

WHITEHORSE HERITAGE REVIEW 2012



Prepared for City of Whitehorse

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**FINAL REPORT
(Amended)**

29 JULY 2016

Schedule of Changes	Issued
Draft report to Council	August 2013
Draft report – amended	3 Sept 2013
Final Report	31 Aug 2015
Final Report – amended	22 July 2016
Final Report – amended	29 July 2016

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1.0 PRELIMINARIES

1.1 BACKGROUND

In mid-2011, Coleman Architects Pty Ltd, as Heritage Advisors to the City of Whitehorse, were commissioned by the City of Whitehorse to undertake work on the *Pre-1945 Individual Heritage Places and Former Precincts Review* in accordance with the Brief prepared by the Strategic Planning Unit.

The project was developed principally to address the outstanding recommendations of the *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001* by Andrew Ward & Associates, and the *City of Whitehorse Potential Heritage Framework* prepared by HLCD Pty Ltd in 2008.

The *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001* included a field survey of the entire City of Whitehorse to identify places of potential heritage significance which resulted in over 440 individual places and 14 precincts being identified for future assessment. Whilst subsequent heritage studies assessed a small number of the identified places and all of the precincts, most of the individual places remained on a Potential Heritage List maintained by Council's Planning and Building Department. The *City of Whitehorse Potential Heritage Framework, 2008*, was commissioned by council to establish an appropriate process to progressively address the assessment of the remaining places.

The 2008 Framework identified four priority tasks for assessment:

1. To review the Potential Heritage List and prepare three clear study briefs to guide the assessment of remaining places of potential significance. The three areas identified for study were:
 - The assessment and preparation of citations for places already identified to be of clear local significance,
 - A post 1930 Heritage Study to assess individual places and precincts for the Heritage Overlay.
 - The assessment of previously identified precincts that were not included in the Heritage Overlay, to identify both potential individual properties and/or smaller precincts of heritage potential.
2. To undertake a heritage study of places of high potential not yet on the Heritage Overlay and prepare citations for places identified to be of clear local significance.
3. Undertake the Post-1930 Heritage Study to identify places and precincts for the Heritage Overlay and prepare citations for the recommended properties.
4. Undertake a Precinct Heritage Study to assess formerly unsuccessful precinct recommendations to identify individual places of heritage significance and the potential to create smaller precincts.

The Study Brief for this project noted and addressed the following with respect to the priority tasks set out in the 2008 Framework:

Task 1 has been completed by planning staff to guide the three studies.

Task 2 has been largely addressed via the *City of Whitehorse Assessments 2010* prepared by HLCD Pty Ltd, which resulted in 27 properties being recommended for Heritage Protection through Amendment C140. It was noted however, that the methodology and/or criteria through which the properties were identified for assessment is not clear, and that a 'housekeeping' task is required to review the priority of the remaining individual places on the Potential Heritage List.

Task 3 will not be addressed as part of this project due to funding constraints. It is noted that a post-1930 study will probably require: a thematic study; typology review and desktop survey; and further detailed assessment.

Task 4 will require reviewing the remaining former precinct studies completed by Graeme Butler in 2002, Samantha Westbrook and Jenny Dalrymple in 2004 and HLCD Pty Ltd in 2006, to determine:

- a) if some of the precincts warrant further consideration or perhaps a reduction in size to justify and support the introduction of the Heritage Overlay, and
- b) whether any individual places previously included in the 'unsuccessful' precincts are considered of sufficient significance to warrant inclusion in the heritage Overlay.

During the development of the Project Brief it was agreed with the Strategic Planning Unit, that it would be more appropriate and easier to define the relevant periods and architectural styles if the "cut-off" date for the Pre-1930s and the Post-War Studies was adjusted to 1945. This date enables a clear distinction between the "Inter-war" and "Post WW2" periods commonly used to identify periods of architectural and social development in Australia.

Ultimately, there were two separate but interrelated aims for the project outlined in the Project Brief:

1. Finalise the "housekeeping" documentation to complete Task 2 of the Framework via a Gap Study, and
2. Complete Task 4 of the Framework via a Precincts Review

The Project Brief outlined a Project Plan to form the basis for managing the project. In summary, the stages were:

Phase 1:	Project Establishment	Completion of Brief (by Council) 2011 update of the 2008 Framework (by Council)
Phase 2:	Gap Study	Confirm assessment criteria for evaluating Potential Heritage List Undertake desktop assessment Document results of assessment Gap Study Summary Report Preparation of Citations (if required)
Phase 3:	Precincts Review	Review background Undertake desktop assessment Undertake further assessment and prepare report Preparation of recommendations and citations
Phase 4:	Draft Reports:	Gap Study Draft Report to Council officers Precincts Review Draft Report to Council officers Study and Review
Phase 5:	Consultation:	Review Final Draft and meet with Heritage Committee Consultation with targeted stakeholders (e.g. owners of properties where draft citations have been prepared) Review consultation
Phase 6:	Draft Final:	Revise draft report Final Report to Council

This Report represents the completion to Phase 4 of the project which has also been redesignated the "Whitehorse Heritage Review 2012" in order to provide continuity with previous Heritage Studies for the City of Whitehorse.

1.2 HISTORY OF HERITAGE STUDIES IN THE CITY OF WHITEHORSE

Ten heritage studies have been completed within the Whitehorse local government area over the last 22 years. Whilst the earlier studies focused on relatively small areas, the later studies have progressively expanded the scope of investigation of heritage places in the City of Whitehorse.

In summary, the studies completed to date are:

1. *(City of Box Hill) Heritage and Conservation Study* 1990 (Andrew Ward & Associates)

- Identified 45 individual places and 4 precincts in the former City of Box Hill municipal area.
- No heritage overlays resulted at the time.

2. *City of Nunawading Survey Project 1994* (Context Pty Ltd)

- Identified 217 places in the former City of Nunawading municipal area.
- No heritage overlays resulted at the time.

3. *City of Whitehorse Thematic Study and City of Whitehorse Heritage Review 1999* (Allom Lovell & Associates)

- Provided an environmental history of the City of Whitehorse and reviewed the 1990 and 1994 heritage studies.
- Identified 103 individual places and 4 precincts along with 74 places of potential significance.
- Resulted in 89 individual places and 5 precincts (Churchill Street, Mont Albert; Combarton Street, Box Hill; Mont Albert Residential; Mont Albert Shopping Centre and Vermont Park, Vermont) being incorporated in the first heritage overlays in the Whitehorse Planning Scheme through Amendment C3 in 2001.

4. *Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001: Part 1* (Andrew Ward & Associates)

- Reviewed the 74 places identified in the 1999 study resulting in a further 59 individual places being added to the heritage overlay through Amendment C43 in 2003/4.
- A field survey of the city by the consultants identified a further 440 individual places and 14 precincts of potential heritage significance recommended for further investigation.

5. *Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001: Part 2* (Graeme Butler)

- Reviewed and undertook further assessment of the 14 potential precincts identified in the Whitehorse Heritage Review Part 1, recommending all 14 for addition to the heritage overlay.
- After internal reviews and council resolution, it was determined that only 5 of the precincts were of sufficient intactness to warrant inclusion in the heritage overlay, however none were proceeded with.

6. *Heritage Precincts Report 2004* (J Dalrymple & S. Westbrook)

- Examined the 5 precincts identified in the post study review of the Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001: Part 2, resulting in 3 precincts (Black's Estate, Mont Albert; Thomas Street, Mitcham and Mount View Court, Burwood) being added to the heritage overlay through Amendment C52 in 2004/5.

7. *City of Whitehorse Individual Properties Review 2006: Gem of Box Hill, Courthouse Estate & Mates Housing Estate, and Windsor Park Estate* (HLCD Pty Ltd)

- Identified 29 individual places within formerly abandoned precincts of heritage significance and 1 new precinct.
- Through Amendment C74, Parts 1 in 2006, 21 individual places and 1 precinct (Mates Housing Development, Box Hill) were added to the heritage overlay.

8. *City of Whitehorse Individual Properties Review 2006: Elmore Houses, Blackburn* (HLCD Pty Ltd)

- Investigated 13 properties associated with A. Elmore with 11 being added to the heritage overlay through Amendment C74, Part 2 in 2006.

9. William Street Precinct Report 2010 (HLCD Pty Ltd)

- Refined the William Street precinct initially identified in the *Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001: Part 2* resulting in its addition to the heritage overlay through Amendment C129 in 2011.

10. City of Whitehorse Heritage Assessments 2010 (HLCD Pty Ltd)

- Following the completion of the *City of Whitehorse Potential Heritage Framework* of 2008 by HLCD Pty Ltd, 38 individual places and 1 precinct identified as being of high potential heritage significance were assessed.
- As a result, 28 individual places and 1 precinct (Tyne Street, Box Hill North) were recommended for addition to the heritage overlay through Amendment C140.

1.3 PROJECT METHODOLOGY

As noted above, the Study Brief required the consultants to undertake the work required for Phases 2, 3 and 4 of the project. The following methodology was proposed and agreed as appropriate to achieve the desired outcome for the project. Phases 2 and 3 of the project were to be undertaken in parallel.

Phase 2: Gap Study (Assessment of Individual Places of Heritage Significance)

1. Review the Potential Heritage List maintained by Council's Planning and Building Department and cross-reference to the source material, principally the *Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001*, by Andrew Ward & Associates with later additions by Council's Heritage Advisors.
2. Determine a preliminary set of criteria on which to review the Potential Heritage List.
3. Create an updated Schedule of Individual Places of Potential Heritage Significance (Schedule 1) incorporating the assessment criteria.
4. Conduct a desktop evaluation of the existing list to establish places requiring further examination and prepare a Shortlist of Individual Places of Potential Heritage Significance (Schedule 2)
5. Undertake a windscreen survey of the places on the Shortlist (Schedule 2) to: a) confirm that they remain, b) confirm that they have not been substantially altered, c) establish their aesthetic significance, and d) establish their style and/or period of construction (as this is unclear for some of the places on the Potential Heritage List).
6. Develop criteria for further refinement of the Shortlist of Individual Places of Potential Heritage Significance (Schedule 2).
7. Finalise and grade the Shortlist of Individual Places of Potential Heritage Significance (Schedule 2) using assessment criteria, to enable the prioritising of assessments to be undertaken within the present funding allowance.
8. Undertake further research for the places of highest priority and prepare citations.
9. Prepare a Draft Report of recommendations and citations for review.

Phase 3: Precincts Review

1. Review existing studies, reports and other internal documents relating to previously prepared precinct recommendations that have either not been progressed, or have been abandoned.
2. Prepare a summary of the status of the above and a shortlist of precincts that are considered worthy of further investigation or a possible reduction or other modification to their boundaries.
3. Undertake field analysis of precincts to ascertain their potential for further investigation.
4. Identify any individual places of potential significance within the boundaries of previously identified precincts that are or are not to be proceeded with, and include them in the Shortlist of Individual Places of Potential Heritage Significance (Schedule 2) of the Gap Study.
5. Undertake additional research of potential precincts as funding allows and prepare citations.
6. Prepare a Draft Report of recommendations and citations for review.

2.0 ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUAL PLACES OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

2.1 SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND RESULTS

1. The review of the Potential Heritage List and other material was completed in September 2011. The process included reviewing both the Potential Heritage List and existing heritage studies to ascertain places previously identified but not subsequently assessed. Places of potential significance identified during the Precinct Review that fell outside amended precinct boundaries or were in previously abandoned precincts, were also added to the list.
2. Preliminary assessment criteria were then determined to provide a basis on which the Potential Heritage List could be refined. These included:
 - places already assessed, resulting in addition to the Heritage Overlay, or assessed as not significant. It was resolved that the latter would not be re-assessed,
 - places of potential heritage significance constructed after 1945 which should be subject to a separate Post-WW2 study (Schedule 3 and 4),
 - places that have been demolished or substantially altered to a point where the integrity of the place has been substantially compromised, and
 - places that are typical of their style, are already well represented in the Heritage Overlay and/or are present in significant numbers within the municipality.
3. The revised Schedule of Individual Places of Potential Heritage Significance (Schedule 1) was completed in September 2011. The Schedule (refer Appendix C) lists all the places of potential significance previously identified or added through the review process in Step 1 noted above. A total of 652 places are listed and tabled in a form that allows analysis of their assessment status.
4. The preliminary Shortlist of Individual Places of Potential Heritage Significance (Schedule 2) was developed from Schedule 1 in October 2011. It contains 128 places for further assessment.
5. A windscreen survey of the places listed in Schedule 2 was undertaken and photographs were taken of each place. The latter provided a reference for further assessment and an updated visual record for the City of Whitehorse. Schedule 1 was then amended to reflect the results of the windscreen survey, with a number of places restored to this schedule due to their condition and/or integrity.
6. Places on the Shortlist were then broadly categorized by building type; either as commercial/institutional or as residential. To aid further assessment, residential places were categorized by building style. This was undertaken to facilitate comparison with places already included in the Heritage Overlay and those on the Potential Heritage List. The following criteria were then developed and applied in order to determine a priority for further assessment:
 - Priority 'A' places are those regarded as being potentially of a high level of significance and most likely to meet the required thresholds for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay. Detailed assessment should be a high priority within the limits of the budget.
 - Priority 'B' places are those regarded as being of sufficient significance to warrant assessment as the budget allows.
 - Priority 'C' places, mostly residential, are good examples of their type and would warrant assessment if funds allowed, but are currently reasonably well represented in the Heritage Overlay. It would be reasonable to allow the natural course of demolition and/or alteration to occur with these places until such time as a determination is made by council that, in effect, all or none of them warrant inclusion in the Heritage Overlay.
7. Following the review outlined above, Schedules 1 and 2 were amended accordingly. The final numbers for each category are as follows:

Schedule 1

• Places previously assessed:	139
• Post-WW2 (1945) places:	192
• Places that have been demolished or significantly altered:	102
• Typical examples of type/style:	91
• Places requiring further assessment (Schedule 2):	128

	Total:	653
<i>Schedule 2 (The Shortlist)</i>		
• Priority A:		27
• Priority B:		46
• Priority C:		55
	Total:	128

The review of the Potential Heritage List revealed that it principally comprised of residential buildings of the late-Victorian, Federation/Edwardian and Inter-war periods. Most of these were assessed to be representative or typical, rather than significant, examples. Notwithstanding specific historic or social aspects of significance that may lead to a place being considered for addition to the heritage overlay, it is considered that the majority of the residential places on the Shortlist could be assessed on aesthetic criteria alone. The Shortlist contains 103 dwellings, comprising:

- 37 Victorian era dwellings
- 39 Federation/Edwardian era dwellings
- 21 Inter-war era dwellings
- 6 dwellings of indeterminate date but potentially post-1945

Accordingly, given the good representation of housing types on the Heritage Overlay already, it was determined that in the first instance, 16 residential places appeared to have potential significance and were identified as 'A' in the Shortlist for further assessment.

8. Detailed assessment was then undertaken on as many of the Priority 'A' places as the project budget allowed and citations for these prepared. Of the 27 residential and non-residential places identified, 19 places were recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay and citations were prepared.

2.2 ASSESSMENT OF POST-1945 NON-RESIDENTIAL PLACES OF POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE.

During the review process, a small number of potentially significant post-1945 non-residential places were identified in the municipality. Post-1945 places are becoming increasingly recognised for their significance, however at the same time development pressure is also placing many potentially significant places at risk. Given the relatively few numbers of pre-1945 non-residential places identified in the review as being of clear heritage significance, it was agreed that it was appropriate to vary the scope of the project to prioritise the assessment of the identified post-1945 places.

It is a concern that the risk of loss of, or significant change to, these few places would have more impact on the heritage of the municipality than the loss of one or more of the representative dwellings noted above. Once completed, the assessment of non-residential places of heritage significance in the City of Whitehorse would be complete. Two areas would therefore remain for future analysis:

- a review of the 'B' and 'C' graded places on the Shortlist for potential assessment, and
- a post-1945 heritage study as described in Task 3 of the 2008 Framework.

The following post-1945 non-residential places were identified as having potential heritage significance to the City of Whitehorse:

- Box Hill Community Arts Centre, 470 Station St, Box Hill
- Former 'Tally Ho' Boys' Village Chapel, 27A Carrington Court, Burwood East
- Former 'Orana' Uniting Church Chapel, 17 Livingston Close, Burwood
- World War Two Memorial, Box Hill Gardens, 36 Nelson Road, Box Hill
- Burvale Hotel, 385 Burwood Highway, Vermont
- The Avenue Uniting Church (former Presbyterian Church), 46 Blackburn Rd, Blackburn
- St Augustine's Church of England Church and Hall, 38 Bundoran Parade, Mont Albert North
- Former Chapel of St Joseph's, 27 Strabane Avenue, Mont Albert North

- St Benedict's Catholic Church, 299 Warrigal Road, Burwood
- Former ATV Channel 0 Television Studios, 100-168 Hawthorn Rd, Forest Hill
- PLC school buildings (late 1950s), 141 Burwood Highway, Burwood
- Mt Scopus College, 245 Burwood Highway, Burwood
- Telstra Relay Station, 730-32 Canterbury Road, Surrey Hills

Of these the budget allowed for the investigation and preparation of citations for all but the PLC school buildings, Mt Scopus College and the Telstra Relay Station.

2.3 INDIVIDUAL PLACES RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION IN THE HERITAGE OVERLAY.

The following individual places, a combination of pre-1945 and post-1945 properties, were investigated in detail and were recommended for inclusion in the heritage overlay of the Whitehorse Planning Scheme.

Citations for those places ultimately included in the Heritage Overlay are provided in Appendix A, Part A, whilst citations for those places ultimately not included in the Heritage Overlay are in Appendix A, Part B.

Community Facilities

- Horse trough, corner Blackburn Road and Canterbury Road, Blackburn (c1930s)
- Box Hill Community Arts Centre, 470 Station Street, Box Hill (1990)

Educational

- Mont Albert Primary School, 21-23 Inglisby Road, Mont Albert (1916-17)
- Box Hill High School, Whitehorse Road, Box Hill (1929)

Institutional

- Former Kildonan Children's Home, 70 Elgar Road, Burwood (1937, 1941 & 1946)
- Former Tally Ho Boy's Village, 27 Carrington Court, East Burwood (pre-1949)
- Former Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes, Livingston Close, Burwood (c1950-60)

Memorials

- South Africa and China War Memorial, Whitehorse Road, Box Hill (1902)
- World War One Memorial, Morton Park, Central Road, Blackburn (c1922)
- World War One Memorial, Box Hill Gardens, 36 Nelson Road, Box Hill (1922)
- World War One Memorial, Halliday Park, Mitcham Road, Mitcham (1922)
- World War Two Memorial, Box Hill Gardens, 36 Nelson Road, Box Hill (1952)

Recreational

- Surrey Park, including Surrey Dive and Box Hill Swimming Pool, 354 Elgar Road, Box Hill (1905 & 1939). Amendment to existing assessment.
- Burvale Hotel/Motel, 385 Burwood Highway, Vermont South (1968)

Religious

- former Methodist Church, 339 Warrigal Road, Burwood (1887)
- Surrey Hills Uniting Church (former Methodist Church), cnr Canterbury Road and Valonia Avenue, Surrey Hills (1915)
- The Avenue Uniting Church, 46 Blackburn Road, Blackburn (1925-26, 1959)
- St Augustine's Church of England Church and Hall, 38 Bundoran Parade, Mont Albert North (1929, 1960)
- St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, 299 Warrigal Road, Burwood (1957)
- former Chapel of St Joseph, Strabane Avenue, Mont Albert North (1976-78)

Residential

- *Colinruby*, 7 Pembroke St, Surrey Hills (1886-87)
- *Glengordon*, 26 Thames St, Box Hill (1889)
- 42 Bishop St, Box Hill (1891)
- *Wattle House*, 99B Carrington Rd, Box Hill (1891)
- *Woodleys*, 15 Hopetoun Parade, Box Hill (1889)

- *Barcore*, 25 Hopetoun Parade, Box Hill (1891)
- *Machadodorp*, 1039 Whitehorse Rd, Box Hill (pre-1888 & c1901)
- 14 Harding St, Surrey Hills (1913)

Telecommunications

- former ATV Channel 0 Television Studios, 100-168 Hawthorn Road, Forest Hill (1963)

3.0 REVIEW OF HERITAGE PRECINCTS

3.1 BACKGROUND

Over the past 13 years, there have been 20 potential Heritage Precincts identified in the City of Whitehorse, of which 11 have been included in the heritage overlay.

The *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review 1999* by Allom Lovell & Associates identified 5 precincts that were subsequently included in the heritage overlay:

- Churchill Street Precinct, Mont Albert (HO 100)
- Combarton Street Precinct, Box Hill (HO 101)
- Mont Albert Residential Precinct, Mont Albert (HO 102)
- Mont Albert Shopping Centre Precinct (HO 103)
- Vermont Park Precinct (HO 118)

In the *Whitehorse Heritage Review: Part 1 (2001)*, Andrew Ward identified an additional 14 potential precincts that were subsequently assessed in the *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Part 2 (2002)* by Graeme Butler. None of the recommended precincts were adopted at the time by Council¹ but further work by Samantha Westbrook and Jenny Dalrymple in the *Heritage Precincts Report, 2004*, resulted in amended versions of 5 of the precincts being recommended for inclusion in the heritage overlay. Three of these were adopted, namely:

- Black's Estate Precinct, Mont Albert (HO 178)
- Thomas Street Precinct, Mitcham (HO 179)
- Mount View Court Burwood Residential Precinct (HO 180)

Proposals for Windsor Park Estate and an extension to the Mont Albert Residential Precinct were abandoned.

A further 2 precincts were added to the heritage overlay following the *City of Whitehorse Individual Properties Review, 2006*, by HLCD:

- Mates Housing Development, Box Hill (HO 191)
- William Street Precinct, Box Hill (HO 212)

A review by HLCD in 2010 identified a further precinct

- Tyne Street and Watts Street Corner Precinct (HO228)

3.2 REVIEW OF PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED PRECINCTS

The remaining identified precincts, both those assessed by Graeme Butler in 2002 and those proposed by HLCD in 2006 and subsequently abandoned, were reviewed as part of this report using a combination of assessment against contemporary criteria and inspection (including a comprehensive photographic record). As a result, the remaining precincts of potential heritage significance were categorised as follows:

A. Areas not recommended for further investigation as a precinct in their entirety, but to be considered as reduced areas and/or to be assessed for potential individual sites:

- Queens Park Estate Box Hill Residential Precinct (particularly Alexander Street)
- Windsor Park Estate Surrey Hills Residential Precinct (check C140 panel submission)

B. Areas regarded as having potential for assessment as a possible precinct, further assessment required:

- Whitehorse Road Box Hill Commercial Precinct

¹ [Council Report date to be provided.]

- Whitehorse Road Box Hill Civic and Residential Precinct
- Box Hill North War Service Homes Residential Precinct

C. Areas not recommended for further investigation as a precinct but to be assessed for potential individual sites:

- Harding and Pembroke Streets Surrey Hills Residential Precinct
- Everton Grove Estate Surrey Hills Residential Precinct
- Florence Road Surrey Hills Residential Precinct
- Jeffery Street Blackburn Residential Precinct
- Mont Albert Residential Precinct extension
- William Street extension

Further on-site investigation of the precincts in (A) and (B) above was undertaken and the existing material reviewed. As a result, it was determined that:

- Part of the Queens Park Estate Residential Precinct, particularly Alexander Street and part of Acacia Street warranted further evaluation.
- A significantly reduced part of the Windsor Park Estate warranted further evaluation.
- The Whitehorse Road Commercial Precinct warranted further evaluation.
- The Whitehorse Road Civic Precinct essentially comprises buildings already listed individually in the heritage overlay and therefore a precinct did not warrant further evaluation.
- The Box Hill North War Service Homes Residential Precinct warranted further investigation with a strong recommendation that it be investigated as a priority in the Post-1945 Heritage Study. There is great potential for the integrity of the precinct to be severely compromised in the near future through demolition and/or major alterations to the dwellings.

Site surveys of the previously identified but abandoned precincts listed in C above, have enabled the identification of places of potential individual significance. These houses have been included in Schedule 1 of this Review.

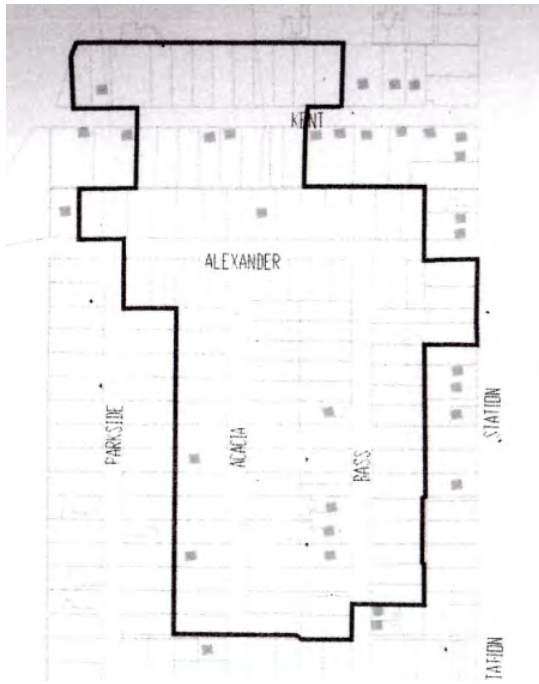
3.3 ASSESSMENT OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL PRECINCTS FOR INCLUSION THE HERITAGE OVERLAY

3.3.1 Alexander Street Precinct (formerly Queen's Park Estate Precinct)

Background

The Queen's Park Estate was listed in Andrew Ward's 'Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001' as a potential Heritage Overlay Precinct, as Alexander Street/Acacia Street/Bass Street/Kent Road, Box Hill. In 2002 Graeme Butler's 'City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts' confirmed the Heritage Overlay potential of this precinct.

Butler assessed this as 'an estate of largely inter-war detached single storey houses, with some from the Victorian and Edwardian eras. Wall finishes are mainly weatherboard but included stucco, face brick and combinations. Terracotta Marseilles pattern tiles are typical for roofs but corrugated iron and slate were also used'.



Queens Park Estate: Precinct boundaries proposed in 2000.

In 2003-04 the City of Whitehorse Council reviewed a preliminary assessment of the merits of the recommended precincts for heritage protection² and it was concluded that this precinct did not merit recommendation. It was viewed that the precinct had been fragmented, particularly in Acacia Street, due to more recent development. It was stated that data within the citation appeared to be incorrect, and considered that it was in close proximity to the Combarton Street precinct, which was a more intact representation of the 1930s and 1940s Californian Bungalows than the Queens Park precinct. It was also noted that Parkside Avenue had been excluded from the precinct despite its construction as part of the same subdivision and its similar housing stock.

