or assistance they are seeking to assist them conserve their own properties
- \* to provide information and feedback to help in developing an on-going heritage strategy for the municipality.

The Council took the first steps by establishing a Steering Committee with wide community representation and in publicising the project and seeking ideas from the community through the Council's newsletter "Update".

During the study we continued to use these two avenues to meet the community information aims.

In November 1989 Council sought people's views on the "five things I/we like or value most in Doncaster and Templestowe area" through a survey in Update. The returned survey forms indicated that those responding valued the natural environment, parks and reserves most highly, with historical buildings being the next most valued. Buildings mentioned included old churches, Smith's house, Sheahan's house, "White House", Zerbe's house, Schramm's cottage, and gold mining sites. Other valued aspects of the municipal-

ity were the community itself, and the range of available facilities.

During the study, articles in Update aimed to keep local people informed about the progress of the work.

Four public meetings were held during June 1991 to enable discussion of the draft report. All affected owners were invited directly, and notices in the Doncaster and Templestowe News invited the general public to attend. A total of 107 people attended the meetings, and fourteen written submissions were received. All the issues raised have been considered by the consultants in the preparation of the final report.

### Analysis and documentation: history and environment

Understanding the municipality's history and how aspects of the past can be seen in the environment, involves research and survey work.

This task involved a number of steps. The first was to prepare a list of published books, manuscripts, maps, photographs and other sources of information on the municipality's history. A chart of the main historical themes (see Section 3) was prepared to enable analysis of the places already recognised as significant (e.g. places on government or the National Trust Registers). This helped us identify some themes where no historic places had been recognised, and to work with the historical societies to identify possible places to examine further.

Our theme-based analysis of the physical development of the municipality paid particular attention to the broad development sequence of the locality and patterns of land use likely to still be evident. Our results are also presented in this report in terms of these themes.

Because of the size of the municipality, we decided to compare early and current aerial photographs to locate buildings and plantings remaining from the pre-suburban period.

These places were mapped, along with others already identified.

To help us identify buildings of architectural merit, we searched through a number of sources, such as the Australian Architectural Index and a number of architectural journals. We used this list of buildings as a basis for contacting a number of architects to find out more about these buildings, and any others of merit that they felt we should examine.

Each place or area identified was visited, photographed and a description prepared; this information was linked to other available information on its history or its significance. Finally, the relative significance of each place was assessed and the documentation compiled into this report. A technical report was also produced for the Planning Department of Council.

The expertise and skills of team members, including the historical societies, was drawn on as needed, along with information from a number of other individuals.

## **Heritage Plan**

While the previous task looked at which historic places in the City of Doncaster and Templestowe are significant, the heritage plan task involved working out how these significant places could be best protected.

A heritage plan needs to take account of the impact of existing policies and practices on conserving historic places, and the level of community support for such measures. It would incorporate goals and a variety of statutory and non-statutory measures for achieving conservation. Recommendations on a heritage plan for the municipality have been identified in Section 4 of this report.

To give effect to the heritage plan Council will need to add the heritage controls to the Planning Scheme, inform and seek the participation of the community, and set policies to guide the works programs of Council and of government agencies.

### 3. OUR MUNICIPALITY'S HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

This section looks at the history of the municipality and how that has shaped the environment we appreciate today.

Each major theme or aspect of the area's history is examined, and the evidence known to remain today is highlighted. Some of this evidence is significant, and should be conserved; such places are described in detail and their significance assessed. Other places of less importance, but still of local interest, are also mentioned.

A complete list of all the places mentioned in the text is provided overleaf as an **index** to this section.

The index contains the following information:

- . *Name* - place name or type (e.g. house)
- . *Street No. & Street*
- . *Locality* - postcode area
- . *Map No.* - the location of each place has been recorded on a series of maps that cover the whole municipality. Each number refers first to the map number and then to the place.
- . *Theme* - the theme number refers to the themes described in this section.
- . *Significance* - the relative significance of the place. See section 1 of this report for an explanation of the process of assessing significance. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the place is significant as an element of a larger place.
- . *Policy* - refers to the policy recommendations contained in section 4 of this report.
- . *Page* - turn to this page for more information on the place.

A list of places already on heritage registers is included in Appendix A.

The themes are:

#### **THEME 1: THE BROAD LANDSCAPE**

- 1.01 Yarra River
- 1.02 Bush remnants (including parks & reserves)
- 1.03 Municipal parks
- 1.04 Historic planted landscapes
- 1.05 Landmark trees

#### **THEME 2: TAKING OVER THE LAND**

- 2.01 Towns & settlements

#### **THEME 3: TRAVELLING**

- 3.01 Travel sites

#### **THEME 4: GOLD**

- 4.01 Gold mining
- 4.02 Gold mining houses

#### **THEME 5: FARMING THE LAND**

- 5.01 Squatters, selectors & small farmers
- 5.02 Orchards & market gardens

#### **THEME 6: BUILDING COMMUNITIES**

- 6.01 Public buildings
- 6.02 Churches
- 6.03 Schools
- 6.04 Local commerce and industry
- 6.05 Hotels
- 6.06 Community halls
- 6.07 Memorials
- 6.08 Cemeteries

#### **THEME 7: A PLACE TO LIVE**

- 7.01 Subdivisions
- 7.02 Cottages
- 7.03 Victorian houses
- 7.04 Edwardian houses
- 7.05 Houses of the 1920s-30s
- 7.06 Houses of the 1940s-50s
- 7.07 Warrandyte stone buildings

#### **THEME 8: ARTISTS & ARCHITECTS**

- 8.01 Artists
- 8.02 Architects

### List of Significant Places

Name	Street No.	Street	Locality	Map No.	Theme	Significance	Policy	Page
Templestowe township			Templestowe	173.50	2.01	Interest	6	42
"Nijja"		Alexander Road	Warrandyte	154.05	7.04	Local	2	135
House "Glenfern"	10	Amberley Court	Bulleen	192.01	5.01	Regional	1	59
Motor garage (Motor Body Works')		Anderson & James Streets	Templestowe	173.49	6.04	Regional	1	103
Templestowe Memorial Hall		Anderson Street	Templestowe	173.39	6.06	Local	2	113
East Doncaster Hall		Andersons Creek, cnr Blackburn Rds	East Doncaster	194.09	6.06	Local	2	113
Milgate Park Estate		Andersons Creek Road (at Landscape Drive)	Doncaster East	194.29	7.01	State	6	121
House (Smith House or Sunnyside Farm)	134-136	Atkinson Street, cnr Williamson Road	Templestowe	173.15	5.01	Regional	1	59
Templestowe Uniting Church (Fmr Presbyterian)	104	Atkinson Street (S side, W of Anderson Street)	Templestowe	173.06	6.02	State	1	88
Heidelberg punt: site of House	4	Banksia Park	Bulleen	172.16	3.01	-	5	46
Ben Nevis House	21-25	Beaconsfield Street	Doncaster	193.03	5.02	Local	2	64
House	12	Ben Nevis Grove	Bulleen	192.09	5.01	Local	2	61
Ross & Monica Larmer House	42	Berrima Road	Donvale	194.27	5.02	Interest	3	64
Robert & Elizabeth Ley House	58	Berrima Road (fmr Lot 1 Flora Road)	Donvale	195.20	8.02	Regional	1	151
Remains of Puddler		Berrima Road	Donvale	194.30	8.02	Local	2	151
The Dyke		Black Flat	Warrandyte	156.05	4.01	*	5	50
Cottage foundations		Black Flat	Warrandyte	156.03	4.01	*	5	48
Zerbes Reserve		Black Flat	Warrandyte	156.04	4.01	*	5	48
Avenue of Honour House	227	Blackburn Road	East Doncaster	194.10	1.02	Reg/Bot	7	25
"Corumbene"	524 & 526	Blackburn Road	East Doncaster	194.29	1.04	Local	9	30
Pontville	629-657	Blackburn Road	Doncaster East	194.28	5.02	Interest	3	64
Catholic Church (fmr)	109	Blackburn Road	Doncaster East	174.08	5.02	Interest	3	66
Warrandyte Primary School No.12	42-52	Brackenbury Avenue	Templestowe	174.24	5.01	Regional	1	61
Bridge Street Landscape	22-40	Brackenbury Street	Warrandyte	155.07	6.02	Interest	3	89
"Journeys End"	22-40	Bridge Street	Warrandyte	155.14	6.03	Local	2	98
River Red Gum		Bridge Street	Bulleen	172.04	1.04	Local	9	30
Park Orchards Country Club Estate		Bridge Street, cnr Manningham Road	Bulleen	172.20	7.05	Local	2	138
		Brucedale, Ennismore, Dirlton & Hopetoun Crescents, and adjoining streets	Park Orchards	172.10	1.05	Local & Reg/Bot	9	34
		Brumby's Road		195.19	7.01	Regional	6 (10)	123
South Warrandyte Fire Station		Bulleen Road	Warrandyte South	176.07	6.01	Local	2	84
Bolin Swamp		Bulleen Road	Bulleen	192.08	1.01	State	5	21
Cottage	228	Bulleen Road	Bulleen	172.09	7.02	Interest	3	127



Beavis House	89	Carbine Street	Doncaster East	194.05	5.01	Interest	3	62
"Worrall"	4	Cat Jump Road	Donvale	214.19	8.02	State	1	152
Andersons Creek Cemetery		Cemetery Road	Warrandyte	175.15	6.08	Local	5	118
St. Haralambos		Church Road, SE cnr Porter Street	Templestowe	173.34	6.02	Local	2	89
Templestowe Cemetery		Church Road, cnr Foote Street)	Templestowe	173.31	6.08	Local	5	118
Holy Trinity Vicarage & Hall	792-800	Church Street	Doncaster	213.31b	6.02	Local	2	90
Holy Trinity Anglican Church	792-800	Church Street, SE cnr Church & Doncaster Rds	Doncaster	213.31a	6.02	Local	2	89
G. Stafford House	37-39	Curry Road	Park Orchards	195.16	8.02	Local	2	152
R. S. Hadley House	41-43	Curry Road	Park Orchards	195.17	8.02	Local	2	154
House	23	Daly Street	Doncaster East	213.27	7.05	Interest	3	138
Orchard		Dawson Street	Doncaster	193.08	5.02	Interest	3 (11)	66
House ("Clay" House)	10	Dehnert Street	Doncaster East	193.27	5.02	Local	2	66
House	783	Doncaster Road	Doncaster	213.34	5.02	Local	2	66
Houses		Doncaster Road, cnr Pettys Lane	Doncaster	213.06 & 213.08	5.02	Interest	3	66
English Oak		Doncaster Road (E side, near junction with High Street	Doncaster	212.03	1.05	Local	8	34
"Tullamore"		Doncaster Road (The Eastern Golf Club)	Doncaster	193.02	7.03	Local	2	130
Shed (Australian Slate Co.)	402	Doncaster Road	Balwyn North	212.02	6.04	Interest	3	103
House (now "The Homestead" Sandwich Bar)	562	Doncaster Road	Doncaster	213.15	7.03	Local	2	130
Shire Offices (fmr)	673	Doncaster Road	Doncaster	213.16	6.01	Regional	1	82
Doncaster School No. 197	679	Doncaster Road	Doncaster	213.17	6.03	Regional	2	98
Church of Christ	680	Doncaster Road, SE cnr Short St	Doncaster	213.32	6.02	Interest	3	90
Clarke Hopkins & Clarke Office	684	Doncaster Road	Doncaster	213.38	6.04	Local	2	104
City of Doncaster & Templestowe Municipal Offices	695	Doncaster Road	Doncaster	213.37	6.01	State	1	82
House	724	Doncaster Road	Doncaster	213.19	7.04	Interest	3	135
Atheneum Hall	802-6	Doncaster Road	Doncaster	213.23	6.06	Local	2	113
"Plassey"	891	Doncaster Road, cnr Dehnert Street	Doncaster East	213.33	7.03	Regional	1	130
Inge & Graham King House	18	Drysdale Road	Warrandyte	175.24	8.02	State	1	154
House	1	Eastway Avenue (fmr 390 Springvale Road)	Donvale	214.04	5.02	Interest	3	67
"Sans Souci"	784-8	Elgar Road	Doncaster	213.12	5.02	Interest	3	67
House	800	Elgar Road	Doncaster	213.14	5.02	Interest	3	67
"Carawatha" F. Tuiniga House	10-12	Enfield Avenue	Park Orchards	195.18	8.02	Local	2	154
Merchant Builders System House	1	Exford Place	Donvale	214.21	8.02	Regional	1	155
Orchard		Falfield Place	Templestowe	194.24	5.02	Interest	3 (11)	67
Westerfolds Park		Fitzsimmons Lane	Templestowe	173.47	1.01	Regional	5	21
River Red Gum	Lot 2	Fitzsimmons Lane	Templestowe	173.41	1.05	Local & State/Bot	8	34
Westerfolds Manor		Fitzsimmons Lane (Westerfolds Park)	Templestowe	173.04	7.05	Local	5	138

Templestowe Arts Centre (fmr Church of England)			Footo Street, cnr Hovea	Templestowe	173.38	6.02	Interest	3	92
Templestowe Primary School No. 1395			Footo Street	Templestowe	173.07	6.03	Regional	1	100
"Treetop" House	24		Footo Street	Templestowe	173.43	8.02	Interest	3	155
Fifth Hill West Mine	181		Footo Street	Templestowe	173.16	7.04	Interest	3	136
Johnson's Mine			Fourth Hill	Warrandyte	175.30	4.01	*	5	52
Fourth Hill Tunnel			Fourth Hill	Warrandyte	175.31	4.01	*	5	52
Open Shaft			Fourth Hill	Warrandyte	175.29	4.01	*	5	52
Bill Snell House			Fourth Hill	Warrandyte	175.32	4.01	*	5	52
Cottage, Daws Community Kindergarten	1		Fran Court	Templestowe	172.17	8.02	Regional	1	155
Doncaster East Primary School No. 2096			George Rd, cnr Daws Roads	Doncaster East	194.21	7.02	Interest	3	127
Waldau settlement, Ruffey Creek Municipal Gardens			George St, cnr Blackburn Road	Doncaster East	194.23	6.03	Local	2	100
House			George Street	Doncaster	193.10	2.01	Local	7	42
House	50		George Street (Rieschiecks Reserve)	Doncaster	193.16	5.01	Local	2	62
House			George Street (adj. Doncaster High School)	Doncaster East	194.22	7.05	Interest	3	138
House	88-90		George Street	Doncaster	194.20	5.02	Local	2	67
"Fromhold"	176		George Street	Doncaster	193.21	5.02	Local	2	67
Ore Crusher (remains of)			Gold Memorial Road	Warrandyte	175.34	4.01	-	5	54
Gold Memorial Cairn			Gold Memorial Road	Warrandyte	175.28	4.01	Interest	5	48
Manton's Mine Site			Gold Memorial Road (north of)	Warrandyte	175.33	4.01	*	5	52
Meg Henderson House	232		Greenslopes Drive (Templestowe Road)	Templestowe	172.19	8.02	State	1	156
Warrandyte South Primary School No. 3476			Hall Road	Warrandyte South	195.12	6.03	Local	2	101
South Warrandyte Hall			Hall Road	South Warrandyte	195.01	6.06	Local	2	114
House	77		Hall Road	Warrandyte South	196.01	5.02	Interest	3	68
Aumann orchard buildings	132		Harris Gully Road and 250 Tindalls Road	Warrandyte	175.09	5.02	Regional	1 (11)	68
"Whispering Pines"			Heidelberg-Warrandyte Rd	Templestowe	174.05	5.02	Interest	3	70
Homestead	23		Hemingway Avenue	Templestowe	174.18	5.02	Regional	1	70
Roadside Cypressess			High St (between Jean St & MacRobertson St)	Lower Templestowe	173.30	1.04	Interest	9	32
House			High Street (cnr Linton)	Lower Templestowe	173.40	7.05	Interest	3	140
Winter Park	137-141		High Street	Doncaster	193.28	7.01	State	4	125
House	240		High Street	Doncaster	193.11	5.02	Interest	3	70
House	285		High Street	Lower Templestowe	193.13	5.02	Interest	3	70
Quarry			Husseys Lane	Warrandyte	175.27	6.04	Interest	3	104
Watson House			Ians Grove	Templestowe	172.18	8.02	Interest	3	156
The Common (Warrandyte Slate Park)	11-13		Johnsons Road	Warrandyte	176.06	1.01	State	5	23



"Whitefriars" Carmelite Monastery (now Whitefriars Park)					Donvale	215.03	6.02	Local	2	93
Chalet				Park Road	Park Orchards	195.21	7.01	Regional	1	123
"Urara"				Park Road, SE, cnr Lisbeth Ave	Donvale	214.13	7.06	Interest	3	141
House				Park Road (near cnr Conos Cr)	Donvale	215.05	5.02	Interest	3	74
Orchard (fmr)				Park Road (opp. intersection Savaris Court)	Donvale	215.12	5.02	Interest	3 (11)	75
House	60			Park Road	Donvale	215.01	5.02	Interest	3	74
Cottage	185			Park Road	Donvale	215.11	7.02	Interest	3	127
Orchard	208			Park Road	Donvale	215.04	5.02	Interest	3	75
House	17			Parker Street	Templestowe	173.26	7.03	Local	2	132
Templestowe Hotel	23-29			Parker Street	Templestowe	173.27	6.05	Local	2	110
C & P Mylins House	14			Pine Avenue	Park Orchards	195.15	8.02	Local	2	160
Pine Ridge				Pine Ridge	Donvale	214.15	1.04	Local	10	32
River Red Gums				Porter Street	Templestowe	173.42	1.05	Local	8 (9)	34
Former Merchant Builders Display Houses	412-418			Porter Street, cnr Blackburn Road and 4-12 Beverley Hills Drive	Templestowe	174.23	8.02	Regional	1	160
Water Race (remains of)				Pound Bend	Warrandyte	155.61	4.01	Interest	5	53
Evelyn Tunnel				Pound Bend Road	Warrandyte	155.60	4.01	Regional	5	53
Pound Bend Orchards				Pound Bend Road	Warrandyte	155.62	5.02	Interest	5	75
Pound Bend Reserve (Warrandyte State Park)				Pound Road	Warrandyte	155.40	1.01	State	5	23
P & J McQuie House	7			Ranleigh Rise	Lower Templestowe	193.25	8.02	Regional	1	160
Currawong Bush Park				Reynolds Road	Warrandyte	174.20	1.02	Regional	7	25
House				Reynolds Road (adj. Pines Shopping Centre)	Doncaster East	174.14	5.02	Interest	3	75
"Clarendon Eyre" orig. "Springbank"	6			Robb Close	Bulleen	192.05	5.01	State	1	62
War memorial				Ruffey Street (Services Memorial Park)	Templestowe	173.32	6.07	Interest	3	117
English Oak				Russell Rd, cnr Mullens Rds	Warrandyte	155.43	1.05	Local	9	34
Cottage	2			Russell Road	Warrandyte	155.31c	7.02	Local	2	129
House	8			Russell Road	Warrandyte	155.27	4.02	Local	2	56
House	52-54			Serpells Road	Templestowe	173.35	5.02	Local	2	76
Cottage	76			Serpells Road	Templestowe	173.37	5.01	Local	2	63
Morialta	81			Serpells Road	Templestowe	173.36	5.02	Local	2	76
House	205			Serpells Road, NW, cnr Smiths Road	Templestowe	194.16	5.02	Interest	3	75
House	45			Smiths Road	Templestowe	174.04	5.02	Local	2	75
Donvale Bowls Club				Springvale Road	Donvale	194.25	5.02	Interest	3	76
Donvale Arts Centre (fmr St. John's Church)				Springvale Road	Donvale	214.22	6.02	Interest	3	94
Carter House	2			St. Georges Avenue	Templestowe	193.24	8.02	Regional	1	162
St Stephens Anglican Church				Stiggant Street	Warrandyte	155.06	6.02	Local	2	94

Warrandyte Uniting Church	Taroona Avenue, NW cnr West End Road	Warrandyte	175.19	6.02	State	1	94
Warrandyte Kindergarten	Taroona Avenue	Warrandyte	175.23	6.03	Local	2	101
River Red Gum and Yellow Box tree	Templestowe High School (Nth side of playing field)	Templestowe	192.07	1.05	Reg/Bot	8	35
Banksia Park	Templestowe High School	Templestowe	172.12	1.01	Local/Bot	5	23
Finns Reserve (incl. site of Eltham-Templestowe Punt)	Templestowe Road	Bulleen	173.46	1.01	Local	5	23
Birrarung Park	Templestowe Road	Bulleen	172.15	1.01	Reg/loc	5	23
River Red Gums	Templestowe Road	Bulleen	172.14	1.05	Reg/Bot	9	35
River Red Gums	Templestowe Road	Bulleen	172.13	1.05	Interest	9	35
Brickworks (Boral)	Templestowe Road	Bulleen	172.07	6.04	Interest	3	106
Heide 1	Templestowe Road	Bulleen	172.08	8.01	National	1	147
Heide II Park and Art Gallery	Templestowe Road	Bulleen	172.05	8.01	State	1	148
House	Thomas Street	Doncaster East	214.06	7.06	Interest	3	141
Black Flat (Warrandyte State Park)	Tills Drive	Warrandyte	156.01	1.01	State	5	23
Black Swan Mine	Tills Drive	Warrandyte	155.55	4.01	Interest	3	50
Caledonia Mine	Tills Drive	Warrandyte	155.56	4.01	Local	2	50
Black Flat Mining Area	Tills Drive	Warrandyte	156.01	4.01	Regional	5 (4)	48
Till's house	Tills Drive	Warrandyte	155.48	5.02	Interest	3	76
Blacksmith's building	Tills Drive	Warrandyte	155.47	6.04	Interest	3	106
"Kembra"	Tills Drive	Warrandyte	155.04	7.03	Regional	1	132
Violet Hawkes' Cottage	Tills Drive	Warrandyte	155.49	7.07	Local	2	142
Yarra Tunnel (Grants)	Tills Drive (Yarra River)	Warrandyte	155.57	4.01	Interest	3	50
"The Stone House"	Tills Dve, cnr Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.24	7.07	Local	2	142
Pigtail Mine	Timber Reserve, Warrandyte State Park	Warrandyte	175.35	4.01	Local	5	55
Wildflower Reserve	Tindalls Rd, cnr Warrandyte Rd	Warrandyte	175.02	1.02	Regional	7	27
House	Tindalls Road	Warrandyte	175.05	5.02	Local	2	76
L. Crooks House	Tower Street, NE cnr Goodson Street	Doncaster	193.23	8.02	Local	2	162
Lutheran Cemetery Area	Victoria Street	Doncaster	193.09	1.04	Local	7	32
Lutheran Cemetery	Victoria Street	Doncaster	193.09	6.08	Local	2	118
Black Achan Pear	Victoria Street (Doncaster Municipal Gardens)	Doncaster	193.29	1.05	Local	7	35
Schramms Cottage	Victoria Street (Schramms Cottage Reserve)	Doncaster East	193.18	7.03	Local	2	134
Ben Atkins House	Victoria Street (Schramms Cottage Reserve)	Doncaster East	193.20	5.01	Local	2	63
Finger barn	Victoria Street (Schramms Cottage Reserve)	Doncaster East	193.19	5.02	Local	2	77
Trinity Lutheran Church	Victoria Street	Doncaster	193.17a	6.02	State	1	96
Trinity Lutheran Church Manse	Victoria Street	Doncaster	193.17b	6.02	Local	2	96
Bunya Bunya Pine	Waldau Court, cnr Victoria Street	Doncaster	193.15	1.05	Interest	8	35

Black Mulberry House	286	Waldau Crt (Friedensruh)	Doncaster	193.14	1.05	Local	8	37
House	298	Warrandyte Road	Warrandyte	174.26	5.02	Local*	2	79
House	302	Warrandyte Road	Warrandyte	175.20	5.02	Local*	2	79
Warrandyte High School		Warrandyte Road, NE cur Alexander Road	Warrandyte	175.01	5.02	Local*	2	79
Houses, group	225, 227 & 231	Warrandyte Road	North Ringwood	174.22	6.03	Local	2	101
House (timber cottage)	335	Warrandyte-Ringwood Road	Warrandyte	216.02	7.06	Interest	3	141
Timber Reserve (Warrandyte State Park)		Webb Street	Warrandyte	155.44	7.02	Interest	3	129
Whipstick Gully (Warrandyte State Park)		Webb Street and Gold Memorial Road	Warrandyte	175.22	1.01	State	5	23
Wembley Gardens		Wembley Gardens	Donvale	155.41	1.01	State	5	23
Victory Mine		Whipstick Gully	Donvale	214.23	7.01	Local	6 (10)	125
Gardner's Shaft		Whipstick Gully	Warrandyte	155.59	4.01	*	5	52
Quarries		Whipstick Gully	Warrandyte	155.58	4.01	*	5	52
House	105	Whittens Lane	Warrandyte	155.50	6.04	Local	5	106
House	108	Whittens Lane	Doncaster	213.35	7.06	Interest	3	141
Orchard	180	Williamsons Road	Doncaster	213.36	5.02	Local	2	79
House	34	Wilson's Road	Doncaster	193.07	5.02	Interest	3 (11)	80
Footbridge		Wood Street	Doncaster	213.03	7.05	Interest	3	140
House	103	Woodhouse Road	Lower Templestowe	173.24	3.01	Interest	3	46
State Battery & Waterwheel		Yarra River	Donvale	194.26	5.02	Interest	3	80
Grants battery site		Yarra River	Warrandyte	155.63	4.01	Interest	5	54
Coffer Dam (site of)		Yarra River	Warrandyte	155.62	4.01	Interest	5	54
Cherry Plum Trees		Yarra Street (Yarra River)	Warrandyte	155.64	4.01	Regional	5	54
Warrandyte township		Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.52	1.05	Local	9 (4)	37
Warrandyte punt: site of		Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.39	2.01	Local	4	42
Warrandyte Post Office (fmr)		Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.54	3.01	-	5	46
Bakery (now "The Bakery")		Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.13	6.01	Regional	1	85
"The Dairy Tree"		Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.16	6.04	Local	2	108
Warrandyte Dairy		Yarra Street - opp. State Bank	Warrandyte	155.37	1.05	Local	9 (4)	39
Shop (Peter McDougall Real Estate)		Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.21	6.04	Interest	3	109
Grand Hotel		Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.22	6.04	Interest	3	109
Wine Hall		Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.19	6.05	Local	2	112
Warrandyte Mechanics Institute		Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.25	6.05	Regional	1	110
Warrandyte War Memorial		Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.09	6.06	Local	2	114
House (now River Clay Shop)		Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.35	6.07	Interest	3	117
"Yarra Lodge" (fmr Hemsworth House)	18	Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.23	7.04	Local	2	136
		Yarra Street	Warrandyte	175.17	7.04	Local	2	136

Shop & Residence	38	Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.18	6.04	Local	2	106
House	64	Yarra Street (N side)	Warrandyte	155.30	7.07	Interest	3	144
Police Station	65	Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.12	6.01	Interest	3	85
"Yarra Gold" Cottage	70	Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.29	4.02	Local	2	56
Warrandyte Police Station (fmr)	71	Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.11	6.01	Local	2	85
Oak Trees	77	Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.51	1.05	Interest	8	37
Gospel Chapel	103	Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.08	6.02	Interest	3	97
Butcher's Shop	158	Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.17	6.04	Local	2	106
Shop (now Rivergum Art Gallery)	189	Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.36	6.04	Interest	3	108
Alexa Goyder's House	300	Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.45	8.01	Regional	1	150
South Caledonian Mine (remains of)	308	Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.65	4.01	Interest	3	54
Cottage	322	Yarra Street	Warrandyte	155.31a	4.02	Regional	1	56
English Elms		Yarra Street - opposite Community Centre	Warrandyte	155.53	1.05	Interest	9 (4)	39

## THEME 1: THE BROAD LANDSCAPE

The natural landscape of the municipality is now overlain by introduced plantings and land uses. Elements of this natural landscape remain, and most have local or regional significance.

The landscape we see and value today is influenced by its underlying land form (topography), the pattern of rivers and streams, remnant native vegetation, and the plantings and land uses which have been introduced during the years since white settlement.

The elements that make up the landscape are described below, and individual features worthy of recognition as a heritage item or area are described and evaluated.

### Topography

For most of the municipality, the land form falls from a southern watershed, northwards towards the Yarra River, with topographic elevation increasing from west to east.

The southern watershed is breached by Mullum-Mullum Creek which bisects the municipality into two major topographic units. The eastern unit is the more topographically varied. Its north-south dissection has produced a sequence of valleys and ridges falling northwards with a supplementary east-west dissection of valley sides.

South of the watershed, the land falls fairly uniformly to Koonung and Mullum-Mullum Creeks.

The visual effects of topographic variation are to form micro-landscapes enclosed within valleys, or to reveal panoramic views from ridges and valley sides, across layers of intermediate ridge lines to the northern and eastern horizons.

### Watercourses

Watercourses form the principal external boundaries and internal divisions of the municipality.

The Yarra River forms the northern and eastern boundary, while Koonung Creek and Mullum-Mullum Creek form the southern.

Internal divisions are given by the southern watershed and by Ruffey, Mullum-Mullum and Andersons Creeks.

All watercourses contribute to the landscape as definers of topography, as sites for vegetation and as corridors for open space.

Physically, the Yarra is significant as a barrier with only three crossings, at Bridge Street (Bulleen), Fitzsimmons Lane (Templestowe) and Warrandyte Road (Warrandyte).

Visually, the Yarra is unseen for much of its course with contact made between urban areas and the river only at Bridge Street, and Templestowe and Warrandyte townships.

The Yarra River is regionally significant for its diverse landscapes, its remnant flora and fauna and its incomplete continuum of public parks and reserves.

### Native vegetation

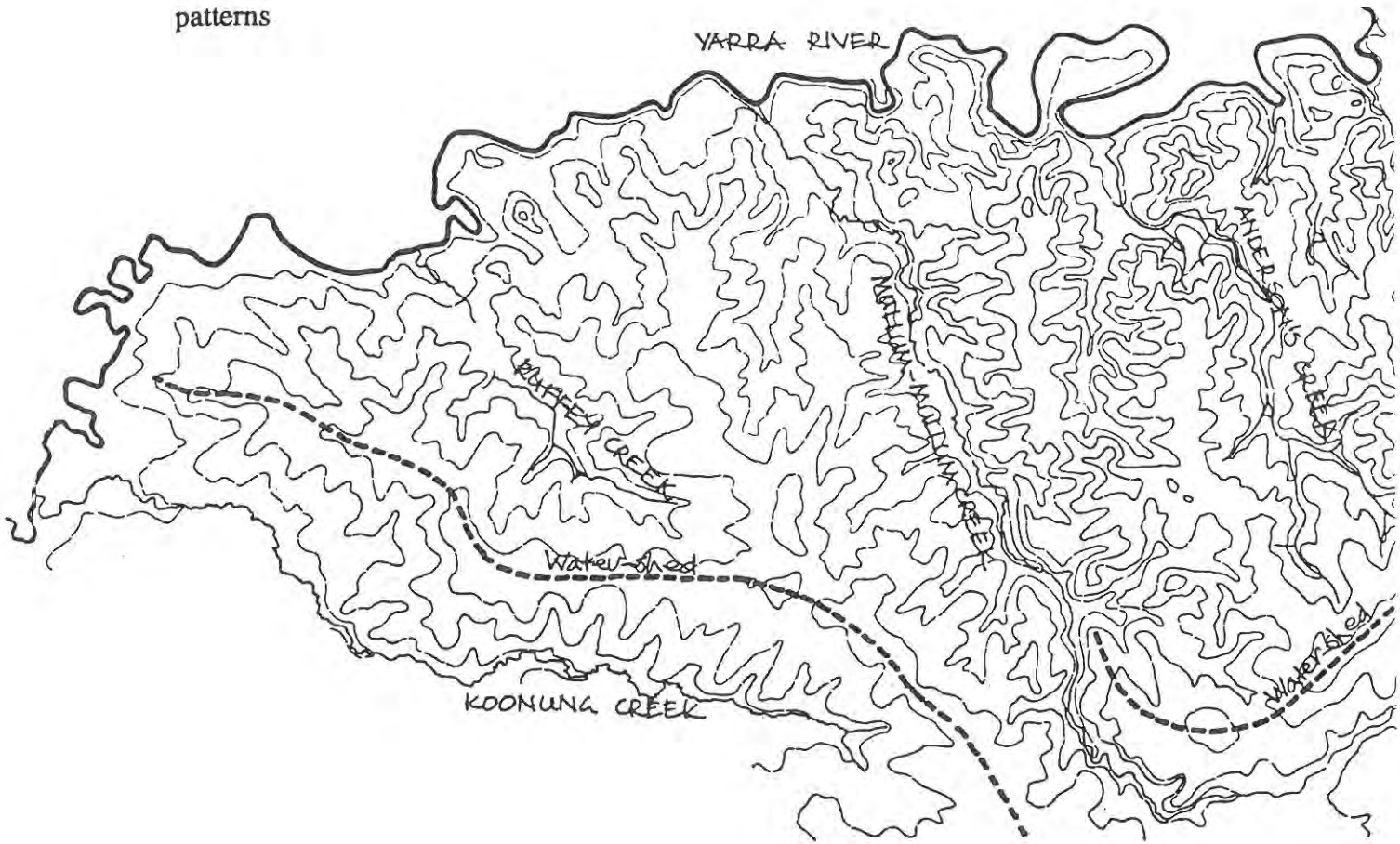
Many old and grand trees remain in the area, some pre-dating white settlement.

Relatively little of the native vegetation remains in the western part of the municipality, except along the Yarra River and in some parks.

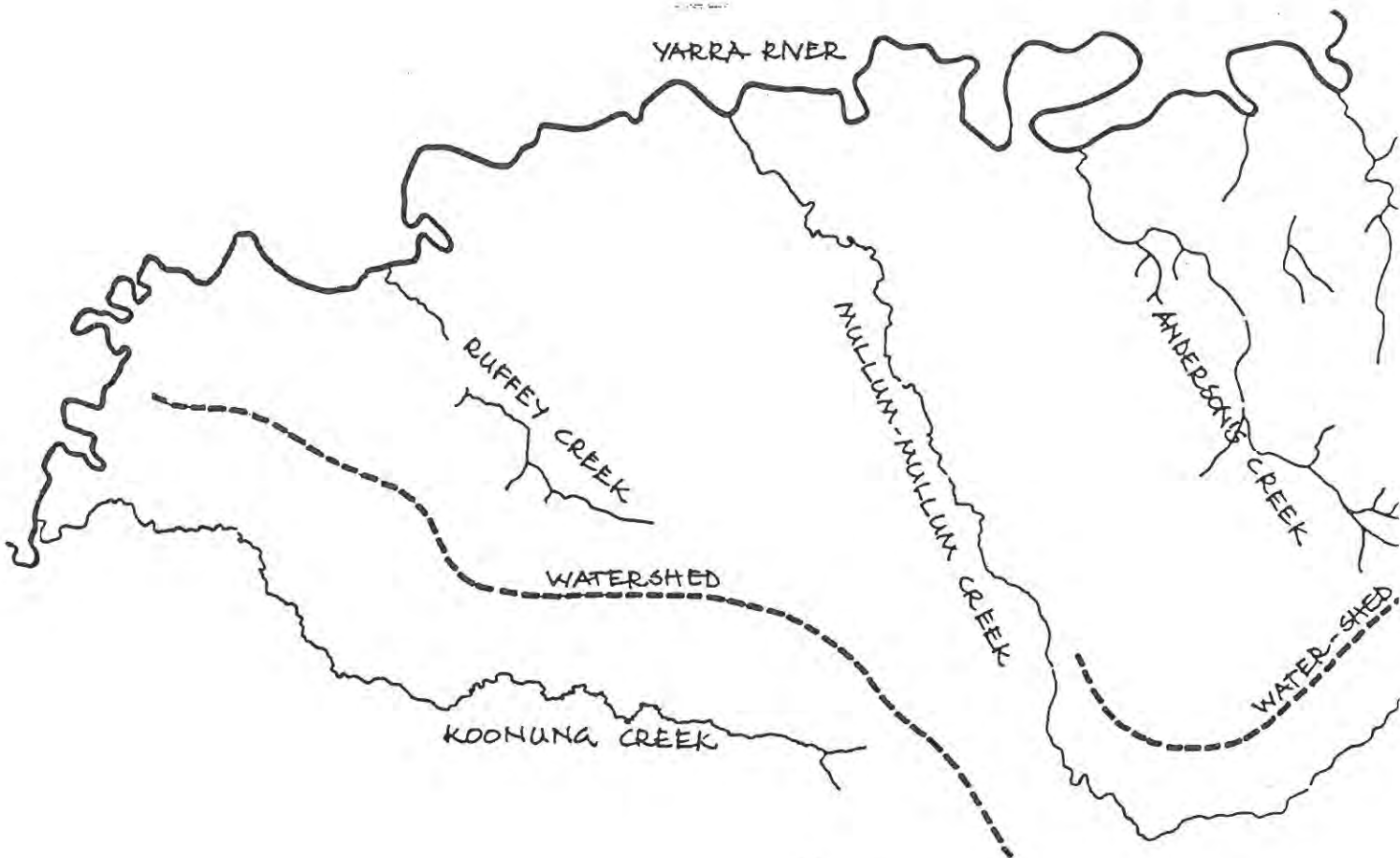
A number of large River Red Gums stand as reminders of the former woodland that would have originally predominated on slopes and ridges of all aspects and along the river flats and drainage lines. All of these large red



patterns



PATTERNS · Topography



PATTERNS · Water Courses

gums are botanically significant, many have historical associations and most are local landmarks. Several have scars that demonstrate Aboriginal use of these trees as a resource.

In the east, a wider range of vegetation communities remain, including Yellow Box woodland on upper slopes with Box-Stringybark woodland on more exposed slopes and ridges. Swamp Gum woodland is found along drainage lines, while remnants of Manna Gum riparian forest occurs along major streams.

### **Old plantings**

Exotic trees - those species imported to Australia by white settlers and used as garden and farm plants - create much of the area's landscape character.

A number of individual trees form landmarks or provide evidence of past settlements, farms and houses.

Monterey Pine and Cypress occur as linear plantings orientated magnetic north-south and east-west, following boundaries of former fields, orchards and house sites.

They occur in three main clusters, at Doncaster and Donvale, with a few examples beyond.

### **Pond systems**

A group of approximately 45 ponds or dams occur in North Warrandyte distributed along an east-west belt, north of the MMBW pipe track.

Some follow creek lines, but most do not. These ponds are relics and indicators of past agricultural land uses.

## Theme 1.01

### YARRA RIVER

The Yarra River forms the boundary of the City to the north. At its western end are the Yarra Valley Metropolitan Park and two municipal reserves, which occupy former farmland.

Vegetation varies from site to site but includes remnant indigenous trees, mature exotic trees from farm plantings, and recent park plantings of indigenous species or exotic decorative species.

The parks have car access and are designed mainly for family, passive recreation with bike paths, picnic areas, barbecues and children's play equipment.

At the eastern reach of the river is Warrandyte State Park which extends upstream well beyond the municipal boundary. Nonetheless, there are large tracts of parkland within the municipality both along the river edge and inland.

Individual park sites vary in facilities provided but share regional and local significance for their scenic, biological and cultural values which include remnant bushland, native animals and birds, access for water sports and former gold mining sites.

#### **Bolin Swamp**

Bulleen Road, Bulleen (192.08)

Bolin Swamp contains one of a group of remaining billabongs within the Bulleen and Templestowe area, and one of few along the metropolitan course of the River Yarra. Within the billabong is a fine stand of River Red Gums, individuals of which possibly pre-date white settlement.

The remaining vegetation is mainly exotic grasses and Solanum species, with an Elm copse to the south west slope.

Natural drainage is cut off by an embankment at the eastern end of the billabong. The southern bank is undergoing development as a residential subdivision which will be a future source of environmental weeds.

The Bolin Swamp area is of great significance to the Wurundjeri, the Aboriginal group associated with the Melbourne region.

A botanical assessment and management plan are required to safeguard the billabong and Red Gums, and to direct the elimination of environmental weeds and re-establishment of an indigenous vegetation community.

Of **State significance** for its natural and cultural values.

#### **Westerfolds Park**

Fitzsimmons Lane, Templestowe (173.47)

The park, which is part of the Yarra Valley Metropolitan Park, occupies a topographical promontory falling northwards to the Yarra River. An "English" style two storey house sits on the high point overlooking the park and river valley with stands of and large individual specimens of River Red Gums and Manna Gums. A deeply incised drainage line bisects the park. Ground cover is mown or rough grass.

Park facilities include car parks, picnic areas and extensive footpaths.

The land which is now Westerfolds Park was originally part of the Unwin Special Survey, and later (1863-1936) a large dairy farm belonging to the Smith family, called "Holyrood Park". Other places associated with this large farming family include "Ben Nevis". In 1973 the parkland was purchased by the State Government for use as public open space<sup>1</sup>.

1. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter, March 1985.



*Yarra River at Porter Street, Templestowe: River Red Gum woodland*

Of **regional significance** as a metropolitan park and for its remnant indigenous trees.

### **Banksia Park**

Templestowe Road, Bulleen (172.12)

A Board of Works regional park planned on North American principles with distributed car parks, shared footways, information signs and interpretation signs, picnic and barbeque facilities, play equipment and sculptures.

The principal landscape images are of pasture and woodland edge. Vegetation consists of some remnant River Red Gums, with plantings of Eucalypts, Acacias and exotic species including Prunus and Pin Oak. Nine interpretive plaques are located along the footway which follows the river course.

Note the old stand of exotic trees adjacent to one memorial including Italian Poplar, Indian Bean Tree, Ash leaf Maple, Common Ash, Alder, Spanish Chestnut & Pussy Willow.

The area was farmed by Sydney Ricardo, a State Member of Parliament. Some rubble footings from his house apparently remain within the grounds of Heide II, and quince and pear trees planted during his ownership are thought to remain within the park<sup>1</sup>.

Of **local significance**.

### **Birrarung Park**

Templestowe Road, Bulleen (172.15)

A metropolitan park designed for family, passive recreation. Park facilities include a linear car park, a foot and bike path circuit and barbeques.

Vegetation consists of remnant River Red Gums along the Yarra bank, plantings of indigenous tree species (mainly Acacias) within the park proper and an understorey of mown or rough exotic grasses.

A degraded horseshoe billabong is lined with willows and has a timber viewing deck.

Replanting is ongoing.

Of **regional significance** as part of the metropolitan and Yarra Valley park system; and of **local significance** as a reconstructed, indigenous landscape.

### **Finns Reserve**

Templestowe Road, Lower Templestowe (173.46)

Located between Templestowe Road/Union Street and the Yarra River, the reserve contains a car park, public toilets and play structures.

Most of the park area is under closely mown exotic grasses, with remnant indigenous vegetation (mainly River Red Gums) along the Yarra bank, and single trees or small groups within the body of the park.

Of **local significance** as a neighbourhood park.

### **Warrandyte State Park**

Warrandyte

State Park comprises the following areas:

**Jumping Creek Reserve** (156.02),

**Black Flat Reserve** (156.01),

**The Common** (176.06),

**Timber Reserve** (175.22), and

**Whipstick Gully** (155.41), and

**Pound Bend** (155.40).

The State Park extends upstream from Pound Bend along the Yarra River and the northern boundary of Wonga Park to include Mount Lofty at its eastern limit.

Within Warrandyte, the park includes Pound Bend and the River frontage upstream to 'The Island'; Black Flat Reserve, Jumping Creek Reserve and the river frontage between; Whipstick Gully; Fourth Hill; Timber Reserve and the Common.

1. Maris Taylor pers. comm.

Warrandyte State Park was created in 1975; prior to this the Crown Land reserves that now comprise the Park were separately managed. The early history of the Park is associated with gold mining (see Theme 4 Gold Mining), and later with agriculture and orcharding (see Theme 5 Farming the Land).

The Park contains a number of significant features including remnant indigenous vegetation, native fauna, gold mining relics (including Pound Bend Tunnel, The Island channel, mine shafts and spoil heaps), and evidence of orcharding at Pound Bend.

Landscape quality varies largely in relation to the apparent intactness of indigenous vegetation.

The Warrandyte State Park Management Plan requires the protection of sites of special significance associated with the Aboriginal and European history of the area.

The Park as a whole is of **State significance** for its biological, visual and cultural values. Some sites within Warrandyte State Park are *individually significant* for their associations with the discovery of gold, for their extant mining relics and for their biological and visual values.

## Theme 1.02

## BUSH REMNANTS

There are few bush remnants in the western parts of the municipality. They are certainly of botanical value, but also have a cultural and landscape value as a remnant of the former natural environment of the area. Bolin Swamp with its stand of Red Gums is listed above as an important remnant of the original Yarra Valley landscape which gives an image of the scene prior to settlement by Europeans, who cleared the land at first for grazing and timber, and later for cultivation.

The attractive setting of the area, combining the features of the Yarra River and open bushland, have contributed to tourist attractions for over a century. Coach trips were organised as early as the 1850s to enable sightseers to watch miners at work and to view the natural beauty<sup>1</sup>.

**Zerbes Reserve**

Blackburn Road, East Doncaster (194.10)

The Reserve contains a good stand of remnant Eucalypts, probably *Eucalyptus cf. nortonii*. This is regionally a rare taxon, with the only known comparable stand in the Melbourne region at Greswell Hill, Bundoora<sup>2</sup>.

There are also the remains of a Monterey Cypress windbreak consisting of 7 poor specimens, and an extensive mature planting of Monterey Pine, approximately 8 of which were felled in May 1991.

The area was farmed by Pickering and later by Zerbe, one of the early German settlers in the area<sup>3</sup>.

Of **regional botanical significance** for its remnant stand of *Eucalyptus cf. nortonii*. The conifers form a local landmark.

1. Graham Keogh, *The history of Doncaster and Templestowe*, 1975, p. 20.

2. Geoff Carr, pers. comm.

3. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society.

**The 100 Acres**

Knees Road, Park Orchards (195.05)

A large tract of land with dissected topography and north east facing slopes. It is extensively covered with remnant native woodland, much of which is probably regrowth after clearing.

The area was partly cleared in the early 1900s and the land used to grow berries and fruit trees. Tom Petty's nephew, Jim Mitchell, bought this 100 acre block from Tom, and built a house (since demolished)<sup>4</sup>. After proposals to subdivide the area in the 1970s, a community campaign led to its acquisition and management by Council as a bushland reserve.

The Reserve contains at least one Aboriginal site and is likely to contain others.

The relationship of vegetation type to topographical elevation is clearly illustrated, as is a full range of vegetation from canopy to ground cover.

The site requires ecological assessment and the preparation of a management plan for flora and fauna conservation, weed eradication and control, works construction and maintenance, and user education.

Of **State significance** as an extensive and fairly complete remnant of native woodland within the metropolitan area.

**Currawong Bush Park**

Reynolds Road, Warrandyte (174.20)

A large tract of land, approximately three quarters the area of "The 100 Acres", occupying a hill top with south, west and north

4. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society.



*Zerbes Reserve: Stand of Eucalyptus cf. nortonii*



*The 100 Acres: Wild Cherry track*



facing slopes, and bounded on the west side by Mullum Mullum Creek.

The reserve contains a visitor information centre, a compound for small kangaroos & wallabies, and a degraded pond.

Remnant woodland demonstrates variations of plant communities with change of topographical elevation and orientation.

Two Aboriginal scarred trees offer an opportunity for public education<sup>1</sup>.

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1. Isabel Ellender The archaeological survey of Aboriginal sites, report prepared for the City of Doncaster & Templestowe, 1990, p.59.

The site is much more degraded than "The 100 Acres". An ecological assessment and management plan are required.

Of **regional significance** as remnant bushland.

### **Tindals Road Reserve**

Tindals Road, Warrandyte (175.02)

A small, fenced section of land carrying relatively undisturbed indigenous vegetation.

A botanical assessment and management plan are required.

Of **regional significance** as remnant bushland.

## Theme 1.03

## MUNICIPAL PARKS

**Ruffey Creek Municipal Gardens**

King, George & Victoria Sts, Doncaster  
(193.10)

An extensive park notable for its topographical form of grassed slopes falling to internal creek lines.

Most of the park is covered by closely mown exotic grasses.

Woody vegetation consists of some relic stands of Eucalypt (Box Stringybark), old Monterey Pine windbreaks and a heterogeneous but sparse planting of exotic and native species, some in strangely solitary geometrical groups. This is a park awaiting a design.

South of Cricklewood Drive, an artificial cliff is formed by the work face of a former stone quarry. As well as having picturesque qualities, the quarry face shows the area's geological structure. There are two former quarries within the gardens, and they were worked until the 1940s.

The eastern section of the park (east of Church Road) was within the property of the early German settlers, the Thieles', who called the area "Waldau", meaning 'a clearing in the forest'. The homestead "Friedensruh" remains

today in Waldau Court (see Theme 5.02), and a pear tree from Thiele's orchard remains within the gardens (see Theme 1.05).

Of **local significance**, primarily for its historical associations with the Waldau settlement and Thiele family.

**Domeney Reserve Extension**

Knees Road, Park Orchards (195.13)

A local park with play equipment and a barbeque occupying the crown of a hill.

The area was worked as an orchard, owned by Taylor and Sharpe (timber merchants), and operated under the management of Domeney.

Vegetation consists of close mown grass under remnants of native woodland - species including Red Box and Cherry Ballart - with a few Monterey Pines and some planted Australian native species.

