

# NORTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE

## HERITAGE STUDY STAGE 2

### VOLUME 1

### THE REPORT



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15 Dana Street, Ballarat**

2004



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- Great Western to Ledcourt

### **Volume 5**

Executive Summary  
Heritage Citations of Heritage Places

- Marnoo to Slaty Creek

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Executive Summary  
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- St Arnaud A to K



## **Volume 7**

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- Executive Summary
- Heritage Citations of Heritage Places
  - Stewart Mill to Winjallock



## **Executive Summary**

### **1.0 Introduction**

The Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study was commissioned in two stages between 1999 and 2003 by the Northern Grampians Shire Council. The study area is the whole municipality of the Northern Grampians Shire and included (but was not limited to) the towns and rural centres of St. Arnaud, Stawell, Marnoo, Great Western, Glenorchy, Navarre, Deep Lead, Gooroc, Stuart Mills, Halls Gap, Slaty Creek, Grays Bridge, Carapooee, Avon Plains, Benyena, Callawadda and Joel Joel.

Wendy Jacobs, Architect & Heritage Consultant, was commissioned as the principal consultant for both stages of the study. Stage 1 also involved Phil Taylor, Historian; Michael Taylor, Architect; and Chris Walker, Architect. Stage 2 also involved Vicki Johnson, Architectural Historian; Phil Taylor, Historian; and Dr David Rowe, Heritage Consultant, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

### **2.0 Project Objectives**

#### **Stage 1**

The objectives of the stage 1 were to:

- Prepare a thematic environmental history of post-contact settlement and development of the study area;
- Identify all post-contact places of potential cultural significance in the study area;
- Estimate the resources required to fully research, document, and assess the cultural significance of all the places identified in Stage 1;

#### **Stage 2**

The objectives of Stage 2 were to:

- Rigorously assess and document the identified places of post-contact cultural significance against the Australian Heritage Commission's criteria. This largely involved the assessment of those potential places identified in Stage 1, together with heritage area precincts and additional fieldwork, research and assessment of further individual places that had not been identified in Stage 1;
- Review of the Thematic Environmental History;
- Provide recommendations for statutory registers;
- Provide recommendations for a heritage conservation program for the study area;

### **3.0 Professional Criteria & Basis for Study**

The basis to the preparation, identification and documentation of this study was the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (November 1999)*. Assessment of all heritage places within the study area was in accordance with the Criteria of the

Register of the National Estate, as prescribed in the *VPP: Applying the Heritage Overlay*.

#### **4.0 Community Consultation**

Community consultation formed an essential part of this project, with informal meetings held to meet with community members in Stage 1 at St. Arnaud, Stawell, Halls Gap, Great Western, and Marnoo. Stage 2 involved interviews (in person or by phone) with interested and knowledgeable individuals about the history and developments of particular parts of the study area or particular individual places; visits to historical societies with historical information was gathered; and site visits and follow-up meetings with individuals from Stage 1.

#### **5.0 Results of the Study**

Of the 1415 places assessed in Stage 2 of the Study, 1015 places have been identified, researched, assessed and documented as Stage 2. Of these 658 individual heritage places have and recommended for individual inclusion on a statutory register or planning scheme, 218 places have been listed as Conservation Desirable including archeological sites and mining sites and 29 memorials have been listed. Most of these places have been identified in townships and smaller settlements. Heritage citations are provided in Volumes 3 to 14.

Of this total:

- 768 places have been recommended for inclusion or retention as a heritage overlay on the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme (either as individual places or contributory places within a heritage precinct);
- 658 places have been recommended for individual inclusion or retention as a heritage overlay on the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme;
- 39 places have been recommended for inclusion or retention on the Victorian Heritage Register;
- 56 archaeological places have been recommended for inclusion or retention on the Victorian Heritage Inventory;

All of these places have been assessed according to the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (see Section 4 and Appendix 6.02) and the criteria for the Register of the National Estate, as prescribed in the *VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay* (Appendix 6.04). The total number of places identified also includes (for details of the terms used, refer to Section 4):

- 110 places of contributory significance;
- 218 conservation desirable places;
- 29 memorial list places

## 5.1 Individual Places

The following breakdown proves an indication of the number of heritage places assessed, according to their location and level of significance:

Location	Total No. of Places	Places of State Significance	Places of Local Significance	Places of Contributory Significance	Conservation Desirable Places	Memorial Sites
Avon Plains	6		5			1
Banyena	9		4		3	2
Beazleys Bridge	4		3			1
Black Range	1		1			
Callawadda	5		2		1	2
Campbells Bridge	5	1	1		3	
Carapoee	4	1	2		1	
Concongella	6	1	4		1	
Cope Cope	1		1			
Crowlands	1	1				
Dalyenong	2		1		1	
Deep Lead	16		12		3	1
Emu	6		5		1	
Glenorchy	22		18		3	1
Gooroc	2		1			1
Gowar East	2		2			
Grays Bridge	3		2			1
Great Western	49	4	38	6	1	
Gre Gre	3		1			2
Halls Gap	23	3	17		3	
Joel Joel	2		2			
Kanya	4		3		1	
Kooreh	3		2			1
Landsborough West	1					1
Ledcourt	3	1	1		1	
Marnoo	46		31	12	3	
Marnoo East	1		1			
Marnoo West	2	1	1			
Moolerr	1					1
Morrl Morrl	3		1		1	1
Navarre	10		6		2	2
Paradise	3		3			
Rich Avon East	3		1		1	1
Rich Avon West	1				1	
Roses Gap	1					1
Rostron	1		1			
Slaty Creek	5		4		1	
St. Arnaud	267	9	208	29	20	1
St. Arnaud East	1		1			
Stawell	432	14	204	63	149	2
Stuart Mill	37	2	20		13	2
Sutherland	1					1
Swanwater	2		2			
Swanwater West	3		2			1
Tottington	1	1				
Traynors Lagoon	4		4			
Tulkara	3		1		1	1
Wal Wal	3		1		2	
Winjallock	2				1	1

## **5.2 Heritage Precincts**

Ten (10) heritage precincts have been identified and assessed in this study and comprise township areas, with the bulk of the precincts situated in St. Arnaud and Stawell. The precincts are as follows:

- 1.** Commercial Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;
- 2.** Kings Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;
- 3.** Old Civic Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;
- 4.** Queens Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;
- 5.** Pleasant Creek Heritage Precinct, Stawell;
- 6.** Seaby Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell;
- 7.** Skene Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell;
- 8.** Stawell Reefs Heritage Precinct, Stawell;
- 9.** Great Western Heritage Precinct, Great Western;
- 10.** Marnoo Heritage Precinct, Marnoo;

## 6.0 Heritage Program Recommendations

### 6.1 High Priority (6 – 12 months)

#### a. Statutory Registers

- It is recommended that the heritage places identified, assessed and documented according to the ICOMOS Burra Charter and the Criteria for the Register of the National Estate (as prescribed in the VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay) be nominated for the following statutory registers:
  - 584 places for the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme;
  - 38 places for the Victorian Heritage Register;
  - 19 places for the Victorian Heritage Inventory;
  
- It is recommended that the heritage precincts identified, researched, assessed and documented according to the ICOMOS Burra Charter and the Criteria for the Register of the National Estate (as prescribed in the VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay) be nominated for inclusion on the following statutory registers as follows:

Precinct Name	Recommended for the Victorian Heritage Register	Recommended for inclusion onto the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme
Commercial Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud	No	Yes
Kings Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud	No	Yes
Old Civic Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud	Yes	Yes
Queens Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud	No	Yes
Pleasant Creek Heritage Precinct, Stawell	No	Yes
Seaby Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell	No	Yes
Skene Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell	No	Yes
Stawell Reefs Heritage Precinct, Stawell	No	Yes
Great Western Heritage Precinct, Great Western	No	Yes
Marnoo Heritage Precinct, Marnoo	No	Yes

#### b. Northern Grampians Shire Policy Review & Implementation

- It is recommended that that an amendment to the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme be prepared that makes changes and/or additions to the following municipal heritage policies, as outlined below:
  - **Municipal Strategic Statement- Heritage (Clause 21.11);**
  - **Local Planning Policy Framework-**
  - **Local Planning Policies (Clause 22)**
    - **Heritage**
      - **Local Heritage Policy;**
      - **Commercial Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;**
      - **Kings Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;**
      - **Old Civic Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;**
      - **Queens Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;**
      - **Pleasant Creek Heritage Precinct, Stawell;**
      - **Seaby Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell;**
      - **Skene Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell;**
      - **Stawell Reefs Heritage Precinct, Stawell;**

- **Great Western Heritage Precinct, Great Western;**
- **Marnoo Heritage Precinct, Marnoo;**
- **Heritage Overlay**
  - **Incorporation of ten (10) nominated precinct areas;**
  - **Incorporation of 584 nominated individual heritage places identified in the Northern Grampians Shire (including those individual heritage places within heritage precincts where controls other than those provided for the precinct are recommended);**

### **Municipal Strategic Statement**

- It is recommended that Council review the current Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) to reflect the outcomes of the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study. When preparing amendments to this scheme and before making decisions about permit applications, the responsible authority must take the MSS into account. It is therefore essential that the MSS reflect the Shire's Vision, Objectives and Strategies regarding cultural heritage. The revised MSS should be in accordance with the *VPP Practice Note: Format of Municipal Strategic Statements*.

It is recommended that the revised Municipal Profile include a brief overview of the extent, type and location of the heritage places of cultural significance within the Shire.

It is recommended that the Key Influences section of the MSS briefly examine the potential impacts of commercial, residential, rural, tourism and other developments on cultural heritage in the Shire, and the importance of retaining, enhancing and managing the Shire's cultural heritage as part of its identity. The Key Influences section may also briefly explain the importance of the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study as a critical tool in providing an understanding and appreciation of the Shire's heritage assets, together with the importance of continuing the Shire's Heritage Advisory Service to assist both the Shire and owners/managers/occupiers of heritage places with conservation and new development. Additional funding requirements may also be stipulated.

It is recommended that the Objectives, Strategies and Implementation section of the MSS:

- Promote the conservation and enhancement of places of individual or contributory cultural heritage significance within the Shire;
- Promote the conservation and enhancement of those identified heritage areas of cultural heritage significance within the Shire;
- Discourage demolition of heritage places;
- Promote other measures for conserving and understanding the significance of heritage places through the preparation of Conservation Management Plans and community awareness programs;



- Promote new work for sites and buildings in heritage areas that responds to the character, form, scale and context of its surroundings through innovative design;

### **Local Planning Policy Framework**

- It is recommended that a Local Heritage Policy in Clause 22: Local Planning Policies in the Local Planning Policy Framework (LPPF) of the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme be introduced. This policy should be prepared in accordance with the *VPP Practice Note: Writing a Local Planning Policy* and may be divided into an overall Heritage Policy with objectives and policy statements, and 10 proposed individual policies that apply specifically to those heritage areas within the Municipality. Each individual policy will have its own objectives and policy statements;
- These objectives will also set out how Council will exercise its discretion in the consideration of planning permit applications. Additional objectives should ensure appropriate protection and control of the significant individual and contributory heritage places and should include (but not be limited to):
  - An explanation of the number of individual heritage policies and the extent of the heritage policies and objectives (as an introduction);
  - A cross reference to the Municipal Strategic Statement in the policy basis, to reinforce the Shire's commitment to cultural heritage;
  - More comprehensive policy basis, based on the information of this Report and the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study;
  - Objectives and policies that encourage the retention of significant individual and contributory heritage places;
  - Specific detailed policies on the conservation and retention of contributory places within heritage overlay precincts. An overriding policy could read as follows:

“All heritage places of contributory significance which have been identified and assessed as part of a Heritage Overlay Precinct through a process of public consultation should be subject to a Heritage Overlay control in the Planning Scheme. These places have local heritage significance within the heritage area and assist in defining the character of the area”;
  - A specific policy on archaeological places, which are automatically protected under the Heritage Act 1995;
  - A reference to all new developments within heritage overlays to be carried out in accordance with the ICOMOS Burra Charter as part of the objectives;
  - Objectives and policies on the conservation and enhancement of heritage places, engineering and streetworks infrastructure and landscapes;
  - A Demolition Policy that considers the processes required and establishes guidelines for demolition proposals of heritage places;

These additional heritage policies and objectives are required to support the conservation and retention of both the individual and contributory heritage places of cultural significance within the Shire, especially at VCAT hearings. The additional policies and objectives will also complement and reinforce the specific policies and objectives for each heritage precinct.

**Specific Policies for heritage precincts (heritage overlay areas)**

- It is recommended that the specific policies (and objectives) provided for each of the nominated heritage precincts be considered by Council and implemented. The policy basis for each of these policies should be based on the statement of significance developed as part of the supporting background to each precinct in the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study. Together with the policy basis, the objectives and policies (which set out how Council will exercise discretion) should be derived from sound conservation principles.

**c. Recommended Planning Scheme Amendment Process**

It is recommended that the Northern Grampians Shire Council undertake the following process in order to carry out an amendment to the Planning Scheme as a result of the recommendations of this study, including:

- Preparation of policies and objectives in accordance with point (b) above.
- After careful review of the final draft of the Report, the Council should form an independent opinion of the study, consider any alterations deemed necessary and subsequently proceed to public exhibition. It is suggested that an informal exhibition of the Study be undertaken prior to the formal planning scheme amendment under the Planning and Environment Act 1987.
- Under the formal planning scheme amendment, if no objections have been received and Council agrees with the Study recommendations, Council should forward the exhibited amendment to the Minister for Planning requesting approval;
- If Council does receive submissions objecting to the planning scheme amendment, it is recommended that Council should not automatically remove the particular heritage place/s from the proposed precinct, but where appropriate, negotiate with the objector. Council should refer objecting submissions to the Heritage Advisor for review and to make comment where appropriate. If an objecting submission cannot be accommodated to the satisfaction of the objector and Council in the Amendment, then the submission should be referred to an Independent Panel (appointed by the Minister for Planning) for assessment. Council will then consider the Panel's recommendations and decide to change the Amendment, adopt it unchanged or abandon it. Unless Council decides to abandon the proposal, the amendment is then sent to the Minister for Planning and Local Government requesting approval;
- It is recommended that the individual heritage places and the ten heritage precincts (including the heritage places of individual and contributory

significance within them), which have been researched, assessed and developed according to: the ICOMOS Burra Charter and the Criteria for the Register of the National Estate (as prescribed in the *VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay*), be nominated for inclusion in the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme), subject to the normal statutory amending processes provided under the Planning and Environment Act 1987;

- It should be noted that the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay in the new format Planning Scheme does not specifically indicate the significance of specific individual and contributory places or list every individual and contributory place. Rather, the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay identifies each of the heritage precincts, together with individual heritage places outside the precincts and individual heritage places within the precincts that may have a varying planning control (ie. external or internal paint controls, tree controls, etc.). Reference to the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Precinct Study for information about each individual and contributory place will be required. This situation is currently evolving and may change in the near future.
- It is recommended that the extent of heritage controls to all objects & monuments (but not buildings) also apply to an area of 5-10 metres from the object or monument.
- The extent of the heritage overlay for heritage places ie buildings should be carefully assessed particularly for places in rural areas. Views of the place from the street are important and should be included as part of the heritage overlay where possible.
- It is recommended that a Schedule to the Heritage Overlay be prepared, in accordance with the adopted VPP format (to Clause 43.01), for the 10 heritage precincts, individual heritage places outside the heritage precincts and individual heritage places within the heritage precincts where the planning controls may vary (reference to each of the heritage citations in the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study is required to determine those places to be included on the Schedule). The Schedule should be prepared in accordance with the *VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay*;

**d. Additional Planning Issues to be considered by Council**

- It is recommended that a briefing paper be prepared (by Council officers) for the consideration of Council. This paper should outline the recommendations of the Study and direction to be undertaken;
- It is recommended that the Town Planner notify the relevant Council staff effected by the outcomes of the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study including (but not limited to):
  - Rates and revenue (with regard to identifying the heritage property on the rate data);
  - Engineering (particularly with regard to the recommendations on street construction details);

- Council controlled buildings and places.
  - It is recommended that a workshop be provided about the Study and its outcomes, for the benefit of Councillors and key Council officers;
- e. Council Heritage Incentives**
- It is recommended that the Northern Grampians Shire Council consider developing financial and other incentives to assist owners of places within heritage precincts. These incentives may include (but are not be limited to):
    - Promoting further awareness of the availability of Council's Heritage Advisor, to assist owners of heritage properties with basic advice on restoration, reconstruction, and alteration;
    - Develop a discount rates scheme for owners of heritage properties. This scheme could be used to encourage restoration, reconstruction or refurbishment of heritage places (buildings, streetscapes and areas). It could be the basis of townscape improvement schemes in the towns which form heritage precincts, whereby local traders are actively involved in the process of contributing funds for distribution on appropriate restoration and improvement projects, such as painting shopfronts, improving signage on buildings, and introducing street furniture appropriate to the period and character of the precinct;
- f. Public Awareness Program (Stage 1)**
- In addition to the exhibition of the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study to the public and the formal notification to effected owners recommended that the Northern Grampians Shire Council conduct information sessions in St. Arnaud, Stawell, Marnoo, Great Western and other centres for the benefit of owners effected by the study;

Medium and Low Priority recommendations are also provided in the main Report.

## **7.0 Study Format**

The study document is comprised of xx volumes. Volume 1 comprises the main Report (including the study methodology, statistical results, heritage precincts and heritage program recommendations). Volume 2 forms the Thematic Environmental History prepared by Phil Taylor, while Volumes 3 to XX encompasses the heritage citations for each of the individual and contributory heritage places within the study area. At the conclusion of each of Volumes 3 to 10 are location maps and lists of each heritage place.

## 1.0 Introduction to the Study

The Northern Grampians Shire Council commissioned Wendy Jacobs: Architect & Heritage Consultant to undertake Stages 1 and 2 of the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study between 1999 and 2003. This Report (Volume 1) provides details about the methodology, task appreciation and findings of the Study. Lists of the heritage places identified in the Study are provided as Appendices.

Volume 2 of the Study comprises the Thematic Environmental History.

Volumes 3 to 10 consist of the Heritage Citations for each of the heritage places within the study area. Location maps and a listing of the heritage places are provided at the conclusion of each volume.

### 1.1 The Study Team

#### Stage One

- Wendy Jacobs, Architect & Heritage Consultant: Project Manager, fieldwork, identification of heritage places, attendance at meetings, community consultations;
- Phil Taylor, Historian: Environmental History;
- Michael Taylor, Architect: fieldwork;
- Chris Walker, Architect: fieldwork;

#### Stage Two

- Wendy Jacobs, Architect & Heritage Consultant: Project Manager, fieldwork, research, assessments, attendance at meetings;
- Vicki Johnson, Architectural Historian: fieldwork & research, assessments, attendance at meetings;
- Phil Taylor, Historian: Environmental History review, fieldwork and assessments;
- Dr David Rowe of Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd, Heritage Consultant: fieldwork, some research, assessments for heritage places & precincts;

## 1.2 Acknowledgments

The Consultants sincerely appreciated the assistance and support received throughout the course of the Study. Particular appreciation is given to the Study Steering Committee:

- Cr Bryan Small, (Chairman);
- Michelle Grainger (Town Planner);
- Ella Ebery;
- Maggie Radford;
- Alan Kingston;
- Dorothy Kingston;
- Cr. Greg Robson
- Peter Mills (Heritage Victoria Representative);
- Geoff Austin (Heritage Victoria Representative);

Assistance and support was also greatly appreciated from the following people: Jim Allinson, Mr and Mrs B. Atrill, Neil Bennett, Robyn Ballinger, Meryl Bowers, Coral Burton, Jessie Cameron, Allan Capuano, Dale Conway, Kerry Conway, Ken Crouch, John and Jan Dods, Cr Karen Douglas, Fred Grellet, Nonie Birvan, Stephen Greenall, Oliver Guthrie, Gary Harper, Cath Holden, Roberta Hood (National Trust, Melbourne), Jean Howard, Cr. Barry Kearnan JP & Margit Kearnan, Charles Kerr, Cliff & Carmel Loats, Maurice McGrath, Neil McLennan, Wendy Melbourne, Elsie Moulder, Mr and Mrs Petty, Dorothy Pickering, Heather Pritchard, Don Rickard, Murray Robson, Idea Stanton, Janet Withan, Susie Zada, Jodie Senior & Leslie Fithall and other staff of the Northern Grampians Shire, and other volunteers at the Stawell, St. Arnaud and Halls Gap Historical Societies.

## 1.3 Consultants Brief

### **Stage 1**

The Northern Grampians Shire commissioned Stage 1 of the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study in 1999. The study was funded jointly by the Victorian Department of Infrastructure (Heritage Victoria) and the Northern Grampians Shire. The total budget for Stage 1 was \$40,000.00.

The purpose of the study was to provide a comprehensive survey of potential places of post contact cultural significance in the Northern Grampians Shire. The objectives of the study were therefore to:

- Prepare a thematic environmental history of post-contact settlement and development of the study area;
- Identify all post-contact places of potential cultural significance in the study area;
- Estimate the resources required to fully research, document, and assess the cultural significance of all the places identified in Stage 1;

## **Stage 2**

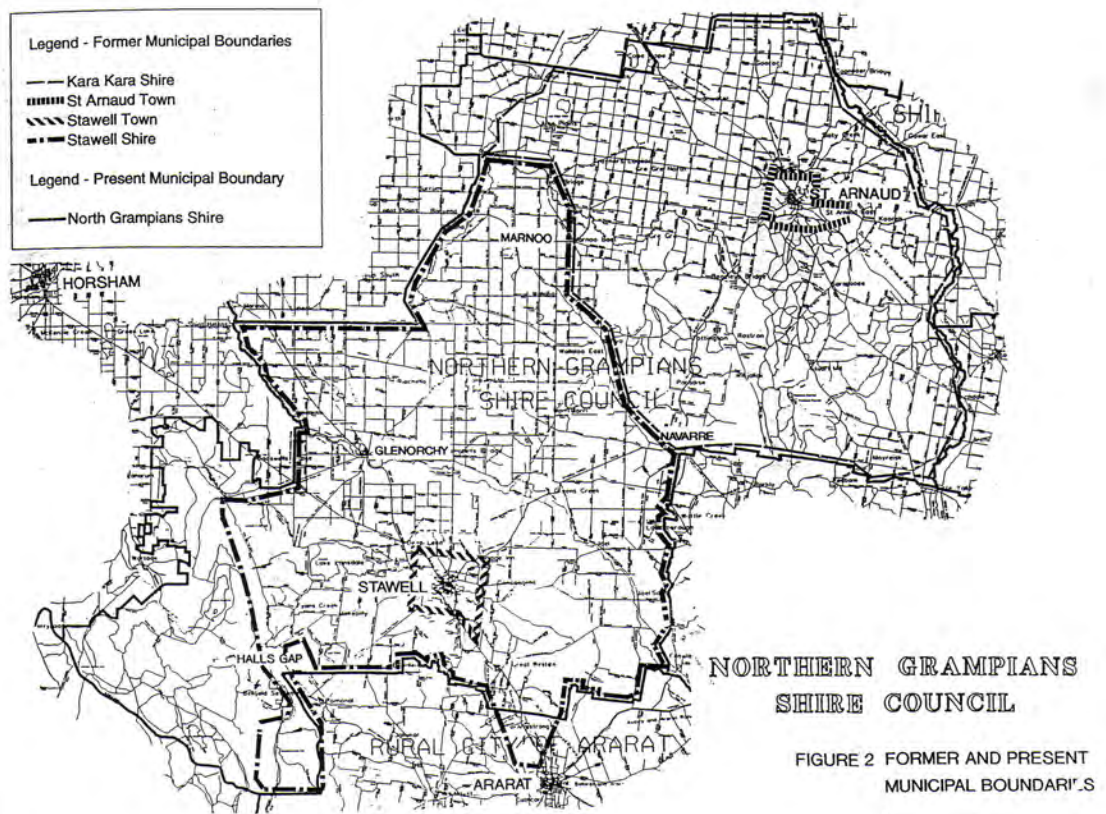
The Northern Grampians Shire commissioned Stage 2 of the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study in 2001, to continue the work in the study area identified in Stage 1. It was funded jointly by the Northern Grampians Shire and the Department of Infrastructure. The total budget for the project was \$125,000 (plus GST). The full brief is contained in Appendix 6.01

The purpose of Stage 2 of the study was to:

- Rigorously assess and document the identified places of post-contact cultural significance against the Australian Heritage Commission's criteria. This largely involved the assessment of those potential places identified in Stage 1, together with heritage area precincts and additional fieldwork, research and assessment of further individual places that had not been identified in Stage 1;
- Review of the Thematic Environmental History;
- Provide recommendations for statutory registers;
- Provide recommendations for a heritage conservation program for the study area;

## 1.4 The Study Area

The Study Area is comprised of the Northern Grampians Shire which was created in 1995. The area covered the previous municipalities of the Shire of Stawell, City of Stawell, Shire of Kara Kara and Township of St. Arnaud. It includes the towns/rural centres of St. Arnaud, Stawell, Marnoo, Great Western, Glenorchy, and Halls Gap. Other settlements include Avon Plains, Banyena, Callawadda, Carapooee, Cope Cope, Deep Lead, Gooroc, Grays Bridge, Joel Joel, Navarre, Paradise, Slaty Creek, and Stuart Mill. The Study Area is shown on the map below:





## 1.5 Terminology

The terminology of The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (November 1999) is used throughout this study. Refer to Appendix 6.02 for a copy of the *Burra Charter*. The identification and documentation of potential post-contact places of cultural significance has been interpreted using the definitions provided in the *Burra Charter*. Some of the critical definitions identified in the *Burra Charter* and used in this study are:

Article 1.1: *Place* means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views. The concept of place should be broadly interpreted. The elements described in Article 1.1 may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites and spiritual and religious places.

Article 1.2: *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups. The term cultural significance is synonymous with heritage significance and cultural heritage value. Cultural significance may change as a result of the continuing history of the place. Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.

## 2.0 Methodology

### 2.1 Stage 1

The method of identifying places of cultural significance within the Northern Grampians Shire for Stage 1 combined a number of approaches.

1. A field survey using 1:25,000 scale topological maps in tandem with current Shire township maps for the towns and larger settlements.
2. Each place, which appeared on prima facie evidence to meet the criteria described, was photographed and mapped.
3. Those places identified on the Victorian Heritage Register, the Register of the National Estate and the Register of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) and identified by members of the Steering Committee and local residents as having possible heritage value were included on the listing and where possible photographed and mapped. Places included within the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme and identified in other studies which encompassed the Shire were also included.
4. Each place photograph was attached to a citation sheet with its location and mapping details noted. The sheets are arranged in binders according to locality. Information obtained from preliminary documentary searches was added to the appropriate citation sheet. The original binders containing the information gathered for the 1275 places are held by the Northern Grampians Shire.
5. A series of community workshops were held in which residents from several localities within the Shire to provide information on the places within their locality.

### 2.2 Stage 2

#### 2.2.1 Progress

The research, documentation and assessment of individual heritage places, together with the heritage precincts (heritage areas), occurred over a 3 year period. The Consultants reported on their progress, queries and outcomes of the study at regular intervals, with valuable and constructive comments forwarded by the Steering Committee members.

#### 2.2.2 Consultations

A critical and highly valuable component of the study that considerably enhanced its progress and outcomes for Stage 2 was consultations between the consultants and the community, and the consultants and the Steering Committee. While the bulk of the consultations with the broader community were carried out in Stage 1, consultations for Stage 2 took the follow forms:

- Interviews (in person or by phone) with interested and knowledgeable individuals about the history and development of particular parts of the study area or particular individual places. In a number of cases, these interviews assisted in achieving a greater degree of accuracy with historical research;

- Visits to Historical Societies: A number of visits were paid to the Stawell Historical Society, together with visits to the St. Arnaud and Halls Gap Historical Societies. Additional visits to members of the historical societies who were able to assist with historical information were also carried out;
- Site visits, meetings and follow-up communications: a small number of visit and follow-up communications were made with the owners/occupiers of some places to further progress the initial fieldwork in Stage 1;
- Regular communication with Steering committee: regular meetings assisted in the effective development of the study;

### 2.2.3 Individual Heritage Places

Individual heritage places were identified, documented, researched and assessed and involved the following:

- Further development of Heritage Citation Sheets: to record all necessary information and assessments, broadly following the requirements of the Project Brief (see Appendix 6.01);
- Documentary Research: The references provided from the community consultations, together with local historical manuscripts, publications, directories, notes, historical photographs at various historical societies, files at Heritage Victoria and the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), archives at the Public Record Office, Victoria, manuscripts and publications at the State Library of Victoria and land data information at Lands Victoria were researched and compiled as part of individual research packages for each heritage place. Oral history material simultaneously collected from the additional interviews was added to the respective research packages;

Additional Fieldwork: was carried out for individual heritage places in Stawell, St. Arnaud, Halls Gap, Great Western and the additional fieldwork recommended in Stage 1 of the study was undertaken in rural areas including around Bolangum, Crowlands, Glenorchy, Ledcourt, Navarre, Swanwater, Slatey Creek, and Marnoo.

- Documentation & Assessment: The descriptions, histories, comparative analyses (where applicable), statements of cultural significance and recommendations for statutory registers for each individual heritage place were then carried out. Importantly, the statements of significance were developed according to the *ICOMOS Burra Charter* (November 1999) and the criteria for the Register of the National Estate as prescribed in the *VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay* (see Section 4 for the Assessment Criteria);

### 2.2.4 Heritage Precincts

- Additional Fieldwork: During the research and assessment process for additional individual heritage places, fieldwork was also conducted in each of the potential precincts identified in Stage 1, together with additional precincts identified in Stage 2. Each precinct area was assessed according to the criteria

for the Register of the National Estate, in conjunction with the criteria specifically developed for this study (see Section 4). Three main categories were used to determine the significance of these areas, with these categories being: Buildings & Significant Details, Urban Design & Engineering Infrastructure, and Landscaping. Maps and plans were also used during the fieldwork process;

- Assessment of Precincts: After the completion of research and documentation of all individual heritage places within a precinct area, and the collection and analysis of historical maps and other documentation, each precinct was developed according to the following headings:
  - Historical Overview
  - Description (Precinct Boundaries, Buildings & Significant Details, Urban Design & Engineering Infrastructure, and Landscaping)
  - Statement of Significance

#### **2.2.5 Review of Thematic Environmental History**

After the completion of most of the individual heritage places and the precincts, some minor additions and amendments were made to the Environmental History.

#### **2.2.6 Explanatory Report & Heritage Program**

Towards the conclusion of the assessment and documentation of the individual heritage places, this report was compiled, with some statistical information extracted from the study database to determine the results of the study. A heritage program has also been developed as a consequence of the research and assessments of the heritage places within the study area over the past four years. This program with specific recommendations forms Section 5 of this report.

### 3.0 Scope of Works & Assessment

#### 3.1 Thematic Environmental History

The Thematic Environmental History component of the study was structured according to themes developed from the Principal Australian Historic Themes of the Australian Heritage Commission. The historical themes and sub-themes utilized throughout the Environmental History for each chapter are as follows:

##### Chapter 1. The Environmental Setting

- 1.1 Tracing climatic and topographic change
- 1.2 Tracing the emergence of and development of Australian plants and animals
- 1.3 Assessing scientifically diverse environments
- 1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia
- 3.22 Catering for tourists

##### Chapter 2. Exploration and Pastoralism

- 2.2 Appreciating how Aboriginal people adapted themselves to diverse regions before regular contact with other parts of the world
- 2.4 Migrating
- 2.6 Fighting for the land
- 3.2 Surveying the continent and assessing its potential
- 3.4 Developing primary production
- 3.9 Integrating Aboriginal people into the cash economy
- 3.15 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure
- 5.7 Surviving as Aboriginal people in a white-dominated economy
- 8.11 Making Australian folklore
- 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
- 9.7 Disposing of dead bodies

##### Chapter 3. Gold

- 2.4 Migrating
- 3.3 Exploiting natural resources
- 3.5 Recruiting labour
- 3.10 Altering the environment for economic development
- 3.11 Feeding people
- 3.15 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure
- 3.16 Inventing devices to cope with special Australian problems
- 3.17 Financing Australia
- 3.23 Selling companionship and sexual services
- 3.25 Treating what ails Australians
- 5.1 Working in harsh conditions
- 5.2 Organising workers and work places
- 5.5 Trying to make crime pay

##### Chapter 4. Water Supply

- 3.3 Exploiting natural resources

- 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
- Chapter 5. Towns and Settlements
  - 3.18 Marketing and retailing
  - 3.21 Lodging people
  - 4.1 Planning urban settlement
  - 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
  - 4.3 Developing urban institutions
  - 4.4 Living with slums, outcasts and homelessness
  - 4.5 Making towns to serve rural Australia
  - 4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of towns and suburbs
- Chapter 6. Transport and Communications
  - 3.6 Establishing lines and networks of communication
  - 3.7 Moving goods and people
  - 3.10 Altering the environment for economic development
  - 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
- Chapter 7. Agriculture
  - 2.4 Migrating
  - 2.5 Promoting settlement on the land through selection and group settlement
  - 3.4 Developing primary production
  - 3.5 Recruiting labour
  - 3.8 Farming for export under Australian conditions
  - 3.10 Altering the environment for economic development
  - 3.15 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure
  - 3.16 Inventing devices to cope with special Australian problems
  - 3.17 Financing Australia
  - 5.1 Working in harsh conditions
  - 5.6 Working in the home
- Chapter 8. Industry
  - 3.12 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
  - 3.13 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
  - 3.24 Adorning Australians
- Chapter 9. Local Government
  - 4.1 Planning urban settlement
  - 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
  - 7.1 Governing Australia
  - 7.2 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy

- 7.3 Federating Australia
- 7.5 Developing administrative structures and authorities

Chapter 10. Community Life

- 3.19 Informing Australians
- 3.20 Entertaining for profit
- 4.3 Developing urban institutions
- 6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education
- 6.2 Establishing schools
- 6.4 Building a system of higher education
- 6.5 Educating people in remote places
- 6.6 Educating people in two cultures
- 8.1 Organising recreation
- 8.3 Going on holiday
- 8.4 Eating and drinking
- 8.5 Forming associations
- 8.6 Worshipping
- 8.7 Honouring achievement
- 8.8 Remembering the fallen
- 8.9 Commemorating significant events and people
- 8.10 Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences
- 9.1 Bringing babies into the world
- 9.2 Bringing up children
- 9.3 Growing up
- 9.4 Forming families and partnerships
- 9.5 Growing old
- 9.6 Mourning the dead
- 9.7 Disposing of dead bodies

### 3.2 Heritage Places

Of the 1415 places assessed in Stage 2 of the Study, 1015 places have been identified, researched, assessed and documented as Stage 2. Of these 658 individual heritage places have been recommended for individual inclusion on a statutory register or planning scheme, 218 places have been listed as Conservation Desirable including archeological sites and mining sites and 29 memorials have been listed. Most of these places have been identified in townships and smaller settlements. Heritage citations are provided in Volumes 3 to 14.

Of this total:

- 768 places have been recommended for inclusion or retention as a heritage overlay on the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme (either as individual places or contributory places within a heritage precinct);
- 658 places have been recommended for individual inclusion or retention as a heritage overlay on the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme;
- 39 places have been recommended for inclusion or retention on the Victorian Heritage Register;
- 56 archaeological places have been recommended for inclusion or retention on the Victorian Heritage Inventory;

All of these places have been assessed according to the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (see Section 4 and Appendix 6.02) and the criteria for the Register of the National Estate, as prescribed in the VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay (Appendix 6.04). The total number of places identified also includes (for details of the terms used, refer to Section 4):

- 110 places of contributory significance;
- 218 conservation desirable places;
- 29 memorial list places



## 3.2.1 Individual Places

The following breakdown provides an indication of the number of heritage places assessed, according to their location and level of significance:

Location	Total No. of Places	Places of State Significance	Places of Local Significance	Places of Contributory Significance	Conservation Desirable Places	Memorial Sites
Avon Plains	6		5			1
Banyena	9		4		3	2
Beazleys Bridge	4		3			1
Black Range	1		1			
Callawadda	5		2		1	2
Campbells Bridge	5	1	1		3	
Carapooee	4	1	2		1	
Concongella	6	1	4		1	
Cope Cope	1		1			
Crowlands	1	1				
Dalyenong	2		1		1	
Deep Lead	16		12		3	1
Emu	6		5		1	
Glenorchy	22		18		3	1
Gooroc	2		1			1
Gowar East	2		2			
Grays Bridge	3		2			1
Great Western	49	4	38	6	1	
Gre Gre	3		1			2
Halls Gap	23	3	17		3	
Joel Joel	2		2			
Kanya	4		3		1	
Kooreh	3		2			1
Landsborough West	1					1
Ledcourt	3	1	1		1	
Marnoo	46		31	12	3	
Marnoo East	1		1			
Marnoo West	2	1	1			
Moolerr	1					1
Morrl Morrl	3		1		1	1
Navarre	10		6		2	2
Paradise	3		3			
Rich Avon East	3		1		1	1
Rich Avon West	1				1	
Roses Gap	1					1
Rostron	1		1			
Slaty Creek	5		4		1	
St. Arnaud	267	9	208	29	20	1
St. Arnaud East	1		1			
Stawell	432	14	204	63	149	2
Stuart Mill	37	2	20		13	2
Sutherland	1					1
Swanwater	2		2			
Swanwater West	3		2			1
Tottington	1	1				
Traynors Lagoon	4		4			
Tulkara	3		1		1	1
Wal Wal	3		1		2	
Winjallock	2				1	1

### 3.2.2 Rural Areas

The study area is particularly dominated by large rural areas. Although most of the places have been identified in the townships, the outlying areas do provide a range of significant heritage places including homesteads, public halls, cemeteries, monuments and memorials, bridges and other infrastructure and archaeological sites (including mining sites).

### 3.2.3 Heritage Inventory Sites

Heritage Victoria maintains the Heritage Inventory. The Heritage Inventory lists all known places and objects in Victoria that possess archaeological value or archaeological potential.

Unlike places on the Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Inventory places do not have to be of 'State-wide' significance to be listed, however they are still protected under the Victorian Heritage Act 1995. Any activities that will result in the excavation or disturbance to an archaeological site or its objects must have first obtained the consent of the Executive Director.

While all known archaeological sites are listed in the Heritage Inventory, All archaeological sites in Victoria are protected by the Heritage Act, regardless of whether they are listed in the Inventory or not. No one can knowingly excavate or disturb an archaeological site without obtaining a consent from the Executive Director.

The Heritage Inventory Guidelines on the heritage Victoria website further explain the controls over archaeological sites.

Archaeological sites that are considered to be of significance to the State can also be considered for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register. The Heritage Register On-line lists both places on the Victorian Heritage Register and the Heritage Inventory.

The number and locations of the identified Heritage Inventory sites are as follows: (The H prefix plus numbers indicate that the place is already included on the Inventory)

Place No.	Name and Address
DA/01	Timber Bridge, Archdale Road (over Tarpaulin Creek), DALYENONG
DL/01	Shallows Mining Area, off Cut Throat Lane, DEEP LEAD H7423-0044
DL/02	Welshmans Crushing Works & Dam, off Deep Lead Cemetery Road DEEP LEAD H7423-0029
DL/03	Deep Lead Ballast Line, north of Deep Lead Sandbar Road, DEEP LEAD
DL/05	Cyanide Works - Hand in Hand Company Mine, north of Deep Lead Sandbar Road DEEP LEAD H7423-0028, H7423-0040
DL/06	Ah King's Stone Hut, off Deep Lead Sandbar Road, DEEP LEAD

DL/12	Four Post Diggings, east of Warracknabeal Deep Lead Road, DEEP LEAD H7424-0002
DL/16	Site of Police Camp at Deep Lead Diggings, Western Highway DEEP LEAD
GW/48	Great Western Lead - Historic Mining Reserve, between Ruthvens Access Road and Western Highway, GREAT WESTERN H7423-0027
GW/39	St Peter's Vineyard, North Road, GREAT WESTERN
KA/01	Bolangum Inn site and Memorial, Kanya Navarre Road, Kanya Navarre Road KANYA
KA/04	'The Gap' Charcoal Pits, Mount Bolangum Flora and Fauna Reserve Stuart Mill - Rostron Road, KANYA H7524-0007
SC/05	Derelict farm complex and mobile shepherd's hut, Sutherland Road SLATY CREEK
SD/040	Bell Rock Company Mine, near Bell Rock, Butcher Street extension ST ARNAUD
SD/051	Jerejaw Reef Mine, off Centre Road, St Arnaud State Forest, ST ARNAUD H7524-0065
SD/094	Gowar and Sally's Gully Mines, off L.Brays Road & Chandlers Road ST ARNAUD H7524-0069, H7524-0068
SD/254	Bristol Reef Workings, Sunraysia Highway, ST ARNAUD H7524-0055
SD/255	New Bendigo Diggings, Sunraysia Highway, ST ARNAUD H7524-0056
SD/256	New Bendigo Company Mine, Sunraysia Highway, ST ARNAUD H7524-052, H7524-053, H7524-0054
SD/266	Coaching Stables, Wimmera Highway, ST ARNAUD
SD/001	St Arnaud Gold Mining Company Dam, Sebastopol Hill off Wycheproof Road, ST ARNAUD H7524-0050
SD/002	Brownings Luck Company Mine, off Wycheproof Road, ST ARNAUD H7524 - 0060
SD/003	Queensland Company Mine, off Wycheproof Road, ST ARNAUD H7524-0045
SD/004	Welcome Nelson Company Mine, Off Wycheproof Road, ST ARNAUD H7524-0042, H7524-0043
SL/075	Oriental Company Mine, east and west side of Darlington Road STAWELL
SL/076	Moonlight-cum-Magdala Mine, east side of Darlington Road (Donald- Stawell Road), STAWELL H7423-0031
SL/094	Three Jacks Mine, off Golf Course Road (north of Newington Road) STAWELL H7423-0030

SL/136	Leviathan Mine Cyanide Works, Leviathan Road, STAWELL H7423-0034
SL/432	North Magdala Mine, east side of Woods Street, STAWELL H7423-0032
SM/21	Lloyd's Whip Gold Mining Site, STUART MILL H7524-0024
SM/22	Puddlers, Dams and Water Race, Rostrons, STUART MILL H7524-0032, H7524-0033, H7524-0034
SM/06	Sluicing Dam, Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park, Victoria Gully STUART MILL H7524-0021
SM/07	Puddler and Dam No.1, "Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park STUART MILL H7524-0019
SM/08	Puddler and Dam No.2, Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park STUART MILL H7524-0020
SM/09	Cement Lead Diggings, Kara Kara State Park, STUART MILL H7524-0017
SM/02	Boys Camp, Carapooee West, STUART MILL H7524-0009
SM/23	Alluvial Diggings, Victoria Gully, STUART MILL H7524-0022
SM/24	Puddler No. 2 Rostrons, STUART MILL H7524-0033
SM/25	Puddler, Carapooee West, STUART MILL H7524-0032
SM/26	Mudbrick Structure, Devonshire Gully, STUART MILL H7524-0025
SM/27	Swantons Battery Site and Cyanide Vats, Stuart Mill area, STUART MILL H7524-0027, H7524-0028, H7524-0029
SM/11	Chock and Log Fence, Centre Road, Kara Kara State Park, STUART MILL
SM/12	Chock and Log Sheepyards, Kara Kara State Park, STUART MILL
SM/19	Chock and Log Fence, Sunraysia Highway, St Arnaud Forest STUART MILL
SM/28	Puddler No.1, Rostrons, St Arnaud State Forest, STUART MILL H7524-0032
SM/29	Woodcutters' Carvings, St Arnaud State Forest, STUART MILL
SM/30	Railton Tunnel, Stuart Mill district, STUART MILL H7524-0030
SM/31	Water Race and Dam, west of Clover Valley, STUART MILL H7524-0097
SM/32	Chock and Log Fence, Clover Valley, STUART MILL
SM/33	Sawmill, Carapooee West, STUART MILL H7524-0011
SM/34	Charcoal Pits, Clover Valley, STUART MILL H7524-0008

SM/35	Wattle Flat Alluvial Diggings and Water Race, Stuart Mill district, STUART MILL H7524-0031
SM/36	Chock and Log Fence, north-eastern boundary, Stuart Mill district, STUART MILL
SM/37	Former Racecourse, Stuart Mill, STUART MILL
TU/01	Timber Bridge, old Tulkara Navarre Road over Heifer Station Creek tributary, TULKARA
WI/01	Derelict Mud Brick House, Barkly Gap Road, WINJALLOCK

### 3.2.4 Mining Sites

A major theme of the study area is the discovery of gold and the protection of mining sites is of great importance to the heritage of the study area. There are a large number of mining sites within the study area. The majority of them are on Crown Land or other reserves which are not covered by the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme.

The following places were included as part of the places to be investigated as part of Stage 2 of the study. The majority are well documented by David Bannear in *Historic Mining Sites in the South West Region of Victoria*, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, August 1999. They have been included as places within the final study report. They are all significant heritage sites which interpret the gold era within the study area. They are outside the province of the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme and are administered and protected by Parks Victoria and other government agencies.

Place No.	Name and Address*
BR/01	Water Race, Black range
DL/01	Shallows Mining Area, Off Cut Throat Lane, Deep Lead
DL/02	Welshmans Crushing Works & Dam, off Deep Lead Cemetery Road, Deep Lead
DL/04	Band of Hope Mine, north of Deep Lead Sandbar Road, Deep Lead
DL/05	Cyanide Works - Hand in Hand Company Mine, north of Deep Lead Sandbar Road, Deep Lead
DL/12	Four Post Diggings, east of Warracknabeal Deep Lead Road, Deep Lead
GW/07	Hard Hill Mining Site, Garden Gully-Armstrong Road, Great Western
GW/48	Great Western Lead - Historic Mining Reserve, between Ruthvens Access Road and Western Highway, Great Western
MR/01	Kingston Mine, Morri Morri
SD/001	St Arnaud Gold Mining Company Dam, St Arnaud
SD/002	Brownings Luck Company Mine, St Arnaud
SD/003	Queensland Company Mine, St Arnaud
SD/004	Welcome Nelson Company Mine, St Arnaud
SD/040	Bell rock Company Mine, near Bell Rock, Butcher Street extension, St Arnaud
SD/051	Jerejaw Reef Mine, off Centre Road, St Arnaud State Forest, St Arnaud
SD/094	Gowar and Sally's Gully Mines, off L. Brays Road, St Arnaud
SD/254	Bristol Reef Workings, Sunraysia Highway, St Arnaud

SD/255	New Bendigo Diggings, Sunraysia Highway, St Arnaud
SD/256	New Bendigo Company Mine, Sunraysia Highway, St Arnaud
SL/075	Oriental Company Mine, east and west side of Darlington Road, Stawell
SL/076	Moonlight-cum-Magdala Mine, east side of Darlington Road (Donald-Stawell Road), Stawell
SL/094	Three Jacks Mine, off Golf Course Road (north of Newington Road), Stawell
SL/136	Leviathan Mine Cyanide Works, Leviathan Road, Stawell
SL/432	North Magdala Mine, east side of Woods Street,
SM/06	Sluicing Dam, Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park
SM/07	Puddler and Dam No.1, Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park
SM/08	Puddler and Dam No.2, Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park
SM/09	Cement Lead Diggings, Kara Kara State Park
SM/21	Lloyd's Whip Gold Mining Site, Stewart Mill.
SM/22	Puddler, Dams and Water Race, Rostrons
SM/23	Alluvial Diggings, Victoria Gully
SM/24	Puddler No.2, Rostrons
SM/25	Puddler, Carapooee West
SM/27	Swantons Battery Site and Cyanide Vats, Stuart Mill area
SM/28	Puddler No.1, Rostrons, St Arnaud State Forest
SM/30	Railton Tunnel, Stuart Mill district
SM/31	Water Race and Dam, west of Clover Valley
SM/35	Wattle Flat Alluvial Diggings and Water Race, Stuart Mill

### 3.2.5 Memorial Sites

This lists the memorials which mark significant sites within the study area which are no longer extant. These are often the only reminder of places which once provided a significant community focus such as the school or church. A citation sheet has been prepared for each memorial site with some information attached. No planning controls are proposed for these places.