In 2011 Coleman Architects were commissioned to appraise the remaining recommended precincts that have not been included in a Heritage Overlay, considering previous comments and recommendations that have been made. This included the Queen's Park Estate Precinct.

Review and Recommendation

The original Queen's Park Estate subdivision included both sides of the present Parkside Avenue, Acacia Street, Bass Street and Alexander Street; the north side of Canterbury Road and the west side of Station Street. The previously recommended precinct omitted Parkside Avenue, Canterbury Road and much of Station Street, but included a section of Kent Street to the north. Despite the original subdivision being undertaken in 1887-88; it is of interest to note that the building stock does not reflect this period, rather the 1920s period.

The original Queen's Park Estate was bounded by Alexander Street to the north, Canterbury Road to the south, Parkside Avenue to the west and Station Street to the east. It did not include Kent Street to the north, which is not connected to the estate historically or physically. Since initial recommendation in 2001-03, many houses within the original estate have been demolished and replaced, or significantly altered. This has occurred principally in the southern portion of the estate; Parkside Avenue, Acacia Street and Bass Street. The precinct as a whole now lacks integrity and cohesion.

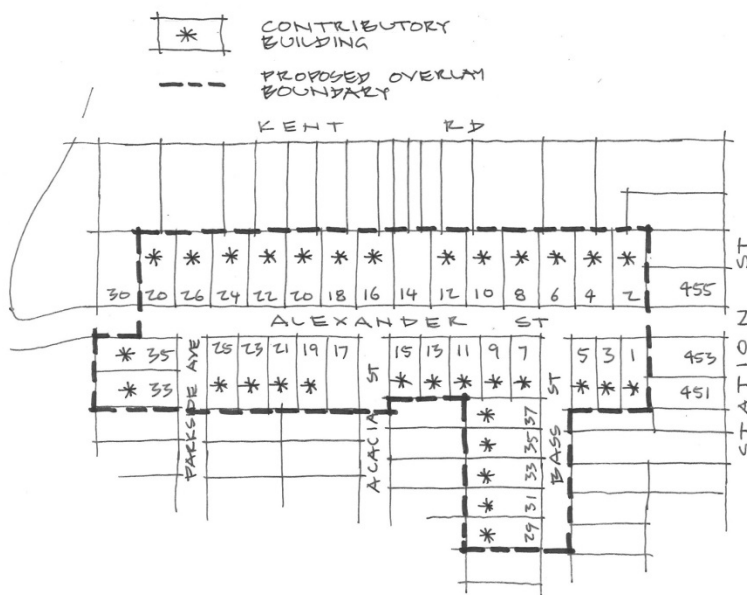
The northern portion however remains substantially intact, specifically Alexander Street and the west side of the northern end of both Parkside Avenue and Bass Street. This portion contains an excellent

² Minutes from Council meeting, 27 January 2004, '10.1.1 City of Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001 – Heritage Precincts'

and intact collection of timber dwellings, principally bungalows built in the 1920 to 1930 period. To illustrate this integrity, the north side of Alexander Street contains 12 contributory and 2 non-contributory houses; the south side of Alexander Street contains 12 contributory and one non-contributory house; the west side of the north end of Bass Street contains 5 contributory houses and the west side of the north end of Parkside Avenue contains 2 contributory houses. These can be clearly read as a well defined precinct.

The precinct does not contain any buildings that are individually listed in the City of Whitehorse Heritage Overlay.

It is recommended that the Queen's Park Estate heritage precinct should include Alexander Street in its entirety, and the west sides of the northern ends of Parkside Avenue and Bass Streets. It is recommended that it be renamed the Alexander Street Precinct. The existing Neighbourhood Character Overlay should be retained over the remainder of Acacia and Bass Streets.



Proposed Alexander Street Precinct 2012.

A detailed citation for this precinct is appended to this report (Refer to Appendix B).

3.3.2 Windsor Park Estate Precinct

Background

This historic area was initially identified by Andrew Ward in 1990 in the 'City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study'. In the 'Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001', Ward noted that the Windsor Park Estate Precinct was discounted as a potential heritage overlay area in a 1999 Review however he suggested that it warranted closer examination³ and in 2002 Graeme Butler's 'City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts' confirmed the heritage overlay potential of this precinct.

The precinct was described by Butler as 'an estate of largely inter-war detached single storey houses, built around a core of some large Edwardian and Victorian era villas..... added to this are the mature

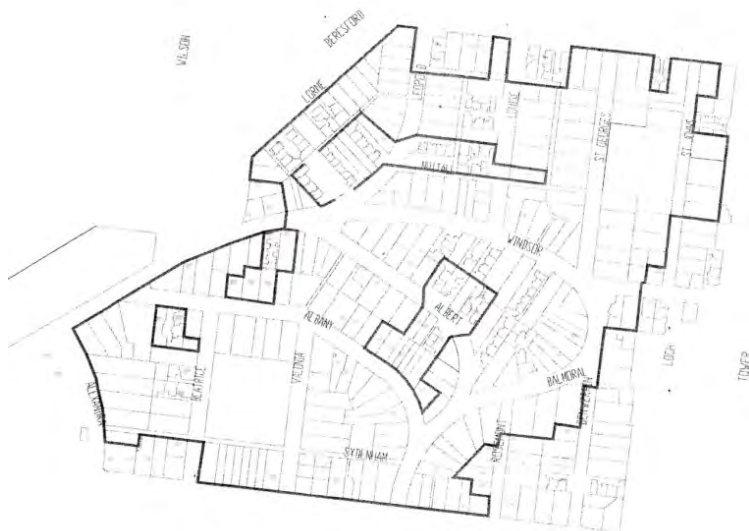
³ A Ward in *Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001*, vol 1, p 20

street trees which distinguish the area from any others in the locality. Some streets do not share the urban character of the rest of the precinct'.⁴

In 2003 the Whitehorse City Council reviewed a preliminary assessment of the merits of the recommended precincts for heritage protection⁵ and there was support for this recommended overlay, subject to modifications. Recommended changes were the exclusion of shops in Canterbury Road between Beatrice and Valonia Streets, and houses at 21 & 23 St Johns Street and 360 Mont Albert Road; and the inclusion of houses at 9 Albany Crescent, 3 Leopold Crescent and 4 Lorne Parade. It noted that the citation should address the 1880-90s properties which were not mentioned in the statement of significance, in order to strengthen their protection. This review also suggested modifications to the boundary of the precinct. Subject to these changes the Council recommended that the precinct should be included in a Planning Scheme Amendment to introduce a Heritage Overlay. It was identified as having 'clear heritage merit'.

In 2004, Amendment C52 proposed to apply a Heritage Overlay to a number of precincts. As part of this process Samantha Westbrooke and Jenny Dalrymple produced the 'Heritage Precincts Report 2004'. The recommended Windsor Park Estate heritage precinct comprised properties with a frontage to Canterbury Road (part), Beatrice Avenue (part), Albany Crescent, Balmoral Crescent, Albert Crescent, Windsor Crescent (part), St Georges Avenue, Louise Avenue (part), Lorne Parade (part), Leopold Crescent (part) and St Johns Avenue (part). It included the curvilinear road layout, mature street trees, bluestone kerb and channelling and houses, other buildings, elements, fences and fabric remaining from the Victorian, Edwardian and inter-war periods.

When considering this precinct in the Whitehorse Planning Scheme Amendment C52, the Panel Report of March 2005 concluded that Council should undertake further research into both the boundary and the statement of significance for this precinct and re-exhibit this in a new amendment. The Panel suggested that the precinct boundary was overly complex and lacked visually logical definition; that historic significance relating to Sir Matthew Davies was not clearly justified and that the contribution of the Canterbury Road properties in the precinct was questionable. Council subsequently determined that the precinct as a whole should be abandoned.⁶



Windsor Park Estate: Precinct boundaries proposed in 2008.

⁴ G Butler & Assoc, 'City of Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001- Part 2 Assessment of Precincts', 2002, p 81

⁵ Minutes from Council meeting, 27 January 2004, '10.1.1 City of Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001 – Heritage Precincts'

⁶ Minutes from Council Meeting 16 May 2005

In 2011 Coleman Architects were commissioned to appraise the recommended precincts that had not been included in a Heritage Overlay, taking into consideration previous comments and recommendations. This included the Windsor Park Estate Precinct.

Review and Recommendation

The original Windsor Park Estate was laid out in 1883 and was based on a series of curved crescents, namely Windsor Crescent, Albert Crescent, Albany Crescent and Balmoral Crescent. Windsor and Balmoral Crescents, together with Canterbury and Union Roads, formed the boundaries of this estate. Other roads within this estate were Alexandra Crescent and Beatrice and Valonia Avenues. This formed the core of the Windsor Park Estate. Extensions were made to the north and west of the estate in the following years, however these were generally based on a more typical grid system of roads.

In 2004 the proposed precinct included some streets from the original Windsor Park Estate subdivision and others from subsequent subdivisions to the north east. It also contained some areas within its boundaries which were not recommended for inclusion. The recommended precinct was therefore large and complex.

It is considered however, that the extent of the original 1883 estate, the core of the Windsor Park Estate, provides logical boundaries for a revised precinct. It includes the main curvilinear streets which were so important to the character of the original planned subdivision and a number of contributory buildings, some of which are already included in individual heritage overlays. It also includes a relatively large number of non-contributory buildings which are important inclusions to avoid inappropriate development within the boundaries of the precinct. There have been at least two recent developments that illustrate how the character of the precinct can be significantly altered in a short period of time.



Recent dwellings in the proposed Windsor Park Estate that demonstrate potential impact on the character of the precinct.

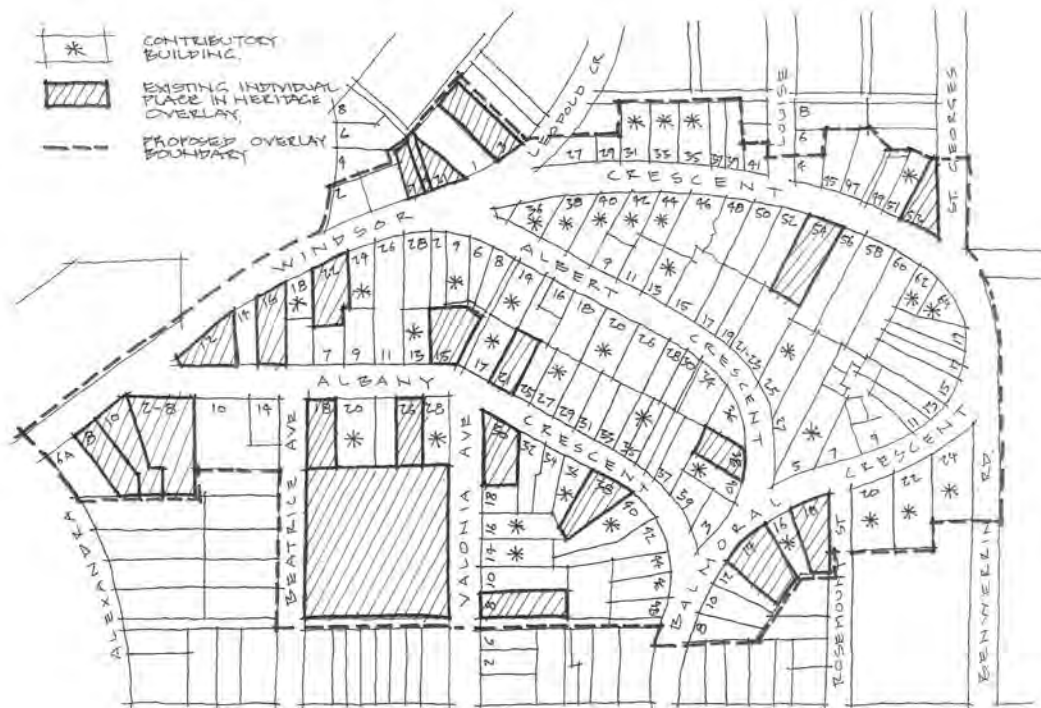
Despite being part of the original subdivision there are two areas excluded from the recommended heritage precinct. One includes properties along the Canterbury Road boundary which do not contribute to the residential character of the estate and do not relate visually to the precinct, and the other includes a section in the south west of the original estate which now contains few contributory buildings.

A number of properties in the proposed Windsor Park Estate Precinct are already listed individually in the Heritage Overlay. These include:

- 8 Windsor Crescent (HO163)
- 10 Windsor Crescent (HO164)
- 12 Windsor Crescent (HO199)
- 16 Windsor Crescent (HO165)
- 17 Windsor Crescent (HO166)
- 19 Windsor Crescent (HO167)
- 21 Windsor Crescent (HO168)

- 22 Windsor Crescent (HO169)
- 53 Windsor Crescent (HO170)
- 54 Windsor Crescent (HO171)
- 4 Albany Crescent (HO120)
- 15 Albany Crescent (HO121)
- 18 Albany Crescent (HO122)
- 21 Albany Crescent (HO192)
- 26 Albany Crescent (HO193)
- 30 Albany Crescent (HO123)
- 38 Albany Crescent (HO124)
- 38 Albert Crescent (HO194)
- 14 Balmoral Crescent (HO127)
- 18 Balmoral Crescent (HO128)
- 3 Leopold Crescent (HO146)
- 8 Valonia Avenue (HO158)
- Surrey Hills Primary School, 2 Beatrice Avenue (HO16)

It is recommended that the boundaries of the original Windsor Park Estate form the Heritage Precinct, with the exception of Canterbury Road properties and some properties in the south west.



Proposed Windsor Park Estate Precinct 2012.

A detailed citation for this precinct is appended to this report (Refer to Appendix B).

3.3.3 Box Hill Commercial Precinct

Background

Whitehorse Road between Nelson Road and Middleborough Road Box Hill was listed in Andrew Ward's 'Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001' as a potential Heritage Overlay Precinct. In 2002 Graeme Butler's 'City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts' confirmed the Heritage Overlay

potential of three Whitehorse Road sub-precincts, including the commercial precinct. The others were the civic and residential precinct and the civic precinct.

The proposed commercial precinct included nine properties on the north side of Whitehorse Road west of Station Street towards Bruce Street, and the south side of Whitehorse Road from Market Street in the west to the east of Station Street.

Butler described the commercial precinct as containing 'a core of early commercial and public buildings at or near the Whitehorse Road and Station Street corner.' It was assessed as significant as the early commercial core of the City of Box Hill with Victorian, Edwardian and inter-war commercial buildings representing major phases of early commercial development.

In 2003 the Whitehorse City Council reviewed a preliminary assessment of the merits of the recommended precincts for heritage protection⁷ and decided that the historic significance of the area relates more to its use as a thriving commercial area than the retention of existing building fabric. It was stated that it was not necessary to retain all the buildings to maintain the historical significance and a heritage overlay was therefore not appropriate.

In 2011 Coleman Architects were commissioned to appraise the remaining recommended precincts that have not been included in a Heritage Overlay, considering previous comments and recommendations that have been made. This included the Box Hill Commercial Precinct.

Review and Recommendation

The commercial centre of Box Hill developed at the corner of Whitehorse Road and Station Street particularly after the railway line through Box Hill opened late in 1882. This was located just to the south of Whitehorse Road, with the station located at the west side of Station Street. Both sides of Whitehorse Road operated independently, with two way traffic operating in both sections of road until 1937, and a wide reserve was located inbetween.

The north side of Whitehorse Road within the commercial precinct, particularly west of Bruce Street, has undergone significant development since previous recommendations have been made. This has resulted in a loss of integrity of the early commercial streetscape. The south side of Whitehorse Road, to the east and west of Station Street, has been less significantly altered, and as a result retains much of its late 19th and early 20th century streetscape. Despite alterations to this collection of street facades, the building stock from these periods has principally been retained and is illustrative of the main commercial centre of the City of Whitehorse. Together these buildings form a recognisable commercial precinct from the 1890s to the 1930s period.

Three properties in the proposed Box Hill Commercial Precinct are already listed individually in the Heritage Overlay. These include:

- former Colonial Gas Association Building, 942-946 Whitehorse Road (HO91)
- former Railway Hotel, 950-956 Whitehorse Road (HO92)
- shops, 958-964 Whitehorse Road (HO93)

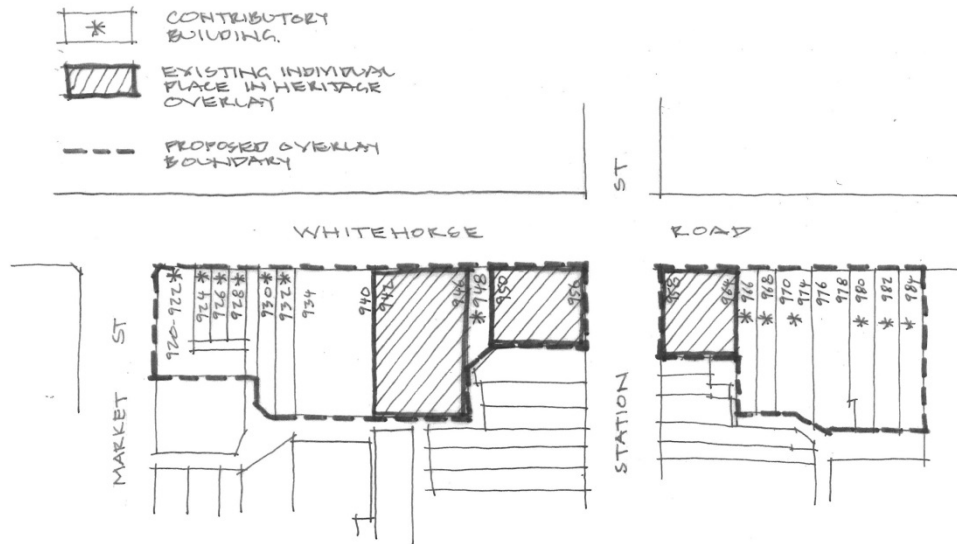
The remainder of the properties in the recommended precinct are contributory but are not of sufficient significance to warrant individual protection.

The large reserve in between the two parallel sections of Whitehorse Road was developed as a central plantation from the 1880s. It separated the north and south sides of Whitehorse Road and developed as an individual garden precinct with the planting of trees and erection of memorials and structures. It does not relate specifically to the commercial streetscape on either side of Whitehorse Road and has

⁷ Minutes from Council meeting, 27 January 2004, '10.1.1 City of Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001 – Heritage Precincts'

been significantly altered, particularly with the extension of the tram line and landscape improvements at the intersection of Station Street.

It is recommended that the Box Hill Commercial Precinct comprises the south side of Whitehorse Road, from 920 to 984 Whitehorse Road.



Proposed Box Hill Commercial Precinct 2012.

A detailed citation for this precinct is appended to this report.

3.3.4 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Civic and Residential Precinct

Background

Whitehorse Road between Nelson Road and Middleborough Road Box Hill was listed in Andrew Ward's *Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001* as a potential Heritage Overlay Precinct. In 2002 Graeme Butler's *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts* confirmed the Heritage Overlay potential of three sub-precincts of Whitehorse Road, including the civic and residential precincts, from Miller Street to Linsley Street.

Butler described the civic and residential precinct as containing 'a small scale mainly residential Edwardian era precinct that is expressive of this growth era in the locality and has both distinctive uses (dairy) and house designs, terminated by the individually significant fire station and flats.'

In 2003 the Whitehorse City Council reviewed a preliminary assessment of the merits of the recommended precincts for heritage protection⁸ and decided that this did not form a coherent precinct with one civic building and a collection of residential buildings. It was also noted that the central buildings had been considerably altered. Further research was undertaken on the houses and dairy at the east end of the precinct and this has subsequently been included in the Heritage Overlay as the Mate's Estate Precinct (HO191). The fire station at the west end of the precinct is listed as an individual building in the Heritage Overlay (HO229).

Review and Recommendation

In 2011 Coleman Architects were commissioned to appraise the remaining recommended precincts that have not been included in a Heritage Overlay, considering previous comments and

⁸ Minutes from Council meeting, 27 January 2004

recommendations that have been made. This included the Whitehorse Road Box Hill Civic and Residential Precinct.

An assessment of the proposed precinct determined that the Heritage Overlay now provides adequate protection to the significant places in the area.

3.3.5 Box Hill North War Service Homes Precinct

Background

The Box Hill North War Service Homes Precinct was listed in Andrew Ward's *Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001* as a potential Heritage Overlay Precinct, as Inglis Street/Galt Street/Currie Street/ Box Hill North. This precinct had already been assessed by Council in 2000, but the proposal for a heritage overlay was abandoned. In 2002 Graeme Butler's *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts* confirmed the Heritage Overlay potential of this precinct.

Butler assesses this as 'generally single houses with red brick walls, timber and steel framed windows, and Marseilles patterned tiles to the roofs. The houses are of a standard design, with eaved, parapeted and gabled roof forms, corbelled eaves at the gable ends, L-shaped floor plans and expressed chimneys'. Its significance relates to its consistent building form and its origins as an estate constructed for service personal returning after World War 2, being among the first estates built under the new group housing scheme.

In 2003 the Whitehorse City Council reviewed a preliminary assessment of the merits of the recommended precincts for heritage protection⁹ and believed that it appeared to have substantial merit for inclusion in the Overlay. However it was concluded that this precinct required further research and explanation to justify its history and it was recommended that listings of similar type precincts be investigated.

Review and Recommendation

In 2011 Coleman Architects were commissioned to appraise the remaining recommended precincts that have not been included in a Heritage Overlay, considering previous comments and recommendations that have been made. This included the Box Hill North War Service Homes Precinct.

Our assessment concluded that the Box Hill North War Service Homes Precinct warrants further investigation as an excellent example of a Post-WW2 housing development. Limited resources precluded its inclusion in the current review, however it is strongly recommended that it be investigated as a matter of urgency in a Post WW2 Heritage Study.

3.3.6 Harding and Pembroke Streets, Everton Grove and Florence Road, Surrey Hills Precincts

Background

The Harding and Pembroke Streets Precinct was listed in Andrew Ward's *Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001* as a potential Heritage Overlay Precinct. In 2002 Graeme Butler's *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts* confirmed the Heritage Overlay potential of this precinct.

Butler assesses this as 'a mixture of development with Pembroke Street having a definable character of largely single storey detached housing from the 1890s-1930s.There are some large Edwardian era and inter-war individually significant examples along Canterbury Road...'

In 2003 the Whitehorse City Council reviewed a preliminary assessment of the merits of the recommended precincts for heritage protection¹⁰ and it was concluded that the Harding and

⁹ Minutes from Council meeting, 27 January 2004

¹⁰ Minutes from Council meeting, 27 January 2004

Pembroke Streets precinct did not merit recommendation and was abandoned. It was viewed that the era of housing varied in Harding Street and there was some more recent development. It was felt that this diminished the significance of Pembroke Street as a precinct on its own and that the era of housing in the latter was better represented in existing overlays (Combarton Street and Mont Albert Residential) or in the recommended Windsor Park Estate.

Everton Grove Surrey Hills was listed in Andrew Ward's *Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001* as a potential Heritage Overlay Precinct. In 2002 Graeme Butler's *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts* confirmed the Heritage Overlay potential of this precinct.

Butler described the precinct as containing 'generally single storey detached houses from the inter-war period, with some earlier houses from the initial survey period.....Although the heritage potential is patchy on the east side of Everton Grove, there are some good groups'.

In 2003 the Whitehorse City Council reviewed a preliminary assessment of the merits of the recommended precincts for heritage protection and resolved to abandon further consideration of the Everton Grove precinct from heritage controls, as it was considered to have insufficient merit for inclusion in a heritage overlay.¹¹

Florence Road Surrey Hills was listed in Andrew Ward's *Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001* as a potential Heritage Overlay Precinct. In 2002 Graeme Butler's *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts* confirmed this potential. In 2002 Graeme Butler's *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts* confirmed the Heritage Overlay potential of this precinct.

Butler described the precinct as having 'a largely inter-war character, with single storey detached houses.....' The precinct comprises land on the eastern side of the street only and some Edwardian era houses sited closer to Canterbury Road.

In 2003 the Whitehorse City Council reviewed a preliminary assessment of the merits of the recommended precincts for heritage protection¹² and it was concluded that this precinct did not merit recommendation and was abandoned. Changes made to houses and the impact of a unit development on the western side of the road were cited as reasons, and it was agreed that that the era of housing was better represented in existing overlays (Combarton Street and Mont Albert Residential) or in the recommended Windsor Park Estate.

Review and Recommendation

In 2011 Coleman Architects were commissioned to appraise the remaining recommended precincts that have not been included in a Heritage Overlay, considering previous comments and recommendations that have been made. This included the Harding and Pembroke Streets, Everton Grove Estate and Florence Road, Surrey Hills Precincts.

Harding and Pembroke Streets, Everton Grove Estate and Florence Road are three precincts in close proximity. They all contain a mixture of housing styles, with later developments and additions to existing houses. Individual buildings in these precincts may be of potential heritage significance however these precincts do not have sufficient merit to recommend their inclusion in the Heritage Overlay. Other precincts are considered better representations of development in Surrey Hills, namely the Mont Albert Residential Precinct and the recommended Windsor Park Estate.

Individual buildings considered as being of potential heritage significance have been included in a list for future assessment.

These include:

- 2 Harding Road

¹¹ [Council Report details to be confirmed - 25 August 2003, Item10.1.6]

¹² Minutes from Council meeting, 27 January 2004

- 3 Harding Road
- 14 Harding Road
- 6 Pembroke Road
- 7 Pembroke Road
- 12 Pembroke Road
- 14 Pembroke Road
- 7 Florence Road
- 31 Florence Road
- 43 Florence Road
- 51 Florence Road

Recommendations made in the 2003 City of Whitehorse Council Review that these precincts are not recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay are supported.

3.3.7 Jeffery Street, Blackburn Precinct

Background

Jeffery Street, Blackburn was listed in Andrew Ward's *Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001* as a potential Heritage Overlay Precinct. In 2002 Graeme Butler's *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts* confirmed the Heritage Overlay potential of this precinct.

Butler described the precinct as containing 'generally custom designed houses from the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s in a contemporary flat or skillion roof form, generally one storey and detached, and set in informally planned often native gardens, with little front or side fencing.

In 2003 the Whitehorse City Council reviewed a preliminary assessment of the merits of the recommended precincts for heritage protection and resolved to abandon further consideration of this precinct from heritage controls, as it was considered to have insufficient merit for inclusion in a heritage overlay.¹³

Review and Recommendation

In 2011 Coleman Architects were commissioned to appraise the remaining recommended precincts that have not been included in a Heritage Overlay, considering previous comments and recommendations that have been made. This included the Jeffery Street, Blackburn Precinct.