Of **local significance** for its remaining indigenous vegetation, containing seven of the eleven Eucalypt species originally found between Melbourne and the Dandenongs<sup>1</sup>.

1. Listing citation, Register of the National Estate.



*Ruffey Creek Municipal Gardens: internal view looking north-eastwards across Ruffey Creek.*

## Theme 1.04

**HISTORIC PLANTED LANDSCAPES**

As well as individual buildings, sites and features, there are areas or landscapes within the municipality that evoke memories of earlier land uses. Most of these landscapes are distinguished by their plantings, rather than by buildings.

Landscapes dominated by conifers, especially in the form of windbreaks, were once common throughout much of the municipality. Today these remnants of earlier land uses are quickly disappearing.

One major cluster of conifer plantings is in Doncaster, north from George Street to the Yarra, contained between Williamsons Road, Fitzsimmons Lane and Blackburn Road.

Typically, plantings line roadsides or are incorporated into residential subdivisions, marking lot boundaries. Often, such plantings are now fragmented, presumably through clearance of individual trees from private gardens.

Two smaller clusters occur in Donvale. One is largely north of the junction of Springvale and Mitcham Roads, where apart from plantings lining Springvale Road, most follow internal boundaries of residential subdivision. A second cluster is west of Glenvale Road. Its outstanding feature was an almost complete rectangular planting at what is now the northern end of Warner Court.

Such plantings are relics of former agricultural land use and delineators of that land use pattern.

Visually, they are the defining element of a local, "Conifer" landscape character.

Plantings will gradually be lost through clearance for road reconstruction (such as Springvale Road south), clearance for residential subdivision, removal for replanting of private

gardens, and the senescence of individual trees.

**Avenue of Honour**

Blackburn Road, East Doncaster (194.29)

A single line of 13 Southern Mahogany Gums which are the remnant of a World War I Memorial Avenue, planted in 1921 or 22. The Memorial plates are said to be stored under Doncaster Primary School<sup>1</sup>.

All of the trees have been badly pollarded and require tree surgery to restore their form. They are proposed to be removed when the adjoining section of Blackburn Road is reconstructed as a 6-lane dual carriageway.

Of **local significance** as a remnant of a War Memorial, typically planted after World War I at the approaches to Victorian country towns, celebrating each fallen soldier with a 'Tree of Life'.

**Bridge Street landscape**

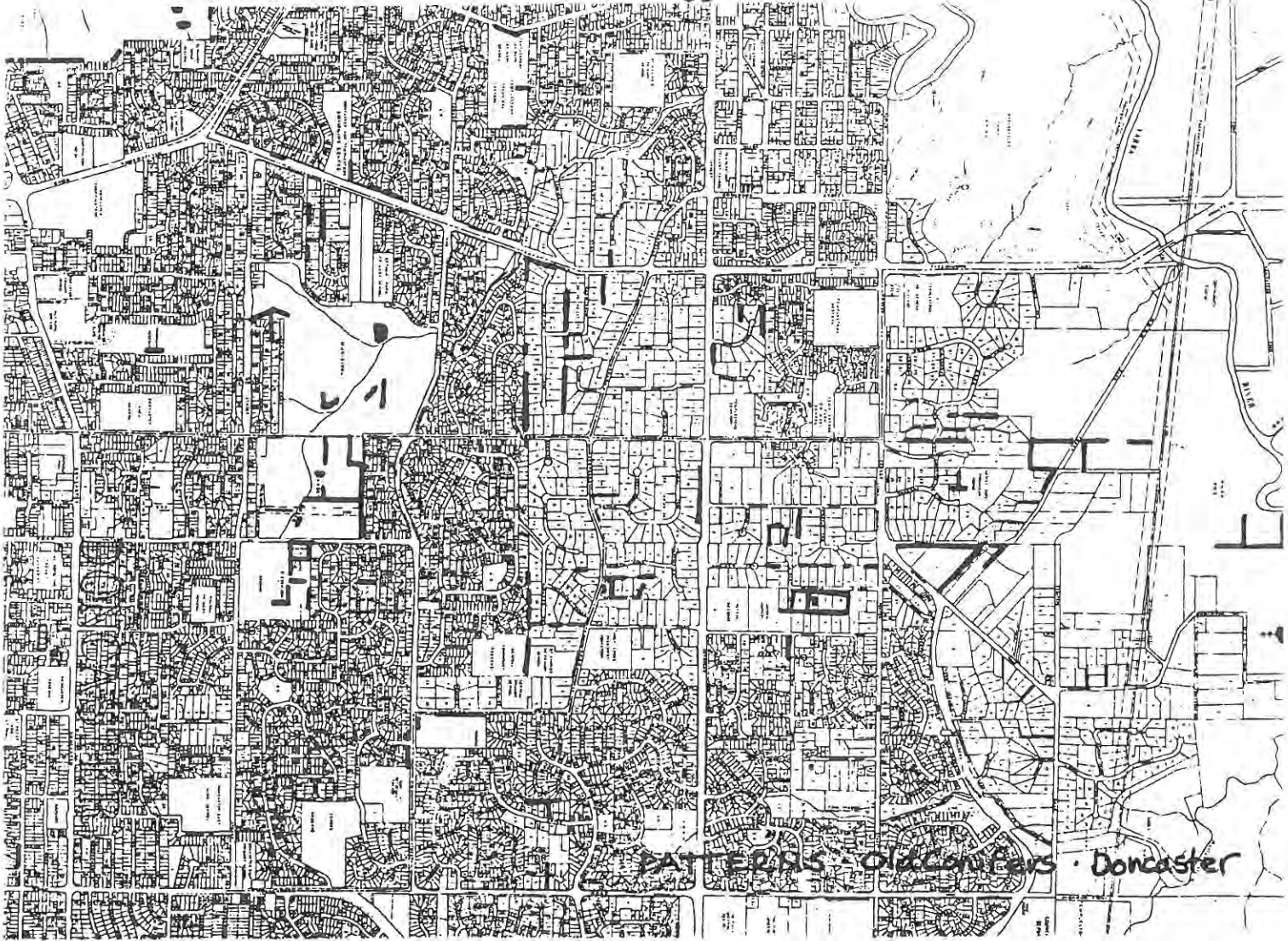
22-40 Bridge Street, Bulleen (172.04)

A remnant windbreak planting of Monterey Cypress & Monterey Pine along Bridge Street and Templestowe Road. Located on a topographical high point above the river flats.

"White Oaks" is a single-storey, double-fronted, timber, Californian Bungalow with a terracotta tile roof.

The plantings and the group of Edwardian houses enclosed within, form a cultural landscape and create a link with the parkland along the Yarra River and with the garden trees from Heide I and II in Templestowe Road.

1. Irvine Green, pers. comm.



PATTERNS Old Conifers · Doncaster



CITY OF RINGWOOD

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LOT NUMBERS

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The stand forms a strong local landmark and accidental gateway composition with the Red Gum at the junction of Bridge Street and Manningham Road.

Of **local significance** as a landscape feature.

"Journey's End" is of individual significance (see Theme 7.05 Houses)

### **Roadside Cypresses**

High Street (between Jean St & Mac-Robertson St), Lower Templestowe (173.30)

An incomplete 'avenue' of trees in private gardens. On the west side, some trees are clipped to form a hedge, while others are seriously disfigured by cutting of clearance for SEC services. Future road reconstruction will require removal of overhanging branches.

Of **local interest**. These trees are endangered by future roadworks.

### **McDonald Avenue**

McDonald Avenue, Templestowe (174.17)

A unique street notable for its incorporation of an existing linear planting of Monterey Pines and Cypresses as street trees, and its narrow kerbless road pavement aligned to avoid individual trees.

Of **local significance** as a unique street form.

### **Springvale Road Donvale**

between Old Warrandyte Rd & Mitcham Rd, Donvale (214.16)

An undulating two lane roadway with gravel verges, lined with mature Monterey Pine and Cypress.

The combination of narrow road, topography and mature conifers produces a uniquely majestic and rural scene.

Although the conifer plantings are not continuous, many trees have good form and size giving the visual effect of a verdant canyon.

Of **local significance** as the best remaining example of a conifer roadside planting in the municipality.

### **Pine Ridge**

Pine Ridge, Donvale (214.15)

Sloping topography falling eastwards. A triangular street circuit with house lots to its centre and perimeter. Some small timber houses from the 1950s/60s. Other sites have new houses. At least one site is still vacant.

The landscape character is given by the woodland canopy of large mature Monterey Pines, which extend beyond the immediate vicinity of Pine Ridge.

With redevelopment of individual sites, Pines are being removed and replaced with deciduous exotic species, as seems to have happened at Wembley Gardens.

Of **local significance** for its Pine woodland character.

### **Lutheran Cemetery Area**

(Pioneer Memorial Gardens and Schramm's Cottage) Victoria St., Doncaster (193.09)

A collection of relocated buildings set within a recent exotic garden.

The site is located on high ground with a west facing slope overlooking the Ruffey Creek Valley.

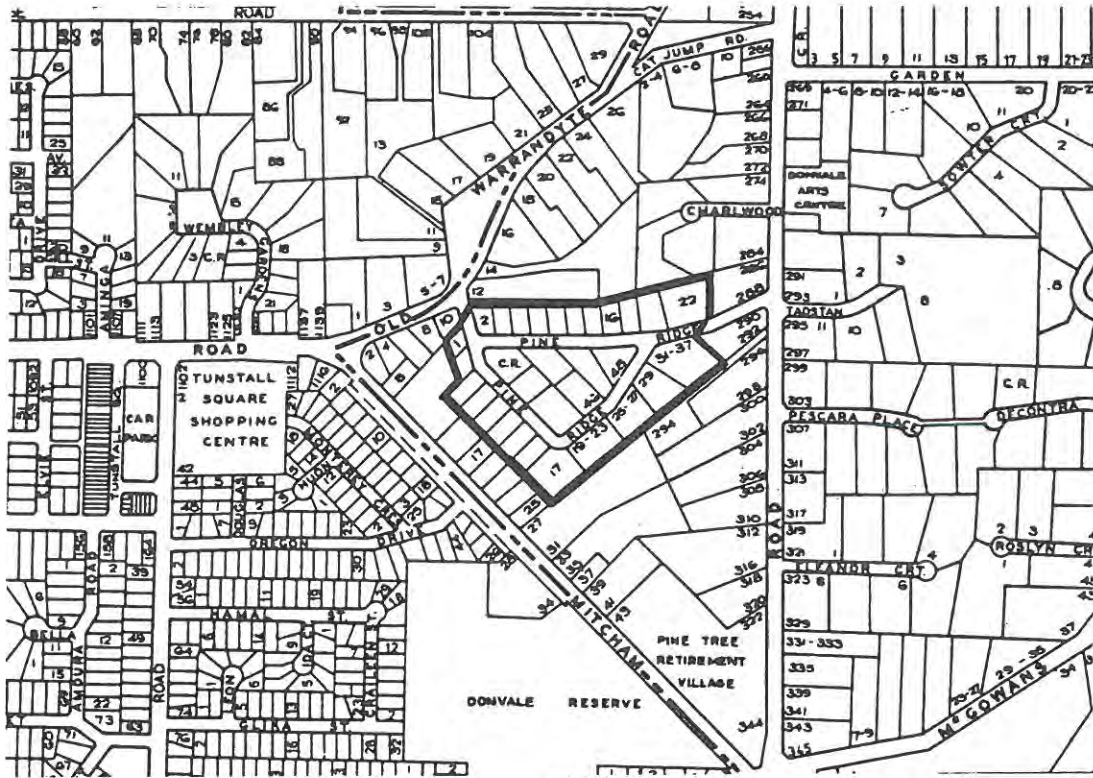
It is bordered by a windbreak planting of Monterey Pines, which because of their topographical location form a strong, local landmark.

The Lutheran cemetery occupies the western sector of the site. When the Lutherans built their first church here in 1858 Baron von

Mueller (who laid out Melbourne Botanical Gardens) sent them a gift of Cypress Pines and other seedlings<sup>2</sup>. The Lutheran Cemetery is included in Theme 6.08 Cemeteries.

Of local significance as a landmark pine landscape; of local significance as an historic site.

2. Keogh, p.44.



*Pine Ridge*

## Theme 1.05

## LANDMARK TREES

**River Red Gum**

Service Station, cnr Bridge St & Manningham Road, Bulleen (172.10)

A very large remnant River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) forming a local landmark. Estimated to be more than 300 years old<sup>1</sup>.

Of regional botanical significance, and of local significance as a landmark.

**English Oak**

Doncaster Road (east side), near junction with High Street, Doncaster (212.03)

A large specimen tree (*Quercus robur*) isolated in the footpath with a canopy spread of approximately 12 metres. This tree was apparently planted by John Smedley who arrived in the locality in 1860; it was one of a row of trees.

Of local significance as a landmark.

**River Red Gums**

Lot 2 Fitzsimmons Lane, Templestowe (173.41)

Originally seven trees (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) were recorded on the National Trust's Register of Significant Trees of Victoria and described as "... a fine example of the open woodland which once covered much of the area ..."

Two very large River Red Gums form a dominant landmark by virtue of their size and topographical location on a slight rise before the junction with Porter Street.

The tree by the roadside will probably be detrimentally affected by current road widening.

Of State botanical significance and local significance as a landmark.

**Group of Elms and Pines**

Cnr Kandanga Grove and Egan Drive, Bulleen (192.06)

A line of 8 English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) and 7 Canary Island Pines (*Pinus canariensis*) and 2 Monterey Pines, extending for approximately 400 metres along Balwyn Road into Yarralea Reserve.

Of local interest as a former rural planting within a 1950s residential area.

**River Red Gums**

outside Teese's Nursery, Porter Street, Templestowe (173.42)

A remnant stand of eight large River Red Gums (*E. camaldulensis*) and one mature Swamp Gum (*E. ovata*) which are obviously companions to the Red Gums in Fitzsimmons Lane.

Of State botanical significance and of local significance as a landmark.

**English Oak**

Cnr Russell & Mullens Rds. Warrandyte (155.43)

An old and once large oak tree (*Quercus robur*) originally within a private garden, with extensive die-back on upper limbs. The embankment cutting along Warrandyte Road severed and exposed major roots some years

1. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.



ago. This tree is a local landmark with, probably, a reduced life expectancy due to the damage to its root system.

Of local significance as a landmark.

### **River Red Gum**

Templestowe High School, on north side of playing field (192.07)

A large remnant River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) with a canopy spread of approximately 17 metres, and apparently in good health.

The Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus Melliodora*) located between Hazel Drive and SE corner of oval is also noted.

The River Red Gum is of **regional botanical significance**, and the Yellow Box is of **local botanical significance**.

### **River Red Gums - group of trees**

Templestowe Road, Templestowe (172.14)

A group of remnant River Red Gums straddles Templestowe Road in the vicinity of Fran Court.

Two large specimen trees are on the north side of Templestowe Road opposite Fran Court. A third is at the top of the southern roadside embankment, also opposite Fran Court and forms a group with the garden planting of 232 Greenslopes Drive.

Other large Red Gums occur along the embankment top, east of Fran Court and in the gully beside Bimbadeen Park.

The trees are valuable as -

- . individual specimens.
- . a group which defines local landscape character.
- . remnants of former Red Gum woodland.
- . seed sources.

These trees are of **regional botanical significance**, and of **local landscape value**.<sup>2</sup>

### **River Red Gum**

Next to the Yarra Valley Country Club, Templestowe Road, Bulleen (172.13)

This tree (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), although not special in itself, is significant as a remnant.

Of local interest.

### **Black Achan Pear**

Doncaster Municipal Gardens, Victoria Street (downhill from the toilet block), Doncaster, (193.29)

This tree (*Pyrus communis*) has extensive dieback, structural and insect damage. A steel cable stay is installed between two limbs, one of which was recently broken above the cable anchor point.

The tree was originally part of Johann Gottlieb Thiele's orchard which he established in 1854-55 soon after building Friedensruh in 1853.<sup>3</sup>

It has declined severely in recent years, and is unlikely to survive much longer. Cuttings for propagation of replacements should be taken immediately.

Of **local significance** as the only tree remaining from Thiele's original orchard.

### **Bunya Bunya Pine**

Cnr Waldau Crt & Victoria St. Doncaster (193.15)

A large well formed and intact specimen Bunya Bunya Pine (*Araucaria Bidwillii*).

2. Tree on south side rejected for Register of Significant Trees

3. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.



*River Red Gums: Lot 2 Fitzsimmons Lane*



*Diary Tree: Yarra Street, Warrandyte*

Because of its maturity and location in the garden of a recent house, the tree is probably a remnant of an old garden, probably associated with "Friedensruh".

Of **local interest** as a landmark.

### Pin Oak

"Friedensruh", Waldau Crt, Doncaster (193.14)

A magnificent single mature specimen tree (*Quercus palustris*) which is uncommonly large for Melbourne, being about 18 metres high.

It was apparently planted in 1910<sup>4</sup>.

Of **regional significance** for its association with "Friedensruh", as an important element within the Friedensruh garden and for its unusual size.<sup>5</sup>

### Deodara Cedar

"Friedensruh", Waldau Crt, Doncaster (193.14)

A large multi-stemmed specimen tree (*Cedrus deodara*) planted about 1853 by Johann Gottlieb Thiele, the great grandfather of the present owner of Friedensruh. The specimen is believed to have been a gift from Baron von Mueller.<sup>6</sup>

The tree is approximately 16.5 metres high, with a canopy spread of 19 m and a circumference of 4.5 m (at 1 m above ground).<sup>7</sup>

Of **local significance** for its association with Friedensruh, as an important element within the Friedensruh garden and for its unusual size.

### Black Mulberry

Friedensruh, Waldau Crt, Doncaster (193.14)

A mature old tree (*Morus nigra*), with a canopy spread of approximately 10 metres, with extensive structural and insect damage to lower limbs, supplemented by rot from pruning amputations.

This tree was planted soon after J. G. Thiele built "Friedensruh" in 1853.<sup>8</sup>

Of **local significance** for its association with Friedensruh and Thiele, and as an important element within the Friedensruh garden.

### Oak trees

"Three Oaks", 77 Yarra Street, Warrandyte (155.51)

Two large spreading Oaks in the rear garden of "Three Oaks". From their form, they appear to be English Oaks (*Quercus robur*).

After the 1939 "Black Friday" bushfires the Presbyterian congregation held church services in a loaned marquee under one of these large oaks at Hussey's home<sup>9</sup>.

Of **local interest** for landscape value and historical interest.

### Cherry Plum trees

Yarra Street, Warrandyte (155.52)

A linear planting running eastwards from the river bridge, of old plum trees (*Prunus cerasifera*) along the upper edge of the roadside embankment.

A feature of Warrandyte for many years, and claimed to date from the gold mining period. While locally valued, these trees need active management to ensure they do not spread into adjoining bushland or become an

4. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.

5. Rejected for Register of Significant Trees

6. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.

7. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file

8. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file

9. Bruce Bence, The Mechanics Institute Warrandyte 1882-1990, p.17.



*Deodara Cedar: Friedensruh*

environmental weed source in this riverside location.

Of **local significance** as a feature of Warrandyte township and of social value for their reputed associations with the gold mining history of Warrandyte.

### "The Diary Tree"

Yarra Street (opposite State Bank),  
Warrandyte  
(155.37)

A large multi-stemmed Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) with extensive die back.

The tree is believed to be at least 100 years old, and is visible in early photographs of the street. A letterbox for receipt of notes for inclusion in the community newsletter, lead to the name "The Diary Tree".

Of **local significance** as a community landmark in the township, but in poor condition due to the effects of road widening, car parking and a Telecom trench which severed major roots. Propagation of replacements from cuttings will be the only long-term means of continuing its genetic life.

### English Elms

Yarra Street, Warrandyte (155.53)  
Opposite the community centre

A copse of English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) approximately 60 metres long by up to 12 metres wide occupying the roadside embankment, apparently suckering from one or two parent trees. These trees require active management to avoid further spreading and invasion of the indigenous vegetation.

Of **local interest** as an element of the Warrandyte township.

## THEME 2: TAKING OVER THE LAND

Very little evidence remains of the early Aboriginal inhabitants of the area (the Wurundjeri). Such tangible remains as do exist comprise a few scarred trees, including one in the grounds of Heide II, and two at Currawong Bush Park, (both of these places are included in this study). Scarring is evidence of the removal of bark from a tree with an axe for a variety of reasons, including the making of canoes.

The Aboriginal history of the area is also reflected in some of the place names. The township of Warrandyte itself takes its name from the Aboriginal words 'Warran', meaning 'to throw', and 'dyte', the 'object aimed at'. It is believed that the Aborigines used to hold spear-throwing or boomerang competitions in the locality.

A study of the Aboriginal heritage of the municipality was completed in 1990 and should be consulted for more information about the history or the Wurundjeri people and the heritage sites known to remain today.<sup>1</sup> An informative leaflet is also available from the Council.

With European colonisation in the late 1830s, the Aboriginal occupants were quickly driven away from the area, as it was taken over for grazing, tree felling and cultivation. In the 1841 survey of Warrandyte parish by T. R. Nutt, 1103 acres of land at Pound Bend was designated as an Aboriginal Reserve. However, by 1854 even this had lost its status as such, when it was put to use as a cattle pound.

Early European colonisation was swift, the settlers often arriving before the surveyors. The first government survey of the area was carried out in 1839 by T. R. Nutt. At this time three groups of settlers had already established themselves in the vicinity as squatters (for this privilege a 'squatt-

licence' was usually bought from the government). These were Major Charles Newman, who had started a sheep run on Deep Creek in Templestowe; James Anderson with his cattle run at Andersons Creek (to which he gave his name) at Warrandyte; and the brothers John and William Wood who had settled on the Bulleen flats.

Once the land had been surveyed however, it could be officially sold, a process which took place in Doncaster, Templestowe and Warrandyte during the 1840s and 50s. It was no doubt speeded up by the 1840 government declaration that any approved person could buy 8 square miles of Crown Land for one pound an acre, provided that the block was at least five miles from a surveyed township.

Under this arrangement 5,120 acres of land between Koonung Creek and Templestowe was bought in 1841 by F. W. Unwin, a Sydney solicitor. Sections of the boundary of the area, known as Unwins Special Survey, was marked by blazed trees; our study indicates none remain today. The Special Survey was transferred back to the Crown in 1844 and a fresh grant made to James Atkinson in 1845. It was later sold to R. Campbell and subsequently subdivided for farms.<sup>2</sup>

As more settlers arrived and the land occupied by the first grazing runs was subdivided and sold off, patterns of settlement began to develop. The focal points of settlement were the new villages at Warrandyte and Templestowe. These were developed in the 1850s on land that had been set aside for this purpose in the earliest government surveys of the area.

All that remains of the earliest government surveys are the Crown Reserves declared by T. R. Nutt in his first Warrandyte Parish Land

1. Isabel Ellender *The archaeological survey of Aboriginal sites*, report prepared for the City of Doncaster & Templestowe, 1990.

2. Correspondence from Surveyor, Survey Branch, Office of Titles, 28.10.1931.

Survey, 1841; The Common, Black Flat,  
Jumping Creek and Pound Bend.

## Theme 2.01

## TOWNS &amp; SETTLEMENTS

The government-surveyed towns of Templestowe and Warrandyte are important because they are two of the three points of contact of the urban area of the municipality with the Yarra River, and because they illustrate completely different stimuli to urbanisation.

One is a failure of planning while the other is a success despite its physically inappropriate site.

Doncaster was laid out as a private township in 1853 by W. B. Burnley. It was a nucleated settlement with a grid plan centred on the junction of Doncaster and Blackburn Roads. The early character of the settlement has since been destroyed by successive suburban development.

### Waldau settlement

Ruffey Creek Municipal Gardens, George St, Doncaster (193.10)

The eastern section of what is now Ruffey Creek Municipal Gardens, and the area along Victoria Street, formed the focal point for a settlement established by a group of Germans in the 1850s. They called the area 'Waldau' meaning 'a clearing in the forest'. The homestead of the original family of settlers, the Thieles', is still standing on the south side of the park. To the east of Victoria Street is the site of the Lutheran Church that was built by the German community in 1858.

Of **local interest** as the site of the early Lutheran settlement of the area.

### Templestowe township

Templestowe (173.50)

Templestowe is a planned settlement, a colonising village in the bush situated along an east-west ridge with a north facing slope to the Yarra and its river flats.

The township of Templestowe was laid out in 1852 by the surveyor Henry Foote. In November of that year grazing leases were cancelled, and the land designated for the new village, sold off in small lots.

The site was well chosen for its elevation above the river valley, its sunny aspect and its access to water.

However, the settlement did not thrive as an urban centre. Instead it continues as a residential suburb distinguished by its grid street pattern; its topography with gently undulating east-west streets and steeply sloping north-south streets; its street formation with gravel edges and wide grassed verges; its mature plantings of exotic tree species including Monterey Pines and Cypresses; and its contact with the river valley.

Several older buildings remain, notably the Templestowe Hotel and Sheahan's house. These places are listed separately in this report.

The street layout is of **local interest** as an element of the early survey remaining visible in a suburban landscape.

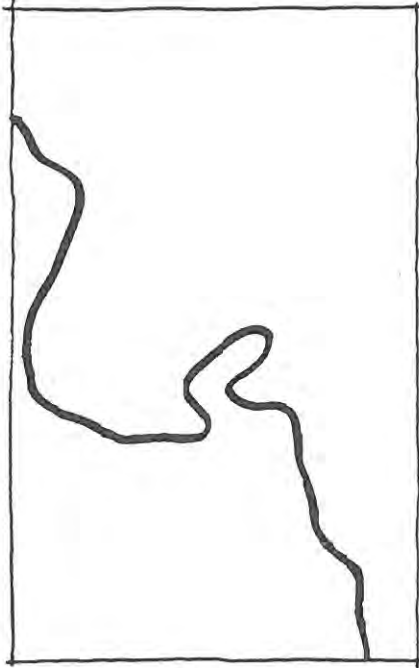
### Warrandyte township

Yarra St, Warrandyte (155.39)

The settlement of Warrandyte was prompted by a gold rush, (it was not surveyed as a township until July 1856, after the gold rush had begun), and continues as a local urban centre because of its remoteness from competing centres, its location at a river crossing, and its physical identity as a picturesque village within a wooded river valley.



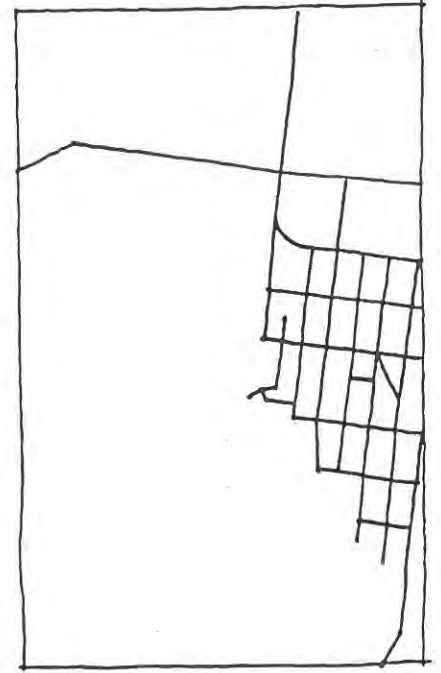
River



Topography

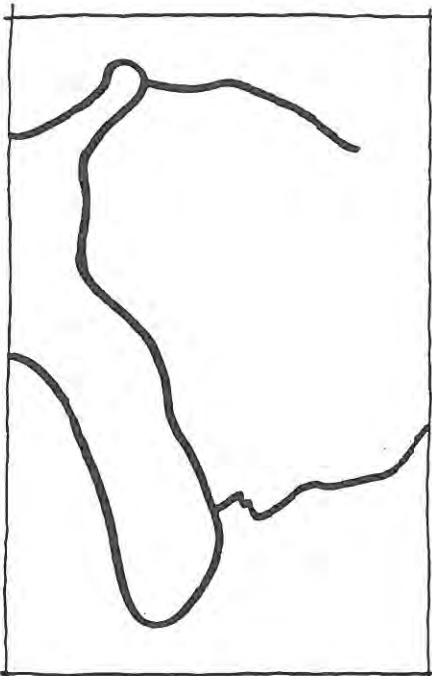


Streets

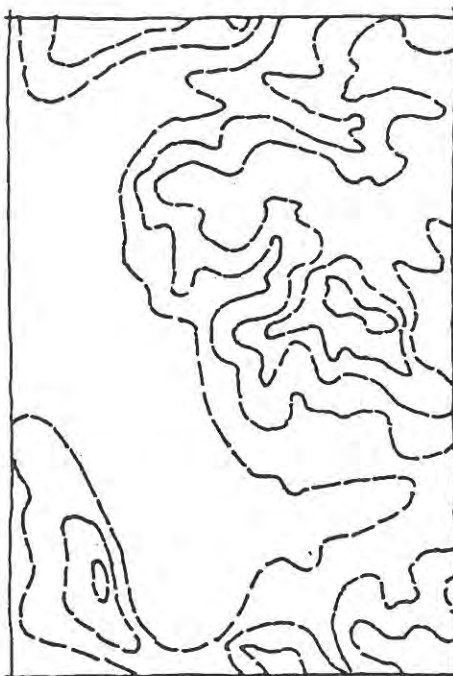


TEMPLESTONE  
TOWNSHIP  
Patterns

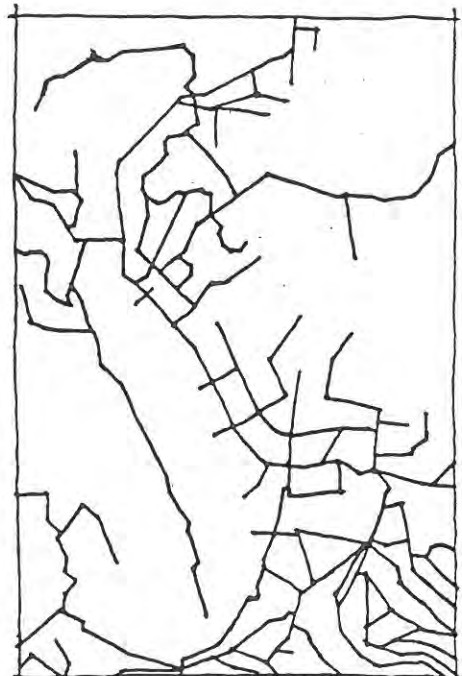
River



Topography



Streets



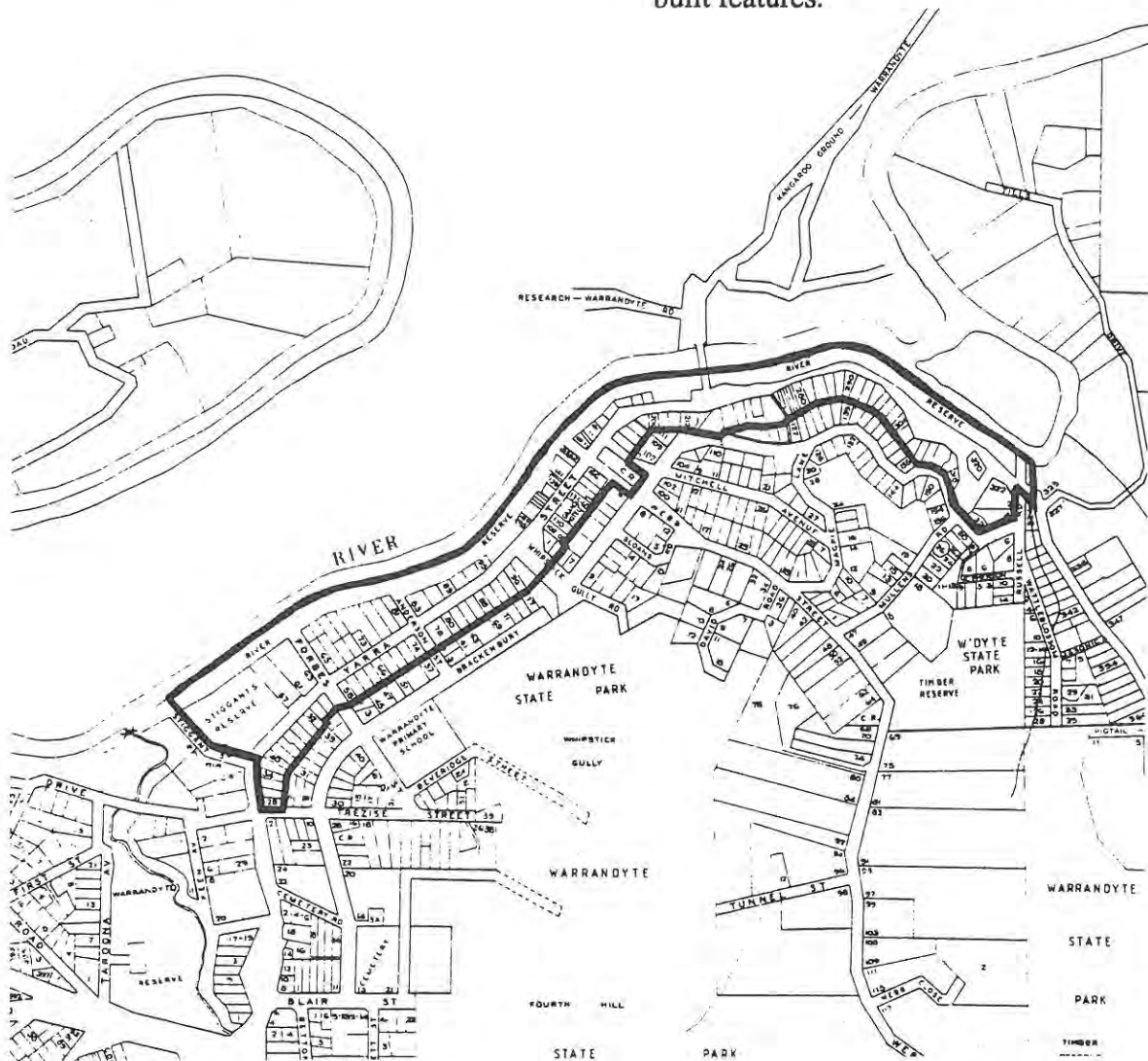
WARRANDYTE  
TOWNSHIP  
Patterns

However, its site was not a propitious one. The town centre is linear and almost single sided, following the course of the Yarra along its southern bank and immediately backed by a steeply sloping hillside. Its outlook is north and northwestwards to the steep and wooded bank of the river opposite.

Because of its lack of level sites for easy development and its constrained outlook, the combination of enclosing wooded valley, accessible river and a few old buildings is still powerful enough to attract visitors and sustain residents.

The townscape quality of the settlement is very important, with its main street, Yarra Street, still incorporating various historical community focal points. These include the bakery and the butchers shop, the former post office (still serving a community function as premises for the Citizens Advice Bureau and the Historical Society), and the Grand Hotel, a substantial two-storey building which constitutes a dominant feature in the street.

Warrandyte township is of **local significance** as an 1850s township retaining the form but not the structures of this period, and for its townscape qualities created by its setting and built features.



*Warrandyte township*

### THEME 3: TRAVELLING

Communications were vital for the development of newly settled areas. The Yarra River itself constituted a major barrier in the locality (both to communications between Eltham as well as Melbourne itself), until the establishment of various punts and bridges along it. There have been many bridges on the river, with floods wreaking destruction at regular intervals. When the timber Warrandyte bridge was replaced in 1955 it was the oldest bridge (c1875) spanning the Yarra.

The major routes as they remain today were established by about the early 1860s and can be seen on the Plan of Bulleen, County of Bourke, c1873. Within the townships of Doncaster and Templestowe the roads were largely laid out on a grid plan (following the lines of the land divisions that had been made for the various selections that were to be sold off by the Crown). The major routes of Reynolds Road, Doncaster Road, Blackburn Road and Springvale Road were oriented along an axis running due east-west and north-south. To the west of this area (i.e. east of Church Road, and south of Foote Street) the orientation of the major routes is more haphazard, as this was the area occupied by F. W. Unwin's Special Survey (later c1843, the Carlton Estate). Since it had already been sold it was not included in the newly planned townships. Instead, the various blocks of land were sold separately over a period of time, the roads between them most probably being already in existence.

The alignment of the roads here is dictated by such concerns as the sites of the river cross-

ings, with the Templestowe and Manningham Roads leading to the bridge to Heidelberg and Thompsons Road, running diagonally in the opposite direction, to the bridge to Camberwell. To the north-west, in the less densely populated township of Warrandyte, the roads generally follow the contours of the more undulating landscape.

In the south-east, Park Orchards is illustrative of post World War II suburban planning, which includes the crescents off Hopetoun Road (these are included in a later theme).

Formerly there were two toll gates in operation in the locality. The first one, (which began operation in about 1865), was on Doncaster Road, at the point where it is now joined by Elgar and Tram Roads. The second (created in 1870) was on Templestowe Road at the intersection with Foote Street. In 1877 the government abolished all tolls and the toll gate residences were sold off. There are no remains, although a plaque in the J. W. Thomson Reserve marks the site of the second toll house.

The area was never included in the Melbourne railway network (the nearest line being that to Lilydale, opened in 1882), but between 1889 and 1896 the first commercial tram in the southern hemisphere was in operation here. Starting at Box Hill, the tracks followed Station Street into Tram Road and terminated at the corner of Doncaster Road.

## Theme 3.01

## TRAVEL SITES

**Heidelberg Punt: site of**  
Banksia Park, Bulleen (172.16)

This punt operated from 1842-3 until a bridge was built in 1860.<sup>1</sup> The site is now within Banksia Park.

Of local interest.

**Milestone**  
Cnr. Newmans and Warrandyte Rds.  
Templestowe (174.25)

This stone milestone has 'Melbourne XIII' inscribed on its two outward faces. It currently stands against the wall/fence of the adjoining property.

Of local significance as the sole example known to remain in the municipality.

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1. *Port Phillip Gazette*, 10 Dec. 1842.

**Footbridge**  
Wood Street, Templestowe Lower (173.24)

This suspension footbridge has an avenue of poplars leading to it. There is also a 1940s timber 'gatehouse'. The bridge was built in 1935 for the use of the fathers of the Blessed Sacrament.<sup>2</sup>

Comparable to footbridges across the Yarra River at Gipps Street, Collingwood; Walmer Street, Kew; Roseneath Street, Clifton Hill.

Of local interest.

**Warrandyte Punt: site of**  
Yarra Street, Warrandyte (155.54)

The Warrandyte punt operated from 1856, until a bridge was built across the river in 1860-63.

Of local interest.

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2. Irvine Green, pers. comm.

## THEME 4: GOLD

Warrandyte was witness to the first gold rushes - the earliest goldfield in Victoria being proclaimed there (at the site marked by the cairn in Gold Memorial Road) in July 1851, by Louis Michel, a Melbourne publican. The discovery came in direct response to the offer, the previous month, of a substantial reward for the discovery of a workable deposit or mine within 200 miles of Melbourne. The Gold Reward Committee, which had been formed by the Lord Mayor and various businessmen in the city, had made the offer in order to stem the flow of migrants away from Melbourne to the recently-discovered goldfield at Bathurst in New South Wales.

The earliest rush of prospectors to the site lasted until the end of the year, when richer finds, such as those at Buninyong, Ballarat and Bendigo drew them away.

To begin with, alluvial gold had been obtained either directly from the ground or from the bed of Andersons Creek, by individual prospectors occupying makeshift accommodation (tents). In the mid 1850s however, when the initial frenzy had subsided, more organised gold mining enterprises (with investment into some of these) began in the district and a more settled community with slightly more substantial buildings started to evolve.

The innovative use of coffer dams in the area to extract gold deposited on the river bed was

introduced. On a more ambitious scale the Yarra River was diverted through a tunnel at Pound Bend and through a new channel creating 'The Island', and mining tunnels were dug into the surrounding land (eg. at Fourth Hill, Pigtail Hill and Third Hill). It was difficult to extract gold from the quartz obtained from these mines, as it was very hard. The earliest quartz crushers were steam powered. However, in 1868, a new water-powered quartz crushing battery was opened beside the river<sup>1</sup>. This was in turn superseded by a government-funded water-powered battery opened in 1898 (the site can still be seen and is included in this theme).

Like many gold-bearing areas, the gold rush had a profound and long-term influence on the locality, and evidence can still be discerned today of the gold mines (shafts, tunnel entrances etc.), coffer dams and gold mining sites. Several houses associated with mining also remain despite the many bushfires that have ravaged Warrandyte over the years. The rest of the municipality was less affected by gold, although some mining was carried out at a reef in Templestowe, near the junction of Thompsons Road and Feathertop Avenue<sup>2</sup>. Little remains of this site.

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1. Tim Hart, *Warrandyte 'Place' Study*, Final Project, Landscape Architecture, RMIT, 1987.

2. Keogh, p.39.

## Theme 4.01

## GOLD MINING

**ANDERSONS CREEK ALLUVIAL WORKINGS**

Andersons Creek was the location of first gold discovery in Victoria. The earliest mining in Warrandyte was panning for alluvial gold in the creek gullies; by 1856 the alluvial workings in Anderson's Creek gully, and other creeks (Specimen Gully, and Whipstick Gully) had been worked out<sup>1</sup>. Today no evidence is known to remain from these early activities.

**Gold Memorial Cairn**

Gold Memorial Road, Warrandyte (175.28)

Erected in 1935 to mark the site of the first payable goldfield, discovered in August 1851 by Louis Michel, and named the Victoria Field after the new Colony.<sup>2</sup>

The unveiling of the cairn by Mr. W. H. Everard was a gala event<sup>3</sup>.

Of local interest as the site of gold discovery.

**BLACK FLAT MINING AREA**

Tills Drive  
Warrandyte (156.01)

The Black Flat Mining Area contains a number of individual sites and remains; each is described below. The significance of the area however, has been assessed as a whole.

The evidence of gold mining visible today in the Black Flat area is quite diverse. Some features are easy to discern - such as the foundations of a cottage, while others (such as some earthen channels) are more subtle and it is difficult to determine their age or purpose.

The Black Flat area was worked for gold from the 1870s. There were a number of mining operations, most of which are now located within the Warrandyte State Park; a few sites are on private land in Tills Road.

Each of the sites and features known to remain within the Warrandyte State Park are described briefly below:

**\* The Dyke (156.03)**

This extensive working followed a vein of decomposed rock. The Warrandyte Freehold Gold-mining Company was formed in 1876 to work the diorite dykes (a geological formation containing decomposed rock), on the Elliott Freehold Estate, (the area owned by Captain Selby after 1883). Nearly half the gold in Warrandyte was found in this property<sup>4</sup>. The tunnel collapsed many years ago and can now be seen as a deep cleft in the ground.<sup>5</sup>

**\* Cottage (156.04)**

The stone foundations of a small cottage remain within the Park, near the entry from Tills Drive. The cottage was destroyed in the 1962 fires<sup>6</sup>.

4. Cranfield, pp.60 & 62.

5. Warrandyte State Park Management Plan, Site H25, p.140

6. Shirley Rotherham, pers. comm.

1. Plan of the township of Warrandyte, County of Evelyn, Surveyor General's Office, October 30th 1856.

2. Warrandyte State Park Management Plan, Dept. Conservation, Forests and Lands, 1988, Site H11, p.138; Warrandyte Historical Society, undated notes.

3. Louis R. Cranfield The golden history of Warrandyte, 1982, p. 188.



*Black Flat Mining Area: the collapsed 'dyke'*



*Victory Mine: open shaft*

**\* Puddling Machine (156.05)**

Driven by a horse walking in a circle, this equipment was used to 'puddle' or sluice the ore with water to separate the gold. This technique was often used where the workings were not next to a stream that could be diverted to wash the material through other forms of sluicing devices.

In 1859/60 there were two puddling machines on the Warrandyte goldfields, a horse-operated machine (owned by McDonald & Cameron, location not known) and a steam driven machine (Dr. Owen, a member of state Parliament<sup>1</sup>). Dr. Owen's 'Patented Puddling Machine' was operated by the Yarra Yarra Steam Puddling Co. in Whipstick Gully around 1859/60, but insufficient gold combined with inadequate drainage lead to its quick closure<sup>2</sup>. It is not known if any evidence remains of this works.

The circular puddling machine at Black Flat remains within the State Park.

A number of mining features remain on private land, especially on properties that front Tills Drive; these are briefly described below:

**\* Black Swan Mine (155.55)**

The site of the Black Swan mine is marked by a group of trees.

**\* Caledonia Mine (155.56)**

The Caledonia Mine was operated from c1904/5 to 1910 by Mr Till employing up to 250 men at a time when Warrandyte mining was in decline<sup>3</sup>. It was first worked under the name New Haven (c1903)<sup>4</sup>.

After the closing of the mine, Till became an orchardist and built a house in what is now Tills Drive (see site no 155.48, in Theme 5.02).

The Caledonia Mine was the richest mine in Warrandyte. The main shaft was sunk to 620 feet, with drives on a number of levels<sup>5</sup>. It produced \$102,178 worth of gold and paid dividends of \$25,166 on a capital of \$12,500. In 1905 a crushing from the Caledonia Mine, in a bend of the river east of the 'Island', yielded 145 ounces of gold from 80 tons of quartz. The mine gave good returns until 1908 when it was hampered by too much water seepage.<sup>6</sup>

Assistance from the government in 1909 was to no avail and the machinery and equipment was sold that April. Its closure meant the end of large scale gold mining in Warrandyte.

The evidence remaining from the Caledonia Mine includes a machine bed and mullock heaps, and a boiler (moved from site), each now on separate properties. It was the last of Warrandyte's major and highly successful mines.

**\* Yarra Tunnel (Grants) (155.57)**

In 1869 Lewis Grant (who introduced a water powered stamping battery c1868), formed the Yarra Tunnelling Co. to work a claim just upstream from the 'Island'. Although the Tunnel was 70 feet beneath the river with shafts extending to both banks, it did not suffer too much water seepage; and effective pumping kept the water down. He operated the mine until 1874 when he sold out to David Mitchell. It was reopened in 1884 and produced good returns, closing again in 1888<sup>7</sup>.

A mullock heap near the river bank within a Tills Drive property indicates the approximate location of the mine.

The Black Flat Mining Area is of **regional significance** providing evidence of gold mining in Warrandyte from the 1870s to around

1. Cranfield, p. 37.

2. Keogh, p. 37.

3. Cranfield, p. 98.

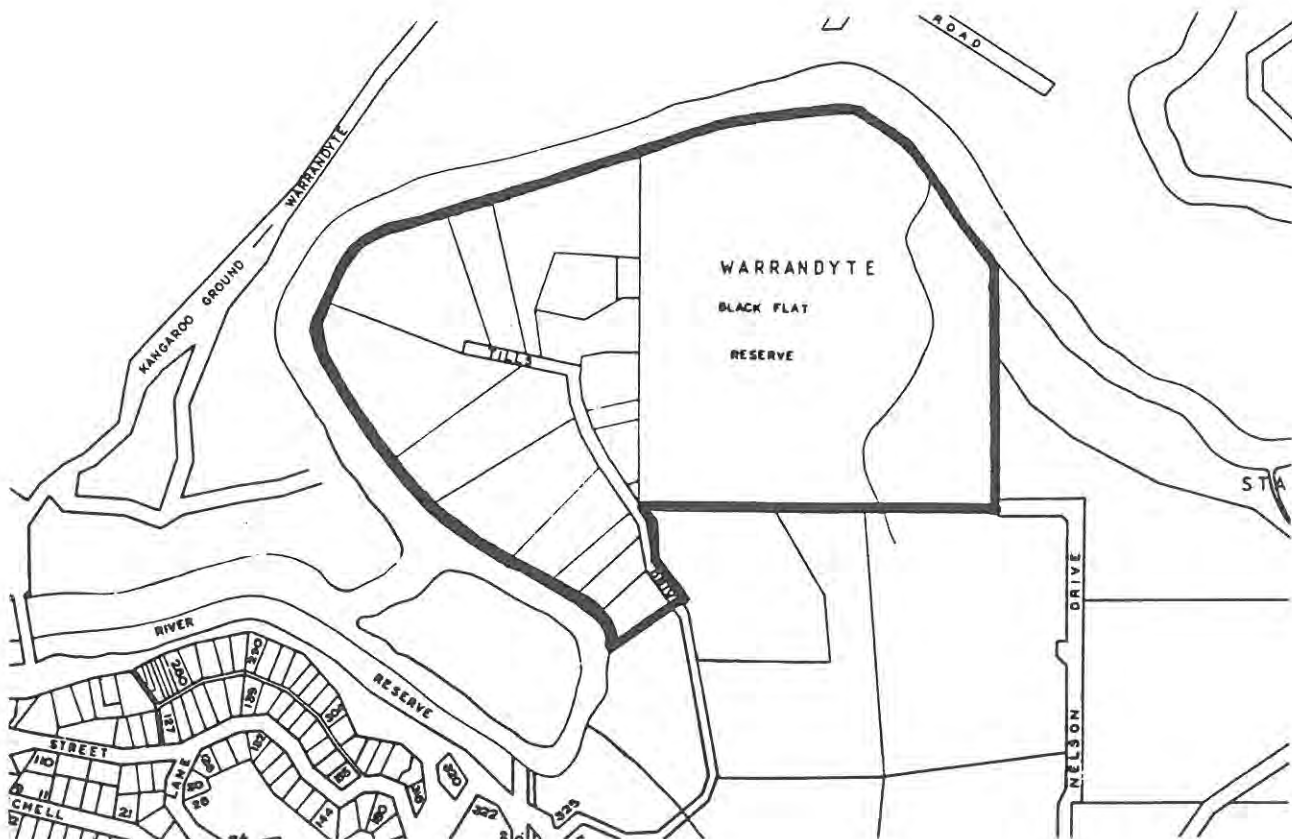
4. Cranfield, p. 99.