Place No.	Name and Address
AP/05	Avon Plains Methodist Church Memorial, Donald Avon Plains Road, AVON PLAINS
BA/01	Burrum School Site, Banyena-Pimpinio Road, BANYENA
BA/07	Banyena School Site, St. Arnaud-Banyena Road, BANYENA
BB/03	Memorial to Beazley's Bridge State School No.2121, Navarre Road, BEAZLEYS BRIDGE
CA/01	Major Mitchell Memorial, Callawadda Willaring Road, CALLAWADDA
CA/05	School site near Carrs Plains, Donald-Stawell Road, CALLAWADDA
DL/08	Child' Grave, Ironbark State Forest, DEEP LEAD
GL/17	Site of Riachella State School, Glenorchy Donald Road, GLENORCHY
GO/02	Gooroc State School Site Memorial, Church Road, GOOROC
GR/01	School Memorial Plaque, Banyena Grays Bridge Cemetery Road, GRAYS BRIDGE
GX/01	Memorial to Gre Gre North Presbyterian Church, Church Road (cnr Banyena Road), GRE GRE

GX/03	Gre Gre State School No 2286 Site, Gre Gre Village Road, GRE GRE
KO/02	Koorah State School No. 1759 Site - Memorial Plaque, St Arnaud Bendigo Road, KOOREH
LA/01	Site of Landsborough West State School - Memorial Plaque, Landsborough Road, LANDSBOROUGH WEST
MO/01	Former Waterloo Plains State School No.2118 and Memorial Plaque, Lanfrankies Road, MOOLERR
MR/03	Morrl Morrl State School No.2697 Site - Memorial Plaque, Wallaloo Road, MORRL MORRL
NV/06	Median Reserve with Picnic Shelter and Raymond Bibby Memorial Barbecue, Barkly Navarre Road, NAVARRE
NV/08	Navarre Inn and Store Memorial Plaque, Barkly Navarre Road, NAVARRE
RAE/02	Monument to Janet and Edwin Reseigh, Donald Stawell Road, RICH AVON EAST
RG/01	Morgan Family Bee-keeping Cairn, in forest off Roses Gap Road, ROSES GAP
SD/253	Site of St Arnaud North State School, Sunraysia Highway, ST ARNAUD
SL/291	Memorial Gates, First Stawell Gift, Stawell Caravan Park (Former Botanic Gardens Reserve), Seaby Street, STAWELL
SL/364	Salvation Army Centenary Memorial, Sloane Street, STAWELL
SM/01	Memorial Plaque, Cr. Peter Douglas, STUART MILL
SM/03	Site of Stuart Mill State School No. 1024 - Memorial Plaque, Church Road, Church Road, STUART MILL
SU/01	Sutherland State School No.1657 Memorial and site, Sutherland Gooroc Road, SUTHERLAND
SWW/01	Memorial Marker to Swanwater West Methodist Church, Cope Cope Marnoo East Road, SWANWATER WEST
WI/02	Memorial Plaque to Winjallock Memorial Hall, Paradise Winjallock Road (cnr T. Simpsons Road), WINJALLOCK
TU/03	Former Tukara State School No.4519 Memorial and site, Tulkara Wattle Creek Road, TULKARA

### 3.3 Heritage Precincts

The 10 heritage precincts developed in this study are comprised in township areas, with the bulk of the precincts situated in St. Arnaud and Stawell. The precincts are as follows:

1. Commercial Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;
2. Kings Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;
3. Old Civic Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;
4. Queens Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;
5. Pleasant Creek Heritage Precinct, Stawell;
6. Seaby Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell;
7. Skene Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell;
8. Stawell Reefs Heritage Precinct, Stawell;
9. Great Western Heritage Precinct, Great Western;
10. Marnoo Heritage Precinct, Marnoo;

#### 3.3.1 Precinct Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria developed and utilized in this Heritage Study have been established according to the Heritage Criteria of the Register of the National Estate, as prescribed in the *VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay*. The Criteria below was adopted for all precincts in this study, with particular emphasis being placed on those features and qualities that contributed to the overall physical heritage and visual character of each particular area.

The establishment of the boundaries of each of the precincts listed in the following section was dependent upon the volume of significant heritage places in the area; important visual connections of particular heritage places within the precinct; and the potential impact of these visual connections with other buildings, landscapes, urban foci and views. Boundaries were also dependent on the extent of specific property boundaries. In conjunction with the Assessment Criteria of the Register of the National Estate, the following Precinct Criteria was adopted:



- A. Buildings & Significant Details
- Building use, ie. residential, commercial
  - Building type, ie. detached, semi-detached
  - Number of storeys
  - Scale of Buildings
  - Roof form & pitch, ie. gabled/hipped/flat & range of pitch
  - Architectural style &/or age of buildings
  - Building construction/cladding
    - ie. walls
      - horizontal weatherboard
      - brick
    - roofs
      - galvanised corrugated iron
      - terra cotta tile, slate, etc.
  - Eaves characteristics
    - ie. wide or narrow (range)
      - Exposed rafters
  - Early chimneys
  - Range of front and side setbacks, and access/location of driveway (ie. front – side, rear)
  - Height range and type, design & location appropriateness of fences
- B. Urban Design & Engineering Infrastructure
- Historical street & allotment pattern and average size/s (where applicable)
  - Significant Urban Foci
  - Significant Views
  - Street characteristics
    - ie. early kerbing, early paving, verges, etc.
- C. Landscaping
- Treelines
  - Public Gardens
  - Median Strips
  - Nature Strips
- D. Physical Attributes
- Significant proportion of physical heritage characteristics including (but not limited to) all of the above in a defined area;

### 3.3.2 1. Commercial Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud

#### 1.1 Historical Overview <sup>1</sup>(refer to historical figures at the rear of this precinct)

Gold was found at New Bendigo, north of the present town of St Arnaud in 1855, and its mines sustained the township as it evolved into a populous agricultural service centre after 1870. It was in April 1856 when Captain Clarke, R.E. carried out the first survey of the town which was pegged out four miles from the diggings. He named the creek St. Arnaud, after Marshal Jacques Le Roy St. Arnaud (1798-1854), who commanded French forces in the Crimean war against the Russians. In June 1856, just two months after Clarke's first survey, residents petitioned against it and it was cancelled.

The second survey of April 1858 (Figure 1.01) used the name St. Arnaud for both the creek and the small settlement at the foot of Wilson's Hill. Local approval of the association with Marshal St. Arnaud and the association with the Crimean War survives in the names of the streets. Originally they referred to mining or to scientists, but at a ball celebrating completion of the second survey the residents, amidst toasts, chose to commemorate instead British generals or victories on the Crimean peninsula. While this expression of Empire solidarity survives in street names at other places, especially Ballarat, only two towns in the world are named after the French Marshal.

The first land sales were held on 21 December 1858, when the population had increased to almost six hundred. The best blocks sold were at the intersection of Napier and Raglan Streets. During the next three years, however, buildings proliferated at the south end of Napier Street where several survive.

The resiting of the post office in 1924, from the corner of Millett and Napier Streets to the north-east corner of Market Square, illustrates the northward movement of the town centre in the sixty years after 1866. St. Arnaud was proclaimed a municipality on 12 August 1861, a Borough on 1 October 1863, a Shire headquarters in 1864 and a town on 7 October 1950.

The increase in population from 2,629 in 1865 to 3,770 in 1911 was not due to gold mining but the land boom that followed the 1869 land Act. The population more than doubled in the 1870s and the streetscape reflected the change towards long-awaited prosperity in solid, imposing buildings. With the prosperity continuing beyond the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the early 1900s, Napier Street became notable for its Victorian and Federation era commercial buildings (Figures 1.02-03). These buildings survive today as a legacy of the land boom prosperity and include the St. Arnaud Mercury building (SD/166), former Bank of New South Wales (SD/136), and Crone's Butcher Shop (SD/165).

St. Arnaud became the commercial and industrial centre of an expanding agricultural community and in this role, with its future tied to the progress or otherwise of primary

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<sup>1</sup> Apart from other sources noted, this history has been prepared from P. Taylor, *Northern Grampians Shire Environmental History* in W. Jacobs, P. Taylor, M. Taylor & C. Walker, *Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study Part 1*, 1999.

industry on the Wimmera plains, the town transcended the closure of its last gold mine in 1926.

With the onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s and the rising tide of criticism against the St. Arnaud creek in the centre of town (that was blamed for the outbreaks of fevers), men were employed to construct brick bases and stone retaining walls.<sup>2</sup> The long winding drains that resulted have become a unique feature of the township.

St. Arnaud's population plateaued in the twentieth century. Between 1921 and 1996 the population in most years was between 2,500 and 3,000.

## 1.2 Description

### 1.2.1 Precinct Boundaries (refer to precinct plan at the rear of this precinct)

The St. Arnaud Commercial Heritage Precinct is largely comprised of Napier Street, where there are the main concentrations of commercial buildings. The precinct is bound to the north by Mill Street, Inkerman Street to the south, Dundas Street to the east and McMahan Street to the west. Other streets in the precinct include: Golden, Market, Walker, Raglan and Alma Streets.

### 1.2.2 Buildings & Significant Details (refer to photos at the rear of this precinct)

#### A. Commercial, Cultural and Infrastructure Buildings

##### A.1 Building Types

The St. Arnaud Commercial precinct is especially characterised by its retail centre along Napier Street, with its concentration of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings (photos 1.01-02) and the civic reserve. The significant Victorian, Federation and interwar commercial styled buildings in Napier Street (but also along the western end of Alma Street) are predominantly double storey (although there are some single storey structures), of unpainted or rendered brick construction, and often combined with glazed tile shopfronts and/or shopfront ingoes). These buildings are largely intact, with a number of constructional and stylistic details displayed from the street frontage, including parapet details, verandahs, shopfronts and early signage (see following subsections for further details). Some of the most prominent and intact commercial buildings include the Former Victoria Arcade (1897) (SD/152); former St. Arnaud Mercury (1914) (SD/166); Bray's Store (1875) (SD/180), former Crone's building (1910) (SD/165) and Brain's Building (1907) (SD/182). These types of significant buildings dominate over the few introduced buildings of unsympathetic design.

The cultural and government buildings include the imposing eclectic Victorian and Federation Free Classical styled Town Hall (1869, 1898, 1928) (SD/142), and the single storey interwar Stripped Classical "modern Renaissance" post office (1924) (SD/153) that are built of unpainted brick. These buildings are situated in the municipal and public recreation reserve, in the south-east section of the precinct. Another important cultural building is Liberty Hall (SD/235), located at the north-west corner of Raglan and McMahan Streets. Built in brick and render, the interwar rudimentary Free Classical styled structure was constructed in 1927. The brick interwar Stripped Classical Masonic Hall (SD/072) of 1925 represents another

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<sup>2</sup> 'History Walk' typed manuscript, [n.d.?], St. Arnaud Historical Society collection.

important cultural building in the town and is situated at the north-east corner of Inkerman and McMahon Streets.

The precinct also includes a number of significant bank buildings. One of the earliest and only single storey bank building in the southern portion of the precinct is the former Bank of New South Wales (SD/136), corner Napier and Inkerman Streets. It was constructed in 1872 to a rudimentary Victorian Free Classical style. The other bank buildings in Napier Street are more elaborate and built of two storeys. These buildings are built of face or rendered brick wall construction and of Victorian Domestic Gothic (former London Chartered Bank, 1889) (SD/169), Victorian Renaissance Revival (Former Colonial Bank, 1879) (SD/156) and restrained Late Victorian Boom Classical (Former State Savings Bank, 1890) (SD/146) designs.

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century hotel buildings are another feature of the precinct. Also built of two storeys in face or rendered brick wall construction, the four hotels make an important architectural contribution to the precinct with their prominent parapets and/or decorative balconies and verandahs. These buildings are the Botanical Hotel (1906) (SD/135), Commonwealth Hotel (1901) (SD/173), Old Victoria Inn (1873, 1874) (SD/183) and the Royal Hotel (1873) (SD/155) that have been designed in Federation and Victorian Filigree styles respectively.

Towards the north end of the precinct are also some brick commercial and industrial buildings with pitched roofs clad in galvanised corrugated iron. These buildings are predominantly of the 19<sup>th</sup> century period.

#### A.2 Roof Forms & Construction, Verandahs & Parapets

Most commercial and cultural buildings have early galvanised corrugated iron cladding and gabled or hipped roofs, with many behind substantial early parapets. There are examples of early monitor roofs which contribute to the picturesque nature of the roofscapes. Early significant unpainted or rendered brick chimneys adorn the rooflines of several of these buildings.

Another significant design feature of the commercial buildings in Napier Street are the broadly-projecting skillion or bullnosed verandahs (several of which are original or early), supported on original or early worked timber or cast iron columns adorned with decorative iron valances and brackets (photo 1.01). A number of significant early buildings also have introduced cantilever verandahs (photo 1.02).

Parapets are an early, significant, and dominant element in the commercial and cultural areas of the precinct, notably in Napier Street (photos 1.01-02). The original/early parapets are either constructed in rendered or painted brick (some parapets are inappropriately clad in aluminium or other metal sheeting). Several of the parapets have projecting stringcourses, incised rectangular signage panels, balustrades, crowning urns and pediments and decorative cappings. Significant original or early parapets include (but are not limited to) those surmounting the former St. Arnaud Mercury building (SD/166), St. Arnaud Former Victoria Arcade (SD/152), Botanical Hotel (SD/135), Commonwealth Hotel (SD/173), Brays Store (SD/180) and the Old Victoria Inn (SD/183).

### A.3 Shopfronts

Many shopfronts and ground floor hotel facades along Napier Street are relatively intact, and date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. They are especially denoted for their early timber or metal framed windows, leadlight highlight windows, ingoes and glazed doors, and glazed tile wall surrounds (photo 1.03). Specific early or appropriate examples include the shopfront at 71 Napier Street, Former Victoria Arcade (SD/152), and former Williams Newsagency (SD/172).

### A.4 Signage

Signage is generally situated in the original/early parapet locations, along prominent side elevations or occasionally as verandah hoardings (photo 1.04). There are various examples of advertising that are sympathetic and appropriate for the style of the building, such as the signs evident on the Botanical Hotel (SD/135) (excluding the projecting signs), former State Savings Bank (SD/146), St. Arnaud Former Victoria Arcade (SD/152) and Brays Store (SD/180) (parapet and side wall signage). There are also examples of inappropriate advertising, whereby overly proportioned hoardings signs, or unsympathetic colours, stylistic designs and materials have been used. Additional inappropriate signage is identified by the projection of the signs about the upper walls of the main façade, verandah roofs and parapets.

### B. Residential Buildings

All of the significant houses in the St. Arnaud Commercial precinct (in the secondary roads flanking Napier Street) are single storey and constructed predominantly of face brick, rendered brick or horizontal weatherboard wall cladding. These buildings have hipped or gabled roofs mainly clad in galvanised corrugated iron and some with tiles. These houses were constructed between the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and include rudimentary Victorian, Victorian Italianate, Federation and interwar Bungalow styles. Early brick chimneys adorn the rooflines of these houses, with many buildings having projecting front verandahs, narrow or wide eaves and timber framed windows.

While most of the residential allotments have fences with an appropriate height range of 800 to 1200mm few houses are denoted by a fence design appropriate for the particular style of the building.

### C. Urban Design & Engineering Infrastructure

The St. Arnaud Commercial precinct is largely a built up Victorian, Federation and interwar commercial area (particularly Napier Street), surrounding residential areas (Alma, Raglan, Walker, Market, Golden and Inkerman Streets) and cultural recreation areas (Walker, Market and Dundas Streets).

The allotment sizes within the precinct vary considerably. Along Napier Street, the commercial buildings predominantly take up the full width of the narrow and wide allotments. These blocks are reasonably deep, and while most of the commercial buildings are attached and semi-detached, there are some narrow drives and walkways that punctuate the strip of commercial activity on the east and west sides of Napier Street (photo 1.04)). The residential allotments are comparatively large, and most of the front setbacks are 5-7 metres, with narrower side setbacks. While most of the allotments are configured about the general configuration of the original survey of 1858, the blocks have been further developed and subdivided in most cases. Of

particular significance is the St. Arnaud Creek/drain that punctuates the central core of the township (and precinct) (photo 1.05), whereby some early buildings such as the Cronos Chaff house (SD/010) near Alma Street span the width of the drain. A narrow lane forms another early feature of the town plan.

A significant urban focus in Napier Street is the large Bunya Bunya Pine tree nearby the Town Hall (photo 1.01). There are also significant views to the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Alma Street (to the west) (photo 1.06), Christ Church (Old Cathedral) building to the west in Raglan Street (photo 1.07), and the Norfolk Island Pine tree in Raglan Street (on the north side between Napier and McMahan Streets) (photo 1.08). From the western end of Raglan Street are also important views of the St. Arnaud Post office (SD/153) in Napier Street. The uninterrupted views of the rear of the commercial shops – with their picturesque gabled and hipped galvanised corrugated iron roof forms and outbuildings - also contributes to the rural, commercial architectural character of the precinct (photo 1.09).

Within the St. Arnaud Commercial precinct, there are significant visual connections to the substantial Queen Mary Gardens (to the south-west) and to Kings Avenue to the south, with its avenue of Ash, Plane and Oak Trees (see the Kings Avenue precinct for further details).

Throughout the precinct is a mixture of introduced short span concrete paving, small open concrete drains, concrete cross overs, introduced short span concrete kerb and channel in Napier, Golden, Walker, McMahan, Alma and Raglan Streets). Significant early roadside infrastructure is identified by the open brick drains in Walker Street (north side, west end), McMahan Street, gravel verge in Alma Street (north side, east end), and grassed verge on the west side of Golden Street. An asphalt footpath is identified in Raglan Street (north side, west end), while gravel footpaths are located in Walker and Alma Streets (east end).

Of considerable significance is the early open drain (photo 1.10) that spans within the precinct from the southern boundary of the precinct (to the west of Golden Street), along the eastern boundaries of the Napier Street allotments and to the northern precinct boundary of Mills Street. Comprising the original St. Arnaud Creek, the drain is predominantly constructed with a brick and stone base and stone retaining walls. Concrete crossovers are also a feature of the open drain and provide rear access to the allotments adjoining the drain.

#### D. Landscaping

Narrow grassed nature strips are a significant component of the Golden and Walker streetscapes. There is also a row of elms along Golden Street (photo 1.11), and a private avenue of ash trees along the north end of McMahan Street. The grassed Market Square reserve behind the Town Hall, characterised by ash and eucalypt trees, asphalt carpark and recent children's playground equipment and brick amphitheatre forms another important landscape component to the precinct.

### 1.3 Statement of Cultural Significance

The St. Arnaud Commercial Heritage Precinct has significance as a predominantly intact 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial townscape supported by secondary streets

of residential and other buildings. Most of the commercial buildings along Napier Street are significant and relatively intact, of two storeys and brick construction and designed in a range of Victorian and Federation styles. These buildings are a physical legacy of the early survey of the town from 1858, and particularly as a result of the land boom that followed the 1869 Land Act. The name of the town, St. Arnaud, is also rare, and represents one of only two towns in the world named after French Marshal Jacques Le Roy St. Arnaud (1798-1854).

The St. Arnaud Commercial Precinct is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates many original and early design qualities associated with the commercial and residential development of the central St. Arnaud township particularly between the 1870s and the 1930s. These qualities include the Victorian, Federation and interwar styled commercial, residential and cultural buildings, with their predominantly brick wall construction; glazed tile shopfronts; timber and metal framed shopfront windows; ingoes and glazed doors; hipped or gabled galvanised corrugated iron roof forms (with some early tiled roofs): monitor roofs (commercial buildings only); one and two storey heights; dominant rendered or painted brick parapets (commercial buildings only) with projecting stringcourses; incised rectangular panels, balustrades, crowning urns and pediments; brick chimneys; broadly projecting skillion and bullnosed verandahs supported by worked timber or cast iron columns (commercial buildings only); decorative iron verandah brackets and valances or valance hoardings; leadlight shopfront highlights; timber framed double hung windows (predominantly residential buildings); narrow and wide eaves (residential buildings); and some parapet, verandah hoarding and side wall signage (commercial buildings).

The St. Arnaud Commercial Precinct is aesthetically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates important visual qualities that reflect the historical and cultural development of the township and surrounding areas, and contribute to the setting of the township. These qualities include the treed municipal reserve behind the Town Hall building together with the nearby large Bunya Bunya pine tree, views to the significant Church buildings from Napier Street (notably the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Alma Street and Christ Church (Old Cathedral) in Raglan Street), row of elm trees in Golden Street, private avenue of ash trees in McMahon Street (north end) and the uninterrupted views of the rear of the commercial buildings (providing an appreciation of the early development of the commercial area).

The St. Arnaud Commercial Precinct is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion H.1). It is associated with the early development of St. Arnaud (originally known as New Bendigo) from the 1850s as a result of gold discoveries in the area. In particular, the precinct is associated with the second survey of the township in 1858 when the name St. Arnaud was given both to the creek and the small settlement at the foot of Wilson's Hill. The name given the town honoured Marshal Jacques Le Roy St. Arnaud (1798-1854) and there are only two towns in the world named after the French Marshal. The precinct also has associations with the land boom that followed the 1869 Land Act, with many commercial and residential buildings constructed between the 1870s and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century that are a physical legacy of these developments today. These developments also include the northward movement of the town centre in the

1920s, which is most obviously evident in the construction of the interwar Stripped Classical post office in 1924, resulting in the closure of the 19<sup>th</sup> century post office further southwards.

The St. Arnaud Commercial Precinct is scientifically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion C.2). The area is of importance for contributing to a history of the infrastructure development of the town, as especially identified by the large interwar brick and stone drain (former St. Arnaud Creek) that punctuates the central core of the township.

The St. Arnaud Commercial Precinct is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion G.1). This area of St. Arnaud is recognized and highly valued by the local community for commercial, cultural, commemorative and recreational reasons.

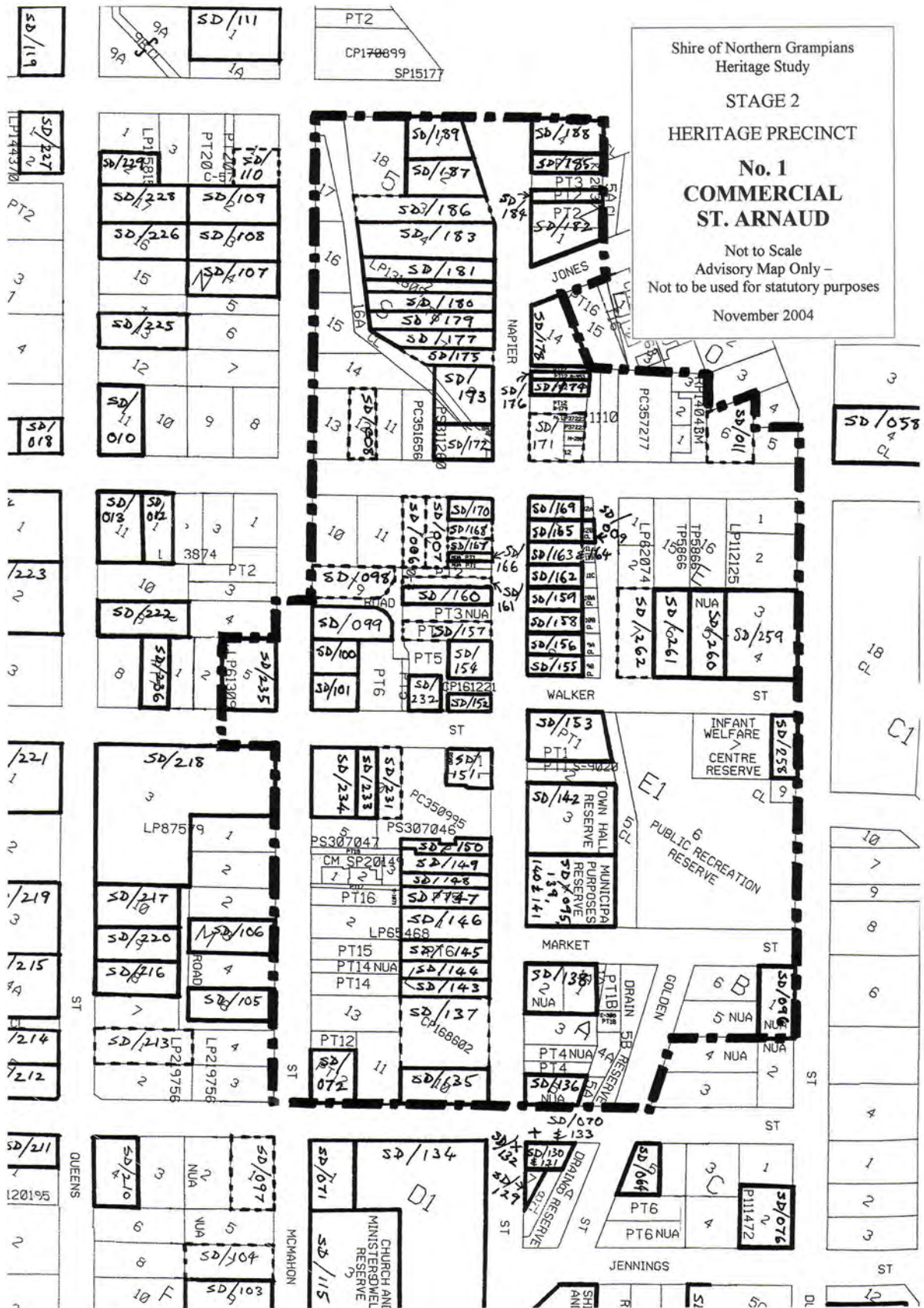
Overall, the St. Arnaud Commercial Precinct is of LOCAL significance

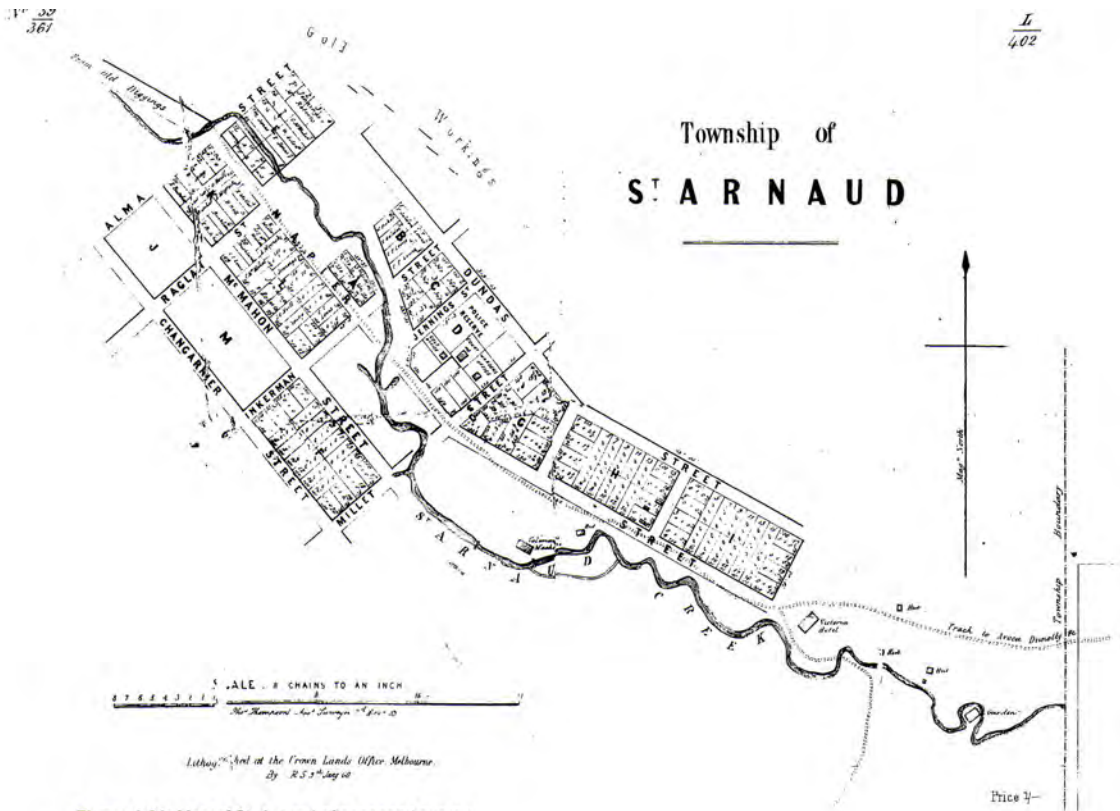


## List of Places in the St Arnaud Commercial Precinct.

SD/006	Shop, Alma Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/007	Shop, former Manchester Arms Billiard Room, Alma Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/008	Former Garage, Alma Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/009	Timber Store/Stables over creek, rear Cronos building, Lane off Alma Street	LOCAL
SD/011	House, 4 Alma Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/072	Masonic Temple, Inkerman Street Cnr McMahon Street	LOCAL
SD/095	Memorial to the Lord Nelson Mining Company	MEMORIAL
SD/096	House, 1 Market Street, Cnr Dundas Street	LOCAL
SD/098	Former Coffee Palace Stables, McMahon Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/099	Former Preece House, McMahon Street	LOCAL
SD/100	Former Preece Shop, McMahon Street	LOCAL
SD/175	Former Preece Workshop, McMahon Street, Cnr Raglan Street	LOCAL
SD/135	Botanical Hotel, 15 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/136	Former Bank of New South Wales, Napier Street, corner Inkerman Street	LOCAL
SD/137	Shops, 'Westfarmers Dalgety' (former Edwards Store) 17 Napier Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/138	St. Arnaud Hotel, 20 Napier Street (cnr Market Street)	LOCAL
SD/139	Boer War Memorial, Napier Street	STATE
SD/140	W.W.II Memorial, Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/141	Centenary of the State Bank Memorial, Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/142	St Arnaud Town Hall, Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/143	Shop, 21 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/144	Shop, 23 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/145	Shop, 25 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/146	Former State Savings Bank, 27 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/147	Two-storey building, 31-33 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/148	Shop, 'St. Vincent De Paul' (Former ABC Grocery), 35 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/149	Two Shops, 37-39 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/150	Two-storey building, part of former Town Hall Hotel, Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/151	Former McBride building, 51 Napier Street, corner Raglan Street	LOCAL
SD/152	Shop - former 'Victoria Arcade', 53 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/153	St Arnaud Post Office, Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/154	Shop, Lyal Eales Store, (former Reeds Store), 59-61 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/155	Royal Hotel, 60 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/156	Former Colonial Bank, 62 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/157	Shop, 'Sam's IGA' (former Suggetts Drapery), 63 Napier Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/158	Shops (former Giles Hardware), 64-68 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/159	Former Alfred Giles Hardware Store, 70 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/160	Two-storey building (former Mewkells Chemist shop), 71 Napier Street	LOCAL

SD/161	Shop, 73 Napier Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/162	Bank of Melbourne (former Bank of New South Wales) 74 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/163	Two-storey building - 'Needs Bakery', 76 Napier Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/164	Two-storey building - Radford Solicitors, 78 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/165	Former Crone's Buildings, 80-84 Napier Street	STATE
SD/166	Building - former St Arnaud Mercury offices, 81 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/167	Shop, Hardingham's Plumbing, (former Williams the Shoeman) 83 Napier Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/168	Former Star Café, 85 Napier Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/169	ANZ Bank (former London Chartered Bank), 86 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/170	Manchester Arms Hotel, 87 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/171	Shops, 88- 98 Napier Street (corner Jones Street)	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/172	Shop - 'D & R Discounts' (former Williams Newsagency) Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/173	Commonwealth Hotel, 95 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/174	Shops, 102-104 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/175	Pair of Shops, 103-105 Napier Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/176	Two-storey building, 106 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/177	Shops, 107- 109 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/178	Shop, 'Nursery Florist', 110 - 116 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/179	Shop (former London House), Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/180	Shop - Brays Store, 115 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/181	Shop, 'Computer Country Care', 119 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/182	Brain's Building, 120-122 [check] Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/183	The Old Victoria Inn, 123 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/184	Shop, 124 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/185	Building - former 'Northend Bakery', 134 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/186	Shop, 'Goldfield Tyre & Battery', Napier Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/187	Shops, Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/188	Building - 'Kell and Son Funeral Directors', 136 Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/189	'St. Arnaud Produce Store', 137 Napier Street,	LOCAL
SD/231	Brick shop, Raglan Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/232	Shop, 2 Raglan Street	LOCAL
SD/233	'Lenlethan', 3 Raglan Street	LOCAL
SD/234	Preece House, 5 Raglan Street	LOCAL
SD/235	Liberty Hall (former Princess Theatre) Raglan Street, cnr McMahan Street	LOCAL
SD/258	St Arnaud Fire Station Walker Street, Cnr Dundas Street	LOCAL
SD/259	'Dundrennan' 2 Walker Street	LOCAL
SD/260	House, 4, Walker Street	LOCAL
SD/261	House, 6 Walker Street	LOCAL
SD/262	House, 8 Walker Street	CONTRIBUTORY





**Figure 1.01:** Map of St. Arnaud after second survey, 1859. Note the St. Arnaud Creek that punctuates the township.  
Source: J. Cameron & E. Ebery (comp.), *St. Arnaud a Pictorial Journey*, St. Arnaud Bicentennial Committee, 1988, p.3.





Figure 1.02: Napier Street. Looking north, [n.d] c early 20<sup>th</sup> Century  
Source: *Back to St Arnaud Souvenir of the occasion with Photographs of some of the Town's most interesting and picturesque features*, Borough of St Arnaud Diamond Jubilee booklet, October 1921, p.7



Figure 1.03: Napier Street, looking south n.d. early 20<sup>th</sup> Century.  
Source: *Back to St Arnaud Souvenir of the occasion with Photographs of some of the Town's most interesting and picturesque features*, Borough of St Arnaud Diamond Jubilee booklet, October 1921, p.7



Photo 1.01: Napier Street looking south. Note the brick wall construction of the commercial buildings, dominant parapets and projecting verandahs



Photo 1.02: Napier Street west side between Alma and Raglan Streets. Note the introduced cantilever verandahs, early dominant parapet of the former St Arnaud mercury building and the shopfronts with ingoos.





Photo 1.03: Shopfront with ingo detail, 71 Napier Street



Photo 1.04: Napier Street, west side, showing prominent parapet used for signage. Also note the early signage on the side brick wall and the narrow lane between the buildings.



Photo 1.05: View of open drain and rear allotments to the Napier Street commercial buildings (between Walker and Alma Street).



Photo 1.06: Significant view of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Alma Street from McMahon Street.





Photo 1.07: Significant view of Christ Church (Old Cathedral) in Raglan Street from Napier Street.



Photo 1.08: View of the mature Norfolk Pine tree in Raglan Street.



Photo 1.09: Rear outbuildings and open drain behind the commercial buildings in Napier Street.



Photo 1.10: Significant brick and stone drain (former St Arnaud Creek), between Inkerman and Market Streets.





Photo 1.11: Significant avenue of elm trees, Golden Street.

### 3.3.3 2. Kings Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud

#### 1.1 Historical Overview <sup>3</sup>

Gold was found at New Bendigo, north of the present town of St Arnaud in 1855, and its mines sustained the township as it evolved into a populous agricultural service centre after 1870. It was in April 1856 when Captain Clarke, R.E. carried out the first survey of the town which was pegged out four miles from the diggings. He named the creek St. Arnaud, after Marshal Jacques Le Roy St. Arnaud (1798-1854), who commanded French forces in the Crimean war against the Russians. In June 1856, just two months after Clarke's first survey, residents petitioned against it and it was cancelled.

The second survey of April 1858 (Figure 1.01) used the name St. Arnaud for both the creek and the small settlement at the foot of Wilson's Hill. Local approval of the association with Marshal St. Arnaud and the association with the Crimean War survives in the names of the streets. Originally they referred to mining or to scientists, but at a ball celebrating completion of the second survey the residents, amidst toasts, chose to commemorate instead British generals or victories on the Crimean peninsula. While this expression of Empire solidarity survives in street names at other places, especially Ballarat, only two towns in the world are named after the French Marshal.

The first land sales were held on 21 December 1858, when the population had increased to almost six hundred. The best blocks sold were at the intersection of Napier and Raglan Streets. During the next three years, however, buildings proliferated at the south end of Napier Street where several survive.

Given the close proximity of the Kings Avenue precinct to the original St. Arnaud township centre, commercial and residential developments were soon established in this area from the late 1850s. James Coleman established a crushing plant in McMahon Street in the 1850s. Moreover, the construction of the former Bell and Lorimer Store (c.1860s) (SD/080), former Bank of Victoria (1861) (SD/093), Railway Hotel (c.1879) (SD/087) and the Farmers Arms Hotel (1900, replacing an 1850s hotel building) (SD/079) were important building developments in Kings Avenue that reflected the growth of St. Arnaud along its southern fringe. These commercial establishments were supported by housing construction in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In 1913, a public recreation reserve was created on the site of James Coleman's former crushing plant. Named King George's Park (SD/117), this reserve was planted with over 80 exotic and native trees that were dedicated to the fallen soldiers in the First World War. One particular tree is associated with Sgt. William Young, reputedly the first Australian to fire a shot under war conditions in 1914.

The northwards progression of the St. Arnaud township from the original town centre appears to have affected commercial and cultural progress in Kings Avenue from the interwar period. However, the northward developments provided opportunities for further residential construction in Kings Avenue, with the building of a number of

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<sup>3</sup> This history has been prepared from P. Taylor, *Northern Grampians Shire Environmental History* in W. Jacobs, P. Taylor, M. Taylor & C. Walker, *Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study Part 1*, 1999, and from sources provided for each heritage place on the citations.

interwar Bungalows. It was also during the interwar period and particularly during the Great Depression of the 1930s when men were employed to construct brick bases and stone retaining walls along the St. Arnaud Creek.<sup>4</sup> The long winding drains that resulted have become a unique feature of the St. Arnaud township.

## 1.2 Description

### 1.2.1 Precinct Boundaries (refer to precinct plan at the rear of this precinct)

The St. Arnaud Kings Avenue Heritage Precinct is largely comprised of Kings Avenue that forms the central core of this area. The precinct is bound to the south by Gray Street and to the north by Millett Street. Other streets that bisect the precinct include Burke Street and Wills Street. King George's Park is included in the precinct to the north-west.

### 1.2.2 Buildings & Significant Details (refer to photos at the rear of this precinct)

#### A. Residential Buildings

The St. Arnaud Kings Avenue precinct is especially characterised by its large proportion of residential buildings predominantly built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. These single storey, hipped and gabled buildings are mainly constructed with galvanised corrugated iron roofs and timber framed windows. There is a mix of horizontal weatherboard and brick wall construction. These Victorian and interwar Bungalow styled houses also have brick chimneys adorning the rooflines and front verandahs. The Victorian styled houses are further accentuated by the timber eaves brackets, while the interwar Bungalows are modestly scaled.

Throughout the precinct is a range of fences including woven wire, brick, timber and cyclone wire types. These fences range between 500 and 1200 mm in height.

#### B. Commercial Buildings

The St. Arnaud Kings Avenue precinct is also significant for its legacy of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings. These buildings are both one and two storeys in height with hipped and gabled roofs clad in galvanised corrugated iron. Parapets are a feature of some of the buildings, which also have timber framed windows. The former Bell and Lorimer building has a projecting skillion verandah and is of rendered brick construction. The other buildings are also constructed of brick (both unpainted and painted). These buildings are predominantly Victorian in style, reflecting the commercial growth in this area in the early years of St. Arnaud's development.

#### C. Urban Design & Engineering Infrastructure

The St. Arnaud Kings Avenue precinct is largely a medium density Victorian, and interwar Bungalow residential area that also accommodates some remaining Victorian and Federation commercial buildings. The building allotments are also supported by a mature landscape of exotic and native trees and grassed ovals comprising King George's Park.

The allotment sizes within the precinct are reasonably consistent with little evidence of several later subdivisions. There is also a continuity of front setbacks of approximately

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<sup>4</sup> 'History Walk' typed manuscript, [n.d.?], St. Arnaud Historical Society collection.

5 metres. Most of the allotments are perpendicular to Kings Avenue that forms the primary axis for the precinct.

Significant urban foci in the precinct include the Washingtonia Palm tree in the Queen Mary Gardens which towers above the canopy of trees in King George's Park (to the north), as well as the tall pines beyond. The late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century streetscape is interrupted by the uncharacteristic introduced urban focus of the motor garage to at the south end.

Open brick kerb and channel is a significant feature of parts of Kings Avenue, Millett Street (north side only), and Burke Street (south side only). Wills Street has a significant early open stone drain on the north side. Other kerb and channel is of concrete construction and has been introduced, as has the concrete footpaths in Kings Avenue, Millett Street (south side), Burke Street (south side) and Wills Street (south side). Gravel verges are an important component of the Burke and Millett streetscapes, as are gravel paths on the west side of King's Avenue between Wills and Gray Streets.

Highly significant infrastructure is the early brick and stone drain (former St. Arnaud Creek) that spans from the southern boundary of the precinct at Gray Street along the west side Kings Avenue and beyond the northern boundary of Millett Street.

#### D. Landscaping

The Kings Avenue precinct is also especially significant for its important treelines that characterise this gateway area into central St. Arnaud. In Kings Avenue between Burke and Millett Streets are avenues of Ash, Plane and Oak trees on both sides (photo 2.01); while between Burke and Wills Streets are avenues of Ash and Oak Trees (photo 2.02). There is also a stretch of Mallaleucas in Millett Street (photo 2.03).

Another highly significant landscape feature of the precinct is King George's Park. It is characterised by the grassed sports oval and surrounding mature poplar, holly oak, pine and red gum trees.

Grassed nature strips further contribute to the Kings Avenue streetscape.

#### 1.3 Statement of Cultural Significance

The St. Arnaud Kings Avenue Heritage Precinct has significance as a 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential streetscape accentuated by some early commercial buildings and the historic King George's Park, the whole in a tree-lined landscape setting. The significant and relatively intact residential buildings along Kings Avenue are generally single storey and of horizontal weatherboard or brick construction and designed in Victorian and interwar Bungalow styles. The one and two storey brick commercial buildings predominantly have parapets and are situated on corner allotments. They represent the early commercial developments in St. Arnaud from the 1860s near the original town centre formed about the government reserve in Napier Street.

The St. Arnaud Kings Avenue Precinct is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates many original and early design qualities associated with the residential and commercial development of the St. Arnaud

particularly in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. These qualities include the Victorian and interwar Bungalow styled residential buildings, and the Victorian and Federation styled commercial buildings.

The original design qualities of the residential buildings include: single storey height; hipped and gabled roof forms; front verandahs; horizontal weatherboard wall cladding or brick wall construction; galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding; timber framed windows; and brick chimneys.

The original design qualities for the commercial buildings include the hipped and gabled roof forms, mainly behind parapets; one and two storey heights; brick wall construction and timber framed windows.

The St. Arnaud Kings Avenue Precinct is aesthetically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates important visual qualities that reflect the historical and cultural development of this area of St. Arnaud. These qualities include the Ash, Plane and Oak treelines in Kings Avenue and the mature exotic and native trees and grassed ovals of King George's Park. Other important visual qualities include the grassed nature strips, regular allotments and front setbacks, and the views to the Washingtonia Palm and pine trees to the north.

The St. Arnaud Kings Avenue Precinct is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion H.1). It is associated with the early survey of St. Arnaud in the late 1850s and the subsequent commercial, residential and cultural developments from the 1860s until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is also associated with later, predominantly interwar residential land sales and developments, and with the creation of King George's Park, where many surviving exotic and native trees commemorate fallen soldiers in the First World War.

The St. Arnaud Kings Avenue Precinct is scientifically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion C.2). The area is of importance for contributing to a history of the infrastructure development of the town, as especially identified by the brick and stone drain (former St. Arnaud Creek) that stretches along the western side of Kings Avenue. This drain represents rare surviving infrastructure development in a built-up rural township. The brick kerb and channel and concrete cross overs, gravel verges and paths in Kings Avenue, Millett, Burke and Wills Streets, and stone drain in Wills Street further contribute to the early developments in the area and represent forms of infrastructure no longer constructed.

The St. Arnaud Kings Avenue Precinct is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion G.1). This area of St. Arnaud is recognized and highly valued by the local community for cultural, commemorative, recreational and commercial reasons.

Overall, the St. Arnaud Kings Avenue Precinct is of LOCAL significance.

List of Places in Kings Avenue Precinct, St Arnaud

SD/034	House, 2 Burke Street	LOCAL
SD/035	House, 4 Burke Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/036	Sithney, 5 Burke Street	LOCAL
SD/037	House, 9 Burke Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/061	'Montazah', 25 Dundas Street	LOCAL
SD/079	Farmers Arms Hotel, Kings Avenue, cnr Wills Street	LOCAL
SD/080	Former Bell and Lorimer General Store, Kings Avenue	LOCAL
SD/081	House, 5 Kings Avenue	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/082	House, 7 Kings Avenue	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/083	House, 9 Kings Avenue	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/084	House, 10 Kings Avenue	LOCAL
SD/085	House, 12 Kings Avenue	LOCAL
SD/086	House, 14 Kings Avenue	LOCAL
SD/087	Former Railway Hotel, 15 Kings Avenue	LOCAL
SD/088	Shop, 16 Kings Avenue	LOCAL
SD/089	House, 25 Kings Avenue	LOCAL
SD/090	House, 29 Kings Avenue	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/091	House, 31 Kings Avenue	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/092	House, 32 Kings Avenue	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/093	Former Bank of Victoria, Kings Avenue, cnr Millett Street	LOCAL
SD/116	Rotunda, McMahon Street, Cnr Millett Street	LOCAL
SD/117	King George's Park, McMahon Street	LOCAL
SD/265	Former St Arnaud Power House, Wills Street	LOCAL







Photo 2.01: Kings Avenue (near Wills Street), looking south. View of substantial avenue of trees.



Photo 2.02: Kings Avenue (near Bourke Street). View towards Wills Street showing substantial avenue of trees.



Photo 2.03: Millett Street looking west showing row of mallee and one ash tree.

### 3.3.4 3. Old Civic Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud

#### 1.1 Historical Overview <sup>5</sup>(refer to historical figures at the rear of this precinct)

Gold was found at New Bendigo, north of the present town of St Arnaud in 1855, and its mines sustained the township as it evolved into a populous agricultural service centre after 1870. It was in April 1856 when Captain Clarke, R.E. carried out the first survey of the town which was pegged out four miles from the diggings. He named the creek St. Arnaud, after Marshal Jacques Le Roy St. Arnaud (1798-1854), who commanded French forces in the Crimean war against the Russians. In June 1856, just two months after Clarke's first survey, residents petitioned against it and it was cancelled.

The second survey of April 1858 used the name St. Arnaud for both the creek and the small settlement at the foot of Wilson's Hill. Local approval of the association with Marshal St. Arnaud and the association with the Crimean War survives in the names of the streets. Originally they referred to mining or to scientists, but at a ball celebrating completion of the second survey the residents, amidst toasts, chose to commemorate instead British generals or victories on the Crimean peninsula. While this expression of Empire solidarity survives in street names at other places, especially Ballarat, only two towns in the world are named after the French Marshal.

The first land sales were held on 21 December 1858, when the population had increased to almost six hundred. The best blocks sold were at the intersection of Napier and Raglan Streets. During the next three years, however, buildings proliferated at the south end of Napier Street where several survive.

A government reserve for police accommodation was established fronting Napier Street in the 1850s. It was also during this period when petitions by the local residents called for a proper court house in St. Arnaud and in 1859 a timber court building was constructed on the police reserve by John Grey. The extant brick court house (SD/127) followed in 1867 (Figure 3.01).

The 1860s witnessed a number of developments in this civic area of St. Arnaud. St. Arnaud became a municipality by 1861, a Borough in 1863 and in 1864 it was the Shire headquarters. A group of brick police buildings were constructed in 1862 on the police reserve. Only the lock up (SD/075) remains today, with the residence and stables having been demolished. A water reserve was created in 1864 in Napier Street opposite the police reserve, and a single storey brick post office was built on the north-east corner of Napier and Millett Streets (a second storey was added in 1895) (SD/125).

Further developments occurred in the 1870s. The Crown Land office (SD/126) was constructed in 1876-77 to facilitate the land settlement rush of the 1870s as a result of the passing of the 1869 amendments to the Land Act. A few years prior to the building of the Crown Land Office, the St. Arnaud Volunteer Fire Brigade was formed in 1874. Nine years later in 1883, a brick engine house and turncock's residence (SD/130) was

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5 This history has been prepared from P. Taylor, *Northern Grampians Shire Environmental History* in W. Jacobs, P. Taylor, M. Taylor & C. Walker, *Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study Part 1*, 1999 and the sources provided for the individual citations for each heritage place in the precinct.



constructed at the south-east corner of Napier and Inkerman Streets (Figure 3.02). In 1876, the Presbyterians built their imposing brick Church (SD/194) on the site in McMahan Street acquired in 1869.

Cultural life in the civic area experienced further improvements in the 1880s. The Victorian and Romanesque-styled Mechanics Institute (SD/071) was built in 1880-82 at the south-east corner of McMahan and Inkerman Streets. A few years later in 1884, the Queen Mary Gardens (SD/134) were established on the site of the water reserve and which greatly improved the visual amenity of the area (Figures 3.03-04). The bowling club acquired a small section of the gardens reserve for a fenced bowling green in 1885. The green remains today at the north-west corner of Napier and Millett Streets.

Another major development in this area of St. Arnaud was the construction of new Shire offices in 1902. Known as the Kara Kara Shire Offices (the Shire changed its name from St. Arnaud to Kara Kara in 1884), the substantial red brick Federation Free Classical styled building (SD/128) overlooking the Queen Mary Gardens in Napier Street contributed greatly to the civic amenity of St. Arnaud.