Investigation confirmed that whilst subdivision in the area pre-dated World War 2, the built form dates from the 1950s to 1970s and therefore further assessment of the precinct as a whole should be undertaken as part of a Post 1945 Heritage Study.

3.3.8 Mont Albert Residential Precinct Extension

Background

Andrew Ward identified this area in the *Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001* as a potential extension to the existing heritage overlay area of Trafalgar Street/ High Street/ Zetland Road/Churchill Street, Mont Albert. He detailed it as comprising Wellesley Street, Gordon Street (east side) and a section of the south side of Whitehorse Road between Hood Street and no 688. In 2002 Graeme Butler's *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts* confirmed the Heritage Overlay potential of this precinct.

Butler described the precinct as containing 'mainly inter-war detached single storey houses with some from the Victorian and Edwardian eras.....'

¹³ [Details of Council Meeting to be confirmed - 25 August 2003, Item 10.1.6]

In 2003 the Whitehorse City Council reviewed a preliminary assessment of the merits of the recommended precincts for heritage protection¹⁴ and determined that this extension be included in a heritage overlay.

Review and Recommendation

In 2011 Coleman Architects were commissioned to appraise the remaining recommended precincts that have not been included in a Heritage Overlay, considering previous comments and recommendations that have been made. This included the Mont Albert Residential Precinct Extension.

An assessment of the proposed extension to the Mont Albert Residential Precinct determined that the built form of the area was of insufficient consistency, integrity and aesthetic merit to contribute to the significance of the precinct and therefore its addition to the existing precinct was not warranted.

4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 SUMMARY

The *Whitehorse Heritage Review 2012* was commissioned to address a number of outstanding recommendations of the *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001* (Ward) and the *City of Whitehorse Potential Heritage Framework* (HLCD 2008).

Two principal areas identified in the *City of Whitehorse Potential Heritage Framework* were to be addressed. The first was to review the existing list of individual places of potential heritage significance in the City of Whitehorse to identify how many warranted further assessment, and undertake detailed assessments of as many as the budget allowed. The second component was to undertake a review of previously unsuccessful precinct recommendations to identify any individual places of heritage significance and to determine any potential to create smaller precincts from the earlier recommendations. The review was to principally focus on places constructed prior to 1945, with post-World War 2 places referred for future study.

A total of 652 places of potential heritage significance were initially compiled from the existing list of potential heritage places and previously unsuccessful precincts. After review these were reduced to a shortlist of 128 individual places graded in three levels of priority for further assessment. A further 198 post-World War 2 places were identified for future assessment, being beyond the scope of the current review. It was agreed however during the progress of the review, that a small number of readily identifiable non-residential post-World War 2 places would be assessed as part of the project.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCLUSION IN THE HERITAGE OVERLAY

The consultants have prepared detailed assessments for 29 individual places and 3 precincts which are recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay. These are listed in Section 2.3 of the report and the citations for each place or precinct are provided in Appendices A and B.

A variety of structures and building types have been assessed, including community, educational, institutional, religious and recreational facilities, residential building and memorials.

4.3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE PLACES

The 128 individual places (excluding post-World War 2 places) identified in the shortlist noted above included:

- 27 Priority A places, of which 19 have been assessed as part of this project,
- 46 Priority B places, and
- 55 Priority C places.

¹⁴ Minutes from Council meeting, 27 January 2004

As noted above, there were 198 post-World 2 places noted for further investigation at a later stage, however 9 have been assessed as part of this project.

Following acceptance of this report and its recommendations for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay, it is suggested that the following course of action would be appropriate:

1. *Amend the Potential Heritage List*

The Potential Heritage List maintained by the Council's Planning and Building Department should be amended to remove those places identified in Schedule 1:

- that have been added to the Heritage Overlay
- that have been previously assessed and not recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay
- have been demolished or significantly altered
- are typical examples of their type or style and are adequately represented within the heritage overlay and throughout the municipality

Those remaining on the Potential Heritage List should still be subject to review either as funds permit, or when a Section 29a referral under the *Building Act 1993* is received, particularly those places identified as Priority 1 or 2 in Schedule 2 which are regarded as being of sufficient heritage value to warrant further assessment. It is the consultants' opinion however, that those identified as Priority 3 are relatively well represented in the Heritage Overlay and that less importance may be assigned to them. It would be reasonable to allow the natural course of demolition and/or alteration to occur with these places until such time as a determination is made by council that, in effect, all or none of them warrant inclusion in the Heritage Overlay.

2. *Undertake a Post-World War 2 Heritage Study*

It is the consultants' opinion, that following the inclusion of the places recommended in this report, the Heritage Overlay in the *Whitehorse Planning Scheme* will contain a good representation of buildings and places from the 19th and early 20th century and that priority should therefore be given to undertaking a post-World War 2 Heritage study to identify places of significance from this period. Residential buildings and precincts from the post-war period are poorly represented in the overlay and, due to a general lack of recognition, are vulnerable to demolition and significant change in the immediate future.

APPENDICES

Appendix A1: Citations for Individual Places included in the Heritage Overlay

Appendix A2: Citations for Individual Places not included in the Heritage Overlay

Appendix B: Citations for Precincts included in the Heritage Overlay

Appendix C: Schedule 1: Assessment of Potential Heritage List

Appendix D: Schedule 2: Assessment of Potential Heritage List – Shortlist

Appendix E: Schedule 3: Assessment of Potential Heritage List - Post-1945

Appendix F: Schedule 4: Post-WW2 Places for Future Review

APPENDIX A

CITATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL PLACES

PART A: PLACES INCLUDED IN THE HERITAGE OVERLAY

PART B: PLACES NOT INCLUDED IN THE HERITAGE OVERLAY

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PART A: PLACES INCLUDED IN THE HERITAGE OVERLAY

A1: COMMUNITY FACILITIES

HORSE TROUGH, CNR. BLACKBURN RD & CANTERBURY RD, BLACKBURN

Building:	Horse Trough	HO No.	245
Address:	Cnr Blackburn Rd & Canterbury Rd (179 Blackburn Rd) Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	62 A1
Building Type:	community facility	Construction Date:	1930s
Architect:	not applicable	Builder:	not applicable

**History**

Horse troughs were erected throughout Australia with money bequeathed from the estate of George Bills, who died in 1927. George and his wife Annis were concerned about the welfare of animals and through this philanthropy hundreds of horse troughs were installed throughout Australia after his death.

Born in England, George Bills immigrated to Australia with his family in the 1870s, his naturalist father being under contract to the Government.¹ Marrying Annis in 1885, they had no children, but were keen supporters of animal welfare groups.² Annis died in 1910 and when George died in Camberwell, Victoria in 1927, he had amassed wealth as the manufacturer of wire mattresses. His estate made provision for a Trust to erect drinking troughs for animals wherever the trustees thought 'necessary or desirable for the relief of horses or other dumb animals, either in Australasia, the British Isles, or in any other part of the world'.³ He empowered his trustees to have each trough inscribed with the names of Annis and George Bills, Australia.

Many troughs were erected, particularly in the 1930s, to a standard pre-cast concrete design, and this provided employment during the Depression. Primarily designed for horses, some had dog bowls fitted to the side. The troughs were initially constructed in Hawthorn by a relative of George Bills, J B Phillips, however the company 'Rocla' took over production in the late 1930s, still using the standard design. By 1935 about 250 troughs had been erected⁴ and it has been suggested that some 700 troughs were erected in Australia, the majority in Victoria, and about 50 overseas. The declining use of horses for transport saw the decline of the installation of these troughs by the late 1930s.

¹ *The Horsham Times*, 22 January 1935, p 4

² State Library of NSW, biographical note on George Bills

³ *The Argus*, 15 March 1928, p 14

⁴ *The Horsham Times*, 22 January 1935, p 4

The example at the corner of Canterbury and Blackburn Roads, Blackburn was relocated from another site nearby to improve visibility. Its actual original location is not known, but it is suitably located at the intersection of two main suburban roads.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

4 Local government and services

4.3 Roads

5 Institutions

5.2 Welfare

Victoria's Themes

3 Connecting Victorians by transport and communications

3.1 Establishing pathways

8 Building community life

8.3 Providing health and welfare services

Description

The horse trough is made of concrete and is of a standard design. The trough is divided into two compartments; a large, main section and a smaller section to the right. The rear panel is of curved, pedimented form and contains a name plate stating 'donated by Annis and George Bills Australia'. An information plaque has been affixed to the front of the trough.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse comparisons

There are a number of horse troughs in the City of Whitehorse, none of which remain in their original location. These include horse troughs at:

Box Hill Cemetery gate, Whitehorse Road

This example is located inside the Whitehorse Road entrance to the Box Hill Cemetery and has been relocated.

Schwerkolt Cottage, Mitcham

This horse trough has been relocated from the Old Pound House, corner Canterbury Road and Hay Street, Box Hill South.

RSPCA, 3 Burwood Highway, Burwood

Two horse troughs are located in the premises of the RSPCA. These have been relocated from elsewhere.

State comparisons

Over 200 horse troughs remain in locations throughout Victoria, particularly in country towns. Some have been relocated from their original positions, which was commonly outside hotels.

Significance

What is significant?

The Horse Trough is a standard design concrete trough, one of many built with money bequeathed from the estate of George Bills. It is located at the corner of Canterbury and Blackburn Roads, Blackburn.

How is it significant?

The Horse Trough, corner Canterbury and Blackburn Roads, Blackburn has historical significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The Horse Trough, corner Canterbury and Blackburn Roads, Blackburn is of historical significance for demonstrating the character of pre-automobile travel and transport in the early twentieth century. Although relocated, the prominent and appropriate location of this particular example is a clear visual reminder of this. It is also of historical significance for its connection with Annis and George Bills, who have become well known for their philanthropy towards animals through the widespread construction of these troughs. [Criteria A & B]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

The horse trough and 1 metre surrounding it.

References

The Argus, 15 March 1928, p 14; 'Gifts to Employees. Protection of Animals. Manufacturer's Estate'

The Horsham Times, 22 January 1935, p 4; 'Memorial Horse Troughs. Annis and George Bills' Estate. Gifts for Country Towns'

State Library of NSW, Manuscripts, Oral History and Pictures; biographical note on George Bills by M McWilliam

Nunawading & District Historical Society Newsletter, December 1998, p 3; taken from Newsletter May/June 1979

billswatertroughs. Wordpress.com/

members.iinet.net.au/geogem/history5.htm

BOX HILL COMMUNITY ARTS CENTRE, 470 STATION ST, BOX HILL

Building:	Box Hill Community Arts Centre	HO No.	246
Address:	470 Station Street Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 D10
Building Type:	community facility	Construction Date:	1990
Architect:	Gregory Burgess	Builder:	B M Culley & Associates

**History**

In the 1980s, substantial community support for the establishment of a venue to house art and craft activities in Box Hill led to the establishment of a facility for this purpose. The Box Hill City Council offered the creative community the recently vacated Box Hill Electric Supply Depot for this use, and the first arts venue in the municipality was established in 1987.⁵

The success of this venture resulted in the opening of a new purpose-built community arts centre in October 1990 on that site in Station Street, Box Hill. Six months of consultation and collaboration between members of the local community and the project architect, Greg Burgess, established needs and a brief for the design and construction of a visionary building to house both visual and performing arts. This unique process resulted in a collaborative vision for what was known at the time as a 'first of its kind' building,⁶ with both the ideas and the creative art and craft work of participants from the local community, integrated into the design and fabric of the building. Landscape architects Kevin Taylor and Kate Cullity were also involved in the design process.⁷

The project was an example of collaboration between the community, local government, architect and artist; in this case the City of Box Hill Community Arts Officer, Greg Burgess and artist Maggie Fooke.⁸ Art was used as an extension of the architecture, with glazed terracotta pipes used as banding, 3D relief tiles designed by Box Hill TAFE students decorating entrance columns, ceramic leaves in the paving made by primary school students, garden seats with large glazed terracotta tile bases and terracotta crazy paving.⁹

⁵ www.bhcac.com.au

⁶ www.gbarch.com.au

⁷ *Architecture Australia*, November 1991, pp 32-34

⁸ *Artlink*, vol 10 no 3, September 1990, pp 38-39

⁹ *Artlink*, vol 11, no 4, 1991-1992, p 68

The result was a vibrant and accessible building that the community could identify with and fulfilled their needs and inspired creativity for those using it. It comprises administration areas, catering facilities, workshops, exhibition and multi-purpose spaces, and a shop for selling artists' work. The increased exposure and functionality of the new building resulted in an increase in its user group from fifteen to approximately seventy user groups.¹⁰

The building was the subject of many journal articles in the 1990s, both in Australia and overseas, and received architectural awards, including the RAIA (Vic) New Institutional Building Merit Award (1991), the Charles Joseph Latrobe Design for Living Award and was a finalist in the Sir Zelman Cowen National Award. In addition architect Greg Burgess received the Australian architectural profession's highest accolade, the RAIA Gold Award in 2004. The Box Hill Community Arts Centre was listed as one of his best known projects at the time and it was noted that Burgess was recognised around the world as an architect of high distinction.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

6 Recreation and the Arts

6.3 The Arts

Victoria's Themes

9 Shaping cultural and creative life

9.2 Nurturing a vibrant arts scene

Description

The Box Hill Community Arts Centre is a multi-coloured brick and tile clad single storey complex which has been designed in a modern Arts and Crafts style. It is a visually complex building with curved roof forms clad with corrugated iron, curved corners and vaulted ceilings. The centre comprises a collection of small buildings which reduces the overall scale, particularly suitable for community use.

At the centre of the building is a circular communal sitting room with large brick feature fireplace, continuous windows and benches around the periphery and a curved timber lined ceiling that opens to the sky. Curved forms are used to draw people into the main entrance of the building and further into this central space.

Strong warm colours and textures are used throughout the building. A range of materials have been used including glazed pipework, capping tiles, inlaid tiles and a variety of coloured brickwork. A community garden is located at the rear of the property. A mature stand of eucalypts form a prominent landscape element to the street frontages.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

No other comparative examples exist in the City of Whitehorse.

State Comparisons

Greg Burgess designed a number of similar, readily identifiable buildings, using complex and commonly curved, forms. Many of these were designed for community use, including the Brambuk Living Cultural Centre, Halls Gap (1990) and Uluru-Kata Tjuta Cultural Centre (1990-95). Designed in the same period as the Box Hill Community Arts Centre, Burgess similarly involved the community in the design of these buildings.

Significance

What is significant?

¹⁰ www.gregoryburgessarchitects.com.au/projects

Box Hill Community Arts Centre, 470 Station Street, Box Hill was designed by architect Greg Burgess, in consultation with the local community, in 1990.

How is it significant?

Box Hill Community Arts Centre is of historical, aesthetic and social significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The Box Hill Community Arts Centre is of historical significance as a model of community involvement and artistic collaboration. As such it was an early example of the use of a collaborative design approach, which attracted attention throughout Australia, and was used in subsequent designs by the architect. [Criterion A]

The Box Hill Community Arts Centre is of aesthetic significance as a highly distinctive and innovative modern design by the well known and prolific architect Greg Burgess. The sensitive design respects the scale of the surrounding streets, and incorporates individually designed tilework throughout the buildings. [Criteria E & F]

The Box Hill Community Arts Centre is of social significance as a focus for cultural activity in the City of Whitehorse. [Criterion G]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries. External colour controls to apply. Tree controls to apply.

References

'Community Art Collaborative Design', *Artlink-Art Architecture and Environment*, vol 10 no 3 September 1990, pp 38-9

'Awards 1991', *Architect*, June 1991, pp 7-8

'Community Architecture: high on people power, low on fossil fuels', *Artlink-Art Architecture and Environment*, vol 11 no 4 Summer 1991-92, pp 68-9

'Box Hill Community Arts Centre', *Architecture Australia*, November 1991, p 32-4

'Design for Living Award: Box Hill Community Arts Centre', *Architecture Australia*, February 1992, p 21

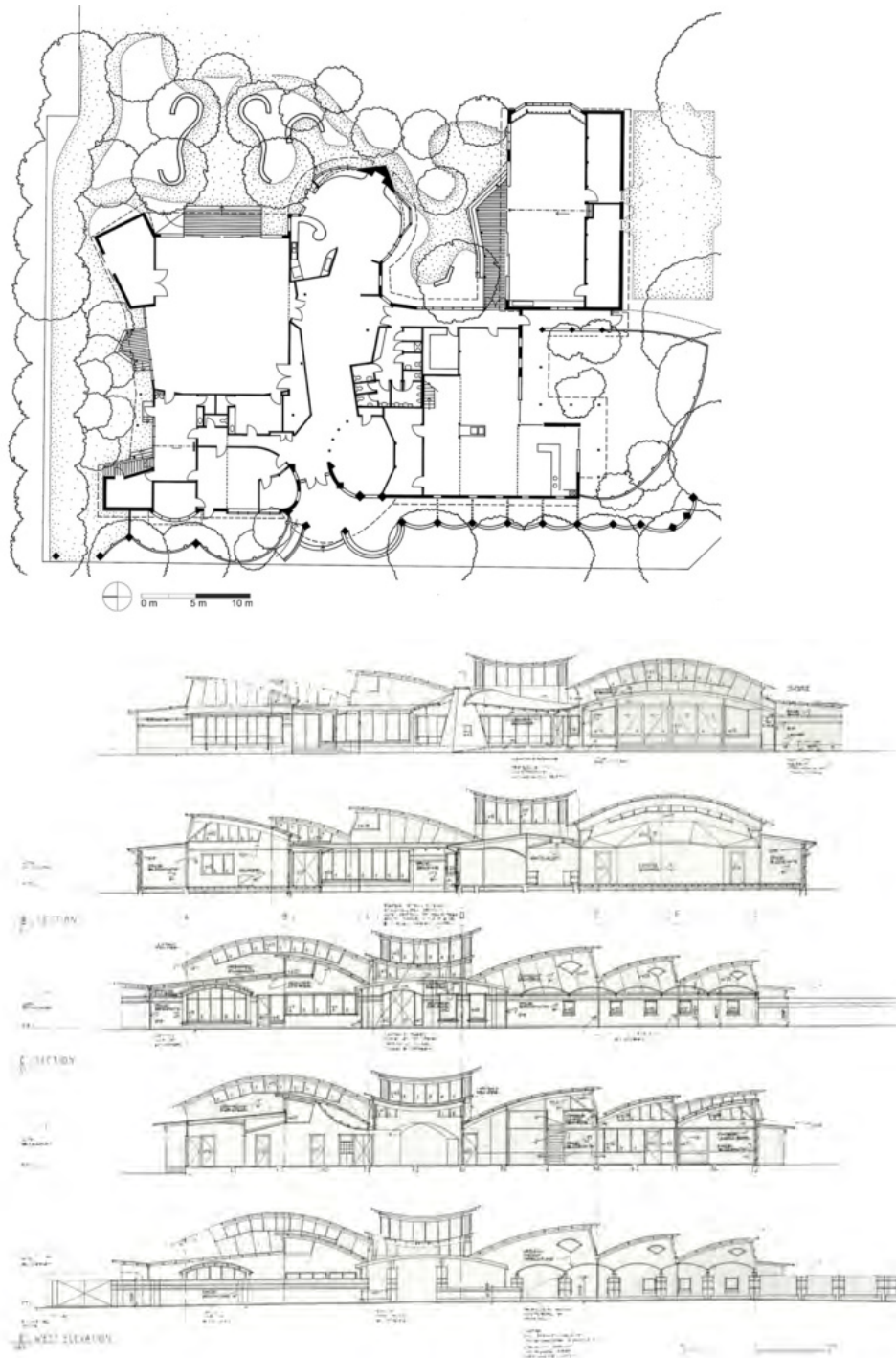
K Walters, 'Reshaping the City Environment', *Habitat Australia*, vol 20 no 4, November 1992, pp 48-50

P Goad. *Melbourne Architecture*. Sydney 1999

www.gregoryburgessarchitects.com.au

www.architecture.com.au

Historical Images

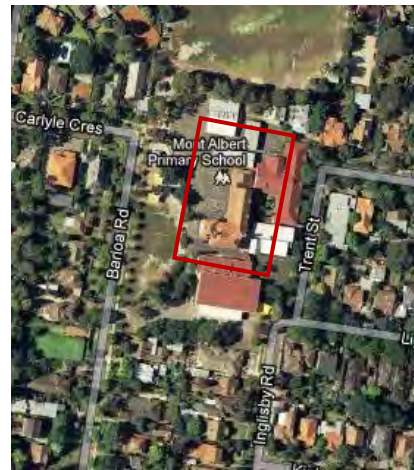


Plans, elevations and sections of the Box Hill Community Arts Centre from www.gregoryburgessarchitects.com.au

A2: EDUCATIONAL

MONT ALBERT PRIMARY SCHOOL, 21-23 INGLISBY RD, MONT ALBERT

Building:	Mont Albert Primary School	HO No.	247
Address:	21-23 Inglisby Road Mont Albert	Melway Map Ref:	46 J8
Building Type:	educational	Construction Date:	1916-17
Architect:	Public Works Department Chief Architect S C Brittingham	Builder:	Mr Coates

**History**

Mont Albert State School No 3943 was built in 1916 and opened in April 1917, after a petition was signed by more than 200 people requesting the establishment of a school in this vicinity.¹¹

It was built by Mr Coates¹² on a 5 ¼ acre (2.1 hectare) site amongst the newly established houses in Mont Albert, north of Whitehorse Road.¹³ The land had been purchased for about £2000 and construction cost more than £6400.¹⁴ The building was a three storey solid brick structure containing six or seven classrooms and was designed to accommodate about 500 pupils.¹⁵ The same design was used by the Public Works Department, under the direction of S.C. Brittingham, in a number of locations including Murrumbeena and Coburg West.

Mont Albert Primary School opened with the headmaster and a staff of three and by the end of 1917 there were 219 pupils attending.¹⁶ On opening it was described on page 2 of the *Reporter* 27 April 1917 as follows:

'One glance at the new structure is sufficient to convince the most fastidious of the attractiveness of its modern style of architecture. Rising very high in the front, which faces the west, three stories have been provided, whilst at the rear the building is two stories. It is most substantially built of brick, and is the first school in Victoria to have the interior purely constructed of Victorian hardwood from floor to ceiling. Also instead of utilising tiles in the lobbies, yellow stringybark from Gippsland has been brought into requisition...'

¹¹ L J Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation*, p 447

¹² *Reporter*, 4 August 1916, p 3

¹³ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 141

¹⁴ *Reporter*, 27 April 1917, p 2

¹⁵ *Reporter*, 27 April 1917, p 2

¹⁶ L J Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation*, p 447

It was also described as having panoramic views from the site and more than 200 trees were planted at the school, mainly Australian varieties.

From the time of opening until 1964 the school was known as the Mont Albert Central School and it provided the first two years of secondary education for children in the Mont Albert-Box Hill area. This was unique in the district.¹⁷ In 1963 the Department decided to establish a high school in Box Hill North and work began at Koonung High School the next year.¹⁸ The two senior classes from the Mont Albert Central School formed the nucleus of this school.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.2 Education

Victoria's Themes

8 Building community life

8.2 Educating people

Description

The original section of Mont Albert Primary School is a three and two storey red brick building with contrasting sections of render and a terracotta tiled roof.

The three storied front section of the building has a symmetrically composed facade which uses render to clearly define the central entrance bay. The arched entry of the lower floor, with surrounding rustication, exaggerated keystone and simple pediment above, is reflected in the upper storey window and shaped gable of the parapet. The hipped roof form, with eaves wrapping around the building and tall chimney, imparts a domestic character. Rendered string courses define levels around the building and windows are large and multi-paned.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

A number of primary schools in the City of Whitehorse were established in the 19th century, well before Mont Albert Primary School, and they exhibit quite different characteristics. These include those at Burwood (1865, HO1), Vermont (from 1871, HO66), Blackburn (1889 onwards, HO89) and Surrey Hills (1890, HO16). They generally exhibit Victorian characteristics except the school at Surrey Hills, which adopts a Queen Anne/Arts and Crafts style. All these are included in the City of Whitehorse Heritage Overlay. Later examples include Box Hill South (1927) and Mitcham (1929). The nearby Box Hill Primary School (demolished) was similar in size.

State Comparisons

The Public Works Department primary school building design used at Mont Albert was also used at other locations including Coburg West and Murrumbeena. These three schools were all opened in 1917. The design was presumably developed by the Victorian Public Works Department during the period when S.C. Brittingham was Chief Architect (1916-22) and at a time when there was a peak in school building.

¹⁷ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 141

¹⁸ L J Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation*, p 567



Coburg West Primary School 1916-17



Murrumbeena Primary School 1917

Significance

What is significant?

Mont Albert Primary School, Inglisby Road, Mont Albert was built in 1916 by the Public Works Department, under the direction of S.C. Brittingham, and opened the following year. The three storey red brick building was a standard design used for a number of schools at the time.

How is it significant?

Mont Albert Primary School is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

Mont Albert Primary School is of historical significance as the only local school to provide secondary education from its opening in 1917 until the opening of Box Hill Girls Technical School in 1924 and Box Hill High School in 1930. It then continued to provide this level of education for some 48 years. [Criterion A]

Mont Albert Primary School is of aesthetic significance as a substantial government school of the post Edwardian and early inter-war period in the City of Whitehorse, the design of which is replicated in other metropolitan municipalities. [Criteria D & E]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

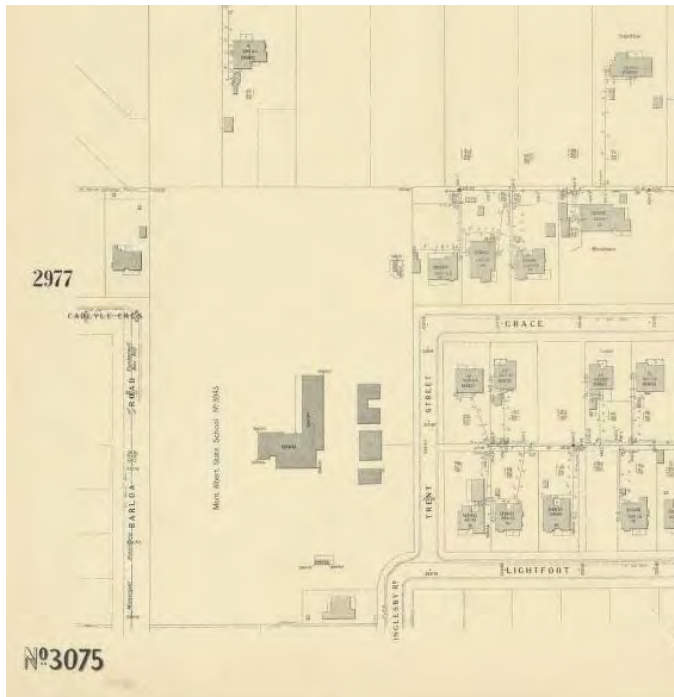
To a minimum 3 metres from the north, east and south elevations of the 1916 building and to the Barloa Road boundary on the west side of the building. Refer to map below.