5. Cranfield, p.100.

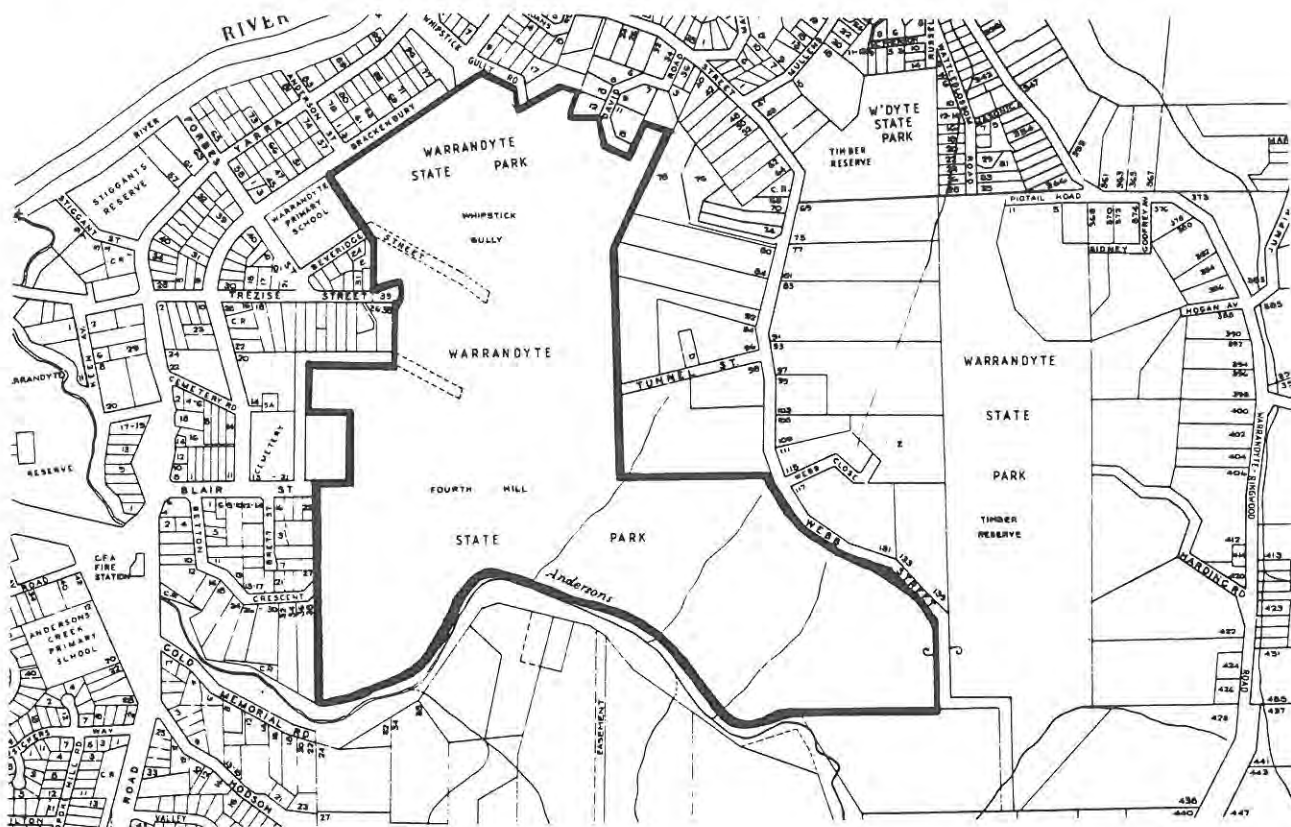
6. Keogh, p.39.

7. Cranfield, pp. 51, 66.





*Black Flat Area*



*Fourth Hill & Whipstick Gully Area*

1910; the evidence includes the site of Warrandyte's last major mine.

## FOURTH HILL & WHIPSTICK GULLY MINING AREAS

Warrandyte State Park (155.41 & 175.21)

Mining in Warrandyte concentrated along the reefs. During the 1850s the Fourth Hill yielded high amounts of gold<sup>1</sup>. A series of reefs ran generally north-south from Sailors Gully Road, through the hills (Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Hills) and crossing the river just west of The Island. Along these reefs were many mines - Sailors Reef and Great Southern south of Andersons Creek, Geraghty's (later Fourth Hill), Johnson's, Fifth Hill West, Victory Mine in Whipstick Gully, the North Victory, South Caledonia and many others further towards the river.

There are a number of features and sites that provide evidence of these mining activities within the areas now covered by the Warrandyte State Park. Known sites are listed below. The sites at Sailors Reef (c1872) and Great Southern have not been investigated in this study.

### \* Fourth Hill Tunnel (175.29)

In 1856 Patrick Geraghty and William Moore commenced a mining venture on Fourth Hill, excavating a tunnel to intersect with the line of the reef. It was reported to be the first substantial quartz mining operation in the St Andrews district<sup>2</sup>. A light tramway was built to help remove the ore. They had little success, and by 1858 had left to explore gold fields elsewhere.

These workings were taken over by other miners, including Messrs Sloan and Party, and Messrs Chatty and Smith in the 1880s, who worked the tunnel for some years. It is now known as the Fourth Hill Tunnel.<sup>3</sup>

1. Cranfield, p. 27.

2. 'Gold Mining in Warrandyte in 1859-1860' *Warrandyte Historical Society Newsletter*, No. 75, Oct. 1990, p.3.

3. Cranfield, p.38; Keogh, p.38; *Warrandyte State Park Management Plan*, p. 135

Geraghty was the owner of the Union Hotel (later known as the Warrandyte Hotel) located on the north side of Yarra Street, adjacent to Specimen Gully<sup>4</sup>.

The tunnel extends for approximately 100 m into the hillside, and is accessible via Tunnel Street. It is Site H12 in the Management Plan.

### \* Fifth Hill West Mine (175.30)

This 30 m tunnel, (also known as Jackson's Drive), remains on Fourth Hill.<sup>5</sup>

### \* Johnson's Mine (175.31)

This is an 'L' shaped tunnel over 100m long.<sup>6</sup>

### \* Open Shaft (175.32)

An open shaft, probably the Fourth Hill Mine air shaft, also remains within this area.<sup>7</sup>

### \* Gardner's Shaft (155.58)

A shaft from Gardner's mine remains on Fourth Hill.

### \* Victory Mine (155.59)

Victory Mine (previously known as Young Colonial, and Warrandyte Claim) re-opened about 1896 and produced a good return of 1,870 ounces of gold in three years.<sup>8</sup> It was one of Warrandyte's most successful mines, especially in the 1890s. The main shaft was sunk to 220 feet<sup>9</sup>. Brick footings and several shafts remain today within the State Park off Whipstick Gully Road.

### \* Manton's Mine Site

On the north side of Andersons Creek, off Gold Memorial Rd, Warrandyte (175.33)

In 1951 a fifteen year lease was taken out by W.A.R. Manton, F W Birdsley and G Lane to

4. *Plan of the township of Warrandyte, County of Evelyn*, Surveyor General's Office, October 30th 1856.

5. *Warrandyte State Park Management Plan*, Site H13, p.139

6. *Warrandyte State Park Management Plan*, Site H9, p.138.

7. Warrandyte Historical Society, *Map of Mining and Historic Sites*, Warrandyte (n.d.).

8. *Warrandyte State Park Management Plan*, Site H14, p. 139; Keogh p. 39.

9. Cranfield, pp. 98-99.

establish the Monument Gold Mine in Fidlers Gully on the north side of Andersons Creek. The mine was worked until 1965.<sup>10</sup>

Two shafts and the remains of a corrugated iron clad hut mark the site of the workings.

The Fourth Hill and Whipstick Gully Mining Areas are of **regional significance** for the extant evidence of the earliest substantial quartz mining operation in the district (Fourth Hill Tunnel) as well as evidence of subsequent mining up until the most recent Warrandyte mine (Manton's).

## **POUND BEND MINING AREA** (155.40)

\* **Evelyn Tunnel**  
Pound Bend Road  
Warrandyte (155.60)

Evelyn Tunnel, also known as Pound Bend Tunnel, was formed when a tunnel was driven nearly 200 metres through rock at the neck of the Pound Bend peninsula, to divert the river and expose the river bed to extract gold.<sup>11</sup>

An initial survey in 1859 involving John Hutchinson (Warrandyte Pound Keeper) examined the feasibility of cutting a tunnel through the neck of the isthmus.

In 1870 the Evelyn Tunnel Gold Mining Co. started work on the tunnel, completing it within a few months. The venture failed to produce the financial reward anticipated, due to the costs of mining through the deep mud that covered the river-bed. The Company was wound up late in 1872.<sup>12</sup>

In 1884 the idea of using the tunnel to generate electricity was proposed, and by 1888 a company had been formed for the purpose. The Melbourne Water Power

Company, aimed to supply power to all of Melbourne from the scheme<sup>13</sup>. The venture did not proceed. Again in the 1920s the idea arose again, this time to supply the Warrandyte community which was not able to fund the provision of power through the SEC; this idea also never proceeded.<sup>14</sup>

The Evelyn Tunnel is one of at least three such tunnels constructed on the Yarra River for the same purpose; the other tunnels are at Big Peninsula (McMahons Creek) probably constructed c.late 1860s-early 1870s, and the 'Pipeline' Tunnel (near Warburton -Woods Point Road)<sup>15</sup>.

Of **regional significance** as probably the earliest and most successful attempt to apply an engineering solution to the desire to extract gold from the river-bed of the Yarra.

\* **Water Race** (155.61)

The remains of a water race, said to have been constructed by Chinese miners<sup>16</sup>, is believed to remain within the Park. Alternatively it may have been associated with the earlier mining works of the Evelyn Tunnel Mining Company.

Of **local interest**; further research required.

## **BATTERY & CRUSHING SITES**

Lack of crushing machinery was a problem on the Warrandyte goldfields in the 1860s; at this time there were two machines, one a horse-driven machine and the other a Mr Wilkinson's quartz calcining furnace (which was mainly occupied crushing rock from its owner's mine).<sup>17</sup>

10. Information from Mines Dept. 1988, Lease No. 9118 obtained by Bruce Bence.

11. Warrandyte State Park Management Plan, Site H1, p.138.

12. Bruce Bence The Tunnel Pound Bend Warrandyte 1859 - 1988, Warrandyte Historical Society, n.d.

13. Victorian Government Gazette 7 Dec. 1888.

14. Warrandyte Historical Society, undated notes.

15. Rod Elphinstone Upper Yarra River: Historic Sites Study, unpublished report, 1984, p.23.

16. Warrandyte State Park Management Plan, Site H4, p.138.

17. 'Gold Mining in Warrandyte in 1859-1860' Warrandyte Historical Society Newsletter No. 75, Oct. 1990, pp.4-6; Keogh, p.20.

### Grant's Battery

Yarra River, Warrandyte (155.62)

Lewis Grant, operator of the Yarra Tunnel mine near 'The Island', also established the first crusher to be powered by water in 1868<sup>18</sup>. The battery was located in the Yarra River, to the north of the former post office. While not a complete success, as only two stampers could work if the river level was low, it did much to reduce the costs of crushing.<sup>19</sup>

Due to its location in the river, no evidence is thought to remain. The site is of **local interest**.

### State Battery & Water Wheel

Yarra Street, (just east of the bridge), Warrandyte (155.63)

A government battery was built close to the banks of the Yarra River in 1897. Driven by a water wheel the battery crushed the ore-bearing quartz from the surrounding gold-fields.<sup>20</sup> A cairn marks the site, and some remains of the timber foundations can apparently be seen on the river bank below the cairn.<sup>21</sup>

Of **local interest**. Archaeological investigation may be desirable.

### Ore crusher

Gold Memorial Road, Warrandyte (175.34)

The site of an ore crusher<sup>22</sup>. No further information on its history is known to the consultants.

## YARRA RIVER SITES

### Coffer Dam - site of

Yarra River, at rear of former Post Office, Yarra Street, Warrandyte (155.64)

Coffer dams were constructed as early as c1856. An 1857 report from a member of the government's Gold Complaints Committee, William Westgarth, reported on the use of coffer dams on the river, a technique he noted as being unusual compared to other fields<sup>23</sup>.

Coffer dams or paddocks were made by damming off sections of the river bed by driving wooden piles into the bed to form fences then washing for gold.<sup>24</sup> Today a line of wooden stakes can still be seen when the river level is low.

This process of mining severely damaged the river's banks<sup>25</sup>. The practice was revived in the 1930s, and this example may date from the Depression.

Of **regional significance** as a rare and fragile remnant of the use of coffer dams to enable mining of the river bed.

## OTHER MINING SITES

### South Caledonia Mine

308 Yarra Street, Warrandyte (155.65)

Remains of concrete machine bed. The mine itself is covered by earth on the slopes below Yarra Street.

Of **local interest**.

18. Hart, p.18

19. Warrandyte State Park Management Plan, Site H18, p.139.

20. Warrandyte State Park Management Plan, Site H 20,p.139.

21. Warrandyte Historical Society, undated notes.

22. Warrandyte State Park Management Plan, Site H8, p.138.

23. Westgarth, quoted in Keogh, p.18.

24. Warrandyte State Park Management Plan, Site H 17, p.139.

25. Photograph, Keogh, p.15.

## Pigtail Mine

Timber Reserve, Warrandyte State Park  
(175.35)

Started by Henry Stiggants (Snr. and Jnr. with George Holloway and Lewis Grant) in 1874, this mine produced 1500 ounces of gold in two years.<sup>26</sup> It was one of Warrandyte's most productive mines<sup>27</sup>. The Pigtail Quartz Mining Co., with Lewis Grant as the general manager was formed to work the mine. A legal dispute suspended work, and the extended legal proceedings meant financial

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26. Warrandyte State Park Management Plan, Site H26, p.140;

Keogh p.38; Cranfield, p.57.

27. Cranfield, p.100.

ruin for the company. Their opponent (a man named Lawler) formed a new company, recovering substantial amounts of gold before the mine was closed after a landslide. In 1906, another company, Caledonia Consuls worked the mine<sup>28</sup>.

Henry Stiggants was still listed as a miner in 1899<sup>29</sup>, and his son (Henry Jnr.) later established an orchard at Pound Bend.

**Of local significance** as the site of Warrandyte's most successful mines.

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28. Keogh, p.38

29. Voter's Roll for the Warrandyte Riding of the Shire of Templestowe, 1899.

## Theme 4.02

## GOLD MINING HOUSES

**House**

8 Russell Road, Warrandyte (155.27)

Built in the 1860s, by James Gray Russell, this timber house has undergone major alterations.

Russell arrived in Melbourne in 1854, moving to the Andersons Creek goldfield soon after. With his wife and child he lived in a tent until he built a cottage outside the township survey, and on his pegged mining claim. In 1890 Russell applied for and was granted title to this land<sup>1</sup>. He was still described as a miner in the Voters' Roll of 1899.

The cottage was originally a timber slab construction; as the dwelling was extended these slabs apparently became internal walls. Extra rooms were added and a new roof of yellow box shingles replaced the bark roof. These shingles are believed to remain underneath the corrugated iron roof.

Henry Stiggants, the original proprietor of the Pig Tail Mine, had a slab hut at the rear of this house; Stiggants was apparently Russell's partner.

Russell sold the house in 1922; in 1940 it was sold to a member of Russell's family. It is one of few Warrandyte buildings to have survived many bushfires, especially the 1939 fire which decimated the region and State.

If anything original remains, it has been subsumed in the current house. Detailed internal examination is required.

Of **local significance** for its historical associations with James Russell and his family; potentially of regional significance

1. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter, 9 (1), Aug. 1975.

should substantial elements of the original building remain.

**"Yarra Gold" cottage**

70 Yarra St., Warrandyte (155.29)

A simple timber, symmetrical, double-fronted cottage, set on 0.1 hectares. It has a double gable roof across the site and a skillion verandah extending the main roof line. The building is clad with cement sheet.

The site of the cottage was purchased in 1856 by William Masterton (stonemason for the Warrandyte Primary School), and he built a cottage on the site. His widow continued to live there until the early 1900s when it was bought by Tom Logan, a gold miner; he took out his last miner's licence in 1925. Another house was built, and it burnt down in the 1939 fires. The current cottage was built to replace it by Tom Logan Jnr. as a four roomed cottage. It has been recently extended, and is in good condition.

Of **local historical significance** as a building that has adopted its form from and therefore provides a recent interpretation of the early miner's cottages that characterised Warrandyte; its significance and connection to the theme of gold mining is enhanced by the long association with the Logan family.

**Cottage**

322 Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.31a)

This is a timber cottage with a gable roof across the site, extending over the verandah.

The cottage is first recorded in 1893 when it became freehold, presumably being previously on a miner's right. The cottage was then in the name of C. Schult, executor of the estate of William Hastings, a gold

miner. Hastings is known to have lived in Warrandyte with his wife and family since 1866. Hastings was described as a labourer when he died of consumption.

The cottage has remained in the family since, being occupied by Elizabeth Hastings (daughter of William and Mary Hastings), and her husband Joseph William Duter, then being left to their son William. After a few years rented outside the family, Ivy Mann's (nee Duter) son Peter and his wife Joan moved into the home in 1974.

The cottage is a substantially intact example of an early dwelling, retaining six-paned double-hung sash windows, and lined throughout with Regency lining boards. Originally a three room cottage, an additional room was added to the east end of the

building, enclosing the external chimney; this room is also lined with Regency boards. A more recent change is the addition of a bathroom by creating a room on the rear verandah<sup>2</sup>.

This cottage can be compared to 2 Russell Road, 29-31 Monckton Road and 185 Park Road.

Of **regional historical significance** as an early and largely intact dwelling in an area where few such buildings remain due to the impact of bushfires, and of **local historical significance** for its long and continuous association with the same family since 1866.

2. Warrandyte Historical Society, undated research notes.



*"Yarra Gold" cottage, Warrandyte*

## THEME 5: FARMING THE LAND

Apart from those associated with gold (predominantly in the Warrandyte region), the majority of the early settlers in the area were occupied either with timber felling or farming, particularly livestock rearing, (either for meat or for dairy produce).

The earliest settlers, the squatters, have already been mentioned in the theme 'Taking over the Land'. These were followed by the 'selectors' i.e., those who purchased tracts of land from the Crown in their own name. Major Charles Newman, who had been one of the original squatters in the locality, in turn became a 'selector', purchasing part of the land that constituted his original 'run'. Of the early phase of development, two of the pioneering homestead farms remain, and as such are highly significant remnants of the early history of the area. These are Major Newman's "Pontville" still situated in Templestowe, that has retained much of its original appearance; and the Thiele family's "Friedensruh" in Waldau Court, Doncaster (which has been included in the theme on orchards).

Amongst the other pioneering farmers in the area were Robert Laidlaw, who bought land along Bulleen Road; John Chivers, who bought 100 acres along Church Road Templestowe, and George Smith, who bought some land from Laidlaw in 1854. These were predominantly dairy farmers.

The stock of buildings which fall under the category of farms include two large Italianate houses ("Ben Nevis" in Bulleen and the "Smith House" in Atkinson Street Templestowe), which were built respectively for George Smith and his brother James. There

are also some much smaller buildings associated with farming, including the Beavis house and outbuildings in Carbine Street, Doncaster East, and the small wooden cottage that Ben Atkins built, now located at Schramm's Reserve in East Doncaster. The barn at the same location is the most noteworthy of the associated buildings.

It was orcharding which had the most major impact on the 'farming' history of the area, and was to be responsible for the character of much of the land for many years. Some of the early settlers had established plantations in the nature of market gardens, with berries and vines being the most favoured fruits. Gottlieb Thiele was planting potatoes, vegetables, vines and berries in 1853. However, it was soon discovered that pome and stone fruits were best suited to the area. The earliest pioneers in the development of the Doncaster and Templestowe district as orchard land included Richard Serpell, T. Petty, H. Finger, J. S. Williams, James Read, John Tully and the Thiele family<sup>1</sup>.

Fruit production peaked in the early twentieth century, and according to S. Priestly in Cattlemen and Commuters, the Doncaster area produced one sixth of Victoria's fruit in 1903<sup>2</sup>. Orcharding continued to form the major characteristic component of the area until the advent of suburban development in the 1950s.

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1. Keogh, p.30.

2. Priestly, S., Cattlemen and Commuters: a history of the Mulgrave district - now the City of Waverley 1839-1961, John Ferguson, Sydney, 1979, p.89.



## Theme 5.01

## SQUATTERS, SELECTORS &amp; SMALL FARMERS

**"Glenfern"**

10 Amberley Court, Bulleen (192.1)

This symmetrical Italianate house was built in around 1858 for Alfred M Caldecott on his newly-acquired farmland (the land has since been much subdivided). It is rendered, with a slate roof. The verandah extends along three sides of the building; the verandah posts are in pairs with a valance over a timber rail. The frieze has timber bracket pairs.

It was built shortly after the land on which it stands was purchased from the Carlton Estate by Alfred M Caldecott. Caldecott arrived in Australia from Birmingham, England in 1849 and paid 864 pounds for the 74 acres he originally purchased along the Koonung Creek - later supplementing it with another 49 acres. The property was entered as 'Glenfern Farm, Kennedy's Creek' in the Shire of Bulleen rate books<sup>1</sup>. Caldecott left Australia to become a cotton planter in Fiji in 1870, although his wife remained at the property for a further three years. An advertisement for the property in 1873 includes an inventory of the farm, stock, dairy utensils, agricultural implements etc to be sold. In addition to dairy farming, some grain crops must have been grown, as a thrashing machine and a winnowing machine are included in the list.

In 1957, John and Ruth Campbell bought "Glenfern" and undertook extensive and faithful restoration of the property.<sup>2</sup>

Of **regional historical significance** as an early farm house externally largely intact (although on a much reduced allotment) associated with the settlement of the Bulleen district.

**Smith house**

(or Sunnyside Farm) 134-136 Atkinson Street,  
(cnr. Williamson Rd), Templestowe (173.15)

A symmetrical, hip-roofed, timber, Italianate house with a skillion verandah extending around three sides. Two symmetrical canted bays (facing Atkinson St) with their own hip-roofs project into the verandah. The verandah has cast-iron posts and a timber valance rail, decorated with cast-iron lace panels and brackets. The eaves cornice has panels between bracket pairs, and the chimneys have dividers over a bracketed cornice. The main entrance has side and fan lights. There is a recent catenary curved timber picket fence.

The house was built for James Smith in 1890<sup>3</sup>. The Smiths were a large dairy-farming family (James' brother George built 'Ben Nevis').

The house was designed by the office of Reed, Henderson and Stuart<sup>4</sup>, a major Melbourne architectural firm.

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) site nos. 173.26; 173.35; 173.36; 174.18; 174.4

Of **regional historical significance** for its associations with the Smith family, and of architectural significance as an externally intact example of an Italianate villa rare in this locality (more commonly found in inner suburbs such as Hawthorn).

3. Listing citation, Register of the National Estate.

4. Listing citation, Register of the National Estate states that Joseph Reed was the architect; however, Reed designed very few houses, and died in 1890.

1. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society, undated notes.

2. Dr. Ruth Campbell, pers. comm. and correspondence.



*Smith house, Templestowe*



*"Clarendon Eyre", Bulleen*

**"Ben Nevis"**

21-25 Ben Nevis Grove  
Bulleen (129.09)

"Ben Nevis", a large, detached, double-storey house with rendered walls and a slate roof, was built for George Smith in 1890<sup>1</sup>. The verandah (front elevation) is enclosed within projecting walls and has cast iron lacework decoration on both levels. An old photograph of the building<sup>2</sup> shows that formerly the verandah extended at least around the left hand side of the building, if not around the entire house. The underlying brickwork is polychromatic. There are two symmetrically placed bay windows on the ground floor of the front elevation. There is a porch on the left hand side of the building which is a later addition.

There have been some external renovations including some new windows, a new cast-iron fence, which retains the old gate and pillars and the rendering itself.

George Smith was the first of his family to emigrate from Scotland in 1853/4. He was joined by his parents and five brothers in 1857 and the family became major dairy farmers in the region. Originally the farmland extending around the house covered approximately 200 acres (now it is about one acre).

In 1939 the property was sold by the Smith family to the Whites, in whose ownership it was to remain for the next forty years and who carried out most of the present alterations.

Of local historical significance for its associations with George Smith and his early farming enterprise in the district.

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1. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter February 1980.

2. Hazel Poulter Templestowe a Folk History 1985, p. 27.

**"Pontville"**

629-657 Blackburn Road, Templestowe  
(174.24)

"Pontville" was built by Major Charles Newman, the first permanent settler in Templestowe in around the mid-late 1840s. It is on part of the land that Major Newman originally occupied as a squatter in 1838. He officially selected and purchased his land here in 1843<sup>3</sup>. Major Newman was the first European to settle on this land as early as 1838. His major farming concerns were grazing cattle and sheep and breeding horses.

It is believed that the original building was a simple three-roomed house with a hipped shingled roof and a verandah extending around it. It was of brick construction, rendered and rendered as ashlar<sup>4</sup>. Subsequently the main body of the house was extended to form a small wing on either side of the building both at the front and at the rear, thus incorporating an extra four rooms (this may have been in around 1870, at which time a detached kitchen and store room were built). In around 1950 the house was altered and enlarged. The small wings were removed and the bricks from these used to build a low wall right around the house. The space above this was enclosed with cement sheets over timber stud walls. Also one of the two chimneys and its fireplace was removed.

The building has subsequently been vandalised and had some cosmetic changes made to it in the form of some additions (weatherboarding and old-fashioned windows) made by a film company. Since access has not yet been obtained to the site its current condition can not be commented upon.

Of regional significance as a structure incorporating probably the earliest surviving pioneering homestead in the study area; it requires further investigation to confirm its significance.

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3. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.

4. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter June 1983

### Beavis house

89 Carbine Street, Doncaster East (194.05)

This is a single-storey, double-fronted timber Bungalow. It was purchased as a three-roomed property in 1902 and was added to in the 1920s.

There are a number of buildings on the property. Two are timber buildings - one a small building that could be the original cottage, but with altered windows, and the other a 1930s house. There is also a recent brick house, and a range of outbuildings including a shed and poultry sheds.

The main value of this site is the landmark of a clump of Pine trees on the rise around the house, now overlooking the recent subdivision, with other pines scattered through the subdivision to the south.

Of local interest.

### House

Rieschiecks Reserve, George Street, Doncaster (193.16)

This simple late Victorian house was built in red brick by John Finger in 1890. It is symmetrical in form, with paired front windows with cream facings and a slate roof. The hip-roofed verandah has timber posts, with a fine fretwork valance and curved brackets with turned pendants. The lattice screen is a recent addition to the verandah.

Externally the house is substantially intact. Surviving garden plantings include a row of Italian cypresses.

John Finger was the son of Henry Finger (who built the farm building now located next to Schramm's cottage).

Of local significance as an externally intact example of a farm house dating from the 1890s, and of historical significance for its associations with John Finger.

### "Clarendon Eyre"

(originally "Springbank")  
6 Robb Close, Bulleen (192.5)

"Clarendon Eyre" (formerly "Springbank") was built for Robert Laidlaw in 1879, within extensive gardens (now reduced by subdivision) and sited on a terrace above the Yarra River, overlooking Bolin Swamp.

It is a large double-storey, slate, hip-roofed, triple-fronted, Italianate house. The frieze has heavy bracket pairs, with panels between and a cornice mould. There are quoins and string course at first floor level. The windows have architrave moulds, with pendants, segmental heads and cast-iron balconettes, and the sills are supported by brackets. There is a hip-roofed verandah in the angle and another double-storey verandah on the south front. The verandahs have a dentillated cornice, cast-iron frieze over a timber transom, a cast-iron lace balustrade and cast-iron barley sugar columns. The first floor frieze has a scroll pattern.

The south front appears to be the main front, although curiously, the house seems neither to face Bulleen Road nor the river valley view. The single-storey T-shaped wing to the north has a massive external 'bread-oven' and finely moulded dentillated cornice. The chimneys have deep classical moulds, brackets and recessed panels, and the chimney breast steps with a Viollet Le Duc Gothic gable. There is also a round-headed leadlight stair window, facing east.

Robert Laidlaw was a successful local farmer (winning various prizes for his potatoes and wheat in the 1850s). He started as a squatter in the area in conjunction with John Kerr in the early 1840s. In 1853 he bought 90 acres from the Carlton Estate and named his new farm 'Springbank', from which the house takes its name.

Surviving garden elements include elms and a date palm on Bulleen Road, and a Red Gum and Moreton Bay Fig.

The house needs repair, particularly the verandah and roof.

Comparable to "Tullamore".

A large late Italianate house architecturally of **State significance** with unusual massing and interesting details. Adjoining is a single-storey section which could be an earlier cottage.

### Cottage

76 Serpells Road, Templestowe (173.37)

This is a simple, timber, double-fronted, symmetrical, hip-roofed cottage with a timber skillion verandah on two sides. The front windows have been replaced, and the cottage altered at the rear. Older plantings in the garden include the camphor laurels and wisteria.

This building was built for Tom Chivers<sup>5</sup>, the son of John Chivers who was one of the earliest settlers in the area in 1841.

Of **local significance** as an example of a simple timber cottage, typical of the housing built by farmers and orchardists, but becoming increasingly rare within the municipality.

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5. Beatty Beavis and Irvine Green, pers. comm.

### Ben Atkins house

Schramms Cottage Reserve  
Victoria St, Doncaster East (193.20)

This house, dating from c1864<sup>6</sup>, was previously located at 72 Newmans Rd, Templestowe. It is a symmetrical, double-fronted hip-roofed cottage, with a skillion verandah that has simple transom and Tuscan posts.

The house was built by Ben Atkins on the family farm and occupied by him until his death<sup>7</sup>. The three rooms at the rear and the iron roof are later additions<sup>8</sup>.

The loss of original location has greatly reduced its significance. The cottage is currently being developed as a house museum.

Of **local historical significance** as an early cottage; its significance is reduced by removal from its original site.

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6. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.

7. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter, December 1987

8. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.

## Theme 5.02

## ORCHARDS &amp; MARKET GARDENS

Although some orchards do still remain as viable working farms, these contribute only a small proportion of their former acreage. A number of orchardists' houses do still remain (some with small remnant orchards) within suburban streets.

Characteristic features of the orcharding landscape include Cypress and Pine windbreaks seen along roads and property boundaries, and also a few dams and ponds. The earliest dams were usually small catchment areas formed on raised ground so that the water could be fed to the trees by gravity. When pumps became available dams were built on lower ground where there was a more plentiful supply of water.

Houses associated with orcharding include some fine Victorian brick residences such as the Serpell Homestead in Hemingway Avenue, Templestowe; and the pioneering homestead "Friedensruh", already mentioned in the introduction to this theme, as well as a number of modest wooden buildings.

**House**

4 Beaconsfield Street, Doncaster (193.3)

A most evocative Edwardian, triple-fronted, timber, hip-roofed house. It was built for the orchardist Otto Bloom c1900<sup>1</sup>.

The house has left-hand and right rear side, bays projecting as gables. The main roof continues over a verandah around the angle. Rafters are exposed and the upper gables are timbered and jetty. The windows are triples or pairs, one of which has a skillion hood. The verandah valance is catenary curved with rails. There are various similar outbuildings and a crimp-wire fence backed by a varie-

gated privet hedge. There are two mature trees in the front garden. In fair condition with minor modifications made, this house is under threat of demolition and from the adjoining development.

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) site nos. 193.12 and 193.17.

Of **local significance** as an evocative and substantially intact Edwardian house and garden, and one of the few orchard houses remaining in this part of Doncaster.

**Ireland house**

12 Berrima Road, Donvale (194.27)

This double-fronted Italianate house was built for Johan Ireland in the 1890s during the Depression, apparently reusing some materials from a house in Fitzroy. Ireland, an orchardist, purchased the land as a selection.

It is a single storey rendered house, now much altered by two-storey addition.

Of **local interest**.

**House**

227 Blackburn Road, Doncaster East (194.28)

A double-fronted, symmetrical, timber house, with a steeply-pitched hipped-roof. A concave verandah extends across the front face. There are remnants of a timber valance, with cast-iron brackets affixed to the timber verandah posts.

There are large Elm trees at rear. The house is in a generally neglected condition.

Of **local interest**; further research is required.

1. Beatty Beavis, pers. comm.



*House, 4 Beaconsfield Street, Doncaster*



*House, 88-90 George Street, Doncaster*

**"Corumbene"**

524 & 526 Blackburn Rd, Doncaster East  
(174.8)

"Corumbene" is a detached single-storey, double-fronted, 1950s cream brick house. It has a gable-roof, with terracotta Marseilles tiles. There are also two other timber houses on the property and an orchard.

Of local interest.

**Orchard**

Dawson Street, Doncaster (193.8)

Still actively managed, this apple orchard has a remnant pine windbreak on the south side.

Of local interest.

**Clay house**

10 Dehnert Street, Doncaster East (193.27)

This double-fronted timber house was built c1906 for Herbert Clay (orchardist), son of Dick Clay. It has a front verandah with turned timber posts and a cast iron valance across it. There are paired double hung sash windows on either side of the central doorway.

Of local historical significance as a remaining orchard house, now within a suburban street.

**Houses**

Cnr Doncaster Rd & Pettys Lane, Doncaster  
(213.6) (213.8)

This triple-fronted Californian Bungalow has major and minor gables facing the street. The minor gable at the right is set forward. A further wing gable is curved up for the verandah roof in the angle and faces to the left-hand side, facing Pettys Lane. The roof is Marseilles terracotta tiles with terracotta finials. The upper gables are clad with timber

shingles. The brick fence is most inappropriate.

A house generally similar in form and period is located on the other corner. No information has been located on the history of these houses.

Architecturally, these buildings can be compared to (for example) site nos. 194.25, 175.5, 213.3, 213.12.

Of local interest.

**House**

783 Doncaster Rd, Doncaster (213.34)

This symmetrical, single-storey, double-fronted, Italianate, bichromatic brick house was built in around 1888 for the Zander family. It is in good condition. It has a hipped roof, a hipped curved verandah and a rear skillion extension. The chimneys are rendered and have classical mouldings; the eaves have fine, turned timber pendant brackets. The verandah valance and brackets are of cast-iron lacework with Tuscan timber posts. The windows are tripartite with bluestone sills and the four-panelled door has side and fanlights. The colours are reasonably appropriate. The roof has been replaced inappropriately with dark glazed Marseilles terracotta tiles and the verandah floor, with concrete. There is a rear timber outbuilding.

This house was built to replace the original homestead of the Zander family, which was destroyed by fire in around 1888<sup>1</sup>. The family are subsequently believed to have lived in the barn and packing shed on their orchard until the completion of their new house. The land was bought from the Carlton Estate by Johan Andreas Zander, a German emigrant, in the 1850s.

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1. *Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter*, December 1989



Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) 891 Doncaster Road.

Of **local significance** as a characteristic Italianate house, significant for the area with alterations that can and should be reversed, and for its associations with the Zander orchardist family.

### House

1 Eastway Avenue (Fmr 390 Springvale Road) (near NW cnr Darvall), Donvale (214.04)

This is a symmetrical, double-fronted, timber Victorian/ Edwardian transitional house with a corrugated iron roof. The house built by George Sell on his orchard in c1900, is situated on a well treed block.

This large homestead, parts of which were probably constructed at different dates, retains a substantial vegetable garden. Currently thought to be of **local interest**; but worthy of further investigation.

### "Sans Souci"

786 Elgar Road, Doncaster (213.12)

An intact Californian Bungalow style house with a major gable across the site and with lesser major and minor gables facing the street, not nested. The right-hand major gable extends forward, as a verandah supported on pairs of concrete Romanesque barley sugar columns on red/blue brick bases. The upper gables are timbered with timber shingles. The windows are triples and the roof is clad with Marseilles terracotta tiles.

There is a lemon orchard adjacent to the north which is hedged on the Elgar Road side with pittosporums.

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) site nos. 194.25, 175.5, 213.3.

Of **local interest**.

### House

800 Elgar Road, Doncaster (213.14)

An hip-roofed timber house with window pairs including a corner window (1950s). There is a timber pergola; the garden plantings apparently date from the 1950s<sup>2</sup>.

Of **local interest**.

### Orchard

Falfield Place, Templestowe (194.24)

A derelict orchard, dense pine planting and a house form a major landscape element in suburban landscape.

Of **local interest**.

### "Fromhold"

176 George St, Doncaster (193.21)

This polychromatic brick, single-storey symmetrical Italianate cottage was built about 1897 for the orchardist Heinrick Fromhold. Sited on the top of a hill, it is oriented away from George St, which was not constructed at the time it was built. The brickwork features three colours, with red brick sills, polychromatic chimney and cream brick string courses, bracket pairs and panels in the frieze. There is a hip-roofed verandah supported on timber posts with cast-iron lace valance and brackets.

Of **local significance** as an externally intact Italianate house and for its associations with Heinrick Fromhold, one of the German settlers who established orchards near the Waldau settlement.

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2. Owner, pers. comm.

## House

88-90 George Street, Doncaster (194.20)

The house was built by Reinhold Dehnert in 1897<sup>3</sup>. Dehnert, who had arrived in Australia in 1855 from Prussia, bought some land between Blackburn Rd and Victoria St from some German settlers in around the late 1850s and started a farm. He had soon turned to orcharding, specialising in the production of pears. The house remained in the ownership of the Dehnert family until at least 1967.

It is a symmetrical Italianate house, built in a rectangular plan, has three bays, with a central entrance. It is rendered brick, with vermiculated quoins. A frieze has bracket pairs and a moulded cornice. The hip-roofed timber verandah extends along the front and right-hand side. The front windows are paired and the entrance has side and fan lights. There is a building at the rear; it is clad with corrugated iron, and may be a former stables.

Of **local significance** for its long associations with the Dehnert family, early German settlers and orchardists, and as an externally intact Italianate house, with associated outbuildings and plantings.

## House

77 Hall Road, Warrandyte South (196.01)

This simple timber 1950s, double-fronted house has a concrete tiled hip-roof, and is in good condition. Associated with an orchard, the land has now been sub-divided into hobby farms.

Of **local interest**.

## Aumann Orchard buildings

132 Harris Gully Road and 250 Tindals Road Warrandyte (175.09)

The Aumann family were early settlers in the area arriving from Germany, and first establishing their orchards in this location many years ago. The property is still held by members of the Aumann family.

Today the property comprises a large orchard, with several houses and outbuildings associated with the orchard. The two earlier houses, each with a barn contemporary with the house, form the significant elements of the orcharding property.

There is a plain Edwardian double-fronted hip-roofed timber farmhouse at 132 Harris Gully Road. It has a simple timber hip verandah and symmetrical chimneys. A gable wing projects at the right-hand side rear. The verandah extends around three sides returning to the gable wing and the entry door has sidelights. The colours and the weld mesh fence are appropriate. There is also a large gabled barn contemporary with the house.

At 250 Tindals Road there is a timber, Californian Bungalow house with a corrugated iron roof and enclosing cypress hedge. The outbuildings include a timber barn.

There is also a 1960s house on the corner of Tindalls and Harris Gully Roads, and a large (recent) cool store; these two buildings are not significant.

Of **regional historical significance** as a complete orcharding complex, including the orchard, and houses and outbuildings dating from the early 1900s. Complemented by the buildings on the west side of Tindals Road (245 Tindals Road) which are also associated with another branch of this orchardist family.

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3. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter, June 1986



*Homestead, 23 Hemingway Avenue, Templestowe*



*Cottage, 88 Leeds Street, Doncaster East*

**"Whispering Pines"**

Heidelberg-Warrandyte Rd, Templestowe  
(174.5)

A single-storey, double-fronted timber Californian Bungalow. Of interest are the house, dam, outbuildings and trees. There is a cypress windbreak along the road.

Of local interest.

**Homestead**

23 Hemingway Avenue, Templestowe  
(174.18)

A mid-Victorian brick house dating from 1875. A four-roomed brick house was built by Richard Serpell, using clay quarried from his land. Serpell was one of the pioneering orchardists in the area<sup>1</sup>.

The house was sold to a Mr Scorfield who was acting for his sister Jane Jenkins, then resident in Wales. She, her husband David and their four children moved into the house soon after their arrival in 1883, extending it, and adding the verandah. The house still remains in the Jenkins family.<sup>2</sup>

It is symmetrical and double-fronted in form, with a slate roof and a skillion verandah on three sides. The verandah has cast-iron posts, lace valance and brackets (the verandah was added after 1883) The left-hand side of the verandah has a timber infill.

At the back of the building is a section from the 1920s, in red brick with a slate roof.

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) site nos. 173.26, 173.35, 173.36, 174.4, 173.15

Of regional historical significance as an early building directly associated with Richard Serpell, one of the pioneering orchardists in the area, and for its continuing

1. Listing citation, Register of the National Estate; Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter February 1975.

2. Correspondence from D.N. and B.M. Jenkins, 14 June 1991.

associations with the Jenkins family for more than 100 years.

**House**

240 High Street, Doncaster (193.11)

In good condition with some minor modifications, this 1950s house is apparently associated with an orchard. It is a single-storey, triple-fronted, cream brick veneer, with a terracotta tile hip-roof. At the front of the garden, on High Street, are two large Monterey Pines. Redevelopment could be a threat to this property.

Of local interest.

**House**

285 High Street, Lower Templestowe  
(193.13)

Built in around c1920 by Ron Smith (orchardist). A double-fronted, hip-roofed timber Edwardian house. The left-hand bay projects as a gable with the verandah in the angle. Although minor modifications have been made, this house is in excellent condition.

Of local interest.

**"Thanet"**

79 King Street, (NE corner Tuckers Road)  
Doncaster (194.14)

"Thanet" is a single-storey, Californian Bungalow of major and minor gables facing the street. The minor gable projects at the right-hand side. There is a verandah around the angle, supported on post pairs on brick piers. "Thanet" is situated behind an row of large cypresses and a gable rail timber fence.

"Thanet" is thought to have been built by A J Smith (an orchardist and one-time councillor) who owned the land in the 1920s and had an orchard in Tuckers Rd<sup>3</sup>.

3. Beatty Beavis and Irvine Green, pers. comm.

Of **local significance** as a typical and externally intact Bungalow farm house associated with orcharding in the district.

*This building was demolished on 6-8 August 1991 after the release of the draft study report.*

### House

75 Leeds St (cnr. Cassowary), Doncaster East (214.11)

Dating from 1890, 75 Leeds St was built by Tom Petty for one of his workmen to live in (probably a relative, as all his relatives are said to have worked for him).

It is a symmetrical double-fronted timber, hip-roofed late Italianate house. It has eaves brackets, with plain panels between. There is a convex hip-roofed verandah, with a fine cast-iron lace valance and brackets between turned timber posts. The windows are pairs and the four panelled door has side and highlights with coloured glass.

There is a later skillion rear extension and old plantings, especially in the rear garden.

Of **local architectural significance** as a typical simple late Italianate timber house, surviving in a suburban street, and of **local historical significance** for its associations with Petty.

### House

88 Leeds St, Doncaster East (214.10)

W. S. Williams' house was built in c1860<sup>4</sup>, and remains a detached, single-storey residence. Williams is believed to have been the first person to grow citrus trees in the locality. He constructed the largest dam in the area (in the valley between Leeds St and Wetherby Rd). He was the first person to win 'The Leader' cup for the best fruit garden in Melbourne in 1883.

It is an unusual, Early Victorian double-fronted symmetrical timber house with an M-hipped roof facing the street; the door aligns beneath the roof valley. Three good internal chimneys are of hand-made bricks.

There is a skillion verandah around three sides and a separate skillion extension at the rear. The verandah is on a concrete slab and its structure is mostly recent. There are three extensions beneath the verandah and an Edwardian rectangular bay at right. Some windows are 1930s classical. The door is Edwardian, but the front windows could be old. They have a single vertical glazing bar. There are old plantings at the rear.

It needs further repair, especially the roof.

Of **regional significance** as a rare surviving (but typical) Early Victorian timber farmhouse with later alterations not detracting from its form and with important historical associations with Williams.

### House

2 McLeod St (SE cnr. Hender St) Doncaster (212.01)

This house is thought to have been built c1900 by Tom Petty for his nephew (whose surname was Smith) and who worked on Petty's orchard here. In the 1920s-30s, the property was used as a dairy farm.<sup>5</sup>

It is a double-fronted, symmetrical, hip-roofed, Italianate, timber house with eaves brackets and a concave hip-roofed verandah. The cast-iron lace brackets affix to timber posts. The four-panel entrance door remains, but the front windows have been replaced. Set within a mature garden.

Of **local significance** for its associations with the Petty orchard.

5. Irvine Green, pers. comm.

4. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter, May 1977.

**House**

21 Mitcham Rd, Donvale (214.14)

This double-fronted symmetrical timber Italianate house was built for Ben Zander on his orchard land in around the late 1890s<sup>6</sup>. It has a bull-nosed verandah with cast-iron valance and brackets. The house has a timber mock ashlar front, and paired windows each side of the central entrance (with side and fan lights).

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) site nos. 212.1; 174.4; 173.26; 173.35; 173.36; 174.18; 214.2 (blockwork).

Of **local significance** for its use of architectural features unusual in the locality (Italianate style, bull-nosed verandah and paired windows) and of historical significance for its associations with orchardist Ben Zander.

**Houses**

31-35 Mitcham Road, Donvale (214.12)

Two houses, probably associated with an orchard remain. No information on the history of this property has been located.

Of **local interest**.

**House**

34 Mitcham Road, Donvale (214.08)

This single-storey, Edwardian, brick house with a terracotta tile roof and a bay window on projecting section, is not visible from the road.

It was built for Edwin Noonan in the early 1930s.<sup>7</sup>

There are some pines and orchard remnants, and a brick garage.

Of **local interest**.

6. Beatty Beavis, pers. comm.

7. Beatty Beavis, pers. comm.

**"Fermanagh"**

77 Mitcham Road, Doncaster (214.02)

"Fermanagh" was built for Otto Leber and his family, orchardists<sup>8</sup>.

"Fermanagh" is a double-fronted, symmetrical timber Italianate house, with timber mock ashlar decoration at the front. It has a hip-roofed verandah, which has continuous lace brackets and valance between timber posts, and the frieze has bracket pairs, with panels between. The fence and garden plantings are significant.

It is intact and in good condition although under threat of redevelopment.

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) site nos. 212.01, 174.4, 173.26, 174.16 and 214.14.

Of **local significance** as an intact timber Italianate house, within its garden setting, and for its historical associations with orcharding.

**House**

123 Mitcham Road (NW cnr of Ruby), Donvale (214.03)

Built in the early 1900s by Alex Crouch on his orchard lands<sup>9</sup> this house is intact and in excellent condition. It is an Edwardian, triple-fronted, hip-roofed timber house. The left-hand front and rear right-hand side bays project as gables. The upper gables are timbered and jetty as decorative brackets. The main roof extends down as a skillion verandah which extends around the angle. At the corner is an angled minor gable with a turned finial in front of a splayed corner window. Other windows are triples.

A well preserved orchard house of **local significance**.

8. Beatty Beavis and Irvine Green, pers. comm.

9. Beatty Beavis, pers. comm.



*"Fermanagh", 77 Mitcham Road, Doncaster*



*House, 123 Mitcham Road, Donvale*

## **Petty & Austins Orchards**

Monckton & Homestead Rds, Templestowe (154.01)

The Petty family has been associated with orcharding since about the late 1850s<sup>1</sup>, not long after they arrived as emigrants from England. They established orchards on this area near the Yarra River c1853.

The orchard is now within the Yarra Valley Metropolitan Park; part is leased to a commercial orchardist and the other section directly managed by the Board of Works. The aim is to return to production some 200 varieties of apples grown in Victoria since 1900, most no longer available commercially.

While largely a modern orchard<sup>2</sup>, an old packing shed remains on the property, and is now used as a museum of orchardist's equipment.

Of **local significance** as the site of the Petty family's 1853 orchard, for its long history of use as an orchard, and as the site on which a number of apple varieties are now being 'conserved'.

## **"Hilldene"**

36 Octantis Street, East Doncaster (194.30)

"Hilldene", formerly located on the corner of Blackburn and Andersons Creek Roads, is a large bungalow house of c1921.

It was built for Ernest Wagstaff, the first General Manager of the Shell Company in Australia and New Zealand<sup>3</sup>. The land on which it stands was first planted as an orchard in the 1880s by John Cronin. For Wagstaff it was really only a 'hobby' farm, and he employed a manager, Jack Snell, to work the orchard. Snell lived in the original orchard cottage.

1. Keogh, p.30

2. M. McBriar *Heritage study of the Yarra Valley Metropolitan Park*. Unpublished report, Board of Works, section 7.4.1.

3. *Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter*, March 1990.

The locality has long been known as Wagstaff's corner.

In 1936 it was bought by William Langlands Jack and enlarged by him, with a new grand entrance and extending the house by joining on the old cottage. The land around the house has since been subdivided.

Of **local significance** for its associations with Ernest Wagstaff, and with earlier orcharding activities. Once a local landmark at "Wagstaff's Corner", resubdivision of the area has resulted in the loss of this aspect of its significance.