The northwards progress of the St. Arnaud township was particularly felt in the civic area after the construction of a new post office at the north-east corner of Market Square in 1924. With the onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s and the rising tide of criticism against the St. Arnaud creek in the centre of town (that was blamed for the outbreaks of fevers), men were employed to construct brick bases and stone retaining walls.<sup>6</sup> The long winding drains that resulted have become a unique feature of the township and particularly in the Old Civic precinct.

The remaining buildings and landscapes in the Old Civic Precinct are an important legacy of the critical developments between the 1850s and early 1900s that helped establish St. Arnaud as a prosperous township.

## 1.2 Description

### 1.2.1 Precinct Boundaries (refer to precinct plan at the rear of this precinct)

The St. Arnaud Old Civic Heritage Precinct comprises the old government reserve on the east side of Napier Street (between Inkerman and Millett Streets), Queen Mary gardens on the west side of Napier Street, with the western boundary being the rear of the allotments fronting McMahan Street (between Inkerman and Millett Streets).

### 1.2.2 Buildings & Significant Details (refer to photos at the rear of this precinct)

#### A. Cultural and Infrastructure Buildings

The St. Arnaud Old Civic precinct is characterised by face brick cultural, civic, government and church buildings in a landscape setting designed between the 1860s and 1902 (photos 3.01-3.04). These buildings are single storey (except the two storey former post office and Uniting Church with its landmark tower and spire), with gabled or hipped slate or galvanised corrugated iron roofs. Early brick chimneys adorn the rooflines of many of the buildings, which also have projecting verandahs, eave overhangs, and timber framed double hung and casement windows (except the Uniting

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6 'History Walk' typed manuscript, [n.d.?], St. Arnaud Historical Society collection.

Church). The government buildings are also adorned with decorative stringcoursing, brick voussoirs above the windows, oculus ventilators (Lands Office), and broad arches or arched windows (former post office and former Kara Kara Shire Offices). The former Kara Kara Shire office has decorative parapets with crowning urns, while the Uniting Church has an imposing tower and spire (photo 3.04). Forming a buffer along the western side of McMahon Street is a number of single storey interwar Bungalow houses, with at least one individually significant brick Bungalow forming part of this group.

B. Urban Design & Engineering Infrastructure

The St. Arnaud Commercial precinct is largely a low-density cultural area along the southern fringe of the central St. Arnaud township. The government buildings of the former government reserve, notably the Court House and especially Kara Kara Shire office (photo 3.03), have generous front and side setbacks. Situated in a landscape setting, these buildings form part of an unusual grouping when combined with the former Land Office, former Post office, and former Police Lock Up on the old government reserve (photos 3.01-02) that has experienced further subdivisions in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The distinctive character of the area is also identified by the Queen Mary Gardens with its open lawned areas, mature exotic broadleaf and coniferous trees and flower gardens, and bowling greens to the south-east (photo 3.05). The gardens form a highly significant urban focus and landscape in the town.

Both the Turncock's Residence and Engine house at the corner of Napier and Inkerman Streets and the Mechanics Institute at the corner of Inkerman and McMahon Street form other important foci. These buildings address the corners without substantial setbacks. Important visual connections exist between the Mechanics Institute and the Masonic Hall on the opposite corner in McMahon Street (photo 2.06). Other significant foci include the landmark spire of the Uniting Church building in McMahon Street and the Botanical Hotel at the north-west corner of Inkerman and Napier Streets.

There are also significant views to other buildings, structures and trees both within and outside the precinct. From Inkerman Street there are uninterrupted views to Liberty Hall, corner of McMahon and Raglan Streets (SD/235), while in McMahon Street there are views to the Flour Mill complex at the southern end of McMahon Street (SD/118) (photo 3.07) and a Bunya Bunya Pine tree in the Queen Mary Gardens (photo 3.08).

Throughout the precinct is a mixture of concrete kerb and channel (Napier Street, McMahon Street, and Inkerman Street), and brick kerb and channel (McMahon Street, west side). Concrete cross overs are a feature of the Napier and McMahon streetscapes, while introduced concrete footpaths are also evident in all streets. Highly significant infrastructure is the early brick and stone drain (former St. Arnaud Creek) (photo 3.09) that spans from the southern boundary of the precinct (along the west side of Napier Street) and crosses under Napier Street to the reserve on the western side of Golden Street.

C. Landscaping

Narrow grassed nature strips are a significant component of the Napier and Inkerman streetscapes (west side only in Napier Street). There is also a row of elms along the west side of Golden Street (photo 3.10), and between Millet and Inkerman Streets there is an avenue of ash and newly planted oak trees in Napier Street (photo 3.11). A grouping of mature oak trees are situated in Inkerman Street (with recently planted oaks further westward) (photo 3.12), while in McMahon Street are an avenue of English Oaks on both sides, together with the occasional mallaleuca (photo 3.13).

The most significant landscape in the precinct – and in the whole of St. Arnaud – is the Queen Mary gardens (see earlier description).

2.3 Comparative

The St. Arnaud Old Civic Precinct may be compared with other conservation areas for rural townships in Victoria. The following comparative analysis especially examines:

- Other townships with groupings of historic government and cultural buildings;
- Other townships where the original town centre has been relocated, leaving a legacy of early architecture and landscapes;

A. Beechworth Justice Precinct, Beechworth<sup>7</sup>

Gold was discovered at Beechworth in 1852 and the township of Beechworth was proclaimed on 1 July 1853. The town soon became the administrative centre of Victoria's north-east. Originally forming part of the government camp, the site on which the Justice Precinct is situated, had officially been gazetted as a police reserve by 1856. In the period 1857-60 numerous weatherboard government offices, which were constructed when gold was first discovered, were replaced by a more substantial complex of public buildings, constructed of local honey coloured granite. Most of these early granite buildings still survive and include: the former Telegraph Office (1958), Court House (1859), Police Station (1858), Chinese Protectors Office (1858), and the Gold Wardens Office (1859). Also surviving on the site are the brick stables (1870), portable timber Lock-Up, and brick Police Residence (1912-13). Opposite these buildings are the town hall building and public park.

The Beechworth Justice Precinct is aesthetically significant at a STATE level for the fundamental contribution it makes to the streetscape of Beechworth, and for its rare collection of unusual honey coloured granite public buildings.

B. Omeo Justice Precinct, Omeo<sup>8</sup>

The Omeo Justice Precinct consists of a log Lock-Up (1858) and stockade fencing, court house (1859-61), police residence (1882-83), police stables (1882-83) and police cook house (1882-83), as well as the 1893 court house designed by the outstanding government architect A.J. Macdonald. The complex is set back from the main road on a rise behind a grassed and treed area.

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7 'Beechworth Justice Precinct, H1464', Victorian Heritage Register online, 25 January 2002, 6pm & 'Beechworth Central Conservation Area', database no. 004549, file no. 2/08/230/0024, Register of the National Estate Database online, 25 January 2002, 6.10pm.

8 'Omeo Justice Precinct, H1536', Victorian Heritage Register online, 25 January 2002, 6.05pm.

The Omeo Justice Precinct is the most intact example of a nineteenth century police and court complex known to survive in Victoria. It is significant because of the presence of a number of elements that are architecturally and historically significant to the State.

C. Maryborough Conservation Area<sup>9</sup>

The Maryborough Conservation Area comprises the area bounded by Neill, Wellington, Havelock and Clarendon Streets. It is significant at a regional level for its attractive grouping of public and private buildings comprising the old town hall, post office, court house, fire brigade tower, scout hall, St. Andrews Church and church halls. It is also an excellent example of Victorian era planning, with its important civic square.

D. Kyneton Conservation Area<sup>10</sup>

The Kyneton Conservation Area comprises the commercial and business centre of early Kyneton along Piper Street with its significant bluestone buildings of the 1850s and 1860s. These buildings include the old Kyneton Market building, bluestone flour mill, hotel, the town's oldest dwelling and the substantial former Bank of New South Wales. Like St. Arnaud, this area in Kyneton is a legacy of the original town centre prior to the movement of the central township into Mollison Street in later years. The Kyneton Conservation Area is of regional significance.

E. Conclusions

Comparing the St. Arnaud Old Civic precinct with these other conservation areas, it is found that:

- As a grouping of early government and cultural buildings dating between the 1860s and early 1900s, the St. Arnaud Old Civic precinct is one of few in Victoria;
- As a grouping of early government and cultural buildings and a substantial historic public gardens in the central town area, the St. Arnaud Old Civic precinct is one of few in Victoria;
- As a grouping of early government and cultural buildings and landscapes, the St. Arnaud Old Civic precinct represents one of few areas that are a legacy of the original town centre that has subsequently been relocated;

2.4 Statement of Cultural Significance

The St. Arnaud Old Civic Heritage Precinct has significance as a predominantly intact and rare grouping of government, cultural and infrastructure buildings and historical public gardens in Victoria. There is a continuity of face brick construction throughout the public buildings in the precinct, which include the former post office, court house, land office and Kara Kara Shire offices. Further architectural significance is provided by the cultural buildings, namely the brick Mechanics Institute and Uniting Church, and

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9 'Maryborough Conservation Area, database no. 004240, file no. 2/06/098/0001', Register of the National Estate Database online, 25 January 6.15pm.

10 'Kyneton Central Conservation Area, database no. 004215, file no. 2/06/096/0006', Register of the National Estate Database online, 25 January 2002, 6.20pm.



the former Turncock's Residence and Engine House. All of these buildings have visual connections with the historic Queen Mary Gardens which provides a remarkable landscape setting for the precinct. The broad avenues of oak, elm and ash trees along the main streets further contributes to this important and rare setting. The name of the town, St. Arnaud, is also rare, and represents one of only two towns in the world named after French Marshal Jacques Le Roy St. Arnaud (1798-1854).

The St. Arnaud Old Civic Precinct is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates many original and early design qualities associated with the development of the government, civic, cultural and religious buildings in St. Arnaud between 1862 and 1902. These qualities include the Victorian, Federation (and to a lesser degree interwar) styled building forms, with their face brick wall construction, gabled and hipped roof forms clad in slate or galvanised corrugated iron, timber framed double hung or casement windows, unpainted brick chimneys, projecting eaves, broad arches or arched windows, decorative detailing (stringcourse and voussoirs), projecting front or side verandahs. Other intact qualities include the imposing Victorian Gothic styled Uniting Church building, with its landmark tower and spire.

The St. Arnaud Old Civic Precinct is aesthetically significant at a STATE level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates outstanding visual qualities that reflect the historical and cultural development of the original centre of the St. Arnaud township, and contribute substantially to the setting of the area. These qualities include the Queen Mary Gardens with its open lawn areas and mature exotic trees, large setbacks and landscape setting of government buildings (on the original, albeit subdivided government reserve), and avenues of ash, oak, and elm trees in Napier, McMahan and Golden Streets respectively. The narrow grassed nature strips further contribute to the visual amenity of the area.

The St. Arnaud Old Civic Precinct is historically significant at a STATE level (AHC criterion H.1). It is associated with the early development of St. Arnaud from the 1850s as a result of gold discoveries in the area. In particular, the precinct is associated with the earliest government, civic and cultural buildings and landscape in St. Arnaud, prior to the movement of the central town area further northward in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The rare grouping of government buildings, namely the former Post office, Land Office, Court House and Kara Kara Shire Offices, as well as the important cultural buildings – Mechanics Institute, Turncock's Residence and Engine House and the Uniting Church, are a physical legacy of the development of civic and cultural life in St. Arnaud between 1862 and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The name of the township has associations with Marshal Jacques Le Roy St. Arnaud (1798-1854) and represents one of only two towns in the world named after the French Marshal.

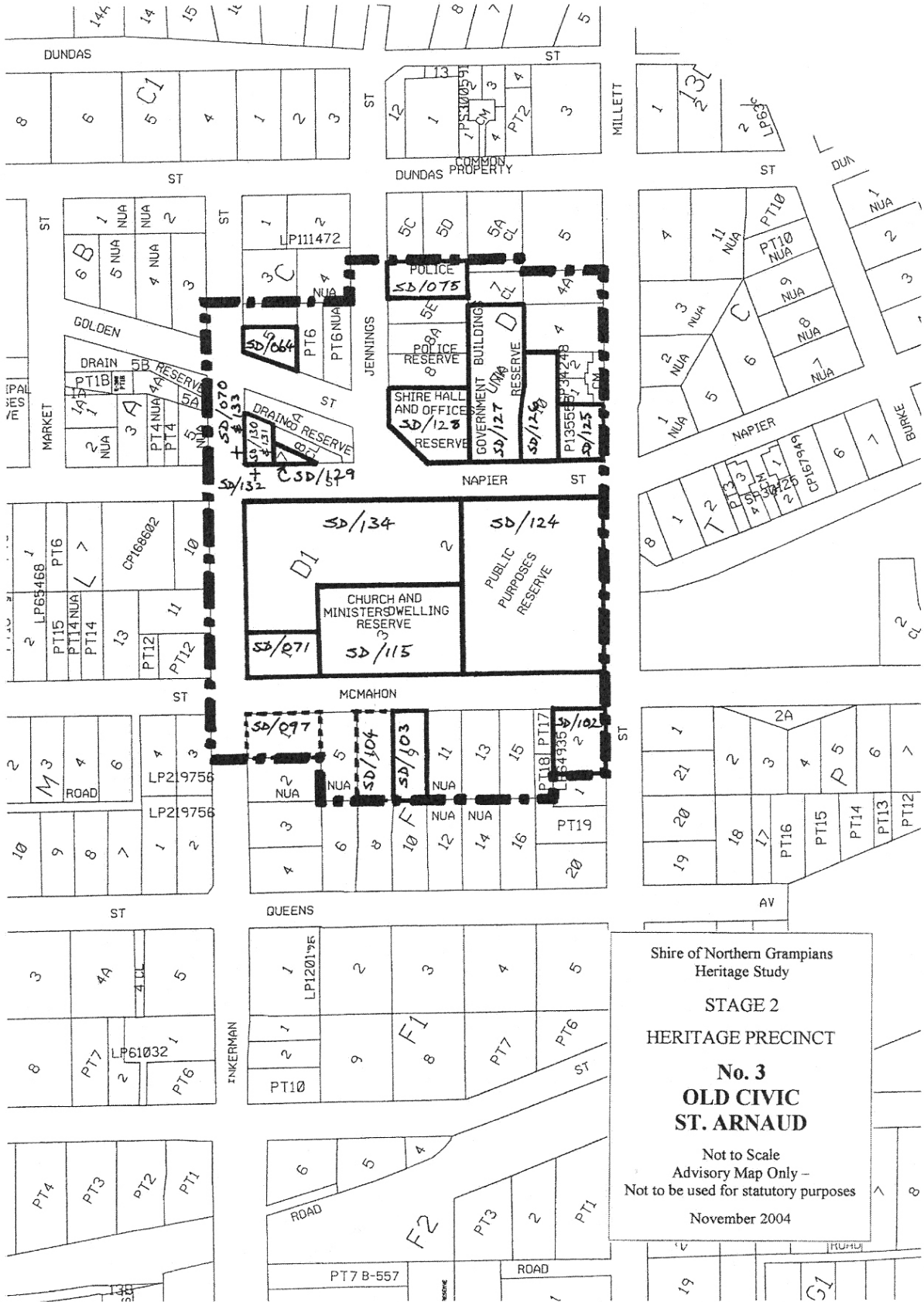
The St. Arnaud Old Civic Precinct is scientifically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion C.2). The area is of importance for contributing to a history of the infrastructure development of the town, as especially identified by the large interwar brick and stone drain (former St. Arnaud Creek) that stretches from the southern boundary along the western side of Napier Street to the west side of Golden Street.

The St. Arnaud Old Civic Precinct is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion G.1). This area of St. Arnaud is recognized and highly valued by the local community for cultural, commemorative and recreational reasons.

Overall, the St. Arnaud Old Civic Precinct is of STATE significance.

List of Places in the Old Civic Precinct, St Arnaud

SD/064	House, 2 Golden Street,	LOCAL
SD/070	Water Trough, Inkerman Street	LOCAL
SD/071	Mechanics Institute, corner Inkerman and McMahon Streets	LOCAL
SD/075	Police Lock Up, Jennings Street (rear Court House)	LOCAL
SD/097	House, McMahon Street (cnr Inkerman Street)	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/103	House, 29 McMahon Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/104	House, 37 McMahon Street	LOCAL
SD/115	Uniting (former Scots Presbyterian) Church & Sunday School McMahon Street	LOCAL
SD/124	St Arnaud Bowling Club and Green, Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/125	Former Post Office, 2 Napier Street, corner Millett Street	LOCAL
SD/126	Former Land Office, 4 Napier Street	STATE
SD/127	Former St. Arnaud Court House, Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/128	Former Kara Kara Shire Offices, 8 Napier Street	STATE
SD/129	Cottage & Peter Cuffley Garden, Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/130	St. Arnaud Fire Station & Turncocks residence Napier Street, corner Inkerman Street	LOCAL
SD/131	Horse Drawn Fire Engine (St Arnaud Fire Station), Napier Street	LOCAL
SD/132	Post Box, Napier Street, corner Inkerman Street	LOCAL
SD/133	Stand Pipe, Napier Street, corner Inkerman Street	LOCAL
SD/134	Queen Mary Gardens & Angwin Memorial Gates Napier Street corner Inkerman Street	LOCAL



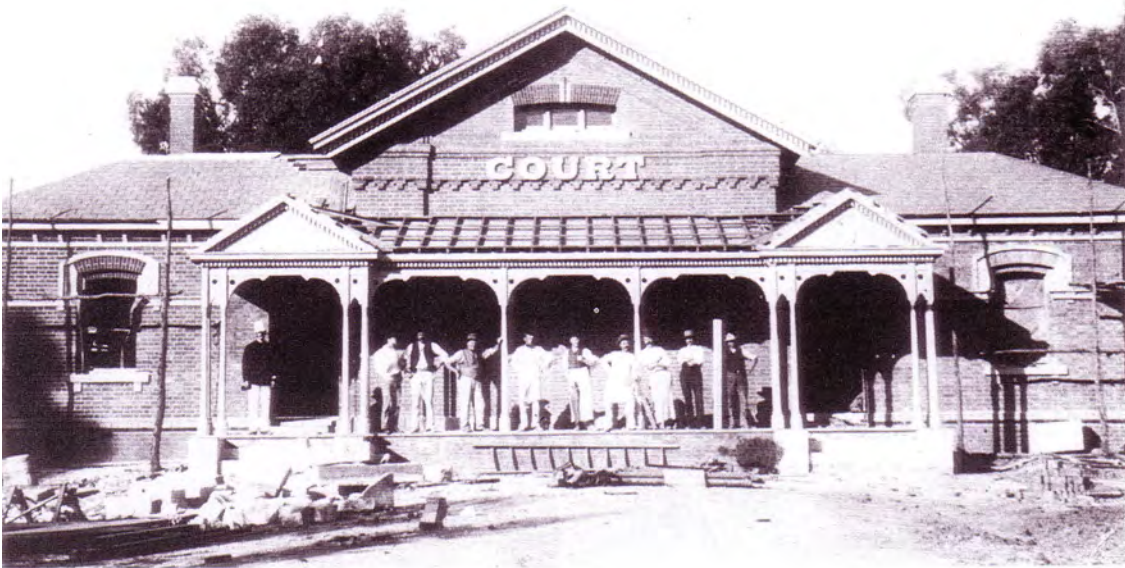


Figure 3.01: St Arnaud Court House, 1888. Source J. Cameron & E. Ebery (comp.) *St Arnaud a Pictorial Journey*, St Arnaud Bicentennial Committee. 1988, p. 5

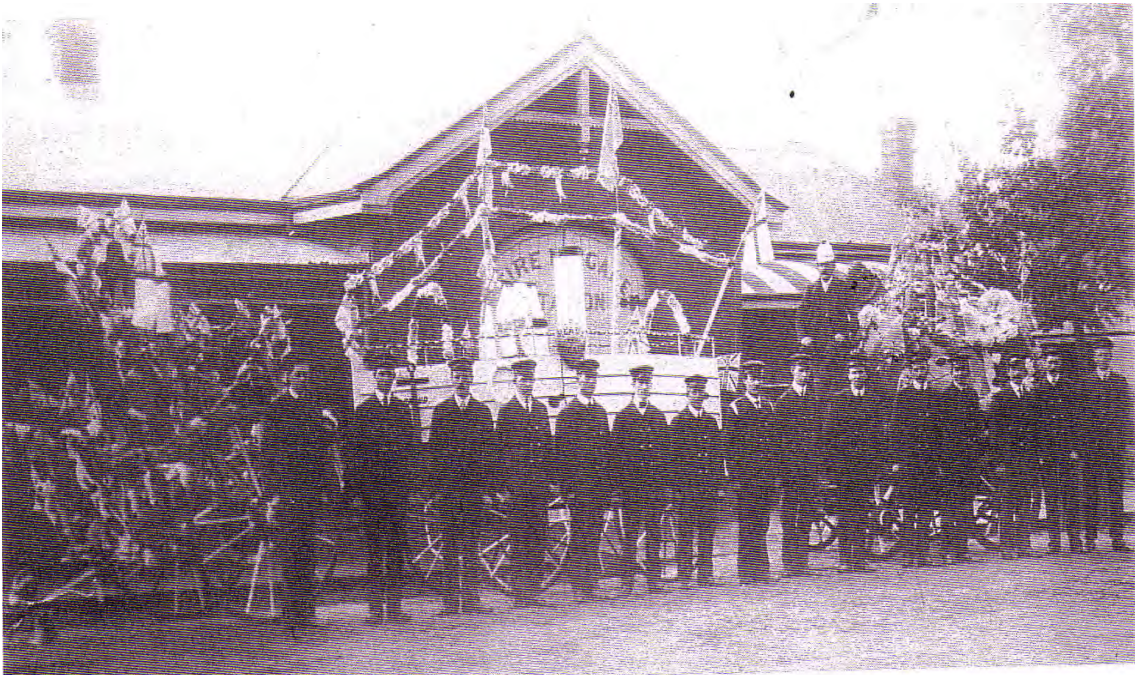


Figure 3.02: Part of an early procession of St Arnaud Fire brigade members outside the Engine House and Turncock's Residence, n.d., c. late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Source J. Cameron & E. Ebery (comp.) *St Arnaud a Pictorial Journey*, St Arnaud Bicentennial Committee. 1988, p. 10





Figure 3.03: The Angwin gates at the entrance to Queen Mary Gardens, c.1900 Source J. Cameron & E. Ebery (comp.) *St Arnaud a Pictorial Journey*, St Arnaud Bicentennial Committee. 1988, p. 17



Photo 3.01: The Former Post Office, Land Office and part of the former Kara Kara Shire Offices in the background, Napier Street.



Photo 3.02: Former Crown Land Office with the Court House in the background, Napier Street. Note the large scale of the site and the landscaped setting.





Photo 3.03: The Former Kara Kara Shire Offices with the Court House in the background, Napier Street. Note the large scale of the site and the landscaped setting.



Photo 3.04: The Uniting Church, McMahon Street, with its landmark spire.





Photo 3.05: View of Queen Mary gardens from the east side of Inkerman Street. Note the Turncock's Residence to the left and the Botanical Hotel to the right.



Photo 3.06: View east along Inkerman Street showing the Mechanics' Institute to the right and the Masonic Hall to the left



Photo 3.07: View from McMahon Street (west of the Queen Mary gardens) showing the flour mill silos.



Photo 3.08: The Bunya Bunya Pine tree in McMahon Street forms an important urban focus.





Photo 3.09: View of the early brick and stone drain on the west side of Napier Street



Photo 3.10: Golden Street lined with an avenue of Elm trees.





Photo 3.11: View from the east side of Inkerman Street showing the group of mature Elm trees.



Photo 3.12: Napier Street looking north, showing the avenue of Ash and newly planted Oak trees.



Photo 3.13: Avenue of English Oak trees in McMahon Street, west of the Queen Mary Gardens.

### 3.3.5 4. Queens Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud

#### 1.1 Historical Overview <sup>11</sup>

Gold was found at New Bendigo, north of the present town of St Arnaud in 1855, and its mines sustained the township as it evolved into a populous agricultural service centre after 1870. It was in April 1856 when Captain Clarke, R.E. carried out the first survey of the town which was pegged out four miles from the diggings. He named the creek St. Arnaud, after Marshal Jacques Le Roy St. Arnaud (1798-1854), who commanded French forces in the Crimean war against the Russians. In June 1856, just two months after Clarke's first survey, residents petitioned against it and it was cancelled.

The second survey of April 1858 (Figure 1.01) used the name St. Arnaud for both the creek and the small settlement at the foot of Wilson's Hill. Local approval of the association with Marshal St. Arnaud and the association with the Crimean War survives in the names of the streets. Originally they referred to mining or to scientists, but at a ball celebrating completion of the second survey the residents, amidst toasts, chose to commemorate instead British generals or victories on the Crimean peninsula. While this expression of Empire solidarity survives in street names at other places, especially Ballarat, only two towns in the world are named after the French Marshal.

The first land sales were held on 21 December 1858, when the population had increased to almost six hundred. The best blocks sold were at the intersection of Napier and Raglan Streets. During the next three years, however, buildings proliferated at the south end of Napier Street where several survive.

Residential land sales in the Queens Avenue area appear to have first occurred in the mid-late 1860s. However, further sales were made in the 1870s (particularly near the corner of Alma and Queens Avenue), with additional purchases in 1904 between Inkerman and Raglan Streets.

The Queens Avenue area was also an important location for Church developments. The Anglicans acquired a site at the corner of Queens Avenue and Raglan Street and built Christ Church (SD/218) in 1864. In 1926, following the creation of the Diocese of St. Arnaud, the church became a Cathedral.

Neighbouring the Anglican Church in Queens Avenue had previously been built a log and bark Denominational school in the late 1850s. This building was replaced with the present brick structure (SD/217) between 1862 and 1869, and was acquired by the Anglican Church as a hall after the closure of the school in 1875.

In 1870, Goldsborough and Co. of Melbourne provided the St. Arnaud Catholic congregation with two blocks of land for a church in McMahan Street (which stretched to Queens Avenue). Now the Salvation Army Worship Centre (SD/209), the former St. Patrick's Catholic Church was built in 1875. Approximately ten years later on the west side of Queens Avenue near the Alma Street corner, the Catholic Presbytery

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11 This history has been prepared from P. Taylor, *Northern Grampians Shire Environmental History* in W. Jacobs, P. Taylor, M. Taylor & C. Walker, *Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study Part 1*, 1999, and from sources provided for each heritage place on the citations.

(SD/223) was constructed. This large parcel of land was later to become the Catholic church precinct, with the erection of the Church of the Immaculate Conception (SD/224) in 1906.

## 1.2 Description

### 1.2.1 Precinct Boundaries (refer to precinct plan at the rear of this precinct)

The St. Arnaud Queens Avenue Heritage Precinct is largely comprised of residential buildings. The north boundary of the precinct is half way along Queens Avenue between Mills and Alma Streets, and the south boundary is Millett Street. The precinct includes parts of Inkerman and Raglan Streets where they intersect with Queens Avenue.

### 1.2.2 Buildings & Significant Details (refer to photos at the rear of this precinct)

#### A. Residential Buildings

The St. Arnaud Queens Avenue precinct is especially characterised by its large proportion of significant residential buildings predominantly built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (photo 3.01). These are generally single storey hipped and gabled buildings, mainly constructed of horizontal weatherboard wall cladding, with galvanised corrugated iron roofs and timber framed windows. They are adorned with early chimneys and have front and/or side bullnosed, ogee form or broken back verandahs supported by turned timber columns. These modestly scaled houses are predominantly decorated with cast iron verandah detailing, eaves brackets or worked barge boards. There are also some early 20<sup>th</sup> century bungalows that are decorated with gable shingling.

Throughout the precinct is a range of fences, some of which are designed and constructed in sympathy with the respective houses, and some that are later inappropriate additions. Most of these fences are within an appropriate height range between 1500mm to 800mm.

#### B. Church Buildings

The church buildings are constructed of brick with steeply pitched gable roof forms. These roofs are clad in slate or galvanised corrugated iron. Pointed windows and oculi are other features, together with projecting minor porch gables.

#### C. Urban Design & Engineering Infrastructure

The St. Arnaud Queens Avenue precinct is largely a medium density Victorian, Federation/Edwardian (and to a lesser degree, interwar Bungalow) residential area that also accommodates large Church corner allotments.

The allotment sizes within the precinct vary from very large church blocks and double residential blocks to more modest house sites, the result of later subdivisions. A notable feature is the substantial front setbacks, which range approximately between 5 and 10 metres. Most of these allotments are configured on an east-west axis, perpendicular to the primary north-south axis of Queens Avenue.

Significant urban foci in the precinct are the churches on the corner allotments, notably Christ Church and the Church of the Immaculate Conception. There are also significant views of these buildings within and outside the precinct.



Parts of Queens Avenue are also notable for the brick kerb and channel and concrete cross overs (photo 4.02). Other important infrastructure that contribute to the character of the streetscape include the gravel verges towards the northern end of the precinct. There is also an asphalt spoon drain on the west side of Queens Avenue (near the corner of Inkerman Street) that is currently buried under gravel. A lack of footpaths in some areas of Queens Avenue also supports the rural residential nature of the streetscape, although concrete paths have been introduced in various stretches, along with concrete roll over kerb and channel.

A significant engineering infrastructure component of the Queens Avenue precinct is the brick channel (photo 4.03). It stretches between Canterbury Street and Queens Avenue then runs under Queens Avenue to the east, linking with the major brick and stone open drain that punctuates the central St. Arnaud township. An important and visible section of this brick channel is situated off Queens Avenue (between Alma and Mill Streets), on the west side.

#### D. Landscaping

The Queens Avenue precinct is also especially significant for its important treelines of ash and native trees (photos 4.04-05). There are also two specimen lemon-scented gum trees at the corner of Queens Avenue and Inkerman Street. Grassed nature strips further contribute to the Queens Avenue streetscape (photo 4.06).

The natural topography of Queens Avenue also rises between Inkerman and Raglan Streets and is an important landscape component.

### 1.3 Statement of Cultural Significance

The St. Arnaud Queens Avenue Heritage Precinct has significance as a predominantly intact 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential streetscape accentuated by four church buildings in a tree-lined landscape setting. A number of the significant and relatively intact residential buildings are single storey and of horizontal weatherboard construction and designed in Victorian, Federation/Edwardian and to a lesser extent, interwar Bungalow styles. These buildings are a physical legacy of the early residential developments of the mid late 1860s, and later land sales of the 1870s and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The St. Arnaud Queens Avenue Precinct is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates many original and early design qualities associated with the residential and religious development of the St. Arnaud particularly in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. These qualities include the Victorian and Federation/Edwardian (and to a lesser degree interwar bungalow) styled residential buildings, and the Victorian and Federation Gothic styled church buildings.

The original design qualities of the residential buildings include: single storey height, hipped and gabled roof forms; front and side ogee form, bullnosed or broken back verandahs; horizontal weatherboard wall cladding; galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding; modest eaves; timber framed windows; brick chimneys; timber verandah columns and decorative details (cast iron verandah valances and brackets, eaves brackets or decorative bargeboards).



The original design qualities for the church buildings include the steeply pitched gable roof forms and minor porch gables, brick wall construction, slate roof cladding, pointed windows and oculi and other Gothic styled detailing.

The St. Arnaud Queens Avenue Precinct is aesthetically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates important visual qualities that reflect the historical and cultural development of this area of St. Arnaud. These qualities include the Ash and native treelines, grassed nature strips, large allotments and substantial front setbacks, and the views to the significant Church buildings, notably the Church of the Immaculate Conception and Christ Church.

The St. Arnaud Queens Avenue Precinct is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion H.1). It is associated with the early residential subdivision of St. Arnaud in the mid-late 1860s, and with the housing developments in the 1870s and particularly in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is also associated with the development of the first denominational school in the late 1850s, and with the acquisition of church allotments and construction of church buildings in the early 1860s, 1870, and late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The St. Arnaud Queens Avenue Precinct is scientifically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion C.2). The area is of importance for contributing to a history of the infrastructure development of the town, as especially identified by the brick channel that bisects the precinct near the northern reaches (between Alma and Mill Street), and for the brick kerb and channel and cross overs.

The St. Arnaud Queens Avenue Precinct is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion G.1). This area of St. Arnaud is recognized and highly valued by the local community for cultural, commemorative, and religious reasons.

Overall, the St. Arnaud Queens Avenue Precinct is of LOCAL

## List of Places in the Queens Avenue Precinct, St Arnaud

SD/010	Church of Christ, Alma Street	LOCAL
SD/012	House, 27 Alma Street	LOCAL
SD/013	House, 29 Alma Street	LOCAL
SD/018	House, 40 Alma Street	LOCAL
SD/019	House, 42 Alma Street	LOCAL
SD/020	'Vyalla', 43 Alma Street	LOCAL
SD/105	House, 39 McMahon Street	LOCAL
SD/106	House, 43 McMahon Street	LOCAL
SD/121	House, 14 Millett Street	LOCAL
SD/122	House, 27 Millett Street	LOCAL
SD/205	House, 5 Queens Avenue	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/206	House, 10 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/207	House, 12 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/208	House, 13 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/209	Salvation Army Community Centre (former St Patrick's Church) 14 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/210	House, 22 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/211	House, 23 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/212	House, 25 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/213	House, 26 Queens Avenue	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/214	House, 27 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/215	House - 'Symington House', 29 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/216	House, 30 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/217	Christ Church Hall & denominational School Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/218	Christ Church Anglican Church (Old Cathedral) Queens Avenue	STATE
SD/219	House, 31 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/220	House, 32 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/221	House - 'Waroongah', 35 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/222	House, 40 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/223	Church of the Immaculate Conception Presbytery Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/224	Church of the Immaculate Conception, Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/225	House, 46 Queens Avenue	LOCAL
SD/230	House, 67 Queens Avenue	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/236	House, 10 raglan Street	LOCAL







Photo 4.01: Queens Avenue (corner of Inkerman Street) looking to Millett Street. Note the single storey hipped and gabled roofed houses constructed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.



Photo 4.02: Queens Avenue (near Alma Street) Detail of early brick kerb and channel





Photo 4.03: Brick channel in Queens Avenue, west side.



Photo 4.04: Queens Avenue (near Inkerman Street) looking to Raglan Street showing avenue of trees





Photo 4.05: Queens Avenue from the south of Raglan Street, showing tree lined street and gravel verges.



Photo 4.06: Queens Avenue (corner of Inkerman Street). View of two lemon scented gum trees.

### 3.3.6 5. Pleasant Creek Heritage Precinct, Stawell

#### 1.1 Historical Overview <sup>12</sup>(refer to historical figures at the rear of this precinct)

Gold was discovered around Pleasant Creek on the south-western outskirts of the present Stawell township in 1853. From 1854 prospectors began to sporadically work this area and the nearby quartz reefs on Big Hill. However, it was the discovery of a deep lead called the Commercial Street Lead early in 1856 that marked the beginning of the rush to Pleasant Creek. Other diggers had one alluvial find after another and the goldfield crept north culminating in exciting discoveries at Deep Lead in July 1857. These rich discoveries of alluvial gold to the north and west of the Pleasant Creek brought thousands of diggers and their families to the area. The rush had two main centres: Deep Lead (still a small settlement to the north-west of present-day Stawell), and the area centred on Commercial Street and bisected by High Street, which ran to Deep Lead. Commercial Street ran almost parallel to the present-day road to Halls Gap and was a couple of miles west of present-day Stawell (in the general area of the present-day locality of Illawarra).

In about March 1858, the Government is said to have decided to create a township near the creek that had given its name to the district and on 11 June 1858 the Township of Stawell at Pleasant Creek was proclaimed (Figure 5.01). However, it was to be some years before the official name of Stawell was commonly used in preference to the unofficial name of Pleasant Creek.

The proclaimed area of the Township was 640 acres and the first streets to be laid out were Burgh, Leslie, Longfield and Cooper Streets, crossed by Austin, Griffith, Seaby and Foster Streets. The Minister of Lands, Charles Gavan Duffy, named the township after the Chief Justice, Sir William Stawell. These first eight streets were named by Sir William Stawell, after members of his family.<sup>13</sup> The central core of the early township (known as Section 5 of the town survey for 1858 and reserved for public purposes) is bound by Seaby, Longfield, Griffith and Leslie Streets and comprises the extent of this heritage precinct.

It is within this area where the first government and civic buildings in Stawell were erected. These buildings – which still survive today – are the Former Police Lock-up (1860) (Figure 5.02), Stawell Court House (1860) (Figures 5.02 & 5.03), Former Telegraph Office (1860) (Figure 5.04), Former Stawell Shire Hall (1866) (Figure 5.05), Former Literary and Scientific Institute building (1868), Former Police Residence (1869) and the Former Police Stables (1873).

It was also within this area where the first burials were located, known as One Tree Hill Cemetery, from 1853 until 1858. In the south-western corner of the heritage precinct

12 Apart from the specific sources identified below, this history has been prepared from P. Taylor, *Northern Grampians Shire Environmental History* in W. Jacobs, P. Taylor, M. Taylor & C. Walker, *Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study Part 1*, 1999, sources provided for the individual citations for each heritage place in the precinct, and information from the Stawell Historical Society website.

13 C.G. Duffy (introd. By J.H. Whyte), *My Life in Two Hemispheres*, Irish University Press, vol.2, Shannon, 1969, p.189, telephone interview with Dorothy King (Stawell Historical Society) & David Rowe, 17 August 2002, & 'Township of Stawell proclaimed in 1858', in the *Stawell Times News*, 23 August 2002, p.6.

is the memorial and head stone of David John James who died on 24 March 1858, aged two years, which represents one of the early burials in this vicinity. The One Tree Hill Cemetery was closed about three months after the burial of David James. When the first township was surveyed in 1858, Griffiths Street was excavated through part of the cemetery.

By the early 1860s, however, the alluvial gold yields at Commercial Street and Deep Lead were almost worked out, and it had become clear that the area's long-term future lay with its deep quartz mines and since most were at Big Hill that was where urban settlement concentrated. By the end of 1859 there were 2,400 people at Quartz Reefs and 20 to 30 at Stawell. With alluvial gold becoming scarce, the Reefs became the active goldfield. 'Pleasant Creek is a remarkable place', wrote a visitor in 1861. 'The population does not occupy the town. It lives at one place and the town is in another.'

The Reefs residents built their houses on plots of land held by Miner's Right, and not according to any comprehensive survey, the undertaking of which was initially opposed by mining companies anxious not to alienate possible auriferous ground. The result is preserved in the present town plan: orderly rectangular streets at Stawell West (formerly Stawell), 'higgledy-piggledy' allotments along a 'straggling upper Main Street' at the Reefs, which was 'Stawell' by the late 1860s. More orderly development followed proclamations of major streets at the Reefs in 1868–69. In November 1869 these two areas – the Township of Stawell and the Quartz Reefs – amalgamated and became known as the Borough of Stawell. After this date much of the town's focus moved to Patrick Street and to an area at the north-east end of Main Street with the erection of new civic buildings.

## 1.2 Description

### 1.2.1 Precinct Boundaries (refer to precinct plan at the rear of this precinct)

The Pleasant Creek Heritage Precinct comprises the former reserve for public purposes bound by Longfield Street (Highway), Leslie Street, Griffiths Street and Seaby Street.

### 1.2.2 Buildings & Details (refer to photos at the rear of this precinct)

#### A. Cultural and Infrastructure Buildings

The Pleasant Creek precinct is especially characterised by rendered and/or unpainted brick and horizontal timber weatherboard cultural, civic, and former government buildings designed predominantly in the 1860s (Photos 5.01- 5.02). These Victorian styled buildings (of various Victorian stylistic types) are one and two storeys in height and are set on large allotments. They have hipped and gabled slate or galvanised corrugated iron/steel roofs with a roof pitch between 25 and 35 degrees, and the former Shire Hall also has a decorative parapet. Other significant architectural characteristics of the precinct include: the regularly arranged rectangular timber framed double hung windows (with a greater vertical proportion than horizontal proportion); timber framed doorways, front and/or return single storey verandahs or porches (Photo 5.03); narrow eaves, projecting rendered or unpainted brick chimneys and architectural detailing specific to the type and style of the building (such as the Victorian Free Classical elements on the former Shire Hall as opposed to the robust detailing of the rudimentary police lock-up and stables buildings).



There are also a number of allotments within the precinct with residential and other buildings that do not contribute to the significance of the precinct (Photo 5.04). These single storey, hipped and gabled houses have been introduced in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and are situated in the north-west corner of the area, and in parts of the south-western and south-eastern reaches of the precinct. At the north-eastern corner (corner of Longfield and Seaby Streets) is a highly intrusive and disused service station (Photo 5.05).

The area is also identified by the variations in open frontages and fenced allotments along the front boundaries. Historically, the civic and cultural buildings were bound by fences at the front, with the former Court House having a timber paling fence (approximately 1.5 m high) and the former Shire Hall having a cast iron palisade fence with rendered plinth, capped rendered piers and cast iron gate piers (all approximately 1.5 and 1.3 m high respectively). Today, these frontages have no fences and are open, which has altered the early presentation of the buildings. However, there are some significant buildings such as the former Literary and Scientific Institute and the former Police Residence that are also characterised by appropriate timber picket fences approximately 1.3 m high (Photo 5.06). There are also other introduced fences forming the front boundaries to the non-significant houses. Apart from the low heights, these fences do not contribute to the visual amenity of the area.

**B. Urban Design & Engineering Infrastructure**

The Pleasant Creek heritage precinct is a low-density cultural and residential area to the south-east of the present-day central Stawell township. The subdivision pattern largely reflects the original (1858) allotment configuration, apart from some later residential subdivisions. The significant buildings have large front setbacks up to 8 metres fronting Longfield, Griffiths and Seaby Streets, but up to at least 20 metres fronting Leslie Street. The cultural buildings, notably the former Court House, Scientific and Literary Institute and former Shire Hall also have generous side setbacks. Situated in a well-treed setting, these buildings form part of an unusual grouping of government, civic and cultural buildings when combined with the former Police Residence, stables and lock-up structures situated nearby.

The distinctive character of the area is also identified by the original and early engineering infrastructure. The original (1858) rear and side lanes (that intersect in the centre of the precinct) have graveled surfaces (Photo 5.07), while in Leslie Street there are early open gravel drains (with grassed verges and no footpaths) along the western end and open Stawell stone drains (with grassed and gravel verges and no footpaths) to the east (Photo 5.08).

Other engineering infrastructure has been introduced, such as the concrete kerb and channel in Longfield, Griffiths and Seaby Streets, bitumen carpark between the former Shire Hall and Court House off Longfield Street, and the concrete footpaths in Longfield and Seaby Streets.

Notable features fronting the significant buildings include the old Post Box and timber flag poles fronting the former Court House and Shire Hall respectively, and the introduced period lamp at the side of the Court House fronting Longfield Street.

A significant landmark in the area from Longfield and Seaby Streets is the former Scientific and Literary Institute building. Its two storey height and the large street trees that obscure the other buildings from the southern reaches of the area have resulted in the landmark status for this building. Nevertheless, it is all of the significant buildings as a collective group (particularly along Longfield Street) that provides an unusual and important identity to the area.

C. Landscaping

The landscaping and particularly the mature trees also identify the significant visual character of the Pleasant Creek heritage area. Fronting Longfield Street outside the former Scientific and Literary Institute and Shire Hall are mature oak, gum and lily pily trees. There are also significant trees including the *Lagunaria Patersonia*, *Photinia Glabra* and the *Quercus robus* along the western side of the former Shire Hall (Photo 9), and the *Lagunaria Patersonia* on the east side of the hall which had been donated by William Guilfoyle, curator of Botanic and Domain Gardens, Melbourne in 1880. Guilfoyle had been in Horsham laying out their Botanical Gardens and in Stawell laying out the gardens around the Stawell hospital. Outside the former Court House are mature Peppercorn trees, while there are also mature Elms and Italian Cypresses near the corner of Leslie and Griffiths Streets. The generous western side setback to the former Court House has also allowed for a grassed landscape punctuated by further Peppercorn Trees, introduced timber picnic setting and introduced timber and steel park bench seating.

There are other tree plantings in Griffiths and Seaby Streets, but at this stage these young pine and other trees do not contribute to the visual character of the area.

Another important landscape feature of the area are the grassed nature strips. These range in size from a narrow strip approximately 2 metres wide in Longfield Street, to around 10 metres in Griffiths and Seaby Streets.

1.3 Statement of Cultural Significance

The Pleasant Creek Heritage Precinct has significance as an unusual grouping of cultural, civic and former government buildings set on large allotments within the original public area reserved as part of the Stawell township at Pleasant Creek in 1858. The township survey and need for public infrastructure buildings resulted from the rich gold discoveries at Deep Lead and Commercial Street in the mid 1850s. The architectural significance of the area is especially defined by Victorian styled buildings constructed in the 1860s and early 1870s. These buildings formed the basis of the early cultural, civic and government infrastructure of the gold mining town and are the former Court House, former Shire Hall, former Police residence and stables and lock-up, former Telegraph Office, and the former Scientific and Literary Institute building.

The Pleasant Creek Precinct is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates original and early design qualities associated with the development of the cultural, civic and government buildings on the public reserve at Stawell (Pleasant Creek) between 1860 and 1873. These qualities include the diverse stylistic range of Victorian buildings, with their one and two storey heights, hipped and gabled roof forms clad in slate tiles or galvanised corrugated iron/steel with a roof pitch between 25 and 35 degrees, rendered or unpainted brick or horizontal

timber weatherboard wall construction, front and/or side verandahs or porches, narrow eaves, timber framed double hung windows (with a larger vertical proportion than horizontal proportion), rendered or unpainted brick chimneys, rectangular forms and architectural detailing specific to the type and style of building. The surrounding mature oak, gum, lily pily, peppercorn, elm and Italian cypress trees and substantial front and side setbacks, and the front timber picket fences also contribute to the significance of the area.

The Pleasant Creek Precinct is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion H.1). It is associated with the early development of Stawell at Pleasant from 1858, which resulted from the gold discoveries at Big Hill, Commercial Street and Deep Lead. In particular, the precinct is associated with the earliest cultural, civic and government buildings in the first central Stawell township that were constructed on the public reserve gazetted in 1858. The unusual grouping of buildings, namely the former Court House, former Police Residence and stables and lockup, former Shire Hall and the former Scientific and Literary Institute building, are a physical legacy of the important development of civic and cultural life at Stawell (at Pleasant Creek) in the 1860s.

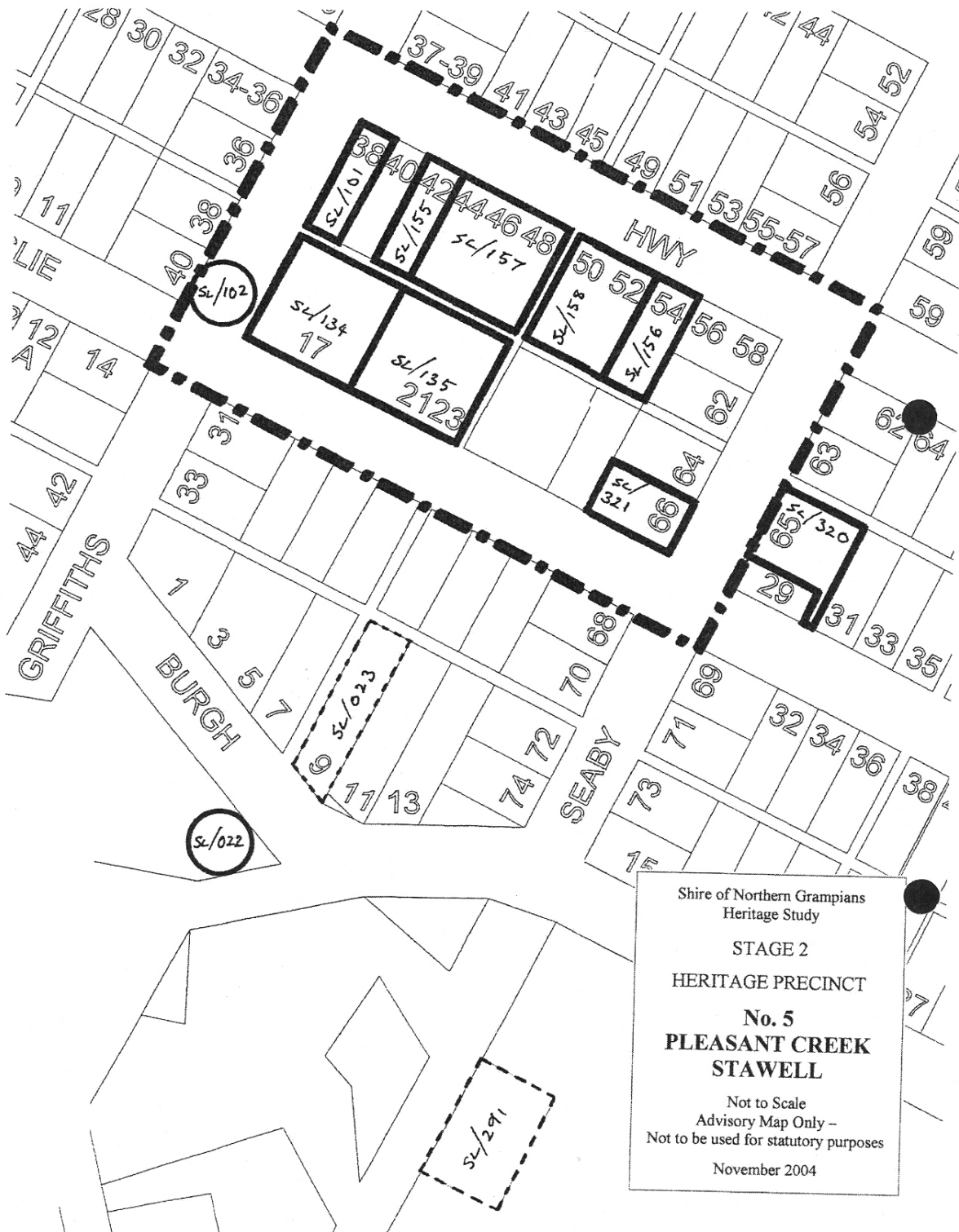
The Pleasant Creek Precinct is scientifically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion C.2). The area is of importance for contributing to a history of the infrastructure development of the town, as especially identified by the rear graveled lanes that intersect in the centre of the precinct. The open Stawell stone drains in Leslie Street also have scientific interest to the local area.