References

- Reporter* (Box Hill), 4 August 1916, p 3, 13 April 1917, p 5 & 21 September 1917, p 3; 'Mont Albert State School'
- Reporter* (Box Hill), 27 April 1917, p 2; 'Opening of New School at Mont Albert'
- MMBW Detail Plan 3075, Municipality of Box Hill, 1931
- L J Blake (ed). *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*. Melbourne 1973
- A Lemon. *Box Hill*. Melbourne 1978
- History Group, *Surrey Hills: In Celebration of the Centennial 1883-1983*, Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, reprinted 2001, p 32
- Heritage Victoria Database online

Historical Images



MMBW Detail Plan 3075, Municipality of Box Hill, 1931



Photograph of Mont Albert Primary School soon after construction, undated image 109, Box Hill Historical Society

BOX HILL HIGH SCHOOL, 1180 WHITEHORSE RD, BOX HILL

Building:	Box Hill High School	HO No.	248
Address:	Whitehorse Road Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 G10
Building Type:	educational	Construction Date:	1929
Architect:	Public Works Department, Chief Architect E Evan Smith	Builder:	unknown

**History**

The Box Hill High School for Boys was built in 1929 on a site at the corner of Whitehorse and Middleborough Roads and was officially opened on 2 May 1930 by the Minister of Public Instruction, Hon J Lemmon, MLA.¹⁹ It began with an enrolment of some 350 boys²⁰ and J H Charles as the first headmaster.

The first common school in Box Hill, the Sagoe Common School, Box Hill-Nunawading, no 463, was built on this site in 1865 and opened with an enrolment of 125 pupils.²¹ It was transferred to the Education Department when established in 1872.²² This school vacated the site in 1889 after a new school, Box Hill SS2838, was built in Whitehorse Road in 1887.²³ The site was then vacant until 1897 when the Nunawading Shire Council rented it and the small school building was used by sporting groups. In 1907 the Council purchased the site, demolished the school building and built a pavilion. Agricultural shows were subsequently held there until 1920 and the grounds were also used for army drill and parades. When Box Hill was declared a City in 1927, 3000 school children attended a carnival at this site.²⁴

By 1907 four secondary schools had been established in country areas and by the early 1920s there were 26 in the country and only 6 in the metropolitan region. The latter included University, Williamstown, Essendon, Coburg and Dandenong High Schools,²⁵ none of which

¹⁹ *The Argus*, 5 May 1930, p 11

²⁰ *The Argus*, 5 February 1930, p 5

²¹ S W Wiencke, *Box Hill High School Golden Jubilee*, p 9

²² A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 59

²³ L J Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation*, p 388

²⁴ S W Wiencke, *Box Hill High School Golden Jubilee*, p 11

²⁵ S W Wiencke, *Box Hill High School Golden Jubilee*, p 12

were located in the fast growing eastern suburbs. Residents of these suburbs were keen to establish a continuation or post-primary school as Mont Albert State School was the only school in the district to offer secondary education in the seventh and eighth grades.²⁶

Box Hill residents presented a deputation to the Minister of Education in 1921 for a high school in the district and this gained impetus when other Councils showed a similar interest. On the 9 July 1926 it was reported in *The Argus* that 'a proposal to erect a high school for the eastern suburbs is being enthusiastically taken up at Box Hill'. Council offered the four acre (1.6 hectare) showgrounds site, with the hope that the adjoining reserve of seven acres (2.8 hectares) could be used for sports purposes.²⁷ Although the Education Department had stipulated that a ten acre (4 hectare) site was to be offered, the Minister for Education agreed in 1927 and plans for a new high school were commenced immediately.²⁸

In 1928 the Public Works Department, under chief architect Edwin Evan Smith, submitted plans for the design of a school which included ten classrooms, two science rooms, two art rooms and offices, with a manual training block at the rear.²⁹ The building was designed to be of brick with a roof of slate from New South Wales, however pressure from local progress associations resulted in a change to a roof cladding of locally produced tiles.³⁰

On opening in 1930 it was one of 36 high schools in Victoria³¹ and the only one between Melbourne and Lilydale.³² The headmaster, Joseph Henry Charles, continued in this role until 1947 and built a strongly academic educational facility which attracted boys from a wide area.³³ When matriculation classes were introduced in 1954, the enrolment at the school was nearly 800.³⁴

Funds for a school hall were sought from the early 1950s and in 1961 the J H Charles Assembly Hall, with the capacity to hold 900, was finally opened.³⁵ It was designed by Bernard Evans and Associates, approved by the PWD,³⁶ and financed with the help of a cooperative building society, the first of its kind in Victoria.³⁷ A new wing was constructed in 1968, containing a gymnasium, sports store and armoury.³⁸

The Box Hill Boys High School became a co-educational school in 1977.³⁹

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.2 Education

Victoria's Themes

8 Building community life

8.2 Educating people

²⁶ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 141

²⁷ *The Argus*, 9 July 1926, p 12

²⁸ S W Wiencke, *Box Hill High School Golden Jubilee*, p 12

²⁹ S W Wiencke, *Box Hill High School Golden Jubilee*, p 13

³⁰ *The Argus*, 17 April 1929, p 12

³¹ *The Argus*, 5 May 1930, p 11

³² L J Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation*, p 547

³³ S W Wiencke, *Box Hill High School Golden Jubilee*, pp 13-14

³⁴ L J Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation*, p 548

³⁵ L J Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation*, p 548

³⁶ S W Wiencke, *Box Hill High School Golden Jubilee*, p 46

³⁷ L J Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation*, p 548

³⁸ L J Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation*, p 548

³⁹ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 248

Description

The Box Hill High School is a two storey red brick building with tiled hip roof and double storey verandah across its extensive front facade. The Georgian Revival style which has been adopted in the design, combines both modern and classical forms and details. The symmetrical facade has a dominant classical two storey central porch with dentiled broken pediment containing a central decorative motif. This pediment is supported on massive paired Ionic columns and the whole central element has always been painted to contrast with the brickwork of the rest of the facade. A central fleche sits on the ridge line behind the pediment. Hipped pavilions terminate the facade and these are articulated by pilasters. In contrast to the classical columns of the entry, simple rectangular red brick columns with modern detailing line the verandahs and balconies and divide the facade either side of the entrance into five bays. Internally a central entry foyer is flanked by classrooms along the front facade. Multi-paned windows are typical of those found in Georgian Revival schools and houses at the time.

The 1961 Hall is a two storey cream brick building of similar height to the main school building. It is rectangular in form with shallow pitched gable roof and the hall is located at the upper level. A split stairway, shallow butterfly pitched porch roof and glazed bay form the central feature of the symmetrical front facade.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

No comparison can be made with school buildings within the municipality. Both the nearby former Box Hill Girls' Technical School in Whitehorse Road, Box Hill (1936) and the former Box Hill Technical School in Dunloe Avenue, Box Hill North (1943) were designed later, in a contrasting, and highly distinctive, Moderne style by the Public Works Department. Primary schools at Mitcham and Box Hill were built at a similar time, but on a far smaller scale.

State Comparisons

Edwin Evan Smith in his capacity as Chief Architect of the PWD from 1922 to 1929 designed a number of public buildings in a range of historical styles. His school designs included Melbourne Boys High School (1925-28) in a Collegiate Gothic style, Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, Melbourne (1926) in a Greek Revival style and a collection of high schools designed in a Georgian Revival style including Box Hill (1929), University, Parkville (1929), Bendigo (1929-30), Essendon (hall 1926), Kyneton (1927), Northcote (1928-29) and Preston Girls' (1929). This revived Georgian style matched a similar revival in wealthier house design.



Bendigo High School, 1929-30



University High School, 1929



Kyneton High School, 1927



Former Essendon High School assembly hall, 1926



Northcote High School, 1928-29



Preston Girls High School 1929

Significance

What is significant?

Box Hill High School, Whitehorse Road, Box Hill was designed by the Public Works Department, under chief architect Edwin Evan Smith, and completed and opened in 1930. It is a two storey red brick building, designed in a Georgian Revival style common to designs of Public Works Department schools at the time.

How is it significant?

Box Hill High School is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The Box Hill High School is of historical significance as the first State High School built in the City of Box Hill and as the only high school located between Melbourne and Lilydale when constructed. It is a representative example of a high school established in the early twentieth century to provide government funded secondary education to boys in growing metropolitan areas. [Criterion A]

The Box Hill High School is of aesthetic significance as an example of the Georgian Revival style that was commonly adopted by the Public Works Department for school design in this period. It is a highly intact, distinctive and fine example. It clearly shows E Evan Smith's design approach as Chief Architect of the Public Works Department in the use of classical style to express contemporary ideas of civic beauty, austerity and simplicity in design, and the restrained use of ornament as a reflection of post World War One trends. [Criteria D & E]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To the area encompassing the 1929 building and the 1961 hall as shown on map below. Generally to Whitehorse Road and Middleborough Road boundaries, 3 metres clear of east and south walls of the hall, and 3 metres clear of the south walls the east and west wings of the 1929 building. Tree controls to apply.



References

The Argus, 6 October 1927, p 7; 'High School at Box Hill'

The Argus, 3 May 1928, p 14; 'Box Hill High School'

The Argus, 17 April 1929, p 12; 'State School Roofs: Box Hill High School Roof'

The Argus, 5 February 1930, p 5; 'Box Hill High School' including photograph

The Argus, 5 May 1930, p 11; 'Box Hill High School Opened'

The Argus, 20 July 1954, pp 17-23, 'An Argus Souvenir of Box Hill and Nunawading', including photograph of school

Public Building Files: High Schools VPRS 3916/P0000/23, Box Hill correspondence 1921-1963, Public Records Office Victoria

S W Wiencke. 'Box Hill High School: golden jubilee 1930-1980: a short history' 1980

L J Blake (ed). *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*. Melbourne 1973, p 388 and pp 547-48

A Lemon. *Box Hill*. Box Hill 1978

Heritage Victoria Database online

Historical Images



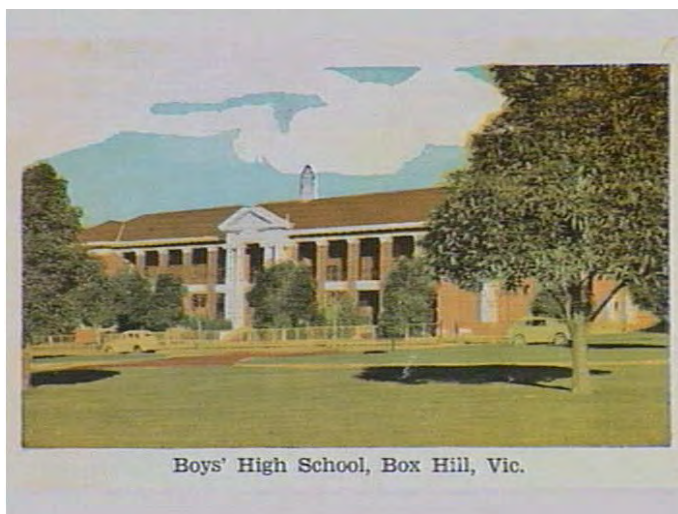
View to east with Whitehorse Road on left showing future site of Box Hill High School (no 4, showgrounds); photograph from estate agent brochure, undated; from E Finlay & M Morgan, *Those Were the Days, Box Hill in Pictures 1930-1960*, p 5; 1994



Box Hill High School soon after completion, Image 111, Box Hill Historical Society Collection



Rose Series postcard, undated, State Library of Victoria



Camera views, Box Hill; c1950, State Library of Victoria

A3: INSTITUTIONAL

FORMER KILDONAN CHILDREN'S HOME, ELGAR RD, BURWOOD

Citation amended 20 April 2016

Building:	Former Kildonan Children's Home (also former Allambie State Reception Centre)	HO No.	249
Address:	70(?) Elgar Road Burwood	Melway Map Ref:	61 A5
Building Type:	Institutional	Construction Date:	1937, 1941 & 1946
Architect:	F Bruce Kemp, L Hume Sherrard & K Murray Forster (1937); Marcus Martin & Tribe (1941, 1946)	Builder:	unknown

**History**

A number of institutions to house children were established by individuals and religious denominations in the Burwood, Box Hill and East Burwood area. The Burwood Boys Home was established on 20 acres (8 hectares) of donated land in Boundary (Warrigal) Road in 1896; the Tally Ho Boys' Village was established in East Burwood by the Methodist Church in 1903; the Salvation Army Boys Home on the corner of Elgar and Canterbury Roads in 1913 and the Kildonan cottage homes by the Presbyterian Church relocated to a site on the east side of Elgar Road in 1937. The Orana Peace Memorial Homes were established on the opposite side of Elgar Road in 1950. Only remnants of some of these institutions remain.

A property named 'Kildonan' in North Melbourne was purchased in 1890 by the Presbyterian Church to house neglected children while waiting for more permanent accommodation.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ M Robinson, *Kildonan One Hundred Years of Caring*, p 11

Large numbers of children were accommodated there over a period of 47 years, with various alterations made to the property in that time. Additions were made in 1902,⁴¹ rebuilding occurred in 1914 and a kindergarten built on adjacent land in 1925.⁴²

After World War One, the need for accommodation increased and it was felt that the fostering system was not ideal. As a result a property at Elgar Road, Burwood was purchased in 1929 and let to tenants, including a dairy farmer, until finance became available to build on the site.⁴³ A site plan for the new home at Burwood, drawn by architects Kemp, Sherrard and Forster in 1936, shows an administration building and three houses to accommodate up to 100 children, were first conceived for the Kildonan Children's Home.⁴⁴ By December 1937 the first children were moved to the new home, which consisted of two dormitories, a school and the administration block.⁴⁵ Architects Marcus Martin and Tribe designed a kindergarten cottage for 25 children, which was added to the Home in 1941, a sick bay which was added to the administrative block in 1944-45 and a cottage for teenage girls in 1946.⁴⁶ The latter was occupied by 1952.⁴⁷ A recreation hall, designed by Keith Reid in 1955,⁴⁸ was opened the following year. The kindergarten was extended to the north and east sometime prior to 1963-64, possibly in the late 1950s.⁴⁹

Kildonan Children's Home developed into one of the premier children's homes in Victoria, however the concept of housing children in smaller houses became increasingly popular and Kildonan began to purchase individual homes rather than divide the existing Burwood buildings. As a consequence, Kildonan Homes were purchased by the State Government in December 1960, as a children's reception centre,⁵⁰ therefore enabling the Presbyterian Church to purchase more houses to be used as family group homes.

The Allambie Reception Centre was opened in 1961, accommodating children from all over Victoria before being placed in State care or reunited with families. Various additions and new buildings were constructed during this phase including the construction of the wing to the east of the kindergarten in the late 1960s.⁵¹

The growth of foster care programmes in the 1980s, resulted in the closing of the facility in June 1990 and the site is now part of Deakin University.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.4 Welfare

Victoria's Themes

8 Building community life

8.3 Providing health and welfare services

Description

A number of buildings remain on the original Kildonan site. These include the administration

⁴¹*The Australasian*, 20 September 1902

⁴² M Robinson, *Kildonan One Hundred Years of Caring*, p 16

⁴³ M Robinson, *Kildonan One Hundred Years of Caring*, p 21

⁴⁴ Public Buildings File, PROV

⁴⁵ M Robinson, *Kildonan One Hundred Years of Caring*, p 23

⁴⁶ Public Buildings File, VPRS 7882/P0001/985, Public Records Office Victoria

⁴⁷ M Robinson, *Kildonan One Hundred Years of Caring*, p 27

⁴⁸ Public Buildings File, , VPRS 7882/P0001/985, Public Records Office Victoria

⁴⁹RBA Architects, Expert Witness statement to Amendment C157 panel Hearing, 16.3.15 p19, and aerial photo of 1963-64.

⁵⁰ Public Buildings File, , VPRS 7882/P0001/985, Public Records Office Victoria

⁵¹*Social Welfare Department - Annual Reports, Year ended June 30, 1969, pp14-16 and Year ended June 30, 1970, p15*

building (1937), the kindergarten and the home for girls. Three cottages, the school and hall have been demolished.

The 1937 brick administration building is moderne in style. The dominant central section of this building is composed of two adjacent geometric forms, the facades of which incorporate long vertical window elements and horizontal brick detailing. The main central block has a subtly curved facade and the adjacent recessed tower-like form contains the main entry. The overall composition of this dominant central section alludes to the design of a modern church building. Single storey wings to either side of this section are domestic in character, with matching brickwork, hipped glazed tile roofs and simple rectangular window openings.

The kindergarten (1941) and the home for girls (1946) were both designed by the same architect and display similar characteristics. They are built of red brick with hipped glazed tile roofs and large multi-paned windows. The kindergarten building is single storey and the home for girls is two storeys. These buildings are the only remaining purpose-built residential buildings out of the five children's welfare institutions in the municipality.

The original sweep of the front drive terminating in front of the administration building still remains. A landscaped lawn featuring a number of mature trees that appear to date from the early years of the institution is located between the Elgar Road frontage and the Administration building. Surviving trees planted between 1945 and 1963⁵² include; a Box Elder (*Acer negundo*), an English Oak (*Quercus robur*), three Pinoaks (*Quercus palustris*), one Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*) and one Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*).

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

A number of welfare institutions were established in the City of Whitehorse from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. All of these have ceased to operate as institutions; however buildings remain at three of the former institutions, namely Orana, Kildonan, Tally Ho and the Salvation Army Boys Home (HO108).

Together these institutions form an excellent group of welfare facilities which provided accommodation for large numbers of children. The remnants of these institutions illustrate an important theme in the Municipality of Whitehorse.

Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes

This welfare facility was established by the Methodist Church in Elgar Road, Burwood on a site opposite the already established Kildonan Children's Home. Largely constructed in the 1950s, it was innovatively designed on a cottage system, rather than a congregate system of care. At its peak, the home included six cottages, a preschool centre, clinic, craft and play centre, chapel, hall and administration centre. Children were housed in family groups and attended local schools.

In 1986 the site was sold to the State Government for the development of public housing. The following year a mixture of detached houses, town houses and flats designed for families and the elderly were constructed on the site. The Orana chapel, kindergarten and clinic, administration building and hall were retained and formed part of this redevelopment.

The name Orana, first used for the Burwood Homes, continues as Orana Unitingcare.

Salvation Army Boys Home (HO108)

This facility was established in 1913 in an existing house *Tyneholm*, which had been built in

⁵²As determined from site inspection and comparison with aerial photos of 1945 and 1963-65 appended to this report.

1891 in Elgar Road, near Canterbury Road, in Box Hill. This house is the only remnant of the Boys Home. Other buildings were constructed at this facility however none were retained in the more recent redevelopment of the site as a retirement village.

Tyneholm is a two storey rendered brick Victorian house which derives some significance from its association with the Salvation Army and its use as a children's welfare home.

Tally Ho Boys Village

This was established on an orchard property as a country home and training farm for boys by the Methodist Church in East Burwood in 1903. It accommodated a number of boys in dormitories on the 130 acre (52.6 hectare) property and was both self sufficient and commercially run at various times. Separate cottages were built from 1939 and other facilities added, including a school, swimming pool, gymnasium, clubrooms and chapel. A 1949 master plan of the property indicates that the village was extensive and further buildings were planned. Additional cottages were built in the 1950s.

Part of the property was sold in 1971, the farm was formally closed in 1976 and further land sales in 1985 enabled development of an industrial park, Tally Ho Technology Park. The cottage village site was sold and redeveloped as a residential area.

It appears that only one building remains from the Tally Ho Boys Village. This is the clubroom and chapel that was shown as already existing in the 1949 Master Plan and is located at 27 Carrington Court. It has been converted to residential use.

Significance

What is significant?

Kildonan Children's Homes were established as a residential care home by the Presbyterian Church in Elgar Road Burwood from 1937 and buildings remain from 1937, 1941 and 1946 to designs by architects, F Bruce Kemp, L Hume Sherrard and K Murray Forster (1937) and Marcus Martin & Tribe (1941, 1946). They were one of a number of similar homes established particularly by the church, in the City of Whitehorse. A number of significant elements are still extant including the Administrative Block (1937), the kindergarten building (1941), the home for girls (1946), the curved entrance drive, the extensive front lawn and seven (7) mature trees dating from the 1950s.

How is it significant?

The buildings that remain at the former Kildonan Children's Home site are of historical, aesthetic and social significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The buildings that remain at the former Kildonan Children's Home site are of historical significance as a visual reminder of the original purpose of this important site. Together with the buildings that remain at the former Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes, Tally Ho Boys Village and Salvation Army Boys Home, these buildings are illustrative of an important historical theme in the municipality. [Criterion A]

The Administrative Block is of aesthetic significance as a fine, distinctive and intact building designed in the moderne style of the 1930s. [Criteria D & E]

The former Kildonan Children's Homes are of social significance for their strong associations with a significant number of people who were accommodated at the facility over a period of time [Criterion G] and for their representation of children's welfare institutions in the municipality [Criterion B].

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To west and south title boundaries, to the south elevations of the recent building buildings to the north of the lawn, and to the east of the Administration extending to the north and south Building as outlined on map below. Tree controls to apply.



SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS - LEGEND

BUILDINGS

- A Administration building
- B Kindergarten
- C Girl's Home

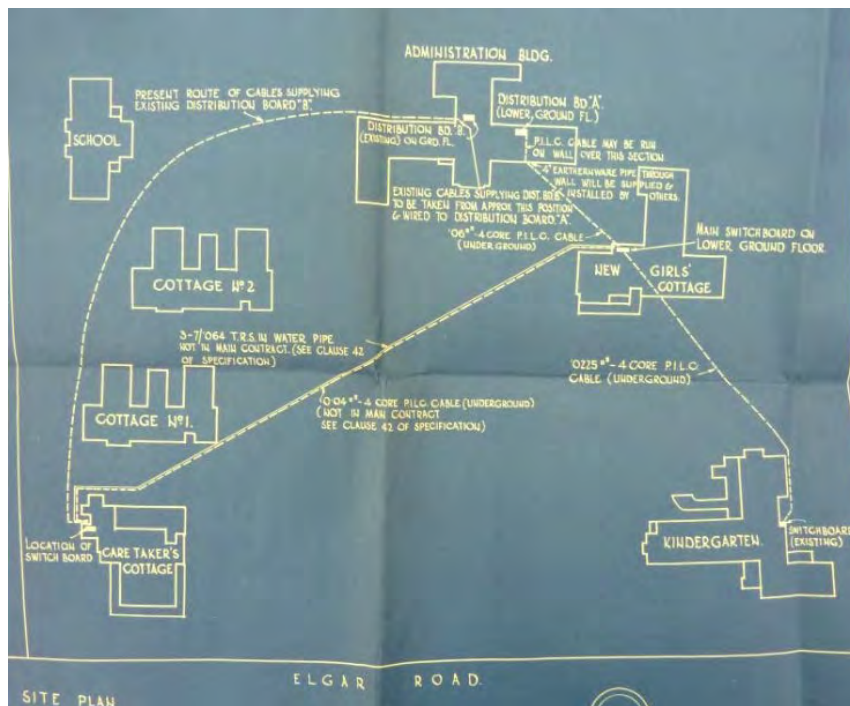
TREES

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Algerian Oak | <i>Quercus canariensis</i> |
| 2 | Box Elder maple | <i>Acer negundo</i> |
| 3 | Pinoak | <i>Quercus palustris</i> |
| 4 | Pinoak | <i>Quercus palustris</i> |
| 5 | English oak | <i>Quercus palustris</i> |
| 6 | Crepe myrtle | <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> |
| 7 | Pinoak | <i>Quercus palustris</i> |
| 8 | Pinoak | <i>Quercus palustris</i> |

References

The Argus, 6 June 1936, p 32; 'New Children's Home', including illustration
Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/985, Public Records Office Victoria
M Robinson. *Kildonan One Hundred Years of Caring. A brief history of the work of Kildonan Homes for Children 1881-1981*. Camberwell 1981

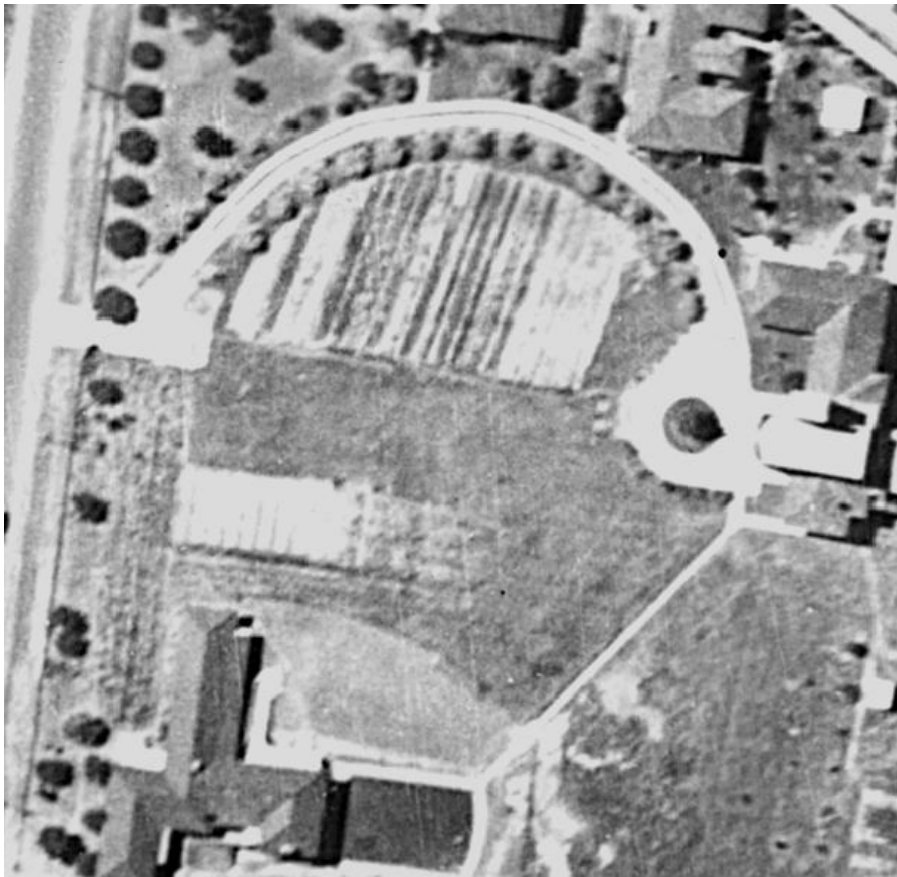
COLEMAN ARCHITECTS PTY LTD
Architects + Heritage Consultants



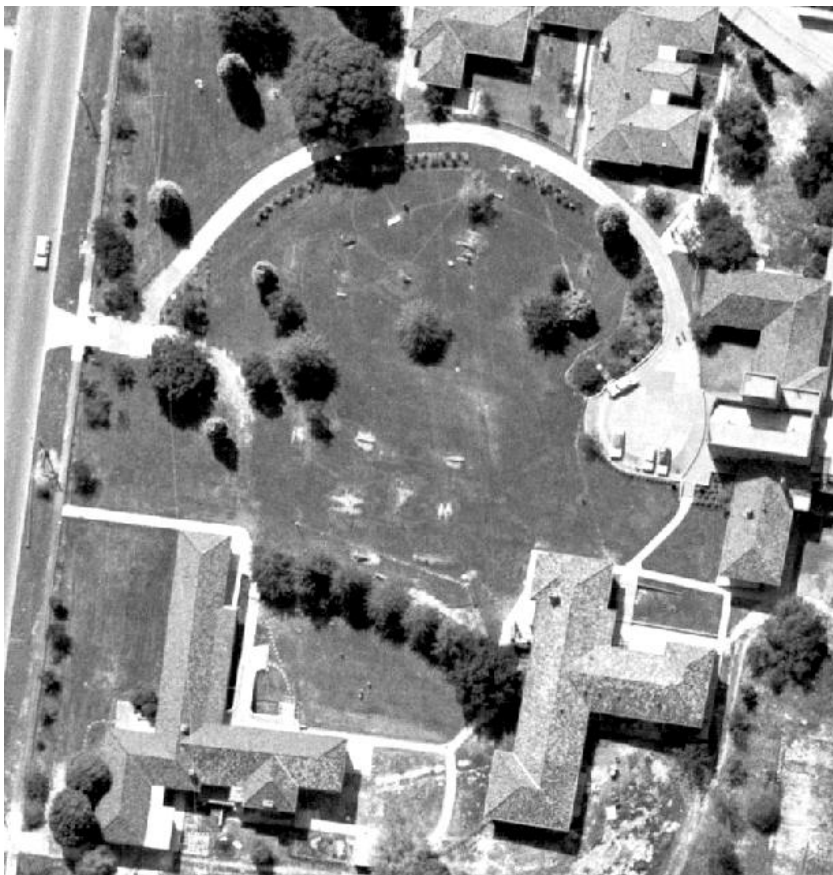
Site Plan of Kildonan Children's Home, 1946, from Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/985, Public Records Office Victoria



Cottage for teenage girls, 1946, from Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/985, Public Records Office Victoria



Kildonan site, 1945 (City of Whitehorse GIS)



Kildonan/Allambie site, 1963-64 (City of Whitehorse GIS)



Kildonan/Allambie site, 1975 (City of Whitehorse GIS)



Kildonan/Allambie/Deakin University site, 2014 (City of Whitehorse GIS)

A4: MEMORIALS

SOUTH AFRICA AND CHINA WAR MEMORIAL, WHITEHORSE RD, BOX HILL

Building:	South Africa and China War Memorial	HO No.	252
Address:	Whitehorse Road Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 D9
Building Type:	memorial	Construction Date:	1902
Architect:	not applicable	Builder:	Wilson & Corben

**History**

The South Africa and China War Memorial was unveiled by the Premier of Victoria, Alexander Peacock on 21 January 1902 at its original location in the centre of the intersection of Station Street and Whitehorse Road.⁵³ It includes inscriptions which commemorate the service in South Africa of 23 local volunteers, including G R Button killed in June 1901, and two men who served in the Victorian naval contingent to China in 1900.