## **House**

60 Park Road, Donvale (215.01)

Owned by M. Petty, this is a simple timber, Californian Bungalow house with gable roof across the site. It appears to be symmetrical, except for the gable roofed wing at left, (perhaps a later addition). The windows are triples, and there is a stepped brick balustrade to the skillion verandah with timber post pairs.

The house is believed to have been built by the War Service Homes Commission

Associated with orcharding in the 1950s<sup>4</sup> there are few remaining trees today and the land has been subdivided. Further south there is a row of Pines and a dam.

Of **local interest**.

## **House**

Park Road (west side, south of corner of Conos Crt), Donvale (215.05)

A 1950s double-fronted, weatherboard house with a terracotta tile roof. This house, associated with an orchard, is situated on a large allotment and appears abandoned.

Of **local interest**.

4. Aerial photograph, Ringwood, A2D 1957/8



**Orchard (fmr)**

Park Road (Opposite intersection - Savaris Court), Donvale (215.12)

This former orchard is now being used mainly for grazing horses. There are Pine and Cypress windbreaks, a dam and orchard rows with stump regrowth.

Of local interest.

**Orchard**

208 Park Rd. Donvale (215.04)

Part of the Petty orchards<sup>5</sup>. A recent, 1960s, double-storey, double-fronted, brick house with a terracotta tile roof, situated on an orchard with derelict sheds.

Of local interest.

**Pound Bend Orchard**

Pound Bend Road, Warrandyte (155.62)

Henry Stiggants (Snr and Jnr), operators of the Pigtail Mine from 1874, later started an orchard at Pound Bend. The area was later farmed by the Day and Wagner families, becoming recognised as a peach growing area.

The cool store that is now used as a works depot with the Warrandyte State Park is a former cool store associated with Wagners orchard.

Of local interest.

**House**

Reynolds Road (adjacent Pines Shopping Centre), Doncaster East (174.14)

A 1930s single-storey, double-fronted, house with a terracotta tile roof and asbestos cement sheet walls. There is no remnant of the orchard that was once here.

5. Shown as "Petty's" on aerial photo, Ringwood, A2D, 1957/58.

Of local interest.

**House**

205 Serpells Rd (NW cnr Smiths Rd), Templestowe (194.16)

This house was built for David Smith on his orchard<sup>6</sup>. A double-fronted timber early Edwardian house, the right-hand wing set forward as a gable. There is a bull-nosed verandah in the angle. There are pressed metal finials. The gable of roughcast timber projects forward to form a jetty. Walls are a timber false ashlar. Windows were replaced in the 1930s. Eaves have bracket pairs between panels.

Of local interest. A typical early Edwardian house with some nineteenth century characteristics.

**House**

45 Smiths Rd, Templestowe (174.04)

This house is thought to have been built for Arthur Aumann, an orchardist and a member of a large orcharding family<sup>7</sup>.

A double-fronted, symmetrical, timber, Italianate house, with a skillion timber verandah, returning at the left-hand side. The verandah has turned timber posts, cast-iron lace valance and brackets. The eaves have paired brackets. A side window has a timber hood.

There are timber outbuildings and surviving old orchard plantings.

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) site nos. 173.26; 173.35; 173.36; 174.18; 214.14.

Of local significance as an typical and externally intact timber Italianate farm house retaining associated outbuildings and older garden plantings.

6. Irvine Green and Beatty Beavis, pers. comm.

7. Beatty Beavis and Irvine Green, pers comm.

### **Donvale Bowls Club**

Mullum Mullum Reserve, Springvale Rd.  
Donvale (194.25)

This timber Californian Bungalow with major and minor gable roofs, is enclosed by large cypresses, and was sited within a former orchard.

Of local interest.

### **House**

52-54 Serpells Road, Templestowe (173.35)

The house was built by Fred Schuhkraft in 1886 as a six-roomed house with a central hallway. The Schuhkrafts sold the property in 1908. In 1922 it was bought by Charles Rasmussen after his marriage to Alfrieda Aumann. Rasmussen's father, Neils, had carted bricks for the construction of the house, and had later rented the property as an orchard, leasing out the house.<sup>8</sup>

It is a symmetrical double-fronted, hip-roofed, Italianate house with polychromatic brickwork and a slate roof. A skillion verandah, with timber fretwork valance and brackets, extends around three sides. The cornice frieze has bracket pairs and panels.

The verandah, a kitchen and bathroom were added by Rasmussen in 1923.<sup>9</sup>

The circular drive around a central garden bed is appropriate to the period of the house. A large cypress hedge extends along the Serpells Road boundary behind a recent picket fence. There are substantial new additions to the rear.

The old Templestowe Common School No. 627, said to be prefabricated building, was re-

8. *Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter*, 10(2), Nov. 1976, pp. 4-7.

9. *Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter*, 10(2), Nov. 1976, p. 5.

located to this site and used as a shed, however it is not known if it still remains<sup>10</sup>. Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) site nos. 174.4; 173.15; 173.36; 174.18; 173.26.

Of local significance as a large Italianate farm house, rather more elaborate than other local examples, with interesting associations with orcharding families.

### **"Morialta"**

81 Serpells Rd, Templestowe (173.36)

This symmetrical, double-fronted, hip-roofed, timber house is predominantly Italianate in style (e.g. eaves brackets), but demonstrating the transition to the Edwardian period. A skillion verandah with timber fretwork brackets extends around three sides of the house.

This was the house of John and Emily Read; John was the son of James Read, a pioneering orchardist in the area.

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) site nos. 173.4; 173.35; 173.15; 173.26; 174.18.

Of local significance as an externally intact farmhouse, and for its associations with Read.

### **Till's house**

Tills Drive, Warrandyte (155.48)

After closure of the mine, Mr Till turned to orcharding and built a timber house on what is now called Tills Drive. The house dates from c.1920s.

Of local interest.

### **House**

245 Tindals Road, Warrandyte (175.5)

10. Irvine Green pers. comm.; Green *Templestowe: a short history*, p.7.

Built around 1930, this is a double-fronted, gable roofed, rendered brick, late Californian Bungalow house. It was built for Walter Aumann, one of the family of orchardists of that name.

Major and minor gables face the street, with a hip-roofed verandah in the angle which is supported on pre-cast concrete, Tuscan columns over a solid balustrade. There are small areas of brick decoration. At the street boundary, there is a low brick fence contemporary with the house, and at the side is a high cypress hedge.

At the rear there is a large, intact, double-storey timber barn. The orchard has been subdivided.

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) site nos. 194.25, 213.3, 213.6 and 213.12.

Of **local significance** as an intact building complex, comprising the house, garden and outbuildings, associated with part of the Aumann family of orchardists.

### **Finger barn**

Schramms Cottage Reserve,  
Victoria St, Doncaster East (193.19)

This large timber barn building was previously located on Henry Finger's property, and dates from 1870. It was relocated c1974.

Henry Finger was one of the orchardists who pioneered the commercial production of stone and pome fruits in the district.

This is one of the largest barns known to remain from the orchard period, and may be the earliest remaining. Its significance is reduced by its relocation, however it is still an important building.

Of **local historical significance** as one of the largest and possibly the earliest of the remaining barns in the district and for its

associations with Finger's orchards; relocation has reduced its significance.

### **"Friedensruh"<sup>11</sup>**

10 Waldau Court, Doncaster (193.14)

One of the earliest houses in the study area, it is an intact Picturesque Gothic house and was built for the pioneering orchardist J. G. Thiele<sup>12</sup>.

Thiele arrived in Australia from Germany in 1849 and at Doncaster in 1853. He had started orcharding by the late 1850s, with the same orchards being run by his descendants on the land surrounding "Friedensruh" up until 1966. The property has remained in the original family to the present time, except for a brief period of Council ownership.

The house was built over two periods. The earlier Gothic section is constructed of rendered masonry with a gable roof. On the right of this early section is a timber, Italianate, hip-roofed addition and a hip-roofed verandah in the angle.

The earlier section built c1853, has fretwork decorated bargeboards, a wrought iron finial, a round headed attic window, and at least one 12-pane double-hung sash window. There is also a chimney decorated with toothed brickwork.

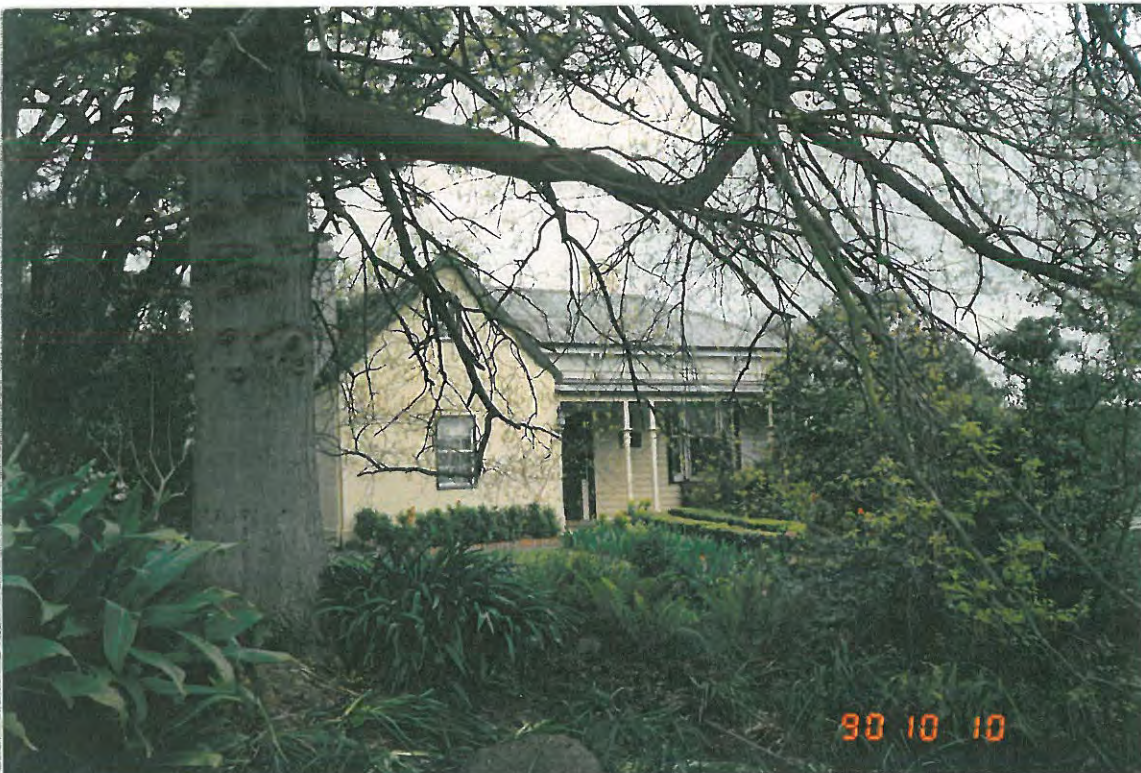
The Italianate wing, dating from c1865 (at the time of the split in the Lutheran church), has a frieze with brackets and a cornice mould, tripartite windows and Tuscan timber verandah posts. A rear kitchen wing and cellar were added c1895 and c1898. Presumably the earlier house faced north and the later wing covered most of its front.

11. Historic Buildings register File 376; National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.

12. It is described in the listing citation in the Register of the National Estate as "the birthplace of the orchard industry of Doncaster"



*Barn, 245 Tindals Road, Warrandyte*



*"Friedensruh" 10 Waldau Court, Doncaster*

The garden is appropriately geometric with mature trees, including a large maple. Several of these trees have been identified as individually significant in this study (see Theme 1.05 "Landmark Trees").

The house has a cellar for storage of fruit<sup>1</sup>. There is an early packing shed, a stable and a cow shed on the same property.

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) Banyule, The Hawthorns, Ballam Park, Auburn House, Invergowrie gate lodge, Whitby House, Black Rock House, etc.

Of **State significance** as a fine early Picturesque Gothic pioneering homestead, one of perhaps only a dozen suburban houses of this date within a day's journey of Melbourne.

### House

286 Warrandyte Road, Warrandyte (174.26)

This house was built by Frank Adams c1919/20 for his marriage on land owned and farmed by the two brothers Frank and George Adams since 1911. The house is still occupied by Mrs Frank Adams.<sup>2</sup>

It is a double-fronted, gambrel-roofed late Edwardian building. The verandah, an extension of the roof form, has a decorative timber valance and turned posts.

The house still retains a small section of orchard.

Of **local significance** as one of a group of three houses associated with orcharding that remain in this section of Warrandyte Road.

### House

298 Warrandyte Rd, Warrandyte (175.20)

1. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter, November 1981; Paul Collyer, owner, pers. comm.

2. Bruce Bence, Frank and George Adams Warrandyte Orchardists, Warrandyte Historical Society, 1987.

This house was built by George Adams probably c1919 (after his marriage) on land owned and farmed by George and Frank Adams since 1911 (see also 286 Warrandyte Rd).<sup>3</sup>

An Edwardian double-fronted, hip-roofed house, asymmetrical in form, with the left-hand side set forward as a gable. There is a timbered upper section and the verandah in the angle. The verandah, an extension of the roof form, has a decorative timber valance and turned posts.

At the rear is a stone section, built from stone quarried at Fourth Hill<sup>4</sup>.

Of **local significance** as one of a group of three houses associated with orcharding that remain in this section of Warrandyte Road.

### House

302 Warrandyte Road, Warrandyte (175.01)

This is a double-fronted gambrel-roofed, late Edwardian roughcast and timber house. The house was built by Bob Mahoney on his orchard property probably c1920-21.

The house is asymmetrical with the right-hand bay set forward as a gable. The rafters are exposed and the upper gable is roughcast. The present colours are appropriate, probably resulting from recent renovation works.

Of **local significance** as one of a group of three houses associated with orcharding that remain in this section of Warrandyte Road.

### House

108 Whittens Lane, Doncaster (213.36)

A double-fronted symmetrical timber gable-roofed cottage with an external chimney. It has a major hip-roofed double-fronted addition at right, set forward and other alterations.

3. Bruce Bence, Frank and George Adams Warrandyte Orchardists.

4. Bruce Bence, pers. comm.

It probably dates from c.1900-10 (although it may be earlier), having been lived in by John Tully, an orchardist; it was located on part of his property.

The major addition appears to be c1920s. Further renovations including replacement of windows are c1970s.

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) 2 Russell Road, 29-31 Monckton Rd, 185 Park Rd etc.

Of **local significance** as a surviving orchard cottage associated with John Tully, now within the centre of Doncaster. Evidence of the early settlement and orchard patterns.

### **Orchard**

180 Williamsons Road, Doncaster (193.7)

This orchard, although remnant, is still actively farmed. There are two houses on this property, a timber, store shed at the end of Margot Court, and a house on Williamsons Road. The house at the south end of the property is a brick, two storey house with a timber upper storey.

The house at 180 Williamsons Road is a 1940s, single-storey, double-fronted, timber house.

Of **local interest**.

### **House**

103 Woodhouse Road, Donvale (194.26)

A double-fronted symmetrical timber Italianate house with a verandah around three sides. It has window pairs and simple eaves brackets.

It was built by George Knee on his orchard here in the late nineteenth century<sup>5</sup>.

Of **local interest** as a typical simple timber Italianate house.

Other places associated with orcharding include:

- **House**  
187 Porter Street, Templestowe (173.18)  
This double-fronted, cream brick veneer house was previously associated with an orchard.

Places associated with market gardening include:

- **House,**  
35 Templestowe Road, Bulleen (172.06)  
- probably associated with the Negri family.
- **Market Garden,**  
157 Templestowe Road, Templestowe Lower(172.01)

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5. Beatty Beavis, pers comm.

## THEME 6: BUILDING COMMUNITIES

With the development of settled communities in the area, from the 1850s onwards, came the need for community resources (places for education, religious worship and entertainment), as well as a requirement for service industries such as shops.

During the first twenty years of settlement more people established themselves at Templestowe and Warrandyte than Doncaster. However, around 1870 the growth of orcharding, particularly in the Doncaster region, reversed this trend.

The earliest 'public' buildings were the 'public houses' built at major road junctions such as the Upper Yarra Hotel, which formerly existed on the land now occupied by Finn's Reserve in Templestowe.

The first church was built by the Lutherans in Doncaster in 1858, which was replaced by the present building on Victoria Street in 1892. Anglican Churches soon followed, with the Holy Trinity Church of 1869 still standing on Church Road, Doncaster. Prior to the erection of these early churches, services were held in private houses and farms.

The earliest school is thought to have been established in Templestowe at a site near the Heidelberg Bridge in 1847<sup>1</sup>. The best-known of the early schools was that established by Max von Schramm, which was housed at the premises on Doncaster Hill from 1864 onwards, and later at Schramm's Cottage. Most of the early schools were private and often denominational. This changed in 1872 when the Education Act was passed making education free, secular and compulsory. The earliest schools currently remaining in the area (such as Warrandyte Primary School), date from the years following this Act.

The first Post Office in the region was established in Warrandyte in 1857 with Post Offices being opened in Doncaster and

Templestowe three years later<sup>2</sup>. The building which was formerly the post office in Warrandyte from the 1890s onwards is still standing in Yarra Street.

In the late nineteenth century three public halls were erected in the locality to provide recreational amenities and a meeting place for the community.

The Athenaeum, containing the first public library in the district, was opened in Doncaster Road, Doncaster in 1871 and was rebuilt in its present form in c1897. This was followed by the two Mechanics' Institutes - one at Templestowe in 1882, which was later replaced by the current Memorial Hall; and one at Warrandyte in 1890, which was also subsequently rebuilt in its present form.

The earliest establishment of any form of local government in the area was in September 1856 when the 'Templestowe Road District' was proclaimed. This included the whole of the present municipality with the exception of Warrandyte which was not included as part of the same area until June 1873. Roads boards existed in order to supervise adequate road facilities in the newly-settled areas; they were not local councils as such and did not merit any special premises.

In May 1875 the Templestowe Roads District was proclaimed the Shire of Bulleen and local government was established with a shire office at Templestowe. The shire was divided into the three ridings of Doncaster, Templestowe and Warrandyte. The earliest surviving council buildings are those which were built for Doncaster Council (now operated as a studio and art gallery), in 1892.

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2. Keogh, p.20.

1. Keogh, p.46.

## Theme 6.01

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS

**Shire Offices (fmr)**

673 Doncaster Rd. Doncaster (213.16)

Built in 1892 on land given by Mr R Serpell<sup>1</sup>, this building was used as municipal offices and council chambers until 1957. It was renovated for Doncaster Templestowe Arts Society Inc in 1987 and re-opened in 1988 as an art studio/gallery.

The building was designed by J.M. Anderson, and built by William Deveraux Harburt.<sup>2</sup>

It is a very finely detailed, gable-roofed, simple red brick hall. The brickwork is Flemish bond, tuckpointed. It has a three-bay front and three-bay sides. The front has round-headed windows and a projecting central round-headed porch, with a gable roof that reflects, in simplified form, the main gable. This projects on brackets decorated by a timber king post truss, with turned finial and pendant. The barge has a moulding and decorated ends. Openings have a fine architrave moulding, with a keystone above the springing point of their arches, which continues as an architrave. There are bluestone sills extending as a cream brick band. The plinth is also cream brick. The words "Shire" and "Hall" are embossed on plates. There are three bluestone steps at the front entrance and the double entrance doors are original.

There is appropriate ogee spouting, and the colours are also appropriate. The rear red brick addition is inconspicuous. The sign is extremely inappropriate and should be replaced.

Internally the original building comprised three spaces - the council chamber, the secretary's room and the rate collector's

room<sup>3</sup>. The original internal partitions were removed in 1958<sup>4</sup>. The timber trusses, tie rod system, and ceiling seem intact. The installation of the mezzanine has damaged the architraves.

It is in excellent condition and externally intact, with one addition at rear, but under threat of traffic vibration damage.

A simple Conservative Classical public rural building, of **regional architectural significance**. It is finely detailed. It is part of a group with the Church of Christ and Doncaster School.

**City of Doncaster & Templestowe Municipal Offices**

695 Doncaster Road, Doncaster (213.37)

A Miesian pavilion cantilevers suspended between two grey/green masonry, semi-cylindrical, stair blocks. A wing steps away at ground level, as the site slopes at left. It is clad with black finished steel plate clad, with exposed Universal Section mullions, with large panel dark glass windows.

The left-hand wing is Municipal Chambers. They have a 45 degree clear glass entrance canopy. The level below this (in effect, the basement) using the sloping site, fronts a courtyard. The west elevations have elaborate metal sun louvres on a tubular steel frame. There is an Anthony Prior 1986 sculpture "I am a man like you".

Designed by Gert & Renate Block architects c1970. Gert Block was shortly after appointed Professor of Architecture at Christchurch University, New Zealand.

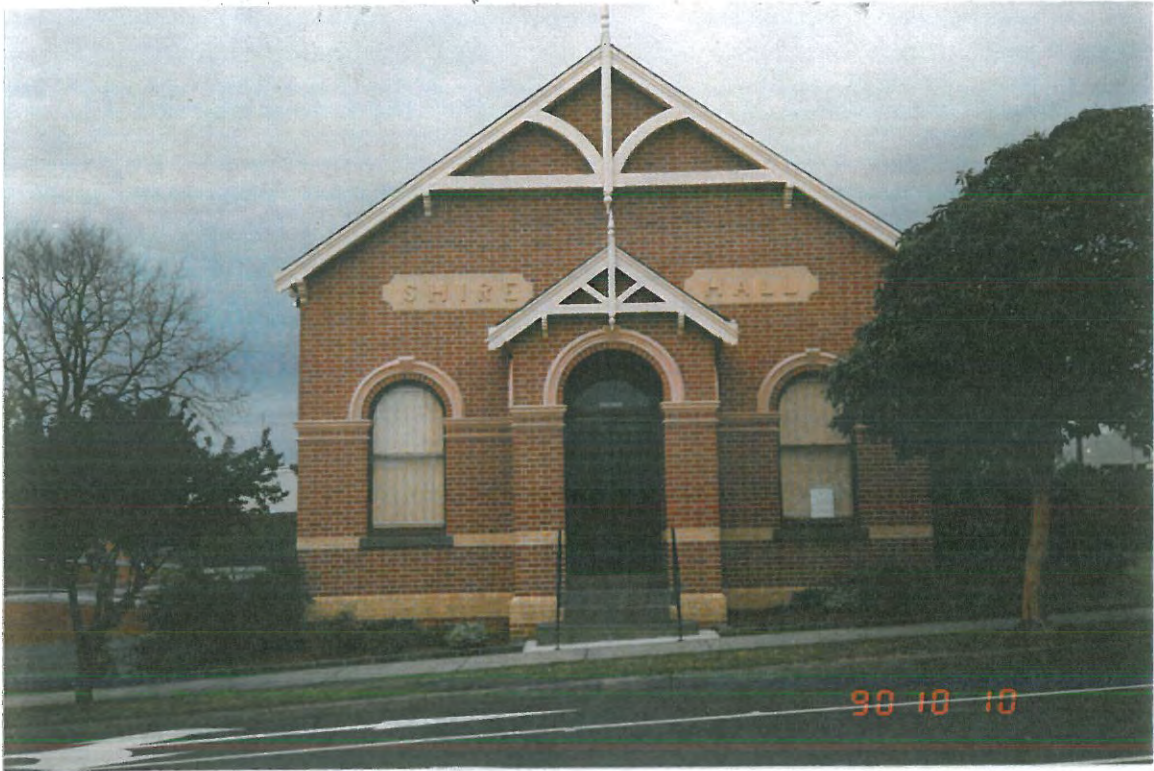
1. Box Hill Reporter, 1 July 1892; History of Shire Hall on panel inside.

2. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file, nomination form.

3. Box Hill Reporter, 1 July 1892.

4. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.





*Shire Offices (former), 673 Doncaster Road, Doncaster*



*City of Doncaster & Templestowe Municipal Offices, 695 Doncaster Road, Doncaster*

This building can be compared to Crown Hall MIT & National Gallery Berlin by Mies van der Rohe; South Yarra Public Library, Yuncken Freeman; Siemens, Church Street Richmond & Germany Embassy Canberra by Gert & Renate Block.

Of **State significance** as the most complex and arguably the finest expression of a Miesian pavilion in the state.

### **Warrandyte Fire Station (fmr)**

Mitchell Ave. Warrandyte (155.10)

The Warrandyte Fire Station was built in 1944 as a fire station by local stonemason George Stringer using stone supplied from the smaller quarry in Whipstick Gully by the Council<sup>1</sup>. The specification indicates the building was designed by F. A. Janeba (Warrandyte); Fritz Janeba established the first year at University of Melbourne Architecture School and left to become Professor at Ankara University in 1963. He also designed a Baby Health Centre in Yarra Street (now demolished)<sup>2</sup>.

The rear timber section was built by volunteers in 1966, using materials from a house given to the brigade for wrecking. The timber section was used as a group operational headquarters and radio room until 1969.

It is a simple gable roofed building constructed in two sections, a stone fire truck garage, built in random rubble using the local sandstone, with a rear two-storey timber section. The original wooden doors were replaced by the present metal doors in the 1970s. A tall steel tower, located towards the rear of the site, started life in the 1920s as a windmill pumping water and was then donated to the fire brigade who used it as a fire look-out tower on Fourth Hill from 1946-61.<sup>3</sup>

1. Warrandyte Historical Society, undated notes; 'Consent to Commence Building Operations', Dept. of War Organisation 2 August 1944.

2. John Hipwell, pers. comm. 18.4.91.

3. Bruce Bence, *The Mechanics Institute Warrandyte 1882-1990*.

The building served as a fire station until it was replaced by the fire station on the corner of Harris Gully and Brumbys Roads in 1981. It is now used by the Warrandyte Arts Association.

It is thought to be the only solid stone fire station in the State.

Of **local significance** for its use of local stone in a utilitarian design by Fritz Janeba, demonstrating the craft skills of local stone mason George Stringer, and providing evidence of the collective endeavour of the local community in the immediate post-World War II period to create a building essential to the safety of bush-fire prone Warrandyte.

### **South Warrandyte Fire Station**

Brumbys Road, Warrandyte South (176.07)

An elegant and sympathetic shallow curved, warped plane, roof extending down over the offices which project forward at the left-hand side and at the rear. At the front, this is supported on poles as a deep eaves. It is built of deep cream brick with brown stained joinery. Around the building is some tentative native planting.

It was designed by David Morgan, architect, but not beyond sketch design stage. Detailed documentation was completed by the Country Fire Authority, Building and Property Department at their Tally Ho offices. The CFA were the builders over 1986-7, members of the fire brigade working voluntarily under the direction of a professional bricklayer.<sup>4</sup>

Comparable with the work of Greg Burgess at 42 & 58 Berrima Road.

of **local significance** as an elegant and sympathetic adaption of an organic design approach to a public building. A contribution towards the future direction of design for

4. *Architect*, July 1986, p.7; Peter Eldred, Deputy Manager, Building & Property Department, Country Fire Authority, pers. comm.

rural public buildings beyond the ubiquitous colonial vernacular.

### **Warrandyte Police Station (fmr)**

71 Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.11)

Warrandyte Police Station has been in many locations; this was probably its fifth location<sup>5</sup>. This brick Bungalow residence was used as a police station from c1932 until the late 1950s after fire destroyed the previous police station in Stiggant Street; since then it has been a private residence.

It is a double-fronted late Edwardian tuck-pointed red brick house. The left-hand bay projects forward as a gable. The upper gable is timbered and supported on timber brackets with a terracotta finial. The Marseilles tile roof sweeps down over the verandah. The windows are pairs. Concrete has replaced the verandah floor and tubular steel has replaced the posts.

Comparable to Holy Trinity Vicarage, Church Road; Trinity Lutheran Church Manse; Victoria Street and 18 Yarra Street.

Of **local significance** as a typical simple Edwardian house formerly used as the police station.

### **Police Station**

65 Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.12)

The current Warrandyte Police Station comprises a brick building, originally built as a house by W. Moore after the 1939 bushfires, and a recent portable station building at the rear. It has been used as a Police Station since the 1962 fires<sup>6</sup>.

The house is in the late Bungalow style, with English Cottage influence in its use of clinker brickwork. The design also has medievalising elements such as the gable with its half-timbering over rough cast render.

5. Cranfield, p.110.

6. Bruce Bence, pers. comm.

Of **local interest** for its role as the local police station.

### **Warrandyte Post Office (fmr)**

Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.13)

This early Victorian timber building was constructed in stages between 1876 and the early 1900s. It was rebuilt between 1985-88 after a fire destroyed some sections.

The site was purchased from the Crown by Alexander Speers in 1876, and was listed as a store in the Council rate books of 1876. Henry Squires appears to have been the first person to operate a post office from the building in 1893, renting the building from Mr Speers<sup>7</sup>. The first post office at Warrandyte was opened in 1857<sup>8</sup>.

Early in its life the building was extended to the rear, and later to the north-eastern side (c1897), with the eastern verandah and timber tracery details dating from the early 1900s.

The Post Office terminated its lease in 1972, and the building served as a residence for some years.

The building has survived a number of natural calamities including the 1934 floods (which covered the floor) and the 1939 bushfires which decimated the town. After being condemned by Council, it was partly destroyed by a deliberately lit fire in 1982. Local efforts saw its reconstruction achieved and it was reopened as a community and tourist information centre in 1987.

The building has a double-gable, and three bays, with the gables extending across the site. A timber verandah around two sides has a timber valance and decorative brackets, with some sections enclosed by a timber balustrade. The right-hand side of the building was separated as a residence.

7. Bruce Bence, The historic post office at Warrandyte 1876-1988, 1989.

8. Keogh, p.20

Even though it has been rebuilt some original sections remain, and the building has been re-constructed with some care to the original detailing. The rebuilding revealed much evidence about the sequence of construction, demonstrating that the western point of the Yarra Street frontage is the c1876 building.

Of **regional significance** as an early building demonstrating the typical characteristics of early timber structures, and for its historical importance as the only relatively intact building in the town's main street dating from the gold mining period. It is also of **local social significance** for its important and continuing associations with the social and economic life of the town for over 100 years.



*South Warrandyte Fire Station, Brumbys Road, Warrandyte*



*Warrandyte Post Office (former), Yarra Street, Warrandyte*

## Theme 6.02

## CHURCHES

The surviving stock of church buildings in the locality constitutes a wide range of buildings of different dates, denominations and construction materials and styles.

Gothic (and most especially Early English Gothic), was traditionally considered the most suitable style for church buildings since at least the 1840s and 50s, when the Gothic Revival (at this time undergoing a period of influence and inspiration by A.N.W. Pugin) was in full swing in England, up until the post-war years.

The three earliest surviving churches in the study area, Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Trinity Lutheran Church and the Church of Christ, all in Doncaster, are representative of a simple Early English Gothic style.

More recent buildings are more diverse in style and include 'Whitefriars' Carmelite Monastery (now Whitefriars Park) in Donvale, which is reminiscent of a Romanesque basilica. The erection of a Greek Orthodox Church, St. Haralambos at Templestowe, is indicative of an ethnic influx to the area during the expansion of suburban development.

The remaining buildings include some basic timber structures, including the former Catholic Church in Brackenbury Street, Warrandyte and the Templestowe Arts Centre (the former Church of England), in Foote Street, Templestowe.

### Templestowe Uniting Church (former Presbyterian)

104 Atkinson Street (S side, W of Anderson Street), Templestowe (173.06)

A simple rectangular pavilion beautifully built of rough clinker bricks, further textured on the west wall by setting some forward. The north elevation has panels of brickwork

rising to parapets between full-height windows with projecting fascias. There is a broad steel-framed verandah facing the view and extending as an entry canopy, all very carefully detailed. The east end is all glass. There is a freestanding cruciform section steel cross.

The earlier timber church stands on the east boundary. It is apparently the 1895/6 church built on land donated by Mrs John Smith for this purpose<sup>1</sup>. It has a gable-roof with porch, centre front (south), with finials and timber rail gables. It has the obligatory pointed windows. An early post and wire fence beneath a row of pines separates the site from the commercial vegetable garden adjacent.

The architects were the office of Keith Reid. The foundation stone was laid on 17 March 1962. The late D. & I. Irvine were builders.<sup>2</sup>

The internal layout of pews has been altered from facing the long to the short axis (ie. to the south) and a crypt created under.

Comparable to a number of examples of the 1970s: Charles Duncan's houses, Graeme Gunn's Plumbers Union building; Clarke Hopkins and Clarke's two offices at Kew Junction, Robin Boyd's Menzies College at La Trobe & Pickin Court at Ormond College, University of Melbourne.

Of **State significance** as a particularly early and finely detailed neo-brutalist building by an architectural office that subsequently demonstrated a consistent approach to design in this manner in the municipality.

1. Keogh, p.44; Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society, undated notes.

2. Letter John Reid to Richard Peterson 28 February 1991; Foundation stone.

**Catholic Church (former)**

109 Brackenbury St. Warrandyte (155.07)

This former Catholic Church is a simple timber church with a gable roof. It has been converted into a house over the last few years, with substantial changes made to its interior spaces.

The church was built after the 1939 bushfires; in form it is comparable to the Gospel Chapel, St Stephens and the Mechanics Institute in Warrandyte.

Of local interest as a post-1939 community building, although now much altered.

**St. Haralambos**

SE cnr Church Road & Porter St. Templestowe  
(173.34)

This Greek Orthodox church has a Romanesque basilican plan with a three-bay, barrel-vaulted porch and squat round-headed campaniles to the west front. The section is also basilican: a nave and two aisles, with a clerestory. There are Romanesque windows, a narthex between the campaniles, all round-headed. There is a seven-light window on the west front and extremely slender double-light windows on the campaniles. All is rendered.

It was designed by Peter A. Damos Pty Ltd, a firm of South Melbourne architects, and built in 1990, by Damos with help from the Church community.<sup>3</sup>

This is a characteristic modern Orthodox design seen in numerous towns throughout modern Greece. It derives ultimately from Byzantine antecedents like Santa Fosca, Torcello (C12th) adapted to the basilican form. Other comparable churches include Melbourne Orthodox Churches such as Prahran, North Carlton and Essendon.

3. Father Elios, pers. comm.; Peter A Damos, pers. comm.

A landmark with local social significance in the lives of the eastern suburbs Greek community.

**Holy Trinity Anglican Church**

792-800 Church Street, (SE cnr Church & Doncaster Rds), Doncaster (213.31a)

This simple Early English Gothic sandstone church with an attached belltower was built between 1867-69.

Church of England services began in 1853-54 in the home of the Pickerings (who had settled in the area in 1849) and were conducted by Canon C. J. Perks of St. Stephens Richmond. On the 23rd June 1867 a government reserve was gazetted for the erection of a church and school. In September a design was received from Charles Barrett, architect, of Kew, through the Rev. R. Hayward whose parish, Holy Trinity Kew was now responsible for Doncaster. The cost estimate was one thousand pounds, with seating for two hundred which was later reduced to one hundred to reduce costs. The stone was quarried further north down Church Road near Ruffey's Creek in a quarry owned by Mr Campbell of London. George Inch won the contract for the walls, of 100 pounds. The foundation stone was laid on 1st June 1868 by the Rt. Reverend Charles Perry, Bishop of Melbourne. It was opened on 29.3.1869.

In late 1885 a porch was added. In September 1886 tenders were let for a timber chancel to Williams & Carson. By 11 June 1932 the design was completed, including the belltower. The memorial fence and gates were erected in 1946. The new nave was consecrated by Archbishop Frank Woods on 19 December 1971 to John Mockridge's design. R. J. Grills were the builders. The stone has always come from the same quarry<sup>4</sup>.

4. Look. *The Anglican Parish Paper for Holy Trinity, Doncaster*. Vol. 12, No. 3, July-August 1985; "Historical Notes" panel on porch wall.

The church is built from local sandstone, set as coursed rubble, it has a gable slate roof and three bays. Each bay has a lancet pair and there are angled corner buttresses. The east end has a pointed segmental headed window of three lancets with stone mullions and a label mould under. At the south east corner is a belltower surmounted by a timber belfry, with a square candle-snuffer roof and cast-iron finial. This church has become the choir to a new nave. This has been skilfully and sympathetically related to the older building. It has an interesting exposed roof structure and glass side walls, between narrow mullions and a new three-lancet window at the west end, in a stone wall. There is a side meeting room and a courtyard garden.

There is a total of about twenty leadlight windows (many relocated) dating from between 1917 and 1932, then 1967 to 1977. These are invariably dedicated to local people. There is a small museum of memorabilia and historic documents.

The Church and the church buildings are intact and in good condition. The building needs repointing, (especially sills and buttresses) and other stone repairs.

All of the earlier churches in the City are Early English variants, and are comparable. The Church of Christ, Doncaster Road also has Voysey influence, and the Lutheran Church has a comparable belfry.

Of **local significance** as an unsophisticated design in local stone. The 1932 work shows some influence by C. F. A. Voysey, and the English Arts & Crafts movement. The 1971 addition by John Mockridge is to his usual fine standard of design, done with great interest, sympathy and tact. Windows and other memorials are unimportant aesthetically, but are an important record of the history of the early Doncaster community. The church is of **historical significance** for its associations with the early settlement of the area.

### Holy Trinity Vicarage & Hall

792-800 Church St. Doncaster (213.31b)

An unusual, simple, Edwardian design of a rectangular plan with a gambrel slate roof, with terracotta cresting and finials. It has tall, roughcast chimneys, brickwork decoration and Art Nouveau-influenced decoration on the pots. There is an inset verandah to the left, at front. This has fine timber decoration of four centred (Tudor) arches, inscribed between the posts. The upper walls are roughcast, the lower are exposed red brick.

The vicarage was erected in 1909 and occupied by Rev & Mrs E. Holford Hennell on 17 January 1910. The hall was built in 1939.

An unusual late Edwardian house of **local architectural significance** as part of the Holy Trinity group (see above). It has interesting fine Tudor timber verandah arches.

### Church of Christ<sup>5</sup>

680 Doncaster Rd., Doncaster (213.32)

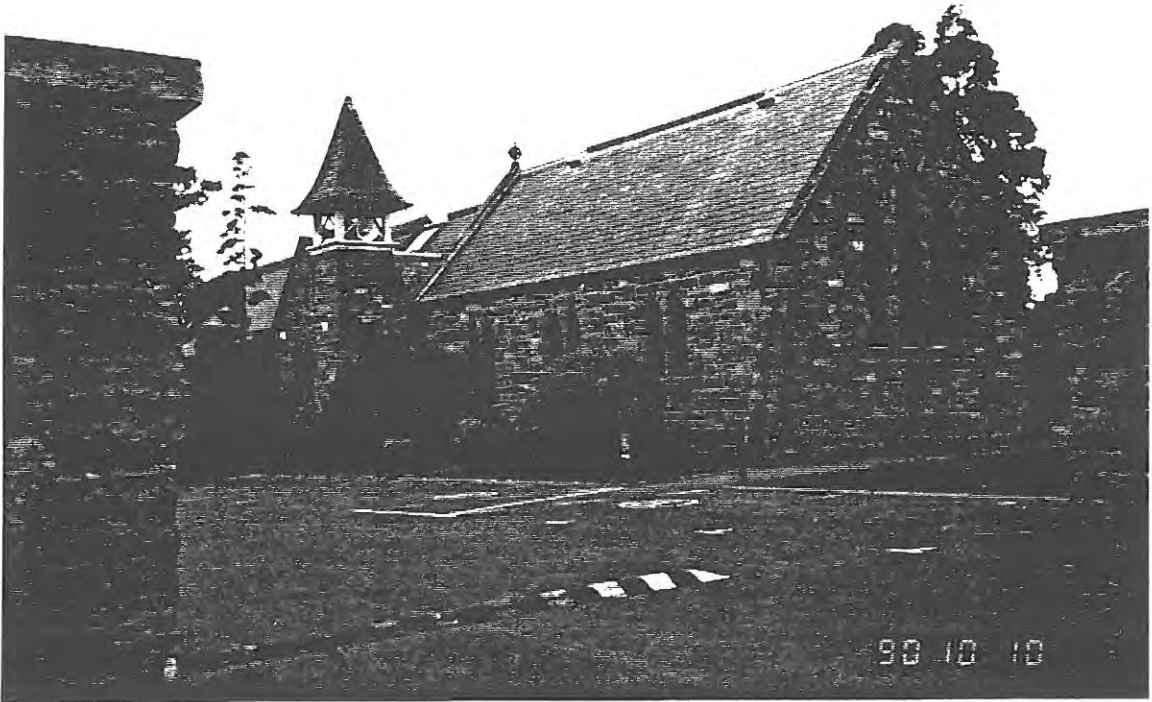
The present church replaced a timber chapel, originally built for the Baptists and later moved across the road to the present site in 1863. By 1889 a brick church had been built (memorial stone 19 June 1889) and was extended in 1956/7 creating the present building.<sup>6</sup>

The 1889 section is a simple, gable-roofed, Early English Gothic Church, with a slate roof with gable vents, in bichromatic dark brown and cream brick. The west front has three bays and the side elevations also have three bays. Each bay has a lancet window with render dressings and quasi-quoins. A render string-course mould continues over these, at their springing point. At the window half-height, is a double-course of cream bricks, with another band at dado height. The plinth is also cream brick. At sill level is a deep mould, in place of sills.

5. Dot Marshall, Doncaster Church of Christ, pers. comm.

6. Keogh, p.44.





*Holy Trinity Anglican Church, 792-800 Church Street, Doncaster.*



*Church of Christ, 680 Doncaster Road, Doncaster*

The central west bay has been brutally replaced by a white rendered panel. It is unsympathetic in the extreme, as are the fence and planter, and the large rear extension (although this extension is much less visible).

The present church is an addition at the left. This is of red/blue brick in an almost Arts and Crafts domestic manner, it has terracotta tiles hung on a gambrel roof gable. Its domesticity could not be less at home in Doncaster Road. It has nine leadlight windows, including three very fine windows by the lithographer, Alan Sumner. One has eight panels of the Last Supper, over the symbols of the four apostles and the other two are tiny and high over the sanctuary, of the Dove (the Holy Ghost) and the Lamb (Christ). It is worth gaining entry to see these alone.

This church is anachronistically deceptive in appearance. It is not from the 1920s, but the foundation stone was laid on 26 August 1956. Joseph Smith was architect and R. J. Grills builder. The Alan Sumner windows are dated 16 May 1974.

Traffic vibration could be a threat to this church. The white panel, planter (etc) detract from the significance of the church and should be removed.

The 1956 church compares with St Stephen's Darebin. All of the Doncaster Churches are Early English Gothic variants. The Shire Hall has decorative similarities in bichromacy.

Both churches have **local significance**, spoiled by the offending alterations, and is part of a group with the former Shire Hall and the Doncaster School.

### Templestowe Arts Centre (fmr Church of England)

Foote St. (cnr Hovea), Templestowe (173.38)

The first Anglican church in Templestowe was a small wooden chapel in High Street built in 1867. It was replaced by this church

(Christ Church) in 1900.<sup>1</sup> The church closed in 1974 and is now used as the Templestowe Arts Centre.

It is a simple timber gable-roofed church with pointed leadlight windows and a porch. The upper gable is decorated with timber rails.

Although there have been some minor modifications and additions at the rear, the building is in good condition.

Of local interest.

### St Anne's Chapel

Knees Road, Park Orchards (195.14)

A single-storey, gable-roofed building, timber framed and externally clad with cement sheet. There is an entry portico and rear exit door.

The 1930s building was originally a World War II Army Chapel from Camp Pell. It was transported to St. Kevin's site in Herlihy Road after the War (date not known), and then to Knees Road in either 1968 or 1970<sup>2</sup>.

Camp Pell (Royal Park) was used as an army camp during World War II; the acute post-war housing shortage meant many people were homeless and the government proposed to use army huts as temporary housing. The Housing Commission was consulted, and two such camps were used, one at Williamstown and later Camp Pell in Royal Park. The latter remained for ten years, housing many larger families evicted from inner city housing<sup>3</sup>; it was demolished in 1956 as part of the 'improvements' being made for the Melbourne Olympics.

Of local social and historical significance for its associations with Camp Pell (at least during its role as an army camp) and

1. Keogh, p.45.

2. Irvine Green *Doncaster & Templestowe: a short history*, 1981; Irvine Green & Beatty Beavis *Park Orchards: a short history*, 1983.

3. Renata Howe (ed.) *New houses for old: fifty years of public housing in Victoria 1938-1988*, Ministry of Housing and Construction, Melbourne, 1988, pp.64, 81.

subsequent associations with two parishes. It is not known how many buildings survive from Camp Pell.

### St Clements Church

84 Manningham Road, Bulleen (192.10)

A large fan-shaped plan of clinker-brick and exposed render structure, in a brutalist manner. There is a low-pitched fragmented hip-roof, with cement tray and roll tiles, and much lurid coloured glass. There is a large bronze crucifix and stations of the cross. A wide narthex and side chapel adjoin.

The church was designed by ubiquitous Catholic Church architects Smith and Tracy and dedicated to those who died in defence of their country. It was consecrated by the Most Reverend James R. Fox, Archbishop of Melbourne, 16 July 1972.<sup>4</sup>

Comparable to St Anne's Park Orchards and St Gerard's Warrandyte. Other Catholic churches by Smith & Tracy in Melbourne's outer suburbs.

Of **local significance** as a typical product by the Catholic church architects, Smith & Tracy of 1972. A dominant landmark and community focus in Bulleen.

### "Whitefriars" Carmelite Monastery (now Whitefriars Park), Park Road (NE cnr Heads Rd), Donvale (215.3)

The first Carmelites to arrive in Australia were lay Associates of the Order, James Dempsey and John Butler. They came as convicts to Sydney in 1802, transported for their part in the Irish Rebellion of 1798.

In 1881 five Carmelites from Dublin, led by Prior Joseph Butler founded a community in Gawler, then in Sandridge. In 1937, their successors decided to build a monastery outside the city for training priests and

brothers, led by Father Paul Cleary. The 115 acre property Cleary bought had been a sanatorium, destroyed by fire.

The first priests arrived in late 1937. The bush was cleared for farmland; pastures, pigs, vegetables & fruit trees.

Tom Payne was the architect of this salmon-coloured brick monastery complex, in the form of a Romanesque basilica. He later designed the chapel at Newman College. The design won an architectural award for special purpose buildings.

"Whitefriars" crossing tower has three tall lancets on each side. These have curious concave shouldered heads. The north entrance has complex sandstone receding mouldings, probably American Romanesque influenced. There is a grape and vine motif on the architrave and studs on vertical ribs on the timber doors. There are two papal seals above, with a virgin and child in between. All are carved in stone. Beside the north aisle is an arcade with carved sandstone Romanesque columns with impost blocks, under capitals. There are good small copper bracket lamps.

The drive is lined with agapanthus and pines. The vehicular and pedestrian gates are important (presumably dating from the sanatorium). The gate-posts are large dressed bluestone blocks, with classical mouldings and coursing, and fine wrought iron gates.

In 1961 Whitefriars College relocated elsewhere on the site. The Whitefriars buildings are now used for seminars, courses and conferences. The Carmelites still live in the community<sup>5</sup>.

Comparable to St Haralambos Greek Orthodox Church.

Of **regional architectural significance** as an early design of Tom Payne architect; Payne went on to design the chapel at Newman College. **Locally significance** as an important landmark in the district. There are fine ve-

4. *Architect*, September 1984, p.44.; Bronze plaque in narthex; Presbytery.

5. Whitefriars Park brochure.

hicular and pedestrian gates and bluestone posts remaining from the earlier institution.

### **Donvale Arts Centre (former St. Johns Church)**

Springvale Road, Donvale (214.22)

There are two buildings on this site, on the east side of Springvale Road near Garden Road. The Church, built in 1907, is a single-storey timber building. The Hall, a larger two storey timber building, was built in 1914.

The complex was sold in 1976 to the City of Doncaster & Templestowe, and the windows were removed to St David's Anglican Church in Doncaster Road.

Plantings around the church include Oaks and Cypresses; this section of Springvale Road has also been identified in this study as being of special value (214.16).

Of **local interest** as a community building with a continuing community function.

### **St Stephens Anglican Church**

Stiggant St., Warrandyte (155.6)

St Stephens was built in 1939 to replace the earlier church. It was the third Anglican church on this site in Warrandyte, with the first being built in 1870, replaced by a larger building in 1906 which was destroyed in the 1939 bushfires<sup>6</sup>. The 1939 church was designed by architect Louis Williams as a modular building to enable future extension. The 1991 extension is by architect Jock McNeish, with David Hobday as builder<sup>7</sup>.

St Stephens is a simple timber church with vestry and porch forming extensions from the main gable roof. The grounds are enclosed by a crimp-wire fence. A hipped roof addition and incompatible windows have changed the appearance of the building.

Of **local significance** as a post-1939 community building, providing evidence of the impact of the fires and the tremendous community endeavours to rebuild the town.

### **Warrandyte Uniting Church**

Taroona Avenue (NW cnr West End Road), Warrandyte (175.19)

A simple, low pitch, triangular plan church, with a cement Marseilles tile, low pitched hip-roof and walls of concrete block. It has a striking triangular copper spire which is very tall and slender. The building is carefully and sensitively detailed. The altar is set against a wall which slices across the triangle, creating a triangular outdoor seating space sheltered by an enormous cantilevered canopy. There are highlight windows and deep sloping eaves. Timber window joinery is stained black. There are water spouts in place of downpipes. A recent rectangular plan gable addition, butts into the north elevation. It has a corrugated steel roof and effectively cuts out north light and shatters the geometry.