The Pleasant Creek Precinct is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion G.1). This area of Stawell is recognized and highly valued by the local community for cultural, commemorative and recreational reasons.

Overall, the Pleasant Creek Precinct is of LOCAL significance.

Places in the Pleasant Creek Precinct, Stawell

SL/101	Former Police Stables, Griffith Street	LOCAL
SL/102	Monument to site of first Pleasant Creek Cemetery Griffith Street	LOCAL
SL/134	Former Police Residence 17 Leslie Street (corner Griffith Street)	STATE
SL/135	Former Telegraph Office, 21 Leslie Street	LOCAL
SL/155	Former Police Lock-up, rear 42 Longfield Street	LOCAL
SL/156	Former Stawell Court House at Pleasant Creek, 46-48 Longfield Street	STATE
SL/157	Former Stawell Shire Hall, 50-52 Longfield Street	LOCAL
SL/158	Former Literary and Scientific Institute, 54 Longfield Street (also of national importance)	STATE
SL/321	House, 66 Seaby Street	LOCAL



Shire of Northern Grampians  
Heritage Study  
STAGE 2  
HERITAGE PRECINCT  
**No. 5**  
**PLEASANT CREEK**  
**STAWELL**  
Not to Scale  
Advisory Map Only -  
Not to be used for statutory purposes  
November 2004

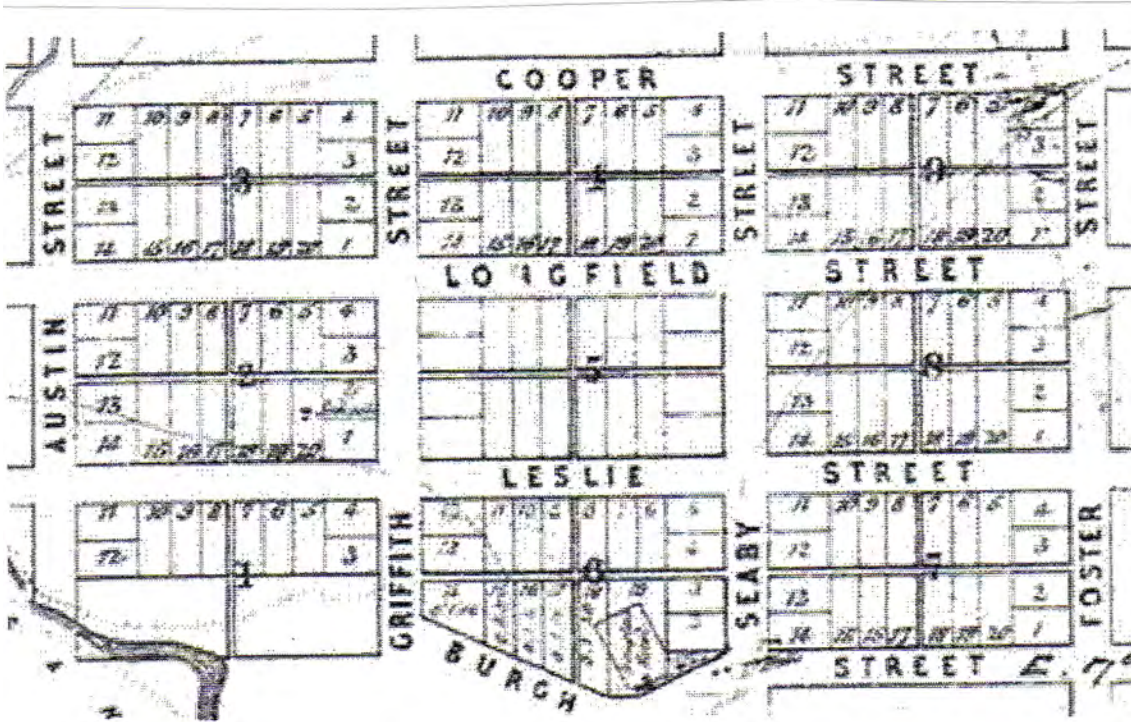


Figure 5.01: Layout of the Township of Stawell at Pleasant Creek, 1858.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society Website.



Figure 5.02: Court House with the lock up to the right, Stawell at Pleasant Creek, 1866.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society website.





Figure 5.03: Court House, Stawell at Pleasant Creek, c.1866.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society website.



Figure 5.04: Telegraph Office, Stawell at Pleasant Creek, 1866.





Figure 5.05: Scientific & Literary Institute building, Stawell at Pleasant Creek, c.1866.



Photo 5.01: Former Shire Hall, Longfield Street, Stawell. To the left is part of the former Scientific & Literary Institute building.



Photo 5.02: View of the former Court House, Longfield Street, Stawell. Also note the large side setback which now forms a car park.





Photo 5.03: View to the former Police Residence, corner of Leslie and Griffiths Streets, Stawell. This house represents one of the significant buildings in the area with a front/return verandah.



Photo 5.04: View of introduced single storey hipped and gabled houses along the western end of Longfield Street.



Photo 5.05: View of intrusive Service Station, corner of Longfield and Seaby Streets, Stawell.



Photo 5.06: Timber picket fence and large elm trees along the Leslie Street frontage of the former Police Residence, Stawell.



Photo 5.07: View along the west side of Griffiths Street showing the original central side/rear graveled lane. Also note the neighbouring early brick stables building.





Photo 5.08: Detail of the early, open Stawell stone drain along the eastern end of Leslie Street, Stawell.



Photo 5.09: View of trees provided by William Guilfoyle in 1880 along the western side of the former Shire Hall in Longfield Street. These and other mature exotic trees contribute to the aesthetic amenity of the area.

### 3.3.7 6. Seaby Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell

#### 1.1 Historical Overview <sup>14</sup>

Gold was discovered around Pleasant Creek on the south-western outskirts of the present Stawell township in 1853. From 1854 prospectors began to sporadically work this area, and the nearby quartz reefs on Big Hill. It was the discovery of a deep lead called the Commercial Street Lead early in 1856 that marked the beginning of the rush to Pleasant Creek. Other diggers had one alluvial find after another and the goldfield crept north culminating in exciting discoveries at Deep Lead in July 1857. These rich discoveries of alluvial gold to the north and west of the Pleasant Creek brought thousands of diggers and their families to the area. The rush had two main centres: Deep Lead (still a small settlement to the north-west of present-day Stawell), and the area centred on Commercial Street and bisected by High Street, which ran to Deep Lead. Commercial Street ran almost parallel to the present-day road to Halls Gap and was a couple of miles west of present-day Stawell (in the general area of the present-day locality of Illawarra).

From September 1857, Commercial Street became the headquarters of the area's first Mining Warden, Vincent Murray, who controlled the Pleasant Creek division of the Avoca (later Ararat) Mining Division and also acted as the Police Magistrate. Before the year ended a Government camp had been set up at Commercial Street, considered at that time to be the official centre of the new goldfield. Buildings erected on the camp included a Treasury, Warden's office, post-office, police quarters, police stable and two lock-ups. There was also a police court.

Work on the quartz reefs at Big Hill had slowed, but not abated, during the rushes to Commercial Street and Deep Lead, but a subsequent rush to the Reefs (or Quartz Reefs as they were also known) in early 1858 focused attention back on that area. In about March 1858, the Government is said to have decided to create a township near the creek that had given it name to the district, and on 11 June 1858 the Township of Stawell was proclaimed. It was to be some years, however, before the official name of Stawell was commonly used in preference to the unofficial name of Pleasant Creek. The proclaimed area of the Township was 640 acres and the first streets to be laid out were Burgh, Leslie, Longfield and Cooper Streets, crossed by Austin, Griffith, Seaby and Foster Streets. This area is now generally known as Stawell West.

By the early 1860s, the alluvial gold yields at Commercial Street and Deep Lead were almost worked out. It had become clear that the area's long-term future lay with its deep quartz mines. Since most mines were at Big Hill, it was there where urban settlement concentrated. By the end of 1859 there were 2,400 people at Quartz Reefs and 20 to 30 at Stawell. With alluvial gold becoming scarce, the Reefs became the active goldfield. 'Pleasant Creek is a remarkable place', wrote a visitor in 1861. 'The population does not occupy the town. It lives at one place and the town is in another.'

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14 Apart from other sources noted, this history has been prepared from P. Taylor, *Northern Grampians Shire Environmental History* in W. Jacobs, P. Taylor, M. Taylor & C. Walker, *Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study Part 1*, 1999, sources provided for the individual citations for each heritage place in the precinct, and the Scientific and Literary Institute building heritage citation.

The Reefs residents built their houses on plots of land held by Miner's Right, and not according to any comprehensive survey, the undertaking of which was initially opposed by mining companies anxious not to alienate possible auriferous ground. More orderly development followed proclamations of major streets at the Reefs in 1868–69. In November 1869 these two areas – the Township of Stawell and the Quartz Reefs – amalgamated and became known as the Borough of Stawell. After this date much of the town's focus moved to Patrick Street and the area at the north-east end of Main Street with the erection of new civic buildings.

The street that linked the Quartz Reefs (at Patrick and Main Streets) and the Stawell township at Pleasant Creek (now Stawell West) was Seaby Street. Also originally known as Stawell Road,<sup>15</sup> the Seaby Street name has its roots with a family member of Sir William Stawell.<sup>16</sup> Sir William was asked by Charles Gavin Duffy, Minister of Lands, to name the streets of Stawell in 1858 after Members of Parliament, but gave preference to the names of family members.<sup>17</sup> Seaby Street is the miss-spelt name of Stawell's relative, "Sealy".<sup>18</sup>

By the late 1860s, a number of substantial houses had begun to line Seaby Street. It was known as 'a "better" residential area',<sup>19</sup> and between the 1860s and 1910 many homes were constructed for the more affluent citizens of Stawell. These residents included businessmen whose success had relied on their share holdings in the local mines, or ownership of local industries and commercial establishments.<sup>20</sup>

Although especially identified for its Victorian and Federation styled villas, the 20<sup>th</sup> century witnessed further residential development along Seaby Street and in neighbouring streets. Most of these latter houses continued the high quality of design expected for residences in this area of Stawell.

## 1.2 Description

### 1.2.1 Precinct Boundaries (refer to precinct plan at the rear of this precinct)

The Stawell Seaby Street Heritage Precinct is predominantly a culturally significant residential area. The central core of the precinct is Seaby Street, which is set on elevated and sloping ground, with the distinctive curve in the road following the contours of the hill. Secondary streets that all form part of the precinct (due to their concentrations of significant residential buildings) are Johnson and Smith Streets. The precinct terminates at the railway line and part of Wakeham Street to the north-west of Seaby Street, while the south-western extremity is three allotments to the south-east of D'Arcy Street (fronting Seaby Street).

### 1.2.2 Buildings & Significant Details (refer to photos at the rear of this precinct)

15 'Historic Houses of Stawell', typescript, Stawell Historical Society, n.d., p.1.

16 C.G. Duffy (introd. By J.H. Whyte), *My Life in Two Hemispheres*, Irish University Press, vol.2, Shannon, 1969, p.189, telephone interview with Dorothy King (Stawell Historical Society) & David Rowe, 17 August 2002, & 'Township of Stawell proclaimed in 1858', in the *Stawell Times News*, 23 August 2002, p.6.

17 *Ibid.*

18 *Ibid.*

19 R. Murray & K. White, *The Golden Years of Stawell*, The Town of Stawell in conjunction with Lothian Publishing Co Pty Ltd, Port Melbourne, 1983, p.36.

20 'Historic Houses of Stawell', op.cit.



The Stawell Seaby Street heritage precinct is especially characterised by its large proportion of significant residential buildings predominantly built from 1860 until c.1910 (Photos 6.01-6.02). There are also a small number of interwar houses and a few postwar dwellings. The majority of the significant houses are single storey in height, having hipped and/or gabled roof forms with a roof pitch between 25 and 35 degrees. There are a large proportion of Victorian styled houses (including standard Victorian, Victorian Italianate and Victorian Picturesque prototypes) and Edwardian/Federation styled dwellings, and a smaller number of interwar Californian Bungalows and fewer postwar dwellings. There is a range of wide eaves (some with exposed timber rafters) and narrow eaves (a number with worked timber brackets and eaves decoration). Most of the houses are constructed with a galvanised corrugated steel roof that is also adorned by rendered or unpainted brick chimneys, with some also having ridge decoration, finials and decorative gable infill. The majority of houses also have horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, with some constructed of unpainted or rendered brick. All the significant houses are identified by timber framed double hung or casement windows, often accentuated by tripartite compositions, decorative architraves or window heads, or decorative leadlighting. The majority of dwellings are further characterised by front, side or return verandahs with decorative columns, valances and brackets.

There are also two significant single storey commercial/warehouse buildings within the precinct that are identified by distinctive rectangular forms, having parapetted pitched roofs clad in galvanised corrugated iron and brick wall construction.

In Smith Street is also the former Stawell Grammar School building, with its simple, single storey galvanised corrugated iron gabled roof with decorative brick parapets, and unpainted brick wall construction.

Throughout the precinct is a range of fences, some of which are designed and constructed in sympathy with the respective houses (such as the cast iron palisade and timber picket types), and some that are later inappropriate additions (including the low brick or stone fences). Most fences are constructed between the heights of 600 mm and 1500 mm.

#### C. Urban Design & Engineering Infrastructure

The Stawell Seaby Street precinct is largely a low-medium density Victorian, Federation/Edwardian (and to a lesser degree, interwar Bungalow) residential area.

The allotment sizes within the precinct vary from large blocks to more typical house sites, the scale of some of the allotments having been determined by the topography of the area. A notable feature is the substantial front setbacks, which range approximately between 5 and 10 metres in Seaby, Johnson and Smith Streets. However, in most cases there are much narrower side setbacks.

There are a number of significant views to the nearby natural and built environment. On the sloping bend and towards the south-western parts of Seaby Street (and from the elevated areas of the neighbouring streets) are significant views to the Grampians (Photo 6.03). From the north-eastern end of Seaby Street are significant views to important landmarks in the central Stawell township area. The landmarks that are

clearly identified from this part of Seaby Street include the spire of St. Matthew's Church in Scallan Street and the clock tower of the Stawell Town Hall in Main Street (Photo 6.04). There are also important views to the Stawell Butter Factory from Johnson Street (Photo 6.05).

The Stawell Seaby Street precinct is not notable for traditional landmarks within the area. Apart from a mature palm tree at 26-28 Seaby Street, there are no urban foci that make a significant visual contribution to the area, although the towering brick chimney stack of the brickworks in Griffiths Street (to the north-west) is a notable landmark nearby. The c.1950s 'Manor House' at 27-29 Seaby Street is also a prominent focus, but its significance lies in its architectural composition and style in isolation to the majority of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century houses in the precinct.

The engineering infrastructure for the Seaby Street precinct is not significant. There are no early kerbs or channels, or other traditional streetscape features. All streets have recent concrete kerb and channel, while Seaby Street is also especially identified by the recent rolled concrete kerbed median strips that span a substantial length of the thoroughfare. These median strips vary from being narrow and brick paved between Luke and Johnson Streets, to being noticeably wide with dense shrubbery between Johnson and Smith Streets (Photos 6.06-6.07). It is also on the bend between these streets where Seaby Street is terraced, with the outgoing lanes from central Stawell being more elevated. The short span concrete footpaths in Seaby Street probably date from the interwar period, while there are also introduced concrete footpaths in Smith and Johnson Streets.

#### D. Landscaping

The Stawell Seaby Street precinct is identified by grassed nature strips flanking each of the significant streets. There are also some mature exotic trees situated within individual residential allotments that contribute to the aesthetic amenity of the area, together with the more recent shrubbery in the median strips along Seaby Street.

The natural topography of Seaby Street, with its sloping and elevated setting and curved form following the contours of the hill, is an important landscape component.

#### 1.3 Statement of Cultural Significance

The Stawell Seaby Street Heritage Precinct has significance as an intact 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential streetscape of predominantly Victorian and Edwardian styled buildings, with some interwar Californian Bungalows. These houses have significance for their single storey heights, with hipped and gabled roofs clad mainly in galvanised corrugated iron, with horizontal timber weatherboard or brick wall construction. The houses are largely substantial in scale and of high design quality, reflecting the elevated status of the residential area in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Built mainly between 1860 and 1910 (with some also constructed in later years) for Stawell's more affluent citizens whose success lay in the booming gold rushes from the 1850s, the houses largely front onto Seaby Street. This street was the linking road between the Stawell township at Pleasant Creek (Stawell West) and the Quartz Reefs (at Patrick and Main Streets) in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The name "Seaby" has its origins with a relative of Sir William Stawell, after whom the township is named. He had been given

the honor of naming the streets, to which Seaby Street represents the miss-spelt name of his relative, “Sealy”.

The Stawell Seaby Street Precinct is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates many original and early design qualities associated with the residential development in the more affluent area of Stawell along Seaby, Johnson and Smith Streets from the 1860s. These qualities include the Victorian, Edwardian/Federation and to a lesser degree interwar Bungalow styled residential buildings.

The original design qualities of the residential buildings include: predominantly single storey height, hipped and gabled roof forms with a roof pitch between 25 and 35 degrees, front, side or return verandahs with decorative columns, valances and brackets, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding or brick wall construction, galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding or slate tiles, modest eaves (some with decorative timber brackets) or wide eaves (some with exposed timber rafters), timber framed windows, brick chimneys, and decorative features appropriate to the style and scale of the house.

The elevated topography of the Seaby Street precinct, with its curved and terraced Seaby Street thoroughfare and important views to the Grampians to the south-west and landmark buildings in Stawell to the north-east, also contribute to the significance of the place. The large exotic trees and grassed nature strips, together with the cast iron palisade and timber picket fences, also make an important contribution to the aesthetic amenity of the area.

The Stawell Seaby Street Precinct is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion H.1). It is associated with the development of residential dwellings along Seaby Street from the 1860s until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The name Seaby has associations with Sir William Stawell, with the street taking its name from Stawell’s relative “Sealy” (originally spelt-spelt as “Seaby”). The precinct has further associations with the affluent citizens of Stawell, notably businessmen and prominent members of the community whose residency and substantial homes in the area elevated the status of the local area. These residents had profited from the booming gold rush at Stawell from the 1850s.

The Stawell Seaby Street Precinct also has social importance. This area of Stawell is recognized by the local community as the residential location of many of the town’s prominent citizens in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Overall, the Stawell Seaby Street Precinct is of LOCAL significance.

## List of places in the Seaby Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell

SL/118	House, 3 Johnson Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/119	House, 5 Johnson Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/120	House, 7 Johnson Street	LOCAL
SL/121	House, 9 Johnson Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/122	House, 13 Johnson Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/123	House, 15 Johnson Street	LOCAL
SL/159	House, 6 Luke Street	LOCAL
SL/292	Former Provincial Hotel, 1 Seaby Street (corner Wakeham Street)	LOCAL
SL/293	Former Luke Kinsella House, 4 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/294	House, 6 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/295	Former Crothers House, 9 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/296	Former Hobbs House, 10 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/297	House and Former Dairy, 11 Seaby Street (corner Luke Street)	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/298	House, 13 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/299	House, 14 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/300	House, 15 Seaby Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/301	House, 16 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/302	House, 17 Seaby Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/303	'Taranaki', 18 Seaby Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/304	House, 19 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/305	House (former 'Heatherlie'), 20 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/306	House, 23 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/307	'Diamond House' and adjacent house 24 Seaby Street (corner Princes Street)	STATE
SL/308	House, 25 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/309	Former 'Walmsley', 26 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/310	House, 27-29 Seaby Street (corner Stone Street)	LOCAL
SL/311	Former Church of England Manse, 30 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/312	House, 33 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/313	House, 34 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/314	House, 37 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/315	House, 38 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/316	House, 41 Seaby Street (corner D'Arcy Street)	LOCAL
SL/317	House, 42 Seaby Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/318	House, 43 Seaby Street	LOCAL
SL/373	House, 44 Smith Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/374	House, 45 Smith Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/375	House, 50 Smith Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/376	House, 51 Smith Street	LOCAL
SL/377	Former 'Roseleigh' - former Stawell Grammar School master's residence 54-56 Smith Street	LOCAL
SL/378	House, 55 Smith Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/379	Former Stawell Grammar School, 56 Smith Street	LOCAL
SL/390	Stawell Bearing & Industrial Supplies, 2 Wakeham Street	CONTRIBUTORY







Photo 6.01: Seaby Street, showing the gabled roof tops and towering chimneys of the Victorian and Edwardian/Federation styled houses.



Photo 6.02: Seaby Street, showing Edwardian and Victorian styled houses.



Photo 6.03: Seaby Street, with views to the Grampians



Photo 6.04: Seaby Street (north-east end), with views to the central Stawell township and the built landmarks including the spire of St Matthew's Church and the clock tower of the Town Hall.





Photo 6.05: Seaby Street, with a view north-west to the chimney stack of the brickworks.



Photo 6.06: Seaby Street, showing the introduced median strip with densely grown shrubs.



Photo 6.07: Seaby Street, showing the narrow introduced median strip between Luke and Johnson Street.

## 3.3.8 7. Skene Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell

1.0 Historical Overview<sup>21</sup>

Gold was discovered around Pleasant Creek on the south-western outskirts of the present Stawell township in 1853. From 1854 prospectors began to sporadically work this area, and the nearby quartz reefs on Big Hill. It was the discovery of a deep lead called the Commercial Street Lead early in 1856 that marked the beginning of the rush to Pleasant Creek. Other diggers had one alluvial find after another and the goldfield crept north culminating in exciting discoveries at Deep Lead in July 1857. These rich discoveries of alluvial gold to the north and west of the Pleasant Creek brought thousands of diggers and their families to the area. The rush had two main centres: Deep Lead (still a small settlement to the north-west of present-day Stawell), and the area centred on Commercial Street and bisected by High Street, which ran to Deep Lead. Commercial Street ran almost parallel to the present-day road to Halls Gap and was a few kilometres west of present-day Stawell (in the general area of the present-day locality of Illawarra).

Work on the quartz reefs at Big Hill had slowed, but not abated, during the rushes to Commercial Street and Deep Lead, but a subsequent rush to the Reefs (or Quartz Reefs as they were also known) in early 1858 focused attention back on that area. In about March 1858, the Government is said to have decided to create a township near the creek that had given it name to the district, and on 11 June 1858 the Township of Stawell was proclaimed. It was to be some years, however, before the official name of Stawell was commonly used in preference to the unofficial name of Pleasant Creek. The proclaimed area of the Township was 640 acres and the first streets to be laid out were Burgh, Leslie, Longfield and Cooper Streets, crossed by Austin, Griffith, Seaby and Foster Streets. This area is now generally known as Stawell West.

By the early 1860s, the alluvial gold yields at Commercial Street and Deep Lead were almost worked out. It had become clear that the area's long-term future lay with its deep quartz mines. Since most mines were at Big Hill, it was there where urban settlement concentrated. By the end of 1859 there were 2,400 people at Quartz Reefs and 20 to 30 at Stawell. With alluvial gold becoming scarce, the Reefs became the active goldfield. 'Pleasant Creek is a remarkable place', wrote a visitor in 1861. 'The population does not occupy the town. It lives at one place and the town is in another.'

In November 1869 these two areas – the Township of Stawell and the Quartz Reefs – amalgamated and became known as the Borough of Stawell. After this date much of the town's focus moved to Patrick Street and the area at the north-east end of Main Street with the erection of new civic buildings.

The Reefs residents built their houses on plots of land held by Miner's Right, and not according to any comprehensive survey, the undertaking of which was initially opposed by mining companies anxious not to alienate possible auriferous ground. More orderly development followed proclamations of major streets at the Reefs in 1868–69. These

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21 Apart from other sources noted, this history has been prepared from P. Taylor, *Northern Grampians Shire Environmental History* in W. Jacobs, P. Taylor, M. Taylor & C. Walker, *Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study Part 1*, 1999, sources provided for the individual citations for each heritage place in the precinct, and the Scientific and Literary Institute building heritage citation.



proclamations were the result of agitations by locals who opposed the continual haphazard and ill-defined manner in which buildings and streets were laid out.

The origins of the Skene Street name have not been fully determined. It is likely that this street was proclaimed in 1869, along with other major and early nearby thoroughfares. Thomas Skene was the local Federal Member from 1901.<sup>22</sup> He was the owner of the Marnoo run from 1883<sup>23</sup> and the street may therefore have been named after him. However, the proclamation and naming of the street pre-dated Skene's pastoral and community involvement in and near Stawell. A probable source of the Skene name may have been Alexander John Skene, recently-appointed Surveyor General for Victoria from 1869<sup>24</sup> when the Stawell streets were first proclaimed. Skene had been born in Aberdeen, Scotland. After graduating from the University of Aberdeen with an M.A. in 1838, he arrived in Victoria in 1839 and by 1841 he was a land agent, surveyor and architect in Geelong.<sup>25</sup> In 1843 he was appointed Surveyor to the District Council of Grant, and in 1848 Government Surveyor, before being promoted to Surveyor of the Colony in 1854<sup>26</sup> and finally, Surveyor General in 1869.

While Stawell has its roots in the booming years of the gold rush from the late 1850s and early 1860s, the historical development of Skene Street largely revolves around its post-gold prosperity. As Phil Taylor in the Northern Grampians Shire Environmental History states:

Stawell arose 'phoenix lie' from the ashes of mining, as Town Clerk Walter Sharpley termed in 1932, with an increase in home building about 1906. Several reasons have been advanced to explain a trend that last three decades: the town was the largest in the region with a well-established industrial and business structure; it was a major railway service depot and transshipment point for Wimmera wheat and Mount Difficult freestone; it was the preferred centre for south-east Wimmera farmers, many of whom formerly worked in the town's mines; and it had the ability to capitalize on these advantages through its 'strong community spirit and commercial opportunism.' This sustained period of home-building is evident in Skene Street with its Victoria villas interspersed with Federation houses in brick or timber and late 1920s bungalows.

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22 'Home to Stawell', official souvenir publication, Matthews Publishing Co., Melbourne, October 1947.

23 C.E. Sayers, *Shepherd's Gold: The Story of Stawell*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn., 1986, p.56.

24 *The Tatler*, 21 May 1898, p.20.

25 *Ibid & Geelong Advertiser*, 20 February 1841.

26 *The Tatler*, *op.cit.*

## 2.0 Description

### 2.1 Precinct Boundaries (refer to precinct plan at the rear of this precinct)

The Stawell Skene Street Heritage Precinct is predominantly a culturally significant residential area. The central core of the precinct is Skene Street, which is set on slightly sloping ground, with a bend in the road. The precinct is bound by Sloane and Holt Streets, and is also intersected by Clemes and Grant Streets. A small portion of Allen Street is also situated within the precinct.

### 2.2 Buildings & Significant Details (refer to photos at the rear of this precinct)

The Stawell Skene Street heritage precinct is especially characterised by its large proportion of residential buildings (photos 7.01- 7.02). The significant houses are all single storey in height and constructed of either horizontal timber weatherboards, face brick or rendered brick. The scale of the houses ranges from modest to reasonably substantial, and all houses have pitched (hipped and/or gabled) roofs with a roof pitch between 25 and 35 degrees, clad in either galvanised corrugated iron or terra cotta tiles. Most houses have been constructed between the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (c.1890 to c.1935) and are either of a Victorian, Federation/Edwardian or interwar Bungalow style. They feature timber framed double hung or casement windows (arranged with a greater vertical dimension, or as a horizontal bank if grouped), elaborate timber framed doorways with sidelights and highlights, narrow or wide eaves, brick chimneys, front and/or side verandahs, and decorative details consistent with the style of the building.

There are also three distinctive cultural buildings (namely the Masonic Temple, former School of Mines and Church of Christ) that also contribute to the architectural amenity of the area. Both the Masonic Temple and School of Mines (photo 7.03) are notable for their Classical stylistic derivations and detailing of the Victorian and interwar eras, and for the face brick wall construction accentuated with rendered dressings. All three cultural buildings are also single storey in height and feature timber framed windows, and terminating parapets with pitched roofs behind.

Within the precinct are a number of introduced houses and school buildings that do not contribute to the architectural amenity of the area.

Throughout the precinct are some significant early fences, some of which have been replicated for other properties in the area. Of particular significance is the early rounded timber picket fence at 14 Skene Street (in poor condition) (photo 7.04), timber post and woven wire fence at 16 Skene Street and the capped timber picket fence at 26 Skene Street (photo 7.02). These fences are all approximately 1200-1300 mm high and one fence also features an early metal and woven wire gate.

### 2.3 Urban Design & Engineering Infrastructure

The Stawell Skene Street precinct is largely a low-medium density Victorian, Federation/Edwardian and interwar Bungalow residential area also distinguished by three important cultural buildings.

Most of the allotment sizes within the precinct are consistent, being narrow and rectangular in form. There are also some large and unusually shaped blocks due to the curvature of Skene Street and other developments. The front setbacks range from 2 to

10 metres for the residential buildings, with two of the cultural buildings being set on the street boundary. In most cases there are narrower side setbacks to all buildings in the area.

Within the precinct are significant views of St. Patrick's Church and spire, particularly from Clemes Street (view north) (photo 7.05). The cultural buildings in the area also act as landmarks.

The section of Skene Street east of Clemes Street is also significant for its wide, unfinished gravel verges (photo 7.06). The other section of Skene Street has introduced bitumen and the whole precinct has introduced concrete kerb and channels and concrete footpaths.

#### 2.4 Landscaping

The Stawell Skene Street precinct is identified by its avenue of canopied Ash and gum trees and grassed nature strips (photo 7.07). Some trees are situated within the road reserve in Skene Street west of Clemes Street. The trees and nature strips contribute to the aesthetic amenity of the residential area, as do the well-landscaped gardens of several residential properties.

#### 3.0 Statement of Cultural Significance

The Stawell Skene Street Heritage Precinct has significance as a predominantly intact example of a late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential area of Victorian, Edwardian/Federation and interwar Bungalow styled houses with well-landscaped gardens. Three cultural buildings: Masonic Temple, former School of Mines and the Church of Christ also contribute to the cultural and architectural amenity of the area. The houses have significance for their single storey heights, hipped and gabled roofs clad mainly in galvanised corrugated iron or terra cotta tile, and horizontal timber weatherboard or brick wall construction. Built mainly between c.1890 and c.1935, the houses reflect Stawell's post-gold prosperity, as there was a sustained period of house building resulting from Stawell's well-established industrial and business structure, and for being the preferred centre for retiring south-east Wimmera farmers. The origins of the name "Skene" may lie with Alexander John Skene, Surveyor General of Victoria from 1869, the year in which some streets in Stawell were proclaimed.

The Stawell Skene Street Precinct is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates many original and early design qualities associated with the residential development during Stawell's post-gold prosperity in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. These qualities include the Victorian, Edwardian/Federation and interwar Bungalow styled residential houses.

The original design qualities of the residential buildings include: single storey height, hipped and gabled roof forms with a roof pitch between 25 and 35 degrees, front and/or side return verandahs, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding or brick wall construction (either face brick or rendered), galvanised corrugated iron or terra cotta tile roof cladding, narrow or wide eaves, timber framed double hung or casement windows, brick chimneys, and decorative features appropriate to the style and scale of the house.

The three cultural buildings in the precinct: Masonic Temple, former School of Mines and Church of Christ, together with the avenue of canopied Ash and gum trees, gravel verges, grassed nature strips, well-landscaped residential gardens and the timber picket and woven wire fences (approximately 1200-1300 mm high) also contribute to the aesthetic amenity of the area.

The Stawell Skene Street Precinct is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion H.1). It is associated with the development of residential dwellings along Skene Street and in nearby streets predominantly during Stawell's post-gold prosperity in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The name Skene may have associations with Thomas Skene, local pastoral and Federation member from 1901, or more probably with Alexander John Skene, Surveyor General of Victoria in 1869 when some of the town's streets were proclaimed.

Overall, the Stawell Skene Street Precinct is of LOCAL significance.

## List of Places in the Skene Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell

SL/333	Jacaranda Restaurant at Stawell Technical School (former School of Mines), Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/334	House, 2 Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/335	House, 4 Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/336	House, 8 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/337	Masonic Lodge - Euroka Morning Star Lodge, 10 Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/338	House, 12 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/339	Skene Street Special School, 13 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/340	House, 14 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/341	House, 15 Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/342	House, 16 Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/343	House, 18 Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/344	Church of Christ, 18 Sloane Street (corner Skene Street)	LOCAL
SL/345	House, 19 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/346	House, 22 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/347	House, 23 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/348	House, 24 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/349	Bronwyn, 25 Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/350	House, 26 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/351	House, 27 Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/352	House, 28 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/353	House, 29 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/354	House, 31 Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/355	House, 33 Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/356	House, 34 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/357	House, 35 Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/358	House, 36 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/359	House, 37 Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/360	House, 42 Skene Street	LOCAL
SL/361	House, 43 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/362	House, 44 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/363	House, 48 Skene Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/365	House, 16 Sloane Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/366	House, 19 Sloane Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/367	House, 20 Sloane Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/368	House, 21 Sloane Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/369	House, 22 Sloane Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/370	House, 24 Sloane Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/371	House, 30 Sloane Street	LOCAL
SL/423	House, 37 Wimmera Street	CONTRIBUTORY



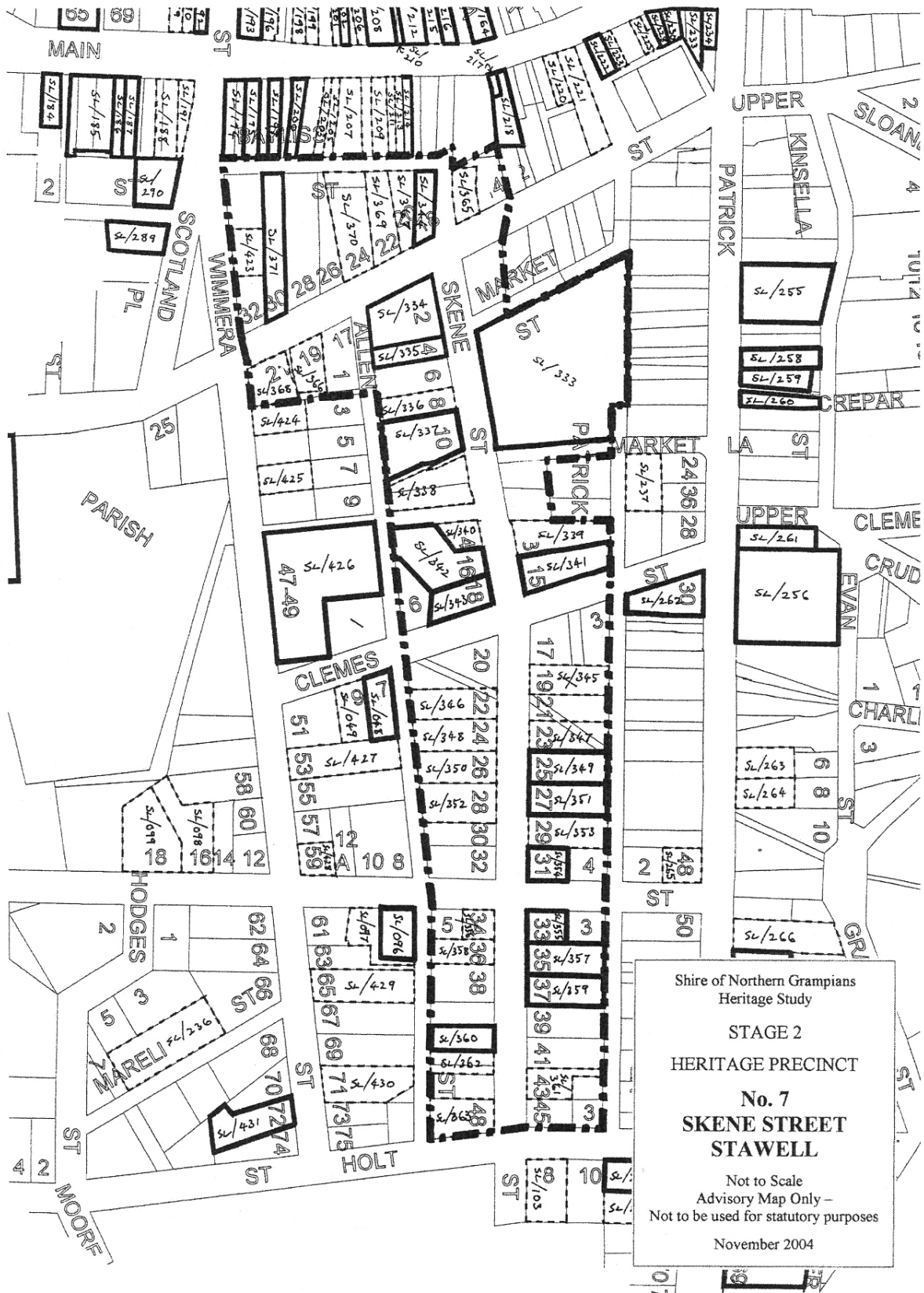




Photo 7.01: Example of a typical single storey, horizontal timber, weatherboard Late Victorian/Edwardian styled house in Skene Street with a hipped and gabled roof clad in galvanised corrugated iron.



Photo 7.02: Example of a typical single storey, face brick Federation styled house in Skene Street with a hipped and gabled roof clad in terra cotta tiles. Also note the early timber post and woven wire fence.





Photo 7.03: Former School of Mines Building, Skene Street.



Photo 7.04: Example of an early rounded top timber picket fence (in poor condition) in Skene Street.





Photo 7.05: Significant view of St Patrick's Church and spire from Clemes Street



Photo 7.06: View east along Skene Street showing graveled verges to the roadsides.



Photo 7.07: View east along Skene Street (from Sloane Street) showing canopied Ash and gum trees and grassed nature strips that contribute to the aesthetic amenity of the area.



### 3.3.9 8. Stawell Reefs Heritage Precinct, Stawell

#### 1.1 Historical Overview <sup>27</sup>(refer to historical figures at the rear of this precinct) A Town Built on Gold

Gold was discovered near Pleasant Creek on the south-western outskirts of the present Stawell township in 1853, and from 1854 prospectors began to sporadically work this area, and the nearby quartz reefs on Big Hill. By the end of 1856, 'twenty-five men were working the quartz reefs, which came to be a recognized mining location within the Pleasant Creek field.'<sup>28</sup> Part of this area forms this precinct.

It was the discovery of a deep lead called the Commercial Street Lead early in 1856 that marked the beginning of the rush to Pleasant Creek. Other diggers had one alluvial find after another and the goldfield crept north culminating in exciting discoveries at Deep Lead in July 1857. These rich discoveries of alluvial gold to the north and west of the Pleasant Creek brought thousands of diggers and their families to the area. The rush had two main centres: Deep Lead (still a locality to the north-west of present-day Stawell), and the area centred on Commercial Street and bisected by High Street, which ran to Deep Lead. Commercial Street ran almost parallel to the present-day road to Halls Gap and was a couple of miles west of present-day Stawell (in the general area of the present-day locality of Illawarra).

Work on the quartz reefs at and nearby Big Hill had slowed, but not abated, during the rushes to Commercial Street and Deep Lead, but a subsequent rush to the Reefs (or Quartz Reefs as they were also known) in early 1858 focused attention back on that area. Around that time the Pleasant Creek goldfield could be seen to have had a horseshoe-like shape, with Commercial Street to the west, Deep Lead to the north and the Reefs at Big Hill to the east of what was to become the original Township of Stawell. In about March 1858, the Government is said to have decided to create a township near the creek that had given its name to the district, and on 11 June 1858 the Township of Stawell was proclaimed. It was to be some years, however, before the official name of Stawell was commonly used in preference to the unofficial name of Pleasant Creek. The first streets to be laid out were Burgh, Leslie, Longfield and Cooper Streets, all crossed by Austin, Griffith, Seaby and Foster Streets. This area is now generally known as Stawell West.

Even though the first allotments of the newly surveyed Township of Stawell were put up for sale in July 1858, its establishment as a town was slow and there were continued arguments about its suitability. In October 1858 it was officially announced that all government buildings would be situated at the new Stawell township. A block (Section 5) bounded by Seaby, Longfield, Griffith and Leslie Streets, was reserved for Public Purposes on 29 February 1860. It was on Section 5 that the first permanent civic buildings in Stawell were erected from 1860 onwards, with the township named

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27 Apart from other sources noted, this history has been prepared from P. Taylor, *Northern Grampians Shire Environmental History* in W. Jacobs, P. Taylor, M. Taylor & C. Walker, *Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study Part 1*, 1999.

28 R. Murray & K. White, *The Golden Years of Stawell*, The Town of Stawell in conjunction with Lothian Publishing Co Pty Ltd, Port Melbourne, 1983, p.10.

after Sir William Foster Stawell, former principal law officer of the District of Port Phillip and later Chief Justice of Victoria.<sup>29</sup>

By the early 1860s, however, the alluvial gold yields at Commercial Street and Deep Lead were almost worked out, and it had become clear that the area's long-term future lay with its deep quartz mines and since most were at Big Hill that was where urban settlement concentrated. By the end of 1859 there were 2,400 people at Quartz Reefs and 20 to 30 at Stawell. With alluvial gold becoming scarce, the Reefs became the active goldfield. 'Pleasant Creek is a remarkable place', wrote a visitor in 1861. 'The population does not occupy the town. It lives at one place and the town is in another.'

The Stawell Road District was proclaimed on 21 January 1861. Its boundaries were the same as the Pleasant Creek Mining Division and included Great Western, the Fyans Creek valley, Stawell and Glenorchy. On 30 December 1864, the Stawell Road District became the Shire of Stawell. By the late 1860s it had become clear, however, that while the post and telegraph office, the Court House, the Shire Hall and the police camp were all situated at the Township of Stawell, it did not adequately serve the community. The population in the Township was approximately 500, while several miles away, on the western slope of Big Hill and about Main Street there were about 6,000 people congregated at the booming Quartz Reefs.

In November 1869 the Shire of Stawell was subdivided into two municipal areas - the Borough of Stawell (an amalgamation of the Stawell settlement alongside Pleasant Creek, and the settlement at Quartz Reefs) and the Shire of Stawell (the outlying areas). In time new public offices were built closer to Big Hill, in upper Main Street and Patrick Street, and Quartz Reefs came to be called Stawell.

#### Development of Roads and Commercial Buildings

##### 1850s-Early 1860s

With the arrival of gold diggers to Stawell also came the development of roads and buildings. Just prior to the rush in the mid 1850s, the area was described by one early digger, Maynard Ord, as follows:

The ground which our present busy Main Street occupies was studded with ungainly-looking stunted trees and the ground was so thick with prickly acacia and other dwarf scrub that, although there were no habitations except a few tents, it was not possible to see the line of shallow shafts. In the summer-time when the scanty herbage had assumed its hue of brown, the locality was one of the most miserable-looking that the eye could rest upon ...<sup>30</sup>

Within a few years in the late 1850s, the small mining camp was rapidly transformed into a little town with plentiful 'good hotels, fashionable drapers, first-class stores and capital shops.'<sup>31</sup> In 1862, the Advertiser described the fledgling Stawell township:

The ancient calico habitation is quickly going out of date; nice little cottages may be observed everywhere, and an air of comfort and content is seen in all quarters. The first hand crushing machine has given place to

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29 'Home to Stawell', *Official Souvenir Publication*, Matthews Publishing Co., Melbourne, October 1947, Stawell Historical Society collection.

30 Murray & White, *op.cit.*, p.11.

31 *Ibid.*, p.24.

nearly half a score of engines and their tall chimneys give the place the appearance of a small manufacturing town in England.<sup>32</sup>

While buildings sprung up amongst the shafts, mullock heaps, engines and dust of the reefs mining operations on land held by Miner's Right, there was no orderly survey of the Stawell settlement in the late 1850s and early 1860s. The mining companies initially opposed such undertakings, as they were anxious not to alienate possible auriferous ground. The result is preserved in the present town plan: orderly rectangular streets at Stawell West/Pleasant Creek (formerly the Township of Stawell) and 'higgledy-piggledy' allotments along a 'straggling upper Main Street' at the Reefs (which was 'Stawell' after the late 1860s). Robert Murray and Kate White in *The Golden Years of Stawell* provide a revealing description of the town in those years:

As Main Street climbed towards what became Patrick Street and the rise of Big Hill, it swerved around a mine on the first line of reefs before ending at a maze of tracks which skirted mine-heads, dwellings and mullock-heaps of discarded rock from underground. Mud or dust, stumps and the occasional tree constituted the street-surface. Wood, bark, calico and galvanised iron were the main building materials of shop, office and house, and some curious mixtures evolved. A shop might have a respectable wooden front, but iron and calico sides; a tent might be married to a bark hut or stone chimney for form a dwelling. Mine-heads broke into the line of shops, even in bustling Main Street, where ladies in sweeping crinoline dresses and gentlemen in frock-coats and mutton-chop whiskers watched out for the hazards of horse-drawn traffic: quartz falling off drays as they jolted over bumps, "flash" riders or drivers moving their animals too fast, and "boy nuisances" trying to frighten tethered mares ...

For two or three miles around, the countryside was denuded of its trees, which were taken for mine props or for wood to feed insatiable boilers which provided steam for engine-power.<sup>33</sup>

Figure 8.01 provides an insight into the streetscape and landscape of the Stawell Reefs area in the early 1860s. There was a winding line of unplanned, modest, single storey commercial buildings that were predominantly domestic in scale and almost temporary in nature. These buildings were of a vernacular design, with rudimentary gabled or hipped roofs and projecting skillion verandahs supported by timber columns. Timber shingles, galvanised iron or calico appear to have been the main roof cladding types, with timber weatherboards being the predominant wall cladding. Timber signage parapets and verandah hoardings stood proud, displaying the names or wares available within. The roads were rough and soiled by the nearby mining operations and the horses, and by the open spoon drains that ran down the slopes. Beyond the civilizing (although hap-hazardly situated) buildings at the Reefs were the mine shafts, poppet heads, mullock heaps, steam engines and chimneys stacks with miner's cottages nestled between.

1860s-2000

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32 *Ibid.*

33 *Ibid.*, pp.24-25.

More orderly development in the Reefs area ensued in the 1860s. Streets were laid out around the major mines and special allotments surveyed by Fred Smith in 1866 (Figure 8.02).<sup>34</sup> It was also in that year when a disastrous fire destroyed a block of buildings in Main Street.<sup>35</sup> This fire appears to have partially instigated a transformation of the fledgling, temporary-like building landscape into more prosperous streetscapes with well-designed shops, stores, commercial structures and dwellings. A photograph (Figure 8.03) of the upper Main Street at the Reefs (Stawell) in 1867 illustrates the growing transformation of the commercial area. While Main Street continued to wind around the mines, the photograph shows the beginnings of more secure development in the two storey, Victorian styled brick buildings and in the better constructed timber buildings with galvanised iron roofs. This photograph (Figure 8.03) and Figure 8.01 also indicate strong visual connections between the commercial buildings and the mines. The rear domestic quarters (especially highlighted by the rear chimneys and verandahs) of the Main Street buildings overlooked the mines that provided the sustainable wealth for the shopkeepers within.

It was also the proclamation of the streets at the Reefs in 1868 that brought to an end the uncontrolled development of buildings, tracks and mines. The official souvenir publication of the 'Home to Stawell' celebrations in 1947 provides a description of the situation in 1868 and the ensuing years:

In 1868 an agitation began to have the Streets at the Reefs proclaimed, as buildings were being erected haphazard and on no defined survey, and any person could take up a Miner's Right and sink a shaft either on or under the roads, and further than this, the Shire was not allowed to expend its funds on roads that were not proclaimed and the result was the roads were in a shocking state of disrepair. On 11<sup>th</sup> December, 1868, the first Streets were proclaimed, but the proclamation of the Streets did not end all the friction and some people persisted in erecting structures which encroached upon the streets. There were cases where persons had takn [sic.] out Miner's Rights and were in lawful possession of land which was encroaching on the streets and the Council had to purchase and compensate the owners for the land required for streets.<sup>36</sup>

By the 1880s, the commercial area of the Reefs, and particularly Main Street, had become a built-up town centre (Figure 8.04). Although the poppet heads, mullock heaps and other evidence of the now-declining mining operations were still visible in the distance (Figures 8.05-8.06), and there were residential allotments with gardens and picket fences in the commercial area, there was a predominance of one and two storey buildings. These buildings were well-constructed of brick, stone and less frequently timber, with forms, details and openings articulated in various Victorian styles ranging from a basic Victorian commercial to the Victorian Free Classical. Most buildings were adorned with parapets and appropriate signage, and verandahs projected over the footpaths, constructed and decorated in either cast iron or timber, depending on the scale of the building and the affluence of the owner. Chimney stacks

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34 F. Smith, surveyor, 'Special Allotments, Reefs, Pleasant Creek, Parish of Stawell', 14 November 1866, survey photo-lithographed at the Department of Lands & Survey, Melbourne, Lands Victoria collection.