The South African or Boer War of 1899-1902, was fought between the British and the descendants of the Dutch (Boers) in Southern Africa. As part of the British Empire, the Australian Colonies offered troops in 1899 and the first mounted Australian units arrived in South Africa in December 1899. Approximately 16,000 Australians served in contingents raised by the six colonies or (from 1901) the new Australian Commonwealth. It is believed that at least 600 Australians died in the campaign, nearly half (265) from Victoria. The Commonwealth was born in war and most of the memorials were the first public monuments erected by Victorian communities as members of the Australian nation.

In 1900, while most of their forces were engaged in the South African conflict, Australian colonies sent naval contingents to help British and other international forces quell the Boxer rebellion in China. In June 1900, the Australian colonies offered military assistance with 200 accepted from the Victorian Navy. The servicemen did not see direct action and engagement lasted from September 1900 to April 1901. The Box Hill memorial, the only known Boer War memorial to include reference to the China War, includes a tribute to two local

⁵³ *The Argus*, 22 January 1902, p 7

men who enlisted. George Walters was a member of the Port Melbourne Naval Brigade and William Henry Pope was a member of the Williamstown Naval Brigade.

In December 1900 the Nunawading Shire Council commenced fund raising for the memorial which was to take the form of an obelisk and incorporate a drinking fountain. Wilson and Corben of Melbourne were commissioned to undertake the work.⁵⁴ At its unveiling it was stated that 'more young men had gone from this district than any other single district in the state, and also that this district was the first to recognise the services of its soldiers.'⁵⁵ This was followed by a statement from the Premier that '...the splendid example set by the district in erecting a memorial might well be followed by other districts.'⁵⁶

It was also noted at the unveiling ceremony that 'The memorial would always stand as an outward and visible sign to all who passed up and down the road of the fact that the residents of Box Hill had done their duty, and in doing it had greatly honoured themselves.'⁵⁷ The memorial however was relocated to its present position in the central reserve of Whitehorse Road sometime between 1914 and 1920,⁵⁸ due to the difficulty of its location in the middle of the increasingly busy road intersection.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.6 Meeting places and local organisations

Victoria's Themes

8 Building community life

8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating

Description

The South Africa and China War Memorial is located in the wide central reserve in Whitehorse Road, Box Hill. It is in a garden-like setting with trees at the rear.

The memorial obelisk is of polished red Gabo Island granite with two rusticated bands mounted on a moulded base and a plinth, both of grey Malmsbury stone.⁵⁹ It stands at approximately 4.4 metres and has two bronze brackets supporting lamps and drinking taps fixed to the base. Inscriptions commemorate the unveiling of the memorial in 1902 and the service of 22 local volunteers from the Shire of Nunawading who served in South Africa, one of whom died, and two men who served in the Victorian naval contingent to China.

It contains the following inscription at the base of the southern face:

Erected
to commemorate
the loyal and patriotic spirit
displayed by the men of this district
whose names are inscribed hereon,
in responding to the Empire's call
for volunteers during the wars
in South Africa and China

⁵⁴ *The Argus*, 22 January 1902, p 7

⁵⁵ *Reporter*, 24 January 1902

⁵⁶ *Reporter*, 24 January 1902

⁵⁷ *Reporter*, 24 January 1902

⁵⁸ E Findlay and M Morgan, *The Days Before Yesterday*, p 2 [shows photograph of memorial in original position near Railway Hotel, built 1914; but relocated by the time it was de-licensed in 1920]

⁵⁹ *Reporter*, 24 January 1902

1899 to 1902.

Also

in grateful recognition of a
divine providence for the return
of so many of the number.

As part of a restoration of the memorial in 1999, which took place to commemorate the centenary of the Boer War, the two bronze fountain bowls and lamps were reconstructed.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse comparisons

A number of war memorials have been erected in the City of Whitehorse. These include this South Africa and China War memorial, three World War One memorials and a World War Two memorial.

World War One memorials were erected in Whitehorse Road at Box Hill, Blackburn and Mitcham, in Whitehorse Road. All have since been relocated to garden settings in their respective suburbs. The memorials in Box Hill and Mitcham both incorporate marble buglers, with bugles raised to their lips, placed upon grey granite pedestals. The memorial at Blackburn is in the form of an obelisk. All were erected after World War One, with Box Hill and Mitcham both unveiled in 1922.

A World War Two memorial was erected in front of the Town Hall and unveiled in 1952. This has since been relocated to the Box Hill gardens, together with the World War One memorial. It has been designed in a less traditional manner and consists of a red granite wall and a bronze statue of a soldier carrying a wounded comrade to one side.

State comparisons

Approximately 53 known memorials in Victoria commemorate the South African or Boer War. The majority were funded by local communities through fundraising committees and were modest in size and design. The most popular type was the obelisk, followed by the drinking fountain. Broken columns and lamps were also erected.

The earliest South African War memorial in Victoria was an obelisk erected in Parkville in August 1900 to the memory of a local soldier, James Roberts, a medical student.⁶⁰ Other comparable examples are at Byaduk (unknown date), Castlemaine 1903, Cheltenham 1904 and Longwood 1904. Far less common are memorials that depict figures such as that at Camperdown 1902 and Brunswick 1903.

Early memorials in regional Victoria include: Murchison and Talbot February 1901; Violet Town July 1901; Bacchus Marsh November 1901; Echuca c1901; Eldorado c1901; Inverleigh c1901-02 and Horsham February 1902.

Memorials commemorating the Boxer Rebellion are also found at Mornington (Boxer Rebellion and Boer War) and Bayswater (all conflicts).

Significance

What is significant?

The Box Hill South Africa and China War Memorial was unveiled in January 1902 to

⁶⁰ P Taylor, 'Pro Deo et Patria: A Survey of Victoria's Boer War Memorials', Special Research Project, Master of Arts in Public History, Monash University, 1997

commemorate the service of local men in the wars in South Africa and China from 1899 to 1902. It is in the form of an obelisk, incorporating a drinking fountain and lamps, and is constructed of red granite and grey stone. .

How is it significant?

The Box Hill South Africa and China War Memorial has historical, aesthetic and social significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The Box Hill South Africa and China War Memorial is of historical significance as a community funded commemoration of the participation of local residents in the Boer War and the Boxer Rebellion. It is of historical significance as the first war memorial erected in the Shire of Nunawading and the only one commemorating participation in these early wars. Its dual function as a public amenity for the municipality is of note. [Criterion A]

The Box Hill South Africa and China War Memorial is of aesthetic significance as a well executed and intact memorial of typical design. [Criterion E]

The Box Hill South Africa and China War Memorial is of social significance as a local landmark which has always been prominently located in Whitehorse Road, Box Hill. It is of local significance to the community as a place of tribute and reflection. [Criterion G]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

The war memorial and 1 metre surrounding it.

References

- The Argus*, 20 June 1901, p 5, death of G R Button reported
The Argus, 22 January 1902, p 7, 'Honouring Australian Troops; An Obelisk at Box Hill; Vigorous Speech by the Premier'
Reporter, various, including 24 January 1902
P Taylor, 'Pro Deo et Patria: A Survey of Victoria's Boer War Memorials', Special Research Project, Master of Arts in Public History, Monash University, 1997
D Maloney. Report prepared for the Box Hill Historical Society 'Box Hill South Africa and China War Memorial', 10 August 2011
A Lemon, *Box Hill*, Box Hill 1978
War Memorials of Victoria. A Pictorial Record. 1994
K S Inglis. *Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.* Melbourne 1998
B Nicholls. *Bluejackets and Boxers: Australia's Naval Expedition to the Boxer Uprising.* Sydney 1986
Victorian War Heritage Inventory: www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/...heritage/victorian-war-heritage-inventory2
Heritage Victoria Database

Historical Images



Memorial in original location at intersection of Whitehorse Road and Station Street, from E Finlay & M Morgan, *The Days Before Yesterday*, a picture book of early Box Hill, p 37; 1993



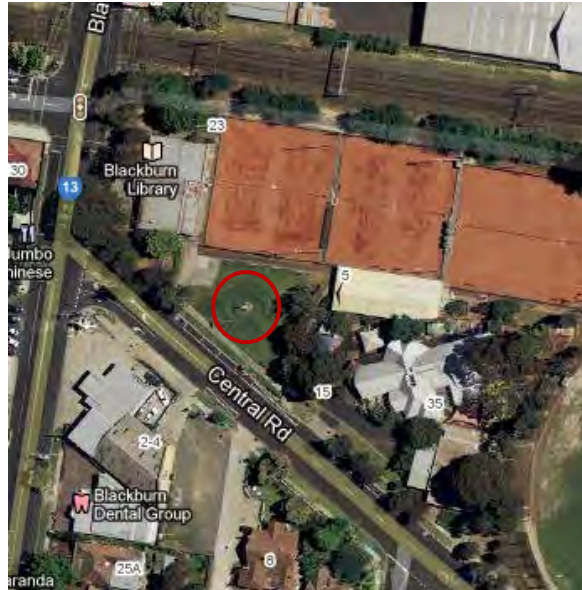
Memorial in original location at intersection of Whitehorse Road and Station Street in 1905, Box Hill Historical Society Collection



Memorial in original location, 1921, Box Hill Historical Society Collection

WORLD WAR ONE MEMORIAL, MORTON PARK, CENTRAL RD, BLACKBURN

Building:	World War One Memorial	HO No.	253
Address:	Morton Park Central Road, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	48 A10
Building Type:	memorial	Construction Date:	c1922
Architect:	not applicable	Builder:	unknown

**History**

The World War One Memorial, Blackburn was erected on the corner of Whitehorse Road and Railway Parade on behalf of the Australian Commonwealth Military Forces after World War One.⁶¹ The grey granite obelisk commemorates those who enlisted from the local Blackburn area.

On 20 April 1969 the memorial was moved to its present location at Morton Park, Central Road, Blackburn.⁶²

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.6 Meeting places and local organisations

Victoria's Themes

2 Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes

2.8 Fighting for identity

8 Building community life

8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating

Description

The World War One Memorial, Blackburn is a two-tone grey granite obelisk on a single

⁶¹ www.msk.id.au/memorials2/

⁶² www.msk.id.au/memorials2/

stepped bluestone base. It has a bronze insignia of the Australian Commonwealth Military Force on the front at the base of the obelisk.

The front inscription reads:

For God King and Country
1914-1919
Erected by
The Blackburn residents
as a tribute
to the memory of
their brave men
who fell in the Great War
'Lest we forget'

A plaque added below recognises the Korean, Malayan, South-east Asian and Vietnam campaigns. The adjoining faces are inscribed with the fallen in World War One and the rear with those fallen in World War Two.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse comparisons

A number of war memorials have been erected in the City of Whitehorse. These include a South Africa and China War memorial, three World War One memorials and a World War Two memorial.

Comparison can be made with the other World War One memorials which are presently located at Box Hill Gardens, Box Hill and Halliday Park, Mitcham. Like the Blackburn memorial, these memorials have been relocated from sites along Whitehorse Road, in Box Hill and Mitcham respectively.

The Box Hill and Mitcham memorials are both marble statues depicting buglers with their bugles to their lips, while the Blackburn memorial is an obelisk. All memorials contain engravings of the fallen servicemen from World War One and all have been re-dedicated to those who fought in later conflicts.

The South Africa and China War Memorial was erected in 1902 and takes the traditional form of a red polished obelisk. Initially located at the corner of Whitehorse Road and Station Street, this memorial has been relocated to its present position. The inclusion of lamps and drinking fountains adds a distinctive character to the memorial.

The World War Two Memorial has been relocated to the Box Hill Gardens from its original position in front of the Box Hill Town Hall. It has been designed in a less traditional manner and consists of a red granite wall and a bronze statue of a soldier carrying a wounded comrade to one side.

State comparisons

The obelisk was the most popular form of monument and as a result there are hundreds of examples of its use throughout Victoria.

Significance

What is significant?

The World War One Memorial, Morton Park, Central Road, Blackburn was originally located in Whitehorse Road, Blackburn and was erected to commemorate the service of local men in

World War One from 1914 to 1918 and into 1919. It is of obelisk form and was relocated to its present site in 1969.

How is it significant?

The World War One Memorial, Morton Park, Central Road, Blackburn has historical, aesthetic and social significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The World War One Memorial, Morton Park, Blackburn is of historical significance as it commemorates the participation of local residents in World War One. Its associations with this war are of great importance to the community due to the profound impact it had on Australian society. [Criterion A]

The World War One Memorial, Moreton Park, Blackburn is of aesthetic significance as a well executed and intact memorial of typical design. [Criterion D]

The World War One Memorial, Morton Park, Blackburn is of social significance as a local landmark which is important to the community as a place of tribute and reflection. [Criterion G]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

The war memorial and 1 metre surrounding it.

References

A Lemon, *Box Hill*, Box Hill 1978

War Memorials of Victoria. A Pictorial Record. 1994

K S Inglis. *Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.* Melbourne 1998

Victorian War Heritage Inventory: www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/...heritage/victorian-war-heritage-inventory2

www.msk.id.au/memorials2/

Heritage Victoria Database

WORLD WAR ONE MEMORIAL, BOX HILL GARDENS, BOX HILL

Building:	World War One Memorial	HO No	254
Address:	Box Hill Gardens 36 Nelson Road, Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 C8
Building Type:	memorial	Construction Date:	1922
Architect:	not applicable	Builder:	unknown

**History**

The Shire of Nunawading World War One Memorial was originally erected on the central reserve in Whitehorse Road, to the east of the intersection with Station Street.⁶³ It was unveiled on 19 February 1922 by the Governor-General, Lord Forster, and erected by the Nunawading Shire Council as a tribute to the sailors and soldiers who enlisted from the Shire for active service in the war.⁶⁴ It was noted at the time that of the 595 men who enlisted from the shire, 98 had fallen.⁶⁵ The memorial is of a white marble bugler and a similar memorial was erected further east in Whitehorse Road, Mitcham, later that year.⁶⁶

Plaques have been added to the new plinth adjacent to the memorial, commemorating wars in Malaya, Borneo, Korea and Vietnam.

The memorial was relocated to its present position in the Box Hill Gardens in late 2007 and rededicated on 16 March 2008.⁶⁷

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.6 Meeting places and local organisations

Victoria's Themes

⁶³ see early photographs

⁶⁴ *The Argus*, 20 February 1922, p 8

⁶⁵ *The Argus*, 20 February 1922, p 8

⁶⁶ *The Argus*, 16 October 1922, p 6

⁶⁷ *Scuttlebutt*, Box Hill R.S.L. newsletter, April 2008, p 1

2 Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes

2.8 Fighting for identity

8 Building community life

8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating

Description

The World War One and World War Two Memorials are now located in a secluded area of the Box Hill Gardens at the rear of the RSL Hall. Together with a flagpole, they have been placed in a paved area with a low wall containing bronze commemoration plaques at the rear.

The World War One Memorial, Box Hill is a white marble bugler, with bugle to his lips, which is set on a grey granite pedestal, on a granite plinth and a three stepped granite base. A Bronze insignia of the Australian Commonwealth Military Force is fixed directly below the statue on the front face and a bronze wreath below the inscription.

The front inscription reads:

For God King and Empire
1914 – 1919
Erected by
the Council of the
Shire of Nunawading
as a grateful tribute
to the sailors and soldiers
who from a loyal devotion to duty
enlisted from the Shire
for active service
in the Great War
And in loving and affectionate
memory of
those who lost their lives
in the defence of the empire
for the honor of Australia

The names of those who died and those who returned are inscribed on the other faces.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse comparisons

A number of war memorials have been erected in the City of Whitehorse. These include a South Africa and China War memorial, three World War One memorials and a World War Two memorial.

Comparison can be made with the other World War One memorials which are presently located at Halliday Park, Mitcham and Morton Park, Central Road, Blackburn. Like the Box Hill memorial, these memorials have been relocated from sites along Whitehorse Road, in Mitcham and Blackburn respectively.

The Mitcham War Memorial was established in October 1922, eight months after the memorial in Box Hill. These two memorials both include marble statues of World War One buglers with bugles to their lips. Although of slightly different design, both statues are placed on grey granite pedestals which are engraved with the names of the fallen and returned servicemen. Both memorials have been re-dedicated to those who fought in later conflicts.

The Blackburn War Memorial is of different design, consisting of a granite obelisk and engraved pedestal with the names of the fallen and returned servicemen. This memorial has also been re-dedicated to those who fought in later conflicts.

The South Africa and China War Memorial was erected in 1902 and takes the traditional form of a red polished obelisk. Initially located at the corner of Whitehorse Road and Station Street, this memorial has been relocated to its present position. The inclusion of lamps and drinking fountains adds a distinctive character to the memorial.

The World War Two Memorial has been relocated to the Box Hill Gardens from its original position in front of the Box Hill Town Hall. It has been designed in a less traditional manner and consists of a red granite wall and a bronze statue of a soldier carrying a wounded comrade to one side.

State comparisons

The use of a statue of a soldier as a memorial was second only to the commonly used obelisk. There are therefore many representations of a man of the Australian Infantry Forces, in different poses, throughout Victoria. However there are few examples of identical statues of buglers holding their bugles to their lips and these are located in country Victoria, at Yinnar, Quambatook and Swanpool.

Significance

What is significant?

The World War One Memorial, Box Hill Gardens, Box Hill was originally located in a prominent position on the central reserve in Whitehorse Road, Box Hill. It was unveiled in February 1922 to commemorate the service of men of the Shire of Nunawading in World War One from 1914 to 1918 and into 1919. It is in the form of a marble bugler, with his bugle raised to his lips. It was relocated to its present position in late 2007.

How is it significant?

The World War One Memorial, Box Hill Gardens, Box Hill has historical, aesthetic and social significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The World War One Memorial, Box Hill Gardens, Box Hill is of historical significance as it commemorates the participation of local residents in World War One. Its associations with this war are of great importance to the community due to the profound impact it had on Australian society. [Criterion A]

The World War One Memorial, Box Hill Gardens, Box Hill is of aesthetic significance as a well executed and intact memorial and as a relatively rare representation of a bugler. [Criterion D]

The World War One Memorial, Box Hill Gardens, Box Hill is of social significance as a local landmark which is important to the community as a place of tribute and reflection. [Criterion G]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

The war memorial and 1 metre surrounding it.

References

The Argus, 20 February 1922, p 8; 'Nunawading Memorial, unveiled by Governor-General'

A Lemon, *Box Hill*, Box Hill 1978

War Memorials of Victoria. A Pictorial Record. 1994

K S Inglis. *Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.* Melbourne 1998

Victorian War Heritage Inventory: www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/...heritage/victorian-war-heritage-inventory2

www.msk.id.au/memorials2

Heritage Victoria Database

Historical Images



Unveiling of memorial in 1922, Box Hill Historical Society Collection



Memorial, 1927, Box Hill Historical Society Collection, no B919

WORLD WAR ONE MEMORIAL, HALLIDAY PARK, MITCHAM RD, MITCHAM

Building:	World War One Memorial	HO No	255
Address:	Halliday Park Mitcham Road, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 J7
Building Type:	memorial	Construction Date:	1922
Architect:	not applicable	Builder:	not applicable

**History**

The World War One Memorial was unveiled in Mitcham on 15 October 1922 by Lord Stradbroke, the Governor of Victoria.⁶⁸ It was originally erected on Whitehorse Road, west of the Mitcham Road intersection, and took the form of a white marble bugler, with bugle to his lips and set on a granite base.⁶⁹ A similar statue had been erected in Whitehorse Road, Box Hill in February 1922 by the Nunawading Shire Council.⁷⁰ The Mitcham memorial indicates that of those men from Mitcham who served, 22 were killed.

The statue was erected in a grassed and fenced memorial reserve in Whitehorse Road,⁷¹ largely due to the initiative of the Welcome Home Association, in particular its secretary, Miss Clarissa McClelland 'who took the liveliest interest in the movement, and proved herself to be a great worker in the cause'.⁷² The memorial was complemented by an avenue of trees planted by children from Mitcham State School, which were variously cut down and replaced as the safety of Whitehorse Road was improved.

The widening of Whitehorse Road in the 1960s resulted in the relocation of the memorial to a the median strip in front of the Mitcham Memorial Hall at the north-east corner of Whitehorse

⁶⁸ *The Argus*, 16 October 1922, p 6

⁶⁹ *The Argus*, 16 October 1922, p 6

⁷⁰ *The Argus*, 20 February 1922, p 8

⁷¹ Photograph in D Sydenham, *Windows on Nunawading*, p 54

⁷² *Blackburn and Mitcham Reporter*, 20 October 1922, as quoted in D Sydenham, *Windows on Nunawading*, p 54

Road and McDowall Street.⁷³ In March 1988 it was relocated to its present site in Halliday Park in Mitcham Road which was developed on land purchased in 1936.⁷⁴ It has been suggested that this site was intended for this use when planned in 1936.⁷⁵ In 1996 the area around the memorial was redeveloped with bluestone walls, gardens, an avenue of trees and flagpoles.

The memorial was later rededicated to the memory of those who served in World War Two and wars in Korea, Malaya and Vietnam.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.6 Meeting places and local organisations

Victoria's Themes

2 Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes

2.8 Fighting for identity

8 Building community life

8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating

Description

The Mitcham World War One Memorial is now located in a highly visible location in Halliday Park, Mitcham Road. It is situated in an extensive, formally designed, space which incorporates flagpoles, bluestone walls, gardens and tree avenues.

The memorial is a white marble bugler, with bugle to his lips, which is set on a grey granite pedestal and two stepped bluestone base. A Bronze insignia of Australian Commonwealth Military Force is fixed to the granite block directly below the statue. Four commemorative plaques from the Mitcham R.S.L. are set in the surrounding pavement. These commemorate World War Two and the wars in Korea, Malaya, Vietnam.

The front inscription reads:

For God King and Country
1914-1919
Erected by
Mitcham Welcome Home Association
To all who served and gave their lives
In the Great War
"Lest We Forget"

The names of the 22 who died are inscribed on the front of the pedestal. A granite memorial has been added to the front of the plinth, containing the names of the 16 men who died in World War Two. The names of 103 men from the district who enlisted in World War One are inscribed on the other three faces of the memorial. An Aleppo Pine, descendent of the original Lone Pine of Gallipoli, has been planted in the surrounding area.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse comparisons

A number of war memorials have been erected in the City of Whitehorse. These include a South Africa and China War memorial, three World War One memorials and a World War Two memorial.

⁷³ D Sydenham, *Windows on Nunawading*, p 56

⁷⁴ D Sydenham, *Windows on Nunawading*, p 223

⁷⁵ *Nunawading Gazette*, 23 March 1988

Comparison can be made with the other World War One memorials which are presently located at Box Hill Gardens, Box Hill and Morton Park, Central Road, Blackburn. Like the Mitcham memorial, these memorials have been relocated from sites along Whitehorse Road, in Box Hill and Blackburn respectively.