The Presbyterian church in Warrandyte was formed in 1923, and their first building was on the site of the present Gospel Chapel in Yarra Street<sup>8</sup>. In the late 1950s Hipwell, Weight and Mason designed the first church, using halls from the old Box Hill Presbyterian Church, (including a chapel and stained glass windows). All was destroyed in the January 1962 bushfires. John Hipwell designed a new church in association with Albert Ross, which was completed in 1963. (Charles Weight and Peter Mason had died). Hipwell designed the spire and the internal fittings and furniture; Ross the rest of the building (Ross retired in 1979).<sup>9</sup> The builder was Alex Edwards, a local<sup>10</sup>.

8. Church archives.

9. John B. Hipwell 18.4.91 pers. comm.; Architects' Registration Board, re: Albert Ross; John Chapman, Chapman Gardner Builders, pers. comm.; Secretary and Minister, pers. comm.

10. Bruce Bence, pers. comm.

6. Keogh, p.45

7. Bruce Bence, pers. comm. and undated notes.



*Warrandyte Uniting Church, Taroon Avenue, Warrandyte*



*Trinity Lutheran Church, 53 Victoria Street, Doncaster*

Hipwell also designed the kindergarten opposite and a church in Loch, Gippsland which is unaltered. He was an elder of the church. The spire is copper clad over a TV antenna. The whole has a Japanese influence, presumably via Robin Boyd. The addition was designed by the drafting firm, D. J. & D. C. Building Design of Monbulk, without consulting the architects and built by Chapman Gardner builders.

This kind of simple geometric church owes much to Christopher Wren's London City churches. Its plan, is similar to St Mary's Abchurch (1681-6) and its spire is like that of St Michael's, Queenhithe (c1676-87, now demolished), St Benet's, Gracechurch Street and St Margaret's, Lothbury. Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) the Presbyterian Church at Loch, the Templestowe Uniting Church (1962), and Robin Boyd's work, especially Tower Hill.

Of **State significance**. A very sensitively designed and detailed small church in a bushland setting. Designed by John Hipwell and Albert Ross in 1963. The spire is particularly fine and the work recalls Wren's London City churches in quite a different context. The addition does detract from the significance.

### Trinity Lutheran Church<sup>1</sup>

53 Victoria St. Doncaster (193.17a)

This church was constructed in 1892, thirty-nine years after the church was founded in 1853-54.

This is a rare church designed by the architect John A. B. Koch. (he did alterations to the German Lutheran Church, Parliament Place, East Melbourne, and designed its manse in 1890). Koch was asked to submit plans for the manse, and it is said to have been built to his design<sup>2</sup>; it is quite different in style to that at East Melbourne.

1. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file No 5956; *Trinity Lutheran Church: Past Waldau and into the future*, undated booklet produced by the church.

2. Delma Haack, Trinity Lutheran church, pers. comm.

The church is a red brick building, with rendered dressings and mouldings and a slate roof. There are three bays on the "west" front, with lancets and a wheel window above. It is five bays deep. The bays are separated by buttresses between lancets. There is a whimsical belfry in timber. It has scale slates on the lower section and a cast-iron finial. The roof is a candle-snuffer. There are cast-iron wall-vents at mid-wall and skirting height in every bay. There is a brick hall respectfully behind on the main axis, and two palms to complete the symmetrical composition.

The pair of mature palms are Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*), with Box hedge surrounds. The palms were planted c1916 to replace two trees (given by von Mueller) that failed to thrive. These palms are of great religious significance as palm fronds were carried by the crowd when they went to meet Jesus (John 12:13).

Comparable to Doncaster Holy Trinity and Doncaster Church of Christ. The belfrys at Holy Trinity and the Lutheran are comparable. Also the Shire Hall. The German Lutheran church and manse, Parliament Place.

Both the Church and Manse appear substantially intact and in excellent condition.

Of **State significance** as rare church design by the great domestic, commercial and public building architect J A B Koch. One of the few nineteenth century public buildings in Doncaster and particularly intact. The palms add to the significance of the setting.

### Trinity Lutheran Church Manse

53 Victoria Street, Doncaster (193.17b)

The triple-fronted Edwardian red-brick manse, probably dating from 1909<sup>3</sup>, has a gambrel corrugated iron roof, with gable-bays projecting at the left rear and right front. These have detached timbering to the upper

3. Irvine Green, pers. comm.

gables, supported on elegant scroll brackets, with pendant barges, decorated with chrysanthemum motif fretwork. The roof has terracotta cresting and finials. The chimneys have brick decoration. The main roof sails over to cover the verandah, around the angle. It has turned timber posts and catenary curve and rail valance. There is a side entry facing the church, which has a Gothic flywire door, a witty touch.

A more recent hall is located at the rear of the church, on the axis.

The manse was apparently designed by Koch, designer of the church<sup>4</sup>, but his practice collapsed very soon afterwards (before World War I).

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) Holy Trinity Vicarage, Church Road; 18 Yarra Street Warrandyte.

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4. Delma Haack, Trinity Lutheran church, pers. comm.

Both the Church and Manse appear substantially intact and in excellent condition.

An Edwardian red brick manse of **local architectural significance** as one of a pair of buildings designed by J.A.B. Koch.

### **Gospel Chapel**

103 Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.08)

The Gospel Chapel was built after the second World War (c.1950) on the site of the Presbyterian Church burnt in the 1939 fires. It reflects in its simplicity of form (L-shaped) and materials (asbestos cement) the continuing shortages during and after the war. Decorative features include the Early English Gothic windows and belfry.

Of **local interest** as a feature within the centre of the township.

### Theme 6.03

## SCHOOLS

The City of Doncaster & Templestowe has representative examples of three of the standard single-room school types developed by the newly-created Education Department in 1873, and one slightly later type. Doncaster East Primary School is a standard 60-type timber school, the one at Warrandyte is a sandstone 80-type and the one at Templestowe a brick 100-type. The Doncaster School on Doncaster Road is the rarer, more complex 80-type school, first developed at Newstead in 1877.

An early denominational school is Schramm's cottage which was built as a house and Lutheran school by Max von Schramm in 1875 (see Theme 7.03 Victorian Houses).

Warrandyte High School is an example of the Department's enlightened patronage of private architectural firms in the 1970s.

### Warrandyte Primary School (School No.12)

42-52 Brackenbury St. Warrandyte (155.14)

Warrandyte's first school (c.1856) was a Church of England school, soon closed owing to a lack of pupils as Warrandyte's diggings were deserted for more promising places. Schooling recommenced in 1863 in the court house while the first Andersons Creek School No. 12 was being built on a site in Yarra Street. This school was opened in 1875. The name changed to Warrandyte Primary School in 1908<sup>1</sup>.

This school was completed on 20 July 1875, under the direction of Chief Architect, H. R. Bastow, by the builder William Bolger of Collingwood, at a cost of 543.9.0 pounds. The stonemasons were William Masterton and James Sloan. The stone was quarried in

the valley behind the school by the builder. In 1903 the timber shingled roof<sup>2</sup> was covered with iron and the gable vents removed. In 1925, a rendered brick classroom with a porch was added, gable-end windows were enlarged, metal roof vents, a stove and a screen were added, the galleries removed and a timber shelter shed built.

The 1875 school has brick quoins around the windows, and stone window sills. It is constructed of ashlar sandstone with a gable roof. It is a characteristic 80-type single room school, altered by the removal of the galleries and finials, the addition of a rendered brick classroom, porch and roof vents, and the enlargement of the gable-end windows. The porch has some architectural pretensions, influenced by English Baroque through Sir John Vanbrugh.

The porch has three bays, the central bay rising as a gable, a strong cornice line with the central entrance bay, decorated with ruled courses and pilaster strips. There is a timber shelter shed.

Some comparisons are Templestowe Primary School (173.07) and Doncaster East Primary School (194.23).

Of **local significance** as the earliest school remaining in the municipality, with particular importance for the Warrandyte community, and of interest for the use of local sandstone and the demonstration of considerable stonemasonry skills in its construction.

### Doncaster School (School No 197)

679 Doncaster Rd. Doncaster (213.17)

The first local school was held in the Doncaster Lutheran Church (on Waldau Hill, Victoria Street) in 1861.

1. Warrandyte School No 12 Centenary 1875-1975 Souvenir Program.

2. Bruce Bence, pers. comm.





*Warrandyte Primary School, 42-52 Brackenbury Street, Warrandyte*



*Templestowe Primary School, Foote Street, Templestowe*

Max von Schramm was the first head teacher at the school. In 1864 a stone school was built on the Doncaster Hill. The building was occupied by the ES&A Bank after 1890 but has since been demolished<sup>1</sup>.

After 1873 it became a State School under the new Education Act; the new regulations abolished religious instruction. Schramm resigned in response and set up his own school next door, but his school closed in 1884<sup>2</sup>. His building, now known as Schramms Cottage and relocated on Waldau Hill, is now operated by the historical society as a museum (see Theme 7.03, site no. 193.18).

Around 1886 a new school was built to replace a timber school located to the east of the site. The land was purchased from Richard Serpell.

It is an 80-type single room school of dark brown brick in the relatively rare 'Glen Waverley type'; this school type was developed from the standard 80 type, and referred to as the Glen Waverley type, although it was first used at Newstead in 1877. It has a slate jerkin-head roof with wrought iron finials and gable vents over pairs of tall pointed segmental-headed windows. There are string courses and cornice bands. A higher gable roofed wing makes the head of a T-plan. The roof cantilevers forward on timber brackets and the upper section is furnished with a finial. The roof vents have been added later and the galleries removed. This elevation is three bays, the central bay projects with a large pointed segmental head window containing a segmental head pair and single highlight.

It can be compared to Warrandyte Primary (155.14), Doncaster East Primary (194.23), Templestowe Primary (173.07) and Glen Waverley Primary School.

1. The stone building had a timber facade added later; see photograph Keogh p.59.

2. 'State School had humble beginning' *The Mirror*, 22 February 1967, p.8.

Of **regional significance** as a relatively intact and rare Glen Waverley type school. It is of historical importance as an early school within the locality and for its associations with Schramm and the Lutheran settlers. It is also an important landmark on a prominent site, and is part of a group with the Church of Christ and former Shire Hall.

### **Templestowe Primary School (School No. 1395)**

Foote St, Templestowe (173.07)

Built around 1874, this is a characteristic 100-type, standard plan Education Department single room school. The semi-detached, single fronted school was built in red/brown English bond brickwork, on a local sandstone plinth and stone sills. The gable roof has had ventilation installed, the gable end windows have been enlarged, as usual, and the galleries removed. A later hat and cloak room has also been removed.

Few 100-type schools were built and only a small number are thought to be extant in Victoria. Although surrounded by new buildings, some of which are attached to the school, it remains in good condition.<sup>3</sup>

Can be compared to Warrandyte Primary School (155.14), Doncaster East Primary School (194.23) and Doncaster Primary School (213.17).

Of **regional significance** as one of few extant examples of this school type to remain.

### **Doncaster East Primary School (School No 2096)**

Cnr. George St & Blackburn Rd. Doncaster East (194.23)

The first State School No. 2096 was opened as the Deep Creek school in 1878; it comprised a single classroom, with attached residence. The school building was moved in

3. Blake; Peterson; Laurence Burchell *Victorian schools: a study in colonial government architecture 1837-1900*, 1980, pp. 112, 118.

1886 to its present site, far closer to the population the school aimed to serve.

Under Mr R Hobbs as Head Teacher the school was extended in 1919, the residence converted into a classroom and other rooms added. Community activities became a feature of school life; one was the planting of an Avenue of Honour in Blackburn Road, some of which remains today (see 194.29).<sup>4</sup>

The school is a standard Education Department gable-roofed 60 type classroom. It has had the porches, galleries and the gable end windows replaced, although later than usual, in the Percy Everett period. Another sympathetic wing has also been added.

Can be compared to Warrandyte South Primary School (195.12) and Templestowe Primary School (173.07).

Of **local significance** as an early school within the locality.

### **Warrandyte South Primary School (School No. 3476)**

Hall Rd. Warrandyte South (195.12)

Originally built in 1906 (as the Parson's Gully school), this later building is a typical small timber school designed when Percy Everett was Chief Architect.

It was built after the 1939 fires which destroyed all the public buildings in South Warrandyte<sup>5</sup>.

It is in good condition, although there have been some additions. It has a hipped roof. There are horizontal glazing bars in the windows, which are at least triples.

The memorial gates, erected 1951, are dedicated to the memory of the Hon. W. H. Everard.

4. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter, May 1973;

Back to School - East Doncaster Primary School, booklet, May 1973.

5. Cranfield, p.122.

Of **local significance** as the local school serving many generations, and as a demonstration of the rebuilding of Warrandyte after the 1939 bushfires.

### **Ringwood North Primary School (School No. 4120)**

172 - 180 Oban Rd. Ringwood North (215.10)

A typical 1920s timber school building, with several subsequent additions.

No information has been located on the history of the school.

Of **local interest**. Further assessment may be desirable.

### **Warrandyte Kindergarten**

Taroona Avenue, Warrandyte (175.9)

A simple gable roofed stained timber Kindergarten designed by John Hipwell and built about 1957<sup>6</sup>. The roof extends as a verandah.

It can be compared to the Uniting Church (Warrandyte) also by John Hipwell.

Of **local significance**. A simple public building sympathetic to its bush environment and to the nearby Uniting Church by the same architect.

### **Warrandyte High School**

Warrandyte Road (NE cnr Alexander Road) Warrandyte (174.22)

A pale orange speckled brick school complex. It has a complex plan and generally low pitched and flat steel deck roofs. There are however, numerous spectacular prismatic roof lights, giving the effect of a flotilla of yachts across a silver sea. Their shape is semi-pyramidal. The timber joinery is mission brown with buff sashes, and the steel framework is

6. Veronica Pedersen, Co-director, Warrandyte & District Pre-School Association, correspondence 24.6.1991 states it was built in 1957.

pale orange and light grey with diagonal slatted screens. There are clumpy native plantings, paving of asphalt and Lilydale top-pings, with river pebbles set in concrete. It is sympathetically placed on its site.

It was designed in 1984-5 by Clarke Hopkins & Clarke Pty Ltd, the local firm of architects (Refer: 684 Doncaster Road), and built by Ian Delbridge Pty Ltd of Lilydale<sup>7</sup>.

It can be compared to Charles Hopkins & Clarke's own offices, Doncaster Road.

**Of local significance.** A well designed high school, sympathetically placed on its site. The spectacular skylights are an interesting design element.

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7. *Architect*, September 1984, p.17.

## Theme 6.04

## LOCAL COMMERCE &amp; INDUSTRY

With the exception of gold mining at Warrandyte, the City of Doncaster & Templestowe is significant for its agricultural (orcharding) developments, rather than for industry.

Remnants of the early service industries which existed to serve the communities in the area include the bakery and butchers shops in Yarra Street, Warrandyte, and two former blacksmiths buildings (one in Tills Drive, Warrandyte, and the other - now a motor garage - on the corner of Anderson and James Streets in Templestowe). The former Selby Store (now the Stonehouse Craft Shop) is described in Theme 7.07 Warrandyte Stone).

There are a number of quarry sites remaining, although only one still operates.

Two quarry sites remain within the Ruffey Creek Municipal Gardens, two within Warrandyte State Park (Whipstick Gully), and one in Husseys Lane, Warrandyte. The present quarry is Kents Quarry in Warrandyte Road.

More recent industrial developments are exemplified by the brickworks at Bulleen and the sheds of the Australian Slate Company in Balwyn North.

The development of a craft industry in Warrandyte, typified by shops such as "Folkart", (the former Wine Saloon), and the Rivergum Art Gallery on Yarra Street is also significant (see 'Artists' Theme 8.01). It is also linked to tourism, which has a long history in the Warrandyte area.

### Motor Garage (former Blacksmiths)

Anderson Street (cnr James Street), Templestowe (173.49)

Formerly Mullens Blacksmith, now a Motor Body Builder.

William Hunter established a blacksmith's shop on the corner of James and Anderson Streets in 1878. In 1892 he put Sylvester Mullens in charge of the shop, and eight years later Mullens took over the business; it was to remain in the Mullens family until 1970 when Jack Mullens (Sylvester's oldest son, who started working in the business in 1907) retired as a blacksmith.<sup>1</sup>

The blacksmith's shop was originally in a timber building<sup>2</sup>, although the timber building on the site today is probably only one section of the original. The brick buildings, with a petrol pump outside, were constructed in 1927 to serve the growing motor vehicle trade.

The brick building is externally intact, retaining its timber doors, often a fitting changed in building modifications.

Of regional significance as a rare remaining example of a blacksmiths and later motor vehicle shop with a remarkable continuity of association with the Mullens family.

### Shed (Australian Slate Co.)

402 Doncaster Rd. Balwyn North (212.2)

This building was built for the Morning Star Foundry in the 1920s, on the site of the Morning Star Hotel. Nothing further is known of its history.

It is a large shed with central gable and clerestory. Sections of the lower frame of the shed are filled with concrete pise, and some of the vertical timber frame has been replaced with concrete. The single-storey shed, under threat from deterioration, has been altered and is in fair condition.

1. 'Hunter and Mullens Blacksmiths Shop' Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter, 5 (1), Aug. 1971.

2. Keogh, p. 54 photograph.

Of **local interest** as industrial building, unusual within the municipality, in a highly visible location. Further research is required to establish its significance.

### **Clarke Hopkins & Clarke Offices** 684 Doncaster Road, Doncaster (213.38)

A simple skillion roofed brick office of a domestic scale. The brickwork is bagged and painted. The roof is sawtooth in section with a clerestory. It is set in a bush garden which softens the pedestrian underpass intrusion.

Clarke Hopkins & Clarke Pty Ltd moved from offices at Kew Junction in High Street to this building which they designed for their own use. W. F. R. Wood of Koorool Construction Pty Ltd, Canterbury Road Surrey Hills was the builder. Construction work started on the building in November 1977 and was completed in July 1978.<sup>3</sup>

A characteristic office by this sound designing firm of **local architectural significance**. Its quiet good manners seem quite out of place in Doncaster Road of the 1990s

### **Quarry** Husseys Lane, Warrandyte (175.27)

This quarry was operated in Husseys Lane for both stone and gravel at different periods, and as a gravel quarry in the 1930s. Two men were killed when part of the quarry collapsed, and that section of the quarry was then closed. The Warrandyte community rallied around and built houses for the families of the victims.

Of **local interest** as an aspect of Warrandyte's social history associated with quarrying.

### **Gun Factory**

6-8 Naughton Ave. (cnr Hutchinson Ave.)  
Warrandyte (155.26)

Merv Naughton established a business manufacturing high quality rifles for export and local use from a building at the rear of his house in Hutchinson Avenue.

During World War II Merv Naughton went to work at the munitions factory at Maribyrnong making anti-aircraft guns; after the war he worked for Alcock and Pierce, and old established Melbourne gunsmith firm.

He started to build his home at Warrandyte at around the same time, and then started converting surplus army rifles to sporting rifles. He went on to manufacture a rifle which he developed to his own design and marketed under the name "Fieldman Naughton". Over time he developed other models of the Fieldman. Another project was designing a rifle for the Forests Commission to fire incendiary projectiles for use during fuel reduction burns.

His works - the building and the machinery - were virtually all designed and built by him. At one time he is believed to have been the only manufacturer of firearms in Australia.<sup>4</sup>

It has not been possible to inspect his factory during the study, but it is believed to be relatively intact. This requires further investigation.

Of (at least) **local significance** as evidence of an unusual and successful manufacturing enterprise that expressed the creativity and skills of one man.

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4. Bruce Bence, undated notes.

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3. David Hopkins, pers. comm. 26.4.91; *Architect*, August 1979, p.10.



*Motor Garage (former blacksmith's shop), Anderson Street, Templestowe*



*Quarry, Whipstick Gully, Warrandyte State Park*

**Mine shaft**

McIntyre Road, Park Orchards (195.21)

The shaft remains of a mine dating from around the 1890s that was apparently used to produce quartz for aerated water, but may have earlier been a gold mine. Little other information is known about the site, and it has not been inspected during this study.

The land apparently belongs to AMEV Insurance Company.

Of **local interest**. Requires further investigation and research.

**Brickworks (Boral)**

Templestowe Rd. Bulleen (172.7)

This brickworks was built in the 1950s using kiln technology that dates from the 19th century.

The two characteristic oval plan Hoffman brick kilns with battered lower walls, seven bays long, each with high brick circular section chimney are the main feature of the site. The kilns, which are gas fired, have particularly large wicket gates, built to accommodate forklifts.

It could be compared to the Hoffman kilns at the former Box Hill brickworks site and at the Clifton Bricks site in Brunswick; however both of these sites are far earlier.

Of **local interest** as a landmark.

**Blacksmiths building (portable)**

Tills Drive, Warrandyte (155.47)

This small timber building, now owned by the Warrandyte Historical Society, is an interesting example of a mobile building.

It is a timber framed building, externally clad in corrugated iron and weatherboards, and internally lined with fibrous plaster sheet (and currently filled with hay). The building is mounted on an axle and set of wheels.

This building was occupied by one of the Sloan family who operated as a blacksmith; it was previously located behind the butchers shop in Yarra Street.

Of (at least) **local interest**. Requires further research, dating and comparison.

**Quarries: Whipstick Gully**

Warrandyte State Park, Warrandyte (155.50)

There are two quarries in Whipstick Gully; one, Fullars Quarry, is very large and dramatically reveals the stone stratum.

Stone from Whipstick Gully was quarried for a number of local buildings including the former Selby Store, Violet Hawkes' cottage and many other Warrandyte buildings.

These quarries are of **local significance** as the source of stone for many Warrandyte buildings.

**Shop & Residence**

38 Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.18)

This double-fronted, Californian Bungalow shop and residence has undecorated major and minor gables facing the street, and on the right-hand side a skillion extension. This is clad with a timber lattice and balustrade (contemporary with the building), and the minor gable contains the shopfront.

The building dates from the 1920s, appears externally intact and is in excellent condition.

Of **local significance** as a remarkably intact ensemble of house and shop dating from the 1920s.

**Butcher's shop**

158 Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.17)

This butchers shop is said to be originally two buildings which have since been internally amalgamated into a single shop.





*Butcher's shop, 158 Yarra Street, Warrandyte*



*Shop & residence, 38 Yarra Street, Warrandyte*

Each is a gable-roofed building, together forming a double gabled form; a hoarding on the street facade covers both gables. The building appears to have been reboarded in recent years and the verandah replaced.

The western section of the building is said to have been brought from Kangaroo Ground, and has been a butcher's shop since the early 1900s. At that time the other shop was a haberdashery. The shop is certainly present in many c1900s photographs of the Warrandyte township.

The Sloan family have a long association with the shop. As a boy John (Jack) Sloan worked in the shop in the early 1900s when it was operated by his uncle Bill Sloan. Animals were held in yards on the corner of Webb and Brackenbury Streets before being slaughtered for the shop. Frank Sloan worked there in the 1930s Depression when the shop was operated by Dick Spetts, purchasing the premises himself in 1942.<sup>1</sup>

The building is said to retain bush poles in the roof framing, and shingles covered by the iron roof.

Of **local significance** as an early element of the Warrandyte township, and for its remarkable continuity of use and the retention of its early form for at least 80 years.

### **Bakery (now "The Bakery")** Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.16)

A simple brick building with a gable roof across the site, and a skillion rear extension. The brick bakery section contains a wood-fired oven manufactured by Small & Shattell, Bakery Engineers of Melbourne; this oven is still used today.

The bakery was probably built in around 1880/90. It is known that the site was first purchased from the Crown in 1921 by I. Tresize, presumed to be the wife of Frank Tresize the proprietor of the Grand Hotel. It

is thought it may have been held under a miner's right prior to this date. Lillian Whitehead (nee McAuley) was born in the residence next to the bakery in 1910, and recalls the bakery from her early childhood<sup>2</sup>.

Jim and Ida Walsh purchased the bakery and residence from the Tresize family in 1928, and operated the bakery until 1951. It was then leased to Mr Laity who ran the business for many years until selling out to Granny Davis Bakeries; it later became a leather shop and then a wood stove shop. The Walsh's lived in the adjoining building (now Rivergum Art Gallery).<sup>3</sup>

Re-establishing The Bakery as a local business has been a community effort involving the assistance of honorary architects Peter Staughton and Jock McNeish, John Chapman honorary building supervisor, Ron Fletcher baker, and financial support from the owner Audrey Drechsler (daughter of Ida and Jim Walsh), and assistance from many others.

Of **local significance** as an early bakery that has been almost continuously in operation for around 90-100 years. Local bakeries are a feature of many country towns, but it is not known how many survive on the metropolitan fringes.

### **Shop (now Rivergum Art Gallery)** 189 Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.36)

Located between "The Bakery" and McDougall Real Estate Agents, this shop and residence is timber with a gable facing, and two gable wings projecting on the right-hand side.

It was originally a residence associated with the bakery; the date of its conversion to a shop is not known.

2. Press release for 'Yeasty history' article in Warrandyte Diary March 1989.

3. 'Yeasty history to bakery' Warrandyte Diary, No.197, March, 1989.

1. Information supplied by Warrandyte Historical Society.

Of **local interest** as an older element within the centre of the Warrandyte township.

**Shop** (Peter McDougall Real Estate)  
Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.22)

A simple timber building with a gable roof facing the street. The shop has recently been unsympathetically refronted in fake bluestone cladding.

No information has been located on the history of the building.

Of **local interest** as an older element within the centre of the Warrandyte township, but

with an inappropriate facade treatment that detracts from the quality of the main street.

**Warrandyte Dairy**  
Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.21)

The Dairy or coolroom, has concrete block walls and an cement sheet corrugated roof.

The house on this site, now demolished, had a timber frame with cement sheet cladding and a corrugated cement sheet roof.

Of **local interest** as an element remaining that demonstrates Warrandyte's former isolation despite its closeness to Melbourne.

## Theme 6.05

### HOTELS

Hotels were generally built on prominent sites on main roads, either at a major junction or within a township where there was a requirement for refreshment and accommodation.

Of the three buildings included in this section, the two on the main road in Warrandyte (the former Wine Saloon - now the Folkart Shop - and the Grand Hotel) are the most imposing, being two-storey structures with balconies and verandahs. The Grand Hotel is particularly substantial and the only one to be constructed of solid walling materials (brick).

The Warrandyte location of these two buildings is significant and bears relation to the early development of tourism in this area (this in turn has some connection with the art and craft associations of the township (see Theme 8.01 on 'Artists').

#### Templestowe Hotel

23 - 29 Parker St. Templestowe (173.27)

Built c.1868 this detached, single-storey building was previously known as Sheahans Pub. It was the second hotel to be constructed in the surveyed township of Templestowe, the first being David Bell's "The Bulleen" or "The Upper Yarra" in 1854 (which burnt down in 1870).<sup>1</sup>

It is a symmetrical timber, corrugated iron gable roofed hotel with a skillion verandah set between two projecting gables. The gables have simple timber decoration. The hotel was presumably built in sections and has been greatly altered. It is said that part of the original building was preserved when the hotel was remodelled and extended in 1964.

It is similar in form to the Grand Hotel, Warrandyte.

The hotel is believed to have been built about two years prior to its purchase by Patrick Sheahan in 1870/1<sup>2</sup>. Sheahan ran the hotel until his death in 1916, and his wife after him until her death in 1931.

Of **local significance** as an early timber hotel, in form and materials retaining much of the characteristics of an 1870s country hotel, and one of only a few examples remaining within the metropolitan area; its significance is reduced to local by the extent of the changes to the building.

#### Wine Hall (Fmr)

Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.25)

Established by Kruse c1890 as a wine saloon<sup>3</sup>, this building has been landmark in the town for a century.

The Wine Hall and cellar was built in 1898, catering to friends of the proprietor and later to tourists. Kruse sold to Robertson in 1921, and in 1924 Mrs Robertson surrendered the licence and converted the ground floor into a sweet shop with adjacent tea rooms; as Gilholm's Store it was a well known local landmark. It is now the Folk Art Shop.

It is a two storey Italianate building, symmetrical and double-fronted in form with a hipped-roof. The convex roofed, first floor verandah, returns on the left-hand side. The verandah has a timber rail valance and balustrade, with a serrated valance at ground floor level, and intact ogee spouting. Although in good condition overall, the ground level front has been unsympathetically replaced with a shopfront. There is significant stonework along the roadside.

2. Keogh, p.9

3. Edward Rotherham, All over bar the shouting: history of Warrandyte's licensed premises, Warrandyte Historical Society, 1979.

1. Irvine Green Templestowe: a short history, p.9.



*Templestowe Hotel, 23-29 Parker Street, Templestowe*



*Wine Hall (former), Yarra Street, Warrandyte*

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) the Grand Hotel.

The Wine Hall is probably of **regional significance** as an extant and relatively intact example of an 1890s wine hall, and of **local significance** for its landmark and social value within the township of Warrandyte.

### **Grand Hotel**

Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.19)

The Grand Hotel was constructed in 1895-6, replacing the Andersons Creek Hotel (on the same site). It was owned by Francis Tresize in 1908, and the hotel continued in the family until the 1960s.<sup>1</sup>

A much altered building, this double-storied, hip-roofed, six-bay hotel building is a major landmark in the Warrandyte township. The timber double-storey verandah has a hip-roof, with gables facing over the end bays. The roof has Marseilles terracotta tiles, the far chimneys have decorative brick string courses

1. Rotherham.

and terracotta pots, and the verandah has a cast-iron lace valance.

Larger Victorian hotels usually incorporated at least two separate 'bars' or rooms for drinking in, each affording a different level of comfort and/or privacy. The ground floor interior of the Warrandyte Hotel remains largely unaltered in its plan form, with a central corridor flanked by a public bar and a lounge bar. The lounge bar retains an original or early bar counter and fittings.

The hotel was altered in the 1960s, with the enclosing of the ground floor verandah, construction of a drive-in bottle sales area and extensions to the rear.

The hotel can be compared to Healesville "Grand" Hotel, and the Home Hotel (Launching Place) and the Wine Hall.

Of **local significance** as an example of a grand 19th century hotel retaining its internal plan, its external form and much of its character; the retention of the early bar is a rare and valuable survival and requires further evaluation of its significance.

## Theme 6.06

## COMMUNITY HALLS

**Templestowe Memorial Hall**

Anderson St. Templestowe (173.39)

A Mechanics Institute was founded on this site in 1882 in a timber building that is now at the rear of the main hall<sup>1</sup>. The Institute was one of two constructed within the municipality; the history of Mechanics' Institutes is described below - see Warrandyte Mechanics' Institute

The Memorial Hall was built in 1922, and opened by the Premier. It resulted from a major community fund-raising exercise.<sup>2</sup>

The Hall is a red brick, double-fronted, gable-roofed hall. The side elevations have four bays. There are some later brick additions.

The arched porch with its projecting roof creates a 'memorial arch' on the front facade of the building.

Of **local historical and social significance** as a past and present focus of community sentiment as a Mechanics Institute and then as a memorial hall, and for its historical value in demonstrating the process of the growth of the Templestowe community.

**East Doncaster Hall**

NE cnr Andersons Creek and Blackburn Rds. East Doncaster (194.9)

The hall was created through community fundraising, starting in 1928/9 and seeing the hall to completion in 1932. It has been an important social centre for this locality since. The Council took over the hall from the Committee of Management in 1972.<sup>3</sup>

The hall is a single-storey clinker brick building with a gable roof; it has been extended.

The site is enclosed by tall plantings which form a local landmark at "Wagstaffs corner". The plantings consist mainly of Cypresses on Andersons Creek Road. The remaining trees are Monterey Pines. Many are badly mutilated by clearance for SEC services. While the group is physically prominent, its form has been severely damaged.

Of **local historical significance** as an expression of community endeavour, as a place of past community focus, and possibly with continuing social value for local people.

**Athenaeum Hall**

802-6 Doncaster Rd. Doncaster (213.23)

Built in c1897, this single-storey gable-roofed brick hall, has had major alterations.

In 1866 a branch of the Band of Hope formed in Doncaster, leading, eventually to the construction of the first public hall in the district. The site was purchased from the government by local residents in 1870, with an additional acre being donated by Alfred Hummel. The building was reportedly designed by Thomas Serpell<sup>4</sup> and was opened in 1871; it contained the first public library in the district. In 1897 the present hall was built in front of the original building. In 1914 the hall was remodelled, adding a stage, ante-room, lodge room, cloak and supper rooms and kitchen<sup>5</sup>.

A World War I memorial was added to the Doncaster Road facade in 1921. Subsequent c1970s additions have obscured the eastern facade, and the demolition of the parapet roofed foyer in recent times (presumably for

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1. Keogh, p.48

2. Poulter, p. 61.

3. Irene Crouch 'The East Doncaster Hall' Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter 7 (4) 1974.

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4. Minutes of the Athenaeum Building Committee referred to in National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.

5. Irvine Green, Doncaster: a short history; Keogh, p. 48-50.

road widening) has severely damaged the building and required relocation of the memorial.

It can be compared to Warrandyte Mechanics Institute, Lilydale Mechanics Institute and the Bairnsdale Mechanics Institute.

Of **local historical significance** as the earliest public hall in the district; the significance of the building has been severely damaged by the additions and alterations.

### South Warrandyte Hall

Hall Rd. South Warrandyte (195.1)

A simple, large, timber, single-storey, corrugated iron gable roofed hall. It has four-bay sides, a three-bay front and a skillion side extension. The hall is intact and in good condition.

The present hall is the third on that site, the first being accidentally burnt down, and the second destroyed in the 1939 bushfires<sup>6</sup>. These bushfires destroyed all the public buildings in South Warrandyte.

The Hall is thought to have been rebuilt after 1939 through local community efforts.

Of **local significance** as a community meeting place recreated through community efforts after the 1939 bushfires.

### Warrandyte Mechanics' Institute

Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.9)

Warrandyte Mechanics' Institute was built c.1927 on the site of the Warrandyte Hotel, which burnt down in 1925.

Mechanics' Institutes have had an important role in adult education since 1823 when the movement started in Australia; the first Victorian Institute was opened in Melbourne in 1839.

George Birbeck had originated the concept of Mechanics' Institutes in 1823, as a library of practical books for artisans combined with a lecture hall where technical, scientific and "morally circumspect" knowledge could be imparted to working people. During the late nineteenth century Institutes were created in most Victorian country towns<sup>7</sup>.

The Warrandyte Mechanics' Institute was established in 1882 (after some 7 years of petitioning by the local community), in the former Andersons Creek Common School building (by then replaced by the new school). This building was on the corner of Yarra and Forbes Streets. By 1890 a new hall had been built to replace the former school building; it was on the northern side of Yarra Street.<sup>8</sup>

When the present Institute was built, the old hall was used by Mr Aird to build a shop on the opposite side of the street (where the licensed grocer is today).

The Institute has been the focus of many Warrandyte social gatherings, and was the scene of community fund-raising efforts during the war years and a relief distribution point after the 1939 and 1962 fires which devastated the area.

Warrandyte Mechanics' Institute is a simple timber gable roofed hall. The gable is decorated with timber rails and the windows have 4-paned sashes. The existing hall is largely intact with some modifications having been made in the 1950s under the guidance of architect John Hipwell to the porch, toilet block and committee room.<sup>9</sup>

The Institute was one of two constructed within the municipality. It is now run by the Warrandyte Mechanics' Institute and Arts Association.

7. Pam Firth, *Survey of Mechanics' Institutes in Victoria*, in progress.

8. Warrandyte Mechanics Institute *Proposed Alterations & Additions*, 1982; Warrandyte Mechanics' Institute Minute Books; *Warrandyte Historical Society Newsletter* April 1984.

9. Bence, *The Mechanics Institute Warrandyte 1882-1990*, p.23

6. Bruce Bence, *The Mechanics Institute Warrandyte 1882-1990*, p.15.





*Templestowe Memorial Hall, Anderson Street, Templestowe*



*Warrandyte Mechanics' Institute, Yarra Street, Warrandyte*

Warrandyte Mechanics' Institute can be compared to Lilydale Mechanics' Institute, Athenaeum & Free Library, Bairnsdale Mechanics' Institute, and Doncaster Athenaeum Hall.

**Of local significance** for its social value as a building central to the community life of the Warrandyte people.

## Theme 6.07

### MEMORIALS

War memorials are sad, but important reminders of the past. There are several war memorials in the municipality, and one Avenue of Honour (see Theme 1.04).

#### War Memorial

Services Memorial Park, Ruffey Street  
Templestowe (173.32)

Formerly the site of the Bulleen Shire Hall 1875-1910 then the Shire pound. It was re-named 'Services Memorial Park' in 1971. The World War I granite memorial was relocated from its original site at Anderson Street, to the park in 1990. The official ceremony of dedication was conducted on 25th April 1990, the 75th anniversary of Anzac Day.

The memorial has a crudely linked Tuscan column pair (of low architectural significance) on its plinth, and has no sculptor's mark or plate.

A more or less centrally located stone memorial in a concrete brick pavement. Flanking plantings of Palms (*Washingtonia*

*filitera*) and an encircling planting of olives, with informally distributed Eucalypts (species not known) in the park lawn.

Of local interest.

#### Warrandyte War Memorial

Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.35)

A local sandstone random rubble stone war memorial and terraced gardens with central stone axial approach stairs. It has timber R.S.L. clubrooms at the rear.

The memorial was built in 1922 and has memorial plaques commemorating World War I 1914-18; World War II 1939-45; and the conflicts in Malaya, Korea, and Vietnam.

The memorial demonstrates the stonemasonry work of Kevin Sloan. Other examples of his work include the retaining wall stonework within the town.

Of local interest as a key townscape element.

## Theme 6.08

## CEMETERIES

### Andersons Creek Cemetery

Cemetery Rd. Warrandyte, (175.15)

The site for this cemetery was temporarily reserved by the government in 1866, comprising 3 acres and 24 perches, with additional land being granted in 1988.

The first burial recorded in the cemetery was in 1867. An analysis of the occupations of those buried there in unmarked graves revealed a high proportion of miners.<sup>1</sup> There are many Victorian cemeteries where the association with gold mining is equally strong; examples include Bendigo General as a large town example and Walhalla, as an example comparable to Warrandyte.

The layout is four square quadrants. Many noted Warrandyte people are buried in the cemetery, and there are a number of headstones and graves of interest.

There are substantial works being undertaken to conserve headstones and upgrade internal roads and paths.

A typical rural cemetery containing some good cast-iron railings and markers. Also there are interesting vernacular graves from the 1930s in Moderne concrete and the 1950s in slate 'crazy paving'. Otherwise there are no monuments of architectural significance.

Of **local significance** as an early cemetery within the municipality, clearly demonstrating the historical connection to gold mining and containing a number of early elements.

### Templestowe Cemetery

Church Rd, Templestowe (173.31)

The Templestowe cemetery dates from 1858, preceding Warrandyte Cemetery, and acting

as the burial place for people from the surrounding region.

The southern part of the Cemetery appears to be the earliest, containing a number of older headstones.

Contemporary graves reflect migration and settlement patterns, and Chinese, Greek and Italian monuments are common.

Of **local significance** as the earliest cemetery in the municipality with some early monuments remaining.

### Lutheran Cemetery

Victoria St. Doncaster (193.09)

Now forming part of a museum complex, the remnants of this cemetery are associated with the Lutheran (Waldau) settlement.

The Lutheran church built their first church building in this locality in 1858, and Baron von Mueller contributed some seedlings as part of his efforts to acclimatise European plants in Victoria.

The Waldau Cemetery was opened in 1854 after the death of a young child; he was buried on Straube's land, later dedicated as a cemetery; however it was always a private cemetery. In October 1888 the cemetery was officially closed. During the years it was open 124 children and adults were buried there. Many of the graves are unmarked, but some headstones survive. The Waldau hill area is also an important landmark (see Theme 1.04 Historic planted landscapes).

Of **local significance** as part of an important historic site associated with and demonstrating some of the characteristics of this early settlement, and as an important landmark landscape.

1. Bruce Bence, *Andersons Creek Cemetery*, 1988.



*Andersons Creek Cemetery, Cemetery Road, Warrandyte*



*Lutheran Cemetery, Victoria Street, Doncaster - a view of the conifer planting which form a local landmark.*

## THEME 7: A PLACE TO LIVE

Domestic buildings contribute by far the largest number of buildings included in this study.

'A place to live' is the primary requirement before settlement can take place in any area. In the earliest days of settlement, accommodation was provided in the form of tents, such as those erected at the newly proclaimed goldfields at Andersons Creek by the hundreds of prospectors that flocked there in 1851.

The earliest permanent buildings to be erected were the simple wood and bark cabins inhabited by the first squatters and settlers. Although none of the earliest buildings remain, Ben Atkins' house at the Schramms Reserve (see Theme 5.01 'Squatters, Selectors and Small Farmers'), is a similarly primitive two-roomed wooden structure. It is thought that the remnant of an original slab and bark hut, built in the 1880s by James Russell during the early gold rush at Warrandyte, still remains inside the house at 8 Russell Road (see Theme 4.02 on 'Gold' Houses).

Of the more durable buildings that have survived, a large proportion of those that are of historical interest are the homesteads associated with farms and orchards and whenever these associations are known they have been included in the relevant theme. These include 'Pontville', a pioneering brick homestead built in around 1847 (see Theme 5.01 'Squatters, Selectors and Small Farmers'); and 'Friedensruh', another early house with an original wattle and daub section dating from 1853 (see Theme 5.02 'Orchards and Market Gardens').

Timber was the most commonly used building material for the earlier buildings, with brick and stone being used in most cases only for larger and more opulent residences. Schramms Cottage, built in stone in 1875, is an early exception to this, possibly because it was intended to serve a dual purpose as a school.

The range of housing covered in this theme begins with simple wooden cottages, such as that at the Daws Community Kindergarten, a basic, functional structure with no ornamentation. Others, such as the cottage at 185 Park Road, Donvale, have a simple verandah to provide shade. Some of the houses of the Victorian and Edwardian periods have rudimentary Italianate details, for example the house at 17 Parker Street, Templestowe.

By the inter-war period more sophisticated levels of design were being introduced and the vernacular threshold was pushed back. The Californian Bungalow style, as exemplified by the house on the corner of High Street and Linton Avenue in Lower Templestowe, was especially popular. Other contemporary trends include the 'English Cottage' style (albeit less common) which is illustrated by Westerfolds Manor, and the 'Spanish Mission' style illustrated by 'The Chalet' at Park Orchards.

The post-war years are represented by various planned and landscaped suburban developments, such as the Milgate Park Estate, and a number of notable architect-designed houses, included in the 'Artists' and 'Architects' themes (8.01 and 8.02).

## Theme 7.01

## SUBDIVISIONS

Subdivision of the land into large areas of acreage or housing plots in a township, is the usual preliminary procedure before building can take place (the survey of land and townships have already been mentioned in the theme 'Taking over the Land'). In the City of Doncaster & Templestowe, the majority of the subdivisions (i.e the carving up of earlier and larger subdivisions into housing plots), have taken place in recent years.

In the absence of earlier examples some of these are included in this theme, as being illustrative of innovative modern planning principles, rather than for the architectural merit of the individual houses.

These include the Milgate Park Estate which combines a rare implementation of traffic separation and communal ownership facilities, and the large 'circus' development at Park Orchards.

A number of other subdivisions reveal some elements of the 'garden city' design, and of the innovative space layouts proposed by Burley Griffin in Eaglemont, Mount Eliza and Avondale Heights. Examples noticed during the study include two subdivisions in Bulleen (Millicent Avenue and Riverview Terrace), and one in Templestowe (Tasker Street).

Many land developers and surveyors would have drawn on the work of outstanding designers such as Griffin, but failed to recognise that an overall design concept was essential.

### Milgate Park Estate<sup>1</sup>

Andersons Creek Road (at Landscape Drive)  
Doncaster East (194.29)

There is an extremely generous allocation of parkland and waterways on the estate which with facilities such as two tennis courts, a netball court, football ground and playing facilities is owned by the residents through a Home Owners' Association. Pedestrian and vehicular traffic is completely separated. There is no through traffic and only Landscape Drive is not a cul-de-sac. There are no overhead powerlines, footpaths and very few fences. House numbers are in the kerbs. Sites are slightly smaller than usual to compensate. Maintenance of the estate is of an extremely high standard. No individual houses are of interest.

The developer was Jim Hedstrom who died about a year ago. His company was Discol Developers Pty Ltd, a family concern. It was a very personal project to Hedstrom. He bought a number of one acre blocks cheaply, Residential D, and resold them. The profit was used to buy three orchards of approximately 120 acres for Milgate. The design is derived from the idea of Radburn, New Jersey. The designer of the estate is Peter Mulcahy (Peter Mulcahy & Associates Pty Ltd).

A "Home Owners' Association" was formed, the first in Victoria, forerunner of today's body corporates. Owners pay an annual fee towards maintenance of the open space and community facilities.

The Home Owners' agreement was drawn up by Geoffrey R. Taylor, solicitor of Doncaster Road. Occasionally owners fail to contribute the annual fee, but this is enforced. There was also some buyer resistance because the blocks are smaller. It received the RAIAC Community Design Award Citation in 1976.

The design is influenced by the W B & M M Griffin sub-divisions at Eaglemont c1905 and comparable to Merchant Builders estates at Winter Park and Elliston, Rosanna.

1. Peter Mulcahy, 15.4.91 pers. comm.; Estate plan brochure; *Architect*, July 1986, p.7; *Sunday Herald*, 21 April 1991, p.81.



*Milgate Park Estate, Doncaster East*



*Milgate Park: Plan of area*



Of **State significance** as a rare implementation of the planning principles of the Radburn traffic separation idea with communal ownership of community facilities and very extensive community parkland in an extremely successful development.

### **Park Orchards Country Club Estate<sup>1</sup>**

Brucedale, Ennismore, Dirlton and Hopetoun Crescents and adjoining streets (see map), Park Orchards (195.19) and 'The Chalet' (195.21)

A uniquely grand suburban street layout with two concentric 'circuses' and a central open space, reminiscent of English Georgian planning as illustrated by St. Vincents Place, South Melbourne. However, at Park Orchards the undulating topography warps the planar geometry, producing an informality which is not expected from the plan form.

The dominant planting of Monterey Pines gives a North American landscape character especially when seen in conjunction with Poplars, as in Brucedale Crescent.

During the early 1900s the Park Orchards area was turned into orchards by Tom Petty. Some of the present landscape character, including pine plantings, dates from this period.

In 1925 Australis Sharp and John Taylor, timber merchants of South Melbourne, purchased 559 acres at Park Orchards; they already had many land holdings including the Ranelagh Country Club Estate at Mt Eliza (designed by Walter Burley Griffin). At Park Orchards they launched a similar 'Country Club' concept.

It was a bold scheme using an innovative 'circus' design, with the design by surveyor Saxil Tuxen. Tuxen (1885-1975) was responsible for some of the largest planned subdivisions in Melbourne. He was a member of the Victorian Town Planning Association from its

inception and was appointed to the Metropolitan Town Planning Commission in 1923<sup>2</sup>.

The land was to be subdivided into half acre blocks, and purchasers would become members of the 'country club'. Gates were put at the entrance way and covenants placed on the land to ensure the development remained residential.

The use of curved roads was favoured as part of the 'garden suburb' concept, although Tuxen was known to prefer 'a series of properly arranged short straight lines'<sup>3</sup>. His choice of a central 'circus' form suggests the influence of Walter Burley Griffin, with whom Tuxen had worked previously.

The club house (the Chalet) (195.21) and other facilities were built c1928. The Chalet is a large Spanish Mission building, with single and double-storey sections. It has a number of features typical of this style including a terracotta tile roof and roughcast render walls. The golf course was built in 1931.

The estate failed to attract buyers during the Depression of the 1930s. To help recover financial losses much of the land was cleared and planted with pines to provide future timber for the timber yards of Sharp and Taylor.

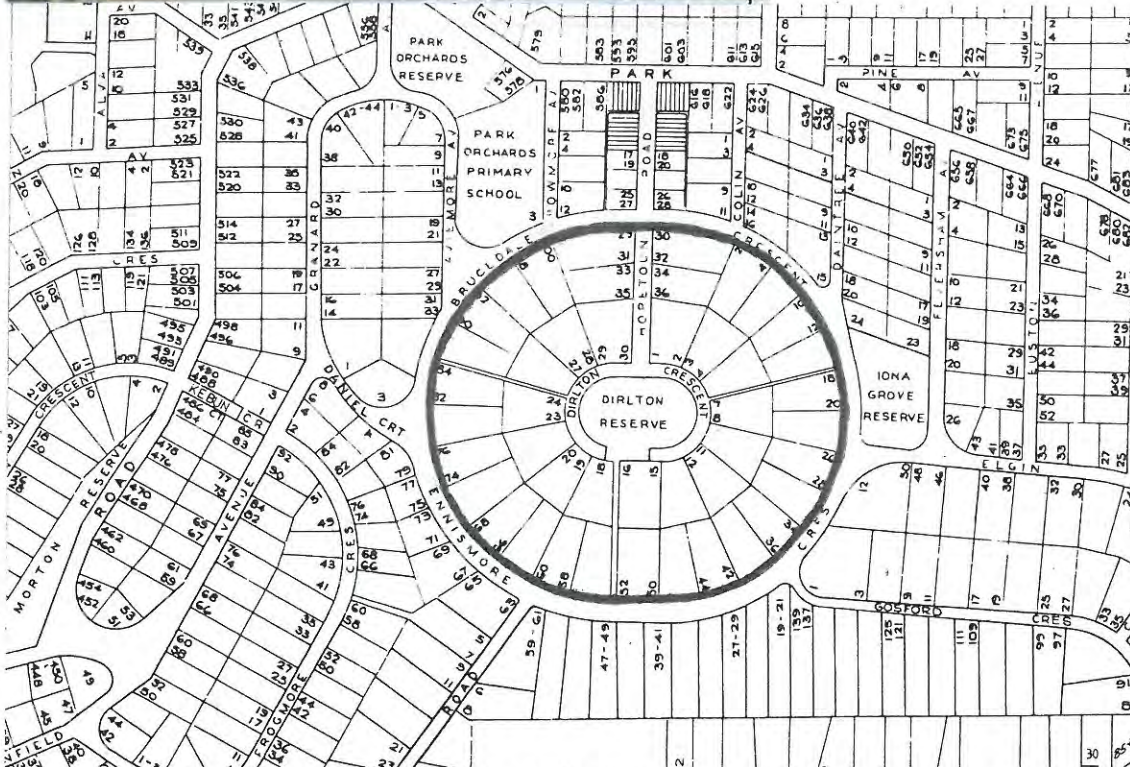
By 1950 the area had only 25 families, and it was not until the late 1950s that the land started to be developed. By then it had already been sold to Edments (a Melbourne company).