35 R. Kingston, *Good Country for a Grant: A History of the Stawell Shire*, 1989, p.78.

36 *'Home to Stawell'*, *op.cit.*

adorned the rooflines beyond the parapets, as did timber flagpoles, while some buildings also featured first floor balconies over the street frontage. Improvements in road infrastructure was also noticeable, with the construction of Stawell stone kerb and channel or spoon drains, and in the general cleanliness of the graveled surfaces.

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, little building change had occurred in the commercial area as it continued to reflect the prosperity of a previous gold booming era of the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Mining poppets were still an important focal point in the distance (Figure 8.07) but not as prevalent as the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and gas street lamps were a notable feature in Main Street (Figure 8.08). The commercial area for the immediate years after Federation in 1901 have been described as follows:

The pace of change was still moderate, and for many years to come, wandering cattle in the streets continued to be a course of complaint. Street lighting, except in Main Street and part of Patrick Street, was 'wretched', and people generally went to bed by candle-light. Tar-sealing, even of Main Street, did not come until towards the outbreak of World War One. Footpaths away from the main shopping centre were of rough earth or gravel ...<sup>37</sup>

It was after the First World War in 1919 when more significant change was experienced at Stawell. The last remaining gold mine closed in 1920, in the same year that the Council introduced electricity scheme began to light the streets and provide domestic power supply.<sup>38</sup> The mine closure brought an end to the landmark mining poppets beyond the commercial area, and instead the streetscapes were marked by overhead power poles and lines and the increasingly popular motor car (Figure 8.09). Initially the main streets continued to have a graveled surface, but by 1930 the main streets had been sealed. Again, little building change had been experienced, the commercial centre continuing to reflect the 1860s-1880s architecture with projecting verandahs (Figure 8.10).

The most profound architectural change to the Stawell Reefs streetscape appears to have occurred after the Second World War from the late 1940s, during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Many of the 19<sup>th</sup> century verandahs were replaced with cantilevering canopies, and a large number of shopfronts were also substantially altered (Figure 8.11). There were some new buildings introduced in the interwar period (c.1920s-1940s), and the Gold Reef Mall was created along the north-eastern end of Main Street in the 1970s. Significantly, while these changes did have a critical impact on altering the 19<sup>th</sup> century commercial streetscape, most of the buildings – as shown in Figure 12 – remained intact behind the front façade (including the rear building portion, roof form and building construction). The surviving legacy of the gold-mining era had therefore been partially retained. The Gold Reef Mall was re-opened to traffic in 2003/2004.

#### Cultural, Civic and Residential Building Development in the Reefs Area

Although the first permanent government and civic buildings at Stawell were constructed in the 1860s on the reserve for public purposes at Pleasant Creek (Stawell West), there were a number of cultural and civic buildings erected in the Reefs area in

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37 Murray & White, *op.cit.*, p.129.

38 *Ibid.*, p.155.



the 1860s and 1870s, and later in the 1920s and 1930s. Most of these buildings were Churches or Church-related structures built in Scallan Street, but there were also a few situated in Main Street. They included St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church (Scallan Street), 1868; Stawell Baptist Church (Scallan Street), 1869; Holy Trinity Anglican Church (Main Street), 1870-72; Congregational Church (Scallan Street), 1874; and the Salvation Army Citadel (Main Street), 1934.

Of the government and civic buildings, the most prominent was the Stawell Town Hall in Main Street, initially built in 1872, with the clocktower added in 1939. The Stawell Post Office further along Main Street was built in 1875 and the Stawell Mechanics Institute, erected in 1875, became an important cultural institution in the town.

There are also a number of residential buildings constructed during the height of Stawell's gold mining prosperity in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in the initial years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Situated in Scallan Street, some of these residential buildings are associated with the nearby Churches.

## 1.2 Description

### 1.2.1 Precinct Boundaries (refer to precinct plan at the rear of this precinct)

The Stawell Reefs Heritage Precinct is largely comprised of Main Street, where there are the main concentrations of commercial buildings. The precinct is bound by the properties fronting the north-western side of Scallan Street and the rear boundaries of the Main Street allotments on the south-eastern side, between Manse and St. George's Streets, and Layzell and Patrick Streets.

### 1.2.2 Buildings & Significant Details (refer to photos at the rear of this precinct)

#### A. Buildings

The Stawell Reefs precinct is especially characterised by its retail centre along Main Street, with its concentration of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings (photos 8.01-8.02), the former Gold Reef Mall (photo 8.03) and a number of civic and Church buildings in Main and Scallan Streets (photo 8.04). Most of the significant single or double storey Victorian and interwar commercial styled buildings in Main Street consist of unpainted or rendered brick wall construction and prominent parapets or eaves overhangs. These buildings have early gabled or hipped roofs clad in galvanised corrugated iron (and with a roof pitch between 20 and 35 degrees), with some examples of early monitor roofs that contribute to the picturesque nature of the roofscapes. Early significant unpainted or rendered brick chimneys adorn the rooflines of several buildings, while timber framed double hung windows are a feature of most upper floor facades and at the rear. Of critical importance to these buildings and the precinct are the surviving rear building portions. These sections are largely intact, and some retain domestic quarters that survive from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Furthermore, these rear sections provide an architectural, historical and social link to the nearby mining sites that have long since disappeared.

While new buildings, substantially altered shopfronts, re-clad and overly proportioned parapets and new verandahs or canopies have intruded on the original and early commercial streetscape (photo 8.05), a number of the prominent 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings are largely intact. In addition to the architectural features already listed, constructional and stylistic details are displayed from the street frontage of the

intact buildings that have been designed in distinctive Victorian styles ranging from a rudimentary Victorian commercial style to the Late Victorian Boom Classical style. The intact features include the parapet details (balustraded or solid), window and door architraves, stringcourses and several Victorian decorative details (a number with Classical origins) including arches punctuated by keystones, rustication or quoinwork, pilasters or piers with stylized capitals, and window or parapet pediments. Some of the most prominent and intact commercial buildings include the former State Savings Bank (SL/184), Town Hall Hotel (SL/185), former Victoria House (SL/187), Post Office Arcade (SL/194), Toyworld (SL/195), Total Music Store (SL/218), former McKellar's Building (SL/233), former Club Hotel (SL/234), Sandwich Shop (SL/195) (photo 8.06), Post Office (SL/193) (photo 8.06), former Union Bank (SL/224), former Bank of Victoria (SL/227), and the former Oriental Bank (SL/231). These buildings are noteworthy examples of *individually significant* buildings in the Stawell Reefs precinct.

There are also a substantial number of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings in Main Street that have experienced considerable shopfront alteration and change (photos 8.05, 8.07). However, the three-dimensional gabled or hipped form (mainly following a rectangular plan), brick wall and galvanised corrugated iron roof construction (photo 8.08), and rear sections (photo 8.09) of several of these buildings are intact. They survive beyond the introduced street facades of steel deck and aluminium cladding or brick construction, aluminium framed shopfronts (some with ingoes), introduced canopies, overly proportioned metal-clad parapets and other introduced details. These buildings include the former Chadwick and Company building (SL/165), Shop building (SL/203), Miner's Pick store (SL/207), Civic Store (SL/209), Attrills Florist and Haymes Stores (SL 211-213) and the Northern Grampian Shire Council shopfront office (SL/215) (photos 8.07, 8.09). These buildings are noteworthy examples of *contributory significant* buildings in the Stawell Reefs precinct. Apart from the front elevation, the majority of the building fabric contributes to the architectural and historical amenity of the precinct.

There are also a large number of cultural and civic buildings surviving in the Stawell Reefs precinct. The most prominent is the Stawell Town Hall in Main Street (photo 8.10), together with the Post Office. (photo 8.08). A notable cultural and architectural building is the two storey, face brick, Mechanics Institute, while along the southern end is the Salvation Army Citadel, representing early 20<sup>th</sup> century developments. These buildings are of *individual significance*.

Apart from the Holy Trinity Anglican Church near the St. George's Street end of Main Street, there is an important Church precinct in Scallan Street. The surviving Church buildings include St. Matthew's Uniting, Baptist Church and St. Peter's Church, together with some secondary church buildings and residences. These buildings are of similar brick or rendered construction as the commercial buildings, with hipped and/or gabled roofs clad in slate tiles or galvanised corrugated iron, often steeply pitched (between 25 and 40 degrees), and picturesque in form and detail with side buttresses. These buildings are of *individual significance*.

The dwellings in the precinct are either constructed of brick or horizontal timber weatherboards, and also have hipped or gabled roofs clad predominantly in galvanised

corrugated steel (with roof pitches between 25 and 35 degrees). They have timber framed double hung windows and timber framed doors, narrow eaves, brick chimneys that adorn the roofline and front or side verandahs. Most of these buildings are of *individual significance*.

**B Signage**

Signage is generally situated in the parapet locations, along prominent side elevations or occasionally as verandah hoardings. There are various examples of advertising that are sympathetic and appropriate for the style of the building, such as the painted wall signage at the side of the Sandwich Shop (SL/192) or the parapet signage of Pamela's Fruiters (SL/190) (photo 8.06). There are also examples of inappropriate advertising, whereby overly proportioned hoarding or parapet signs, or unsympathetic colours, stylistic designs and materials have been used. Additional inappropriate signage is identified by the projection of the internally illuminated signs about the upper walls of the main façade of some buildings (photo 8.01).

**C. Urban Design & Engineering Infrastructure**

The Stawell Reefs heritage precinct is largely a built up Victorian and interwar commercial area (particularly Main Street), with some cultural and residential sections in Main and Scallan Streets.

The allotment sizes within the precinct vary considerably, with Main Street forming the central core. The allotment and street configuration of the primary and secondary streets broadly follows the original 1866 survey. Along Main Street, the commercial buildings predominantly take up the full width of the narrow and wide allotments. These blocks are reasonably deep, and while most of the commercial buildings are attached and semi-detached, there are some narrow drives and walkways that punctuate the strip of commercial activity (photo 8.11). The residential allotments are comparatively large, with most front setbacks approximately ranging between 2 and 4 metres. There is a large allotment on Main Street forming the municipal reserve for the Town Hall and neighbouring car park (formerly the site of a church).

A significant urban focus in Main Street is the Stawell Town Hall and clocktower (photo 8.10). There are also significant views to the Grampians along the south-western end (photo 8.12), RSL building in Scallan Street, steeple of St. Matthew's Uniting Church in Scallan Street (photo 8.10), chimney stack of the Stawell brickworks to the west and to the Baptist Church in Scallan Street from Main Street through the Town Hall carpark. The Memorials and garden plantings near the southern end of the precinct forms another significant landmark that can be viewed from a number of different locations in the precinct. The uninterrupted views of the rear of the commercial shops – with their picturesque gabled and hipped galvanised corrugated iron roof forms and intact construction and details - also makes a critical and unusual contribution to the rural, commercial architectural character of the precinct.

Throughout the precinct is a mixture of introduced concrete footpaths, concrete flagged footpaths and brick paving. There is also introduced concrete kerb and channel and concrete roll over kerbs, with some shallow spoon drains. Introduced traffic islands form an intrusive street feature at the junction of Main and Wimmera Streets.

No early Stawell stone kerbs or spoon drains survive in the precinct, although there is an early 'pyramid style' post box in Main Street (near Patrick Street) (photo 8.13).

D. Landscaping

Throughout the precinct are pockets of significant or recent landscaping. The Memorials and garden plantings in Main Street near the southern end of the precinct forms an important landscape, with its grassed area, pond, flagpoles, rose garden and perimeter flower beds (photo 8.12). In the Gold Reef Mall are mature Ash trees (photo 8.03), although the Mallaleucas surrounded by bluestone borders near Victoria Place have been introduced. Other introduced landscaping includes the Town Hall Gardens (although the granite fence is early but altered) (photo 8.14), brick planter boxes and seating, and the young Ash trees in projecting islands on Main Street. Other isolated landscaping includes the two mature poplars outside the front of the Baptist Church in Scallan Street (photo 8.15).

1.3 Statement of Cultural Significance

The Stawell Reefs Heritage Precinct has significance as an intact and unusual 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial townscape that continues to form an important physical legacy of Stawell's prosperous gold era between the 1860s and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A number of the commercial buildings along Main Street are significant and relatively intact, of one or two storeys constructed in brick (either face brick or rendered), with galvanised corrugated hipped and gabled roofs behind parapets or with decorative eaves. The 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings are contextually opulent and designed in a range of Victorian styles. Of critical importance to the precinct are the rear sections of many of the commercial buildings, which remain largely intact. The name of the town, Stawell, is also unusual, having been named after Sir William Foster Stawell, principal law officer of the District of Port Phillip and later Chief Justice of Victoria.

The Stawell Reefs Heritage Precinct is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). Although the central township streetscapes have been altered by intrusive new buildings or building elements (such as cantilevering verandahs and overly proportioned parapet cladding), the precinct still demonstrates many original and early design qualities associated with the commercial, cultural and residential development of the Reefs area between the 1860s and the 1930s. These qualities include the Victorian and interwar styled commercial buildings, with predominantly brick wall construction (with face brick or rendered); hipped and gabled roof forms clad in galvanised corrugated iron and with a roof pitch between 20 and 35 degrees; monitor roofs; timber framed double hung rear and first floor windows; prominent brick or rendered brick parapets (decorated by balustrades or other Victorian details of Classical derivation); projecting stringcourses; decorative window and door surrounds, decorative pilasters with stylized capitals, wall rustication or quoinwork, brick chimneys; broadly projecting verandahs; and some parapet, verandah hoarding and side wall signage. These buildings also have significant rear portions, featuring brick chimneys, porches and verandahs, parapets, timber framed doors and often a domestic scale. The cultural buildings (civic and church buildings) are also significant for these picturesque gabled or hipped roof forms clad in slate tiles or galvanised corrugated iron, brick or stone wall construction, and side buttresses. The houses in the precinct are also significant for their hipped and gabled roof galvanised corrugated iron forms (with a roof pitch between 25 and 35 degrees), brick or horizontal timber

weatherboard wall cladding, timber framed double hung windows and timber framed doors, narrow eaves and front or side verandahs.

The Stawell Reefs Precinct is aesthetically important. It demonstrates unique visual qualities that reflect the historical and cultural development of the township and surrounding areas, and contribute to the setting of the township. These qualities include the landmark clocktower of the Town Hall building and the landmark steeple of St. Matthew's Church, together with the Memorials and garden plantings, mature Ash trees, mature poplars near the Baptist Church in Scallan Street and the uninterrupted views of the rear of the commercial buildings and to the Grampians to the south-west.

The Stawell Reefs Precinct is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion H.1). It is associated with the early development of the Reefs area of Stawell (originally known as Pleasant Creek) from the 1850s but more particularly from the 1860s until c.1920 as a result of gold discoveries. The precinct has associations with the survey of the Reefs area in 1866, which was carried out by Fred Smith of the Department of Lands and Survey. Once dominated by surrounding mine poppet heads, mullock heaps, steam engines and miner's cottages, the central core of the precinct, Main Street – with its irregular layout – continues to reflect the importance of gold mining as the road was laid out around the gold mines. Although the early civic and government centre of the Stawell township was originally situated at Pleasant Creek from 1858, the Main Street (Reefs) area soon became a critical commercial focus which by the 1860s featured a number of cultural and commercial buildings. Further buildings were constructed in the ensuing years and the integrity of the Stawell Reefs Precinct streetscapes were fully retained until the 1950s and 1960s. Some of the rear sections of the commercial buildings in Main Street have domestic quarters that may be a lasting legacy of mining accommodation to the gold mines that were once visually connected to these buildings. The name given the town honoured Sir William Foster Stawell, principal law officer of the District of Port Phillip and later Chief Justice of Victoria.

The Stawell Reefs Precinct is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion G.1). This area of Stawell is recognized and highly valued by the local community for commercial, cultural, and commemorative reasons.

Overall, the Stawell Reefs Precinct is of LOCAL significance.

[Critical Aspects of the Precinct that need to be considered for Policy Development:

- Individual and Contributory buildings: retention of building form, details, construction and rear sections;
- Contributory buildings: encourage the reconstruction of 19<sup>th</sup> century shopfronts and street facades through historical evidence of lithographs and photographs. Alternatively, encourage the contemporary interpretation of traditional shopfront design;
- New buildings: encourage the contemporary interpretation of traditional building design (based on the significant qualities of the significant buildings in the precinct);



- Encourage the removal of introduced overly-proportioned metal-clad parapets to expose picturesque roofscapes and monitor lights on significant buildings;
- Encourage the reconstruction of traditional shopfronts for significant buildings, based on historical photographs and lithographs. Alternatively, encourage the contemporary interpretation of traditional shopfront design as shown in historical photographs and lithographs;
- Encourage the reconstruction of traditional verandah design of significant buildings, based on historical photographs and lithographs. Alternatively, encourage the contemporary interpretation of traditional verandah design as shown in historical photographs and lithographs;

## List of Places in the Stawell Reefs Heritage Precinct, Stawell

SL/045	Former Powder Magazine, Church Street, rear 113-117 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/162	Stawell Town Hall, Main Street	LOCAL
SL/164	Stawell Club (former Star Hotel), 113 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/165	Shop, former 'Chadwick's Drapers', Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/168	Commonwealth Memorial, Main Street, Cnr. Barnes Street	STATE
SL/169	War Memorial Main Street,	LOCAL
SL/181	Shops, 46-48 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/182	Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Main Street	LOCAL
SL/183	Salvation Army Citadel, 50 Main Street,	LOCAL
SL/184	Former State Savings Bank, 60 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/185	Town Hall Hotel, 62-68 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/186	Shop, 70 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/187	Shops, 72-74 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/188	Shops, 78-82 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/189	Shops, 'Stawell Taxis' & 'McDonalds Hairdressing' 79 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/190	Shops, 81-83 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/191	Shops, 84-86 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/192	Two-storey building, 85 Main Street (corner Wimmera Street)	LOCAL
SL/193	Stawell Post Office, 87 Main Street (corner Wimmera Street)	LOCAL
SL/194	Post Office Arcade - former Post Office Hotel 88 Main Street, corner of Wimmera Street	LOCAL
SL/195	Shops, 90-92 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/196	Shop, 91 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/197	Two-storey Commercial Building - former Wimmera Cafe 96 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/198	Shop, 97 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/199	Shop - former Anthony and Co., 99 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/200	Two-storey Commercial Building, 100-102 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/201	Shop, 105 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/202	Shop - former 'Cambrian Hall', 107 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/203	Shop, 108 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/204	Former shopfront and Pioneer Walk, 109 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/205	Shop, 110 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/206	Shop, 'Foster's Mensland', 111 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/207	Shops, 112-114 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/208	Two-storey building - former T. Brown Furniture Warehouse 113-117 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/209	Shop - former Isaacson shop, 118 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/210	Shop, 119 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/211	Shop, 120 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/212	Shops - former 'Mitchell's Men's and Ladies Wear Emporium' 121-123 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/213	Shop, 122 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/214	Shop, 124 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/215	Shop, 'Northern Grampians Shire Council Shop'	

	125-127 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/216	Shop - former Chaponnel, Bush and Allen Butchers, 129 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/217	Shop, 'The Midway Shop', 132 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/218	Two-storey Shop, 'Stawell Total Music', 134 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/220	Shop, 'Grampians Personal Computers', 144 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/221	Shop, 146 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/222	Two-storey Shop, 148-150 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/223	Shop - former Laxton's Boot Factory, 152 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/224	Two-storey building - former Union Bank of Australia 153 Main Street, corner Victoria Place	LOCAL
SL/225	Shop, Former 'Imbros Books', 158-160 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/226	Shop, 'Clarks Furniture', 161 Main Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/227	Former Bank of Victoria and stables, 163 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/228	Shop, 164 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/229	Two-storey building (part of former Commercial Hotel) 165 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/230	Former Free Library and Mechanics Institute, 170-172 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/231	Two-storey building - former Oriental Bank, 171 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/232	Shop - former Punchard Furniture Warehouse, 173-175 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/233	Former McKellar Building, 174-178 Main Street	LOCAL
SL/234	Former Club Hotel, 180 Main Street, corner Patrick Street	LOCAL
SL/277	Holy trinity Anglican Church parish Hall, Scallan Street	LOCAL
SL/279	Former Presbyterian Manse, 9 Scallan Street	LOCAL
SL/280	St Matthew's Uniting Church (former Presbyterian Church) 13 Scallan Street,	STATE
SL/281	Former Welsh Baptist Chapel, 17 Scallan Street	STATE
SL/282	House, 23 Scallan Street	LOCAL
SL/283	St Peters Lutheran Church (former Congregational Church) 25 Scallan Street	LOCAL
SL/284	Former St Leonard's Private Hospital, now Lutheran Sunday School 27 Scallan Street	LOCAL
SL/285	House (former 'Glenariffe'), 29-31 Scallan Street	LOCAL
SL/286	House, 33 Scallan Street	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/287	House, 34 Scallan Street	LOCAL
SL/385	Shop, Victoria Place corner Church Street	LOCAL

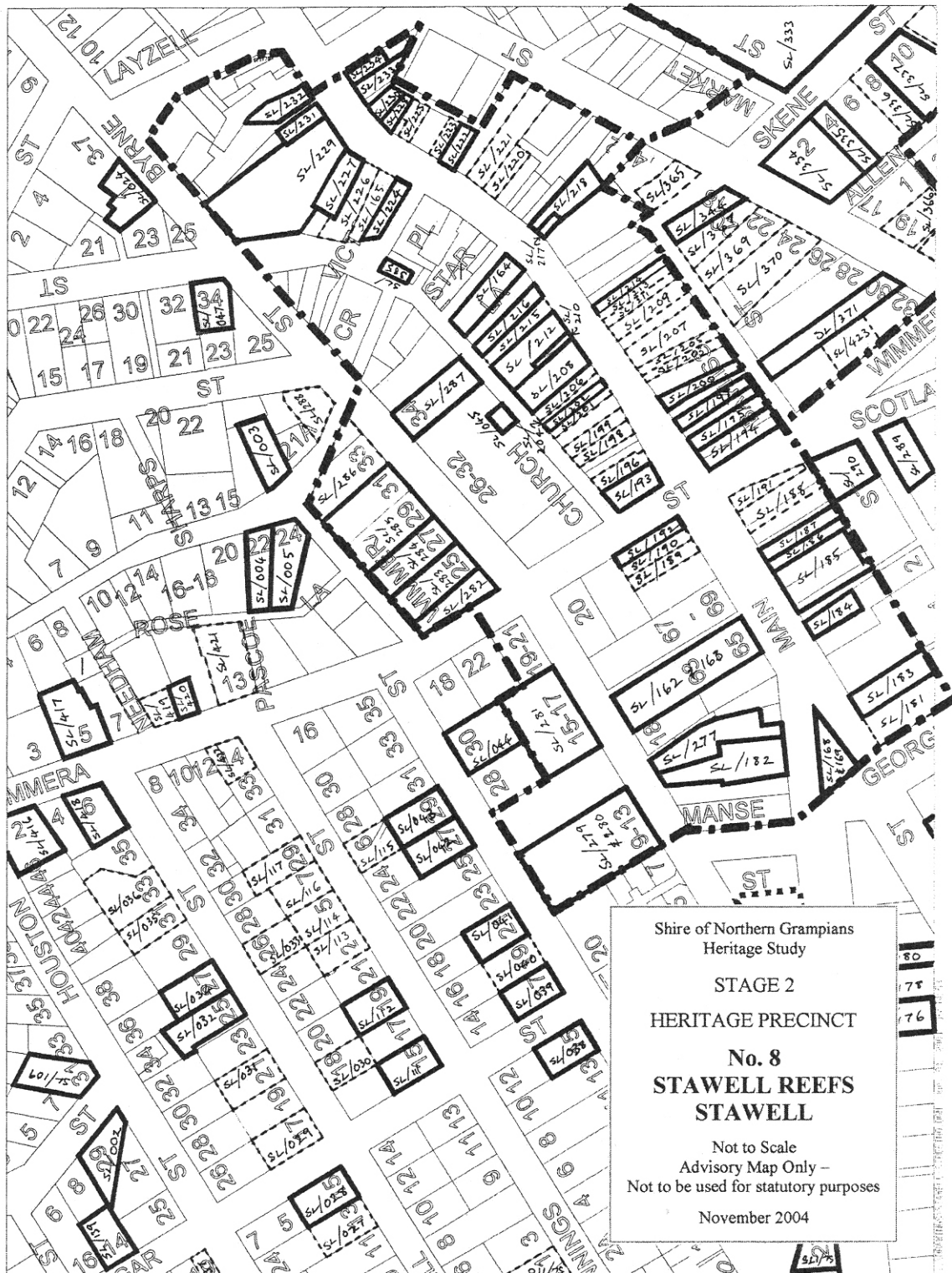




Figure 8.01: Stawell Reefs, early 1860s.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society, (D20\_SHS\_Image.1)







Figure 8.03: Upper Main Street, Stawell Reefs, 1867.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society (D14a [1867]\_SHS\_1290).



Figure 8.04: Main Street, Stawell, c.1880.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society (D16 [c1880]\_SHS\_0549).



Figure 8.05: Lower Main Street, Stawell, c.1880.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society (Do2a\_[c1880]\_SHS\_0537).



Figure 8.06: Central Stawell (Stawell Reefs), c.1880.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society (D19\_[c1880]\_SHS\_0535)





Figure 8.07: Main Street, Stawell, 1906.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society (D13c\_[1906]\_SHS\_1423).



Figure 8.08: Lower Main Street, Stawell, 1906.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society (D11b\_SHS\_1906\_SHS\_1422).



Figure 8.09: Main Street, Stawell, c.1925.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society (D07a\_SHS\_1055).



Figure 8.10: Main Street, Stawell, c.1935.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society (D05c\_SHS\_0366a)





Figure 8.11: Main Street, Stawell, c.1965.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society (D06d\_SHS\_1136).



Figure 8.12: Main Street, Stawell (from Town Hall clocktower), c.1980.  
Source: Stawell Historical Society (Aerial View from Town Hall Tower)



Photo 8.01: Lower Main Street from the War Memorial gardens showing 19<sup>th</sup> century Victorian styled two storeyed commercial buildings.



Photo 8.02: Main Street (near Wimmera Street intersection) showing early one and two storey commercial and government buildings, including the landmark clock tower of the Town Hall.





Photo 8.03: Main Street (Former Gold reef Mall) showing Ash trees, introduced paving and play area.



Photo 8.04: View of the Holy Trinity Church fronting lower Main Street, with the spire of St Matthew's Uniting Church in the background.





Photo 8.05: Main Street showing new and substantially altered buildings with new shopfronts and overly proportioned parapets and projecting cantilevering canopies. Note the early roof monitors and gabled roof forms behind some of the introduced parapets.



Photo 8.06: View of the Sandwich shop and Post Office in Main Street. Note the uninterrupted views of the early galvanised corrugated roof forms. Also note the appropriate signage on the side wall of the Sandwich shop.



Photo 8.07: Northern Grampians Shire Council shopfront office, showing introduced parapet and shopfront.



Photo8.0 8: View along Main Street showing introduced shopfronts and parapets, and the early gabled roof forms and monitor roofs (clad in galvanised corrugated iron) behind.





Photo 8.09: Northern Grampians Shire Shopfront office – rear section, showing largely intact, domestically scaled building. Also note the high integrity of the roof forms, chimneys and rear walls of the neighbouring buildings.



Photo 8.10: Stawell Town Hall in Main Street, with St Matthew's Uniting Church in Scallan Street in the background.



Photo 8.11: Detail of narrow walkway between commercial buildings in Main Street.



Photo 8.12: View of the Grampians from lower Main Street. Also note the significant War memorial and surrounding gardens in the middle ground.





Photo 8.13: View Early 'pyramid style' post box in Main Street.



Photo 8.14: View of the Town Hall garden in Main Street. Also note the early (albeit altered) granite fence remaining from the former church building on this site.



Photo 8.15: View of the Baptist church with mature cypress trees from Main Street through the Town Hall carpark.

3.3.10 9. Great Western Heritage Precinct, Great Western

1.1 Historical Overview <sup>39</sup>(refer to historical figures at the rear of this precinct)

The opening of a goldfield in February 1858 on Concongella Creek, near a coach stop half-way between Ararat and Stawell, represented the earliest beginnings of a settlement at Great Western. These early years were indeed tenuous, as on several occasions the diggings were declared exhausted of gold, only to be revived suddenly with news of another strike.

In June 1858 the township had a police camp, post office, chapel, reading room, and George Wilson's Bull's Head Hotel. The population in August of 1858 was estimated at seven thousand. When Governor Sir Henry Barkly visited in September of the same year, locals urged him to have the town surveyed and blocks put up for sale.

George Langford made the survey a year later in September 1859 (Figure 9.01 – Town Plan). He named the streets after prominent British railway engineers. Brunel Street honoured Isambard Kingdom Brunel, one of Britain's greatest 19<sup>th</sup> century civil engineers who was chief engineer in charge of the Great Western Railway from 1833-46, which provided the first express train service in the world. He also designed the iron-hulled Great Western ship in 1838 and was also involved in the construction of the largest and heaviest ship built in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Great Eastern.

Stephenson Street was named after Robert Stephenson, son of George Stephenson of locomotive fame. Robert was a civil engineer who helped his father build his "Rocket", and he took part in the construction of some of the first railway lines in the country. In 1837 he became chief engineer of the Birmingham Railway Co. and was considered one of the greatest railway engineering experts of his time.

Paxton Street was named after Joseph Paxton, designer of the world-famous Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, London in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. He later became a Director of the Midland Railway Co.

Cubitt Street was named after William Cubitt, civil engineer and inventor of self-regulating sails for windmills and the treadmill which was introduced into British gaols and he also became chief engineer for the South Eastern Railway Co.

Rennie Street, named after George Rennie, who was an engineer who built steam engines. He constructed the first "Dwarf" screw vessel for the British navy. He was also responsible for the construction of numerous bridges and canals and contributed to the London Bridge project.

Locke Street was named after Joseph Locke, who was an engineer who gained experience in railway building in France. He was one of the great early railway engineers, and was placed in charge of rail extensions along the west coast from Lancaster to Carlyle. Locke later engineered railway lines in Holland, France and Spain.

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39 Apart from other sources noted, this history has been prepared from P. Taylor, *Northern Grampians Shire Environmental History* in W. Jacobs, P. Taylor, M. Taylor & C. Walker, *Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study Part 1*, 1999.



There has been some conjecture about the origins of the name of the town, Great Western. It appears that the township was named Great Western for a number of reasons. Firstly, the gold diggings in the area were one of the most westerly in Victoria. More likely, the name commemorated the technological advancements afforded by Brunel and his railway engineer contemporaries, and particularly the association with the Great Western Railway line and also with the Great Western and Great Eastern iron ships.

In 1859 around the time of Langford's survey, the large population of Great Western dwindled. At one stage, in April 1859, a correspondent wrote: 'This place presents a very dejected appearance to the once busy township, being a perfect picture of ruin and desolation, and looking as if any invading army had passed over it.' The number of permanent residents of about a hundred did not increase greatly, despite the rushes in 1862 and 1864 in which Chinese diggers were prominent.

The first land allotments were auctioned on 29 November 1859. John Hatch paid £20 for a corner block on which he erected The Five Flag General Store and opened a post office: the site now occupied by the Great Western Hotel. On the opposite corner, another store was built by John Cornforth, a farrier (Figure 9.02), and Emmanuel Salinger constructed his General Store on the south side of Main Street soon after (Figure 9.03). Progress was hampered by the close proximity of Ararat and Stawell, both 10 miles distant, because mining interests at both places legally could restrict any development apart from mining. From the 1860s residents erected single storey weatherboard houses and cottage along the surveyed portion of Main Street.

In 1865, plans were drawn for a Common School building that was opened in 1867 at the corner of Stephenson and Rennie Streets.<sup>40</sup> This building served as a school until the construction of the Great Western State School No. 860 on the Western Highway in 1880.<sup>41</sup>

The establishment of the Churches at Great Western brought with it further cultural development to the town. One of the first churches erected was St. Columbans Catholic Church in 1862, at the corner of Main and Rennie Streets.<sup>42</sup> The present Church was built in 1900. The Methodist Church was erected in Brunel Street in 1880, which replaced a timber building that had been built in 1862.<sup>43</sup> The Anglicans also became an important part in Great Western's development. The present church was constructed at the corner of Stephenson and Rennie Streets in 1911.<sup>44</sup>

Other important cultural development in Great Western was the construction of the Mechanics Institute in 1884.<sup>45</sup> It was built on land donated by John Hatch and the main hall was added in 1891.<sup>46</sup>

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40 T. Hutchison & D. Thorson, 'Shire of Stawell: Study of Selected Heritage Sites', prepared for the Shire of Stawell and Heritage Victoria, November 1994, Stawell Historical Society collection.

41 Ibid.

42 Ibid.

43 Ibid.

44 Ibid.

45 Ibid.

46 Ibid.

While the cultural developments provided some stability to the town, Great Western was mainly saved from oblivion by the French vigneron, Jean Pierre Trouette and Emile Blampied who in 1863 began to plant vines on a small allotment they acquired by the creek. By 1878, their vineyard had expanded to 45 acres. Their enterprise formed the nucleus of a lucrative and widely respected local wine industry that, assisted by railway connection to metropolitan markets after 1876, supplanted gold and boomed in the 1890s. By 1900, the township's population had increased to over four hundred.

In 1915, a large allotment of land immediately west of the Methodist Church (later Uniting Church) was acquired for a park after lobbying by the newly formed Great Western Garden and Park Reserve Committee.<sup>47</sup> Gates and a sporting oval were soon erected and established. One hundred squares were also made available to the Great Western Tennis Club (established in 1914) and a court was laid.<sup>48</sup> The Sports Reserve was to be later named the Eric F.H. Thomson reserve, after Eric Thomson, a local vine grower from the well-known "Concongella" vineyard.<sup>49</sup>

The early 20<sup>th</sup> century brought with it another important development to the town. The Great Western Progress Association planted sixty Ash trees along the Western Highway at the southern approach to Great Western in 1934.<sup>50</sup> Two years later in 1936, another one hundred American Ash trees were planted along the northern approach having been instigated by the Great Western State School.<sup>51</sup> In association with Progress Association, the tree planting formed part of the "Sun-News Pictorial" newspaper's and Country Roads Board's State-wide tree planting scheme.<sup>52</sup> An official planting ceremony was held in September 1936 and by June 1937 the school was awarded a prize by the Sun newspaper as part of the tree planting scheme.<sup>53</sup>

In 1956, the valuable work of the Great Western Progress Association resulted in the establishment of the Memorial Park near the southern approach to the town. The Park, Memorial Gates, Soldiers' Memorial, Memorial Flagpole, Memorial Seat and Blacksmiths' Memorial were officially opened and unveiled by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Dallas Brooks, on 16 August 1956.<sup>54</sup>

## 1.2 Description

### 1.2.1 Precinct Boundaries (refer to precinct plan at the rear of this precinct)

The Great Western Heritage Precinct largely consists of the central township area, where there are the main concentrations of residential, commercial and cultural buildings. The precinct is centrally focussed about Main Street (Western Highway), with its long tree-lined avenue of American Ash that stretch from the northern and southern approaches to the town. It also predominantly comprises the original 1859 town plan, encompassing allotments in Brunel and Stephenson Streets (parallel to the

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47 'Great Western Centenary Booklet 1859-1959', January 1960, Stawell Historical Society collection.

48 Ibid.

49. Kuehne, *op.cit.*, p.55-56 and plaque on gate piers at entrance to Sports Reserve.

50 *Ararat Advertiser*, 24 April and 7 July 1934.

51 *Ibid.*, 8 August, 29 August, 3 September and 22 September 1936.

52 *Ibid.*

53 *Ibid.*, 26 June 1937.

54 'Governor Will Visit Gt. Western' in the *Ararat Advertiser*, 11 August 1956, and 'Governor Unveils Great Western Memorials' in the *Ararat Advertiser*, 18 August 1956.

south and north of Main Street respectively) and Lock, Rennie, Cubitt, and Paxton Streets (which all intersect with Main Street).

### 1.2.2 Buildings & Significant Details (refer to photos at the rear of this precinct)

#### A. Residential Buildings

The Great Western heritage precinct is especially characterised by its large proportion of significant residential buildings predominantly built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (photo 9.01). These single storey, hipped and gabled buildings are mainly constructed of horizontal weatherboard wall cladding, with galvanised corrugated iron roofs and front and side bullnosed and skillion verandahs. Many of these Victorian, Late Victorian, Edwardian and Federation styled houses also have unpainted brick chimneys, modest eaves, timber framed double hung windows, timber framed doorways and four panelled timber doors, and timber verandah columns.

Throughout the precinct are timber picket and timber post and wire fences, designed and constructed in accordance with the style and construction of the house. Most of the fences are within the appropriate height of 1200 mm.

#### B. Commercial Buildings

Within the precinct fronting Main Street (Western Highway) are five significant 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century single storey commercial buildings (Photo 9.01). These structures have gabled and hipped roof forms, some with modest eaves and others with prominent parapets. They are mainly constructed of horizontal weatherboard or brick, although there is one rendered rammed concrete hotel building. Projecting skillion verandahs, galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding, timber framed windows, ingo, and timber framed doorways represent other significant predominant features.

#### C. Cultural Buildings

The six cultural buildings consist of the Anglican, Catholic and Uniting Churches, together with the former Common School, Great Western Primary School, and Mechanics Institute (which also houses the former Toll Gate) (Photo 9.02). These Victorian Primitive Gothic, Victorian Gothic Revival, Federation Free Decorative Gothic, rudimentary Victorian and Federation Queen Anne styled buildings represent distinctive landmarks in the town. They are predominantly constructed of red brick, with some horizontal weatherboard and other brick construction. These buildings mainly have steeply pitched gable roof forms, galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding, narrow eaves, pointed or arched windows and doors, timber framed windows and doors, gable parapets, timber finials or crosses, vertically boarded doors, side buttresses and diamond window leadlights.

The boundaries of the allotments to the majority of the cultural buildings have timber picket, tubular steel and wire mesh, or timber post and woven wire fences, approximately 1200 mm high.

#### D. Urban Design & Engineering Infrastructure

The Great Western heritage precinct is largely a low density 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century township area.

The allotment sizes within the precinct are largely regular, comprising long narrow blocks that are consistent with the original town survey of 1859. A notable feature of the house sites is the substantial front setbacks, which range approximately between 5 and 15 metres. In contrast, the commercial buildings are largely situated on the front boundary, with projecting street verandahs. Some houses, like the church and school buildings, are set on large, double allotments. Most of these allotments are configured on a north-south axis, perpendicular to the primary central east west axis of Main Street (Western Highway).

Significant urban foci in the precinct are the churches (Photo 9.03) and other cultural buildings throughout the central township area, although the avenue of Ash trees prevents any particular building from becoming an overriding landmark. The mature trees in the Memorial Park, as well as the Italian cypress at the south-west corner of Main and Cubitt Streets (Photo 9.03), form other foci in the town. There are also significant views of the vineyards, and in particular to Seppelt's Winery (Photo 9.04) with its rows of grapevines and mature landscape of cypresses, pines and palms on the rise of the hill to the south-east of the town.

The southern approach to Great Western on Main Street (Western Highway) is notable for its grassed verges and nature strips (to Paxton Street). The central township area has grassed nature strips, concrete kerbs and channels and grassed verges. There is a gravel path on the north side. Between Paxton and Cubitt Streets is also a brick footpath on the north side, and a small area of brick paving on the south side. Between Cubitt and Rennie Streets is a short length of brick paving on the south side, but the most notable features are the tree islands with granite pitchers that interrupt the grassed verges. In addition to the grassed nature strips, concrete kerbs and channels and grassed and graveled verges from Rennie Street to Locke Street are open drains at the side of the road. The northern approach to Great Western from Locke Street to the Stephenson Street intersection largely consists of graveled and grassed verges.

Similar graveled and grassed verges are also found in Paxton and Rennie Streets (north of Main Street) and in Locke Street (south of Main Street). There are also concrete kerbs and channels and grassed nature strips in Cubitt Street.

A highly visible introduction to Main Street is the dark red street light posts and shades that stretch from the southern approach into central Great Western.

#### D. Landscaping

The Great Western heritage precinct is especially significant for its mature treeline of American Ash (with some Oaks and Eucalypts) that are situated throughout the central township area along Main Street (Western Highway) commencing at the northern and southern approaches (Photos 9.05, 9.06). Some of these trees appear to have been recently removed for road widening at the southern end, while there is also a span of missing trees near the corner of the Western Highway and Locke Street.

Another significant landscape feature in the precinct is the Memorial Park near the southern approach to Great Western. It is well treed with Cypresses and Eucalypts and is also well grassed. There is also a mature cypress hedge forming the northern boundary to the Eric F.H. Thomson Sport Reserve in Brunel Street.

Other important landscaping also identifies the precinct. In Brunel Street, there is an avenue of Ash trees on the south side between Cubitt and Paxton Streets, and on the north side between Paxton Street and the Western Highway. In Paxton Street, there is also an avenue of Ash trees on both sides that have recently been substantially pollarded. In Cubitt Street there are some Ash trees, while in Rennie Street (north of Main Street) there are some mature Eucalypts. Tall, mature Italian Cypresses are a feature at the corner of Rennie Street and the Western Highway, while in Stephenson Street there is some adhoc planting of Eucalypts between Locke and Rennie Streets. In general, the house allotments are also landscaped with well-planted front gardens.

### 1.3 Statement of Cultural Significance

The Great Western Heritage Precinct has significance as a predominantly intact 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century rural township having a distinctive Ash tree-lined landscape setting. A substantial number of the single storey horizontal weatherboard, pitched roof residential buildings are significant and relatively intact. The significance of the precinct is further accentuated by the intact commercial and cultural buildings, together with the secondary treelines, Memorial Park and Sport Reserve. These buildings and landscapes are a physical legacy of the original town survey of Great Western in 1859 as a result of the goldrush and establishment of prosperous vineyards initially by Jean Pierre Trouette and Emile Blampied, as well as other developments in the early and mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Of further significance are the associations with famous 19<sup>th</sup> century British railway engineers, in the naming of the streets. The “Great Western” name for the town may also commemorate the British technological achievements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in railway and ship building.

The Great Western Precinct is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates many original and early design qualities associated with the residential, commercial and cultural development of Great Western particularly in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. These qualities include the Victorian, Late Victorian and Federation/Edwardian styled residential buildings, Victorian, Victorian Gothic and Federation Gothic and Queen Anne churches, schools and Mechanics Institute, and the Victorian and interwar Bungalow commercial buildings.

The original design qualities of the residential buildings include: single storey height; hipped and gabled roof forms; front and side skillion or bullnosed verandahs; horizontal weatherboard wall cladding; galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding; modest eaves; timber framed double hung windows; timber framed doorways; brick chimneys; and timber verandah columns.

The original design qualities of the cultural buildings include: single storey height; red brick and other brick and horizontal weatherboard wall construction; steeply pitched gable roof forms; galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding; narrow eaves; pointed or arched windows and doors; timber framed windows and doors; gable parapets; timber finials or crosses; vertically boarded doors; side buttresses, and diamond window leadlights.



The original design qualities of the commercial buildings include: single storey height; gabled and hipped roof forms; modest eaves or prominent parapets; horizontal weatherboard or brick wall construction (with one rammed concrete building); galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding; timber framed windows, and timber framed doorways.

The Great Western Precinct is aesthetically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates important visual qualities that reflect the historical and cultural development of the town. These qualities include: the primary avenue of Ash trees (with some Oaks and Eucalypts) in Main Street (Western Highway), secondary avenues of Ash or Eucalypt in Brunel, Cubitt, Paxton and Stephenson Streets, well-treed Memorial Park, Sports Reserve, Italian Cypresses at the corner of Rennie Street and the Western Highway, grassed and graveled verges, nature strips, tree islands, substantial residential gardens, large front residential setbacks, and the views to the vineyards and particularly Seppelt's winery to the south-east, and to the Churches and other cultural buildings within the central township area.

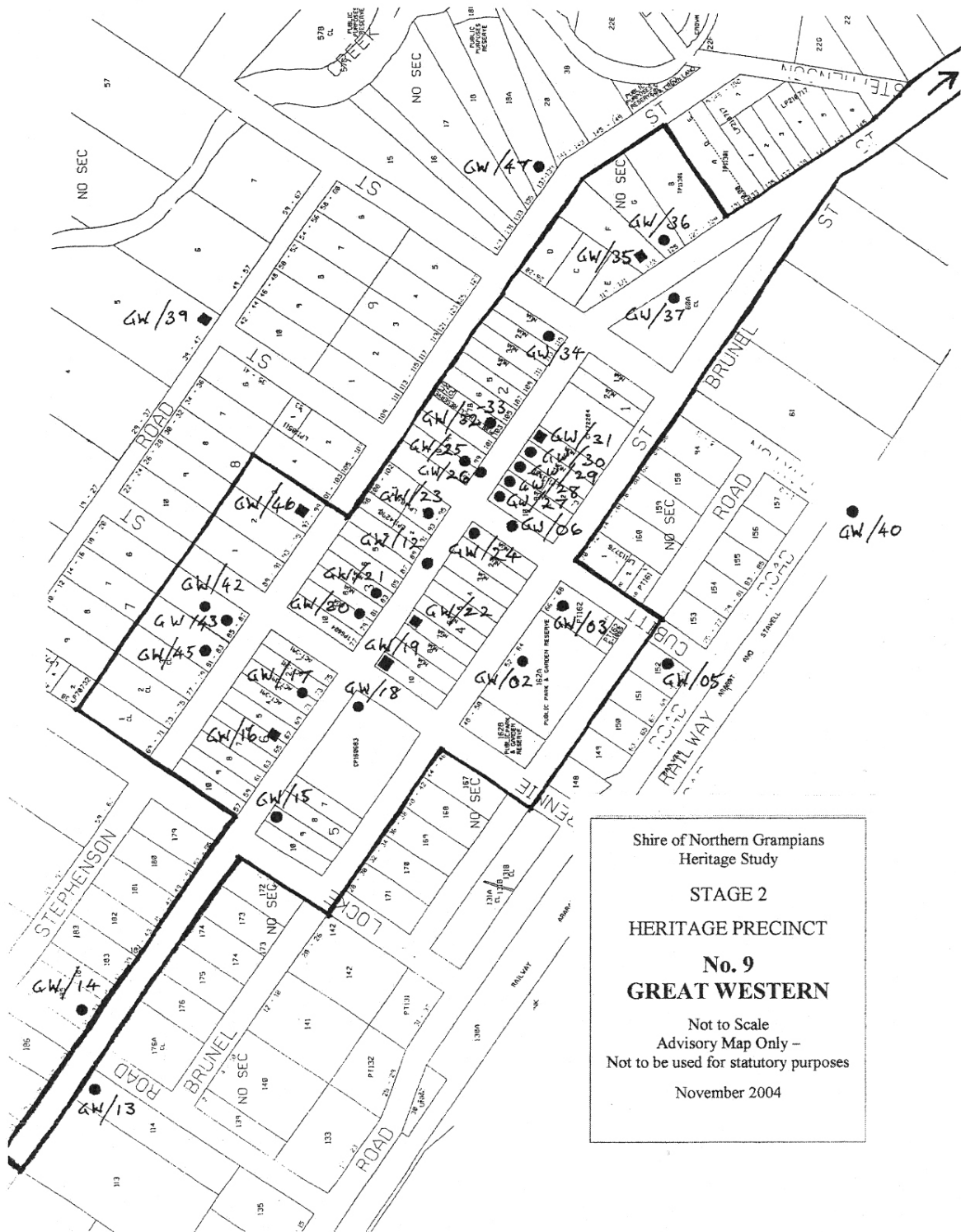
The Great Western Precinct is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion H.1). It is associated with the original town survey of 1859 by George Langford, who laid out the streets and named them after prominent British railway engineers, notably Brunel, Stephenson, Paxton, Rennie, Locke and Cubitt. The origins of the town were based on the goldrushes. The establishment of prosperous vineyards in the ensuing years initially by the French vigneron Jean Pierre Trouette and Emile Blampied helped to sustain further progress and development of Great Western. The precinct also has associations with residential and commercial developments in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and with the establishment of the Catholic, Anglican, and Methodist (late Uniting) Churches. The establishment of a Common School in 1867 (with the State School erected in 1881) and the Mechanics Institute in 1884 also contributed to the further cultural developments in the town. Two major tree plantings schemes in 1934 and 1936 substantially improved the aesthetic and landscape amenity of the town. The planting was carried out by the Great Western Progress Association, with the second section of the avenue instigated by Great Western State School (in conjunction with the Progress Association), as a result of the "Sun-News Pictorial" newspaper and Country Roads Board's tree planting scheme. Other improvements to the cultural life of the town occurred in 1915 with the opening of the Sports Reserve and in 1956, with the establishment of the Memorial Park.