The Box Hill memorial was established in February 1922, eight months before the memorial in Mitcham. These two memorials both include marble statues of World War One buglers with bugles to their lips. Although of slightly different design, both statues are placed on grey granite pedestals which are engraved with the names of the fallen and in Mitcham's case, enlisted servicemen. Both memorials have been re-dedicated to those who fought in later conflicts.

The Blackburn War Memorial is of different design, consisting of a granite obelisk and engraved pedestal with the names of the fallen servicemen. This memorial has been re-dedicated to those who fought in later conflicts.

The South Africa and China War Memorial was erected in 1902 and takes the traditional form of a red polished obelisk. Initially located at the corner of Whitehorse Road and Station Street, this memorial has been relocated to its present position. The inclusion of lamps and drinking fountains adds a distinctive character to the memorial.

The World War Two Memorial has been relocated to the Box Hill Gardens from its original position in front of the Box Hill Town Hall. It has been designed in a less traditional manner and consists of a red granite wall and a bronze statue of a soldier carrying a wounded comrade to one side.

State comparisons

The use of a statue of a soldier as a memorial was second only to the commonly used obelisk. There are therefore many representations of a man of the Australian Infantry Forces, in different poses, throughout Victoria. However there are few examples of identical statues of buglers holding their bugles to their lips and these are located in country Victoria, at Yinnar, Quambatook and Swanpool.

Significance

What is significant?

The World War One Memorial, Halliday Park, Mitcham was originally located in Whitehorse Road, Mitcham. It was unveiled in October 1922 to commemorate the service of local men in World War One from 1914 to 1918 and into 1919, and is in the form of a marble bugler, with his bugle raised to his lips. The memorial was relocated to its present position in 1988.

How is it significant?

The World War One Memorial, Halliday Park, Mitcham has historical, aesthetic and social significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The World War One Memorial, Halliday Park, Mitcham is of historical significance as it commemorates the participation of local residents in World War One. Its associations with this war are of great importance to the community due to the profound impact it had on Australian society. [Criterion A]

The World War One Memorial, Halliday Park, Mitcham is of aesthetic significance as a well executed and intact memorial and as a relatively rare representation of a bugler. [Criterion D]

The World War One Memorial, Halliday Park, Mitcham is of social significance as a local landmark which is important to the community as a place of tribute and reflection. [Criterion G]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

The war memorial and 1 metre surrounding it.

References

The Argus, 16 October 1922, p 6; 'Mitcham War Memorial'

A Lemon, *Box Hill*, Box Hill 1978

D Sydenham, *Windows on Nunawading*, North Melbourne 1990

War Memorials of Victoria. A Pictorial Record. 1994

K S Inglis. *Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.* Melbourne 1998

Victorian War Heritage Inventory: www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/...heritage/victorian-war-heritage-inventory2

www.msk.id.memorials2

Heritage Victoria Database

Historical Images



Memorial in original location, Whitehorse Road, from D Sydenham, *Windows on Nunawading*, p 54



Anzac Day ceremony 1950 before relocation, from D Sydenham, *Windows on Nunawading*, p 56

WORLD WAR TWO MEMORIAL, BOX HILL GARDENS, BOX HILL

Building:	World War Two Memorial	HO No	254
Address:	Box Hill Gardens 36 Nelson Road, Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 C8
Building Type:	memorial	Construction Date:	1952
Architect:	not applicable	Builder:	unknown

**History**

The Box Hill World War Two Memorial was erected in front of the Box Hill Town Hall in Whitehorse Road and unveiled in November 1952.⁷⁶ It was established to commemorate the men and women of the City of Box Hill who served in World War Two.

The asymmetrical memorial incorporates a bronze sculpture by William Wallace Anderson who produced a number of war memorials and memorial portraits for Melbourne and Victorian country towns, as well as models, dioramas and sculpture for the Australian War Museum. The sculpture at Box Hill was one of his last public works.⁷⁷ Anderson is best known for his sculpture of Simpson and his Donkey at the Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne (1935). He also sculpted 'Spirit of Anzac', Geelong (1928), a life-sized statue of King George V, Geelong (1937), nine busts of Australian prime ministers for Ballarat Botanic Gardens (1939-45)⁷⁸ and a sculpture for Pompey Elliott's grave at Burwood Cemetery (1932).⁷⁹ Anderson also produced the Lone Pine diorama at the Australian War Memorial (1924-27).

A line from a sonnet written by Brisbane poet, broadcaster and critic, Ernest Briggs, while with the Australian forces in New Guinea, was selected to be carved on the memorial.⁸⁰

The memorial was relocated to its present position in the Box Hill Gardens in late 2007 and rededicated on 16 March 2008.⁸¹

⁷⁶ www.msk.id.au/memorials2/

⁷⁷ K Scarlett, 'William Wallace Anderson' in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, at adb.anu.edu.au/biography

⁷⁸ K Scarlett, 'William Wallace Anderson' in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, at adb.anu.edu.au/biography

⁷⁹ www.geelongcollege.vic.edu.au/.../ANDERSON-William-Wallace

⁸⁰ *The Courier Mail* (Brisbane), 9 October 1951, p 1

⁸¹ *Scuttlebutt*, Box Hill R.S.L. newsletter, April 2008, p 1

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.6 Meeting places and local organisations

Victoria's Themes

2 Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes

2.8 Fighting for identity

8 Building community life

8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating

Description

The World War One and World War Two memorials are now located in a secluded area of the Box Hill Gardens at the rear of the RSL Hall. Together with a flagpole, they have been placed in a paved area with a low wall containing bronze commemoration plaques at the rear.

The World War Two Memorial consists of a polished red granite wall, with a pedestal at one end supporting a bronze sculpture of a World War Two soldier carrying a wounded comrade over his shoulder. The front face displays carvings of the insignia of the Royal Australian Navy, Australian Imperial Force, Australian Commonwealth Military Forces, Royal Australian Air Force and the Merchant Navy. Underneath are the words 'Remember the men and women who endured for us counting not their lives dear unto themselves these kept the faith clear-eyed and unafraid.' The line 'These kept the faith clear-eyed and unafraid' was quoted from a sonnet written by Ernest Briggs.

The words 'Kokoda Trail' are engraved under the statue.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse comparisons

A number of war memorials have been erected in the City of Whitehorse. In addition to this World War Two Memorial, these include a South Africa and China War memorial and three World War One memorials. This is the only memorial in the municipality to be erected specifically to commemorate World War Two, however plaques have been added to World War One memorials to acknowledge the involvement of local residents in World War Two.

World War One memorials were erected in Whitehorse Road at Box Hill, Blackburn and Mitcham, in Whitehorse Road. All have since been relocated to garden settings in their respective suburbs. The memorials in Box Hill and Mitcham both incorporate marble buglers, with buglers raised to their lips, placed upon grey granite pedestals. The memorial at Blackburn is in the form of an obelisk. All were erected after World War One, with Box Hill and Mitcham both unveiled in 1922.

The South Africa and China War Memorial was erected in 1902 and takes the traditional form of a red polished obelisk. Initially located at the corner of Whitehorse Road and Station Street, this memorial has been relocated to its present position. The inclusion of lamps and drinking fountains adds a distinctive character to the memorial.

State comparisons

Unlike the World War memorials in Box Hill, there would appear to be no clear comparison

with the World War Two memorial in the State of Victoria. The example at Box Hill is a distinctive and original design.

Significance

What is significant?

The World War Two Memorial, Box Hill Gardens, Box Hill was originally located in front of the Town Hall, Whitehorse Road and was unveiled in 1952. It is a granite wall with bronze statue at one end and was relocated to its present position in late 2007.

How is it significant?

The World War Two Memorial, Box Hill Gardens, Box Hill has historical, aesthetic and social significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The World War Two Memorial, Box Hill Gardens, Box Hill is of historical significance as it commemorates the participation of local residents in World War Two. Its associations with this war are of great importance to the community due to the profound impact it had on Australian society. [Criterion A]

The World War Two Memorial, Box Hill Gardens, Box Hill is of aesthetic significance as a well executed and intact memorial of unusual and distinctive design. It is significant as a work by the well known Australian war artist and sculptor William Wallace Anderson [Criterion D]

The World War Two Memorial, Box Hill Gardens, Box Hill is of social significance a local landmark which is important to the community as a place of tribute and reflection. [Criterion G]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

The war memorial and 1 metre surrounding it.

References

The Courier Mail (Brisbane), 9 October 1951, p 1

A Lemon, *Box Hill*, Box Hill 1978

War Memorials of Victoria. A Pictorial Record. 1994

K S Inglis. *Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.* Melbourne 1998

Victorian War Heritage Inventory: www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/...heritage/victorian-war-heritage-inventory2

www.msk.id.au/memorials2/

K Scarlett, 'William Wallace Anderson' in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, at adb.anu.edu.au/biography

www.geelongcollege.vic.edu.au/.../Anderson-William-Wallace

Heritage Victoria Database

Historical Images



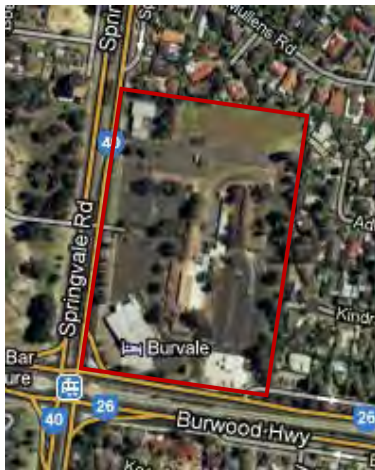
Memorial in original location outside the Box Hill Town Hall; from E Finlay & M Morgan, *Those Were the Days, Box Hill in Pictures 1930-1960*, p 44; 1994

A5: RECREATIONAL

BURVALE HOTEL/MOTEL, 385 BURWOOD HWY, VERMONT SOUTH

Citation amended 22 July 2016

Building:	Burvale Hotel/Motel	HO256
Address:	385 Burwood Highway (corner Springvale Road) Vermont South	Melway Map Ref: 62 D7
Building Type:	Recreational	Construction Date: 1968
Architect:	Jorgensen & Hough	Builder: Reinforced Concrete and Monier Pipe Construction Co

**History**

The Burvale Hotel/Motel was constructed in the late 1960s as one of a number of hotel/motel buildings designed by Melbourne architects Jorgensen and Hough as a result of a Royal Commission into the liquor industry from 1963. It was built on a large block of land at a major intersection in outer suburban Melbourne, as an investment for Mr Sam Jacobson. It was his first hotel investment and his intention was to provide the largest and the best facility in the area to forestall any competition.⁸²

The Phillips Royal Commission into the sale, supply, disposal or consumption of liquor in the State of Victoria was established in October 1963 and resulted in the Licensing Act 1965

⁸² Interview with Alan Hough, 1 August 2011

which came into operation on 1st February 1966⁸³ marking the end of the system of Licensing Magistrates and Courts which had operated in Victoria since 1852. One aim of the sweeping changes to the licensing laws was to ensure the orderly and continuous improvement in, and the development of, facilities for the supply of accommodation, meals and liquor to the public.⁸⁴ On the 30th June 1968, the transition to the new licensing regime was complete when the Liquor Control Act 1968 replaced the Victorian Licensing Court and Licences Reduction Board which administered the earlier Acts, with the Liquor Control Commission.

The introduction of the 1966 and 1968 Acts reflected a changing attitude in the community towards the availability of alcohol from the 1950s and resulted in changes in the design of hotel facilities. It was felt by many that the provision of more relaxed drinking conditions and the development of multipurpose facilities would have a positive influence on problems associated with excess drinking. Changes included the relaxing of closing times of licensed premises from 6pm to 10pm, or 11.30pm when served with 'substantial refreshments', and the requisite that hotels provide accommodation (minimum of six bedrooms in the city and three bedrooms in the country).⁸⁵

As a result a new building type was introduced and a number of large hotel facilities were constructed in suburban Melbourne and country Victoria. The Burvale Hotel/Motel, built in Vermont South, about 19 kilometres east of the city of Melbourne in 1968, was an example of this new multipurpose building type constructed in Victoria immediately after the Licensing Act 1965 was introduced. The modern facility included a hotel bar, motel rooms and innovative features such as a large public lounge with provision for entertainment, designed to hold up to 454 people,⁸⁶ and a drive-in bottle shop.

The location of the Burvale Hotel also reflected the rapid expansion of the suburbs of Melbourne in the 1950s and 60s, coinciding with a rapid growth in car ownership. Jacobson purchased the site on the corner of Springvale Road and Burwood Highway to gain advantage from increasing local population and for the exposure to two of the developing major arterial roads of the outer eastern suburbs. The population of the City of Nunawading nearly trebled in the 17 years from 1954 to 1971 from 23,855 to 90,702, a growth mirrored in the City of Waverley immediately to the south⁸⁷ bringing thousands of potential patrons to the hotel. The location of the complex and the significant carparking area provided for it also reflected the reliance of the residents of the new suburban areas on the motor car. In 1953, one in five Australians owned a motor car, by 1962, one in three owned a car.⁸⁸

The Burvale Hotel was designed and located as a direct response to the changes to the Licensing Act, the rapid expansion of the suburbs, and the increase of car ownership, in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

The architectural firm of Jorgensen and Hough were responsible for the design of the Burvale Hotel/Motel. Alan Hough, the younger of the two partners, can be credited with the design of much of the commercial work of this firm, including the Burvale. As one of Australia's leading designers of hotels and motels in the 1960s, this firm was responsible for a large number of hotel complexes. In doing so they were designing for a changing lifestyle – the new American idea of the hotel-motel. Examples of their work included the Tatra Inn, Mt

⁸³ Victorian Licensing Court and Licences Reduction Board; **Report and Statement of Accounts for Year ending 30.6.1966.**

⁸⁴ Public Records Office Online Catalogue, description of Liquor Control Act 1968

⁸⁵ Public Records Office Online Catalogue, description of Liquor Control Act 1968

⁸⁶ Public Building File 18303, Public Records Office Victoria

⁸⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics.

⁸⁸ Davison, G. *Car Wars: How the car won our hearts and conquered our cities.* Crows Nest, 2004, p.15

Buffalo, Victoria (1964, destroyed by fire 2006); Lake Jindabyne Hotel-Motel, N.S.W. (c1964); Overlander Hotel-Motel, Shepparton, Victoria (1966); Sandown Park Motel, Noble Park (1966), Village Green Motor Hotel, Mulgrave (1966); Downtowner Motel, Carlton (1967) and the Manhattan Hotel, Ringwood.

The Burvale exhibits characteristics of the distinctive organic/regionalist style of architecture, recalling the highly influential work of Frank Lloyd Wright.⁸⁹ This characterises much of the work of this firm and other Melbourne architects at the time, including Chancellor and Patrick in the 1950s and Charles Duncan and Geoffrey Woodfall in the 1960s. Friends together as students at RMIT, Duncan, Woodfall and Hough were influenced by contemporary developments in the United States but were also committed to developing an Australian regional modernist architecture.⁹⁰ Jorgensen and Hough shared an office building in Hotham Street, East Melbourne with Kevin Borland in the early 1960s and architects, such as John Murphy, Peter McIntyre, Woodfall and Duncan, gathered there for architectural discussions.⁹¹

The notion of bringing the bush to the city can be seen in Alan Hough's design of his own house in Brighton (1968) and then again in his design for the Burvale where the building was nestled into the cut away corner at the busy intersection, surrounded by native planting, with pebble surfaced roof and natural materials of clinker brick and timber, giving the sense of burrowing underground. At the time of construction this was an unusually advanced notion of considering the natural landscape setting.⁹²

At the request of the designers, the distinctive bricks that were used at the Burvale were developed and produced by Daniel Robertson especially for the building.⁹³ Only smooth, monotone coloured bricks were available at the time, so in 1967 the Company launched a unique range of brick with a rustic, textured appearance with colour variety.⁹⁴ These became instantly popular from the late 1960s. The use of sprayed asbestos, acoustic treatment and insulation over the steel for fire protection were special features of the construction. Leftover bricks and glazed terracotta tiles were subsequently used in the construction of Hough's house.⁹⁵

At the Tatra Hut, Lake Jindabyne Hotel-Motel and Overlander Hotel-Motel, Hough adopted an Australian vernacular homestead/woolshed character, using single storey buildings, verandahs and heavy timber post and beam structures both internally and externally.

The Burvale continues to operate as a hotel/motel with bar, lounge with gaming facilities, bistro and motel units. The bottle shop has been enclosed and become part of the hotel facility.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

6 Recreation and the Arts

6.1 Hotels

Victoria's Themes

5 Building Victoria's industries and workforce

5.6 Entertaining and socialising

⁸⁹ Heritage Alliance, Survey of Post-War Built Heritage in Victoria, 2008

⁹⁰ Winsome Callister, 'The Response to the City: Melbourne Regionalism of the 1950s and 1960s', *Transition* Winter 1989, p 43

⁹¹ W Callister, 'The Response to the City: Melbourne Regionalism of the 1950s and 1960s', *Transition* Winter 1989, p 43

⁹² W Callister, 'The Response to the City: Melbourne Regionalism of the 1950s and 1960s', *Transition* Winter 1989, p 43

⁹³ Interview with Alan Hough, 1 August 2011

⁹⁴ Company History on www.danielrobertson.com.au

⁹⁵ Interview with Alan Hough, 1 August 2011

Description

The Burvale Hotel/Motel is an extensive, single storey building of low profile that largely retains its original form. Situated on an expansive site, it was designed to nestle into the immediately surrounding landscape which comprised of large rocks, rockery plants and graded grass slopes. The building employed suitable materials to blend with the landscape and create a natural character. The resultant design shows the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright's organic architecture, which appeared to grow naturally from the environment. Wright's use of low building profiles, natural materials such as timber joinery and brick or stone walls, wide projecting eaves with overhanging soffits, and spacious settings can be seen in the work of Jorgensen and Hough and notably at the Burvale Hotel/Motel.

The walls of the building are of specially designed bricks that are rustic in appearance and the piers are carefully detailed to incorporate groups of geometric projections of brickwork. Window joinery is of timber and the roof is built-up with pebble-surface and supported on steel rafters that project under the angled timber eaves with a carefully detailed end feature.

The building is located centrally within the site with a predominately north-south axis. The central part of the building contained the bar and entertainment area, with long wings extending to the north containing motel units with the original drive-in bottle shop located to the south, closest to the intersection of Springvale Road and Burwood Highway. The latter has since been incorporated into the public interior space. The Motel is contained in two wings at the north end of the complex with the rooms facing into a landscaped courtyard and car parking to the east and west. A drive-through reception area is located at the north end of the main building. Direct access is provided to the bar and entertainment areas from the surrounding carpark.

The original building is largely intact externally, particularly at the north end, with changes limited to new canopies to the entrances, the enclosure of the original drive-in bottle shop and some new roofing.

The immediate perimeter of the building complex retains much of the structure of the original "natural" landscaping, particularly on the east side.

Large expanses of car parking are located to the west and east of the complex which enable clear views within the site to the hotel and adjacent landscaping.

To the north of the hotel/motel is a large undeveloped area, now grassed, whilst the south-west corner of the site, where a service was originally located is now occupied by an independent liquor outlet. Other later elements on the original site are a carwash facility in the north-west corner and a drive-through coffee shop in the south-east corner. The liquor outlet, carwash and coffee shop have no significance to the place.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

No other comparative examples exist in the City of Whitehorse.

State Comparisons

Examples from other municipalities that have been identified include the following:

The Overlander Hotel-Motel, Shepparton, Victoria (Jorgensen and Hough, 1966)

Sandown Park Motel, Noble Park (Jorgensen and Hough, 1966, substantially altered),

Village Green Hotel, Mulgrave (Jorgensen and Hough, 1966, demolished);

Downtowner Motel, Carlton (Jorgensen and Hough, 1967, substantially altered);

Manhattan Hotel, Ringwood (Jorgensen and Hough)
Southside Six Hotel, Moorabbin (John Summers, 1966-67, substantially altered)
Dorset Gardens Hotel, Croydon (John Summers, 1964-65)
Matthew Flinders Hotel, Chadstone (John Summers, 1967-68, substantially altered)
Waltzing Matilda Hotel, Springvale (early 1970s)

Compared with these examples, the Burvale Hotel/Motel is the most extant suburban example of this period and building type. It remains on its original expansive suburban site as the most extant example of the commercial work of Jorgensen and Hough.

Significance

What is significant?

The Burvale Hotel/Motel, Vermont South (1968) was designed by the Melbourne firm of architects Jorgensen and Hough who were responsible for a large number of hotels and motels from the late 1960s, both in Victoria and New South Wales. The location and design of the Burvale Hotel reflects the changes to the Licensing Act in Victoria in 1966, the rapid expansion of the suburbs of Melbourne, and the significant increase in car ownership of Australians in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

The Burvale Hotel/Motel is an extensive, single storey building of low profile that largely retains its original form. Situated on an expansive site, it was designed to nestle into the immediately surrounding landscape which comprised of large rocks, rockery plants and graded grass slopes.

The original building is largely intact externally, particularly at the north end, with changes limited to new canopies to the entrances, the enclosure of the original drive-in bottle shop and some new roofing.

The original building complex including the motel wings to the north and the now enclosed former drive-in bottle shop at the south end, along with the immediate landscaped surrounds and isolated setting within the surrounding carpark, are of significance.

The later independent retail liquor outlet in the south-west corner of the site, the carwash in the north-west corner of the site and the drive-in coffee shop in the south east corner are non-contributory elements to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

The Burvale Hotel/Motel, Vermont South is of aesthetic, historical and social significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The Burvale Hotel/Motel, Vermont South is of aesthetic significance as one of the best and most intact examples of the work undertaken by Australia's leading designers of hotels and motels in the 1960s, Jorgensen and Hough. [Criterion D] It is an important example of a new building type which was influenced by developments in America. The clear influence of renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright in its adoption of organic principles both in form and use of materials, together with the conscious striving to create a specifically regional architecture, are both of significance. [Criterion E] The production of a new brick type for the building is of importance. [Criterion F]

The Burvale Hotel/Motel, Vermont South is of historical significance as a reflection of the response to the introduction of radically new liquor laws as a result of a Royal Commission in

1963. The Burvale was one of a number of large hotel/motel complexes that were designed in response to these new, more relaxed laws. It is also of historical significance as a reflection of the rapid expansion of the increased availability and ownership of motor vehicles in the outer suburbs in the 1960s. [Criterion A]

The Burvale Hotel/Motel, Vermont South is of social significance as a reflection of changing community attitudes towards the availability of alcohol from the 1950s and the belief that more relaxed drinking conditions, together with the provision of multi-purpose facilities, would help to alleviate excess drinking in the community. [Criterion G]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To the extent of the current title boundaries of the site.

References

'Architect's house, Centre Road, East Brighton, Victoria', *Architecture in Australia*, February 1971, p 35

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Australian Bureau of Statistics: Census data

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Davison, G. *Car Wars: How the car won our hearts and conquered our cities*. Crows Nest, 2004

Public Records Office Online Catalogue, description of Liquor Control Act 1968, Liquor Control Act 1987: Review and Liquor Control Act 1968

State Library of Victoria, Peter Wille Slide Collection, Picture Collection, includes 19 colour slide views of Burvale Hotel, 1969-70

Simon Reeves, 'Memories of Modernism: the Role of Oral History in the Assessment of Post-War Heritage' online

Heritage Alliance, 'Survey of Post-War Built Heritage in Victoria', 2008

Historical Images



Burvale Hotel site 1963/4 (Whitehorse City Council)



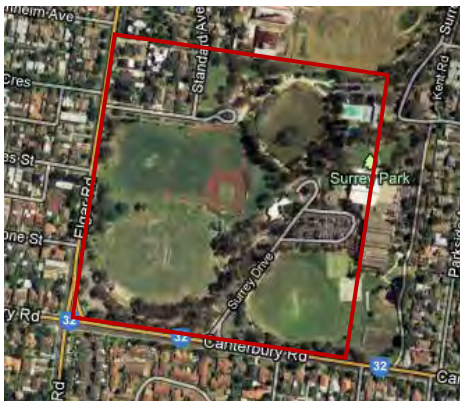
Burvale Hotel site 1974 (Whitehorse City Council)



Colour slide transparencies from Peter Wille Collection, State Library of Victoria, taken c1969-70

FORMER BOX HILL SWIMMING POOL PRECINCT

Building:	Former Box Hill Swimming Pool Precinct	HO No	257
Address:	354 Elgar Road Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 B11
Building Type:	recreational	Construction Date:	1939
Architect:	not applicable	Builder:	not applicable



History

Establishment of Surrey Park and Surrey Dive

By 1884 the Haughton Park Brick Company (later the Box Hill Brick Company) had purchased a large expanse of land on the corner of Canterbury and Elgar Roads in Box Hill.⁹⁶ The land was also known as Haughton's Paddock and was regularly used by Surrey Hills and Box Hill cricket and football groups.⁹⁷ The success of the brick company was affected by the fluctuations in the property market and in 1905 surplus land was sold to Nunawading Shire Council, which at the time was purchasing land for recreation reserves.⁹⁸ This 44 acre (17.8 hectare) brickworks site contained a deep clay pit that had been abandoned in 1892 and which the Council envisaged turning into a swimming pool.⁹⁹ Half full of water, it was already used by local inhabitants as a swimming hole.

The Surrey Park Swimming (or Swimmers') Club was officially established in February 1906 and they asked the Nunawading Council for the use of the clay pit at Surrey Park.¹⁰⁰ The Council

⁹⁶ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 80

⁹⁷ History Group Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, *Surrey Hills: In Celebration of the Centennial 1883-1983*, p 50

⁹⁸ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 121

⁹⁹ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 121

¹⁰⁰ *Reporter*, 2 February 1906, p 4

had already fenced the site, built a bathing shed and platform at each end, and obtained equipment such as a boat, raft, springboard, life buoys and noticeboard.¹⁰¹ Surrey Dive was subsequently opened as a municipal swimming pool with the opening described in the *Box Hill Reporter* as 'one of the major events in the history of the two suburbs, the main attraction being a spectacular dive of over 80 feet from a tower on the highest point of the 40 feet high cliffs'.¹⁰² The Dive became very popular and many swimming carnivals and events were held there by the Surrey Park Swimming Club. Major events attracted up to 3,000 spectators and included swimming stars such as Frank Beaurepaire.¹⁰³

The inaugural carnival of the Surrey Park Club was held in February 1907 and at this time 'The Dive' was described in the *Argus* as 'a splendid sheet of water, surrounded by cliffs 50ft high. There is a straight course of 110 yards one way, and about 120 yards the other. Gathered round the banks on Saturday were between 4,000 and 5,000 people, including many ladies.'¹⁰⁴ It was at this carnival that Frank Beaurepaire set a new record for the one mile race. The following year 'The Dive', 100 feet deep and now described as having a straight course of 100 yards by 200 yards, was reported to be 'undoubtedly the finest swimming basin in Victoria'.¹⁰⁵

By 1933 a ten-lane course had been laid out at Surrey Dive, over 100 metres. This made it the first Olympic standard pool in Australia, albeit of great depth.¹⁰⁶ Large crowds continued to attend swimming carnivals there into the 1930s.