Of **regional significance**. A unique combination of topography, site layout and planting, in the 'garden suburb' tradition, and reflecting the work of Saxil Tuxen, an influential Melbourne surveyor in the overall layout and road patterns. The Chalet is an unusual Spanish Mission style building, probably also of **regional significance**.

1. Irvine Green & Beatty Beavis Park Orchards.

2. R. Freestone Model communities: the garden city movement in Australia. Nelson, Melbourne, 1989, p.75.

3. Freestone, p.89.



*Park Orchards: trees in central section to be protected by planning measures*

## Winter Park

137-141 High St. Doncaster (193.28)

Built by Merchant Builders and developed in two stages because of difficulties in having the subdivision accepted and because of the capital cost. The site planning was completed by David Yenken in association in stage one with Graham Gunn, of Gunn Hayball Pty Ltd., architect for the project and in stage two with Robert Whyte, architect from Merchant Builders. The landscape architect was Ellis Stones, Winter Park probably being his last major project. The gardens have since been overplanted with species not included in the original design.<sup>1</sup>

The subdivision was an attempt to use experience gained in townhouse development to obtain freedom from the constraints of conventional subdivision. It preceded the Cluster Titles Act and was significant in influencing change in subdivision legislation<sup>2</sup>. Five houses were built in an initial cluster followed by three more such clusters.

Winter Park won an RAIA Housing Award Citation in 1975.

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1. *Architect*, July 1986, p.7; *Cross Section*, Oct.-Nov. 1970.

2. David Yencken, Professor of Environmental Planning, University of Melbourne, pers. comm. and correspondence 4 July 1991.

Of **State architectural and historical significance** as a pioneer cluster title subdivision designed by David Yencken (later Secretary for Planning Victoria and Professor of Landscape Architecture, Melbourne University), Graham Gunn (architect), of Gunn Hayball Pty Ltd., and Ellis Stones (landscape architect).

## Wembley Gardens

Wembley Gardens, Donvale (214.23)

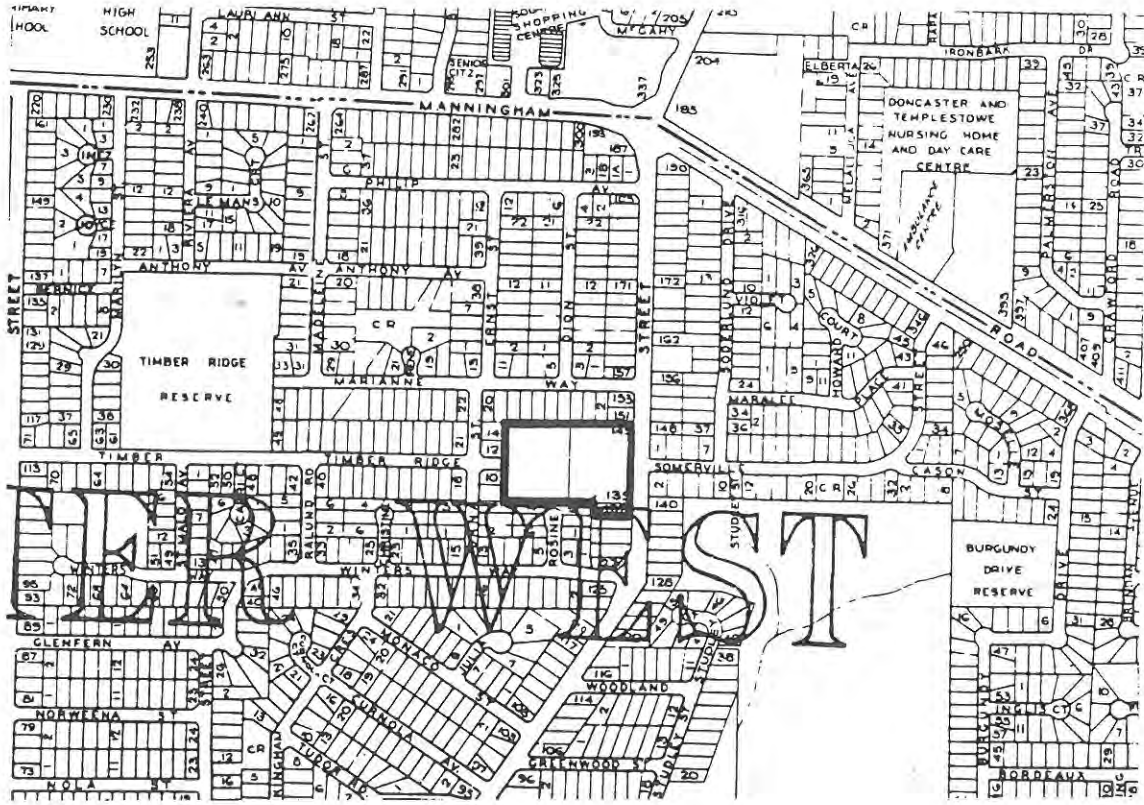
A cul-de-sac with a large grassed turnaround at its northern end, and its sloping topography, falling eastwards. The street trees are *Tristania* and *Prunus*.

A typically 1950s/60s suburban subdivision, except for large mature Monterey Pines in many gardens forming a dominant canopy.

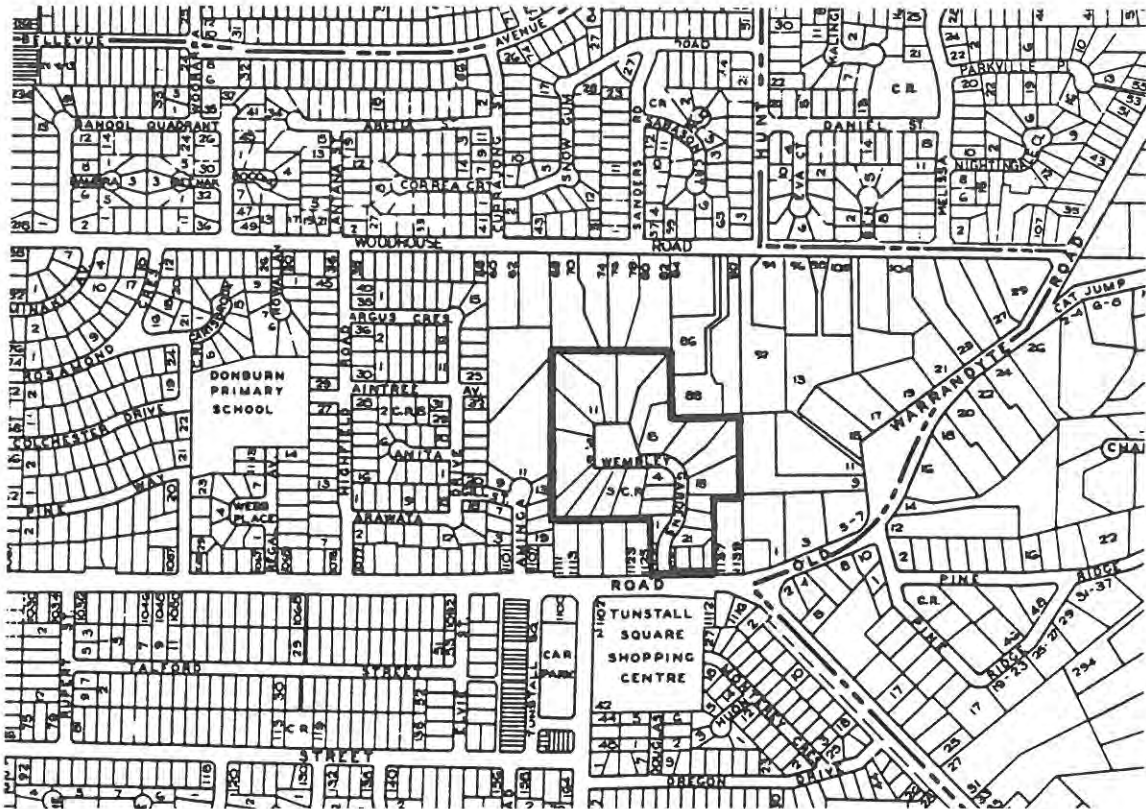
At the eastern end of the subdivision, garden plantings change to Australian native and exotic species, compromising the pine woodland character.

This compromise is reinforced by recent planting of a single Norfolk Island Pine bordered by *Prunus* species in the turnaround.

Of **local significance** for its pine woodland character.



Winter Park: Heritage Area



Wembley Gardens: Heritage Area

## Theme 7.02

## COTTAGES

The most basic of the domestic structures, cottages are the least likely to survive for any great length of time, being in most cases erected as quickly and cheaply as possible, and being particularly liable to rebuilding on account of their size.

All of those included in this theme are of timber construction. It is often difficult to assign a date to these buildings, owing to their utilitarian appearance which owes little to fashionable influences.

**Cottage**

228 Bulleen Road, Bulleen (172.09)

This single-storey, double-fronted cottage was lived in, in the 1930s, by Jimmy Heffernan, gardener for Sunday and John Reed<sup>1</sup>.

It is a symmetrical timber cottage with a gable roof across the site. The windows have been unsympathetically replaced with aluminium picture windows. It has square edge weatherboards. The verandah is recent.

Of local interest.

**Cottage**

Daws Community Kindergarten, SE cnr George & Daws Rds, Doncaster East (194.21)

An Edwardian gable-roofed timber cottage, symmetrical about a central doorway. There are exposed rafters at the eaves. This small timber building is now part of the kindergarten.

The cottage dates from post World War II (probably c1947) and was lived in by Edwin Daws.<sup>2</sup>

1. Maris Taylor, pers. comm.

2. Irvine Green, pers. comm.

Of local interest.

**"Thyme Cottage"**

29 - 31 Monckton Rd. Templestowe (154.07)

A symmetrical double-fronted timber cottage. It has a gable roof with a skillion at the rear. There is a skillion verandah with a simple rail valance and a scalloped valance at the left end. It has a four-panelled door.

The appearance of the cottage gives no evidence of the date it was built. It could be any time between the 1860s and the 1920s.

Of local interest as a typical rural timber cottage that may be early.

**Cottage**

Mullens Road, Warrandyte (155.31b)

This is a tiny gable-fronted timber cottage with later extensions and a verandah. It has 'Cyclone' vehicular gates and a post and wire fence.

Nothing is known about the history of the cottage; it is of interest for its size.

Of local interest.

**Cottage**

185 Park Road, Donvale (215.11)

A very simple cottage, double-fronted, symmetrical, with a gable roof across, a skillion verandah and a skillion extension at the rear. It has an external chimney with a glazed ceramic pot.

This cottage could be dated anywhere between 1860 - 1940. There is no evidence of anything early, and the chimney pot is 1930s.



*Cottage, 2 Russell Road, Warrandyte*



*Cottage, 335 Warrandyte-Ringwood Road, Warrandyte*

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) 2 Russell Road, 29-31 Monckton Rd, 108 Whittens Lane etc.

Of **local interest** as a typical symmetrical double-fronted gable-roofed cottage.

### **Cottage**

2 Russell Road, Warrandyte (155.31c)

An early timber, double fronted, gable-roofed cottage. It has a later (Edwardian?) bull-nosed verandah with chamfered posts, and a recent balustrade. The verandah returns on the right hand side where it is infilled. There is a timber finial. The doors and windows were replaced in the 1940s.

Little is known of the history of this cottage, but it is thought to date from at least the 1870s.

This cottage can be compared to 29 - 31 Monckton Rd, 185 Park Road and 322 Yarra Street.

Of **local significance** as a typical early cottage, much altered about 1910 and 1940, but retaining much of its earlier form.

### **House (timber cottage)**

335 Warrandyte-Ringwood Road  
Warrandyte (155.44)

A single-storey, double-fronted, timber cottage in an intact but badly dilapidated condition, situated on a large allotment.

Nothing is known of the history of the cottage.

Of **local interest**. Worthy of further research.

## Theme 7.03

## VICTORIAN HOUSES

**"Tullamore"** (The Eastern Golf Club)  
Doncaster Rd, Doncaster (193.02)

Built in 1887 as the country home of Melbourne surgeon Thomas Fitzgerald<sup>1</sup>, this painted brick house is now used as a golf club. It is a double-fronted, two storey, Italianate house with a slate hipped roof. The chimneys have heavy mouldings and mansard tops. The frieze has brackets, regularly spaced between panels over a cornice mould. There is a flat string course band at first floor level and flat quoins. The projecting left-hand bay combines a hipped roof section, with a steeper gable-roofed projection, and side windows with pointed segmental heads and panels below.

Continual additions are swamping the original building.

The remainder of the property has been converted to a golf course, however a number of earlier features remain. These include timber stables with brick end walls. Some earlier windbreaks and a dam system remain.

Fitzgerald purchased the land (76 acres - originally part of the Carlton Estate) in 1886. He lived there only at weekends and holidays, and kept racehorses in the stables. In 1909 'Tullamore' was sold to William Stutt (formerly a Shire Councillor and an M.P.), and it remained in the family for over forty years.

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) site no. 192.5

The house "Tullamore", the stables and some plantings and site features are of **local historical significance** as remnants of the 'country property' established in 1887 by Thomas Fitzgerald, demonstrating the

lifestyle available to professional men in the nineteenth century, and later for its association with William Stutt.

**House** (now "The Homestead" Sandwich Bar)

562 Doncaster Rd. Doncaster (213.15)

Built in 1887 by David Corbett, this is a Classical double-fronted, rendered brick house with a hipped roof. It has vermiculated quoins and a cornice moulding. The facade is asymmetrical, with a setback of about 1/4 bay one bay deep on the right-hand side. The windows are tripartite.

Flower beds have been destructively constructed against the front walls, and the building is covered with signs associated with its current function.

The Corbetts were early settlers in the area and bought this land probably in the 1860s<sup>2</sup>. It is shown as theirs on the Plan of Bulleen, County of Bourke, c1873.

Of **local historical significance** for its associations with the Corbetts, early settlers in Doncaster, and as one of the few nineteenth century buildings remaining in this locality.

**"Plassey"**

891 Doncaster Rd, Doncaster East (213.33)

This brick rendered, double-fronted symmetrical Italianate house was built in around 1886/8 for Martin Zelius, a Norwegian emigrant<sup>3</sup>.

2. Irvine Green, pers. comm.

3. Listing citation, The Register of the National Estate

1. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter, November 1974.





*"Tullamore" (Eastern Golf Club), Doncaster Road, Doncaster*



*"Tullamore" stables remain within the golf course*

After arriving in Melbourne during the gold rush, Zelius initially worked in Melbourne before purchasing the steamer "Lady of the Lake" and trading the Gippsland Lakes and coastal routes. He built a house in Bairnsdale, and apparently used a similar plan for this house.<sup>1</sup>

"Plassey" has an M-profile, slate roof, with decorative scalloped scales, with a cast-iron fence cresting and wrought iron finials on the ridge and three deeply moulded chimneys. There are cornice panels between bracket pairs, with rosettes between. There is a hip verandah with a cast-iron lace valance, brackets and Corinthian posts. The four-panelled door has fan and side lights in leadlight, with Decorated Gothic labels over. Between these and the window pairs are round-headed niches. There are bluestone steps.

Unfortunately, the brickwork is painted and this should be expertly removed.

There is a geometric encaustic tile verandah pavement and the garden design partly survives, including edging terracotta tiles and chamfered edging bricks. The basework of a former conservatory survives. At the rear are two symmetrical square pavilion wings.

The building remains intact and in good condition although development must be considered a threat. It can be compared with 783 Doncaster Road.

A fine and particularly intact Italianate house of **regional architectural significance**. It has all of the characteristics of the style, albeit in a symmetrical disposition, including residual garden elements and former conservatory basework. The unusual plan is also significant.

## House

17 Parker Street, Templestowe (173.26)

1. *Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter*, 4 (4), May 1971, p. 2.

This symmetrical, double-fronted Italianate timber house has a corrugated iron hipped roof and a 1920s skillion verandah on two sides. The verandah posts are in pairs with fretwork brackets on roughcast brick piers.

The house is still owned by the Sheahan family who built it in c1890s. Patrick Sheahan was the licensee of the Templestowe Hotel (formerly Sheahans) from 1871 to 1916. His wife continued to run the hotel until her death in 1931<sup>2</sup>.

Older garden plantings include a Cypress windbreak on the east side.

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) site nos. 173.15; 174.18; 174.4; 173.35; 173.36.

Of **local historical significance** for its associations with the Sheahan family, and as one of three early buildings remaining within the surveyed Templestowe township.

## "Kembla"

Tills Drive, Warrandyte (155.04)

"Kembla" was built in the 1890s by Mr E. P. Lewis, who purchased 14 acres of land from Captain Selby just prior to building the house.

E. P. Lewis was the Lewis of Kelly and Lewis, the largest pump manufacturers in the southern hemisphere. Lewis was at one stage the manager of Thompsons engineering works at Castlemaine (est. 1875) which specialised in hydraulic gold dredging and sluicing equipment.<sup>3</sup>

The original section of the house is reputedly built around a central chimney using a steel frame.

2. Keogh, p.9.

3. Brian Carroll *The Engineers: 200 years at work in Australia*, 1988, p.53; although local reputation suggests he was involved with the construction at Port Kembla (NSW) it was Essington Lewis that was involved with these early years at BHP c.1904, and Kembla c1915, Carroll (pp.164-167)



*House, 17 Parker Street, Templestowe*



*Schramms Cottage, Victoria Street, Doncaster East*

Steel members support the floor joists<sup>1</sup>. The timber used in the first floor construction was reused from a quartz crusher from the local area. The original internal lining was an imported German cement sheet product. Seaweed was used as insulation in the walls and ceiling.<sup>2</sup>

The outdoor pool was built during the 1930s depression to provide employment for some of the staff of Kelly and Lewis. The pool's pumping system saved the house from destruction in the 1939 fires which devastated the surrounding areas and much of the whole State.

It is a plain, steep hip roofed, double storey, bungalow, with the central gable projecting as an attic. The central chimney, is on a 45 degree angle and appears to have sloping sides. There is a cantilevered first floor balcony, with a balustrade, on three sides. There appear to be extensions at the rear. There is a 1920s wire mesh vehicular gate at the road, linked to the house by a sweeping drive through a pine plantation. The whole house is now inappropriately painted white.

The style of this building can be compared to 'Journeys End' Bridge Street, Bulleen.

Of **regional significance** for the use of unusual building technology, and for its close association with E. P. Lewis.

### Schramms Cottage

Victoria Street, Doncaster East (193.18)

Schramms Cottage dates from 1875. It is an asymmetrical cottage, built of local sandstone, with hip slate roof and twelve pane

<sup>1</sup>. If the building dates from the 1890s and, in fact has a steel frame, it is likely to be highly significant; further physical investigation of the building is required.

<sup>2</sup>. Information about the history and construction of the building is from Lance Vizard, owner during the 1960s.

windows. The openings have rendered quoins (but not the corners).

It was built for Max von Schramm, a German immigrant, for use as a house and a Lutheran (denominational) school. Von Schramm had formerly been school master at the Lutheran School, built in 1864 on Doncaster Hill<sup>3</sup>. Following the Education Act in 1872, it became a Common School. Von Schramm, wanting to continue providing education in the Lutheran tradition, decided to build and run his own school. In 1876 von Schramm was appointed the first Lutheran Pastor in Doncaster, and he continued to teach at his school until 1884<sup>4</sup>.

The cottage was originally located in Doncaster Road, near the present Council offices, and was moved to this site following the decision to widen Doncaster Road. The former site of the church and cemetery was donated by Trinity Lutheran Church for the re-erection of the cottage, (it was in the former Waldau Church on this land that von Schramm had held his very first classes). The process of dismantling and re-erecting the building took place between 1971 and 1975, using largely voluntary labour, with funding provided by the State Government. Schramm's Cottage was opened as an historical centre on 14th February 1976<sup>5</sup>.

Of considerable **local significance** for its historical associations with the early Lutheran settlement.

Its significance has been reduced by the relocation of the building.

<sup>3</sup>. Keogh, p.46.

<sup>4</sup>. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.

<sup>5</sup>. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file; Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter, March 1986.

## Theme 7.04

## EDWARDIAN HOUSES

**"Nilja"**

Alexander Road, Warrandyte (154.05)

"Nilja" is a single-storey timber house, perched high above the Yarra River at Warrandyte. It is a hip-roofed timber house surrounded by an enclosed verandah which is very wide. This has walls in some places and flyscreens in others. The weatherboards are creosoted. The windows are casements as triples or French doors. The sashes are painted cream in green frames. Presumably these are all colours original to the 1920s.

The house has a high elevation on the front (north) and faces the spectacular view over the Yarra valley towards Eltham. A rear (south) verandah has turned Edwardian posts. There are red brick chimneys and the roof is painted red. There is a double garage, contemporary with the house. The fences are post and wire with metal droppers. The drive is lined with eucalypts and the garden has other residual plantings from the 1920s. The central hip-roofed section seems earlier in form, but there is no physical evidence of this.

The land was originally part of "Longridge Farm". Dr. and Angela E.J. Booth purchased an allotment of 16 acres 9 perches in 1919 from Alexander Fraser. The house ("Nilja") was apparently moved here in 1919 from its original site in Port Melbourne, by Angela Booth. Booth was the first woman councillor in the municipality (for Warrandyte Riding) from 1926 to 1933, and was only the third woman councillor elected in Victoria. She was also an advocate of women's rights and equal pay, and served as a justice of the peace<sup>1</sup>. Angela Booth was highly regarded

1. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter, Nov. 1973; Irvine Green, undated notes; B. Bence Sir George and Lady Reid, Warrandyte Historical Society Monograph.

for her untiring efforts to obtain reticulated electricity for Warrandyte<sup>2</sup>.

After the Second World War "Nilja" was owned and occupied by the Rutledge family. Dorothy Rutledge married George Reid in 1973; Sir George Reid was Attorney-General in the Bolte State Government from 1955 to 1972<sup>3</sup>.

Of **local significance** for its historical associations with Angela Booth; and architecturally as a particularly intact, simple, Edwardian timber house in a spectacularly beautiful setting, perhaps surrounding an earlier cottage, with residual plantings of the same period.

**House**

724 Doncaster Road, Doncaster (213.19)

Built in the early 1900s, this is a triple-fronted, hip-roofed, timber Edwardian house. The left-hand bay and right-hand side rear wing project as gables. The upper gable is roughcast timbered and jetties. In the left is a rectangular skillion roofed bay window. The upper gable and dado have bands of decoratively scalloped weatherboards. The verandah is around the angle, under the main roof with timber fretwork brackets and straight and curved valance rail.

Of **local interest**.

2. Cranfield, p.117.

3. Warrandyte Historical Society, Sir George and Lady Reid, monograph.

**House<sup>4</sup>**

181 Foote St. Templestowe (173.16)

A triple-fronted, hip-roofed Edwardian timber house, transitional to Californian Bungalow style. Minor gables project to the right-hand front and left-hand side, and there is a further hip-roofed rear wing. The upper gables are timbered roughcast. The bargeboards have carved pendants in the manner of Japanese bungalows of the 1920s. The 1950s pergola is unsympathetic.

No information is currently available on the history of this building.

Architecturally some comparisons include 330 Cotham Road, Kew (recently demolished - 1990) c1923, 34 Elliott Avenue, Balwyn (1929), and 30 Laurel Bank Parade, Newtown.

Of local interest.

**"Yarra Lodge"**

(former Hemsworth House), 18 Yarra St. Warrandyte (175.17)

This house was built in 1906 by William Gribble for Joseph and Florence Blair. Joseph had made his fortune in gold mining in Western Australia and retired here. The house was then known as "Koh-i-noor".<sup>5</sup>

The house was sold to Charles Hemsworth in 1923.

This Edwardian, hip-roofed, triple-fronted timber house is located on a hill top, near the

4. John Clare The Federation House in Melbourne. Bungalow and Vernacular Revival Styles 1900-1930, unpublished thesis, 1984 p. 79.

5. Correspondence from Rita Langham, daughter of F. & J. Blair, to the present owners.

edge of Warrandyte township. The roof is Marseilles terracotta tiles, with terracotta cresting and finials, and exposed rafters at the eaves. The chimneys have corbelled Mansard tops. The verandah returns around the angle, under the main roof. It has a fine cast-iron valance and brackets, between turned timber posts. Windows are casement pairs. There is a timber attached outbuilding. The fence is recent. Colours are also recent, but generally appropriate.

The Holy Trinity Vicarage, Church Road; Trinity Lutheran Church Manse, Victoria Street, 71 Yarra Street, are some comparisons.

Yarra Lodge is of **local significance** for its historical associations with Blair, and architecturally as an intact example of a finely detailed Edwardian house.

**House (now River Clay Shop)**

230 Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.23)

This is a small Edwardian, fibrous cement-clad timber house, with a right-hand side skillion and a gable roof facing the street. The gable is fronted with a minor gable-roofed porch, decorated with roughcast and fine, sinuous curved, Art Nouveau influenced, fretwork valance and brackets. There are triple posts at corners, with a balustrade. The windows have nine-pane upper sashes, and there is a contemporary timber outbuilding. Some minor modifications have been made, and the house is in fair condition.

To date no information has been discovered concerning the history of this building.

This building is fairly intact and of **local significance** for its architectural merit.



*"Yarra Lodge", 18 Yarra Street, Warrandyte*



*River Clay shop (former house), Yarra Street, Warrandyte*

## Theme 7.05

## HOUSES OF THE 1920s-30s

**"Journeys End"**

22 - 40 Bridge St. Bulleen

"Journey's End" is a timber double-storey Craftsman Bungalow. There is a dominant gable facing the drive with a cantilevered room (the former balcony) under the gable. Timber shingles clad the soffits and upper gables. A minor gable projects on the right-hand side. The roof is clad with Marseilles terracotta tiles. There is a verandah in the angle. All is now white painted. There is a serpentine drive lined by an avenue of cypress pines and an old post and wire fence on the south boundary with Bridge Street.

The landscape of the area is a significant survivor of 1920s-1960s Templestowe, relatively intact and highly evocative. The house "Journeys End" is a good large characteristic Craftsman Bungalow common in Camberwell and Malvern East, but rare in this municipality. The alterations are reversible and should be rectified.

A comparison is Tills house in Tills Drive (155.48).

Of **local architectural significance**. Information on the whole area is included in Theme 1.04 (172.4).

**House**

23 Daly St. Doncaster East (213.27)

The earliest section of this house, a two roomed cottage, was built in the 1870s. It was extended by Rupert Gedye (father of the present owner) in the 1920s using timber from the Tower Hotel. Further additions were made to the front of the house in the 1930s. The large pine and palm trees in the garden also date from the 1920s.<sup>1</sup>

It is a timber hip-roofed house. The front faces to the left-hand side, with a gable projecting to the right. The upper gable is shingled and the windows have hoods. There is a verandah in the angle. The garden is mature and includes a date palm and a large pine.

Of **local interest**.

**Westerfolds Manor**

Westerfolds Park, Fitzsimmons Lane, Templestowe (173.04)

Built in 1936, this is a double-storey, asymmetrical brick house in the English Cottage style, with Medieval elements. The plan is 'L'-shaped with minor gables projecting, to enrich the massing. The gable roof is break-pitch with Marseilles terracotta tiles and elaborate Tudor chimneys. The windows are generally double-hung pairs with nine-pane upper sashes. One window has a four-centered (Tudor) head, over the porte cochère with similar openings.

It was built for Lindsay Turner, a Melbourne solicitor on the land that was formerly (1863-1936), part of a large dairy farm belonging to the Smith family<sup>2</sup>.

Of **local significance** as a large well designed English Cottage style building.

**House**

50 George St. Doncaster East (194.22)

Intact and in excellent condition this single-storey, double-fronted, Californian Bungalow has a gable roof.

2. Doncaster Templestowe Historical Society Newsletter, March, 1985.

1. Laurence Gedye, pers. comm.





*Westerfolds Manor, Westerfolds Park, Templestowe*



*"Caringa", 1 Monckton Road, Templestowe*

There is a major gable across the site with a minor gable facing the centre. This projects as the verandah. It is clad with shingles with post pairs and geometric fretwork brackets. There are large mature trees including a date palm.

**Of local interest.**

### **House**

High St. (cnr Linton Ave), Lower Templestowe (173.40)

A large brick double-fronted, Californian Bungalow, with the major Marseilles terracotta tiled gable roof across the site. A minor gable projects forward at the left, and it is decorated with timbering and roughcast. The major roof sweeps past as a verandah, supported by pre-cast Tuscan columns on a brick solid balustrade. The colours are appropriate (possibly early). The wire-mesh fence panels are between brick piers. This house is intact and in excellent condition.

**Of local interest.**

### **Hobbs House**

92 King St. Templestowe (194.17)

Hobbs House is a single high hip-roofed, timber, Californian Bungalow house. The right-hand bay is set forward as a gable. This is decorated with weatherboards and timber brackets. A gable verandah is in the angle. There is a roughcast band on the chimneys. The garden plantings are of interest.

**Of local interest.**

### **"Caringa"**

1 Monckton Road (NW cnr Websters Road) Templestowe (174.19)

This house and its setting are extraordinarily well cared for and intact. It is a double-fronted Californian Bungalow with major and minor gables facing the street. The minor

gable on the right-hand side is set forward and the verandah is in the angle with a skillion roof. The verandah post pairs have fretwork brackets on brickwork plinths. There are shingles on the gables and a lattice set on joists, skillion window hoods and chimneys with tall pots. Curiously, there are double-hung Victorian windows with perimeter glazing bars.

The house has a perfect period garden setting, behind a crimp-wire fence, with a half kero-tin letter box on the gate post. A high cypress hedge isolates the side block with a diamond rail timber fence between. A remarkable period piece!

Comparatively, there is a no more complete bungalow ensemble in the municipality.

**Of local significance** as the most intact or complete Californian Bungalow and its setting in the City.

### **House**

34 Wilsons Road, Doncaster (213.3)

A double-fronted Californian Bungalow with major and minor gables facing the street. The minor gable is set forward on the right-hand side and the verandah is in the angle, its roof extending past both gables. The verandah roof is supported on square section Tuscan pylons on a brick balustrade. The upper gables jetty forward, clad with shingles.

There is a large date palm in front, and the large garden allotment also has ash, birch and other trees of the period. The front red brick fence is unsympathetic.

The house, intact and in excellent condition, can be compared to 194.25, 175.5, 213.6 and 213.12.

The property is owned by Mrs Petty, one of the family of orchardists who have made a substantial contribution to the shaping of the area.

**Of local interest.**

## Theme 7.06

## HOUSES OF THE 1940s-50s

**"Urara"**

Park Rd. (SE cnr Lisbeth Ave), Donvale  
(214.13)

Situated on a very large allotment, "Urara" is a single storey, double-fronted, 1950s L-shaped red brick house. It has a terracotta tiled hipped roof, and there is a contemporary tennis court and swimming pool.

There are mature plantings and bush remnants.

There is also another early timber house, possibly 1930s, behind the garage.

Of local interest.

**House**

40 Thomas St. Doncaster East (214.06)

A double-fronted, rectangular pavilion plan timber house, with a gable roof of Marseilles tiles. Situated on a large allotment this simple house, with six pane casement windows, was neatly built without corner steps on weatherboard. This house is intact and in excellent condition.

There is a fine bush garden including some exotics.

Of local interest, particularly for its garden setting.

**Houses (group)**

225, 227, 231 Warrantyte Rd. Ringwood North, (216.2)

A group of three 1940/50s double-fronted weatherboard houses. Similar in form, all the houses have terracotta tiled hipped roofs, are intact and in excellent condition. Some substantial plantings include the house gardens, pine trees along the road and no. 231 with an overgrown pittosporum hedge.

Of local interest as a group of 1940s/50s houses, possibly reflecting the start of suburbanisation.

**House**

105 Whittens Lane, Doncaster (213.35)

A 1940/50s single-storey, double-fronted, brick house. The garden, plantings and fence are all of interest.

Of local interest.

## Theme 7.07

## WARRANTYTE STONE

In Warrandyte the use of local stone as a structural and facing material has a long tradition.

The stone, a fine-grained sandstone, has been quarried near Warrandyte for many years. Two quarries remain within the Warrandyte State Park (Whipstick Gully), and another is on Husseys Lane. A disastrous landslip in 1934 led to the closure of the latter quarry<sup>1</sup>; two houses were built by the Warrandyte community for the families of the men killed.

The use of this stone, particularly within the township, contributes to the special character of Warrandyte. The stone is featured on retaining walls, the War Memorial (both the work of Kevin Sloan, a local stonemason), and bus shelter, as well as on a number of houses. Natural outcrops of the stone add to the charm of the town centre.

Houses built using this material are included in this theme, quarries in Theme 6.04, Alexa Goyder's house in Theme 8.02, the former Warrandyte fire station in Theme 6.01 and the Inge and Graham King house in 8.02.

All local stone buildings are of value today because quarrying in the area ceased in the 1950s, and there are no more houses being created from it. The last quarry to close was on the road next to the Aumann nursery.

### Violet Hawkes Cottage

Tills Drive, Warrandyte (155.49)

This small hip-roofed stone cottage, recently added to at the rear by the present owners, was built around 1940 for Violet Hawkes, sister of Daisy Hawkes, after the 1939 bushfires destroyed Daisy's guest house

further north along Tills Drive. The stone was quarried from Whipstick Gully.<sup>2</sup>

Of local significance for its associations with Violet Hawkes, and for its use of local stone.

### "The Stonehouse Craft Shop"

Cnr Tills Dve & Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.24)

This building, originally the Selby Store, was built in 1939 for Daisy Hawkes at the entrance to what had been Captain Selby's estate. She inherited land on Tills Drive from Captain Selby, for whom she had kept house for many years.

It was built by Kevin Sloan, a local stonemason, who was responsible for a number of buildings, and assisted Alexa Goyder with the construction of the stonework in her houses.

The Selby Store was operated as a local general store by Daisy Hawkes. It later became "The Stonehouse".

It is a simple, random rubble, sandstone shop, facing into the street with a skillion verandah. The hipped roof terminates with a gable shop front. The upper gable is clad in asbestos cement sheet and the left-hand verandah end is enclosed with lattice. The side windows are Gothic with dressed stone sills.

A comparison is the Gospel Chapel (155.08).

Of local significance for its associations with Daisy Hawkes, its social value in community life, and for the stone craft skills displayed.

1. Cranfield, p.116.

2. Shirley Rotherham, pers. comm.



*Violet Hawkes cottage, Tills Drive, Warrandyte*



*"Stonehouse" craft shop (former Selby Store), Yarra Street, Warrandyte*

**House**

64 Yarra St (Nth side), Warrandyte (155.30)

Built in the 1940s, after World War 2, for Dr Adelaide Gault, this single storey, triple-fronted house was built from local sandstone as random rubble, by stonemason Ralph McAuley. It has a cement Marseilles tile hipped roof, a corner window, and the right-

hand bay set forward as a gable. The wrought iron gates are contemporary with the house and the fence is also stone.

It is intact and in good condition.

Of **local interest**. An example of the use of local stone for the walls of a typical triple-fronted house of the 1940s.

## THEME 8: ARTISTS & ARCHITECTS

The City of Doncaster & Templestowe is linked to the neighbouring districts of Eltham and Heidelberg in terms of its significance in the history of Australian art. Both at Heidelberg in the 1880s and 90s, and later in Bulleen (at Heide) in the 1930s and 40s, new schools/ideas were established which had a profound influence on artistic developments in Australia.

Warrandyte meanwhile is associated with trends established on the north side of the river (an area which is part of the Shire of Eltham), from the 1920s and 30s onwards. This is more closely aligned with the artist-craftsman tradition than the creation of new artistic trends, but it is nevertheless highly significant.

Warrandyte also has special associations with the Heidelberg School. Clara Southern, a noted artist associated with the Heidelberg School and a pupil of one of its leaders, Frederick McCubbin, married a miner and moved to Warrandyte at the turn of the century. Other artists, including Jo Sweatman and Penleigh Boyd, also painted in the area and had houses on the north side of the river.

Heide I was the home of John and Sunday Reed, prominent Melbourne art patrons and collectors until they commissioned Heide II from David McGlashan in 1964. It was here that they entertained various Australian painters, most notably Sidney Nolan, who started a new style of figurative painting here in the early 1940s.

Also important in terms of Australian art is Inge King's house in Drysdale Road, Warrandyte. Arguably Australia's greatest living sculptor, the house constitutes the studio and working environment of her and her printmaker husband Graham, whilst the garden contains a number of her sculptures.

Other artists who painted at Warrandyte include Frank Crozier, whose house still exists

in Tills Drive; Walter Withers, John Perceval, Albert Tucker and Arthur Boyd.

At Eltham, Montsalvat was Justus Jorgensen's creation of a community of artists and artist-craftsmen in the 1930s. The craftsman tradition is one that has been continued on the south side of the river at Warrandyte, as exemplified by the Potters Cottage complex in Jumping Creek Road.

There is also a strongly-established architect-craftsman and craftsman-builder tradition in the area (related to the formation of an indigenous building style and the use of local building materials). In the Shire of Eltham this is represented by the development of a distinctive style of mud brick building. At Warrandyte it can be seen in the use of Warrandyte stone, which was the material chosen by Alexa Goyder for her buildings<sup>1</sup>.

Goyder was a journalist and friend of the artist Clara Southern. She moved to Warrandyte in the 1920s and lived for a while in 'Moonlight Cottage' (the former 'Potters Cottage') situated on the north side of the river. Although without any formal training as an architect, she built her own house in Yarra Street using local stone and recycled materials obtained from Whelan the Wrecker<sup>2</sup>. It is believed that she helped to build other houses in a similar manner.

There are also a number of significant architect-designed houses within the study area, including Inge King's house (already mentioned) which is by Robin Boyd.

The substantial influence of women artists/designers has already been referred to with regard to Inge King and Alexa Goyder. Women architects are also well represented by the buildings of Meg Henderson in Templestowe - her own house in Greenslopes Drive and the one she designed for Bill Snell

1. Hart, p.32.

2. Hart, p.32.

in Fran Court - and the work of Renate Block who co-designed the City of Doncaster & Templestowe Municipal Offices with her husband Gert.

Architectural and artistic trends are not respectful of municipal boundaries, and it is important to consider their evidence within the locality in the broader context of the region as a whole. This was the sense in which Robin Boyd wrote the following

enlightening comment on the architectural traditions of region.

"A Warrandyte style developed, a neo-Californian bungalow style; rubble stone and adobe blocks, vertical boarded walls, shed roofs, sudden studio-like windows - a somewhat nostalgic bushlands atmosphere, plus plumbing"<sup>3</sup>.

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3. Robin Boyd, Australia's Home, first published 1952, this edition 1968, p.217.



## Theme 8.01

## ARTISTS

**"Potters Cottage"**

Jumping Creek Rd. Warrandyte (176.08)

Potters Cottage is a complex of buildings in a bushland setting. The original Zock timber farmhouse remains in an altered form with two other buildings. It is late Edwardian and has a concrete block extension. Warrandyte stone was used for the footings. The craft shop and school are concrete block.

The original Potters Cottage was housed in "Moonlight Cottage", an old wattle and daub miner's house in North Warrandyte. During the late 1920s or 30s, the cottage was occupied by Alexa Goyder, and also during the same era by the artist Connie Smith.

In 1958 it was bought by a newly-formed co-operative comprising five local potters: Phil Dunn, Art Halpern, Gus McLaren, Reg Preston and Charles Wilton. The architect John Hipwell was president of the group. It was refitted, patched and painted and opened as a pottery with the aim of promoting an interest in handmade Australian pottery in 1958.

In 1961 Potters Cottage co-operative moved to its present site when six acres of land and an old timber farmhouse formerly owned by the Zock family were purchased. The Zock farm building has been extended. A school was added in 1969, followed by a restaurant in 1970 and a craft shop in 1990<sup>1</sup>.

Of **local significance** for its important associations with the artist, craftsman and architect collaborators that have shaped the Warrandyte community.

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1. Mark James 'A piece of Paradise', *Tirra Lirra*, Summer 1990/91, 1 (2), pp.15-17.

**Heide I**

5 Templestowe Rd. Bulleen (172.08)

"Heide I" is a timber Italianate farmhouse in good condition. The spectacular catenary 1890s picket fence and timber vehicular and pedestrian gates, on both sides are relatively intact, and of a type rare in Melbourne. The garden, more recently developed by Barret Reid is very beautiful and contains rare plants. It overlooks the Yarra River towards Heidelberg.

Built on farm allotments purchased by Sidney Ricardo in the 1840s and later sold to Thomas J. Dowd, farmer, it is thought to have been constructed by Dowd in around 1889 when there was a substantial increase in the valuation of his house.

It was the home of Melbourne lawyer John Reed and his wife Sunday from 1934 until Heide II was built in 1965. It was here that they played host to and fostered the careers of a number of notable Australian artist such as Sidney Nolan, Albert Tucker, Arthur Boyd, John Perceval, Daniel Vassilieff and Sam Atyeo. Visitors to the house also included poets, writers, jazz musicians and intellectuals such as the Labour leader H. V. Evatt.

There was much discussion and experimentation in the arts. Many of the above guests spent time in residence at Heide. Evidence of this includes the sand blasted glass around the front door that was made by Joy Hester. The table on which Sidney Nolan painted his first Ned Kelly series is still standing in the dining room. During their occupancy Heide continued to serve its original function as a farmhouse in some measure. Both the Reeds and their visitors would spend part of their time ploughing and milking on the property.<sup>2</sup>

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2. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 4374; Historic Buildings Register File No. 687; Richard Haese, *Rebels &*

Now the home of Barret Reid, poet and editor of Overland literary magazine.

Heide I is a surviving timber Italianate farmhouse, evidence of late nineteenth century pattern of settlement of this area. Of crucial **national art historical significance** as the home of John & Sunday Reed, eminent art patrons and cradle of the 'Rebels and Precursors' period of post-war art in Australia.

### Heide II Park and Art Gallery

7 Templestowe Rd. Bulleen (172.05)

A modern two storey house of Mount Gambier limestone, consisting of a series of blocks which serenely step down the gently sloping site. The sculptural quality is appropriate, because it is set in open farmland and was visible from all sides. The walls terminate in parapets with flat steel deck roofs. There are links between the blocks. Space flows freely between the rooms, most of which do not have doors. Glazing is generally full wall (no hole-in-wall windows). The benchtops are terrazzo and a toilet has a glass sheet sliding door. Air conditioning was installed discretely when the house was converted to a public art gallery.

The garden is also important and forms a setting for the sculpture collection. The kitchen garden is laid out in the traditionally geometric manner and contains many rare plants. There is a fragment of a post and rail fence, which is a rare remnant in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

The architect was David McGlashan of the Geelong firm of McGlashan & Everist in 1967. Heide II won the 1968 RAIA Bronze medal award<sup>3</sup>. The alterations to convert the house to public gallery were by the same architects in 1982.

Heide II has a large, park-like garden with a heterogeneous collection of continental Australian natives and northern hemisphere broad leaf deciduous and coniferous trees.

A line of Osage Orange trees, believed to have been planted during the 1930s by John and Sunday Reed<sup>4</sup>, was used by the architects to determine the siting of the new house in preference to a conventional roadside location. The formal line of trees intersect with the main axis of the house.

The architect's intention for the garden design was to "recapture the river valley" by planting Red Gums. However the Reeds were influenced by Neil Douglas to plant an exotic garden<sup>5</sup>.

The resultant garden lacks an organising design, gives no strong landscape images and fails to acknowledge its riverside site.

Comparisons are the Reid Houses especially the house in McLachlan St (173.45), Templestowe Uniting Church (173.06), Enfield Avenue (195.18) and Melbourne Hill Road (175.24), Drysdale Road (175.24 by Boyd) and St. Georges Avenue (193.24 Carter).

Of **State architectural significance** as a particularly fine design by McGlashan & Everist which characterises the approach of the Melbourne school of architects of the 1960s. It sits very well on its site and has undergone its transformation from house to public gallery with ease.

The garden setting is also significant, including the formal kitchen garden which contains rare plants. There are several important sculptures in the park.

4. This was confirmed by Simon Dickson, Head Gardener who states in a letter to the National Trust 12 October 1988 that there were few trees on the property when it was purchased by the Reads in 1934; this is corroborated by David McGlashan.

5. David McGlashan, pers. comm.

Precursors. The Revolutionary Years of Australian Art, Melbourne 1981.

3. Architect, July 1986, p.7.



*Heide I, 5 Templestowe Road, Bulleen*



*Heide II Park & Art Gallery, 7 Templestowe Road, Bulleen*

The house is of high historical significance as the residence of the crucial 'Rebels and Precursors' art patrons, John and Sunday Reed towards the end of their lives and the repository of their great collection of art from this and later pursuits.<sup>1</sup>

The Osage Orange trees are uncommon in cultivation in Victoria and have been included on the Register of Significant Trees.

### Alexa Goyder's House

300 Yarra St. Warrandyte (155.45)

An elevated, double-storey, double fronted sandstone random rubble house with timber additions. It has a flat steel deck roof and white-painted vertically proportioned windows. There is heavy deciduous planting around the house, and much of it is obscured. The building needs maintenance and appears neglected.

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1. Historic Buildings Council File No. 687; Richard Haese, Rebels & Precursors.

This house was built by Alexa Goyder c1925 and rebuilt shortly after the 1939 fires using local stone (from Whipstick Gully) and recycled materials obtained from Whelan the Wrecker. Goyder was a journalist and friend of the artist Clara Southern, and she lived previously in "Moonlight Cottage" in North Warrandyte.

Alexa Goyder was responsible for the design of this building, and Kevin Sloan for the stonework. She also did much of the building work herself<sup>2</sup>. She is known to have built several other buildings using local stone (random rubble construction), in Warrandyte<sup>3</sup>, but these have not been researched.

Of **regional significance**. The house exemplifies the creative contribution of Alexa Goyder to the innovative building, design and construction traditions in Warrandyte, and, given her associations, her work is likely to have had far wider influence.

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2. Yvonne Reid, pers. comm.

3. Hart, p. 32.

## Theme 8.02

## ARCHITECTS

The influence of artistic trends have already been considered in the main introduction to 'Artists and Architects'. It is important to note that the buildings in this theme have been included on the grounds of architectural merit. Although they comprise buildings dating from the 1940s onwards, the earlier of these have not been allocated to the theme on buildings of the 1940s and 50s for this reason.

In addition to the buildings by the woman architect Meg Henderson, and the one by the renowned Robin Boyd (Inge & Graham King's house), local architectural firms are well represented from the 1960s onwards. This includes a number of buildings by the firm of Keith Reid and John R. Reid. Architects, including John Reid's own house in Macedon Road, Lower Templestowe. There are also two unusual houses by Gregory Burgess, the one built for Ross and Monica Larmer and the one for Robert and Elizabeth Ley, both in Berrima Road Donvale; and some significant designs by Percy H. Meldrum, notably the progressive "Worrall" in Cat Jump Road, Donvale.

**Ross and Monica Larmer house<sup>1</sup>**

42 Berrima Road (formerly Lot 1, Flora Road), Donvale (195.20)

A two-storey timber house, set well back on a native bushland site, overlooking Mullum Mullum Creek. A characteristically organic plan entirely shunning geometry, with rooms of extraordinary shapes, including many curved walls. The overall shape is a curve, embracing the north sun, culminating in the Y-shaped study over the D-shaped billiards room: an extraordinary invention. Construction is otherwise conventional, with hip corrugated steel roofs, over cedar

weatherboards, and the use of large circular windows. The bushland garden is fastidiously cared for.

It was designed by Gregory Burgess Pty Ltd Architects, built in 1981, and was nominated in the RAI Awards in 1982. It is still owned by the Larmers.

Comparable with other Burgess houses such as 58 Berrima Road (194.30), the Morrie Shaw house at Cottlesbridge and 37-39 & 41-43 Curry Road by Robinson Chen (195.16 and 195.17) and also earlier houses by Kevin Borland.

Of **regional significance** as an important work by Burgess, characteristic of his virtually unique, organic approach to design. A contribution to the development of a uniquely regional architecture for Victoria.

**Robert and Elizabeth Ley house<sup>2</sup>**  
58 Berrima Rd. Donvale (194.30)

A two-storey orange brick house, with low-pitch gable, corrugated steel roofs, on a native bushland setting overlooking Mullum Mullum Creek. A tightly designed, but otherwise characteristically organic, prismatic plan, something like a two headed fish. The construction is conventional.