The Great Western Precinct is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion G.1). This area of Great Western is recognized and highly valued by the local community for cultural, commercial, commemorative, and religious reasons.

Overall, the Great Western Precinct is of LOCAL significance.

## List of Places in the Great Western Heritage Precinct

GW/02	Eric F.H. Thomson Sports Reserve and brick gate piers Brunel Street	LOCAL
GW/03	Former Uniting Church, Brunel Street (corner Cubitt Street)	LOCAL
GW/06	Public Weighbridge No.918 and Machinery Cabin Cubitt Street (near corner Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/12	Main Street Tree Avenue, Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/15	House - 'Allambi', 60 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/16	House, 67 Main Street (Western Highway)	CONTRIBUTORY
GW/17	Former St. Columban's Roman Catholic Church, 69-75 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/18	House, 76 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/19	House, 78 Main Street (Western Highway)	CONTRIBUTORY
GW/20	House - former School Residence 79-81 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/21	House, 83 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/22	House, 84 Main Street (Western Highway)	CONTRIBUTORY
GW/23	General Store, 93-95 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/24	Former Store, 96 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/25	Great Western Hotel (Former Shakespeare Hotel) 97-99 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/26	Bills Horse Trough in front of 97-99 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/27	'Hermitage' Bed and Breakfast (former Salinger General Store) Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/28	House, 100 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/29	House, 102 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/30	House and Former Shop, 104 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/31	House, 106 Main Street (Western Highway)	CONTRIBUTORY
GW/32	Great Western Hall (Former Mechanics Institute) Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/33	Toll Gate (inside Great Western Hall) Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/34	House, 115 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/35	House, 123 Main Street (Western Highway)	CONTRIBUTORY
GW/36	House, 125 Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/37	Memorial Park, Main Street (Western Highway)	LOCAL
GW/42	Anglican Church Hall (Former Common School No. 860) Rennie Street (near corner Stephenson Street)	LOCAL
GW/43	Christ Church Anglican Church Rennie Street (corner Stephenson Street)	LOCAL
GW/45	Great Western School No. 860, Stephenson Street	LOCAL
GW/46	House, 77 Stephenson Street	CONTRIBUTORY



Shire of Northern Grampians  
Heritage Study  
STAGE 2  
HERITAGE PRECINCT  
**No. 9  
GREAT WESTERN**  
Not to Scale  
Advisory Map Only –  
Not to be used for statutory purposes  
November 2004

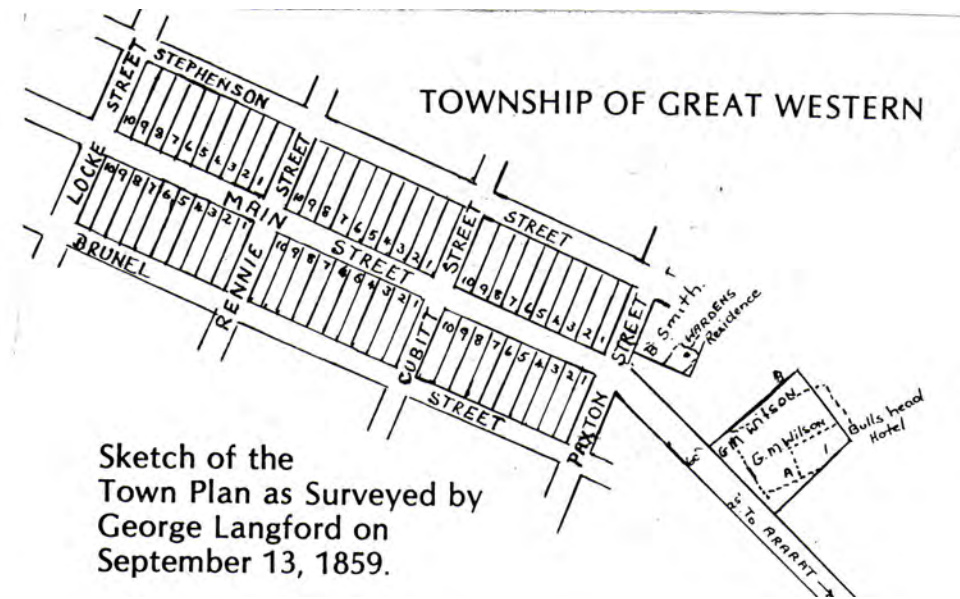


Figure 9.01: Sketch of Town Plan of Great Western as surveyed by George Langford, 13 September 1859. Source: A. Keuhne, *Grapes & Gold: Glimpses of Early Great Western*, 1980.



Figure 9.02: Main Street, Great Western, showing John Cornforth's Store with the Victorian styled Shakespeare Hotel (later Great Western Hotel) in the background, c. 1900. Both these were replaced by early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings. Source: A. Keuhne, *Grapes & Gold: Glimpses of Early Great Western*, 1980.p.16



Figure 9.03: Main Street, Great Western, showing Emmanuel Salinger's Wine & General Store, c. 1900.  
Source: A. Keuhne, *Grapes & Gold: Glimpses of Early Great Western*, 1980, p.19





Photo 9.01: Main Street, Great Western, near the intersection of Cubitt Street, looking west. Note the Great Western Hotel (formerly known as the Shakespeare Hotel) to the right, and the general store in the background (the former site of John Cornforth's store.) These early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings replaced Victorian timber buildings.



Photo 9.02: Main Street, Great Western, near the intersection of Cubitt Street, looking east. Note the red brick Mechanics' Institute.



Photo 9.03: Rennie Street, Great Western, looking north to Main Street. Note the view of St Columbia's Catholic Church and the landmark Italian Cypress tree.



Photo 9.04: Main Street, Great Western, near the intersection of Cubitt Street, looking south from the Stephenson Street intersection to the Seppelt's winery showing vineyards and exotic trees.





Photo 9.05: Main Street, Great Western, View of the significant avenue of American Ash trees and the memorial park from the southern approach to the town.



Photo 9.06: Main Street, Great Western. View of the significant avenue of American Ash trees from west of Paxton Street.

## 3.3.11 10 Marnoo Heritage Precinct, Marnoo

1.1 Historical Overview<sup>55</sup>

Two townships were named Marnoo after the Aboriginal word for finger. The first township, now known as 'old Marnoo', developed around the school that was opened in June 1875, the first Government school between Stawell and St. Arnaud. The building, made of hardwood from Kanya, softwoods and shingles from Stawell, and bricks fired in a river-side kiln at Banyena, served as a Presbyterian Church and public hall until separate buildings were erected.

The school served selectors who took up land in the district following the 1865 Land Act. The black soil that congealed to a sticky glue in winter was found by Marnoo run lessee Martin Shanahan to be admirable for growing wheat. Some selectors like Joseph Reading were former miners at Stawell, while many others, such as Keith and Christy McAllister, were Scottish highlanders. More land in the district became available to selectors in 1873 after Shanahan's license was revoked and again after 1883 when Thomas Skene bought the property and expanded the acreage under the plough.

Doubt about the route of a railway along the Richardson River stunted the progress of old Marnoo which scarcely increased beyond a district centre with three buildings. Settlers waited more than thirty years until the line was officially opened on 15 June 1909 by Peter McBride, the Minister for Mines, formerly of St. Arnaud. In the years leading up to the opening of the rail, the Marnoo township moved a mile east of the 'old Marnoo'.

The opening of the railway line brought with it increased building developments in Marnoo. Reliant on local wheat farmers, the first wheat stack at Marnoo was built in the 1908-09 harvest and consisted of 60,000 bags of the four-bushel size.<sup>56</sup> By 1911, Marnoo had two general stores, a butcher, baker, blacksmith, bootmaker, saddler, two soft drink shops, a fancy goods shop and a coffee palace. Soon afterwards there was a bank. The Presbyterian Church, later named St. Andrew's, was moved from old Marnoo in 1914. Local Anglicans attended a church built at Wallaloo in 1905 until a new church was erected in the township.

The 1940-41 harvest witnessed the opening of the wheat silos and the introduction of bulk handling of wheat.<sup>57</sup> Later, sheds were built to receive oats in bulk and then barley was also handled in bulk, a system of grain handling which reduced time and labor.<sup>58</sup>

Although the bulk handling of grain became an important resource for the town, its population gradually declined through the mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Today, Marnoo is largely a service town with several former garage or engineering works.

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55 Apart from other sources noted, this history has been prepared from P. Taylor, *Northern Grampians Shire Environmental History* in W. Jacobs, P. Taylor, M. Taylor & C. Walker, *Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study Part 1*, 1999.

56 C.H. Campbell, *The Fruitful Years: History of Marnoo 1873-1973*.

57 *Ibid.*

58 *Ibid.*

## 1.2 Description

### 1.2.1 Precinct Boundaries (refer to precinct plan at the rear of this precinct)

The Marnoo Heritage Precinct takes in the central Marnoo township area comprising commercial, cultural and residential buildings. The central core of the precinct is Newall Street, terminating at the northern end at the railway line, and at the south end at the Primary School. The precinct also takes in the Memorial Park to the west, together with Station and McLennan Streets, and Post Office and Park Lanes to the north-east.

### 1.2.2 Buildings & Significant Details

The Marnoo heritage precinct is characterised by the contextually large number of significant single storey, modestly scaled residential, commercial and cultural buildings fronting Newall Street. Some of the houses may date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and appear to have been relocated, while other houses, Church buildings, shops, garages/engineering workshops and the Masonic Hall date from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, after the railway had opened in 1909. The majority of the significant buildings have hipped and/or gabled roof forms with a roof pitched between 20 and 40 degrees. These roofs are clad in galvanised corrugated iron. The houses represent moderately intact examples of Late Victorian, Federation, and interwar Bungalow styles. The shops and garages are especially characterised by early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial and industrial styles, articulated in a rudimentary manner. The Church buildings are of early 20<sup>th</sup> century Gothic Revival design, typical for religious buildings of the era.

The particular significant features of the residential buildings include the horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, with timber framed double hung windows, brick chimneys, and modest eaves. Most of the houses are single or double fronted, and a number feature projecting front verandahs or porches. Significant decorative features include the eaves brackets and panelling for the Late Victorian styled houses, and exposed timber rafters for some of the interwar Bungalows.

The commercial buildings feature significant stepped parapets clad in timber and/or sheet panelling, and projecting skillion verandahs over the street footpaths. Timber and metal framed shopfront windows, and parapet signage are other significant qualities of these buildings that are constructed of horizontal timber weatherboard and/or strapped panelling.

The garage/workshop buildings are rudimentary in design, being constructed of galvanised corrugated iron.

The Church buildings have steeply pitched gabled roof forms clad in weatherboards, or strapped panelling. There are notable for their significant pointed timber framed windows and projecting gabled porches.

Near the railway line are some significant, modestly scaled and substantial vernacular buildings, including goods sheds and silos.

Throughout the precinct are some fences that comprise the front boundaries to the residential and church allotments. These fences largely reflect the early 20<sup>th</sup> century era



and are largely timber post and cyclone wire, timber post and woven wire, timber picket and low hedging. Most of the compatible fences are constructed within a height range of 1200 – 1300 mm.

### 1.2.3 Urban Design & Engineering Infrastructure

The Marnoo Heritage Precinct is largely a low-medium density early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial, residential and cultural area. Newall Street forms the primary north-south axis and the majority of the allotments are configured about this street.

The allotment sizes within the precinct vary, but they are largely long and narrow in form. A notable feature of the house blocks are the substantial front and side setbacks. The commercial and industrial/workshop allotments have buildings on the front and side boundaries in many cases, particularly in Newall Street.

The Marnoo precinct is notable for two landmarks. The tall silos complex near the railway line forms an important focus at the northern end of the central township area. This area is also accentuated by the double row of sugar gums in the wide median strip.

The engineering infrastructure for the Marnoo precinct is not significant. The concrete kerbs and channels in Newall Street reflect 1960s developments.<sup>59</sup> There are gravel verges in McLennan Street with wide grassed nature strips that are more reflective of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century era. Narrow grassed nature strips are a feature of Newall Street.

### 1.2.4 Landscaping

The Marnoo precinct is especially identified by the rows of sugar gums in the wide median strip at the northern end of the township in Newall Street. Other significant landscaping is reflected in the collection of eucalypts and exotic trees in the Memorial Park to the west, together with some mature exotic trees within the housing allotments in McLennan Street and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Newall Street.

### 1.3 Statement of Cultural Significance

The Marnoo Heritage Precinct has significance as a relatively intact early 20<sup>th</sup> century rural township comprised of several modestly scaled, single storey, residential, commercial, workshop and cultural buildings. Originally settled in c.1875 with the opening of the State School, Marnoo currently reflects its success after the opening of the railway line in 1909, when the population increased to service the handling of wheat. The layout and configuration of the streets are also reflective of the early design, with many of the allotments characterised by Late Victorian, Federation and interwar Bungalow styled houses, 20<sup>th</sup> century Gothic Revival styled Churches, and early 20<sup>th</sup> century vernacular commercial and workshop buildings. Significant landmarks in the town include the double row of sugar gums at the northern end, together with the elevated silos complex near the railway.

The Marnoo Heritage Precinct is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criteria D.2, E.1). It demonstrates original and early design qualities associated with the residential, commercial and cultural development of the town after 1909. These qualities include the Late Victorian, Federation and interwar Bungalow styled

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59 Ibid.

residential buildings, 20<sup>th</sup> century Gothic Revival styled Churches, early 20<sup>th</sup> century styled vernacular commercial and industrial buildings and the buildings relocated after 1909.

The original design qualities of the significant buildings include: single storey height, hipped and gabled roof forms with a roof pitch between 20 and 40 degrees, front verandahs or porches, horizontal timber weatherboard and strapped panelled wall cladding, galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding, modest eaves (some residential buildings with decorative brackets and panelling or exposed timber rafters), timber framed windows, timber and/or metal framed shopfront windows (commercial buildings), stepped strapped panelled parapets (commercial buildings), brick chimneys and pointed timber framed windows (Church buildings). The timber post and cyclone wire, timber post and woven wire and the timber picket fences (to an approximately height of 1200 – 1300 mm) contribute to the significance of the area.

The double row of sugar gums at the northern end of the town, together with the mature eucalypts and exotic trees in the Memorial park, residential allotments in McLennan Street and at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Newall Street, and the wide grassed median and narrow grassed nature strips also contribute to the aesthetic amenity of the place.

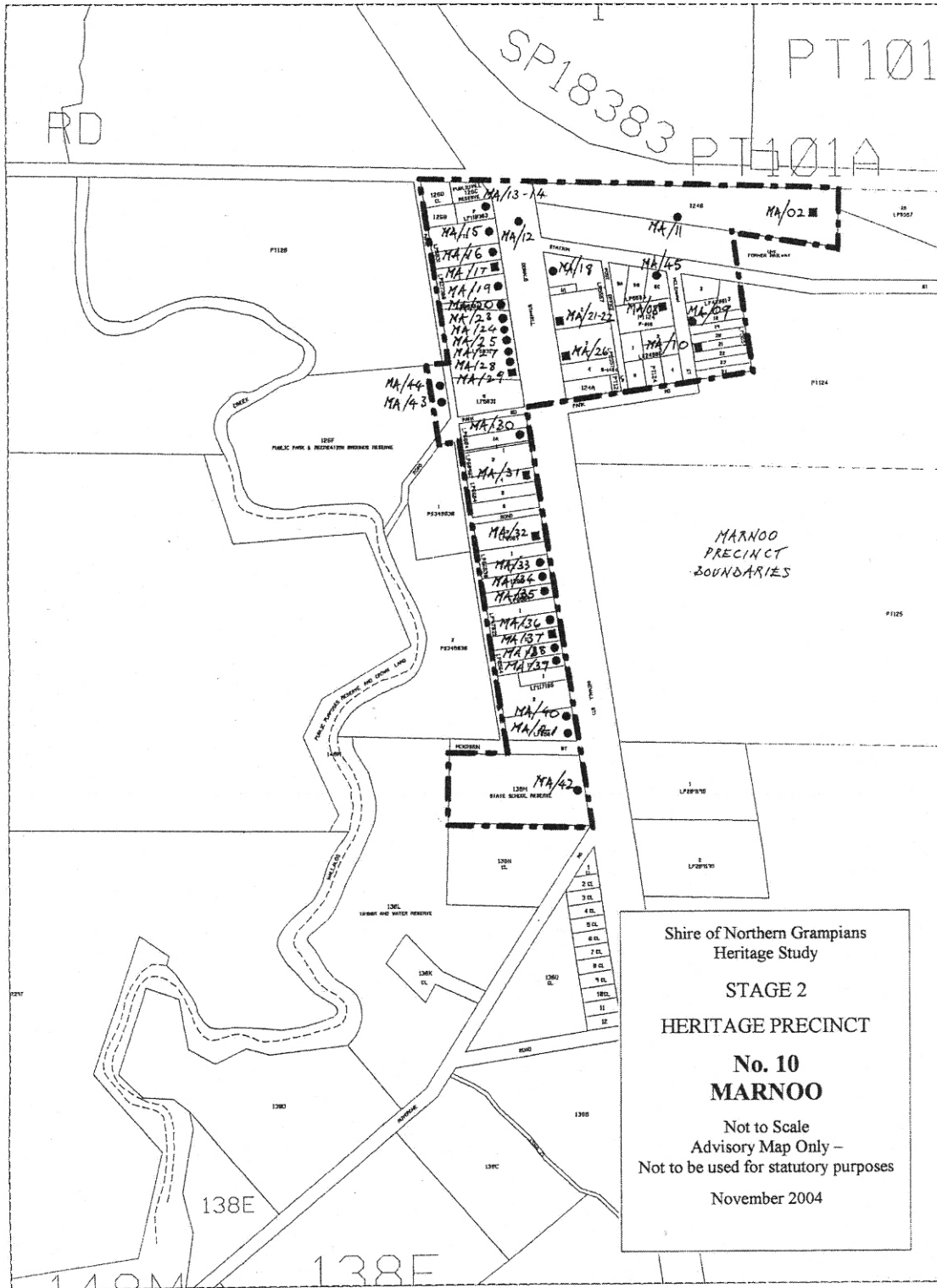
The Marnoo Heritage Precinct is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC criterion H.1). It is associated with the development of the Marnoo township from c.1875 with the opening of the State School, and especially after the opening of the railway line in 1909. Derived from the Aboriginal word for "finger", Marnoo's success in the 20<sup>th</sup> century has largely been as a service town for wheat handling, engineering works and commercial goods.

The Marnoo Heritage Precinct also has social importance. The township is recognized as the important commercial and cultural centre of the community.

Overall, the Marnoo Heritage Precinct is of LOCAL significance.

## List of Places in the Marnoo Heritage Precinct.

MA/02	Silos, Donald Stawell Road	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/08	Timber Shed, McLennan Street	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/09	House, McLennan Street	LOCAL
MA/10	House, McLennan Street	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/11	Railway Station Shed, McLennan Street	LOCAL
MA/12	Street Plantation, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/13	St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/14	Railway Trolley, grounds of St Andrews, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/15	House, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/16	Former Bank, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/17	House, Newall Street	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/18	Motel, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/19	Uniting Church, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/20	A.N. Wood & Co., Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/21	Former Garage, Newall Street	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/22	Former Shop and associated residence, Newall Street	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/23	House, Newall Street	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/24	Baldwin's Garage, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/25	Former Marnoo General Store, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/26	Post Office and Store, Newall Street	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/27	House, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/28	House, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/29	Former Shop, Newall Street	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/30	House, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/31	House, Newall Street	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/32	House, Newall Street	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/33	Masonic Hall, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/34	Former Police Station, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/35	House, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/36	Former Anglican Vicarage, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/37	House, Newall Street	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/38	House, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/39	House, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/40	Water Commission House, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/41	House, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/42	Marnoo School No. 1554, Newall Street	LOCAL
MA/43	Memorial Gates and Memorial Park, Park Street	LOCAL
MA/44	Bills Trough, Park Street	LOCAL
MA/45	Former Marnoo Post Office and Store, Station Street	LOCAL



### 3.4 Review of Halls Gap and Glenorchy

#### Halls Gap

Dr David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs undertook a visit to Halls Gap on 7 March 2002 to review the area for inclusion as a Heritage Precinct.

Halls Gap is a significant area of natural beauty and a major tourism destination in the Shire. Its position as the major town in the Grampians makes it important as an experience for visitors and residents. The very nature of the area as a tourist destination is reflected in the on going development due to the changing needs of the tourism industry. This development has resulted in the retention of very few original buildings in their original state. The research that has been undertaken also indicates that many of the early buildings reflected the simple lifestyle that was part of the experience of visiting the Grampians. Many were little more than shelters from the elements and as visitors have demanded better facilities they were rapidly replaced. It is interesting to note that a photograph dated 1870 of Dalley's Hotel consisted of rough timber and a bark roof when only 28 kilometres away in Stawell was a sophisticated town with major buildings of stone and brick.

It is recommended that Halls Gap not be included as a Heritage Precinct in the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme. This recommendation is based on the relatively few surviving intact examples of early buildings in the town and the scattered nature of the buildings, which do not form a cohesive grouping. Individual places will be recommended for protection under the planning scheme.

It is recommended that the natural beauty and developing character of Halls Gap be protected under other mechanisms under the Planning Scheme to encourage appropriate development and placement of new structures within the valley. Clear guidelines should be developed to protect the dramatic views from the valley and retain the village atmosphere of the township and retain the natural landscape and existing tree stock.

Some inappropriate developments were noted as part of the field survey.

- The camping ground is a central and historic feature of the township. The early log amenities building and the stone kitchen building are excellent examples of early park structures. The planting and layout of the grounds enhances the character of the town. The recent introduction of factory built light coloured cabins is totally inappropriate to the surroundings and further development of these structures should be discouraged and the introduction of more appropriately sited and designed cabins should be encouraged. The strict lineal nature of the layout is at odds with the natural setting.
- There are a number of unit or cabin developments in the township. The concept can be included within the township development but care should be taken to ensure that they are appropriate to the area and use materials and designs that enhance the area. This does not mean encouraging pseudo rustic designs or log cabins. The YHA hostel is a larger development, which demonstrates the use of suitable materials in a modern genre, which enhances the developing character of the area.



Developments that use mock-applied decoration or styles more appropriate to suburban settings should be discouraged. They detract from the natural beauty of the area, are inappropriate responses to the environment on many levels and are often badly sited within the development.

- The modest nature and village atmosphere of the commercial strip should be retained. The scale and proportion of the commercial buildings should not be increased, as there is a danger of overwhelming the natural beauty and blocking the views into and out of the valley. This will call for subtle and well-managed development controls to allow sustainable development to keep pace with the tourism requirements.
- Multi storey developments would require very careful siting and design. To protect the remaining heritage places and the character of the area, it is recommended that new buildings be restricted to a two-storey height limit.
- Future development of the area should also look at the engineering infrastructure of the area. The rustic character is enhanced by the gravel verges and natural vegetation on the verges. The simple gravel walking track system should be retained and new traffic measure carefully assessed against their impact on the environment. Slowing of traffic in the area rather than the introduction of massive and intrusive control measures is the type of attitude recommended for these areas.

### Glenorchy

The Glenorchy township was visited on 28 March 2002 by Wendy Jacobs and Vicki Johnson and the area assessed for inclusion as a possible Heritage Overlay precinct.

Glenorchy is a highly significant development in the Shire as it was established prior to the huge upheaval in Victoria caused by the 1850s goldrushes. It is the oldest of the Shire's urban centres having developed around the Four Post Inn from 1847. Glenorchy retained its importance in the early goldrush years as it was situated on the overland route from Adelaide to the Mount Alexander gold diggings and prospered during the 1850s until the 1870s. After the arrival of the railway it became a backwater and the population declined rapidly at the end of the nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century.

The history of the development of the town is reflected in its remaining buildings and layout. The remaining early buildings are spread over the ambitious town layout, which results in a scatter of buildings and a large number of vacant allotments. Many of the early important buildings such as the Four Post Inn and the Royal Hotel have been demolished. A number of the existing houses in the town have been moved in during the twentieth century and a number of the remaining early buildings are in poor to very poor condition or substantially altered.

Although well aware of the particular history of the development of the town, it is recommended that Glenorchy not be included as a Heritage precinct in the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme. This recommendation is based on the relatively few surviving intact examples of early buildings in the town and the scattered nature of the buildings, which do not form a cohesive grouping. Individual places will be recommended for protection under the planning scheme.

A number of short histories of the town have been gathered as part of the research on the area and it is recommended that these should be assessed as the basis for a publication on the area.

Although the town as a whole is not recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme we recommend that other measures be taken to interpret and explain the history such as signs, walking trails and pamphlets available on the town's history. The historical importance of the township should be considered when developing tourism strategies based on the shire's history. The story of Glenorchy should not be lost even though the remaining built heritage is scattered and it does not form a heritage precinct.

### 3.5 Suggested Further Work

A review of places in Stawell late in the project revealed a small area that contained a number of places which had prima facie significance at a contributory or local significance level. They may have formed a precinct when combined with places included in the study. It is recommended that these places be reviewed in any further work undertaken and the streets in the area reviewed for inclusion in the planning scheme as a heritage overlay.

File No.	Name and Address
SL/448b	House, 03 Wimmera Street, Stawell
SL/114b	House, 43 Houston Street, Stawell
SL/028b	House, 11 Childe Street, Stawell
SL/143a	44 Ligar Street, Stawell
SL/136a	22 Ligar Street, Stawell
SL/114d	47 Houston Street, Stawell
SL/114c	45 Houston Street, Stawell
SL/113d	29 Houston Street, Stawell
SL/126aa	House 16 Kofoed Street, Stawell
SL/410c	House 13 Stanton Street, Stawell
SL/035a	House Church Street, Stawell
SL/113c	House 28 Houston Street, Stawell

## 4.0 Assessment of Significance

### 4.1 Basis of Assessment Criteria<sup>60</sup>

This study has used the principles of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* (November 1999) and its Guidelines as the basis to all of the assessments in this study. The Burra Charter defines cultural significance by aesthetic, historic, scientific, social and spiritual values. These values are also largely prescribed in the *VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay* (Appendix 6.04) that states:

“All places that are proposed for planning protection, including places identified in a heritage study, should be documented in a manner that clearly substantiates their scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest or other special cultural or natural values ... The documentation for each place should include a statement of significance that clearly establishes the importance of the place.”

### 4.2 The Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (November 1999)

The concept of cultural significance for this study is defined by four heritage values listed in the Burra Charter as follows:<sup>61</sup>

Article 2.2: Aesthetic (architectural) value: includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.

[Places of aesthetic value may:

- demonstrate a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment;
- demonstrate important design or visual qualities.]

Article 2.3: Historic value: encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section.

[A place may have historic value because:

- it is of importance for its association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the occupation and evolution of the community;
- it illustrates part of the evolution or pattern of the cultural heritage;

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<sup>60</sup> Reference has also been made to the Local Government Heritage Guidelines proposed by the Department of Planning and Housing, State Government of Victoria, April 1991 as referred to in Clause 15.11.2 State Planning Policy Framework (SPPF)

<sup>61</sup> The use of square brackets [ ] for the further dot point explanations to the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* Articles have been added by the authors and is based on the Criteria for the Register of the National Estate administered by the Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra.

- it is an example of rare, endangered or uncommon aspects of the cultural heritage;
- it has a strong association with the life or work of a person or group of people of significance to the cultural heritage;
- it is an important representative of the range of places which make up the cultural heritage of a community;
- it has been influenced by an historic figure, event, phase or activity.]

Article 2.4: Scientific value: or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

[A place may have scientific value because:

- it illustrates some technological, creative, technical or scientific processes or advances;
- it is of importance for information contributing to an understanding of the history of human occupation and the cultural history of the area.]

Article 2.5: Social value: embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

[A place may have social value because:

- it is highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations;
- it is recognised by the community as having public value or is held in high esteem for its associations with the whole or part of the community whose history or culture is interwoven with the history of the place;
- it forms a particular and significant component of the heritage of a local area;
- it demonstrates a distinctive way of life or custom that is no longer in use or is in danger of being lost or is of exceptional interest.]

#### 4.3 Assessment Criteria Utilised in this Study

The Criteria for the Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance of the Register of the National Estate was used to determine the significance of the heritage precincts in this study. Refer to Appendix 6.03 for a copy of the abbreviated version of the Assessment Criteria.

#### 4.4 Levels of Significance

The definitions for each significance level adopted for each heritage place and precinct are as follows:

##### **Individual Significance Status**

###### **State**

**Heritage places that are considered significant to the State of Victoria.**

These places meet the Criteria of the Heritage Council of Victoria and the Criteria for the Register of the National Estate. These places are recommended for inclusion onto the Victorian Heritage Register;

###### **Local**

**Heritage places that are considered significant to the local area (whether individually significant or as a contributor to the character and/or heritage value of the area).**

These places meet the Criteria for the Register of the National Estate. These places are recommended for inclusion onto the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme.

##### **Contributory Significance Status (Precinct Significance)**

**Representative places that contribute to the significance of a heritage precinct (heritage area). Through restoration or reconstruction they may be brought back to a condition that enables the place to achieve individual cultural significance.**

These places are not individually significant, but are significant contributors to the streetscape and visual amenity of the precinct (a significant heritage overlay area). As part of the supporting background to the heritage precinct, these places meet the Criteria for the Register of the National Estate.

##### **Conservation Desirable**

Places listed as Conservation Desirable contribute to the character of the study area. Some have not been researched due to the constraints of the study brief and therefore there is insufficient information to assess if they demonstrate the required criteria for inclusion in the planning scheme as individual places. Further investigation of these sites may result in their inclusion as places of individual significance within the planning scheme heritage overlay. See Appendix 6.08 for a listing of these places.



## 5.0 Heritage Program

### 5.1 Introduction

The Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study covers the whole of the Shire, including the large rural areas and the towns and rural centres of St. Arnaud, Stawell, Marnoo, Great Western, Glenorchy, and Halls Gap. Other settlements include Avon Plains, Banyena, Callawadda, Carapooee, Cope Cope, Deep Lead, Gooroc, Grays Bridge, Joel Joel, Navarre, Paradise, Slaty Creek, and Stuart Mill. Individual, contributory and conservation desirable heritage places, together with mining and archeological sites were identified and assessed.

The study also prepared ten heritage precincts in the towns of St. Arnaud, Stawell, Great Western and Marnoo.

Reference to the Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) and Local Policy in the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme has also been made as part of the following recommendations.

### 5.2 Heritage Program Recommendations

#### 5.2.1 High Priority (6 – 12 months)

##### a. Statutory Registers

- It is recommended that the heritage places identified, assessed and documented according to the ICOMOS Burra Charter (November 1999) and the Criteria for the Register of the National Estate (as prescribed in the VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay) be nominated for the following statutory registers:
  - 728 places for the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme;
  - 24 places for the Victorian Heritage Register;
  - 19 places for the Victorian Heritage Inventory;
- It is recommended that the heritage precincts identified, researched, assessed and documented according to the *ICOMOS Burra Charter* (November 1999) and the Criteria for the Register of the National Estate (as prescribed in the *VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay*) be nominated for inclusion on the following statutory registers as follows:

Precinct Name	Recommended for the Victorian Heritage Register	Recommended for inclusion onto the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme
Commercial Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud	No	<b>Yes</b>
Kings Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud	No	<b>Yes</b>
Old Civic Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Queens Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud	No	<b>Yes</b>
Pleasant Creek Heritage Precinct, Stawell	No	<b>Yes</b>
Seaby Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell	No	<b>Yes</b>
Skene Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell	No	<b>Yes</b>
Stawell Reefs Heritage Precinct, Stawell	No	<b>Yes</b>
Great Western Heritage Precinct, Great Western	No	<b>Yes</b>
Marnoo Heritage Precinct, Marnoo	No	<b>Yes</b>

**b. Northern Grampians Shire Policy Review & Implementation**

- It is recommended that that an amendment to the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme be prepared that makes changes and/or additions to the following municipal heritage policies, as outlined below:
- **Municipal Strategic Statement- Heritage (Clause 21.11);**
- **Local Planning Policy Framework-**
  - **Local Planning Policies (Clause 22)**
    - **Heritage**
      - **Local Heritage Policy;**
      - **Commercial Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;**
      - **Kings Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;**
      - **Old Civic Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;**
      - **Queens Avenue Heritage Precinct, St. Arnaud;**
      - **Pleasant Creek Heritage Precinct, Stawell;**
      - **Seaby Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell;**
      - **Skene Street Heritage Precinct, Stawell;**
      - **Stawell Reefs Heritage Precinct, Stawell;**
      - **Great Western Heritage Precinct, Great Western;**
      - **Marnoo Heritage Precinct, Marnoo;**
  - **Heritage Overlay**
    - **Incorporation of eight (10) nominated precinct areas;**
    - **Incorporation of xx (xx) nominated individual heritage places identified in the Northern Grampians Shire (including those individual heritage places within heritage precincts where controls other than those provided for the precinct are recommended);**

**Municipal Strategic Statement**

- It is recommended that Council review the current Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) to reflect the outcomes of the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study. When preparing amendments to this scheme and before making decisions about permit applications, the responsible authority must take the MSS into account. It is therefore essential that the MSS reflect the Shire's Vision, Objectives and Strategies regarding cultural heritage. The revised MSS should be in accordance with the *VPP Practice Note: Format of Municipal Strategic Statements*.

It is recommended that the revised Municipal Profile include a brief overview of the extent, type and location of the heritage places of cultural significance within the Shire.

It is recommended that the Key Influences section of the MSS briefly examine the potential impacts of commercial, residential, rural, tourism and other developments on cultural heritage in the Shire, and the importance of retaining, enhancing and managing the Shire's cultural heritage as part of its identity. The Key Influences section may also briefly explain the importance of the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study as a critical tool in providing an understanding and appreciation of the Shire's heritage assets, together with the importance of continuing the Shire's Heritage Advisory Service to assist both the Shire and

owners/managers/occupiers of heritage places with conservation and new development. Additional funding requirements may also be stipulated.

It is recommended that the Objectives, Strategies and Implementation section of the MSS:

- Promote the conservation and enhancement of places of individual or contributory cultural heritage significance within the Shire;
- Promote the conservation and enhancement of those identified heritage areas of cultural heritage significance within the Shire;
- Discourage demolition of heritage places;
- Promote other measures of conserving and understanding the significance of heritage places through the preparation of Conservation Management Plans and community awareness programs;
- Promote new work for sites and buildings in heritage areas that responds to the character, form, scale and context of its surroundings through innovative design;

### **Local Planning Policy Framework**

- It is recommended that a Local Heritage Policy in Clause 22: Local Planning Policies in the Local Planning Policy Framework (LPPF) of the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme be introduced. This policy should be prepared in accordance with the *VPP Practice Note: Writing a Local Planning Policy* and may be divided into an overall Heritage Policy with objectives and policy statements, and 10 proposed individual policies that apply specifically to those heritage areas within the Municipality. Each individual policy will have its own objectives and policy statements;
- These objectives will also set out how Council will exercise its discretion in the consideration of planning permit applications. Additional objectives should ensure appropriate protection and control of the significant individual and contributory heritage places and should include (but not be limited to):
  - An explanation of the number of individual heritage policies and the extent of the heritage policies and objectives (as an introduction);
  - A cross reference to the Municipal Strategic Statement in the policy basis, to reinforce the Shire's commitment to cultural heritage;
  - More comprehensive policy basis, based on the information of this Report and the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study;
  - Objectives and policies that encourage the retention of significant individual and contributory heritage places;
  - Specific detailed policies on the conservation and retention of contributory places within heritage overlay precincts. An overriding policy could read as follows:

“All heritage places of contributory significance which have been identified and assessed as part of a Heritage Overlay Precinct through a process of public consultation should be subject to a Heritage Overlay control in the Planning Scheme. These places have local heritage significance within the heritage area and assist in defining the character of the area”;

- A specific policy on archaeological places, which are automatically protected under the Heritage Act 1995;
- A reference to all new developments within heritage overlays to be carried out in accordance with the ICOMOS Burra Charter (November 1999) as part of the objectives;
- Objectives and policies on the conservation and enhancement of heritage places, engineering and streetworks infrastructure and landscapes;
- A Demolition Policy that considers the processes required and establishes guidelines for demolition proposals of heritage places;
- Reference to Heritage Victoria's draft Guidelines for the Assessment of Heritage Planning Applications (August 2000) to assist applicants and planners with proposed works, subdivision and demolition applications;

These additional heritage policies and objectives are required to support the conservation and retention of both the individual and contributory heritage places of cultural significance within the Shire, especially at VCAT hearings. The additional policies and objectives will also compliment and reinforce the specific policies and objectives for each heritage precinct.

#### **Specific Policies for heritage precincts (heritage overlay areas)**

- It is recommended that the specific policies (and objectives) provided for each of the nominated heritage precincts be considered by Council and implemented. The policy basis for each of these policies should be based on the statement of significance developed as part of the supporting background to each precinct in the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study. Together with the policy basis, the objectives and policies (which set out how Council will exercise discretion) should be derived from sound conservation principles.

#### **c. Recommended Planning Scheme Amendment Process**

It is recommended that the Northern Grampians Shire Council undertake the following process in order to carry out an amendment to the Planning Scheme as a result of the recommendations of this study, including:

- Preparation of policies and objectives in accordance with point (b) above.
- After careful review of the final draft of the Report, the Council should form an independent opinion of the study, consider any alterations deemed necessary and subsequently proceed to public exhibition. It is suggested that an informal exhibition of the Study be undertaken prior to the formal planning scheme amendment under the Planning and Environment Act 1987.
- Under the formal planning scheme amendment, if no objections have been received and Council agrees with the Study recommendations, Council should forward the exhibited amendment to the Minister for Planning requesting approval;
- If Council does receive submissions objecting to the planning scheme amendment, it is recommended that Council should not automatically remove

the particular heritage place/s from the proposed precinct, but where appropriate, negotiate with the objector. Council should refer objecting submissions to the Heritage Advisor for review and to make comment where appropriate. If an objecting submission cannot be accommodated to the satisfaction of the objector and Council in the Amendment, then the submission should be referred to an Independent Panel (appointed by the Minister for Planning) for assessment. Council will then consider the Panel's recommendations and decide to change the Amendment, adopt it unchanged or abandon it. Unless Council decides to abandon the proposal, the amendment is then sent to the Minister for Planning and Local Government requesting approval;

- It is recommended that the individual heritage places and the ten heritage precincts (including the heritage places of individual and contributory significance within them), which have been researched, assessed and developed according to: the ICOMOS Burra Charter (November 1999) and the Criteria for the Register of the National Estate (as prescribed in the *VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay*), be nominated for inclusion onto the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme), subject to the normal statutory amending processes provided under the Planning and Environment Act 1987;
- It should be noted that the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay in the new format Planning Scheme does not specifically indicate the significance of specific individual and contributory places or list every individual and contributory place. Rather, the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay identifies each of the heritage precincts, together with individual heritage places outside the precincts and individual heritage places within the precincts that may have a varying planning control (ie. external or internal paint controls, tree controls, etc.). Reference to the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Precinct Study for information about each individual and contributory place will be required. This situation is currently evolving and may change in the near future.
- It is recommended that the extent of heritage controls to all objects & monuments (but not buildings) also apply to an area of 5-10 metres from the object or monument. The extent of the heritage overlay for heritage places ie buildings should be carefully assessed particularly for places in rural areas. Views of the place from the street are important and should be included as part of the heritage overlay where possible.
- It is recommended that a Schedule to the Heritage Overlay be prepared, in accordance with the adopted VPP format (to Clause 43.01), for the 10 heritage precincts, individual heritage places outside the heritage precincts and individual heritage places within the heritage precincts where the planning controls may vary (reference to each of the heritage citations in the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study is required to determine those places to be included on the Schedule). The Schedule should be prepared in accordance with the *VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay*;
- It is recommended that Heritage Victoria's draft Guidelines for the Assessment of Heritage Planning Applications (August 2000) form an Incorporated



Document in the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme. These Guidelines provide a highly valuable resource to assist owners and Council officers with the management of heritage places, and provide parameters for additions, new buildings in heritage areas, subdivisions and demolition applications. These Guidelines have been considered favourably in recent Ministerial Panel Reports for Amendment C58 to the City of Ballarat and Amendment C49 to the City of Greater Geelong

**d. Additional Planning Issues to be considered by Council**

- It is recommended that a briefing paper be prepared (by Council officers) for the consideration of Council. This paper should outline the recommendations of the Study and direction to be undertaken;
- It is recommended that the Town Planner notify the relevant Council staff effected by the outcomes of the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study including (but not limited to):
  - Rates and revenue (with regard to identifying the heritage property on the rate data);
  - Engineering (particularly with regard to the recommendations on street construction details);
- It is recommended that a workshop be provided about the Study and its outcomes, for the benefit of Councillors and key Council officers;

**e. Council Heritage Incentives**

- Retain the services of the Council Heritage Adviser. It is recommended that this position become a regular weekly or fortnightly position to strengthen links with the community, property owners and council officers.
- It is recommended that the Northern Grampians Shire Council consider developing financial and other incentives to assist owners of places within heritage precincts. These incentives may include (but are not be limited to):
  - Promoting further awareness of the availability of Council's Heritage Advisor, to assist owners of heritage properties with basic advice on restoration, reconstruction, and alteration;
  - Develop a discount rates scheme for owners of heritage properties. This scheme could be used to encourage restoration, reconstruction or refurbishment of heritage places (buildings, streetscapes and areas). It could be the basis of townscape improvement schemes in the towns which form heritage precincts, whereby local traders are actively involved in the process of contributing funds for distribution on appropriate restoration and improvement projects, such as painting shopfronts, improving signage on buildings, and introducing street furniture appropriate to the period and character of the precinct;

**f. Public Awareness Program (Stage 1)**

- In addition to the exhibition of the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study to the public and the formal notification to effected owners recommended that the Northern Grampians Shire Council conduct information sessions in St. Arnaud,

Stawell, Marnoo, Great Western and other centres as decided by Council for the benefit of owners effected by the study;

- Council may wish to have an official launch of the study. Presenting the study to residents can allow them to fully understand the Heritage Study objectives and recommendations and give feedback to the Council about residents' requirements for the protection of the Shire's heritage
- It is recommended that the information regarding areas and individual sites gathered during the study be made available to owners and ratepayers. Understanding the history and significance of a building or place can assist owners to retain and protect the site.

This can be done by making copies of the study available at the Council, library, historical societies, and other local interest groups. A précis of the information in the study or select parts of the study such as the history section could be provided at cost to interested people. The study could be published in full or part on the Council web site. As the study has been made available in Adobe Acrobat form, this could be achieved with ease. This has been done by other municipalities in Victoria

Council should prepare a policy regarding the Information Sheets on the individual sites so that copies can be made available to owners at no cost or for a small copying fee. The Council may wish to send a copy of each Information Sheet to each owner.

### **5.2.2 Medium Priority (12-24 months)**

#### **a. Public Awareness Program (Stage 2)**

- It is recommended that the Northern Grampians Shire Council develop Heritage and Design Guidelines to assist owners and potential owners of appropriate restoration, additions, infill development, fence designs, etc. in heritage precincts;
- It is recommended that the Northern Grampians Shire Council consider other ways of promoting the heritage values within the Shire. Types of promotion include (but are not limited to):
  - Heritage restoration or garden competitions;
  - Development of heritage walks;
  - Annual heritage awards for appropriately restored and reconstructed heritage places;
  - Inclusion of heritage precincts and places (heritage citations) on the Shire's website;

### **5.2.3 Low Priority (24-36 months)**

#### **a. Public Awareness Program (Stage 3)**

- It is recommended that the Northern Grampians Shire Council develop a revolving heritage fund, administered by Council staff and community representatives, following advice from Council's Heritage Advisor. Small low interest loans for modest restoration works to improve the visual amenity of the streetscapes within heritage precincts could be one of the primary aims. These low interest loans can act as incentives to achieve works that would not otherwise be considered by owners of heritage properties, and may include painting, roof repairs and other urgent works;
- The Shire may wish to publish, or support community organisations to publish parts of the study or walking tours and information booklets based on the information gathered in the Heritage Study for use by residents and visitors.

These publications are very powerful in interpreting the Shire's heritage and can assist with community awareness of the history and heritage in the Shire.

- It is recommended that the historic names in an area should be retained. The argument for this is well made by David Bannear and Robyn Annear in their *Assessment of Historic Mining Sites in the Castlemaine - Chewton Area*.

*An area's historic place names (virtually every bump or hollow in the landscape was named) provide one of the sturdiest links with its early and ongoing history. People and events that were never recorded on paper live on in the names of creeks, gullies, flats, hills, reefs, roads and tracks. These names have largely survived, despite some massive changes in the actual landscape. Retention of these historic names should be promoted - in the form of appropriate street names where new housing estates are established on old flats and hills, where new roads are cut, where name changes are proposed for roads with existing historic names, or when mining operations are proposed.*

An awareness of historic names could be even more actively promoted by a campaign of signposting, directing residents' and visitors' attention to the location of historic localities throughout the district.

- Recently many excellent books on building styles and restoration have been published. It is suggested that the Shire purchase a selection of these for use by building owners and Council officers. These could be kept at the Council or be made available through the Shire library system. A list of restoration publications follows. This list is not exhaustive as suitable books are being published regularly.
- Heritage Victoria, draft *Guidelines for the Assessment of Planning Applications*, August 2000
- National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Technical Bulletins  
This series provides technical information about the care and maintenance of many aspects of buildings and landscape. New titles are added regularly. The bulletins are available from the National Trust in Melbourne.

'Exterior Paint Colours for Buildings of the Victorian Period'  
'Lettering and Signs on Buildings c1850-1900'  
'Principles of Cleaning Masonry Buildings'  
'Plantings c1850-1900'  
'Damage to Buildings on Clay Soils'  
'Decorating with Wallpapers c1840-1914'  
'Wood deterioration in Buildings'  
'Fences and Gates c1840-1925'  
'Physical Investigation of Buildings'  
'Our Inter-War Houses'  
'Conservation of Roofs'

- Helen Lardner for the Historic Buildings Council, *Caring for Historic Buildings, guidelines for alterations and additions to historic buildings*, Melbourne, 1993
- Celestino Sagazio, editor, *The National Trust Research Manual, Investigating Buildings, Gardens and Cultural Landscapes*. Allen and Unwin 1992
- Ian Stapleton, *How to Restore the Old Aussie House*. John Fairfax Marketing, 1984
- Ian Evans, Clive Lucas and Ian Stapleton, *Colour Schemes for Old Australian Houses*, Flannel Flower Press.
- - Ian Evans, Clive Lucas and Ian Stapleton *More Colour Schemes for Old Australian Houses - Yeronga, Qld: Flannel Flower Press, 1992.*
- Ian Evans, *Restoring Old Houses*, Artarmon, 1979
- Ian Evans, *The Australian Old House Catalogue, The Complete Where to Get It Guide for the Home Restorer.*
- Ian Evans *The World of Old Houses – A guide to caring for and restoring your old house*. Website:[www.oldhouses.com.au](http://www.oldhouses.com.au)
- Department of Planning, NSW, *Getting the Details Right - Restoring Australian Houses 1890s -1920s*
- Peter Cuffley, *Cottage Gardens in Australia*, Five Mile Press, Melbourne 1983
- Peter Cuffley *Australian Houses of the 20s and 30s - Fitzroy: Five Mile Press, 1989.*

- Peter Cuffley *Australian Houses of the 40s and 50s* - Knoxfield, Vic: Five Mile Press, 1993.
- Des Regan and Kate Press, *How To Trace the History of Your House*, Penguin, 1990
- Robert Moore, Sheridan Bourke and Ray Joyce, *Australian Cottages*, J. Hamlyn, 1989
- Terence Lane and Jessie Serle *Australians at Home – a documentary history of Australian domestic furnishings 1788-1914* - Melbourne: Oxford University Press, 1990.
- Kevin Fahy and Andrew Simpson *Australian Furniture: Pictorial History and Dictionary 1788-1938*. Woollahra: Casuarina Press, 1998.
- Richard Apperly, Robert Irving, Peter Reynolds *A pictorial Guide Identifying Australian Architecture: - Styles and terms from 1788 to the present – Identifying Australian Architecture* - North Ryde, NSW: Angus & Robertson, 1989.
- Richard Aitken & Michael Looker *The Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens* - South Melbourne: Oxford University Press, 2002.



## **Electronic Information**

With the advent of easier access to the Internet, there is a vast array of information available regarding heritage, restoration and research information.