Severe droughts in 1967-68 and 1971-72 resulted in the demise of Surrey Dive, with its contents being used to water street trees in Box Hill. The reported occurrence of rocky outcrops close to the lower water surface resulted in the initial temporary closure of the swimming hole, but it was never re-opened.¹⁰⁷

Construction of Box Hill City Swimming Pool

Prior to the opening of the Box Hill City Swimming Pool, the Surrey Dive was the main swimming facility in Box Hill. In early 1938, the Council, together with a local Member of Parliament Ivy Weber, requested a grant for the construction of a new swimming pool which was to be designed especially for children. This was successful and excavations were completed by August that year with the Council giving £2,500 and the Government £2,000 towards its construction.¹⁰⁸ The chosen site was adjacent to Surrey Dive, so that the two could operate in conjunction. In fact the entrance to the new pool and the dive was through a common turnstile, with those wishing to swim in the dive needing to pass through an extra turnstile due to restrictions for its use by children.¹⁰⁹ The pool was described as rectangular in shape, 110 feet long and 42 feet wide, and a depth varying from 3 feet to 10 feet. It was formed from concrete, lined with brick and covered with tiles, with the brick and concrete structures being entirely independent with bituminous paper between. A brick entrance pavilion, located to the east, at the shallow end of the pool, contained dressing accommodation, ticket box and kiosk, and diving boards were located at the other end of

¹⁰¹ Nunawading Shire Council Minute Book, 20 December 1905

¹⁰² *Reporter*, undated as quoted in History Group, *Surrey Hills: In Celebration of the Centennial 1883-1983*, p 50

¹⁰³ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 122

¹⁰⁴ *The Argus*, 25 February 1907, p 4

¹⁰⁵ *The Argus*, 20 January 1908, p 7

¹⁰⁶ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 167

¹⁰⁷ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 218

¹⁰⁸ *The Argus*, 31 August 1938, p 8

¹⁰⁹ 'Pool Facilities are Public Necessities' in *Beach and Pool*, January 1940, Vol XIV, no 1, p 7

the pool. The site itself was described as an attractive sloping setting of lawns, trees and shrubs.¹¹⁰

On 28 January 1939, the pool was officially opened with the commencement of the Australian swimming championship carnival at the new pool.¹¹¹ It was reported that there would be seating for 6,000 at this event, with regular seating accommodation at the pool being for 2,000.¹¹² At the opening Mrs Weber stated that the government aimed to construct similar pools in all metropolitan suburbs. The Box Hill pool, measuring 110 feet by 42 feet and featuring underwater lighting, cost £7,000.¹¹³ The night opening enabled the underwater and overhead lighting to be appreciated fully, with the Reporter stating that 'the scene became as brilliant as day'.¹¹⁴

The pool was designed by City engineer, F W Kerr, who undertook extensive research into the design of pools both locally and overseas.¹¹⁵ G F Wright was the electrical engineer for the project and tiling was carried out by the Australian Tessellated Tile Co. Pty Ltd.¹¹⁶ Highly detailed specifications of the construction of the pool were provided in the American journal *Beach and Pool* in an article entitled 'Pool Facilities are Public Necessities' in January 1940. This included details of the pool structure, water circulation, quality and treatment, control of coagulation, lighting, building planning and management and three photographs showing the pool and other facilities.¹¹⁷ This indicates that the facilities were considered highly up-to-date at the time, particularly the pool structure, filtration, chlorination and lighting.

The Surrey Park Swimming Club moved to the newly built pool, although the Surrey Dive continued to be the focus of the Club until its closure in the early 1970s. The original 1939 kiosk was later converted into the Surrey Park's Swimming Club rooms.

During the height of World War II, membership numbers at the Surrey Park Swimming Club slumped as young men enlisted in the armed forces. However carnivals and social events were still held in an effort to maintain an interest in swimming amongst young people of Box Hill. In 1942 a successful Ladies Carnival was held at the Box Hill City Swimming Pool and included demonstration swims.¹¹⁸

With the closure of the Surrey Dive in the 1970s, the Box Hill City Swimming Pool became the sole training facility of the swimming club, as well as serving as the local municipal swimming pool. At this time the six lane pool was considered inadequate, particularly in comparison to indoor pools located in neighbouring suburbs. For this reason attendance numbers had started to dramatically decline as swimmers turned to more modern facilities elsewhere. Throughout the 1960s the Box Hill City Swimming Pool attracted over 106,000 visitors annually each summer, however this figure had dropped to 42,000 by the late 1970s.¹¹⁹ During this time Council sought Federal Government funding to help finance the construction of a new indoor swimming complex for Surrey Park, while in the interim, the Council spent \$160,000 refurbishing the outdoor pool and surrounds. Part of this entailed reducing the length of the

¹¹⁰ 'Pool Facilities are Public Necessities' in *Beach and Pool*, January 1940, Vol XIV, no 1, p 8

¹¹¹ *The Argus*, 28 January 1939, p 14

¹¹² *The Argus*, 28 January 1939, p 14

¹¹³ *The Argus*, 30 January 1939, p 5

¹¹⁴ 'The Box Hill City Baths: Official Opening' in *Reporter*, 3 February 1939

¹¹⁵ 'The Box Hill City Baths: Official Opening' in *Reporter*, 3 February 1939

¹¹⁶ 'Pool Facilities are Public Necessities' in *Beach and Pool*, January 1940, Vol XIV, no 1, p 8

¹¹⁷ 'Pool Facilities are Public Necessities' in *Beach and Pool*, January 1940, Vol XIV, no 1, pp 7-11 & 27-28

¹¹⁸ G O'Donnell, *Fog on the Dive: 100 Years of the Surrey Park Swimming Club*, p 80

¹¹⁹ G O'Donnell, *Fog on the Dive: 100 Years of the Surrey Park Swimming Club*, p 105

original 33 metre pool to 25 metres to allow for the construction of a learners pool at one end.¹²⁰

Later Developments at Surrey Park

In 1979 a \$1.9 million tender was issued for a heated indoor pool complex, and Daryl Jackson and Scott & Furphy Pty Ltd were appointed as project architect and engineer respectively. It was estimated that the project would take 12 months, with the programme described as forming 'part of an overall development plan for the old Surrey Dive area and the existing outdoor pool which was upgraded and improved last year....'¹²¹

In 2012 the City of Whitehorse commenced a major redevelopment of the entire Whitehorse L Aqualink site, including both pools, indoor sports courts and adjoining oval. As part of the process, a Conservation Management Plan¹²² was commissioned by Council to provide a detailed historical analysis and assessment of the outdoor pool complex and to provide guidance for the conservation and/or development of the 1939 outdoor pool and associated entrance building.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

6 Recreation and the Arts

6.4 Sporting facilities

Victoria's Themes

9 Shaping cultural and creative life

9.1 Participating in sport and recreation

Description

The former entry building at the Box Hill outdoor swimming pool is a large rectangular shaped brick structure with distinctive elements, Moderne in style. The front, east elevation displays clean lines, horizontal motifs, glass bricks, integrated lettering and rounded corners. A parapet conceals a half-gabled roof which is clad in corrugated iron. The entrance pavilion, which is no longer used, is centrally located and projects from the main building with rounded corners in the functionalist style. This rounded form is distinctive from the straight lines of the rectangular shaped section. A single band of darker brickwork extends around the face of the building. On the entrance building, this band is located directly above the central door and flanking, symmetrically placed windows which contain glass bricks.

A decorative storey, smaller in scale but with matching rounded corners, is located above the entrance pavilion. The upper section has three projecting horizontal line motifs in two shades of blue and white, which follow the rounded curves. These colours represent the traditional colours of the Surrey Park Swimming Club.¹²³ Below this the words 'Box Hill Swimming Pool' are formed in steel letters on the front facade of the building. Two flagpoles sit atop the roof of the pavilion.

A similar blue and white motif detailing has been used on the corner edges of the main building. Doors and windows are variously located along the opposite, west elevation of the building which faces the swimming pool. Historical images indicate that the west elevation was originally a brick wall with a narrow opening below the eaves, and a centrally placed opening. It is not known when the present window and door openings were constructed,

¹²⁰ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 222

¹²¹ Box Hill Historical Society, ephemera, *Green Light for Box Hill Sports Centre:\$1.9 million tender*, 1979, item no B3318

¹²² Heritage Alliance, *Conservation Management Plan, Box Hill Swimming Pool*, City of Whitehorse, May 2013

¹²³ G O'Donnell, *Fog on the Dive: 100 Years of the Surrey Park Swimming Club*, p 97

however the administration, toilet, change-room and gym facilities are presently located within the building. The outdoor swimming pool is particularly narrow and comprises six twenty-five metre lanes. A learners pool is located at the eastern end, closest to the building. A small brick structure is located to one end of the site and presumably contains water filtration and pump facilities. A separate and irregular shaped toddlers pool was constructed later (1960's) covered with shade protection, and was located south of the pool.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

There are no other comparable swimming pool complexes that were constructed in the City of Whitehorse during the 1930s and 1940s period; however two schools were constructed at a similar period and in a similar style to the entrance building. These include the former Box Hill Girls' Technical School in Whitehorse Road, Box Hill (1936, HO117) and the former Box Hill Boys' Technical School in Dunloe Avenue, Box Hill (Percy Everett 1943, HO32).

The 1936 Girls' Technical School is a large double storey red brick building constructed in a Moderne style, probably to designs by Percy Everett of the Public Works Department. Bays of multi-paned windows on two levels are divided by contrasting cream brick piers. The hipped roof is concealed behind a parapet and the entry porch has a concrete slab roof with tower above displaying narrow vertical strip windows and a flagpole supported on concrete corbels. An adjacent projecting bay, of semi-circular form, contains a central band of windows. The original metal lettering reading BOX HILL GIRLS' TECHNICAL SCHOOL has been removed from the front facade.

The 1943 Boys' Technical School is also a large double storey red brick building constructed in a Moderne style, designed by Percy Everett of the Public Works Department. It displays strong vertical and horizontal elements, contrasting dark brickwork and curved forms.

State Comparisons

There are few extant examples of early swimming pools in Victoria.

The Maryborough Municipal Olympic Swimming Complex was opened by Sir Frank Beaurepaire in 1940 to designs by local architect EJ Peck and was one of a number of other municipal council pools built in a similar period. The original complex comprised a concrete and brick modern-styled entrance pavilion, an Olympic swimming pool, an octagonal wading pool, and service buildings all within a garden setting and the site remains highly intact. It is included in the Victorian Heritage Register (H1319).



Maryborough Municipal Olympic Swimming Complex, 1940

Hepburn Springs Swimming Pool was built in the early 1930s with a concrete dam constructed across a natural basin, deepened by blasting. It was one of the early competition pools in Victoria, was utilised for State swimming titles in the 1930s and was visited by Frank

Beaurepaire on a number of occasions. It is included in the Victorian Heritage Register (H1865).



Hepburn Springs Swimming Pool, early 1930s

Significance

What is significant?

The 1939 Box Hill swimming pool facility, but excluding the Box Hill Aquatic Centre, was a development of the recreational precinct, particularly swimming, within Surrey Park from the first decade of the twentieth century. Over this time the facilities at Surrey Park have undergone many changes from the original use of the former quarry pit (the Surrey Dive) as a highly popular swimming pool, to the construction of the new outdoor adjacent pool in the late 1930s and the addition of the indoor complex in the late 1970s.

How is it significant?

The former Box Hill Swimming Pool precinct is of historical, technical, aesthetic and social significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The 1939 Box Hill swimming pool complex is of historical significance as an example of a pool complex which illustrates the development of swimming in the municipality during the inter-war period as a recreational pursuit. It is of historical significance for its association with Mrs Ivy Weber, a local Independent and the first woman elected to the Victorian Parliament, and City Engineer, Frank Kerr who designed the pool and buildings. Weber, together with other Council members, lobbied the government for a suitable teaching pool in Box Hill, at a time when the Surrey Dive was the only swimming facility at this location. [Criterion A]

The 1939 swimming pool is of technical significance for its well resolved design that was subsequently described in great detail in the American journal, *Beach and Pool* in 1940. [Criterion F]

The 1939 swimming pool complex is of aesthetic significance as a rare, intact example of a swimming pool complex designed in the late 1930s. The entrance building is an excellent example of a public building designed in the Moderne style. The semi-circular entry bay and the emphasis on horizontal lines are key features of this style. [Criteria D & E]

The former Box Hill Swimming Pool precinct is of social significance for its use as a local swimming venue for the Surrey Park Swimming Club and as the location for many social, community and sporting gatherings since its establishment. [Criterion G]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To the extent indicated on the map below; generally from the boundary of the existing Heritage Overlay on the Surrey Dive (HO217) to the west, the southern alignment of the existing (2012) carpark to the north of the swimming pool, a parallel alignment 30 metres to the south, of the swimming pool, and 10 metres to the east of the entry building.



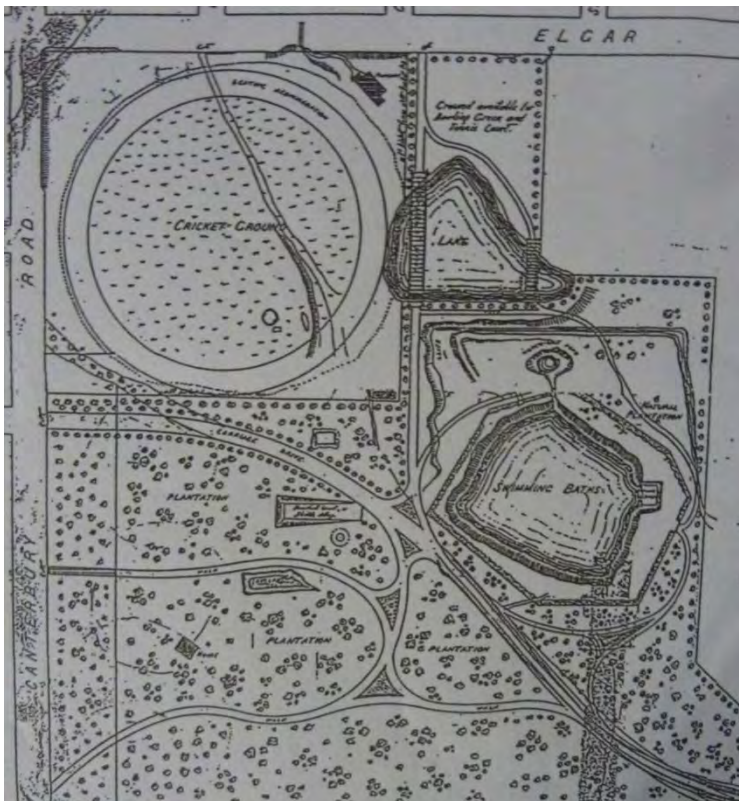
References

- The Argus*, various dates incl 25 February 1907, p 4; 20 January 1908, p 7; 27 October 1915, p 2 and 1 April 1916, p 2; 31 August 1938, p 8; 28 January 1939, p 14; 30 January 1939, p 5
- Nunawading Shire Council Minute Book, 20 December 1905
- 'Pool Facilities are Public Necessities' in *Beach and Pool*, Vol 14, No 1, January 1940, pp 7-11 & 27-28
- 'The Box Hill City Baths: Official Opening' in *Reporter*, 3 February 1939
- MMBW Detail Plan showing Surrey Park, c 1920
- General Plan, Surrey Hills Park, showing cricket ground, swimming baths, plantations and walks, City of Box Hill [undated, pre-1939]
- A Lemon. *Box Hill*. Box Hill 1978
- History Group Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, *Surrey Hills: In Celebration of the Centennial 1883-1983*, Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, reprinted 2001, p 50
- A Ward, 'Heritage and Conservation Study, City of Box Hill', vol 1, 1990
- Leslie Lobban, Surrey Park Swimming Club, *The Story of the Dive*, unpublished notes held by the Box Hill Historical Society, item B4596
- G O'Donnell, *Fog on the Dive: 100 Years of the Surrey Park Swimming Club*, The Club, Box Hill 2004
- Box Hill Historical Society, ephemera, *Green Light for Box Hill Sports Centre:\$1.9 million tender*, 1979, item no B3318
- Heritage Victoria Database
- Heritage Alliance: *Conservation Management Plan Box Hill swimming Pool*, May 2013

Historical Images



Detail of Plan of Nunawading, 1921, State Library of Victoria



A Ward, 'Heritage and Conservation Study', undated plan



Box Hill Swimming Pool soon after opening, Box Hill Historical Society Collection, no 642



Swimming Pool soon after opening, from E Finlay & M Morgan, *Those Were the Days, Box Hill in Pictures 1930-1960*, p 49; 1994



Swimming Pool soon after opening , Box Hill Historical Society Collection

A6: RELIGIOUS

SURREY HILLS UNITING CHURCH (FMR METHODIST CHURCH), 679-681 CANTERBURY RD, SURREY HILLS

Citation amended 31 August 2015

Building:	Surrey Hills Uniting Church (former Methodist Church)	HO No	259
Address:	679-681 Canterbury Road, Surrey Hills Surrey Hills	Melway Map Ref:	46 J11
Building Type:	religious	Construction Date:	1915
Architect:	Albert Phipps Coles	Builder:	John Broderick



History

The first Wesleyan Methodist church service in Surrey Hills was held in the Recreation Hall in Albany Crescent on 7 August 1887.¹²⁴ Built in 1884, this hall was the first place of worship for a number of congregations before construction of individual churches in Surrey Hills.¹²⁵ The first Methodist church building, constructed in Windsor Lane between Alexandra Crescent and Beatrice Avenue, was opened in 1888,¹²⁶ and with the acquisition of additional land, the church was enlarged in the early 1890s.¹²⁷

In November 1908 this timber church building was moved in one piece, by horse-drawn dray, to its present site at the corner of Canterbury Road and Valonia Avenue (formerly Victoria Avenue).¹²⁸ The land was donated by parishioner and politician, Robert Beckett,¹²⁹ and the building was sited to the rear of the property, facing Valonia Avenue. Worship continued in this building until the present brick church was constructed, facing Canterbury Road, in 1915. The architect, Albert Phipps Coles, was commissioned to design the new church¹³⁰ and contractor John Broderick undertook the work.¹³¹ The first services were held there in August 1915. Built in the centenary year of Methodism in Australia, the church was named the Surrey Hills Centenary Methodist Church. The timber church building then served as a Sunday

¹²⁴ 'Jubilee of Building 28 September 1975. Brief History' and Foundation Stone of present church

¹²⁵ History Group, *Surrey Hills. In Celebration of the Centennial. 1883-1983*, p 25

¹²⁶ *Reporter*, 11 April 1895

¹²⁷ 'Jubilee of Building 28 September 1975. Brief History'

¹²⁸ Photograph in History Group Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, *Surrey Hills, In Celebration of the Centennial. 1883-1983*, p 18

¹²⁹ 'Jubilee of Building 28 September 1975. Brief History'

¹³⁰ Letter to Public Health Department from Phipps Coles, stamped 18 February 1915, in Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/282, Public Records Office Victoria

¹³¹ Church Treasurer's Report, 1914-15, in Alan Holts card index, Surrey Hill Historical Society

School Hall and remained in use until it was demolished and replaced by a new brick building in 1957, designed by architects Bates, Smart and McCutcheon. This was opened on 20 October 1957.¹³² A portion of brick building, added to the rear of the original church after its relocation to the site in 1908, has been retained at the rear of this new building. In 1967 a brick toilet block addition was made to the west of this building and classrooms, designed by Alexander Harris and Associates, were built further west on the site.¹³³ The latter have not been retained.

In 1975-6 the Wyclif Congregational Church in Norfolk Road, Surrey Hills joined the Methodist Church Surrey Hills and in 1977 the church became the Surrey Hills Uniting Church as part of the inauguration of the Uniting Church of Australia. The sale of the congregational church¹³⁴ enabled redevelopment work to be undertaken at the former Methodist Church by architect Keith Butler in 1982.¹³⁵ Largely internal alterations, work included the provision of a new foyer, linking the church and hall and encompassing the polygonal apse, and the replacement of the sloping timber floor of the church with a concrete slab.

In 1915 local craftsman John K Blogg carved three panels for the church pulpit; a central panel depicting a branch of gum leaves, and flanking panels of geraniums and pittosporum. Made of Queensland maple, the pulpit was donated by Mrs Phipps Coles, the wife of the church architect. It was moved to one side of the church to accommodate a new pipe organ in 1924 and during the redevelopment work in 1983 it was dismantled and the panels incorporated into a new mobile pulpit.¹³⁶

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.1 Religion

Victoria's Themes

8 Building community life

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

Description

The Surrey Hill Uniting Church is a brick building with slate roof which has been painted a uniform cream. It was originally a red brick building with cement render panels which can be identified under the later paintwork.

The church is designed in an eclectic Arts and Crafts style with battered buttresses and Romanesque characteristics, including semi-circular window heads, drip mouldings which terminate in bosses, and recessed colonettes. The main gable end contains a large central window, flanked by wide, shallow piers with blind openings, and two windows with colonettes below. Identical single storey porches, with arch headed entrances and blind openings above, flank this central bay. The upper parapet of the front facade contains vertical elements, blind arcading and steep gable ends, with emphasis placed on two vertical elements which rise from the window mullions below. A third porch is situated on the east side of the nave. The polygonal north end of the building originally contained vestries with entries from the west and east sides.

¹³² Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/282, Public Records Office Victoria

¹³³ Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/282, Public Records Office Victoria

¹³⁴ D Bick, *Victorian Church Survey Uniting Church*, 1988-89, p 136

¹³⁵ Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/282, Public Records Office Victoria

¹³⁶ M Morgan, *Legacy in Sculptured Wood*, pp 18-22

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

Few churches in the City of Whitehorse were built at a similar time to the Surrey Hill Uniting Church and therefore comparison is limited within the municipality.

St Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Canterbury Road, Surrey Hills (HO132)

Built in 1910 to designs by Campbell and Kernot, this red brick church with slate roof is situated on the opposite side of Canterbury Road near the former Methodist Church. It is designed in a Gothic style with rose window, porch with faceted conical roof and slender spire. It is a distinctive building which adopts the more conventional Gothic style in its design.

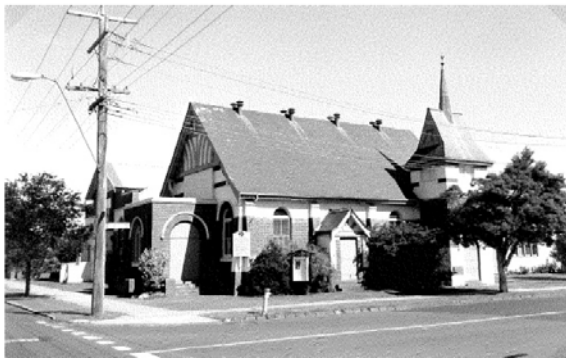
The former Mt Pleasant Methodist Church, Canterbury Road, Forest Hill (HO25)

Built in 1916, this cruciform church is a small domestic-scale, brick building with tiled roof, simple arch-headed windows, wide eaves and shingled gable ends. It does not display such distinctive qualities as those evident at the former Methodist Church, Surrey Hills.

State Comparisons

Former Methodist Church, Neerim Road, Carnegie

Designed by A Phipps Coles in 1914, the year before the former Methodist Church, Surrey Hills, this church also adopts an eclectic Arts and Crafts style. It is a red brick which combines Romanesque details, rough cast and half-timbering and a half-gabled tower with slender spire.



former Methodist Church, Carnegie; Image from 'Heritage Study Glen Eira – A Ward, Caulfield Heritage Study', 1994

Significance

What is significant?

The Surrey Hill Uniting Church at the corner Canterbury Road and Valonia Avenue was designed by Albert Phipps Coles as the Surrey Hills Methodist Church and constructed in 1915. It is a brick church, designed in an Arts and Crafts style with Romanesque characteristics. The 1967 and 1982/3 additions to the church are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Surrey Hill Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The Surrey Hill Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) is of historical significance as the centre of Methodist worship in Surrey Hills from 1908, with the present church itself built in 1915. [Criterion A]

The Surrey Hill Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) is of aesthetic significance as a fine and unusual example of the eclectic Arts and Crafts style, popular at the time. A small number of churches adopted this style, and this is one of the few, and the most distinctive, in

the Municipality. The exterior of the church remains largely intact despite later painting and alterations at the rear in the 1980s. [Criteria D & E]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries.