It was designed by Gregory Burgess Pty Ltd (date not known).

It can be compared to other Burgess houses such as 42 Berrima Road (195.20), the Morrie Shaw house at Cottlesbridge and 37-39 & 41-43 Curry Road by Robinson Chen (195.16 and 195.17) and also earlier houses by Kevin Borland.

1. Andrew Metcalf, 'Melbourne Architects', *Architecture in Australia*, January 1982; *Architect*, October 1982, p.11.; Gregory Burgess Pty Ltd promotional sheets; Letter, Mikel Roman of Gregory Burgess Pty Ltd to Richard Peterson (undated) received 11 April 1991

2. Gregory Burgess Pty Ltd promotional sheet; Letter Mikel Roman of Gregory Burgess Pty Ltd, to Richard Peterson (undated) received 11 April 1991.

A characteristic and tightly designed work by Burgess in his virtually unique organic approach. It importantly complements the much more sprawling 42 Berrima Road as a pair. **Of local significance.**

### "Worrall"<sup>3</sup>

4 Cat Jump Road, Donvale, (214.19)

"Worrall" is a modern L-shaped, single storey house in orange brick, with a corrugated iron low-pitch roof. The verandah is under an extension of the main roof pitch. There are floor-to-ceiling double-hung windows, with horizontal glazing bars. It has a long drive, lined with agapanthus plants. It is one of a group of four houses nearby, by the same architect at the same date.

Percy H. Meldrum designed this house for himself and his family in 1937-38. It was built at this time by himself and his two sons James and Richard. James is an important Australian artist, art historian and former curator of the Australian Collection at the Australian National Gallery. Richard is director of Meldrum & Burrows Architects, one of Victoria's most successful firms, and a Melbourne City Councillor. Percy was a significant designer of early modern houses in Victoria and founder of the firm.

Tenders were also called for work there in 1940. (The Directories record Meldrum's occupancy from 1942-1951). Richard Meldrum recalls that the property was sold in 1947-48 to David Worrall after whom the property is still named. Worrall was general manager of radio 3DB. He sold the property to Lin Murray, the brother-in-law of Alan Watson of Jimmy Watson's in Carlton. He is a vintage car collector.

Meldrum confirms that he has seen the house recently and it "looks the same as when it was built".

3. Sources: Miles Lewis *Australian Architectural Index: Sands & MacDougalls Directories*; Richard Meldrum, Meldrum Burrows Architects Pty Ltd, pers. comm.

The other Meldrum houses are all different, but this one is not sufficiently visible to identify comparisons.

Probably of **State significance** as one of the earliest modern houses in Victoria designed and built by the important domestic architect Percy H. Meldrum for himself and his family in 1937-38. One of a group of four designed by Meldrum at this time in this area. The sons were brought up here: Richard (architect and director of Meldrum and Burrows) and James (important artist, curator and art historian).

### G. Stafford house<sup>4</sup>

37-39 Curry Rd. Park Orchards (195.16)

An interesting design in timber with steeply pitched skillion corrugated steel roofs, which climb successively up to a skylight tower. There are several levels and the timber is dark stained. Set among bushland and pines, this is a pair by the same designer as no. 41-43 Curry Road, adjacent.

No. 37-39 is an early design of Robinson Chen Pty Ltd of 1982, before the development of their characteristic mature manner.

It can be compared to Peter McIntyre's Dinner Plain buildings, the Gregory Burgess houses at 42 & 58 Berrima Road (195.20 and 194.30) and Kevin Borland's houses.

An exciting early design of the innovative firm of architects and builders, Robinson Chen, and of rare recent architectural interest in the municipality. **Of local significance.**

4. Kai Chen Architect, pers. comm.; *Architect*, October 1982, p.11.



*Inge & Graham King house, 18 Drysdale Road, Warrandyte*



*Bill Snell house, 1 Fran Court, Templestowe*

### **R. S. Hadley house<sup>1</sup>**

41-43 Curry Rd. Park Orchards (195.17)

A simpler design than its neighbour no 37-39, this house has a steel deck roof which at steep pitch forms a series of skillions building up to a fragmented hip. The walls are dark stained timber. It is an early design of Robinson Chen Pty Ltd of 1982, before the development of their characteristic mature manner.

Some comparisons are Peter McIntyre's Dinner Plain buildings, Gregory Burgess Pty Ltd houses at 42 & 58 Berrima Road (195.20 and 194.30) and Kevin Borland's houses.

An early design by the innovative firm of architects and builders Robinson Chen and of rare recent architectural interest in the city. **Of local significance.**

### **Inge & Graham King house<sup>2</sup>**

18 Drysdale Rd. Warrandyte (175.24)

A simple early Boyd design of about 10 squares on an eight by ten feet module. The structure is a west wall of local rubble sandstone and timber post-and-beam. The ceiling is under diagonal lining boards, extending over forty feet with a 6 inch gap for ventilation and bitumenous felt roofing over aluminium 20 gauge sheet lining. The aluminium crept appreciably, so over another three inch gap, a steel deck roof was installed. The solid wall panels are "Connite": a concrete of plaster and expanded metal. It has never cracked.

The house sits on one of the four quarter-acre blocks of bushland. The contents of the house express the inspirational objects of a working sculptor and printmaker. The bush garden is the setting for numerous King sculptures.

The Kings returned from England in 1951 and commissioned the design from Robin Boyd. They found that if you built yourself,

building was cheaper than renting in the post-war scarcity. An influence was that Boyd had recently returned from his first trip to Japan. He designed only the exterior. The interior fittings were designed by the Kings. There is a raised platform and most of the walls are light partitions.

The Kings had the stone wall and frame built, and then built and excavated the rest themselves, slowly. In 1955-6 the second stage was built from Boyd's drawings. At first, all timber was painted white, then later the trim was black. A deck was later built over the bitumenous felt roof and a tie-rod with a restraining channel held back a crack in the masonry. A studio was dug out of the sub-floor space also, bringing the house now to 25 squares. The south-facing pergola did not work, so this was infilled as a music room. Boyd's clients live there still.

Other early Boyd houses including the two built for himself in Riversdale Road, Camberwell and Walsh Street compare. This is not an Age Small Home, but these are also comparable.

**Of State historical and architectural importance** as an intact simple early Robin Boyd house for his own clients (whilst he was director of The Age Small Homes Service), still lived in by the original owners and builders; also of significance as the working environment, for the last 40 years of (arguably) Australia's greatest living sculptor and her printmaker husband.

### **"Carawatha" - F. Tuininga house<sup>3</sup>**

10 - 12 Enfield Ave. Park Orchards (195.18)

A brick pavilion with a skillion deck roof over a rectangular plan. It is very carefully sited, neatly into the slope. The roof is a split pitch, with a clerestory terminating in a chimney, with timber weatherboard panels between the glazing. There is a cantilevered timber deck and it is set in a well planted native garden.

1. *Architect*, October 1982, p.11; Kai Chen Architect, pers. comm.

2. Inge and Graham King, pers. comm.

3. John Reid, letter to Richard Peterson, 28 February 1991



Designed by Graham Reid of Keith Reid & John R. Reid architects and built by R. C. & L. J. McInnes in 1977.

Comparable to other houses by Reids, especially 42 Melbourne Hill Road (175.25), 7 Ranleigh Rise (193.25) and McLachlan Street (173.45).

Of local architectural significance.

### Merchant Builders System House<sup>4</sup>

1 Exford Place, Donvale, (214.21)

A coffee coloured, brick gable-roofed pavilion house. It has a rectangular plan, with a shaded pergola facing north-east, and an inset entry porch in the west corner. There are horizontal timber ship-lapped boards, over the Stegbar windows. The entrance is brick paved and there is a horizontal-boarded dark stained fence.

This design won the Merchant Builders Pty Ltd Systems House Competition's second prize in 1972. This is the prototype house, but a number were built throughout the suburbs.

It compares to other Merchant Builders & Reid designs. (eg. 412-418 Porter Street, 7 Ranleigh Rise, Lower Templestowe, & Winter Park).

Of regional significance as the prototype of an influential and well-designed project house exploring the system concept for Merchant Builders, and designed by John Reid of Keith Reid & John R. Reid Architects in 1972.

### "Treetop"

24 Foote St. Templestowe (173.43)

Built c1950, this is a low pitch gable roofed, white painted brick house of a rectangular plan, with a pergola-roofed courtyard inset in the central bay. It has grey cement Marseilles

tiles on the roof, a chimney, casement windows in triples or fours, and agricultural pipe vents in the gable ends. There is a garage contemporary with the house and plantings.

Of local interest.

### Bill Snell house<sup>5</sup>

1 Fran Court, Templestowe (172.17)

A rectangular plan pavilion with a projecting deck, it is built of brick with a wall of bluestone facing the street, and a steel deck roof. It has large sliding timber windows. It is carefully integrated within its casual garden context of natives and exotics amongst boulders in the Ellis Stones manner.

Meg Henderson designed and built the house in c1964, and she also designed the garden. It is intended to relate to the design of her own house and garden of four years earlier. She had sold the land to Bill Snell after negotiation with the CRB. She feels she did a better job here than with her own house. Meg Henderson did the Melbourne University Atelier course and never qualified. She completed a course in concrete technology at RMIT in 1963 before designing this house. It was designed from models.

The house employs 'Solareit' panels. The concrete floor system is an invention of Meg Henderson. It incorporates 'Dicon' pipes for heating, with a resin layer as a waterproof membrane against rising moisture. There is a pebble screed above with a silicon gel plastic surface finish.

It can be compared to her own house at 232 Greenslopes Drive and later houses by the Reids at 42 Melbourne Hill Road (175.25, 1966) and McLachlan Street (173.45, 1966) and Templestowe Uniting Church (173.06, 1962).

A rare and beautiful house and garden designed and built by a woman designer, still occupied by her client. An early neo-brutalist design, contemporary with other similar work

4. *Woman's Day*, 23 October 1972.; John Reid, letter to Richard Peterson, 28 February 1991.

5. Bill Snell pers. comm.; Meg Henderson pers. comm.

in Templestowe by Keith Reid and his sons, and which relates particularly well to its site and the context of its earlier neighbour, by the same designer and similarly intact. Of **regional significance**.

### **Watson house**

11 & 13 Ians Grove, Templestowe (172.18)

A low-pitched steel deck roofed pavilion in a shallow boomerang plan. The walls are timber, of painted ship-lapped boards.

Of **local interest** as a well preserved timber house, typical of the 1960s period, and as part of the Greenslopes Drive/Fran Court setting.

### **Meg Henderson house<sup>6</sup>**

232 Greenslopes Drive, Templestowe (172.19)

This house was designed and built by Meg Henderson in 1960 whilst she was a student in the University of Melbourne Architecture Atelier. It took 18 months to build. She also designed and laid out the garden. Later she sold 1 Fran Court to Bill Snell and designed and built a house and garden for him. She was a successful entrant in a Womens Weekly competition, which also awarded prizes to Peter McIntyre and Barry Patten and which boosted her confidence. The house was designed from models she built.

There are no comparisons in Templestowe. Richard Neutra's Californian houses are probably relevant (eg. the Sydney R Troxell house, Los Angeles, c1960), and the houses of Chancellor & Patrick in Melbourne, and to those of Phyllis Murphy. There is probably some Japanese influence via Robin Boyd.

Of **State architectural significance** as a very fine domestic design and a quintessential expression of its time. It is integrated into and floating above its site with great skill: the garden design contributes crucially to this

6. Meg Henderson, pers. comm.; she has original drawings in her possession.

characteristic. With its neighbour, 1 Fran Court, (both are still lived in by their original owners) it forms a complete composition. Both houses and gardens are rare examples of designing and building by a woman.

### **John and Val Reid house<sup>7</sup>**

72 Macedon Rd. Lower Templestowe (193.26)

A rectangular symmetrical open plan pavilion of painted brick, supported on two groups of four stripped pine poles. The roof is of grey cement Roman pattern tiles. There are dark stained timber windows, with timber panels above. The gate end fronts the street and there is bush planting in the manner of Ellis Stones.

The house was designed by John Reid of Keith Reid and John R. Reid Architects for himself and his wife Val. The builder was the late H. C. McEwan. 13.4 squares were built in 1964 at 390 pounds per square and a 7 square extension, in 1988. It received the 1964 RAI A award for one of the seven best homes in Victoria. John Reid still lives there. The adjoining house (74 Macedon Road) was designed in 1966 to "harmonise (but not repeat) the design".

It appears to be directly derived from Charles W. Moore's own house at Orinda, California of 1961. According to John Reid Moore's work was one of several influences on the design. 74 Macedon Road & 7 Ranleigh Rise Lower Templestowe (193.25) can be compared to this house.

Of **regional significance** as a simple but memorable and most influential design in Victoria by John Reid for himself and his family in 1964. With its neighbour of 1966 it forms a pair by the same architect.

7. John Reid, letter to Richard Peterson, 28 February 1991; Australian Home Beautiful, April, 1965; Herald, 5 June 1964; Cross Section, No. 146, 1 December 1964.



*Meg Henderson house, 232 Greenslopes Drive, Templestowe.*



*Former Merchant Builders Display houses, 412- 418 Porter Street, Templestowe*

**Alwyn Seir house<sup>1</sup>**

74 Macedon Rd. Lower Templestowe (193.26)

This painted brick house consists of a nest of gables facing the street, including a front carport. There are timber panels over the windows, and the timber is stained charcoal in colour. There are deep eaves on this house and it is set in a bush garden planted in the Ellis Stones manner.

It was designed by John Reid of Keith Reid & John R. Reid Architects, and built by D. Burrowes in 1966. It was extended in 1988 for its new owners, L. & E. Sinnott.

Comparable to 72 Macedon Road & 7 Ranleigh Rise Lower Templestowe (193.25), and other Reid houses. Also Graham Gunn's houses for Merchant Builders of this period, and Meg Henderson's two houses at 232 Greenslopes Drive (172.19) and 1 Fran Court (172.17).

Of **local significance** as a typical architect-designed house of this period and of the work of the architects Keith Reid and John R. Reid in 1966. An interesting pair with its neighbour 72 Macedon Road by the same architect.

**House<sup>2</sup>**

McLachlan Street (SW cnr Dellas Avenue), Templestowe (173.45)

A clinker brick rectangular pavilion house, on an elevated steeply sloping site. The roof is pitched at a similar slope to the land, with clerestories above. There is a cantilevered deck on the front (north) elevation and a chimney. The timber is stained dark brown and the house is set amongst eucalypts, with a spectacular view of the Yarra River.

The architect was John Reid, and it was built by D. Burrowes in 1966. There were some extensions carried out in 1970.

Comparisons are other Reid houses eg. 7 Ranleigh Rise (193.25), 12 Enfield Avenue (195.18) and 42 Melbourne Hill Road (175.25). Also the Templestowe Uniting Church (173.06) and some of Robin Boyd's houses.

A well designed house, typical of its period in a neo-brutalist style and of the Reids' work in Templestowe. It relates particularly well to its steep site, making the most of a suburban block. Of **local significance**.

**House<sup>3</sup>**

42 Melbourne Hill Rd. Warrandyte (175.25)

A rectangular timber pavilion house on a terrace cut into the steep site with large sliding screen doors and a steel deck roof. The garden is terraced extensively, with bluestone ashlar embankments. The house, which is totally obscured, has a pole construction carport in front of it.

John Reid of the office of Keith Reid and John R. Reid was the architect, (although he did not supervise construction). It was built in 1966 for A. H. Snelleman, and renovated in 1970 by Booth & Son.

It can be compared to other Reid houses, eg. McLachlan Street (173.45), 7 Ranleigh Rise (193.25), 12 Enfield Avenue (195.18) and 14 Pine Avenue, Park Orchards (195.15).

Of **local significance**, typical of the Reids' work in Templestowe, relating well to its steep site.

1. John Reid, letter to Richard Peterson, 28 February 1991; *Herald*, 28 September 1968; *Cross Section*, No. 196, 1 January 1969.

2. John Reid, letter to Richard Peterson 28 February 1991; *Australian Home Beautiful*, January 1972; *Cross Section*, No. 198, April 1969.

3. John Reid, letter to Richard Peterson.

**"Sunningdale"<sup>4</sup>**

16 Old Warrandyte Rd. Donvale (214.18)

A high gable-roof, of terracotta flat pantiles, covers the rich orange brick of this distinguished, comfortable design. There are two dormer windows, one a gable with small panes, and the other a skillion with diamond-pane casements. There is an inset verandah on the left and what is possibly a later brick addition set well back. The chimney capping is moulded sandstone. The mature garden is contemporary with the house. The front boundary is set well back from the road, secluded behind a pine plantation. It is one of a group of four houses by Meldrum nearby of this date.

The house was designed by Percy H. Meldrum of Meldrum and Noad. Tenders were advertised in 1941 (when the location was given as Doncaster East). The owner was Frank Green, a printer. His name only appears in the directories from 1950 to 1958/9.

The other three Meldrum houses in this group are quite different. 4 Cat Jump Road (219.19) and 15 & 21 Old Warrandyte Road (214.20 and 214.18). There is no comparable house in the City. The houses of English Arts & Crafts Movement architect, Phillip Webb, are relevant.

Probably of **State architectural significance** as an important, most accomplished yet very comfortable, house design of Percy H. Meldrum of 1941. Conservative, but well detailed and with careful use of materials and setting. It is particularly intact including the garden and context, and one of a group by Meldrum of this period, all (but one) of which are intact.

(Needs further inspection to clarify level of significance).

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4. Australian Architectural Index; Sands & MacDougalls Directories 1941-60; Richard Meldrum, pers. comm.

**Joseph Alexander house<sup>5</sup>**

21 Old Warrandyte Rd. Donvale (214.17)

A modern, painted brick house, with tiled skillion roofs behind parapet walls. It has a generally rectangular plan. There are steel framed windows. The bricks are silica. It has recently been disastrously altered, most insensitively.

It was designed by Percy H. Meldrum of Meldrum & Noad, probably in 1941. Alexander was editor of the Australian Who's Who.

The other three Meldrum houses in this group are quite different. There is no comparable parapetted, steel window-framed house in the municipality.

Of **local architectural significance** as an early modern design by important domestic architect, Percy H. Meldrum, c1941. It has been unfortunately much altered, most insensitively. One of a group of houses designed by Meldrum here at this time, with 4 Cat Jump Road (219.19), 15 & 16 Old Warrandyte Road (214.20 and 214.18).

**Ian H. Grabowsky house<sup>6</sup>**

15 Old Warrandyte Rd. Donvale (214.20)

This is a simple timber, single-storey 'L' shaped, gable roofed house. The nesting gables have a terracotta Marseilles tile roof. The timber windows have horizontal glazing bars and double-hung floor-to-ceiling windows in doubles and triples. There is a white diamond rail fence and agapanthus plants line the drive. One of a group of four houses in this area by Meldrum of this date.

It was designed by Percy H. Meldrum of Meldrum & Noad. Tenders were let in 1941, (curiously Grabowsky's name does not ever appear in the directories for Doncaster). Grabowsky developed the historically important beef transport scheme for Australian Na-

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5. Richard Meldrum, pers. comm.

6. Australian Architectural Index; Sands & MacDougalls Directories 1941-60; Richard Meldrum, pers. comm.

tional Airlines. He had both legs amputated after an air accident. He was general commercial manager of ANA.

The other three Meldrum houses in this group are quite different. 24 Foote Street (173.43) is comparable as are houses by Yuncken Freeman and others.

**Of regional significance.** A typical early modern house design of this period by important domestic architect Percy H. Meldrum and with 4 Cat Jump Road (214.19), 16 & 21 Old Warrandyte Road (214.18 and 214.17), one of a group here designed by him at this time. The house and its garden setting are intact.

### **C & P Mylins house<sup>7</sup>**

14 Pine Ave. Park Orchards (195.15)

A brick pavilion house with a shallow pitch steel deck roof. It is set well back on the site in a mature garden.

Designed by John Reid of the office of Keith Reid and John R. Reid in 1965 and built by H. L. Williams. Reid says it was "built as an adaption of the John Reid house which the client liked". The roof was originally Roman pattern grey cement tiles.<sup>8</sup>

72 Macedon Road (193.26) and other Reid houses are comparable.

**Of local significance.** Typical of the Reid work in Templestowe.

### **Former Merchant Builders Display Houses**

412-418 Porter Street (cnr Blackburn Road) and 4 - 12 Beverley Hills Drive, Templestowe (174.23)

Four brick, gable-roofed pavilions with ends facing the street. The gable roofs are generally with chimneys and minor decoration such as oculus vents in gables,

chimney caps, lattice, etc. Three of the four houses are painted.

Nos. 4-12 Beverley Hills Drive are five low-pitched gable-roofed houses without post-modern affectation. They are carefully landscaped. Nos. 1-7 Beverley Hills Drive and 2, 3, 4 and 10-14 Hollywood Close are sympathetic to the Merchants group.

The Beverley Hills Drive houses were built in 1987<sup>9</sup>, and the Porter Street houses from c1989. A communal park was provided at No. 2 Beverley Hills Drive, also landscaped.

Merchant Builders was the most innovative project house building firm since the time of the early A V Jennings estates of the mid 1930s. It was founded by David Yencken and John Ridge in 1965 to produce good architecture at an affordable price.

This is a particularly intact group of display houses by Merchant Builders of high architectural quality yet relatively low cost. The landscaping is carefully related to the design. **Of regional significance**

### **P & J McQuie House<sup>10</sup>**

7 Ranleigh Rise, Lower Templestowe (193.25)

An orange brick and low pitch roofed house in apparently a bascilian plan with a clerestory. This is fragmented by a pergola over the central entry courtyard and angled walls. There is a carport in the entry, under the roof pitch and supported on pine poles. It is now stained fawn. There is a fine lemon scented gum tree at the entry.

It was designed by John Reid of Keith Reid & John R. Reid Architects and built by D. & I. Irvine in 1972.

Other Reid houses, particularly 72 & 74 Macedon Road, McLachlan Street and Fairfield Avenue are comparable.

7. John Reid, letter to Richard Peterson.

8. John Reid, correspondence 11 June 1991.

9. City of Doncaster & Templestowe planning permit records.

10. John Reid, letter to Richard Peterson.



*P & J McQuie house, 7 Raleigh Rise, Lower Templestowe*



*Carter house, 2 St Georges Avenue, Templestowe*

Of **regional significance** as an interesting development of the earlier Reid houses in Templestowe.

### **Carter house<sup>1</sup>**

2 St. Georges Ave. Templestowe (193.24)

A brick house painted cream with matching steel deck roofs. It is fragmented into various steeply pitched roof forms, linked by flat-roofed sections. These all step down the steep site below the road, set in bushland.

It was designed in 1973 by Dennis Carter of Robinson & Carter Architects for his parents. It won the Age/RAIA House of the Year Award of Merit for 1973.

Comparisons are McLachlan Street (173.45) and Heide II (172.05).

Of **regional significance**. An interesting design for a house which takes full advantage of the steep site to isolate its various functions, in sympathy with its environment.

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1. *Architect*, July 1986, p.7; Dennis Carter pers. comm., holds photographs and drawings.

### **L. Crooks house<sup>2</sup>**

18 Tower Street (NE cnr Goodson Street)  
Doncaster (193.23)

A gable-roofed pavilion aligned across the block, facing north. It has an inset pergola over windows. The walls are coffee-coloured brick and there is a large expanse of north-facing glazing. There is also a gable-roofed porte cochere on brick piers, and a brick fence. The roof material is cedar shingles.

It was designed by John Reid of Keith Reid and John R. Reid Architects. (The date and builder are not known).

Architecturally, this building can be compared to (for example) 1 Exford Place (214.21), and 7 Ranleigh Rise (193.25).

Of **local significance**. A typical Reid house, well related to a particularly exposed site and well designed to capture the north sun. It incorporates the generally pretentious porte cochere element here into a modern design.

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2. John Reid, letter to Richard Peterson.



## 4. CREATING A HERITAGE PLAN

### Role of local government

Local government has a broad range of responsibilities and opportunities in relation to conserving a community's heritage assets. These include:

- \* implementing State heritage legislation at the local level
- \* ensuring that local planning and development control takes account of cultural heritage matters
- \* conserving places of heritage significance on land owned or managed by local government
- \* providing opportunities for public involvement in the conservation of cultural heritage
- \* encouraging public awareness and sensitivity to heritage and initiating heritage education programs.

Local government has traditionally had responsibility for the proper planning of cities, towns, suburbs and rural areas. This responsibility includes preparing and implementing of plans which indicate which land uses will be permitted, and under what conditions. Local government has the primary responsibility for the assessment and approval of most development proposals, other than where regional or State-wide issues or environmental concerns bring other statutes into action.

The *Planning and Environment Act 1987* specifies the matters that may be incorporated into a planning scheme including the conservation and enhancement of buildings, works, objects and places of architectural, historic or scientific interest.

In addition to responsibilities in land use planning and development, local government has numerous other powers in relation to the environment including the enforcement of

building standards and power to order the repair or demolition of unsafe buildings and structures.

This package of responsibilities gives local government a key role in heritage conservation. As a planning authority local government is in a position to prepare and implement conservation objectives for local areas and to ensure that development on both public and private land is sensitive to and compatible with such objectives.

Of course local government responsibilities for heritage extend beyond the preparation of plans and the determination of development proposals. Many councils own or manage a number of significant places. Local government itself is also responsible for the management of a wide variety of heritage including roads, bridges, street furniture, paving and features, buildings such as council chambers and libraries, cemeteries, gardens, parkland and bushland reserves. Local government can also acquire places of heritage significance. This requires local government to become responsible managers of heritage in their own right, involving the preparation and implementation of conservation objectives, the maintaining of inventories or registers of local heritage, the development of 'in-house' expertise, and the involvement of the local community in heritage programs.

Many local government authorities undertake an important archival role in the curation of local history collections in libraries, archiving and conservation of the records of local government administration (e.g. rate books, minutes of meetings and annual reports) and participation in local museums.

Local government constantly faces the often conflicting demands of developers, property owners (both residential and commercial), and resident action and other community groups. Local government should be in a better position than the other spheres of government to involve the local community in her-

itage conservation, to consult people on issues affecting heritage and to encourage a positive attitude within the community towards heritage.

But local government also faces many difficulties in working effectively to implement conservation objectives. Many councils lack the expertise, staff resources and experience that they need to find solutions to difficult conservation problems. The trend towards devolving responsibilities from State to local government exacerbates such problems.

### Legislation

This section describes the role of the State and Federal Governments and the legislation that has been developed to assist people to conserve the heritage assets they care about.

#### *Federal Government*

The responsibilities of the Federal Government focus on protection of the National Estate, World Heritage Listings, Aboriginal affairs (including cultural matters) and the export of movable cultural heritage.

The major area in which the Federal Government's legislation can assist the City of Doncaster and Templestowe is through the *Register of the National Estate* and the associated *National Estate Grants Program* (which part funded this study).

The *Register of the National Estate* is a Register of significant natural and cultural places established by the Australian Heritage Commission (*Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*).

A number of places within the City of Doncaster and Templestowe are already listed on the Register, indicating the acknowledged heritage value of these places. Other listings are proposed as a result of this study.

Listing on the Register does not restrict the actions of a private owner in any way, but

does provide some restrictions on the activities of Federal government authorities in relation to places on the Register (Section 30).

The AHC is a source of information and advice to local government on protecting the National Estate. Places listed on the Register are eligible for financial assistance in the form of a grant) under the annual National Estate Grants Program.

#### *World Heritage Listings*

Australia is a signatory of the UNESCO *World Heritage Convention* which lays down a general code for the protection, conservation and study of places of natural and cultural significance. As a signatory to the Convention, the *World Heritage Properties Act 1983* enables the Federal government to proclaim an identified place as natural or cultural heritage within the meaning of the Convention. Proclamation bars works or activities without the consent of the Federal government.

No places within the City of Doncaster and Templestowe would be eligible for World Heritage listing.

#### *State Government*

Most legislation concerning cultural heritage has been enacted at the State level, resulting in a diversity of legislative and administrative arrangements across Australia, often reflecting different political philosophies and priorities.

Victorian heritage legislation covers historic buildings protection; Aboriginal cultural heritage; planning and development control; public land; historic shipwrecks.

The *Planning and Environment Act*, described above, is the State legislation used to protect the most significant historic places and areas in Victoria.

The *Historic Buildings Act* establishes the *Register of Historic Buildings*, a list of significant buildings. A separate Government Buildings Register has now been incorporated within the main Register. Several buildings are already listed on this Register, and further listings are proposed in this study.

The Act aims to protect and preserve buildings, works and objects of historic or architectural significance by requiring that a registered building may not be demolished or altered, or registered land developed or subdivided without a permit from the Historic Buildings Council. The HBC can also order the owner of a registered building to undertake repairs to prevent deterioration or demolition by neglect. Offences against the Act can result in fines and imprisonment or a ban on the use or development of land for up to ten years.

The Act also includes provisions for the temporary protection of buildings being considered for registration, and provision for negotiating covenants with the owners of land containing registered buildings.

Listing of a building on the Register enables the owner to seek financial and other assistance, including a reduction in local government rates, access to low interest loans and grants, and advice on building conservation measures.

Historic archaeological sites can be protected under the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*, an Act more frequently used to protect Aboriginal places. The Victoria Archaeological Survey maintains an inventory of historic archaeological sites, and can advise on their conservation.

Crown lands can be reserved for specific purposes such as conservation. Two categories of Crown land used for decisions about its retention or sale are - "public land" which covers land with significant conservation, historic, recreational, tourism, natural or other values that is intended to be kept in public ownership, and "government land" which is

intended to provide economic return, and could be sold relatively simply.

The primary land management authority is the Department of Conservation and Environment. Public land can be designated as a "historic reserve"; in the long term the Department aims to produce management plans for public land.

### **Role of Non-Government Organisations**

Voluntary organisations form the backbone of heritage conservation action in many areas, applying their voluntary resources and limited funds towards conserving places, records and artefacts, writing about local history and encouraging a community interest in the cultural environment. Without the energy, enthusiasm and hard work of voluntary heritage groups over many years, much of the heritage we now value would have already been lost.

Now that there is a framework of government legislation and administration, the contribution of voluntary conservation groups is often overlooked, and their assistance not acknowledged.

There are many different types of voluntary (or semi-voluntary) community organisations concerned with heritage conservation. Some examples include the National Trust, historical societies, professional organisations, special interest groups.

These community organisations have an important role to play in facilitating community participation in the processes of government. Such organisations may act as researchers investigating the value of a place they want to see conserved, as advocates for that place in government tribunals, and as direct lobbyists.

The *National Trust of Australia (Victoria)* is the best known non-government organisation. It was established in 1956 in Victoria as a private company with the purpose of promoting the conservation of natural and cultural heritage. The Register of significant places established by Trust provides the most compre-

hensive listing of important places throughout the State, (see Appendix A for places in the City of Doncaster and Templestowe included by 31 May 1991). The Register includes buildings, towns, areas, gardens, trees and landscape areas.

## Key issues and priorities for action

### *Researching our heritage*

This study recognises many places as contributing to the municipality's heritage. These judgements are made based on available information and attempt to reflect community views about what comprises our heritage. No list of heritage places should be regarded as the final list. New information may reveal the previously unsuspected importance of a particular place, or may indicate a significant place is even more important. The number of buildings from any past era is slowly declining, through decay, lack of care or deliberate demolition. This means that a once common building type may become increasingly rare, and of increasing heritage value. Changing community values are also important. Thirty years ago our heritage was only large mansion houses. Continuing research and evaluation of the municipality's heritage is important. Now the community appreciates a far wider range of places as being part of its heritage.

### *Demolition and alteration of heritage places*

During the study the following buildings have been demolished or destroyed:

- . Youth Hostel (Pound Bend) destroyed in a bushfire,
- . "White House" (Warrandyte) - demolished by Council,
- . 463 Doncaster Road, (Doncaster) - removed by the owner,
- . House, Warrandyte Road - demolished.

"Thanet", in Tucker Road (part of 79 King Street) Doncaster - demolished on 6-8 August 1991 after the release of the draft study report.

No doubt other buildings, areas and plantings are under threat by major changes that could result in another loss of an aspect of the municipality's heritage.

The best way to conserve is to enable and encourage a property owner or manager to care for that place and respect its heritage value. There are many different types of property owners, from individual householders to large companies. Each may need particular information or assistance to encourage them to successfully conserve their own properties.

Encouragement may take the form of information, advocacy of the value of the municipality's heritage, incentives in terms of advisory services or grants, and publicity for good examples.

Encouragement is always better than additional regulations although it may not be enough on its own. Most Councils introduce controls into their planning scheme following a heritage study to ensure that developments that may damage the community's heritage are able to be carefully scrutinised.

Such planning controls are rarely prohibitions. Rather, they add the requirement that a planning permit be obtained prior to demolition, removal, alteration or new building work. This means that Council has the opportunity to consult with the owner, consider and, if desired, refuse or put certain conditions on the application. In turn the owners' rights are also protected as any decision by the Council can be taken to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal should the owner be dissatisfied by that decision.

### *Council as a property owner and manager*

Council is an important property owner and manager, controlling streets, trees and roadside plantings and a number of public buildings and parks. Council's role should be to set the best example.

### *Public buildings and land*

Government agencies own a number of important heritage assets. While some government departments may perceive heritage controls to be a restriction, owning and taking care to conserve a heritage building can also earn an organisation considerable community respect.

A number of heritage places are within public parks, particularly the Warrandyte State Park. Management plans for these areas need to incorporate specific policies on the protection of heritage places. Recent reports of the removal of historic mullock heaps from the Warrandyte State Park, and the use of the material for road making, are of concern.

### **Towards a heritage plan**

In order to effectively fulfil its responsibility for heritage, local government needs to develop clear objectives, procedures and expertise. While this will not eliminate conflicts within local communities over heritage, the development of sound conservation objectives and practices will allow local government to at least anticipate such problems and respond accordingly.

Often our heritage is lost because it is not recognised as important by the decision-makers or by the owners of a property.

Studies such as this one are an important first step in recognising which places in a locality are valued as part of the community's heritage. There are places within the municipality which are part of the heritage of the whole State; other places are of importance within the City of Doncaster and Templestowe or within a smaller local area.

The places identified in the study reflect the expertise and skills of the study team, and the information available to us. Discussion on the results within the community will reveal if there is support for and agreement with our conclusions. Any study can only be seen as a starting point, and other places of consider-

able value will still be "discovered" in the future.

In seeking to conserve historic places it is usual for a Council to work through the following steps:

#### **1. Understanding the role and responsibilities placed on local government in terms of protecting that heritage**

Local Government has responsibilities under the Planning and Environment Act to provide for the protection of the environment, including the cultural heritage of the municipality. Other levels of Government also have specific responsibilities for conserving aspects of our heritage. The legislative roles of the Federal, State and local government have already been described.

#### **2. Identifying the heritage assets of a municipality and assessing their significance**

Conserving heritage involves identifying what is to be conserved in the planning area. Studies to identify heritage assets should precede any action which may threaten or disturb places likely to be significant.

This does not mean knowing where all places are located before the preparation and implementation of heritage objectives in a planning scheme, but it does mean that the existence of unlocated places and their potential significance should be acknowledged, and appropriate safeguards incorporated into planning provisions to minimise disturbance or destruction to areas likely to contain significant places. The heritage assets known to exist within the City, and a number of areas likely to contain other heritage assets are described in Section 3.

Assessing the significance of heritage assets is an essential step in the planning process. The significance of a place is central to informed decision-making. Identifying significant places may constrain future development and require sensitive management, however it will also identify areas which may be modified or developed with fewer constraints. The process

of assessing significance is described briefly in Section 1.

### 3. Setting heritage objectives

The objectives of planning should be consistent and compatible with legislative and administrative responsibilities and with the assessed significance of the municipality's heritage assets. Heritage objectives would provide the basis for appropriate planning provisions ranging from statutory provisions for development control and formal reservation of places of heritage significance to non-statutory measures such as community education programs.

The extent to which heritage objectives can be accommodated with other planning and management objectives (and vice versa) will need to be carefully considered. A statement of heritage objectives is necessary in order to begin resolving the often conflicting demands of various interest groups in the community.

### 5. Identifying constraints

Conservation of significant places may not always be achievable due to conflicting planning objectives, limited opportunities for development or limited Council planning resources. Some constraints may be able to be overcome through assistance from government heritage organisations. Other conflicts may be more difficult to resolve; however, establishing clear heritage planning principles and procedures that enable the full value of heritage assets to be assessed would place a Council in a good position to find acceptable solutions to such conflicts.

### 6. Developing a plan

Several types of plans may be developed to assist in conserving a municipality's heritage assets, from strategic and statutory plans for the whole municipality to detailed management plans for particular heritage assets under the control of the municipality. Each type of plan - whether for the whole municipality, a locality, township or individual place - should set out the sequence and timing of action.

Such plans may include:

- . standards and guidelines for land use and development
- . guidelines to be used in determining development proposals
- . provisions to protect heritage items and places identified after the original scheme has been drawn up
- . a 'code of behaviour' for both the Council itself and other land owners in the planning area.
- . opportunities to initiate local action programs covering heritage advisory services, community information and education, etc.

### *Objectives*

The central goal of a heritage policy for the City of Doncaster and Templestowe is *to protect the municipality's cultural heritage so as to enrich the lives of local people and visitors alike.*

To achieve this goal, the following policy objectives are proposed:

1. To recognise cultural heritage conservation as an essential component in local planning and development
2. To seek protection for significant places and areas that provide evidence of the municipality's Aboriginal and European history
3. To encourage increased community awareness of and knowledge about the municipality's history and heritage
4. To provide incentives for heritage conservation and promote its economic and environmental benefits
5. To effectively co-ordinate public and private efforts towards conservation
6. To promote proper conservation practices and techniques

7. To encourage and initiate further studies and research into aspects of the municipality's history and heritage.

To help achieve these objectives, a series of policies and actions are proposed. A table at the end of this section summarises the 11 recommended policies; the policy numbers are also used on the list of places at the start of section 3 to indicate the policy applicable to each identified place.

### *Planning controls*

The Council should seek to protect the places identified in this study through the Local section of the Doncaster and Templestowe Planning Scheme.

The *Planning and Environment Act 1987* provides for a single instrument of planning control for any area - the planning scheme. The scheme may make provisions relating to the use, development, protection or conservation of land. In preparing a planning scheme amendment a planning authority must consider significant effects on the environment.

Under the Planning and Environment Act it is possible to introduce 'heritage planning controls' into a local planning scheme.

Such controls are usually introduced as an 'overlay' that is a control over development and works rather than a control on land use (a zone). Such planning controls are written so that they apply to specified individual buildings or areas no matter what the existing zone of those places.

For example, most planning schemes that protect *individual buildings* require an owner to apply for a planning permit if they intend to:

- \* demolish or remove a significant building (or part of it)
- \* make external alterations or additions
- \* undertake new development
- \* subdivide the allotment
- \* place an advertising sign on the property.

Some schemes also require a planning permit for new building works on sites adjoining a significant place.

Significant individual *trees* or *plantings* are also often protected in planning schemes by requiring the owner to apply for a planning permit to remove a significant tree or to develop within 5 metres of the tree's canopy.

Some heritage studies define an *area* or *locality* as being of heritage significance. In this instance, the planning scheme could incorporate controls to protect the specified buildings, structures, trees and so on that collectively create the special character of the area.

These types of heritage controls could apply to private, Council-owned places and Crown property equally. There have been one or two instances where important Commonwealth buildings have been listed in planning schemes, although the Commonwealth could not be forced to apply for planning permits.

Usually more stringent controls are applied to places that are of a higher level of significance, and guidelines can be used for places of lesser importance.

The *recommended planning controls* are summarised in the table at the end of this section. Controls should be applied to the following types of places:

- . individual buildings and structures (Policies 1, 2 and 3)
- . heritage areas (Policy 4)
- . Crown land (Policy 5)
- . subdivisions (Policy 6)
- . individual trees (Policy 8)
- . tree landscapes (Policy 10).

These controls should be applied to the places identified in this study; further future research (recommended below) may reveal additional places which could be protected under the Scheme in a subsequent amendment.

Of the 36,214 rateable properties in the municipality, implementation of this recommen-

dation would involve a number of individual properties and areas (each containing a number of properties); as a percentage of the total, such controls would probably affect less than 1% of the municipality's rateable properties.

#### *Nomination of places to Government Registers*

In addition to the planning scheme controls, the Council could seek to have very significant places listed on the *Historic Buildings Register*; changes to buildings listed on this Register have to be approved by the Historic Buildings Council.

The Council could also seek to have some places listed on the *Register of the National Estate*; such listing would not have any affect on private owners, the Council or State Government but would affect the Commonwealth Government and its agencies.

It is recommended that the Council:

- . Advise the Historic Buildings Council of the completion of the study, and nominate the present Municipal Offices for the Register of Historic Buildings
- . Nominate all places of State and regional significance to the Register of the National Estate as this is a requirement of the grant received by Council to assist with this study.

#### *Conservation of conifer landscapes*

Monterey Pines and Cypresses are a distinctive part of much of the scenery of the municipality, from Bulleen to Park Orchards.

They occur as landmarks on high ground, as traceried screens following ridgelines, as artificial woodlands and as space-defining edges to roadsides.

Some plantings are probably more than 100 years old, as at Bridge Street, Bulleen. Many

represent earlier land use patterns and the process of settlement. They also continue the nineteenth century 'conifer craze' which produced many collections in public gardens and the use of Pines as street trees.

With the passage of time, extending urbanisation and road reconstruction, conifers will gradually disappear from the general landscape.

So, if their distinctive contribution to the municipality's 'cultural' landscape is to continue, the Council must develop policies for their retention, propagation and replanting.

This will require:

1. The prohibition of tree felling without a planning permit
2. The monitoring and replanting of trees, at identified sites, preferably from seeds collected at these sites
3. The replanting of conifers along roadsides to replace lines or avenues of trees removed during road reconstruction
4. Progressive replanting of established, artificial Pine woodlands as at Park Orchards or Pine Ridge.

#### *Protecting the viability of orchards*

Several of the places identified as significant in this study are still used as orchards. The heritage value of these places rests, in part, in their continuing function.

Every effort should therefore be made by Council to assist these orchards remain viable. This requires sensible application of any planning controls to ensure that they do not have unintended impacts.

Council could also assist by maintaining rural zonings for land used productively for agriculture, and could seek to use the rating system to provide a financial incentive once this



aspect of the new Local Government Act comes into operation.

#### *Conservation of indigenous vegetation*

Doncaster-Templestowe west of Mullum Mullum Creek has virtually lost its original cover of indigenous vegetation in the conversion of land to agricultural and then urban use.

The few remnants of original vegetation along the Yarra River, beside roads or in parks and reserves are therefore especially important locally, if not regionally or nationally.

Warrandyte gains much of its landscape character and picturesqueness from the extensive presence of indigenous vegetation in more or less complete communities, though these are continually eroded by the construction of roads and buildings, by trampling in parks and reserves and by competition from self-sown environmental weeds.

If the municipality is to keep its indigenous vegetation in any meaningful way, it is essential for the Council to adopt a holistic conservation strategy which:

1. Recognises the biological, cultural and visual values of indigenous vegetation, and undertakes the studies required to document the significance of such vegetation communities.
2. Establishes policies for the retention of remnant indigenous vegetation as a first priority in urban development, and especially in its own roads construction program.
3. Promotes a collaborative approach and common standards and practices between the Council, the Board of Works and State Government in the management of Yarra Valley parks and reserves.

4. Requires active intervention in the conservation, re-establishment and extension of indigenous vegetation within existing public reserves, along existing roadsides and in new road planning and design.
5. Establishes training programs for council staff in the value, conservation and propagation of indigenous vegetation.
6. Promotes public education in the value of indigenous vegetation and in its retention and replanting in private garden design.

#### *Vegetation management: conflict of values*

No landscape is static whether 'natural' or 'cultural', as is made abundantly clear by the urbanisation of Melbourne in the past 156 years, and of Doncaster-Templestowe in the last 45 years.

First the native vegetation was removed for building materials, firewood, agriculture and mining, and a rural landscape was created with extensive plantings of conifers. Later this rural landscape gave and continues to give way to suburbanisation, as the former pastures and orchards of Bulleen, Doncaster and Templestowe are changed to residential areas.

In contrast, native vegetation has held ground in Warrandyte because of its remoteness from Melbourne, more difficult topography and poorer soils. However, it too is reducing in extent through continuing clearance, and degradation of its biological integrity through competition from exotic species.

Ultimately, the conifers of the former rural land use pattern will be lost, if only through old age; and the remaining indigenous vegetation will decline through competition from environmental weeds, fertiliser drift, water eutrophication, trampling and clearing.

Both require active and committed management for their continuation.

However, there is an inherent conflict between exotic and indigenous vegetation which cannot be resolved by a compromise mixing of the two types.

Where such a mix occurs the indigenous vegetation typically declines in extent, diversity and genetic integrity.

The implications of this conflict and of the desire to maintain two inimical vegetation types are that -

1. Zones must be defined for exotic or indigenous vegetation.
2. Management regimes must be established for both vegetation types.
3. As a first priority, a public education program must be established, outlining the issues of vegetation management and promoting the roles of individuals in maintaining their local landscapes.
4. Vegetation management and public education will require continuous commitment from the Council, its staff and the community.

#### *Setting a good example*

The Council should seek to set a good example through its own planning and works programs. This requires:

1. Development of a policy on the protection of historic plantings and trees (as identified within this study and the Council's Roadside Environment Study).
2. Development of a conservation policy for each significant place owned or managed by Council.

Such a policy should contain a brief statement of significance of the place, an analysis of how that significance can be retained, and a schedule of appropriate maintenance works.

3. Use of examples of appropriate works carried out by Council as 'demonstration' projects, and invite community inspection of those projects. Industrial and commercial property owners should be encouraged to do likewise.

#### *Community Information and Education*

There is also a wide range of ways in which the Council could encourage owners to conserve significant places.

A heritage *information and education* involving the following components should be adopted by Council.

The first element is to provide *information* to those seeking to find out more about their locality's history and heritage, or how to conserve their property. Their interest should be supported through:

- a. development of a conservation reference collection in the library system and at Council's Planning counter
- b. publication and distribution of a broadsheet containing information about significant places (natural, Aboriginal and historic), the threats to such places, and how we can all help protect them for the future.

It should emphasise the value of planning controls and the need for special measures to conserve indigenous vegetation and plantings. This broadsheet could provide the Council with an opportunity to link together the outcomes of all its recent projects that focus on conserving the character and significant features of the municipality.

The second is to encourage an interest in *history* through:

- c. Preparation of an updated history of the municipality would offer opportunities for community participation in research, as well as the chance to document significant aspects of the City's built environment.

The third is to *encourage* through:

- d. Presentation of annual heritage awards to individuals and organisations to recognise their contribution to conserving the City's heritage. Such awards should be based on prestige not monetary reward and should recognise effort in relation to resources to ensure that more affluent businesses and individuals are not advantaged.

#### *Advice and incentives for property owners*

Specific incentives could be offered to support property owners and managers in conserving significant places. Such incentives may also address social justice issues. Some opportunities could include:

- a. reduction of planning permit fees associated with heritage controls for residential properties
- b. small grants or in-kind assistance to encourage conservation works to important properties
- c. support for a continuing heritage advisory service available at low cost or free of charge to property owners. As well as the benefit to property owners, access to such an adviser can assist the Council with its own heritage properties and can provide informal training for other staff.

#### *Training*

Council staff need access to training opportunities to enable them to fulfil the requirements of the recommendations of this report.

The information and skills needed across the Council's staff should be carefully considered and in-house information briefings and training sessions offered.

#### *Review and monitoring*

Developing a *heritage plan* and *policies* is only the first step. It is just as important that Council monitors the effects of these policies through a review and reporting process.

It is recommended that this process involve:

1. An annual review and heritage report to Council on additions to and deletions from the places identified in the planning scheme.

Deletions may result from demolitions, the accidental destruction of a place, reduced significance resulting from major changes and so on.

Additions may result from further research and investigation by Council into the significance of a place (see below).

2. Community response to the implementation of Council's policies.
3. Use of the Heritage Advisory Service.
4. Implementation of other recommendations arising from this study.

#### *Further research*

Appendix B contains a list of places which were unable to be researched during this study, or that require additional research or internal examination to clarify their significance.

In most instances, the information about these places only came to light towards the end of the study, and we were unable to extend the time available to enable any documentation.

It is recommended that Council seek to investigate the places listed in Appendix B, and to protect them in accordance with their level of significance.