Some useful sites are:

Heritage Victoria – [www.heritage.vic.gov.au](http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au)

This site has downloadable technical advice sheets, Historic Gold Mining Sites, publications and updated information on funding programs.

Register of the National Estate – [www.heritage.gov.au](http://www.heritage.gov.au)

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) – [www.nattrust.com.au](http://www.nattrust.com.au)

International Commission on Monuments and Sites –  
[www.icomos.org/australia](http://www.icomos.org/australia)

This has updated copies of the Burra Charter.

## Appendix 6.01

### The Study Brief



### 3. SPECIFICATION

#### 3.1 BACKGROUND

The purpose of this heritage study is to identify, assess and document all post-contact places of cultural significance within the municipality and to make recommendations for their future conservation.

This heritage study is divided into two stages.

Stage One has been completed and involved the preparation of a thematic environmental history and the identification of all places of potential cultural significance across the study area. Stage One also involved an estimation of the time and resources required to undertake Stage Two of the study brief.

Prospective Tenderers are encouraged to familiarise themselves with the Stage One Heritage Study document in order to gain an appreciation of the scope of the work involved for Stage Two.

Stage Two involves the actual assessment of significance and documentation of those places that were identified to be of potential cultural significance in the Stage One survey.

The heritage study has been commissioned in two stages. The commissioning of Stage One does not obligate the client to proceed with Stage Two. A decision to proceed with Stage Two does not obligate the client to commission the same consultant used for Stage One.

#### 3.2 DEFINITIONS:-

Place: means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings. Place includes structures, ruins, archaeological sites and landscapes modified by human activity.

Post-contact: means the period since first contact between aboriginal and non-aboriginal people.

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

#### 3.3 STUDY AREA

The Study Area is the Northern Grampians Shire.

#### 3.4 OBJECTIVES

The purpose of Stage Two of the study is to:

- rigorously assess and document the identified places of post-contact cultural significance.
- provide recommendations for a heritage conservation program for the study area.

### 3.5 REPORT METHODOLOGY

The heritage study is to be prepared in accordance with *The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter)* and its guidelines.

Criteria to be used in the identification and assessment of places of cultural significance are the Criteria adopted by the Australian Heritage Commission. Although the Australian Heritage Commission's criteria are to be adopted, the thresholds applied in the assessment of significance may include State Significance and Local Significance.

The consultant shall be required to use the draft *Principal Australian Historic Themes* developed by the Australian Heritage Commission.

Effective community consultation is an essential aspect of the Study. Consultation with community groups and members of the public may be required at various times during Stage Two. The approach taken to community consultation shall be discussed with and approved by the Steering Committee. References such as *What is Social Value? A Discussion Paper*, (Australian Heritage Commission 1992) and *Mapping Culture - A Guide for Cultural and Economic Development in Communities* (Commonwealth Department of Communication and the Arts 1995) may provide ideas as to approaches to community consultation. The consultant shall also refer to *Why hold community heritage workshops?* (Attachment Three to the Brief).

### 3.6 TASKS

The tasks shall be undertaken in the order that they appear below:

#### 1.0 Preparation of Project Management Plan

The consultant shall prepare a Project Management Plan in consultation with the Steering Committee for the endorsement by the Steering Committee.

This Plan will set out an agreed course of action for the content and progress project including research, community consultation, timetable, payment schedule with related milestones, suggested meeting dates for the Steering Committee and completion details.

#### 2.0 Research, Documentation and Assessment of Places of Post-Contact Cultural Significance

This aspect of the study shall address itself to the research, documentation and assessment of those places identified in Stage One of the heritage study project to be of potential cultural significance.

##### *Assessment of Cultural Significance*

Each place of potential significance identified in Stage One will be assessed against the Australian Heritage Commission's criteria. Although the Australian Heritage Commission's criteria are to be adopted, the thresholds applied in the assessment of significance are to include State Significance and Local Significance.

Comparative analysis and research will be required to substantiate the significance of each place. The assessment process is expected to be rigorous and analytical and require a strict application of the assessment criteria. Places of potential State significance should undergo analysis on a broader (Statewide) comparative basis.

##### *Documentation*

The documentation of all identified places of cultural significance shall be undertaken on the pro-forma sheet that forms part of this brief. The client requires that the documentation be included in a data-base in a format that satisfies the client's requirements.



### *Priority Assessments*

The following places shall be assessed and documented as a high priority. The assessment and documentation is to be completed within 30 days of commencement:

- Kara Kara Offices, Napier Street, St Arnaud
- Mechanics Institute, Inkerman Street, St Arnaud
- Old Land Department Buildings/Tourist Office, Napier Street, St Arnaud
- Old Fire Station, Cnr. Napier and Inkerman Streets, St Arnaud
- Shire of Stawell Office (Tourist Office), Western Highway, Stawell
- No.1 Reservoir and Pumping Station, Big Hill, Stawell

### *Mapping*

All identified places of cultural significance must be marked on a base map(s) to be bound into the report.

#### **3.6.1 Review of the Thematic Environmental History**

At the completion of Task 2.0 (Research, documentation and assessment of places of Post-Contact cultural significance), a limited review of the draft thematic environmental history prepared during Stage One of the Study shall be undertaken. The emphasis which is given to particular themes may need to be amended in the light of the detailed work that has been undertaken. This work may be produced as an addendum to the thematic environmental history and include additional supporting information or minor corrections. This task is considered to be a minor component of the brief given the comprehensive nature of the thematic environmental history undertaken in Stage One.

#### **3.6.2 Recommendation for Statutory Registers**

The consultant must compile a schedule of:

- places recommended for nomination to the Victorian Heritage Register;
- places recommended for nomination to the Register of the National Estate;
- places for protection within the planning scheme.

#### **3.6.3 Specific Recommendations for Heritage Conservation within the Study Area**

The consultation shall give consideration to the places assessed to be of significance in Task 3.6.2 and make any other appropriate recommendations for their conservation. In doing so, the consultant shall be cognisant of existing planning controls, local council policies, development pressures and the resources of Council. The consultants recommendations may include both statutory and non-statutory measures to assist in the conservation of the heritage of the study area together with priorities.

Without limiting the scope of this task, the consultant should give consideration to:

- Particular places or classes of places that may be at risk with a suggestion as to priorities for conservation.
- Particular places or classes of places that may have high potential for interpretation or public exposure.
- Suggestions as to opportunities for increasing public understanding, awareness and appreciation of the cultural heritage of the study area.

### 3.7 FORMAT

#### 3.7.1 Written Material

The written report shall be typed in an A4 vertical format and supplied on computer disk in Microsoft Word 7 format.

It should include:

- (a) name of the client;
- (b) names of all the practitioners engaged in the task, the work they undertook, and any separate reports they prepared;
- (c) authorship of the report;
- (d) date;
- (e) brief;
- (f) constraints on the task (for example, money, time, expertise);
- (g) other limitations of the study (for example - are there limitations in terms of the types of places identified; geographic limitations; access limitations etc)
- (h) the thematic environmental history;
- (i) documentation proformas for all places assessed to be of cultural heritage significance;
- (j) the heritage program for the study area
- (k) sources;
- (l) a summary and contents page
- (m) a single, ordered index of all places of potential significance that are identified in the report;
- (n) all terminology shall be consistent with *The Australia ICOMOS Guidelines for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter)*.

#### 3.7.2 Graphic Material

- (a) Photographs, maps and drawings shall be of a suitable quality to enable reproduction. All graphic material shall be fully captioned including the source;
- (b) Drawings shall conform to accepted standards of drafting practice and shall be capable of reduction to A4 size. Drawings of a size larger than A3 shall be attached separately to the report and folded to A4 size. Drawings to be also supplied on computer disk in Microstation or DXF format.

#### 3.7.3 Sources

- (a) In all cases, sources of information shall be fully documented;
- (b) All sources of information, both documentary and oral, consulted during the task should be listed, whether or not they proved fruitful;
- (c) In respect of source material privately held, the name and address of the owner should be given, but only with the owner's consent.

#### 3.7.4 Database

If the client is to require the consultant to provide a database containing the information for the significant places, the database requirements shall be specified here.

### 3.8 SERVICES

The client shall supply/provide the following services: Temporary Office space at St Arnaud including a phone for local calls only. \_\_\_\_\_

The appointment of the consultant shall be upon the recommendation of the Steering Committee with reference to clause 1.6.

### 3.9 SUPERVISION

The consultant will report to a Steering Committee comprising:

- a representative of the Shire/Council;
- a representative of any other funding agency;
- a representative of Heritage Victoria of the Department of Infrastructure.

General administration of the study will be by Council's Acting Senior Planner on behalf of the steering committee.

### 3.10 BUDGET

The total budget for Stage Two of the heritage study is \$55,000 for 2000/01.

### 3.11 PAYMENT

Upon appointment, the Consultant shall be entitled to a starting allowance of 10% of the budget for Stage Two. Further progress payments shall be as per the Project Management Plan agreed under Task 3.6 (1.0). The client shall retain 20% of the Stage Two study budget to be handed over upon delivery and acceptance of the final report.

### 3.12 TIMING

Stage Two of the heritage study is to start no later than December, 2000. The finished report for Stage Two of the Heritage Study is to be submitted by the end of April, 2001. Any change to this timetable is to be agreed to by the Steering Committee.

On the agreed date of completion for Stage Two of the heritage study two (2) bound copies of the report shall be submitted to the client. One of the copies must be the master copy including all originally researched documentation, artwork, photographs and negatives.

### 3.13 MEETINGS

The consultant shall meet with the Steering Committee as agreed under the Project Management Plan prepared as part of Task 3.6 (1.0). Further meetings may be scheduled with the agreement of both Steering Committee and consultant. On the agreed date of completion for Stage Two of the heritage study \_\_\_\_\_ bound copies of the report shall be submitted to the client. One of the copies must be the master copy including all originally researched documentation artwork and negatives.

**3.14 COMPUTER DISK**

A copy of the heritage study in Microsoft Word for Windows version 7 on a 3.25 inch diskette shall be supplied to the client on the agreed date for completion of the report.

**3.15 OWNERSHIP AND COPYRIGHT**

Ownership and copyright of the Heritage Study including any database, all reports, maps, plans, photographs and the like supplied to the Steering Committee by way of progress, draft, or final report or publication, (including the original of the final report) be vested in the Northern Grampians Shire Council and the Department of Infrastructure.

The consultant(s), (to be named)\_\_\_\_\_ shall have a perpetual, free license to use the material for its own purposes at any time in the future.

The right to use any of the material from the study shall remain with the author, the Northern Grampians Shire Council, Heritage Victoria and the Department of Infrastructure.

**3.16 CHANGES TO BRIEF**

Where it becomes clear that some aspect of the task will require more investigation or more expertise than has been allowed within the budget or the terms of the agreement, the practitioner shall advise the client immediately.

**3.17 INSURANCE**

The consultant shall be fully responsible for obtaining all necessary insurances.





**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Provide a physical description of the place, its component elements, context, and any other characteristics of the place and its setting

**HISTORY:** Provide a brief history of the place relevant to its significance. Detail the historical evolution of the place and its components; including dates of importance; past and current uses, and people closely associated with the significance of the place. Where relevant, include period of construction; style; materials of construction; key designers or architect; alterations or additions; key owners and occupiers; associated persons or historical events and the details of the evolution of the site.

**THEMATIC CONTEXT:** The consultants should indicate the theme or themes which the place reflects as derived from the draft Principal Australian Historic Themes developed by the Australian Heritage Commission. This is especially important for places that are considered to satisfy historical criteria to enable future comparative assessments.

**CONDITION:**

- Excellent [ ]
- Good [ ]
- Fair [ ]
- Poor [ ]
- ruins [ ]

**INTEGRITY:** The degree to which the place meets the criteria, and the intactness of the significant elements and their ability to be restored or be read as significant.

- Substantially Intact [ ]
- Altered Sympathetically [ ]
- Altered Unsympathetically [ ]
- Damaged/Disturbed [ ]

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:** The statement of cultural significance should set out concisely the reasons for the place's significance including the level of significance and the significance of any component parts. The statement should be based on the analysis of the place against each of the criteria adopted by the Australian Heritage Commission. The statement of significance should begin with a concise sentence(s) as to 'what is significant' followed by a statement as to 'how it is significant' using the criteria as justification.

**COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES:** List any examples of similar places that have been used for the purposes of comparative analysis and to justify the level of significance that has been ascribed to the place.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** This should indicate whether the place should be nominated for any of the statutory or non-statutory registers; for listing in the local planning scheme and may include other management recommendations.

- Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register? [ ]
- Recommended for inclusion in the Register of the National Estate? [ ]
- Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory? [ ]
- Recommended for inclusion in an Overlay of the planning Scheme? [ insert name of overlay ]

If the place is recommended for inclusion in a Heritage Overlay:

- Should external paint controls apply? [ ] Comments \_\_\_\_\_
- Should internal alteration controls apply? [ ] Comments \_\_\_\_\_
- Should tree controls apply? [ ] Comments \_\_\_\_\_
- Are there important outbuildings or fences? [ ] Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Other recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**REFERENCES:** *References should include written records, oral sources, maps, plans, photographs and other sources relevant to the documentation and assessment of the place.*

**ASSESSED BY:**

**ASSESSMENT DATE:**

**NOTE** *Where the place is recommended for the Victorian Heritage Register, it will be necessary to supply in addition to this documentation:-*

- *Adequate details of ownership to enable Heritage Victoria staff to make contact with the owner or land managers.*
- *At least three photographs of the place with a brief description on the back or on the mount.*

*Where the place is recommended for inclusion in a Heritage Overlay and it proposed to recommend the application of internal alteration or tree controls, the Statement of Significance should include appropriate justification.*



## Appendix 6.02

### The Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter

November 1999





# The Burra Charter

(The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance)

## Preamble

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988 and 26 November 1999.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

## Who is the Charter for?

The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

## Using the Charter

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent. Articles in the Conservation Principles section are often further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. Headings have been included for ease of reading but do not form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained in the following Australia ICOMOS documents:

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance;

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy;
- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports;
- Code on the Ethics of Coexistence in Conserving Significant Places.

## What places does the Charter apply to?

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, indigenous and historic places with cultural values.

The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the Australian Natural Heritage Charter and the Draft Guidelines for the Protection, Management and Use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Places.

## Why conserve?

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important as tangible expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

## Articles

### Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

- 1.1 *Place* means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.
- 1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.  
Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.  
Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
- 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.
- 1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- 1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and *setting* of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.
- 1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 *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.
- 1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.
- 1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit the existing use or a proposed use.
- 1.10 *Use* means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.
- 1.11 *Compatible use* means a use which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12 *Setting* means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.
- 1.13 *Related place* means a place that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.

## Explanatory Notes

The concept of place should be broadly interpreted. The elements described in Article 1.1 may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites and spiritual and religious places.

The term cultural significance is synonymous with heritage significance and cultural heritage value.

Cultural significance may change as a result of the continuing history of the place.

Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.

Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material.

Fabric may define spaces and these may be important elements of the significance of the place.

The distinctions referred to, for example in relation to roof gutters, are:

- maintenance — regular inspection and cleaning of gutters;
- repair involving restoration — returning of dislodged gutters;
- repair involving reconstruction — replacing decayed gutters.

It is recognised that all places and their components change over time at varying rates.

New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.



## Articles

- 1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.
- 1.15 *Associations* mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- 1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.
- 1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

## Conservation Principles

### Article 2. Conservation and management

- 2.1 *Places* of *cultural significance* should be conserved.
- 2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.
- 2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places* of *cultural significance*.
- 2.4 *Places* of *cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

### Article 3. Cautious approach

- 3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.
- 3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

### Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

- 4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.
- 4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

## Explanatory Notes

Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.

Meanings generally relate to intangible aspects such as symbolic qualities and memories.

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.

The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

## Articles

### Article 5. Values

- 5.1 *Conservation of a place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.
- 5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

### Article 6. Burra Charter process

- 6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy.
- 6.2 The policy for managing a place must be *based* on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.
- 6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

### Article 7. Use

- 7.1 Where the *use* of a place is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.
- 7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible* use.

### Article 8. Setting

*Conservation* requires the retention of an appropriate visual *setting* and other relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

## Explanatory Notes

Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biological diversity and geodiversity for their existence value, or for present or future generations in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.

The Burra Charter process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated in the accompanying flowchart.

The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change, to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

Aspects of the visual setting may include use, siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and materials.

Other relationships, such as historical connections, may contribute to interpretation, appreciation, enjoyment or experience of the place.

## Articles

### Article 9. Location

- 9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.
- 9.2 Some buildings, works or other components of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.
- 9.3 If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

### Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

### Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

### Article 12. Participation

*Conservation, interpretation* and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

### Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict.

## Explanatory Notes

For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In this article, the term cultural values refers to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group, including but not limited to political, religious, spiritual and moral beliefs. This is broader than values associated with cultural significance.



## Articles

## Conservation Processes

### Article 14. Conservation processes

*Conservation* may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these.

### Article 15. Change

- 15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.
- 15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.
- 15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.
- 15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

### Article 16. Maintenance

*Maintenance* is fundamental to *conservation* and should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its maintenance is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

## Explanatory Notes

There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.

When change is being considered, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises the reduction of cultural significance.

Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.

## Articles

### Article 17. Preservation

*Preservation* is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

### Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

*Restoration* and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

### Article 19. Restoration

*Restoration* is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

### Article 20. Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In rare cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a use or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.

### Article 21. Adaptation

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the place.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant fabric, achieved only after considering alternatives.

### Article 22. New work

22.1 New work such as additions to the *place* may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such.

## Explanatory Notes

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring the evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

- where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered;
- where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 22.

Adaptation may involve the introduction of new services, or a new use, or changes to safeguard the place.

New work may be sympathetic if its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material are similar to the existing fabric, but imitation should be avoided.



## Articles

### Article 23. Conserving use

Continuing, modifying or reinstating a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

### Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

- 24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.
- 24.2 Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

### Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many places is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate.

## Conservation Practice

### Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter process

- 26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.
- 26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.
- 26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with a place as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

### Article 27. Managing change

- 27.1 The impact of proposed changes on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be analysed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes following analysis to better retain cultural significance.
- 27.2 Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the *place*.

## Explanatory Notes

These may require changes to significant fabric but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use or practice may involve substantial new work.

For many places associations will be linked to use.

The results of studies should be up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.

Statements of significance and policy should be kept up to date by regular review and revision as necessary. The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.

## Articles

## Explanatory Notes

**Article 28. Disturbance of fabric**

- 28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the *fabric*, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.
- 28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

**Article 29. Responsibility for decisions**

The organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

**Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation**

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

**Article 31. Documenting evidence and decisions**

A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

**Article 32. Records**

- 32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.
- 32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

**Article 33. Removed fabric**

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

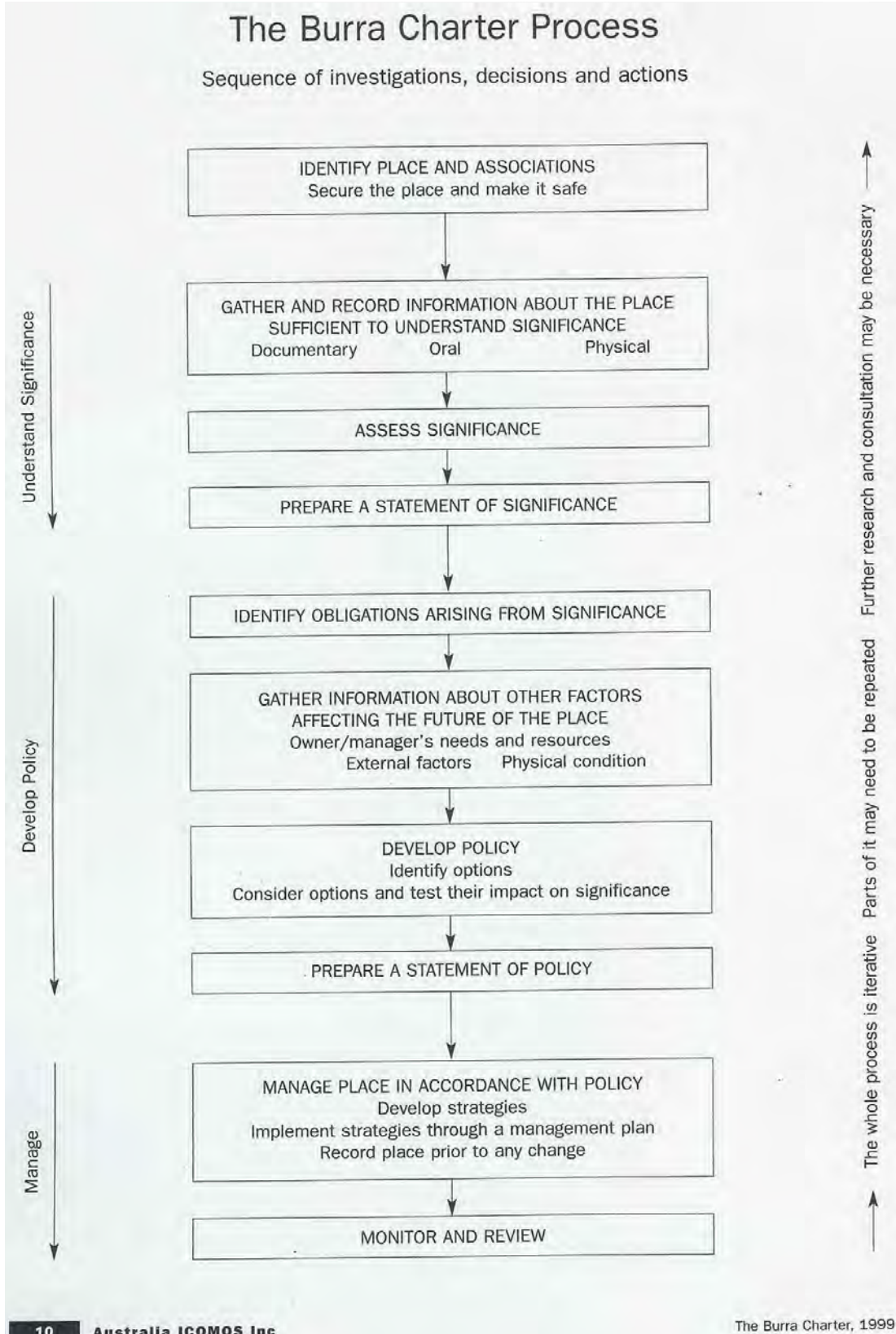
**Article 34. Resources**

Adequate resources should be provided for conservation.

*Words in italics are defined in Article 1.*

The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.







## Appendix 6.03

### Criteria for the Register of the National Estate



## **CRITERIA FOR THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE**

### **CRITERION A:**

#### **ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY**

- A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.
- A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.
- A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.
- A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

### **CRITERION B:**

#### **ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY**

- B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.
- B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

### **CRITERION C:**

#### **ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY**

- C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.

**CRITERION D:**

**ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS**

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristics of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

**CRITERION E:**

**ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP**

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

**CRITERION F:**

**ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD**

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

**CRITERION G:**

**ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS**

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

**CRITERION H:**

**ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OF WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY**

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region.

## Appendix 6.04

### VPP Practice Note





February 1999



The purpose of this VPP Practice Note is to give guidance about the use of the Heritage Overlay in new format planning schemes.

#### What places should be included in the heritage overlay?

- Any place that has been listed on the Australian Heritage Commission's *Register of the National Estate*.
- Any place that has been recommended for planning scheme protection by the Heritage Council.
- Places listed on the *National Trust Register* of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), provided the significance of the place can be shown to justify the application of the overlay.
- Places identified in a local heritage study, provided the significance of the place can be shown to justify the application of the overlay.

All places that are proposed for planning scheme protection, including places identified in a heritage study, should be documented in a manner that clearly substantiates their scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest or other special cultural or natural values.

Places listed on the *Register of the National Estate* (except Commonwealth places) or on the *National Trust Register* of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) do not have statutory protection unless they are protected in the planning scheme.

The heritage process leading to the identification of the place should be undertaken with rigour. The documentation for each place should include a statement of significance that clearly establishes the importance of the place.

#### What are recognised heritage criteria?

Recognised heritage criteria should be used for the assessment of the heritage values of the heritage place. Heritage criteria which could be adopted for the assessment of heritage places include those adopted by the Australian Heritage Commission or Heritage Victoria. The Australian Heritage Commission's assessment criteria have the benefit of encompassing natural and cultural heritage places, including aboriginal places.

Under the Australian Heritage Commission's eight broad criteria, a place may possess significance or other special value for future generations as well as the present community because of:

- Criterion A: its importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history
- Criterion B: its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history
- Criterion C: its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history
- Criterion D: its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:
  - (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
  - (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments
- Criterion E: its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group
- Criterion F: its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period
- Criterion G: its strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- Criterion H: its special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.

The Australian Heritage Commission has adopted more specific sub-criteria for each of the above eight criteria.

Other heritage criteria exist for the assessment of heritage places and have been used over the years. They include the criteria used by the Victorian Heritage Council and those set out in the Department of Infrastructure's 1991 publication, *Local Government Heritage Guidelines*. These or other criteria sets may be acceptable. The most important thing is that the assessment of heritage places has been rigorous and that heritage controls are applied judiciously and with justification.

#### Additional resources may be required

When introducing the Heritage Overlay, councils should consider the resources required to administer the heritage controls and to provide assistance and advice to affected property owners. This might include providing community access to a heritage adviser or other technical or financial assistance.

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### Drafting the heritage overlay schedule

The example of a Heritage Overlay schedule, shows how the schedule is used.

#### WHAT IS A HERITAGE PLACE?

A heritage place could include a site, area, building, group of buildings, structure, archaeological site, tree, garden, geological formation, fossil site, habitat or other place of natural or cultural significance and its associated land. It cannot include movable or portable objects (such as machinery within a factory or furniture within a house).

#### WHAT IS THE PLANNING SCHEME MAP REFERENCE NUMBER?

In column one of the schedule, the Planning Scheme Map Reference prefix should read HO1, HO2, HO3 etc. Each heritage place in the schedule will have its own identifying number. The planning scheme maps should also record these numbers as a cross reference between the maps and the schedule.

#### STREET NUMBERS AND LOCATION DESCRIPTIONS

Street numbers and locality addresses should be included for properties wherever possible. Where a street address is not available, plan of subdivision details (for example, Lot 1 of PS12345) should be used. Avoid using Crown Allotment details, Certificate of Title details or obscure location descriptions if possible.

#### HOW SHOULD THE HERITAGE SCHEDULE BE ARRANGED?

There are two preferred options for arranging the schedule. Heritage places may be grouped according to their suburb, town or location and then arranged alphabetically by street address within each grouping. Alternatively, all places may be listed alphabetically by their street address irrespective of their location. Use the method which most assists users of the planning scheme to find the relevant property by a simple search through the schedule.

#### APPLYING EXTERNAL PAINTING CONTROLS

Councils can nominate in the schedule whether they wish to apply external painting controls over particular heritage places. External painting controls are applied by including a 'yes' in the External Paint Controls Apply? column.

#### APPLYING INTERNAL ALTERATIONS CONTROLS

The schedule can nominate whether internal alteration controls are to apply over specified buildings. External painting controls are implemented by including a 'yes' in the Internal Alteration Controls Apply? column. This provision should be applied sparingly and on a selective basis to special interiors of high significance. The statement of significance for the heritage place should explain what is significant about the interior and why it is important.

#### APPLYING TREE CONTROLS

The schedule can apply tree controls over heritage places. The tree controls could apply to the whole of a heritage place (for example, over a house site or an area) or a tree or group of trees could be specifically nominated as the heritage place. Tree controls are applied by including a 'yes' in the Tree Controls Apply? column.

The control is designed to protect trees that are of intrinsic significance (such as trees that are included on the National Trust register or trees that contribute to the significance of a heritage place (for example, trees that contribute to the significance of a garden or area). The control is not meant to protect trees for their amenity value. See the VPP Practice Note *Vegetation Protection in Urban Areas* for alternative methods of vegetation protection.

### How should places on the Victorian Heritage Register be treated in the schedule?

Under Clause 43.01-3, places on the *Victorian Heritage Register* are subject to the requirements of the Heritage Act 1995 and not the planning provisions of the Heritage Overlay. Places included on the *Victorian Heritage Register* should be listed in the schedule.

A dash should be recorded in columns three (external paint controls), four (internal alteration controls), five (tree controls) and six (outbuildings and fences) to avoid any possible confusion as to whether planning controls apply to these properties. In column seven ('Included on the *Victorian Heritage Register* ...') the reference number of the property on the *Victorian Heritage Register* should be included as an aid to users of the planning scheme.

The *Government Buildings Register* was abolished in May 1998. Some buildings were removed from this register while others were automatically transferred onto the *Victorian Heritage Register*. If there is any uncertainty about which places were transferred to the *Victorian Heritage Register*, contact Heritage Victoria. A new register number will also apply to these places.

### Allowing a prohibited use of a heritage place

Specific places can be nominated in the schedule so that it is possible to apply for a permit for a prohibited use. To allow prohibited uses to be considered, include a 'yes' in the Prohibited uses may be permitted? column.

This provision should not be applied to significant areas as to do so might result in the de facto rezoning of a large area. The provision should only be applied to a limited range of places. For example, the provision might be used for redundant churches, warehouses or other large building complexes where it is considered that the existing uses will create difficulties for the future conservation of the building. Currently this provision applies in the metropolitan area of Melbourne to places that are included on the *Victorian Heritage Register*.



### Aboriginal heritage places

Scarred trees, stone arrangements and other places significant for their Aboriginal associations may also be included in the Heritage Overlay. Such places should be identified by including a 'yes' in the *Aboriginal Heritage Place?* column. As with any place to which the Heritage Overlay applies, it is expected that there will be supporting justification for the application of the control.

The standard permit requirements of Clause 43.01-1 of the Heritage Overlay apply to Aboriginal heritage places included in the schedule. In addition, Clause 43.01-7 reminds responsible authorities that the requirements of the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* and the *Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* also apply to these places.

It is recommended that planning authorities consult with the Aboriginal Heritage Services Branch of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (Ph 9616 7777) prior to applying the Heritage Overlay to an Aboriginal heritage place.

### How are conservation precincts and areas treated?

Significant precincts and areas should be identified in the schedule as well as being mapped.

### How are individual buildings, trees or properties of significance located within significant areas treated?

As the controls applying to individual buildings and structures are the same as the controls applying to areas, there is no need to separately schedule and map a significant building, feature or property located within a significant area.

The Heritage Overlay map, like all overlay maps, is intended to show which places are subject to a control. The Heritage Overlay map is not intended to indicate those buildings, structures, trees or other features considered to be important within a significant area.

The only instance where an individual property within a significant area should be scheduled and mapped is in instances where it is proposed to trigger a variation to the control. For example, external painting controls may be justified over an individual building of significance but not over the heritage precinct in which the building is located. Alternatively, tree controls over a specific tree or property within a significant precinct but not over the precinct as a whole. In such situations the individual property or tree should be both scheduled and mapped.

If it is considered important to identify the significant buildings or structures within a significant precinct, this can be achieved through a local planning policy.

### How is a building, tree or feature on a large parcel of land listed and mapped?

The Heritage Overlay applies to both the listed heritage item and its associated land (refer Clause 43.01 - Scope). It is usually important to include land surrounding a building, structure, tree or feature of importance to ensure that any new development does not adversely affect the setting or context of the significant feature. In most situations, the extent of the control will be the whole of the property (for example, a suburban dwelling and its allotment).

However, there will be occasions when the control should be reduced in its extent so that it does not apply to the whole of the property. Examples might include:

- a homestead on a large pastoral property where only the buildings and their immediate surroundings are important but not the remainder of the property
- a significant specimen tree on an otherwise unimportant property
- a horse-trough, fountain or monument in a road reservation
- a grandstand or shelter in a large but otherwise unimportant public park.

Where a heritage place does not encompass the whole of the property, care should be taken to show the most accurate parcel of land affected by the control. For instance, if a homestead is affected by the Heritage Overlay but not the whole of the farm, a polygon should be allocated to the area of affected buildings and associated land. The wording to describe the Heritage Place in the schedule should be specific to identify the area covered by the overlay control. (See the example of Heritage Place HD4 in the attached schedule.)

### Mapping Heritage places

All heritage places, both individual properties and areas, should be both scheduled and mapped.

However, mapping some heritage places may need to be undertaken in the long term as it is recognised that precise cadastral information for some places is currently not available. This is especially true of some places on the *Victorian Heritage Register*. The Heritage Overlay allows a heritage place to be included in the schedule without being mapped. Heritage places which are not mapped should be mapped as soon as practicable.

[www.doi.vic.gov.au/planningnotes](http://www.doi.vic.gov.au/planningnotes)

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Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

The requirements of this overlay apply to both the heritage place and its associated land.

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply	Internal Alteration Controls Apply	Trees Controls Apply	Are there buildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-4?	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of incorporated plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1	House 1 Albert Street, Belmont	yes	no	no	no	no	no		no
HO2	Alford House 57 Albert Street, Belmont	—	—	—	—	yes Ref No H456	yes		no
HO3	Jones Foundry 4 William Street, Breakwater	yes	no	no	no	no	yes		no
HO4	Moreton Bay Fig Tree 26 Bryant Street, Ceres The heritage place is the Moreton Bay Fig Tree and land beneath the canopy edge of the tree for a distance of five metres from the canopy edge.	no	no	yes	no	no	no		no
HO5	House 13 Albert Street, Geelong	yes	no	no	yes front fence	no	no		no
HO6	Bay Villa 122 Middle Street, Geelong	yes	yes	no	no	no	no		no
HO7	Barwon River Bridge Station Street, Geelong	—	—	—	—	yes Ref No H789	no		no
HO8	William Street Precinct William Street, Geelong	yes	no	no	no	no	no		no
HO 9	Mount Rothwell Stone Arrangement Mount Rothwell Station Little River-Ripley, Little River	no	no	no	no	no	no		yes



## Appendix 6.05

### List of Heritage Places Recommended for Inclusion or Retention on the Victorian Heritage Register.



**Places Recommended for Retention on the Victorian Heritage Register.**

<b>Place No.</b>	<b>Name and Address</b>	<b>HV No.</b>
GW/07	Hard Hill Mining Site, Garden Gully-Armstrong Road, GREAT WESTERN	H1044
GW/10	Seppelts Winery, Shaft House & Champagne Cellars Great Western - Moyston Road, GREAT WESTERN	H338
HG/01	Heatherlie (Mt Difficult) Quarry, (Included in the Grampians National Park Citation)	H1556
HG/01	Zumsteins Cottages, Mount Victory Road (Included in the Grampians National Park Citation)	H1049
LD/03	Ledcourt Homestead, off Stawell Sandbar Ledcourt Road LEDCOURT	H339
SD/126	Former Land Office, 4 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	H1530
SD/204	St Arnaud Railway Station Complex, Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	H1594
SL/134	Former Police Residence, 17 Leslie Street, STAWELL,	H986
SL/156	Former Stawell Court House at Pleasant Creek, 4648 Longfield Street, STAWELL	H998
SL/158	Former Literary and Scientific Institute, 54 Longfield Street, STAWELL	H531
SL/168	Commonwealth Memorial, 2 Main Street, STAWELL,	H1943
SL/255	Court House, Patrick Street, STAWELL,	H1997
SL/426	Stawell Gas Holder, 47 Wimmera Street, STAWELL,	H1085
SM/21	Lloyd's Whip Gold Mining Site, STUART MILL,	H1274
TO/01	Tottington Homestead and Outbuildings, Navarre Road, TOTTINGTON	H305

**List of Heritage Places Recommended for Inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register.**

<b>Place No.</b>	<b>Name and Address</b>
CB/04	'Kirkella' Homestead & outbuildings, Kirkella Road, CAMPBELLS BRIDGE
CE/04	St Peter's Church of England, St Arnaud-Dunolly Road, CARAPOOEE
CG/03	Cemetery & War Memorial, Landsborough Road, CONCONGELLA
CR/01	Woodlands, Woodlands Ararat Road, CROWLANDS
GW/01	'Allanvale', Allanvale-Tuckershill Road, GREAT WESTERN
GW/41	Best's Cellars (Bests Concongella Vineyard), Red Bend Road, GREAT WESTERN
HG/01	Grampians National Park, HALLS GAP
HG/03	Halls Gap Caravan Park & Log Cabin (Comfort Station), Grampians Road, HALLS GAP
MAW/01	'Carrs Plains' Homestead, MARNOO WEST
SD/052	Primary School No.1646, Charlton-St Arnaud (Coonooer) Road, ST ARNAUD
SD/128	Former Kara Kara Shire Offices, 8 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD
SD/139	Boer War Memorial, 20 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD
SD/165	Former Crone's Buildings, 80 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD
SD/191	Traction Engine, North Western Road, ST ARNAUD
SD/264	Former St Arnaud East School No 2389, Wedderburn Road, ST ARNAUD

- SL/001 Big Hill Historic Precinct,  
Scenic Drive Road, STAWELL
- SL/024 Former Stawell Volunteer Fire Brigade Station,  
1 Byrne St, STAWELL
- SL/163 Stawell Amalgamated Miners Association Banner,  
Stawell Town Hall, Main Street, STAWELL
- SL/167 Central Park, including Memorials and Ticket Booths,  
1 Main Street, STAWELL
- SL/256 St Patrick's Church,  
Patrick Street, STAWELL
- SL/280 St Matthew's Uniting Church (former Presbyterian Church,  
13 Scallan Street, STAWELL
- SL/281 Former Welsh Baptist Chapel,  
17 Scallan Street, STAWELL
- SL/307 'Diamond House' and adjacent house,  
24 Seaby Street, STAWELL
- SM/15 Cemetery,  
Stuart Mill Low Road, STUART MILL.





## Appendix 6.06

### List of Heritage Places Recommended for Inclusion or Retention on the Victorian Heritage Inventory.



**List of Heritage Places Recommended for Retention on the Victorian  
Heritage Inventory.**

<b>Place No.</b>	<b>Name and Address</b>	
DL/01	Shallows Mining Area, Off Cut Throat Lane, DEEP LEAD	H7423-0044
DL/02	Welshmans Crushing Works & Dam Off Deep Lead Cemetery Road, DEEP LEAD	H7423-0029
DL/05	Cyanide Works - Hand in Hand Company Mine north of Deep Lead Sandbar Road, DEEP LEAD	H7423-0028, H7423-0040
DL/12	Four Post Diggings East of Warracknabeal Deep Lead Road DEEP LEAD	H7424-0002
GW/48	Great Western Lead - Historic Mining Reserve, Between Ruthvens Access Road and Western Highway, GREAT WESTERN	H7423-0027
KA/04	'The Gap' Charcoal Pits, Mount Bolangum Flora and Fauna Reserve, Stuart Mill - Rostron Road, KANYA	H7524-0007
SD/001	St Arnaud Gold Mining Company Dam, Sebastopol Hill off Wycheproof Road ST ARNAUD	H7524-0050
SD/002	Brownings Luck Company Mine Off Wycheproof Road, ST ARNAUD	H7524-0060
SD/003	Queensland Company Mine Off Wycheproof Road, ST ARNAUD	H7524-0045
SD/004	Welcome Nelson Company Mine Off Wycheproof Road, ST ARNAUD	H7524-0042, H7524-0043
SD/051	Jerejaw Reef Mine Off Centre Road, St Arnaud State Forest ST ARNAUD	H7524-0065
SD/094	Gowar and Sally's Gully Mines Off L.Brays Road & Chandlers Road, ST ARNAUD	H7524-0069, H7524-0068

SD/254	Bristol Reef Workings Sunraysia Highway, ST ARNAUD	524-0055
SD/255	New Bendigo Diggings, Sunraysia Highway, ST ARNAUD	H7524-0056
SD/256	New Bendigo Company Mine Sunraysia Highway, ST ARNAUD	H7524-052, H7524-053, H7524-0054
SL/076	Moonlight-cum-Magdala Mine East side of Darlington Road (Donald-Stawell Road) STAWELL	H7423-0031
SL/094	Three Jacks Mine Off Golf Course Road (north of Newington Road) ST ARNAUD	H7423-0030
SL/136	Leviathan Mine Cyanide Works Leviathan Road, STAWELL	H7423-0034
SL/432	North Magdala Mine East side of Woods Street, STAWELL	H7423-0032
SM/02	Boys Camp Carapooee West. STUART MILL	H7524-0009
SM/06	Sluicing Dam, Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park, Victoria Gully, STUART MILL	H7524-0021
SM/07	Puddler and Dam No.1 Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park STUART MILL	H7524-0019
SM/08	Puddler and Dam No.2 Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park STUART MILL	H7524-0020
SM/09	Cement Lead Diggings Kara Kara State Park, STUART MILL	H7524-0017
SM/21	Lloyd's Whip Gold Mining Site, STUART MILL	H7524-0024
SM/22	Puddlers, Dams and Water Race, Rostrons STUART MILL	H7524-0032, H7524-0033, H7524-0034
SM/23	Alluvial Diggings Victoria Gully, STUART MILL	H7524-0022



SM/24	Puddler No. 2 Rostrons, STUART MILL	H7524-0033
SM/25	Puddler, Carapooee West, STUART MILL	H7524-0032
SM/26	Mudbrick Structure Devonshire Gully, STUART MILL	H7524-0025
SM/27	Swantons Battery Site and Cyanide Vats Stuart Mill area, STUART MILL	H7524-0027, H7524-0028, H7524-0029
SM/28	Puddler No.1, Rostrons, St Arnaud State Forest STUART MILL	H7524-0032
SM/30	Railton Tunnel, Stuart Mill district, STUART MILL	H7524-0030
SM/31	Water Race and Dam West of Clover Valley, STUART MILL	H7524-0097
SM/33	Sawmill, Carapooee West, STUART MILL	H7524-0011
SM/34	Charcoal Pits Clover Valley, STUART MILL	H7524-0008
SM/35	Wattle Flat Alluvial Diggings and Water Race Stuart Mill district, STUART MILL	H7524-0031

**List of Heritage Places Recommended for Inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Inventory.**

<b>Place No.</b>	<b>Name and Address</b>
DA/01	Timber bridge, Archdale Road, DALYERONG.
DL/03	Deep Lead Ballast Line, north of Deep Lead Sandbar Road, DEEP LEAD
DL/06	Ah King's Stone Hut, off Deep Lead Sandbar Road, DEEP LEAD
DL/16	Site of Police Camp at Deep Lead Diggings, Western Highway, DEEP LEAD
GW/39	St Peter's Vineyard, North Road, GREAT WESTERN
KA/01	Bolangum Inn site and Memorial, Kanya Navarre Road, Kanya Navarre Road KANYA
SC/05	Derelict farm complex and mobile shepherd's hut, Sutherland Road, SLATY CREEK
SD/040	Bell Rock Mine, Butcher Street extension, ST ARNAUD
SD/266	Coaching Stables, Wimmera Highway, ST ARNAUD
SL/075	Oriental Company mine, Darlington Road, STAWELL
SM/11	Chock and Log Fence, Kara STUART MILL
SM/12	Chock and Log Sheepyards, Kara STUART MILL
SM/19	Chock and Log Fence, Sunraysia Highway, STUART MILL
SM/29	Woodcutters' Carvings, STUART MILL
SM/32	Chock and Log Fence, STUART MILL
SM/36	Chock and Log Fence, STUART MILL
SM/37	Former Racecourse, STUART MILL
TU/01	Timber Bridge, old Tulkara Navarre Road over Heifer Station Creek tributary, TULKARA
WI/01	Derelict Mud Brick House, Barkly Gap Road, WINJALLOCK

## Appendix 6.07

### List of Heritage Places Recommended for Inclusion or Retention on the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme.