Table: Planning Policies

No.	Place type	Aims	Policy	Action
1	Buildings	To protect individual buildings ranked as National, State or regional significance in the study	To require a planning permit for demolition, removal, alteration, new construction and subdivision	Seek Planning Scheme amendment
2	Buildings	To protect individual buildings of local significance identified in the study	To require a planning permit for demolition, removal, alteration, new construction and subdivision except where performance criteria can be met.	Seek Planning Scheme amendment
3	Buildings	To encourage owners and occupiers of all individual buildings identified in the study to care for those buildings	To assist and advise owners on the best ways of caring for their properties	Establish an Advisory Service for owners and occupiers. Develop a set of relevant reference materials available at the library and at the Planning counter in Council
4	Areas	To protect significant places within defined Heritage Areas	To require a planning permit for demolition, removal, alteration of significant places, new construction and subdivision within the Heritage Area except where certain performance criteria can be met	Seek Planning Scheme amendment
5	Areas: Crown Land & Board of Works	To seek the protection of significant places within Crown Land reserves	To require a planning permit for the demolition, removal, alteration of significant places within the defined Crown Land Reserves, except where a conservation plan has been developed to ensure the protection of such places and such a plan has been agreed between the Crown Land Manager and the Council	Seek a Planning Scheme amendment if required. Consult with the Department of Conservation and Environment and the Board of Works about the development of appropriate conservation plans.
6	Areas: subdivisions	To protect the urban form and design of the subdivisions identified as being significant in the study.	To require a planning permit for resubdivision of the existing allotment patterns, construction of buildings on open space areas.  Council policy on open space and road closures.	Seek a Planning Scheme amendment where the current requirements are inadequate to protect the significant qualities of the subdivision.  Council policy on road closurers and open space areas.
7	Areas: Parkland and Reserves	To protect the heritage values and open space qualities of the municipal parks and reserves identified as significant in this study	To develop a Council policy that takes account of the significant features of these parks and reserves in all works programs	Develop and implement Council policy
8	Individual trees	To protect individual trees of National, State, regional or local significance that are local are located on private property	To require a planning permit for the removal or pruning of such trees, and for development within 5 metres of the canopy of the tree.	Seek Planning Scheme amendment, using Dept. Planning model control for significant trees.  Provide advice and assistance to owners

9	Roadside trees and elements	To protect significant roadside plantings	To require that the significance of roadside plantings are considered in the early stages of any Council works program that may affect such trees	Council policy Integration with the Council's Roadside Environmental Study Undertake replanting programs
10	Tree landscapes	To protect the major tree elements of a number of Areas identified as significant in this study	To require a planning permit for the removal of trees >2 m in height in the identified Areas	Seek a Planning Scheme amendment Provide advice and assistance to owners
11	Orchards	To protect the heritage value and economic viability of orchards identified in the study as being of National, State, regional or local significance	To maintain the existing rural zonings To provide incentives and assistance to property owners.	Encourage and support a replanting program Maintain zoning Seek to implement incentives through rating when this option becomes available under the Local Government Act

## APPENDIX A

### HISTORIC PLACES ON REGISTERS

(as at 31st May 1991)

This Appendix lists places already on a government Register or the National Trust Register as at 31st May 1991.

The following abbreviations are used:

HBR - Historic Buildings Register

RNE - Register of the National Estate

NTC - National Trust Classified (File No.)

NTR - National Trust Recorded (File No.)

HOLY TRINITY ANGLICAN CHURCH 792 - 800 Doncaster Road, Doncaster	NTC 2307	RNE	
TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH 51 Victoria Street, Doncaster	NTC 5956		
WARRANTYTE POST OFFICE 111 - 117 Yarra Street, Warrandyte	NTR 4776	RNE	
FRIEDENSRUH 10 Waldau Court Doncaster	NTR 1410	RNE	HBC 376
GLENFERN 10 Amberley Court Doncaster	NTC 1162	RNE	
HEIDE I and II Templestowe Road Bulleen	NTC 4374		HBC 687
JENKINS HOMESTEAD Formerly Serpell Homestead 23 Hemmingway Avenue Templestowe	NTR 4494		
PLASSEY 891-893 Doncaster Road Doncaster	NTC 2986	RNE	

PONTVILLE 629-657 Blackburn Road Templestowe	NTR 2814
SCHRAMM'S COTTAGE Victoria Street Doncaster	NTC 1240
SMITH HOUSE Also known as 'Sunnyside Farm' 134-136 Atkinson Street Templestowe	NTR 3373
SPRINGBANK (Now "Clarendon Eyre") 195 & 199 Bulleen Road Bulleen	NTR 1099
POUND BEND TUNNEL Pound Bend Reserve Warrandyte	NTR 3221
CYPRESS ( <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> ) The Diary Tree Yarra Street Warrandyte	NTR
DEODAR CEDAR ( <i>Cedrus deodara</i> ) "Friedensruh" 10 Waldau Court Doncaster	NTR
MULBERRY ( <i>Morus nigra</i> ) "Friedensruh" 10 Waldau Court Doncaster	NTR
PYRUS COMMUNIS 'Black Achan Pear' Victoria Street Doncaster	NTC
RIVER RED GUM ( <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ) Cnr Bridge St and Manningham Rd Bulleen	NTR
RIVER RED GUMS: STAND ( <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ) 7 Fitzsimmons Lane Templestowe	NTR



RIVER RED GUM (*E. camaldulensis*)  
8 Porter Road  
Templestowe

NTR

WARRANTYTE STATE PARK  
Warrandyte

RNE

100 ACRES

RNE

## APPENDIX B

## PLACES REQUIRING FURTHER RESEARCH

Sites not included in the text which merit research and assessment of their heritage value

- \* **Sailors Reef mine site**, south of Gold Memorial Road, Warrandyte
- \* **Great Southern mine site**, south of Gold Memorial Road, Warrandyte
- \* **St Philips**, 460 Blackburn Road, Doncaster East  
Formerly on Andersons Creek Road (Deep Creek), this church dates from 1907. It was moved to this site approx. 1981.
- \* **Manders House**, Tills Drive  
Formerly the home of artist Frank Crozier (Ref. B. Bence)
- \* **House**  
61 Old Warrandyte Rd. Donvale (cnr Springvale Road). According to Beatty Beavis built for George Knees' parents pre-WWI.
- \* **Pipe bridge**, Bridge Street, Bulleen  
Cast iron box girder bridge dating from the 1930s (Ref. I. Green)
- \* **House**, 27 Chivers Rd, Templestowe  
Weatherboard house.
- \* **Timber barn**, Watties Road, Templestowe  
Opposite 7 Watties Road.
- \* **House**, Tindals Road, Warrandyte  
Interwar house of clinker brick with weatherboard extension and weatherboard.
- \* **Templestowe Common School**, rear of 52-54 Serpells Road, Templestowe. A wooden (prefabricated) building moved to this site and used for storage; not known if it still exists.
- \* **Houses designed and built by Alexa Goyder**, Warrandyte
  - . Pepnooths (original owner) Brackenbury St
  - . Myrtle Houston's house (original owner) off Yarra Street
 There are thought to be a few buildings remaining that were built by Goyder in the Brackenbury/Mullens Rd area. (Ref. Yvonne Reid).
- \* **House, mud brick, c1950**, Garden Road, Donvale (between 44 and 46), Harry den Hartog (painter and journalist).
- \* **House, mud brick**, 11 Old Warrandyte Road, Donvale (Maria Fawcett).
- \* **House designed by Peter & Dione McIntyre**, Templestowe (E. A. Kerr) - 1955. Bow string arch roof. Architecture in Australia, June 1990, p.48.

- \* **Miners Cottage**, Webb Street, Warrandyte (opposite Tunnel Street). Not located during study.
- \* **House (orchards)**, - built for Jim Bullock c1895. Old Warrandyte Road - located on top of hill before creek, west side of Mullum-Mullum Creek past sharp bend on left. Set back from road behind trees.
- \* **Eucalypts**, group of trees near School Hall adjacent Koonung Creek.
- \* **Pines**, opposite Doncaster High School in Manningham Road.
- \* **Garden**, adjacent to Yarra River, on Atkinson Street; apparently associated with Edna Walling and referred to in Ann Latreille's text on Ellis Stones.
- \* **Eucalypts (Red Gums)**, corner Foote and High Streets; group of ten trees.
- \* **Warrandyte township**: this study identifies a number of the heritage assets of the township and proposes their protection. Further investigation of the township, and a more detailed consideration of the planning requirements essential to retaining the town's character would be worthwhile, especially once the Eltham Heritage Study has been completed. This would enable consideration of the township as a whole.
- \* **House & garden**, 131 High Street, Doncaster. This villa garden was identified in 1981 as being significant; regrettably it was overlooked in this study, and should be considered for heritage protection in the near future.

**The following places are identified in the study as possibly benefiting from further investigation**

- \* **Common or Denominational school**  
Moved to 52-54 Serpells Rd; does the building still exist?
- \* **Ringwood North Primary School No 4120 (215.10)**  
History; date.
- \* **St Anne's Chapel (195.14)**  
Investigate the number of buildings remaining from Camp Pell.
- \* **Sheds (Australian Slate Co.)**, 402 Doncaster Rd. Balwyn North (212.2); research history; compare to other similar establishments.
- \* **Gun Factory**, Hutchinson Ave. Warrandyte (155.26)  
Internal inspection required.
- \* **Blacksmiths building (mobile)**, Tills Drive, Warrandyte (155.47) Requires further research, dating and comparison.
- \* **"Treetop"** (173.43), Research date and architect.
- \* **House**, 1 Eastaway Avenue, Donvale (214.04)

Requires further research and detailed inspection of building.

**Topics worth researching**

- \* Houses associated with post-war migration in the Bulleen and Templestowe areas.

## APPENDIX C

## LIST OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT STUDIES

Warrandyte Townscape Improvement Report, Whitford & Peck Pty Ltd. - Architects & Allan Wyatt Pty Ltd. - Landscape Architects, July 1989.

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Scenic Spectrums, The Middle Yarra Valley Visual Resources Study (Burke Road to Watsons Creek), Ministry for Planning and Environment, Melbourne, 1990?.

Studies in Preparation

Roadside Environment Study, Context Pty Ltd., for City of Doncaster and Templestowe.

Middle Yarra Concept Plan, (Burke Road to Watsons Creek.), Department of Planning and Housing.

City of Doncaster and Templestowe, Warrandyte/Park Orchards Environmental Study, A study of the visual significance of the area east of Mullum Mullum Creek is being undertaken by Council officers in conjunction with a study of the Botanical and Zoological significance east of Mullum Mullum Creek being undertaken by consultants.



## APPENDIX D

### HISTORIC PLACES CHECKLIST : SUMMARY

#### CHECKLIST CATEGORIES

1. CONTACT EXPLORATION AND SURVEY
2. EVENTS
3. PEOPLE
4. SETTLEMENTS
5. PRIMARY INDUSTRY
6. SECONDARY INDUSTRY
7. TRADE AND COMMERCE
8. TRANSPORTATION
9. COMMUNICATIONS
10. UTILITY SERVICES
11. COMMUNITY SERVICES
12. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
13. EDUCATION AND CULTURE
14. PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION
15. LABOUR AND WORK
16. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
17. DEFENCE

#### **1.0 Contact, Exploration and Survey**

- 1.1 Early Contact
- 1.2 Maritime Exploration
- 1.3 Terrestrial Exploration
- 1.4 Possession
- 1.5 Survey

#### **2.0 Events**

- 2.1 Public Proclamation
- 2.2 Massacre, Riot, Disturbance, Demonstration
- 2.3 Celebration, Commemoration and Remembrance
- 2.4 Religious
- 2.5 Cultural
- 2.6 Recreational
- 2.7 Other

#### **3.0 People**

- 3.1 Individuals
- 3.2 Groups

#### **4.0 Settlements**

- 4.1 Early Settlements
- 4.2 Unoccupied/Abandoned or Partially Abandoned Settlement
- 4.3 Aboriginal Settlements and Missions

- 4.4 Special Purpose Settlements
- 4.5 Urban Planning/Design
- 4.6 Service Sites Associated with Settlement
- 4.7 Temporary Settlement

#### **5.0 Primary Industry**

- 5.1 Primary Productive
- 5.2 Primary Extractive

#### **6.0 Secondary Industry**

- 6.1 Processing of Primary Productive Products
- 6.2 Processing of Primary Extractive Products
- 6.3 Manufacturing Industries

#### **7.0 TRADE AND COMMERCE**

- 7.1 Regulation
- 7.2 Commerce

#### **8.0 TRANSPORTATION**

- 8.1 Maritime
- 8.2 Inland Waterways
- 8.3 Land
- 8.4 Air

#### **9.0 Communications**

- 9.1 Print
- 9.2 Postal Services
- 9.3 Telecommunications
- 9.4 Other Audio-Visual Media

#### **10.0 UTILITY SERVICES**

- 10.1 Water
- 10.2 Energy
- 10.3 Waste

#### **11.0 Community Services**

- 11.1 Health Facilities
- 11.2 Welfare
- 11.3 Support
- 11.4 Emergency

#### **12.0 Public Administration**

- 12.1 Administrative
- 12.2 Legal and Judicial
- 12.3 Correctional

#### **13.0 Education and Culture**

- 13.1 Formal Learning
- 13.2 Arts



13.3 Sciences

**14.0 Philosophy and Religion**

14.1 Schools of Philosophic Thought

14.2 Christianity

14.3 Buddhism

14.4 Islam

14.5 Other

**15.0 Labour and Work**

15.1 Association

15.2 Organisation

15.3 Work

15.4 Unemployment

**16.0 Science and Technology**

16.1 Science

16.2 Technology

**17.0 Defence**

17.1 Army

17.2 Navy

17.3 Airforce

17.4 Communications

17.5 Defence Research

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This bibliography was compiled as part of Doncaster-Templestowe Heritage Study by Judy Macdonald with the assistance of Bruce Bence and Irvine Green. Selected sources have been used in this study. In addition a number of individuals have provided oral information about particular places; such information is indicated in the main body of the report as 'pers. comm.' (an abbreviation of personal communication) in relation to the particular place.

The abbreviations on the right-hand side of each reference indicate where it can be viewed. The abbreviations are:

SLV	State Library of Victoria
DTHS	Doncaster and Templestowe Historical Society
WHS	Warrandyte Historical Society
CODAT	City of Doncaster and Templestowe

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#### Location

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| 2. | ATHENAEUM HALL.<br>Account books 1883, 1884, 1944<br>Minute books 1879-1892, 1893-1915, 1915-1951.   | DTHS |
| 3. | BLUE MOON<br>Press cuttings  | DTHS |
| 4. | DONCASTER RED CROSS<br>Minute books 1916-1960  | DTHS |
| 5. | EAST DONCASTER BRASS BAND<br>Accounts 1905-1920  | DTHS |
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|-----|--|------|
| 9.  | HUTCHINSON, Joseph.<br>Letter 1853.  | WHS  |
| 10. | LOGAN, Benjamin.<br>Diary. 28 April, 1873 - c1890, and loose pages.<br>Describes mining operations at Warrandyte.  | SLV  |
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| 13. | ORCHARDIST'S COOL STORES.<br>Minute Books and Engineer's Record Book.  | DTHS |
| 14. | SELBY, Penelope.<br>Letters of Penelope Selby, (nee Earles) 1839-51.<br>Describes life on a station on the Yarra Yarra - Andersons Creek - 26 De-<br>cember, 1840 - 6 November, 1844. Published as "Expectations sadly<br>blighted", in <u>No place for a nervous lady</u> , by Lucy Frost (Fitzroy, Victo-<br>ria, McPhee Gribble, 1984). | SLV  |
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1902	<u>Finger's Paddock. Doncaster. 8 Oct. 1902</u> [Houghton]	SLV
1902	<u>Warrandyte. Counties of Evelyn and Mornington 8 September, 1902</u>	WHS
1914	<u>Parsons Gully Subdivision. Parish of Warrandyte. County of Evelyn.</u> <u>25 May, 1914</u> <u>7 March, 1914</u>	SLV WHS
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PHOTOGRAPHS. The La Trobe Library, State Library of Victoria holds a large collection of photographs and illustrations of the area. These are accessible through the Illustrations Index; Small Picture File and Picture Collection Catalogue.

Both WHS and DTHS hold a large collection of illustrative material.

ART. Many artists have recorded their impressions of the area since the Heidelberg School painters roamed the district capturing scenes of every description.

Clara Southern and Jo Sweatman lived above the Yarra at Warrandyte and painted many views of the village.

Further research would be necessary to locate works by the numerous artists who lived and worked in the area.

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SLV



and in the Catalogue: Past Painters of Warrandyte (Warrandyte Historical Society).

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Aug 1968, June 1983

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Feb 1972

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## GLOSSARY

### Terms used in this report

A number of terms used in this report have particular meanings in relation to heritage planning. These terms are explained below to assist readers.

**Acroterion** - Ornament at the apex or ends of a pediment or gable.

**Adaptation** - Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses<sup>1</sup>.

**AHC** - Australian Heritage Commission. National body which compiles the Register of the National Estate.

**Age Small Home** - The Small Homes Service of the RVIA in conjunction with the Age newspaper operated between 1947 and 1961. It sold plans of comparatively inexpensive and ingenious, architect-designed houses to the public.

**Arcade** - A series of arches.

**Archaeology** - Archaeology is a discipline or field of study concerned with examining the remains of things our predecessors made and used and the places in which they lived. Archaeology is usually associated with the careful excavation of ancient sites in the Middle East. Archaeology is however applied in Australia to the understanding of Aboriginal history, and to the more recent places created since European colonisation.

**Architrave** - Ornamental moulding around window or door openings, usually in timber and externally sometimes applied in render.

**Artefact** - An object produced by human activity (is often spelt artifact).

**Arts & Crafts (English)** - A style of architecture in England in the 1880s which valued craftsmanship and use of natural materials. Buildings and decoration must show that they are handmade, and not by machines. It was influenced by the writings of John Ruskin. Designers included: Morris & Co., William Morris, Philip Webb, William Lethaby and Norman Shaw.

**Ashlar** - Stone that has been squared and laid in regular courses with fine joints. Render on the external walls of Victorian buildings was often ruled to imitate this, while weatherboards were sometimes similarly imitative.

**Astylar** - Classical facade without columns or pilasters.

**Asymmetrical** - Not reflective about an axis; opposite to symmetrical.

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1. Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Article 1.9).

- Art Nouveau** - A decorative style in architecture around 1900-1910; with asymmetrical, sinuous and organic forms. Externally, it was typically depicted in render, leadlight and wrought iron.
- Banger slates** - Type of slate imported from United States of America.
- Balustrade** - A railing, usually along the edge of a balcony or verandah.
- Bargeboard** - Projecting boards placed against the incline of the gable of a building; sometimes quite ornately decorated.
- Basilica** - Rectangular hall with double colonnade and apse for altar at one (east) end, used by the Romans for law courts and other assemblies and later for the basic Christian church form. Usually with raised central section with clerestory windows, and the main entrance at the opposite (west) end.
- Batter** - To step back or gently slope inward, a wall or embankment. To be smaller at the top than at the bottom.
- Bay** - A principal area or division in the architectural arrangement of a building. The divisions may be marked by fenestration, buttresses or pilasters in elevation; or roof structure in plan.
- Bay-window** - A window forming a recess in a room, projecting outward from a wall. It may be rectangular, semi-polygonal (canted bay-window, q.v.) or semi-circular.
- Bichromatic brickwork** - Exposed brickwork in two colours ranging from cream to dark brown, often in bold designs.
- Blind** - (Tracery or arcading) - Applied to the surface of a wall or closed behind
- Bluestone (basalt)** - A dark, fine-grained igneous rock, usually quarried from Western Victoria and often used for plinths, window and door sills and occasionally for walls.
- Bracket** - A projecting piece of stone, timber or other material, often formed of a scroll or volute to carry, or appear to carry, a projecting weight such as a cornice or eave. In Victorian Italianate architecture, often applied along the eaves-line, or at a verandah post.
- Breezeblock** - Concrete block perforated in a decorative pattern; often used as screen wall in the 1950s and 60s.
- Breezeway** - Open covered way linking two parts of a building; usually in the 1950s to 1970s.
- Bressummer** - A massive beam, sometimes curved, spanning a wide opening, such as a verandah.
- Bullnose** - A profile curved through 90 degrees. Often used for verandah roofs in corrugated iron.



- Bungalow (Californian)** - Architectural style popular for houses of the 1920s and early 1930s. It is characterised by low pitched gable roofs, verandahs with bressummers supported by masonry pylons, wall-hung timber shingles, random rubble masonry and roughcast cement render.
- Burra Charter** - The Burra Charter is a set of conservation principles prepared by Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites). The formal name of the Burra Charter is 'The Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance'.
- Canted** - Angled or cut-off corner, forming polygonal plan. (eg. canted bay-window q.v.).
- Capital** - the topmost member, usually decorated, of a column or pilaster and commonly in the Classical orders such as Doric, Ionic, Composite, Tuscan or Corinthian. It may support an entablature.
- Capping, Capping piece** - The uppermost part, placed on top, continuously, and usually wider.
- Caseament sashes** - A window sash, hinged at one side and to swing open usually outwards, sometimes inwards.
- Cast-iron** - An iron-carbon alloy of high carbon content. It is easily poured whilst molten into moulds, but too hard and brittle to be formed by hammering, rolling or pressing.
- Catenary curve** - Curve in the shape of a chain hanging freely from two points.
- Chain-link wire mesh** - Open weave fabric formed of fine gauge wire strands, twisted at their junctions as a diamond pattern.
- Chevron** - A moulding or groove forming a zig-zag decoration. Found in Romanesque buildings particularly.
- Chinoiserie** - European imitation or evocation of Chinese design. It often included repeated geometric patterns. Popular in the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century England and other European countries.
- Cill** - (Refer: Sill).
- Clerestory** - Upper windows above an adjoining roof.
- Clinker bricks** - A hard-burnt red/blue brick with speckled glazed imperfections.
- Collonette** - A small column.
- Column** - A vertical structural member, circular in section. In Classical architecture it consists of a base, shaft and capital (q.v.) and carries an **entablature**.
- Compatible use** - means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Article 1.10).

**Concave** - An inward facing curve.

**Conservation** - means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes **maintenance**, and may according to circumstances include **preservation, restoration, reconstruction** and **adaptation** and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Article 1.4). The aim of conservation is to retain or recover the cultural significance of a place (Burra Charter Article 2). Conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric and should involve the least possible physical intervention. It should not distort the evidence provided by the fabric (Burra Charter Article 3).

**Console** - An ornamental bracket or corbel in the form of an S curve, in Classical architecture.

**Convex** - An outward facing curve.

**Corbel** - A series of projections, each stepped progressively farther forward with height. A common device on the brickwork of chimneys.

**Corinthian** - The most ornate of the three Greek orders (q.v. capital), characterised by a bell-shaped capital with volutes and rows of acanthus leaves.

**Cornice** - Any projecting ornamental moulding finishing along the top of a building or below the eaves. In an interior, the horizontal moulding between walls and ceiling. In Classical architecture, the top, projecting section of an **entablature** (q.v.). Other styles also have a distinctive type of cornice.

**Corrugated Iron** - Iron sheet covering formed in continuous wave profile to give rigidity.

**Cove** - A large concave moulding; often as a **cornice** (q.v.).

**Crenellated** - A parapet with alternating indentations. (Originally for defence, and for firing missiles through).

**Cresting** - Decoration along the ridge of a roof. Usually perforated cast - or wrought-iron or terra-cotta.

**Crimped Wire** - Wire formed with regular intermittent undulations.

**Crockets** - Projecting decoration (often foliage) decorating angled edges (eg. of spires, canopies, pew-ends or architraves).

**Crossbar** - The central horizontal or transverse member (eg. of a gate).

**Cultural Significance** - Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Article 1.2).

**Curlicue** - A decorative curl or twist.

- Dentils** - A band of small, square, tooth like blocks. Usually of a cornice.
- Door Frame** - Two upright members (jambs) and a head (lintel) over the doorway on which to hang the door.
- Door Furniture** - Any functional or decorative fitting for a door, including the hinges, handle, lock and fingerplate.
- Doric** - An order (q.v.) of Classical architecture. It is the plainest order; the capital is a disc.
- Double-hung sash window** - A window with two sashes sliding vertically within the frame.
- Early English** - The first of three phases of the Gothic (q.v.) style in England, until the end of the Thirteenth Century. It is characterised by lancet (slender, pointed arch) windows and stiff-leaf (sculptured foliage) capitals.
- Earthenware** (quarry) - A glazed or non-glazed non-vitreous ceramic, used for paving tiles. Usually coloured either cream or terracotta.
- Eaves** - The part of the roof which overhangs beyond the line of the wall; commonly decorated.
- Edwardian** - A period in architecture named after King Edward VII, who reigned between 1901 and 1910. The term is relevant to architecture between c1890 and 1920. In houses, distinguishing features include use of terracotta roofing tiles, ridge cappings, chimneypots and finials, timber fretwork and turned timber posts to verandahs and gable ends and red brick walls and chimneys. Roof pitches become steeper and plans more complex.
- Elevation** - Two-dimensional graphic representation of a building.
- Encaustic** - Late Victorian flooring tiles which are patterned by baking colours to form the surface of the tile and in geometric shapes.
- Entablature** - In Classical architecture, the upper part of an order, consisting of **architecture** (q.v.), **frieze** (q.v.) and **cornice** (q.v.).
- Entasis** - The very slight swelling on Classical columns to correct the optical illusion of concavity resulting if the sides are straight.
- Evidence** - The evidence - or information - about the past is all around us. The word evidence is used in the guide to refer to the information that can be found about the past by examining the fabric of places, historical sources, and people's recollections and stories.
- Fabric** - Fabric means all the physical material of a place (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Article 1.3). For example, the fabric of a garden would include all the plants and trees, garden furniture, paths and edgings, lawns.
- Face Brickwork** - Finely finished brickwork intended to be visible.

**Fanlight** - Originally a fan-shaped window over a door, but now applied to any window in that position, often rectangular.

**Fascia** - A timber member fixed to the end of a roof rafter that usually supports a gutter, often with applied decoration.

**Fenestration** - Arrangement of windows.

**Finial** - A formal ornament, placed at the top.

**Fleche** - A slender spire rising from the ridge of a roof (usually timber).

**Flush** - Two adjacent surfaces placed together on the same plane.

**Fluting** - The vertical grooves of a column shaft.

**French doors** - A pair of doors, each of which often occupies little more than half the width of a normal door and are either half or fully glazed.

**Fretwork** - Decorative perforated and carved timber. (Often bargeboards, valence, brackets & screens).

**Frieze** - Any horizontal band of decoration, but very often on verandahs in cast-iron or timber.

**GBR** - Government Buildings Register. Register of Victorian State Government-owned significant historic buildings, administered by the Historic Buildings Council at the Department of Planning & Housing.

**Gable** - The triangular upper wall at the end of a pitched roof, sometimes with a decorated barge board or roughcast.

**Galvanizing** - Corrosion-resistant coating of zinc applied to steel (earlier, iron) sheet.

**Gambrel** - Roof, generally hip which terminates in small gable at the ridge.

**Glazing bar** - Vertical or horizontal bars within the window sash which hold the panes of glass.

**Gothic** - Architectural style characterised by verticality with pointed arches and windows, buttresses, clerestory windows and roofs vaulted or with exposed timber structure. In England, divided into three phases: Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular.

**Gunite** - Concrete lining sprayed from a high velocity pneumatic gun. Cement Gun Pty Ltd was formed in Australia in 1949.

**HBR** - Historic Buildings Register. Register of privately (ie. non-Victorian State Government) owned significant historic buildings, administered by the Historic Buildings Council at the Department of Planning & Housing.

**Half-hip (or jerkin)** - Roof, generally gable, which terminates in a small hip at the ridge.

**Half-timbering (or timbering)** - Construction in which walls are built of interlocking and exposed vertical and horizontal timbers and the spaces are filled with non-structural walling of roughcast stucco. Often imitated in non-structural members, usually within gables as decoration.

**Heritage** - The word 'heritage' is commonly used to refer to our cultural inheritance from the past, that is the evidence of human activity from Aboriginal settlement through successive periods of European and Asian migration, up to the present day. Strictly speaking 'heritage' can be used to cover natural environment as well.

**Highlight** - Window at high level.

**Hip** - Roof consisting of four sloping planes meeting at a ridge.

**Hit and miss brickwork** - Deletion of alternate bricks to form brick sized openings.

**Hob** - A panel over an opening, below ceiling level.

**Importance (Architectural and historic)** - Term used in the Historic Buildings Act 1981 to mean cultural significance (q.v.).

**Interpretation** - Interpretation is becoming a common word in relation to heritage conservation. It describes a way of communicating meaning and relationships using original artefacts, by first-hand experience and by illustrations.

**Ionic** - An **order** (q.v.) of Classical architecture. The capital has volutes or scrolls.

**Italianate** - An architectural style derived from the Italian architecture that became common in England in the Nineteenth Century and subsequently in Australia. Commonly uses picturesque forms, the tower, bracketed eaves, arcading and lower pitch roofs.

**LPS** - Local Planning Scheme.

**Lancet** - (Refer: **Early English**).

**Leadlight** - A window having small panes of clear, coloured and painted glass connected with strips of lead. (Commonly and incorrectly called 'stained glass').

**Light-pane** - One division of a window divided by mullions.

**Lintel (or Lintol)** - A horizontal beam bridging an opening.

**Lozenge** - Diamond shaped panel.

**Maintenance** - Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place. It is distinguished from repair - which involves restoration or reconstruction (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Article 1.5). For example, maintenance in relation to roof gutters would include regular inspection and cleaning of gutters.

**Marseilles tiles** - Terracotta tiles which were originally imported from Marseilles, France in the 1880s and were soon made in Australia. They were very common in the Edwardian period. After 1908, they were also available in cement.

**Material Culture** - The artefacts produced by a society.

**Moulded (and moulding, mould)** - A member of construction or decoration, treated to introduce varieties of outline or contour in edges or surfaces, whether on projections or cavities, as on cornices, capitals, bases, door and window jambs and heads.

**National Estate** - The National Estate is defined in the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975) as 'those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia or the cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community'.

**NTA** - National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

**Narthex** - The room, in a church, before the nave. (Its entrance foyer.) It may be separated from the nave by columns, rails or a wall.

**Oculus (window)** - A small circular panel or window, common in Edwardian architecture and often with leadlight glazing.

**Ogee** - A double-curved shape with a concave and convex part (S or inverted S). Victorian and Edwardian buildings have ogee spouting.

**Open work** - Decorative panel consisting largely of voids.

**Order** - In Classical architecture, a column with base shaft, capital (q.v.) and entablature (q.v.) decorated and proportioned according to one of the established modes: **Doric** (q.v.), **Ionic** (q.v.), **Corinthian** (q.v.), **Tuscan** (q.v.) or **Composite**.

**Paling** - Thin timber close-boarding split or sawn, fixed to a timber frame to form a fence.

**Panels** - A portion of a flat surface raised or recessed in relation to the surroundings and usually set off by a moulding or some other decorative device. Found on Victorian doors in groups of four or six.

**Parapet** - The extension of a wall above what would otherwise be the eaves line. Usually between 500 and 1500mm in height and decorated with ornamentation such as moulded cornices, balustrading, pediments and nameplates.

**Party wall** - A wall common to two buildings of a terrace row.

**Pediment** - An element usually triangular or curved in shape over doors or windows or surmounting a parapet, derived from Greek architecture.

- Pendant** - Element suspended with decorative swollen lower ends. (eg. Pendant **bargeboard** q.v.).
- Picket, Picket Heads** - Light timber board fixed to timber rails at a regular spacing over a timber plinth and between timber posts. There is a decorative profile formed at the top of each picket.
- Pier** - A solid masonry support, other than a column.
- Place** - Place means a site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Article 1.1). A place could include a structure, ruin, archaeological site, garden, or landscape modified by human activity.
- Plinth, Plinth Board** - Horizontal masonry base. Timber board placed on edge on the ground beneath pickets or palings, fixed to posts.
- Polychromatic brickwork** - Exposed brickwork in at least three colours ranging from creams to terracotta to dark brown and combined to form bold patterns.
- Post & Rail** - Timber fence consisting of top, intermediate and bottom rails between regularly spaced posts.
- Prehistory** - The study of the human past before written records, as inferred from archaeological evidence or oral history. It should be noted that the term can be somewhat misleading since it can imply that societies which do not have written records have no history.
- Presentation** - Presenting heritage to people involves offering the community access to, and enjoyment of, a range of aspects of our heritage. Heritage can be presented through museum exhibits, open-air displays, site interpretation, history trails, publications.
- Preservation** - Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Article 1.6).
- Pylons** - Rectangular section, tapering piers flanking an entrance (or verandah).
- Quatrefoil** - Four symmetrical (or circular) leaf shapes inscribed within a circle. (Also trefoil - three shapes; and multi-foil).
- Quoin** - A stone or brick used to reinforce or decoratively distinguish an external corner or edge of a wall from adjacent masonry. In Victorian architecture often non-structurally represented in polychromatic brickwork or raised render.
- RNE** - Register of the National Estate. Administered by the Australian Heritage Commission.
- Rail** - A minor horizontal structural member (eg. of a fence or gate).
- Rafters** - A series of inclined structural timber structural members to which a roof covering is fixed.

- Reconstruction** - Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Article 1.8). Reconstruction is not the same as re-creation or conjectural reconstruction - in simple terms creating something that has never existed.
- Relic** - Deposit, object or material evidence of the human past. The term can cause offence to some groups in the community e.g.. Aborigines in that it implies a residue or remnant of a 'dead' culture.
- Render** - A cement or lime trowelled coating, applied to external walls and often fashioned into decorative mouldings.
- Restoration** - Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Article 1.7).
- Ridge** - The uppermost point at which two intersecting planes of a roof meet. Decorative ridging was often used.
- Rosettes** - Circular decoration usually in timber or metal and with a stylised floral motif.
- Roughcast** - External rendering, the top coat of which contains gravel, crushed stone or pebbles.
- Rustication** - The strong emphasis of the joints between squared stone blocks. Often imitated in render.
- Sash** - The moveable panel of a window. Eg. Casement sash, Double-hung sash window (q.v.).
- Scotia** - A deep concave moulding.
- Section** (or cross section) - Graphic representation of an imaginary transverse cut taken (vertically) through a building. A horizontal section is a **floor plan**.
- Segmental (head)** - Arch formed by a segment of a circle, less than a semi-circle, and often much flatter.
- Shingles** - A flat thin rectangular timber tile as roof cladding or over walls, laid so that each tile overlaps the one below. Common for roofs in the Early Victorian period and in the Edwardian and 1930s period shingled gables and balustrading.
- Shiplap** - Type of lining boards which have rectangular section grooves between.
- Sidelights** - Fixed glass panel flanking a door or window opening. In Victorian and Edwardian buildings, often coloured or leadlight.
- Significance (Cultural)** - Aesthetic (including architectural), historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.



**Sill** - A horizontal timber member at the bottom of the frame of a window or door, on the external face to shed water. A masonry sill projects beyond the plane of the wall, below the timber sill.

**Site** - A particular focus of past human activity, usually (but not exclusively) characterised by physical evidence of this activity.

**Skillion** (or lean-to) - Roof of a single plane.

**Spandrel** - The triangle between the side of an arch, horizontal with its apex and vertical from its springing. Also, the triangle between two arches, in an arcade.

**Spanish Mission** - A domestic style of architecture during the 1920s and 1930s characterised by a vocabulary derived from Californian-Spanish buildings that included hand-tooled render walls, loggias, pantile roofs, wrought-iron decoration and arcaded masonry verandahs.

**Spindle** - Small circular section rod, with turned decoration in the form of round grooves or moulds and with tapered ends.

**Splay** - A slope across the full width of a surface, often at 45 degrees; a large **chamfer** (c.f. **canted**).

**Springing** - The lowest point of an arch.

**Squinch** - An arch, or a series of corbelled arches, diagonally across an angle (e.g. the internal angles of a square tower, to support a polygonal or round dome, or spire).

**State Bank House** - House financed, designed and built by the State Savings Bank of Victoria under the Housing and Reclamation Act 1920 for its customers. G. Burrigle Leith was the Bank's Chief Architect. They were not produced after 1939.

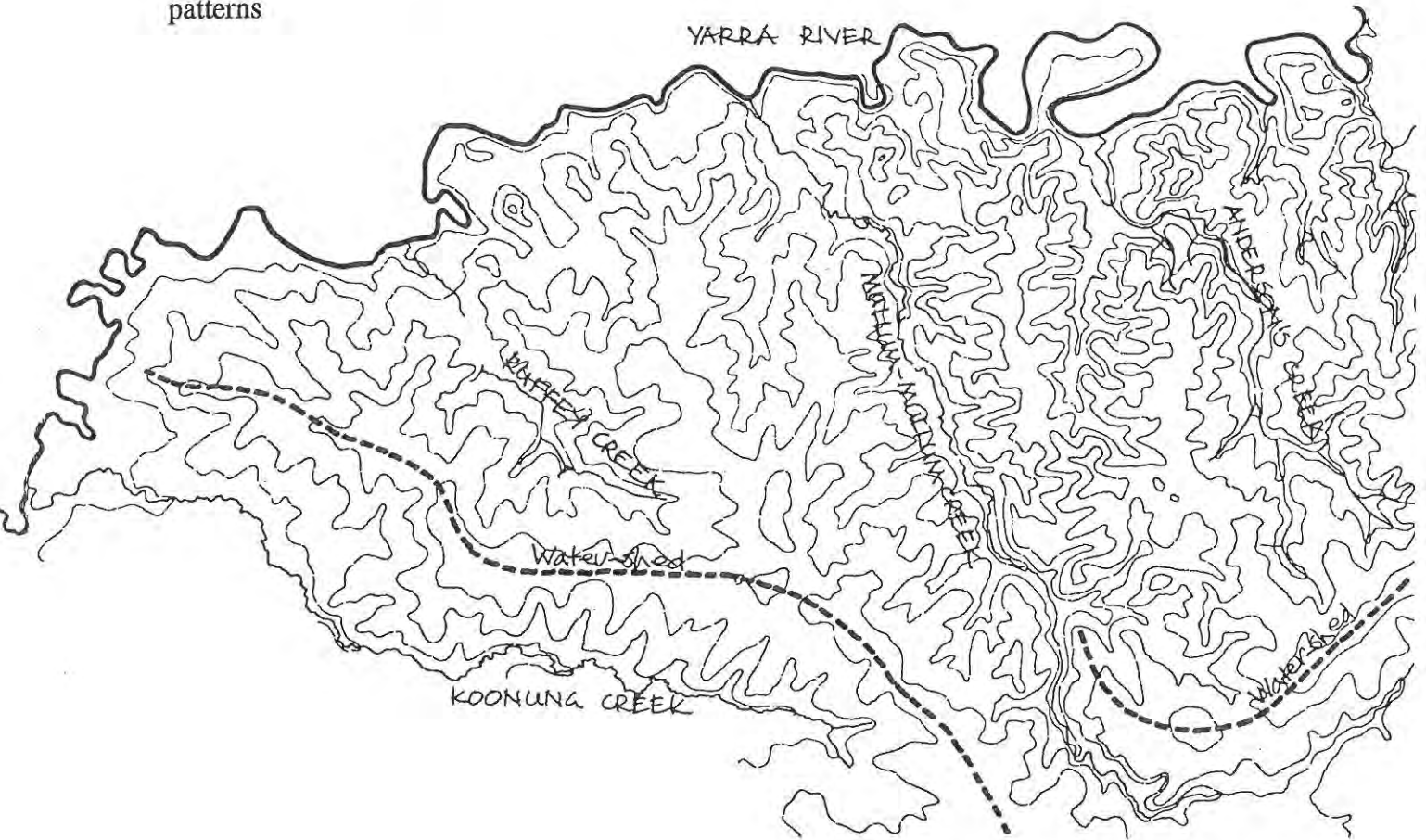
**Steel** - An alloy of carbon, iron or other metals malleable from ingot. Properties vary according to composition, type of heat treatment and mechanical working, but include strength, hardness, ductability, abrasion resistance and corrosion resistance. It can be welded and machined.

**String course** - A horizontal band of masonry or render, extending across the facade, usually at floor level, or at the springing point of the windows in a wall. It may project from the wall plane and may be plain or richly ornamentated.

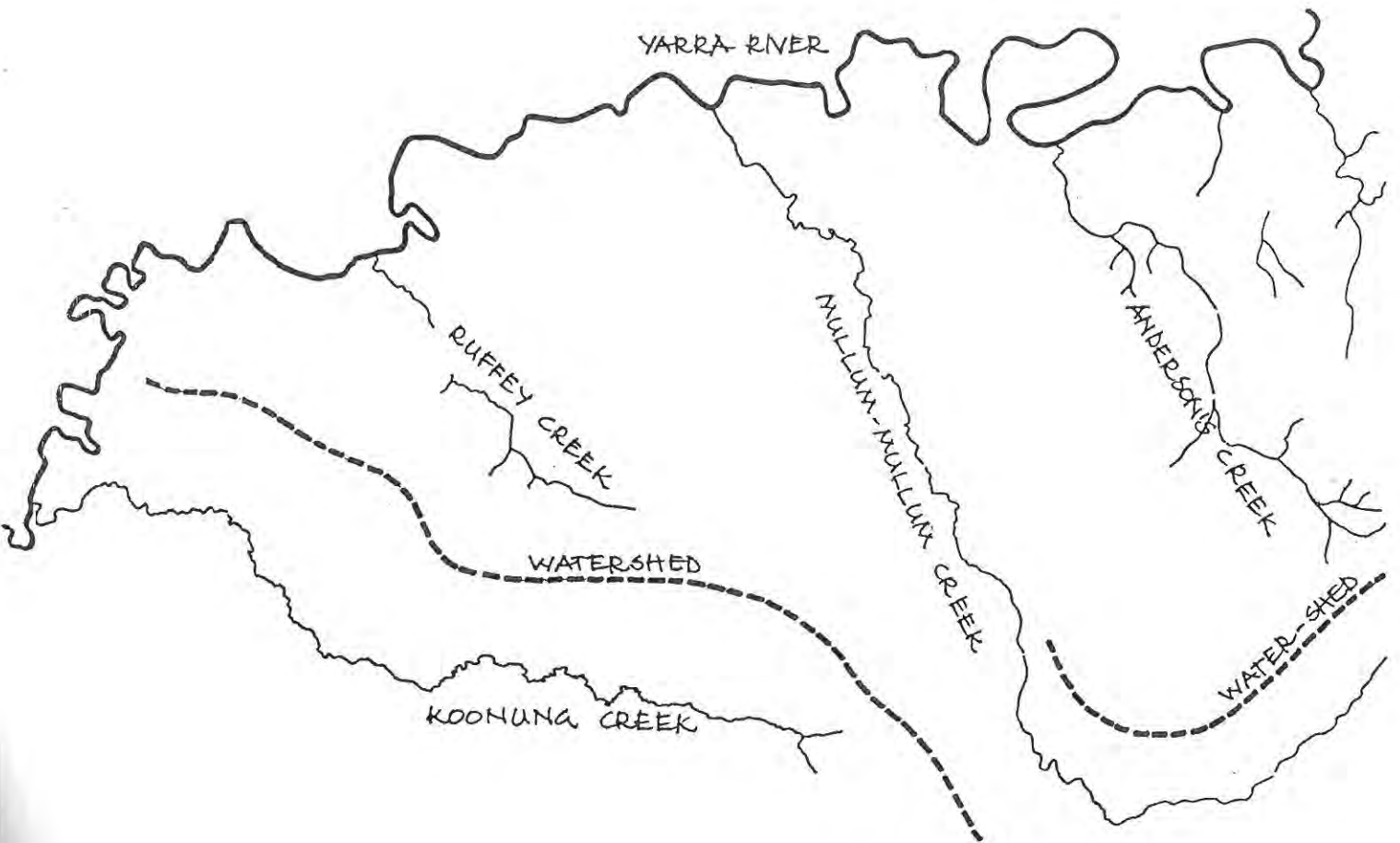
**Terra-cotta** - Unglazed, slow-fired pottery produced from a fine clay, usually of a reddish colour, and used to make wall decorations, chimney pots and roofing tiles. A common material of the Edwardian period.

**Timbering** - (Refer: **Half-timbering**).

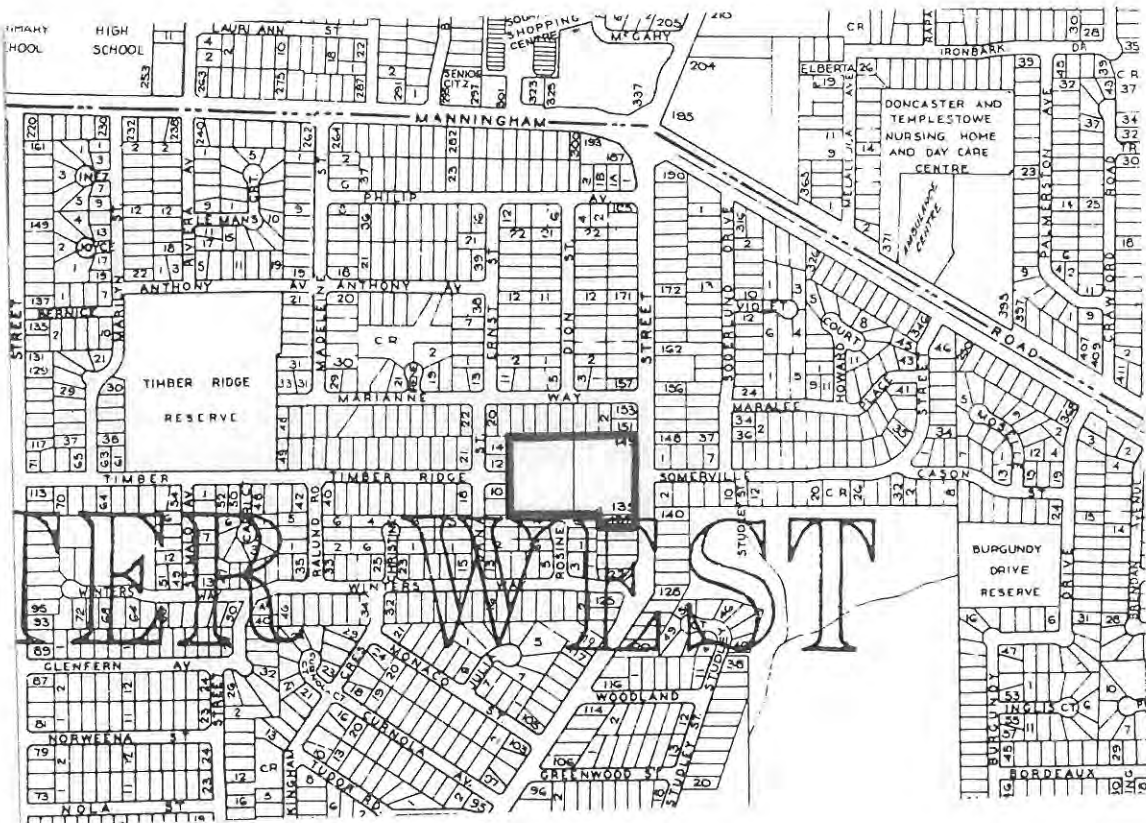
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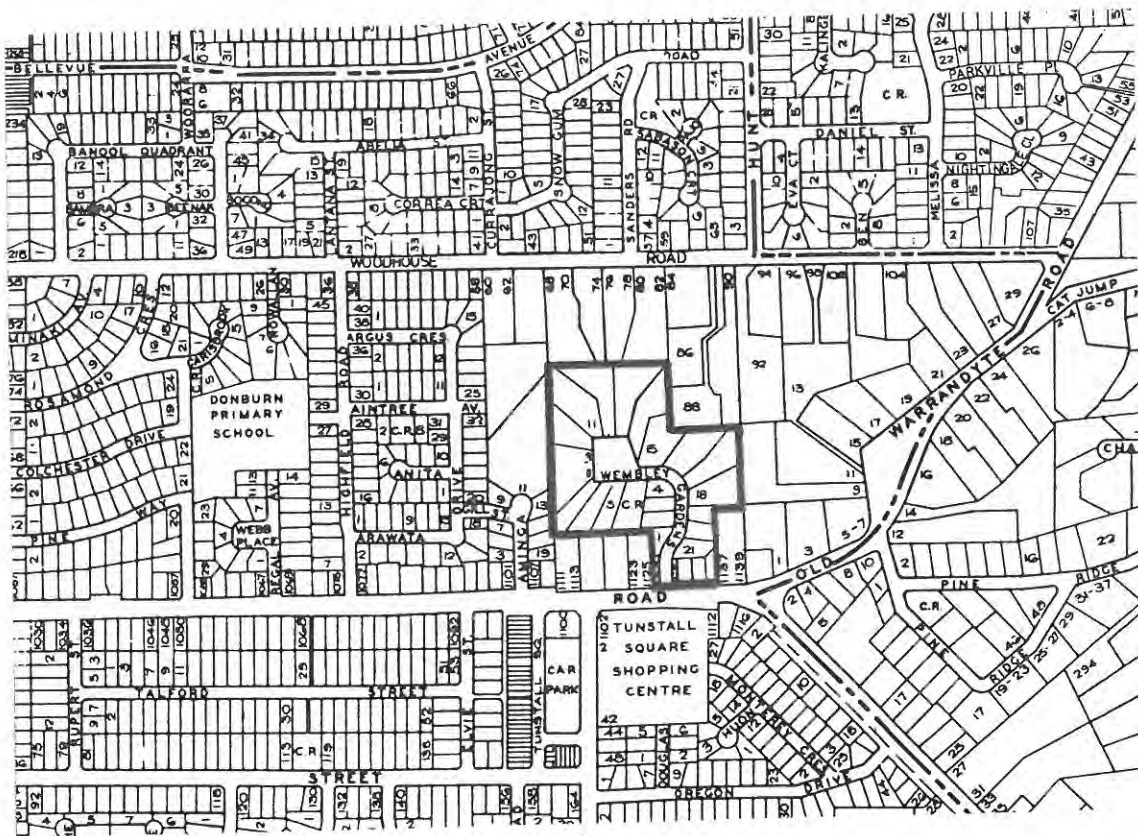
PATTERNS · Topography



PATTERNS · Water Courses



Winter Park: Heritage Area



Wembley Gardens: Heritage Area