Places Recommended to be Retained  
on the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme

CE/04	St Peter's Church of England (The Pebble Church) St Arnaud-Dunolly Road, CARAPOOEE	STATE	HO22
GW/07	Hard Hill Mining Site Garden Gully-Armstrong Road GREAT WESTERN	STATE	HO7
GW/10	Seppelts Winery, Shaft House & Champagne Cellars Great Western - Moyston Road, GREAT WESTERN	STATE	HO1
HG/01	Grampians National Park, HALLS GAP	STATE	HO25, HO26
HG/01	Heatherlie (Mt Difficult) Quarry Off Halls Gap Mount Zero Road, Grampians National Park	STATE	HO26
HG/01	Zumsteins Cottages, Mount Victory Road Grampians National Park	STATE	HO25
LD/03	Ledcourt Homestead, Off Stawell Sandbar Ledcourt Road LEDCOURT	STATE	HO20
SD/075	Police Lock Up Jennings Street (rear former St Arnaud Court House) ST ARNAUD	LOCAL	HO4
SD/126	Former Land Office, 4 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	STATE	HO3
SD/127	Former St. Arnaud Court House, Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL	HO2
SD/204	St Arnaud Railway Station Complex, Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	STATE	HO5
SL/024	Former Stawell Volunteer Fire Brigade Station 1 Byrne St, STAWELL	STATE	HO6
SL/045	Former Powder Magazine, Church Street, rear 113-117 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL	HO9
SL/134	Former Police Residence 17 Leslie Street (corner Griffith Street), STAWELL	STATE	HO10
SL/155	Former Police Lock-up rear 42 Longfield Street, STAWELL	LOCAL	HO11
SL/156	Former Stawell Court House at Pleasant Creek 46-48 Longfield Street, STAWELL	STATE	HO14
SL/157	Former Stawell Shire Hall 50-52 Longfield Street, STAWELL	LOCAL	HO12
SL/158	Former Literary and Scientific Institute 54 Longfield Street, STAWELL	STATE	HO13
SL/193	Stawell Post Office 87 Main Street (corner Wimmera Street), STAWELL	LOCAL	HO8
SL/243	Railway Station, Napier Street, STAWELL	LOCAL	HO15
SL/280	St Matthew's Uniting Church (former Presbyterian Church)		



SL/281	13 Scallan Street, STAWELL Former Welsh Baptist Chapel	STATE	HO16
SL/296	17 Scallan Street, STAWELL Former Hobbs House, 10 Seaby Street, STAWELL	STATE LOCAL	HO17 HO18
SL/426	Stawell Gas Holder 47-49 Wimmera Street, STAWELL	STATE	HO19
SM/17	Malcolm's Corner General Store Sunraysia Highway, STUART MILL	LOCAL	HO24
SW/02	'Swanwater' Homestead & Cemetery Sunraysia Highway, SWANWATER	LOCAL	HO23
TO/01	'Tottingham' Homestead and Outbuildings Navarre Road TOTTINGTON	STATE	HO21

Places Recommended to be Included  
on the Northern Grampians Planning Scheme

AP/01	Lake Batyo Catyo, Batyo Road, AVON PLAINS	LOCAL
AP/02	Lakeside, Coussens Road, AVON PLAINS	LOCAL
AP/03	Avon Plains Memorial Plaque, Donald-Avon Plains Road AVON PLAINS	LOCAL
AP/04	Avon Plains Memorial Pavilion, Donald-Avon Plains Road AVON PLAINS	LOCAL
AP/06	'Rich Avon' Homestead & outbuildings, Rich Avon Road AVON PLAINS	LOCAL
BA/03	Burrum Burrum Cemetery, Glenorchy-Donald Road BANYENA	LOCAL
BA/05	Avon Grove, Glenorchy-Donald Road, BANYENA	LOCAL
BA/06	House, H. Matthews Road, BANYENA	LOCAL
BA/08	Banyena Roman Catholic Church, St Arnaud-Banyena Road BANYENA	LOCAL
BB/01	Homestead Complex, Navarre Road, BEAZLEYS BRIDGE	LOCAL
BB/02	House,. Navarre Road, BEAZLEYS BRIDGE	LOCAL
BB/04	Beazleys Bridge Public Hall and War Memorial Gate Pillars, Navarre Road. BEAZLEYS BRIDGE	LOCAL
BR/01	Water Race, Stawell Pomonal Road, BLACK RANGE	LOCAL
CA/02	General Store and Soft Drink Manufacturers (Hemley's) Donald-Stawell Road., CALLAWADDA	LOCAL
CA/03	Memorial Hall, Donald-Stawell Road, CALLAWADDA	LOCAL
CB/04	'Kirkella' Homestead & outbuildings Kirkella Road CAMPBELLS BRIDGE	STATE
CB/05	'Glynwyllyn', Morrl Morrl Road, CAMPBELLS BRIDGE	LOCAL
CE/01	House (former General Store) Carapooee Gowar East Road, CARAPOOEE	LOCAL
CE/02	House, St Arnaud Road, CARAPOOEE	LOCAL
CG/01	State School No.1136, Concongella School Road, CONCONGELLA	LOCAL
CG/02	Concongella Hall, Concongella School Road, CONCONGELLA	LOCAL
CG/03	Cemetery & War Memorial Landsborough Road, CONCONGELLA	STATE
CG/04	Salt Creek Cemetery Landsborough Road (off), CONCONGELLA	LOCAL
CG/06	'Sycamores', Sycamores Road, CONCONGELLA	LOCAL
CO/01	Mouse-proof Barn, Swanwater Road, COPE COPE	LOCAL
DA/02	'Dalyenong', Archdale Road, DALYENONG	LOCAL
DL/02	Welshmans Crushing Works & Dam off Deep Lead Cemetery Road, DEEP LEAD	LOCAL
DL/03	Deep Lead Ballast Line north of Deep Lead Sandbar Road, DEEP LEAD	LOCAL
DL/04	Band of Hope Mine, North of Deep Lead Sandbar Road, DEEP LEAD	LOCAL
DL/05	Cyanide Works - Hand in Hand Company Mine North of Deep Lead Sandbar Road, DEEP LEAD	LOCAL

DL/07	Doctors Hill Monument, Glenvale Road, DEEP LEAD	LOCAL
DL/09	Railway Bridge, Stawell Deep Lead Road, DEEP LEAD	LOCAL
DL/10	Bennetts Eucalyptus Distillery, off Stawell Ledcourt Road DEEP LEAD	LOCAL
DL/11	Bunyip Railway Cutting Embankment, Gravel Pits and Overpass alongside Stawell Warracknabeal Road DEEP LEAD	LOCAL
DL/12	Four Post Diggings East of Warracknabeal Deep Lead Road, DEEP LEAD	LOCAL
DL/13	Former Deep Lead State School No.721, Western Highway, DEEP LEAD	LOCAL
DL/14	Deep Lead Pioneers Memorial, Western Highway, DEEP LEAD	LOCAL
DL/15	Deep Lead Cemetery off Western Highway, DEEP LEAD	LOCAL
EM/01	House (Adjacent to Store), Cogar Road, EMU	LOCAL
EM/02	Emu Soldiers Memorial Hall, Dunolly Road, EMU	LOCAL
EM/03	All Saints Anglican Church, Dunolly Road, EMU	LOCAL
EM/05	Former Emu State School No.2011, Dunolly Road, EMU	LOCAL
EM/06	Railway Station, Pooles Road, EMU	LOCAL
GL/01	Glenorchy Memorial Hall (site of former Mechanics Institute) Boyd Street, corner Forest Street, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/03	Former Police Residence and Lock Up, Bunbury Street, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/04	Former Royal Mail Hotel, Bunbury Street, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/05	Catholic Church, Bunbury Road, Corner Arapiles Road, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/06	Former Wimmera Hotel, Cameron Street, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/07	Uniting Church (Former Presbyterian), Carfrae Street, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/08	House - former manse, Carfrae Street GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/09	Glenorchy Weir, Carfrae Street (off) Wimmera River west of Glenorchy, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/10	Former J. Mitchell Bakery, Edwards Street, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/11	House, Edwards Street, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/12	St James Anglican Church, Edwards Street, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/14	Water Tower, Forest Street, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/15	Swedes Cut off - Take Channel Glenorchy Campbells Bridge Road (off ), GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/16	Glenorchy Cemetery, Glenorchy Cemetery Road, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/18	'Swinton', Glenorchy Donald Road, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/19	Newington Bridge Stawell Warracknabeal Road, over Sheepwash Creek, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/20	Concrete Regulator, Stawell Warracknabeal Road (alongside), GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GL/22	Wimmera Park, Wimmera Park Access Road, GLENORCHY	LOCAL
GO/01	Gooroc Roman Catholic Church (St Bernard's) Church Road, GOOROC	LOCAL
GOE/01	House, L.Freemans Road, GOWER EAST	LOCAL

GOE/02	House, McCahons Road, GOWER EAST	LOCAL
GR/02	Creswick's Well Memorial Creswick's Well Road GRAYS BRIDGE	LOCAL
GR/03	Gray's Bridge Cemetery, North Boundary Road, GRAYS BRIDGE	LOCAL
GW/01	'Allanvale', Allanvale-Tuckershill Road, GREAT WESTERN	STATE
GW/02	Eric F.H. Thomson Sports Reserve and brick gate piers Brunel Street GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/03	Former Uniting Church Brunel Street (corner Cubitt Street) GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/04	Great Western Cemetery, Cemetery Road GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/05	House, Cubitt Street, GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/06	Public Weighbridge No.918 and Machinery Cabin Cubitt Street (near corner Western Highway) GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/08	Armstrong Diggings Cemetery end of German Gully Road GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/09	House, Great Western Garden Gully Road, GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/11	Great Western Racetrack Great Western - Moyston Road, GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/12	Main Street Tree Avenue, Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/13	House and Mud Brick outbuildings 30 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/14	House, 31-33 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/15	House - 'Allambi' 60 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/16	House 67 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	CONTRIBUTORY
GW/17	Former St. Columban's Roman Catholic Church 69-75 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/18	House, 76 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/19	House, 78 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	CONTRIBUTORY
GW/20	House - former School Residence 79-81 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/21	House, 83 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/22	House, 84 Main Street (Western Highway) GREAT WESTERN	CONTRIBUTORY
GW/23	General Store 93-95 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/24	Former Store 96 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/25	Great Western Hotel (Former Shakespeare Hotel) 97-99 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/26	Bills Horse Trough, in front of 97-99 Main Street (Western Highway) GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL

GW/27	Hermitage' Bed and Breakfast (former Salinger General Store) Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/28	House, 100 Main Street (Western Highway) GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/29	House, 102 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/30	House and Former Shop 104 Main Street (Western Highway) GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/31	House, 106 Main Street (Western Highway) GREAT WESTERN	CONTRIBUTORY
GW/32	Great Western Hall (Former Mechanics Institute) Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/33	Toll Gate (inside Great Western Hall) Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/34	House, 115 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/35	House, 123 Main Street (Western Highway) GREAT WESTERN	CONTRIBUTORY
GW/36	House, 125 Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/37	Memorial Park, Main Street (Western Highway), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/38	Grellet House, Midway Road (Grellets Road), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/40	Railway Bridge, Paxton Street, GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/41	Best's Cellars (Bests Concongella Vineyard) Red Bend Road, GREAT WESTERN	STATE
GW/42	Anglican Church Hall (Former Common School No. 860) Rennie Street (near corner Stephenson Street), GREAT WESTERN,	LOCAL
GW/43	Christ Church Anglican Church Rennie Street (corner Stephenson Street), GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/44	House, 31-33 Stephenson Street, GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/45	Great Western School No. 860, Stephenson Street, GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/46	House, 77 Stephenson Street, GREAT WESTERN	CONTRIBUTORY
GW/47	House, 137-139 Stephenson Street, GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/48	Great Western Lead - Historic Mining Reserve, between Ruthvens Access Road and Western Highway GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GW/49	St. Ethel's Winery, Western Highway, GREAT WESTERN	LOCAL
GX/02	Gre Gre Village Soldiers Memorial Hall Gre Gre Village Road GRE GRE	LOCAL
HG/01	Grampians National Park, HALLS GAP	STATE
HG/02	Lake Bellfield & Tourist Viewing Platform off Grampians Road, Grampians National Park, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/04	Grave of Agnes Folkes, rear Halls Gap Caravan Park off Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/05	Halls Gap School No.3058 off Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/06	War Memorial Gates, Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/08	House - 'Ava', off Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/09	House, 8 Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL



HG/11	St. Johns Anglican Church (Former Sheep Hills Anglican Church) 43 Grampians Road HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/12	House, 77 Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/13	House - 'Kildonan', 81 Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/14	House - 'Woodside Cottage', 85 Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/15	Mountain Grand Guesthouse 124-126 Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/16	House, rear 136-138 Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/19	House - 'Quamby', 159 Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/20	House - The Chalet, 171 Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/21	House - 'Boronia', 189 Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/22	Brambuk Cultural Centre, 277 Grampians Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
HG/23	House - 'Royston', 6 Royston Road, HALLS GAP	LOCAL
JJ/01	War Memorial, Joel Joel, Crowlands Road, JOEL JOEL	LOCAL
JJ/02	Joel Joel Public Hall, Joel Joel Crowlands Road, JOEL JOEL	LOCAL
KA/01	Bolangum Inn site and Memorial, Kanya Navarre Road Kanya Navarre Road, KANYA	LOCAL
KA/02	Grave of Harriet Holmes (rear Bolangum Inn site), Kanya Navarre Road KANYA	LOCAL
KA/03	Major Mitchell Memorial, Kanya Navarre Road, KANYA	LOCAL
KO/01	Kooreh Memorial Hall, St Arnaud Bendigo Road, KOOREH	LOCAL
KO/03	Major Mitchell Monument, St Arnaud Bendigo Road, KOOREH	LOCAL
LD/01	Lake Lonsdale, LEDCOURT	LOCAL
MA/01	Railway Bridge, Burrum Banyena Road, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/02	Silos, Donald Stawell Road, MARNOO	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/03	'Banavie', shearing shed", Donald Stawell Road, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/05	'Wallaloo Park', Marnoo Kanya Road, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/08	Timber Shed, McLennan Street, MARNOO	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/09	House, McLennan Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/10	House, McLennan Street, MARNOO	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/11	Railway Station Shed McLennan Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/12	Street Plantation, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/13	St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/14	Railway Trolley, grounds of St Andrews, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/15	House, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/16	Former Bank, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/17	House, Newall Street, MARNOO	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/18	Motel, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/19	Uniting Church, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/20	A.N. Wood & Co., Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/21	Former Garage, Newall Street, MARNOO	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/22	Former Shop and associated residence, Newall Street, MARNOO	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/23	House, Newall Street, MARNOO	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/24	Baldwin's Garage, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/25	Former Marnoo General Store, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/26	Post Office and Store, Newall Street, MARNOO	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/27	House, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/28	House, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL

MA/29	Former Shop, Newall Street, MARNOO	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/30	House, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/31	House, Newall Street, MARNOO	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/32	House, Newall Street, MARNOO	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/33	Masonic Hall, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/34	Former Police Station, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/35	House, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/36	Former Anglican Vicarage, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/37	House, Newall Street, MARNOO	CONTRIBUTORY
MA/38	House, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/39	House, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/40	Water Commission House, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/41	House, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/42	Marnoo School No. 1554, Newall Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/43	Memorial Gates and Memorial Park, Park Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/44	Bills Trough, Park Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/45	Former Marnoo Post Office and Store, Station Street, MARNOO	LOCAL
MA/46	House, Wimmera Highway, MARNOO	LOCAL
MAE/01	Former Marnoo East State School No 2951 and Memorial Plaque Baldwin Plains Road, MARNOO EAST	LOCAL
MAW/02	Warranooke homestead, Glenorchy Donald Road, Marnoo West	LOCAL
MR/02	Willaring Bridge, Callawadda Willaring Road, MORRL MORRL	LOCAL
NV/02	Navarre Church of England, Barkly Navarre Road, NAVARRE	LOCAL
NV/03	Navarre Hall and Memorial Gates Barkly Navarre Road NAVARRE	LOCAL
NV/04	Old Navarre Cemetery, behind Navarre Hall Barkly Navarre Road (High Street), NAVARRE	LOCAL
NV/05	Uniting Church (former Presbyterian or Wesleyan Church) Barkly Navarre Road, NAVARRE	LOCAL
NV/09	Navarre Cemetery, Moonambel Road, NAVARRE	LOCAL
NV/10	Grandstand, Navarre Oval, St Arnaud-Navarre Road, NAVARRE	LOCAL
PA/01	Paradise Public Hall, Raeburns Road, PARADISE	LOCAL
PA/02	Paradise Uniting Church, Raeburns Road, PARADISE	LOCAL
PA/03	Former Paradise School No. 3154 Raeburns Road, PARADISE	LOCAL
RAE/01	'Bonnie Brae', Avon Plains Road, RICH AVON EAST	LOCAL
RO/01	House, Navarre Road, ROSTRON	LOCAL
SC/01	Slaty Creek Hall and School site, Charlton St Arnaud Road, SLATY CREEK	LOCAL
SC/02	House, Charlton St Arnaud Road, SLATY CREEK	LOCAL
SC/03	House, Charlton St Arnaud Road, SLATY CREEK	LOCAL
SC/04	House, Charlton St Arnaud Road, SLATY CREEK	LOCAL
SD/001	St Arnaud Gold Mining Company Dam, Sebastopol Hill off Wycheproof Road ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/002	Brownings Luck Company Mine, off Wycheproof Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/003	Queensland Company Mine, Off Wycheproof Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/004	Welcome Nelson Company Mine,	

	Off Wycheproof Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/005	House, 03 Albert Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/006	Shop, Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/007	Shop - former Manchester Arms billiard room Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/008	Former Garage, Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/009	Timber Store/Stables over creek lane off Alma Street (rear Crones buildings), ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/010	Church of Christ, Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/011	House, 4 Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/012	House, 27 Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/013	House, 29 Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/014	House, 31 Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/015	House, 33 Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/016	House, 37 Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/017	House - 'Hendy', 39 Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/018	House, 40 Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/019	House, 42 Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/020	House - 'Vyalla', 43 Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/021	House, 44 Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/022	House, 64 Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/023	Former Sisters of Mercy Catholic Convent 66 Alma Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/024	House, 13 Bowen Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/025	House, 33 Bowen Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/027	House, 35 Bowen Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/028	House, 36 Bowen Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/029	House, 38 Bowen Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/030	House, 39 Bowen Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/031	House, Brisbane Street (south-east corner of Canterbury Street) ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/032	House, 8 Brisbane Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/033	House, 2 Buller Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/034	House, 2 Burke Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/035	House, 4 Burke Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/036	"Sithney", 5 Burke Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/037	House, 9 Burke Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/038	House, Burnside Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/039	Sebastopol Rock, Butcher Street extension, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/040	Bell Rock Company Mine, near Bell Rock, Butcher Street extension, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/041	House, 21 Butcher Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/042	House, 23 Butcher Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/043	House, 28 Canterbury Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/044	House, 32 Canterbury Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/045	House - 'Clifton Villa', 47 Canterbury Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/046	House, 49 Canterbury Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/048	House, 58 Canterbury Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/049	House, 59 Canterbury Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/050	House, 60 Canterbury Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL

SD/051	Jerejaw Reef Mine, off Centre Road, St Arnaud State Forest, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/052	Primary School No. 1646 Charlton-St Arnaud (Coonooer) Road, ST ARNAUD	STATE
SD/053	House, 10 Charlton-St Arnaud (Coonooer) Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/054	House, 19 Charlton-St Arnaud (Coonooer) Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/055	Love Cottage, 21 Clyde Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/056	Former Eucalyptus Distillery, Daly Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/057	Pioneer Park including the Former Lord Nelson Mine Site & Dam Dundas Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/058	St Arnaud Band Hall, Dundas Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/061	'Montazah' 25 Dundas Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/062	House, 28 Dundas Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/063	House - 'Hathaway', 46 Dundas Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/064	House, 2 Golden Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/065	House, 9 Howitt Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/066	House, 8 Inglewood (Bendigo - St Arnaud) Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/067	House 11 Inglewood (Bendigo - St Arnaud) Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/069	House, Inglewood (Bendigo - St Arnaud) Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/070	Water Trough Inkerman Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/072	Masonic Temple, Inkerman Street (cnr McMahon Street), ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/073	House, 8 Inkerman Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/074	House, 10 Inkerman Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/076	House, 2 Jennings Street, cnr Dundas Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/077	House - 'Burnside', corner Kell and Reservoir Roads, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/078	St Arnaud Cemetery, Kell Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/079	Farmers Arms Hotel, Kings Avenue, cnr Wills Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/080	Former Bell and Lorimer General Store Kings Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/081	House, 5 Kings Avenue, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/082	House, 7 Kings Avenue, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/083	House, 9 Kings Avenue, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/084	House, 10 Kings Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/085	House, 12 Kings Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/086	House, 14 Kings Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/087	Former Railway Hotel, 15 Kings Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/088	Shop, 16 Kings Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/089	House, 25 Kings Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/090	House, 29 Kings Avenue, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/091	House, 31 Kings Avenue, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/092	House, 32 Kings Avenue, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/093	Former Bank of Victoria Kings Avenue, cnr Millett Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/094	Gowar and Sally's Gully Mines Off L.Brays Road & Chandlers Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/095	Memorial to the Lord Nelson Mining Company Market Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL

SD/096	House, 1 Market Street, cnr Dundas Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/097	House, McMahon Street (cnr Inkerman Street), ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/098	Former Coffee Palace stables McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/099	Former Preece House, McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/100	Former Preece Shop, McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/101	Former Preece Workshop corner McMahon & Raglan Streets, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/102	Bishopholme, 21 McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/103	House, 29 McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/104	House, 37 McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/105	House, 39 McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/106	House, 43 McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/107	House, 63 McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/108	House - 'Wallaloo', 65 McMahon Street ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/109	House, 67 McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/111	House, 73 McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/113	House, 79 McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/114	House, 81 McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/115	Uniting (former Scots Presbyterian) Church & Sunday School McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/116	Rotunda, corner McMahon & Millett Streets, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/117	King George's Park, McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/118	Flour Mills, McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/119	House, 12 Mill Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/121	House, 14 Millett Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/122	House, 27 Millett Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/123	House, 33 Millett Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/124	St. Arnaud Bowling Club and Green Napier Street (corner Millett Street), ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/129	Cottage & Peter Cuffley Garden, Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/134	Queen Mary Gardens & Angwin Memorial Gates Napier Street corner Inkerman Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/135	Botanical Hotel, 15 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/136	Former Bank of New South Wales Napier Street, corner Inkerman Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/137	Shops, 'Westfarmers Dalgety' (former Edwards Store) 17 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/138	St. Arnaud Hotel, 20 Napier Street (corner Market Street), ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/139	Boer War Memorial, Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	STATE
SD/140	W.W.II Memorial, Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/141	Centenary of the State Bank Memorial Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/142	St Arnaud Town Hall, Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/143	Shop, 21 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/144	Shop, 23 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/145	Shop, 25 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/146	Former State Savings Bank	

	27 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/147	Two-storey building, 31-33 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/148	Shop, 'St. Vincent De Paul' (Former ABC Grocery) 35 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/149	Two Shops, 37-39 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/150	Two-storey building, part of former Town Hall Hotel Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/151	Former McBride building 51 Napier Street, corner Raglan Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/152	Shop - former 'Victoria Arcade', 53 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/153	St Arnaud Post Office, Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/154	Shop, 'Lyal Eales Store', (former Reeds Store) 59-61 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/155	Royal Hotel, 60 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/156	Former Colonial Bank, 62 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/157	Shop, 'Sam's IGA' (former Suggetts Drapery) 63 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/158	Shops (former Giles Hardware), 64-68 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/159	Former Alfred Giles Hardware Store, 70 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/160	Two-storey building (former Mewkells Chemist shop) 71 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/161	Shop, 73 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/162	Bank of Melbourne (former Bank of New South Wales) 74 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/163	Two-storey building - 'Needs Bakery' 76 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/164	Two-storey building - 'Radford Solicitors' 78 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/165	Former Crone's Buildings, 80-84 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	STATE
SD/166	Building - former St Arnaud Mercury offices 81 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/167	Shop, Hardingham's Plumbing, (former Williams the Shoeman) 83 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/168	Former Star Café, 85 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/169	ANZ Bank (former London Chartered Bank) 86 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/170	Manchester Arms Hotel, 87 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/171	Shops, 88- 98 Napier Street (corner Jones Street), ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/172	Shop - 'D & R Discounts' (former Williams Newsagency) Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/173	Commonwealth Hotel, 95 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/174	Shops, 102-104 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/175	Pair of Shops, 103-105 Napier Street ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/176	Two-storey building, 106 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/177	Shops, 107- 109 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/178	Shop, 'Nursery Florist', 110 - 116 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL



SD/179	Shop (former London House), Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/180	Shop - Brays Store, 115 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/181	Shop, 'Computer Country Care', 119 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/182	Brain's Building, 120-122 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/183	The Old Victoria Inn, 123 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/184	Shop, 124 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/185	Building - former 'Northend Bakery', 134 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/186	Shop, 'Goldfield Tyre & Battery' Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/187	Shops, Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/188	Building - 'Kell and Son Funeral Directors' 136 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/189	'St. Arnaud Produce Store', 137 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/191	Traction Engine, North Western Road, ST ARNAUD	STATE
SD/192	St Arnaud Hospital, North Western Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/196	House, 22 North Western Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/197	House, 24 North Western Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/199	House, 35 North Western Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/202	House, 3 Outram Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/203	House, 3 Queen Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/205	House, 5 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/206	House, 10 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/207	House, 12 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/208	House, 13 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/209	Salvation Army Community Centre (former St Patrick's Church) 14 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/210	House, 22 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/211	House, 23 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/212	House, 25 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/213	House, 26 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/214	House, 27 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/215	House - 'Symington House' 29 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/216	House, 30 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/217	Christ Church Hall & denominational School Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/218	Christ Church Anglican Church (Old Cathedral) Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	STATE
SD/219	House, 31 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/220	House, 32 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/221	House - 'Waroongah', 35 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/222	House, 40 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/223	Church of the Immaculate Conception Presbytery Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/224	Church of the Immaculate Conception Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/225	House, 46 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/226	House, 52 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/227	House, 53 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL

SD/228	House, 54 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/229	House, 60 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/230	House, 67 Queens Avenue, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/231	Brick shop, Raglan Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/232	Shop, 2 Raglan Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/233	House - 'Lenlethan', 3 Raglan Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/234	Preece House, 5 Raglan Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/235	Liberty Hall (former Princess Theatre) Raglan Street (corner McMahon Street), ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/236	House, 10 Raglan Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/237	House, Rupert Street East (corner Argenta Street), ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/238	House - 'Uraidla', 2 Short Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/240	House - 'Innersfree', 12 Silvermines Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/241	House - 'Inverness', 13 Silvermines Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/242	House, 15 Silvermines Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/243	House, 16 Silvermines Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/246	House, 29 Silvermines Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/247	House, 31 Silvermines Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/249	St Arnaud Secondary College (former State School No. 1646) Smith Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/250	Prospectors Monument, St Arnaud Bendigo Road, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/251	Woolpack Hotel, Sunraysia Highway, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/252	New Bendigo Cemetery, Sunraysia Highway, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/254	Bristol Reef Workings, Sunraysia Highway, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/255	New Bendigo Diggings, Sunraysia Highway, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/256	New Bendigo Company Mine, Sunraysia Highway, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/257	House, 9 Victoria Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/258	St Arnaud Fire Station Walker Street (corner Dundas Street), ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/259	"Dundrennan, ", 2 Walker Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/260	House, 4 Walker Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/261	House, 6 Walker Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/262	House, 8 Walker Street, ST ARNAUD	CONTRIBUTORY
SD/263	St Patrick's Primary School, Wattle Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SD/264	Former St Arnaud East School No 2389 Wedderburn Road, ST ARNAUD	STATE
SD/265	Former St Arnaud Power House, Wills Street, ST ARNAUD	LOCAL
SDE/01	House - 'Lexel Lea', Wedderburn Road, ST ARNAUD EAST	LOCAL
SL/001	Big Hill Historic Precinct, Scenic Drive Road, STAWELL	STATE
SL/002	Stawell Scout Hall (former St. Mark's Presbyterian Church) Alfred Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/003	House, 19 Allen Crescent, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/004'	Nella', 22 Allen Crescent, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/005	House, 24 Allen Crescent, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/007	House, 7 Anne Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/008	Stawell State School No 502, Barnes Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/012	House, 32 Barnes Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/013	House, 34 Barnes Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/022	Gold Discovery Memorial corner Burgh Street and Pomonal Road, STAWELL	LOCAL

SL/028	House, 15 Campbell Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/032	House, 25 Campbell Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/034	House, 27 Campbell Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/038	House, 15 Childe Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/039	"Cannum", 17 Childe Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/041	House, 21 Childe Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/042	House, 27 Childe Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/043	House, 29 Childe Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/044	House, 30 Childe Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/047	House, 34 Church Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/048	House, 7 Clemes Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/050	'Clovelly' (former 'Myrrdin'), 7 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/052	Seventh Day Adventist Church corner Clifton Avenue and Stanton Streets, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/054	House, 14 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/055	House, 16 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/056	House, 19 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/060	House, 28 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/063	House, 32 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/065	House, 37 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/066	House, Crowlands Road, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/067	House, Crowlands Road, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/068	'Moray House', Crowlands Road, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/069	Former Stawell Butter Factory and Ice Company 15 Curtis Street corner Prince and Johnson Streets, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/070	House, 13 Curtis Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/071	Stawell Cemetery, Cypress Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/072	House, 20 D'Alton Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/075	Oriental Company Mine East and west side of Darlington Road, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/076	Moonlight-cum-Magdala Mine east side of Darlington Road (Donald-Stawell Road), STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/077	'Alvie', 39 Darlington Road, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/078	"Wharrie", 40 Darlington Road, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/086	House, 4 Dawson Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/092	Frayne House, 3 Frayne Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/094	Three Jacks Mine off Golf Course Road (north of Newington Road), STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/095	Peace Memorial, Grampians Road, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/096	House, 7 Grant Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/100	Brickworks, Griffith Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/102	Monument to site of first Pleasant Creek Cemetery Griffith Street STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/104	House, 7 Houston Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/105	House, 9 Houston Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/106	House, 12 Houston Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/109	House, 31 Houston Street (corner Wimmera Street), STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/111	'Oonadah', 15 Jennings Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/112	House, 19 Jennings Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/118	House, 3 Johnson Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY

SL/119	House, 5 Johnson Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/120	House, 7 Johnson Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/121	House, 9 Johnson Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/122	House, 13 Johnson Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/123	House, 15 Johnson Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/124	House, 3 Kofoed Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/132	House, 5 Lake Road, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/135	Former Telegraph Office, 21 Leslie Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/136	Leviathan Mine Cyanide Works, Leviathan Road, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/138	House, 13 Ligar Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/139	House (former Ladies College), 14 Ligar Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/141	'Eurmarella', 32 Ligar Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/142	'Terang', 33 Ligar Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/143	'Fleurbaix', 34 Ligar Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/144	House, 38 Ligar Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/145	House (former 'Illira'), 40 Ligar Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/147	House, 53 Ligar Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/159	House, 6 Luke Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/162	Stawell Town Hall, Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/164	Stawell Club (former Star Hotel), 113 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/165	Shop, former 'Chadwick's Drapers' Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/166	Fraser Park, Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/167	Central Park, including Memorials and Ticket Booths Main Street, STAWELL	STATE
SL/168	Commonwealth Memorial corner Main Street and Barnes Street, STAWELL	STATE
SL/169	War Memorial Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/172	House, 17 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/173	House, 19 Main Street (Lower), STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/174	'Lilac Cottage', 25 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/175	House, 27 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/176	House, 38 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/177	House and shop, 39 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/178	House, 40 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/180	Fred Crouch & Sons, Funeral Parlour 42 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/181	Shops, 46-48 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/182	Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/183	Salvation Army Citadel, 50 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/184	Former State Savings Bank, 60 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/185	Town Hall Hotel, 62-68 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/186	Shop, 70 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/187	Shops, 72-74 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/188	Shops, 78-82 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/189	Shops, 'Stawell Taxis' & 'McDonalds Hairdressing' 79 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/190	Shops, 81-83 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/191	Shops, 84-86 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/192	Two-storey building	

	85 Main Street (corner Wimmera Street), STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/194	Post Office Arcade - former Post Office Hotel 88 Main Street, corner of Wimmera Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/195	Shops, 90-92 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/196	Shop, 91 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/197	Two-storey Commercial Building - former Wimmera Cafe 96 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/198	Shop, 97 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/199	Shop - former Anthony and Co., 99 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/200	Two-storey Commercial Building, 100-102 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/201	Shop, 105 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/202	Shop - former 'Cambrian Hall', 107 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/203	Shop, 108 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/204	Former shopfront and Pioneer Walk 109 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/205	Shop 110 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/206	Shop, 'Foster's Mensland', 111 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/207	Shops, 112-114 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/208	Two-storey building - former T. Brown Furniture Warehouse 113-117 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/209	Shop - former Isaacson shop, 118 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/210	Shop, 119 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/211	Shop, 120 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/212	Shops - former 'Mitchell's Men's and Ladies Wear Emporium' 121-123 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/213	Shop, 122 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/214	Shop, 124 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/215	Shop, Northern Grampians Shire Council Shop, 125-127 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/216	Shop - former Chaponnel, Bush and Allen Butchers 129 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/217	Shop, The Midway Shop, 132 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/218	Two-storey Shop, Stawell Total Music 134 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/219	Athletics Memorial Fountain Formerly in Gold Reef Mall (in front of No. 138 Main Street) STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/220	Shop, Grampians Personal Computers 144 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/221	Shop, 146 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/222	Two-storey Shop, 148-150 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/223	Shop - former Laxton's Boot Factory 152 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/224	Two-storey building - former Union Bank of Australia 153 Main Street, corner Victoria Place, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/225	Shop, Former 'Imbros Books'	

	158-160 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/226	Shop, Clarks Furniture, 161 Main Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/227	Former Bank of Victoria and stables 163 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/228	Shop, 164 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/229	Two-storey building (part of former Commercial Hotel) 165 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/230	Former Free Library and Mechanics Institute 170-172 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/231	Two-storey building - former Oriental Bank 171 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/232	Shop - former Punchard Furniture Warehouse 173-175 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/233	Former McKellar Building, 174-178 Main Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/234	Former Club Hotel 180 Main Street, corner Patrick Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/238	House, 15 Mary Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/241	House, 40 Maud Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/249	House, 52 Napier Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/254	'Denton', 8 O'Callaghan Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/255	Court House, Patrick Street, STAWELL	STATE
SL/256	St Patrick's Church, Patrick Street, STAWELL	STATE
SL/257	Stawell Secondary College, (Former State School No. 1986) Patrick Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/258	Former Ballarat Hotel, 15 Patrick Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/259	House, 17 Patrick Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/260	House, 19 Patrick Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/261	'Dunanore', 27 Patrick Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/262	House, 30 Patrick Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/267	St Patrick's School No. 782, 51-61 Patrick Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/268	House, 64 Patrick Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/269	House, 65 Patrick Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/271	House, 69 Patrick Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/275	Stone Lined Channel Sloane Street to Pleasant Creek, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/276	House, 10 Prince Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/277	Holy Trinity Anglican Church Parish Hall Scallan Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/278	R.S.L. Clubrooms (formerly 'Oban' and 'Mt Selina') 3 Scallan Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/279	Former Presbyterian Manse, 9 Scallan Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/282	House, 23 Scallan Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/283	St Peters Lutheran Church (former Congregational Church) 25 Scallan Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/284	Former St Leonard's Private Hospital, now Lutheran Sunday School, 27 Scallan Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/285	House (former 'Glenariffe'), 29-31 Scallan Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/286	House, 33 Scallan Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/287	House, 34 Scallan Street, STAWELL	LOCAL



SL/288	House (former 'Imbros' Private Hospital) 35 Scallan Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/289	House, 2 Scotland Place, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/290	Former Stawell Coach Factory building (now 'Sniff N Tell') Scotland Place, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/292	Former Provincial Hotel 1 Seaby Street (corner Wakeham Street), STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/293	Former Luke Kinsella House, 4 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/294	House, 6 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/295	Former Crothers House, 9 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/297	House and Former Dairy 11 Seaby Street (corner Luke Street), STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/298	House, 13 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/299	House, 14 Seaby Street STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/300	House, 15 Seaby Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/301	House, 16 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/302	House, 17 Seaby Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/303	'Taranaki', 18 Seaby Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/304	House, 19 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/305	House (former 'Heatherlie'), 20 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/306	House, 23 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/307'	Diamond House' and adjacent house 24 Seaby Street (corner Princes Street), STAWELL	STATE
SL/308	House, 25 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/309	Former 'Walmsley', 26 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/310	House, 27-29 Seaby Street (corner Stone Street), STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/311	Former Church of England Manse, 30 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/312	House, 33 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/313	House, 34 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/314	House, 37 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/315	House, 38 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/316	House, 41 Seaby Street (corner D'Arcy Street), STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/317	House, 42 Seaby Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/318	House, 43 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/319	House, 49 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/320	House, 65 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/321	House, 66 Seaby Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/326	'Carinya', 25 Shirreff Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/333	Jacaranda Restaurant at Stawell Technical School (former School of Mines), Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/334	House, 2 Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/335	House, 4 Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/336	House, 8 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/337	Masonic Lodge - Euroka Morning Star Lodge 10 Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/338	House, 12 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/339	Skene Street Special School, 13 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/340	House, 14 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/341	House, 15 Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL

SL/342	House, 16 Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/343	House, 18 Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/344	Church of Christ 18 Sloane Street (corner Skene Street), STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/345	House, 19 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/346	House, 22 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/347	House, 23 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/348	House, 24 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/349	Bronwyn, 25 Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/350	House, 26 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/351	House, 27 Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/352	House, 28 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/353	House, 29 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/354	House, 31 Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/355	House, 33 Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/356	House, 34 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/357	House, 35 Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/358	House, 36 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/359	House, 37 Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/360	House, 42 Skene Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/361	House, 43 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/362	House, 44 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/363	House, 48 Skene Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/365	House, 16 Sloane Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/366	House, 19 Sloane Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/367	House, 20 Sloane Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/368	House, 21 Sloane Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/369	House, 22 Sloane Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/370	House, 24 Sloane Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/371	House, 30 Sloane Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/372	Army Drill Hall, Sloane Street (corner St George Street), STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/373	House, 44 Smith Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/374	House, 45 Smith Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/375	House, 50 Smith Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/376	House, 51 Smith Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/377	Former 'Roseleigh' – former Stawell Grammar School master's residence 54-56 Smith Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/378	House, 55 Smith Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/379	Former Stawell Grammar School 56 Smith Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/384	Stawell Racetrack, Stawell Pomonal Road, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/385	Shop, Victoria Place corner Church Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/386	Cato Park, including Rotunda, Victoria Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/387	House, 1 Victoria Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/389	House, 18 Victoria Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/390	Stawell Bearing & Industrial Supplies 2 Wakeham Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/393	National Hotel, 16 Wakeham Street, STAWELL	LOCAL

SL/400	Stawell Municipal Brass Band Hall (former United Methodists Free Church), 2 Wakeham Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/412	House, 20 Walker Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/413	Pleasant Creek Hospital, Western Highway, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/414	Sisters Rocks, Western Highway, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/415	Major Mitchell Memorial, Western Highway, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/416	Kemsley, 2 Wimmera Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/417	House, 5 Wimmera Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/418	Former 'Belmont' College, 6 Wimmera Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/420	House, 11 Wimmera Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/423	House, 37 Wimmera Street, STAWELL	CONTRIBUTORY
SL/431	'Jenmar', 72 Wimmera Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SL/432	North Magdala Mine, east side of Woods Street, STAWELL	LOCAL
SM/04	St John's Roman Catholic Church, Church Road Church Road, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/05	Stuart Mill Uniting Church, Church Road Church Road, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/06	Sluicing Dam, Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park Victoria Gully, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/07	Puddler and Dam No.1 Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/08	Puddler and Dam No.2 Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/09	Cement Lead Diggings, Kara Kara State Park, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/10	Teddington Reservoirs and Associated Features Kara Kara State Park, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/14	House, Oxford Road, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/15	Cemetery, Stuart Mill Low Road Stuart Mill Low Road, STUART MILL	STATE
SM/16	House, Stuart Mill Low Road Stuart Mill Low Road, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/20	War Memorial and Lone Pine Planting, Sunraysia Highway, corner Teddington Reservoir Road, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/22	Puddlers, Dams and Water Race, Rostrons, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/23	Alluvial Diggings, Victoria Gully, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/24	Puddler No. 2 Rostrons, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/25	Puddler, Carapooee West, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/27	Swantons Battery Site and Cyanide Vats, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/28	Puddler No.1, Rostrons, St Arnaud State Forest, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/30	Railton Tunnel, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/31	Water Race and Dam, west of Clover Valley, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SM/35	Wattle Flat Alluvial Diggings and Water Race Stuart Mill district, STUART MILL	LOCAL
SW/01	Volcano Reservoir, Reservoir Road, SWANWATER	LOCAL
SWW/02	Swanwater West Cemetery, Cope Cope Marnoo East Road, SWANWATER WEST	LOCAL
SWW/03	House - 'Oaklands' Cope Cope Marnoo East Road, SWANWATER WEST	LOCAL

TR/01	Traynors Lagoon War Memorial, Cope Cope Marnoo East Road, TRAYNORS LAGOON	LOCAL
TR/02	Traynors Lagoon Hall (former Mechanics Institute) Cope Cope Marnoo East Road, TRAYNORS LAGOON	LOCAL
TR/03	Former School Traynors Lagoon School Lane, TRAYNORS LAGOON	LOCAL
TR/04	House, Volcano Road, TRAYNORS LAGOON	LOCAL
TU/02	North Woodlands Homestead Tulkara Navarre Road, TULKARA	LOCAL
WA/01	Ashens Cemetery, Ashens Cemetery Road, WAL WAL	LOCAL

## Appendix 6.08

### List of Conservation Desirable Places





BA/02	'Barrani', Burrum-Lawler Road, BANYENA
BA/04	'Melrose', Glenorchy-Donald Road, BANYENA
BA/09	Thatched Shed, rotters Road, BANYENA
CA/04	'Bryn Avon', Donald -Stawell Road, CALLAWADDA
CB/01	Farmhouse, Campbells Bridge Road, CAMPBELLS BRIDGE
CB/02	Alien Camp, Glynwyllyn State Forest, CAMPBELLS BRIDGE
CB/03	Holloways House, Holloways Road, CAMPBELLS BRIDGE
CE/03	Carapooee Creek Bridge, St Arnaud Road, CARAPOOEE
CG/05	Slate Quarry at 'Overdale', Landsborough Road, CONCONGELLA
DA/01	Timber Bridge, Archdale Road (over Tarpaulin Creek), DALYENONG
DL/01	Shallows Mining Area, off Cut Throat Lane, DEEP LEAD
DL/06	Ah King's Stone Hut, off Deep Lead Sandbar Road, DEEP LEAD
DL/16	Site of Police Camp at Deep Lead Diggings, Western Highway, DEEP LEAD
EM/04	House, corner Dunolly and Cogar Roads, EMU
GL/02	House, Bunbury Street, GLENORCHY
GL/13	House, Edwards Street, GLENORCHY
GL/21	House, Wills Street, GLENORCHY
GW/39	St Peter's Vineyard, North Road, GREAT WESTERN
HG/10	House, 24 Grampians Road, HALLS GAP
HG/17	Former Halls Gap Chalet, 140-144 Grampians Road, HALLS GAP
HG/18	House - 'Glenmoor', 157 Grampians Road, HALLS GAP
KA/04	'The Gap' Charcoal Pits, Mount Bolangum Flora and Fauna Reserve, Stuart Mill - Rostron Road, KANYA
LD/02	Former Ledcourt State School No. 4623, Howards Ledcourt State School Road, LEDCOURT
MA/04	'Oak Lea', Donald Stawell Road, MARNOO
MA/06	'Burrum', Marnoo Raluana Road, MARNOO
MA/07	'Callamar', Marshalls Road, MARNOO
MR/01	Kingston Mine, MORRL MORRL
NV/01	House, Barkly Navarre Road, NAVARRE
NV/07	Former Post Office, Barkly Navarre Road, NAVARRE
RAE/03	House - 'Oakdale', Donald Stawell Road, RICH AVON EAST
RAW/01	House - 'Avon Park', Minyip Banyena Road, RICH AVON WEST
SC/05	Derelict farm complex and mobile shepherd's hut Sutherland Road, SLATY CREEK
SD/026	House, 34 Bowen Street, ST ARNAUD
SD/047	House, 51 Canterbury Street (north-west cnr Alma Street), ST ARNAUD
SD/059	House, 12 Dundas Street, ST ARNAUD
SD/060	House, 24 Dundas Street, ST ARNAUD
SD/068	House, 16A Inglewood (Bendigo - St Arnaud) Road, ST ARNAUD
SD/110	House, 69 McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD
SD/112	House, 77 McMahon Street, ST ARNAUD
SD/120	House, 10 Millett Street, ST ARNAUD
SD/190	House, Navarre Street (corner Albert Street), ST ARNAUD
SD/193	House, 11 North Western Road, ST ARNAUD
SD/194	House, 16 North Western Road, ST ARNAUD
SD/195	House, 20 North Western Road, ST ARNAUD
SD/198	House, 28 North Western Road, ST ARNAUD

SD/200	House, 42 North Western Road, ST ARNAUD
SD/201	House, 46 North Western Road, ST ARNAUD
SD/239	House - 'Kelvin', 8 Silvermines Road, ST ARNAUD
SD/244	House, 24 Silvermines Road, ST ARNAUD
SD/245	House, 27 Silvermines Road, ST ARNAUD
SD/248	Brick Street Gutters, Silvermines Road, ST ARNAUD
SD/266	Coaching Stables, Wimmera Highway, ST ARNAUD
SL/006	House, 1 Ann Street, STAWELL
SL/009	House, 2 Barnes Street, STAWELL
SL/010	House, 6 Barnes Street, STAWELL
SL/011	House, 25 Barnes Street, STAWELL
SL/014	House, 36 Barnes Street, STAWELL
SL/015	House, 45 Barnes Street, STAWELL
SL/016	House, 47 Barnes Street, STAWELL
SL/017	House, 60 Barnes Street, STAWELL
SL/018	House, 68 Barnes Street, STAWELL
SL/019	House, 5 Bennett Street, STAWELL
SL/020	House, 8 Bennett Street, STAWELL
SL/021	House, 10 Bennett Street, STAWELL
SL/023	House, 9 Burgh Street, STAWELL
SL/025	House, 30 Byrne Street, STAWELL
SL/026	House, 7 Campbell Street, STAWELL
SL/027	House, 13 Campbell Street, STAWELL
SL/029	House, 17 Campbell Street, STAWELL
SL/030	House, 18 Campbell Street, STAWELL
SL/031	House, 21 Campbell Street, STAWELL
SL/033	House, 26 Campbell Street, STAWELL
SL/035	House, 31 Campbell Street, STAWELL
SL/036	House, 33 Campbell Street, STAWELL
SL/037	House, 7 Childe Street, STAWELL
SL/040	House, 19 Childe Street, STAWELL
SL/046	House, 12 Church Street, STAWELL
SL/049	House, 9 Clemes Street, STAWELL
SL/051	House, 8 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL
SL/053	House, 12 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL
SL/057	House, 20 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL
SL/058	House, 21 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL
SL/059	House, 22 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL
SL/061	House, 29 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL
SL/062	House, 30 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL
SL/064	House, 33 Clifton Avenue, STAWELL
SL/073	House, 20 D'Arcy Street, STAWELL
SL/074	House, 34 D'Arcy Street, STAWELL
SL/079	House, 52 Darlington Road, STAWELL
SL/080	House, 53 Darlington Road, STAWELL
SL/081	House, 54 Darlington Road, STAWELL
SL/082	House, 55 Darlington Road, STAWELL
SL/083	House, 57 Darlington Road, STAWELL
SL/084	House, 59 Darlington Road, STAWELL
SL/085	House, 61 Darlington Road, STAWELL

SL/087	House, 5 Dawson Street, STAWELL
SL/088	House, 8 Doyle Street, STAWELL
SL/089	House, 12 Doyle Street, STAWELL
SL/090	House, 10 Florence Street, STAWELL
SL/091	House, 2 Foster Street, STAWELL
SL/093	House, 33 Gertrude Street, STAWELL
SL/097	House, 9 Grant Street, STAWELL
SL/098	House, 16 Grant Street, STAWELL
SL/099	House, 18 Grant Street, STAWELL
SL/103	House, 8 Holt Street, STAWELL
SL/107	House, 18 Houston Street, STAWELL
SL/108	House, 19 Houston Street, STAWELL
SL/110	House, 1 Jennings Street, STAWELL
SL/113	House, 23 Jennings Street, STAWELL
SL/114	House, 25 Jennings Street, STAWELL
SL/115	House, 26 Jennings Street, STAWELL
SL/116	House, 27 Jennings Street, STAWELL
SL/117	House, 29 Jennings Street, STAWELL
SL/125	House, 4 Kofoed Street, STAWELL
SL/126	House, 6 Kofoed Street, STAWELL
SL/127	House, 12 Kofoed Street, STAWELL
SL/128	House, 15 Kofoed Street, STAWELL
SL/129	House, 20 Kofoed Street, STAWELL
SL/130	House, 23 Kofoed Street, STAWELL
SL/131	House, 25 Kofoed Street, STAWELL
SL/133	House, 7 Lake Road, STAWELL
SL/137	House, 9 Ligar Street, STAWELL
SL/140	'Bangor', 31 Ligar Street, STAWELL
SL/146	House, 42 Ligar Street, STAWELL
SL/148	House, 56 Ligar Street, STAWELL
SL/149	House, 58 Ligar Street, STAWELL
SL/151	House, 6 Lillian Street, STAWELL
SL/152	House, 7 Lillian Street, STAWELL
SL/153	House, 27 Lillian Street, STAWELL
SL/154	House, 1 Little Dawson Street, STAWELL
SL/160	House, 7 Luke Street, STAWELL
SL/161	House, 17 Mahnke Street, STAWELL
SL/170	House, 7 Main Street, STAWELL
SL/171	House, 15 Main Street, STAWELL
SL/179	House, 41 Main Street, STAWELL
SL/235	House, 226 Main Street, STAWELL
SL/236	House, 6 Marelli Street, STAWELL
SL/237	House - 'Home Sweet Home', Market Lane, STAWELL
SL/239	House, 30 Maud Street, STAWELL
SL/240	House, 32 Maud Street, STAWELL
SL/242	House, 41 Maud Street, STAWELL
SL/244	House, 24 Napier Street, STAWELL
SL/245	House, 29 Napier Street, STAWELL
SL/246	House, 31 Napier Street, STAWELL
SL/247	House, 35 Napier Street, STAWELL

SL/248	House, 39 Napier Street, STAWELL
SL/250	House, 56 Napier Street, STAWELL
SL/251	House, 65 Napier Street, STAWELL
SL/252	House, 69 Napier Street, STAWELL
SL/253	House, 53 Newington Road, STAWELL
SL/263	House, 37 Patrick Street, STAWELL
SL/264	House, 39 Patrick Street, STAWELL
SL/265	House, 48 Patrick Street, STAWELL
SL/266	House, 49 Patrick Street, STAWELL
SL/270	House, 66 Patrick Street, STAWELL
SL/272	House, 71 Patrick Street, STAWELL
SL/273	House, 75 Patrick Street, STAWELL
SL/274	House, 102 Patrick Street, STAWELL
SL/322	'Dulkeith', 15 Shirreff Street, STAWELL
SL/323	House, 19 Shirreff Street, STAWELL
SL/324	House, 21 Shirreff Street, STAWELL
SL/325	House, 23 Shirreff Street, STAWELL
SL/327	House, 27 Shirreff Street, STAWELL
SL/328	House, 33 Shirreff Street, STAWELL
SL/329	House, 38 Shirreff Street, STAWELL
SL/330	House, 43 Shirreff Street, STAWELL
SL/331	House, 45 Shirreff Street, STAWELL
SL/332	House, 33 Short Street, STAWELL
SL/380	House, 8 St George Street (corner Florence Street), STAWELL
SL/381	House, 6 Stanton Street, STAWELL
SL/382	House, 9 Stanton Street, STAWELL
SL/383	House, 13 Stanton Street, STAWELL
SL/388	House, 5 Victoria Street, STAWELL
SL/391	House, 8 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/392	House, 10 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/394	House, 18 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/395	House, 34 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/396	House, 36 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/397	House, 44 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/398	House, 46 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/399	House, 51 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/401	House, 53 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/402	House, 56 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/403	House, 59 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/404	House, 60 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/405	House, 68 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/406	House, 77 Wakeham Street, STAWELL
SL/407	House, Walker Street (corner Darlington Road), STAWELL
SL/408	House, 3 Walker Street, STAWELL
SL/409	House, 10 Walker Street, STAWELL
SL/410	House, 14 Walker Street, STAWELL
SL/411	House, 16 Walker Street, STAWELL
SL/419	House, 9 Wimmera Street, STAWELL
SL/421	House, 13 Wimmera Street, STAWELL
SL/422	House, 14 Wimmera Street, STAWELL

SL/424	House, 39 Wimmera Street, STAWELL
SL/425	House, 43 Wimmera Street, STAWELL
SL/427	House, 53 Wimmera Street, STAWELL
SL/428	House, Wimmera Street (corner Grant Street), STAWELL
SL/429	House, 65 Wimmera Street, STAWELL
SL/430	House, 71 Wimmera Street, STAWELL
SM/02	Boys Camp, Carapooee West, STUART MILL
SM/11	Chock and Log Fence, Centre Road, Kara Kara State Park, STUART MILL
SM/12	Chock and Log Sheepyards Kara Kara State Park STUART MILL
SM/13	House, McDonalds Road, STUART MILL
SM/18	House, Sunraysia Highway, STUART MILL
SM/19	Chock and Log Fence, Sunraysia Highway, St Arnaud Forest, STUART MILL
SM/26	Mudbrick Structure, Devonshire Gully, STUART MILL
SM/29	Woodcutters' Carvings, St Arnaud State Forest, STUART MILL
SM/32	Chock and Log Fence, Clover Valley, STUART MILL
SM/33	Sawmill, Carapooee West, STUART MILL
SM/34	Charcoal Pits, Clover Valley, STUART MILL
SM/36	Chock and Log Fence north-eastern boundary, Stuart Mill district, STUART MILL
SM/37	Former Racecourse, Stuart Mill, STUART MILL
TU/01	Timber Bridge old Tulkara Navarre Road over Heifer Station Creek tributary TULKARA
WA/02	Marsdale, Ashens Cemetery Road, WAL WAL
WA/03	'Allandale', Glenorchy Horsham Road, WAL WAL
WI/01	Derelict Mud Brick House, Barkly Gap Road, WINJALLOCK