References

Pamphlet announcing 21st anniversary of the Surrey Hills Methodist Sunday School on 25 April 1909, includes photo of timber church on new site in Valonia Avenue (held at Surrey Hills Historical Society)

Sydney Morning Herald, 30 October 1920, p 6; obituary for A P Coles

Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/282, Methodist Church and Church Hall, Public Records Office Victoria

M Lewis, Australian Architectural Index at www.mileslewis.net/australian-architectural

'Jubilee of Building 28 September 1975' Brief History (held at Surrey Hills Historical Society)

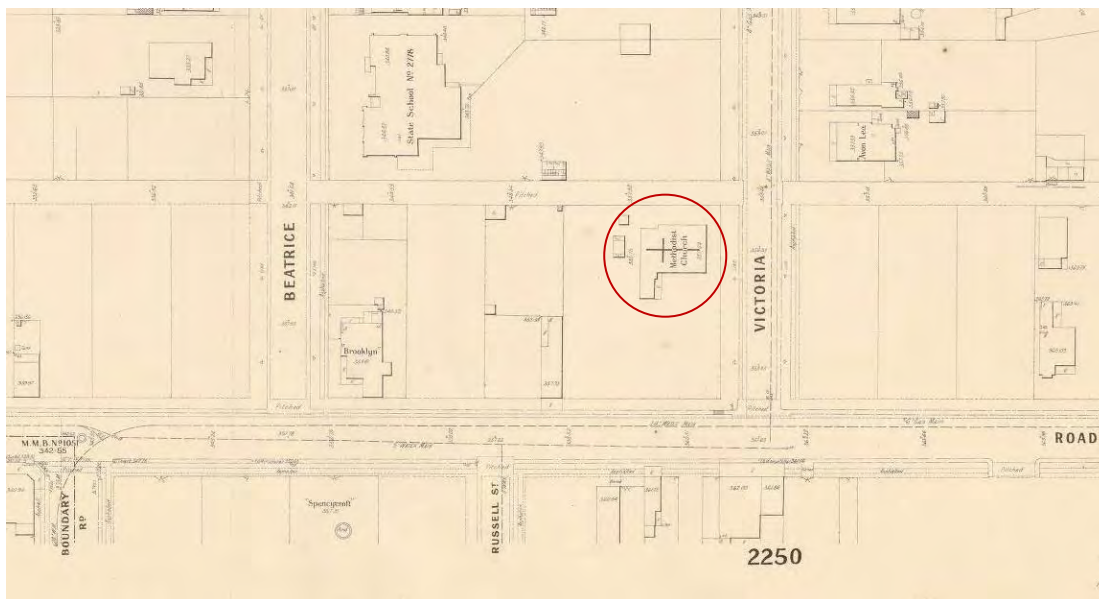
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M Morgan. *Legacy in Sculpture Wood; An Appreciation of the Work of John Kendrick Blogg, 1851-1936*. Hawthorn 1993

A Ward. 'Glen Eira - Caulfield Conservation Study', 1994

History Group Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre. *Surrey Hills: In Celebration of the Centennial 1883-1983*, Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, reprinted 2001

Historical Images



MMBW Detail Plan 2241, Camberwell and Nunawading, 1909



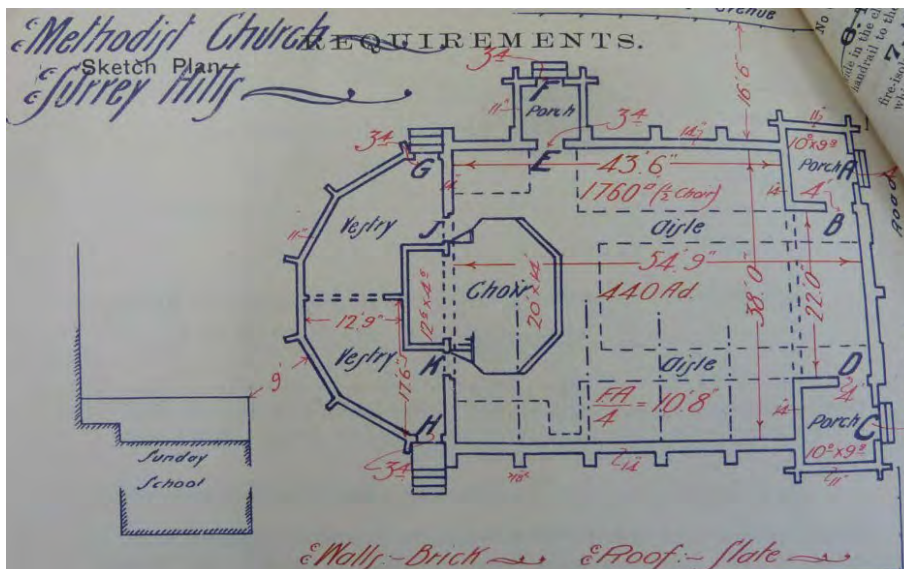
Moving first Methodist Church building to rear of Canterbury Road site in 1908, from History Group Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, *Surrey Hills: In Celebration of the Centennial 1883-1983*, Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, reprinted 2001, p 18



Early image of original church, Box Hill Historical Society Collection, no B8883



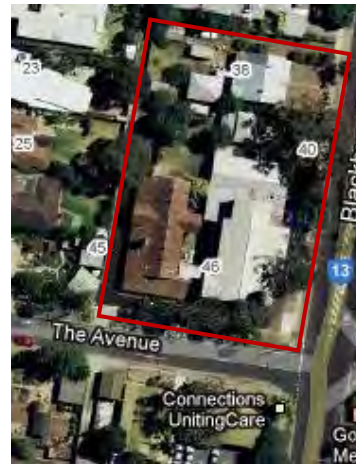
Brick church constructed in Canterbury Road in 1915 with first building at the rear, from from History Group Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, *Surrey Hills: In Celebration of the Centennial 1883-1983*, Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, reprinted 2001, p 27



Plan of Church, from Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/282, Methodist Church and Church Hall, Public Records Office Victoria

THE AVENUE UNITING CHURCH (FORMER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH), 44 BLACKBURN RD, BLACKBURN

Building:	The Avenue Uniting Church (former Presbyterian Church)	HO No	260
Address:	44 Blackburn Road Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	47 K10
Building Type:	religious	Construction Date:	1925-26; 1959
Architect:	unknown; Keith Reid	Builder:	Ralph Nicholson; J & E P Evans



History

A Presbyterian congregation was reportedly established in the Box Hill area in 1887 and services were conducted in Blackburn by the Rev J Patten in 1891.¹³⁷ However it was not until 1922 that a Presbyterian congregation was firmly established in Blackburn and services were subsequently held in various locations.¹³⁸

In 1922 two allotments on the corner of Blackburn Road and The Avenue were purchased with the intention of building a church to provide accommodation for the establishing congregation.¹³⁹ The siting of the new building on the purchased land caused much disagreement, however the foundation stone was finally laid on 6 March 1926 and the church opened on 5 June 1926 on the western portion of the site.¹⁴⁰ Ralph Nicholson of Box Hill constructed the simple red brick building with tiled roof and vestry to the east and kitchen to the west.¹⁴¹ An asphalt tennis court was constructed to the east of the church. By 1928 a kindergarten and general purpose room was added to the rear of the church¹⁴² and this was opened as Blackburn's first pre-school centre in September 1948.¹⁴³

There was a significant increase in the number of families living in Blackburn in the 1950s and a resulting increase in church and Sunday school attendance. As a result the architect Keith

¹³⁷ 'Avenue to Unity, Centenary History of the Uniting Church in Blackburn', p 31

¹³⁸ 'Avenue to Unity, Centenary History of the Uniting Church in Blackburn', p 32

¹³⁹ 'Avenue to Unity, Centenary History of the Uniting Church in Blackburn', p 33

¹⁴⁰ 'Avenue to Unity, Centenary History of the Uniting Church in Blackburn', p 36

¹⁴¹ Drawing in Public Building File, VPRS 7882/P0001/439, Public Records Office Victoria

¹⁴² MMBW Detail Plan 3854, 1933, see image below

¹⁴³ 'Avenue to Unity, Centenary History of the Uniting Church in Blackburn', p 43

Reid was commissioned to complete a master plan for the site and this resulted in a staged church development. Initial construction, undertaken by R J Grylls, was classrooms to the north east of the site with entry from Blackburn Road and these were opened on 3 September 1955.¹⁴⁴ A decision was made to proceed with the construction of a new church building to the south of the classrooms, designed by Keith Reid,¹⁴⁵ in late 1958 and the foundation stone laid on 19 April 1959. J and E P Evans undertook this work and the building, designed to seat 400 people, was opened on 21 February 1960.¹⁴⁶

The selected architect, Keith Reid, had already designed a number of buildings for the Presbyterian Church when commissioned to undertake work at Blackburn. Born in 1906, Reid began work in partnership with John A Pearson from 1933 to 1939, continued his own practice after World War II, working briefly in partnership with K Murray Forster, and his sons John joined the partnership in 1967 and Graham in 1978, forming Reid Partnership Pty Ltd. ¹⁴⁷

By 1968 the Blackburn Presbyterian church had formed a firm bond with the Methodist congregation opposite in The Avenue and had formed a close union, well before the official union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches in 1977. During this period the church was a particularly vibrant community which attracted great numbers, not only from Blackburn, but from the wider community.

In 1979 architect Llew Bawden prepared plans for the redevelopment of the original church building on the site which was being used as a hall venue.¹⁴⁸ A multi-purpose fellowship centre, with hall, office, meeting room and amenities, was created and linked to the church via a foyer. The porch of the 1926 building was demolished at this time and the foundation stone relaid in the east wall of the new centre which was opened on 20 April 1980.¹⁴⁹

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.1 Religion

Victoria's Themes

8 Building community life

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

Description

The church complex comprises the original 1926 church, the 1955 kindergarten building, the 1958 church and the 1979 redevelopment including linking foyer to the south of the complex.

The 1926 church is a simple red brick building with terracotta tiled roof and rectangular windows. Its original plan was T-shaped with a nave, transepts and front porch and an early red brick addition was made to the rear. Redevelopment in 1979 resulted in the demolition of the front porch, and new brick building construction with matching roof tiles across the front and side of the building. Despite this the form of the original building remains apparent.

¹⁴⁴ 'Avenue to Unity, Centenary History of the Uniting Church in Blackburn', p 44

¹⁴⁵ Drawings in Public Building File, VPRS 7882/P0001/439, Public Records Office Victoria

¹⁴⁶ 'Avenue to Unity, Centenary History of the Uniting Church in Blackburn', p 46

¹⁴⁷ J Turnbull, 'Reid Partnership, A Review', *Architecture Australia*, November 1986, pp 54-5 and I & R Coleman,

'Twentieth Century Churches in Victoria', 1996

¹⁴⁸ 'Avenue to Unity, Centenary History of the Uniting Church in Blackburn', p 57

¹⁴⁹ 'Avenue to Unity, Centenary History of the Uniting Church in Blackburn', p 58

The adjacent church, designed by Keith Reid in 1958, is a steel framed building with salmon pink brick exterior cladding, aluminium roof and concrete window mullions. The nave is high and broad with a gallery to the rear above a long narthex and contains eight concrete encased columns. Entry to the church is through a porch at the base of a tall tower at one end of the narthex, and stairs to the gallery are at the opposite end. A large apse is flanked by spacious vestries and a chapel is positioned along the east side of the nave.

The building is composed of rectangular forms and the two storey main nave has a very shallow gable roof. The asymmetrically composed building contains a dominant rectangular tower at the prominent entrance corner. This contains precast concrete louvres and a concrete cross above. Three simple crosses are incorporated into the north facade, two of brickwork and one of metal. Window openings are rectangular in form with dominant vertical concrete mullions.

The adjoining 1955 kindergarten building is of simple gable form and built in similar brickwork to the church. The church abuts the south of this building, with a connecting passage in between.

The 1979 extension is a single storey brick building with tiled hip roof, which wraps around the early church and overlaps the south east corner of the 1958 church facade. Although it obscures the south facade of the early church building, it only partially obscures the 1958 church and its impact on the latter is minimal. Both buildings can still be seen and the forms clearly read.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

The City of Whitehorse contains an important group of distinctive churches of modern design from the late 1950s to the early 1960s. This was a period of great experimentation in church design with the challenging of traditional forms and the move away from religious symbolism. Modern forms, construction techniques and materials were typically introduced into church design at this time.

Together these churches form an excellent group of modern religious buildings in the Municipality of Whitehorse. Two of these are included in the Heritage Overlay and one in the Victorian Heritage Register.

All Saints (Christ Church) Anglican Church, Mitcham (HO96 and VHR H2302)

This Anglican Church was built in Mitcham to an innovative design by architect Ray Berg in 1958. Built of rigid steel construction with brick end walls and tile-clad side walls, it is of simple rectangular form with shallow butterfly roof, strips of clerestorey windows and an open steel framed detached tower with cross.

The City of Whitehorse Building Citation states that it is significant for its attempt to move away from entrenched religious symbolism in church architecture and as a rare example of the work of important and influential architect and academic Ray Berg.

Burwood Heights Uniting Church, Burwood East 1961 (former East Burwood Methodist Church) (HO106)

This former Methodist Church was built in East Burwood to a distinctive design by architects Alexander Harris & Associates in 1961. It is a tall A-frame building with steeply pitched, slate-clad roof which extends to the base, where it is penetrated by large dormer windows.

The City of Whitehorse Building Citation states that it is significant due to its use of dramatic geometries in ecclesiastical architecture and for the site's long association with the Methodist Church.

Other highly distinctive examples in the City of Whitehorse include St Benedict's Catholic Church, Burwood in 1957-58 by architects Stuart McIntosh & Alexander Harris and St Augustine's Church of England Church, Mont Albert in 1957-58 by architect T G Payne.

State Comparisons

Keith Reid designed a large number of churches in metropolitan Melbourne, largely between the years 1956 and 1965. These include: Presbyterian Churches at South Hawthorn, North Williamstown, Glen Iris, East Malvern, Ashburton, Pascoe Vale South, Coburg, Altona, Templestowe, Coburg, Donvale and Croydon; Baptist Churches at Ashburton, Canterbury, Regent and Aberfeldie; and Anglican Churches at Croydon and Hughesdale.

The Avenue Uniting Church (former Presbyterian Church) at Blackburn is one of the larger, more complex and distinctive Reid-designed churches that remain intact.

Significance

What is significant?

The Avenue Uniting Church (former Presbyterian Church), 46 Blackburn Road, Blackburn, comprises the 1926 church building, 1955 kindergarten building and 1958 church.

How is it significant?

The Avenue Uniting Church (former Presbyterian Church), Blackburn is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The Avenue Uniting Church (former Presbyterian Church), Blackburn is of historical significance as the centre of Presbyterian worship in Blackburn from the 1920s. The two church buildings on the site illustrate both the early establishment of the parish and the later period of suburban growth which resulted in the construction of the second church building in 1959. [Criterion A]

The Avenue Uniting Church (former Presbyterian Church), Blackburn is of aesthetic significance as a distinctive and intact example of late 1950s ecclesiastical architecture in the City of Whitehorse. Together with All Saints Anglican Church, Mitcham (former Christ Church) 1957-58; St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, Burwood 1957; St Augustine's Church of England Church, Mont Albert 1957-58 and Burwood Heights Uniting Church (former East Burwood Methodist) 1961 it forms an important group of highly innovative modern buildings of ecclesiastical design from the late 1950s period. It is important as a demonstration of the work of Melbourne architect Keith Reid who undertook the design of a large number of churches, particularly Presbyterian churches in the 1950s and 1960s. This is a particularly distinctive and highly intact example of his more progressive later work. [Criterion D & E]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries. Tree controls to apply.

References

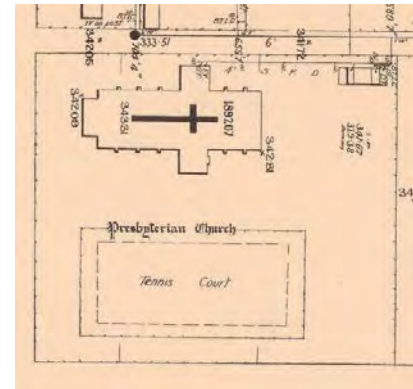
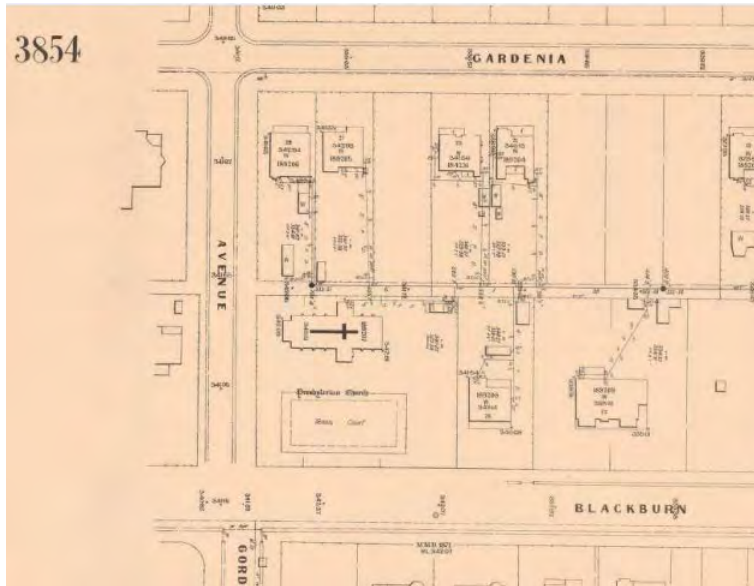
MMBW Detail Plan 3855, Blackburn and Mitcham, 1933

Public Building Files VPRS 7882/P0001/439, 1357 & 1780 Public Records Office Victoria

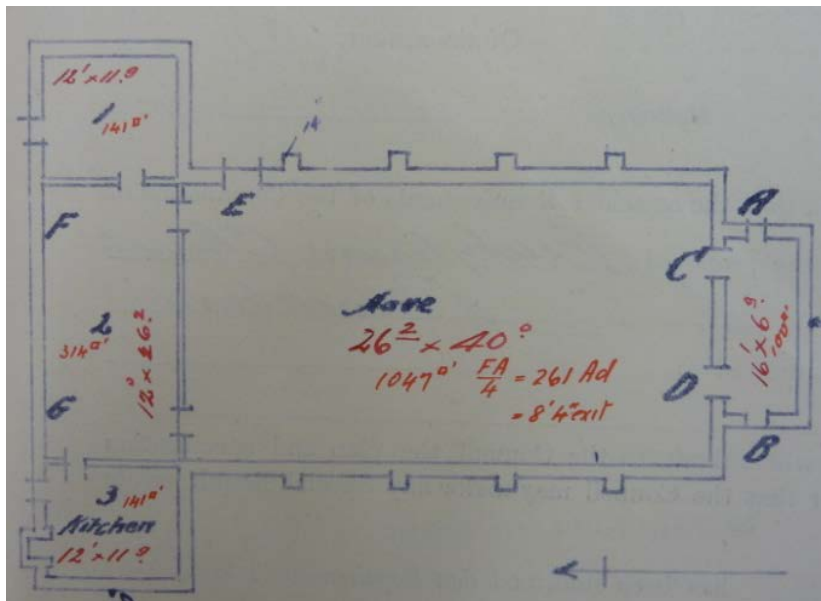
'Avenue to Unity: Centenary History of the Uniting Church in Blackburn' 1988

I & R Coleman, 'Twentieth Century Churches in Victoria', A study for the Historic Buildings Council 1996

Historical Images



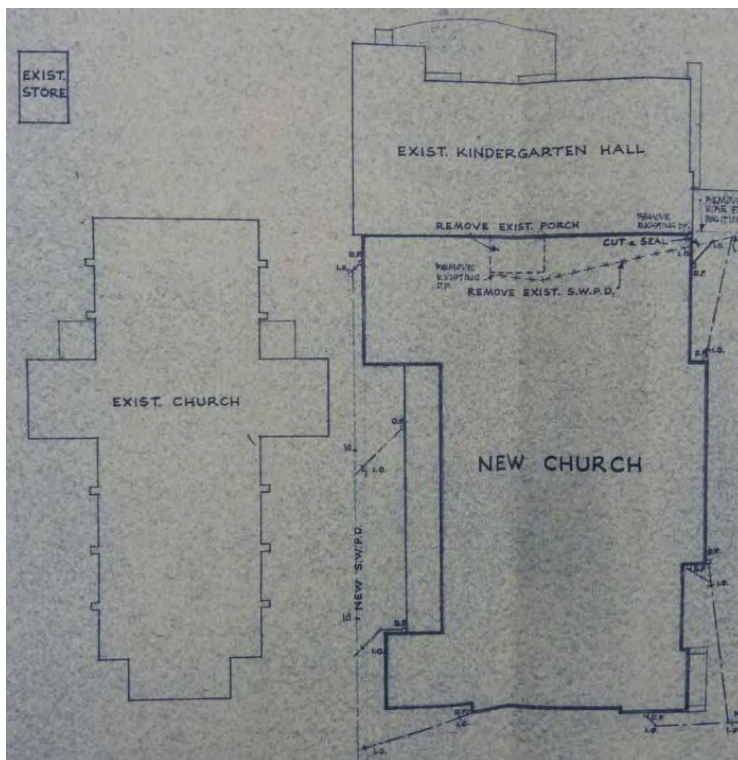
MMBW Detail Plan 3855, Blackburn and Mitcham, 1933



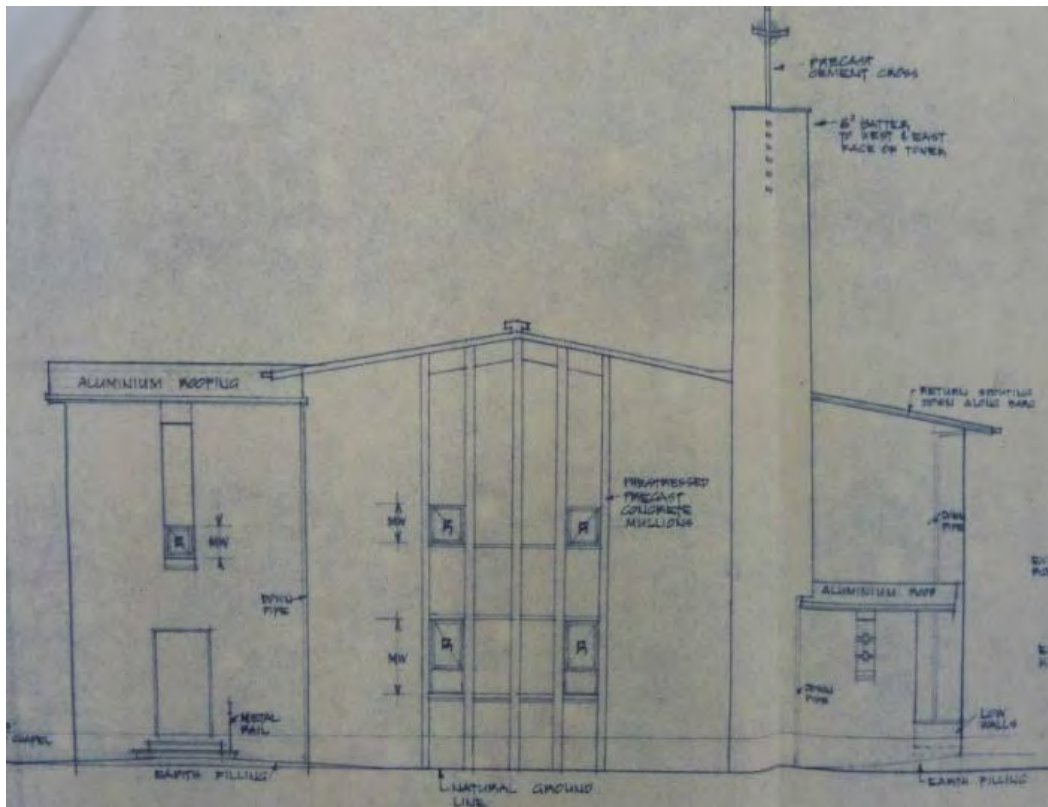
Sketch plan of original church building, from Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/439, Public Records Office Victoria



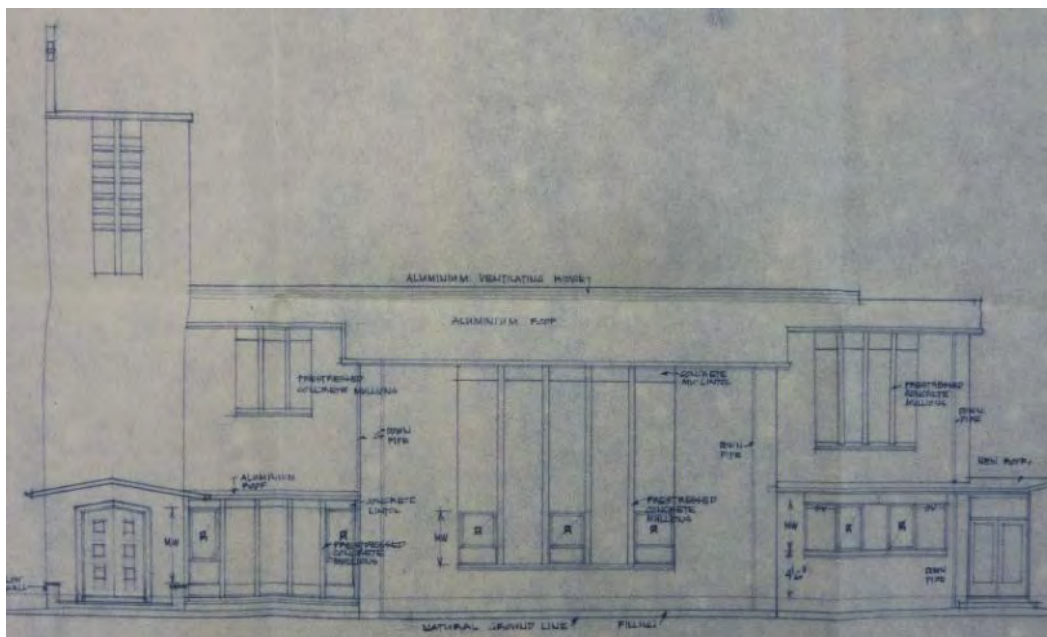
Original church built 1926, in R Da Costa, *Blackburn a Picturesque History*, p 71; 1978



Site Plan 1958, from Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/1780 Public Records Office Victoria



South elevation 1958 from Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/1780 Public Records Office Victoria



East elevation 1958 from Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/1780 Public Records Office Victoria

ST AUGUSTINE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH AND HALL, 38 BUNDORAN PDE, MONT ALBERT NORTH

Building:	St Augustine's Anglican Church & Hall	HO No	261
Address:	38 Bundoran Parade Mont Albert North	Melway Map Ref:	46 K7
Building Type:	religious	Construction Date:	1929 (hall) & 1960 (church)
Architect:	Gawler & Drummond (hall) T G Payne (church)	Builder:	J Jones (hall)



History

The foundation stone of St Augustine's Hall was laid in April 1929 and the building erected to designs by the architectural firm, Gawler and Drummond. This prolific Melbourne firm designed a substantial body of work for the Church of England from the mid-1910s¹⁵⁰ and John Stevens Gawler himself was a local resident, parishioner,¹⁵¹ local councillor and educationalist. The contract for this Church of England Sunday School building¹⁵² in Rostrevor Parade was let on 12 February 1929.¹⁵³

¹⁵⁰ M Lewis, 'John Stevens Gawler' in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, at adb.anu.edu.au/biography

¹⁵¹ W Orange, 'St Augustine's Hall: 1929-2004' in Box Hill Historical Society Newsletter, August 2004, p 6

¹⁵² M Lewis, Australian Architectural Index at www.mileslewis.net/australian-architectural

¹⁵³ M Lewis, Australian Architectural Index at www.mileslewis.net/australian-architectural

Gawler was influential in the early years of the Church of England in the area; designing the Holy Trinity Church, Union Road, Surrey Hills in 1921¹⁵⁴ and initiating the first services of the parish of St Augustine's. These were held at Mont Albert Central School.¹⁵⁵ St Augustine's was initially part of the parish of the Holy Trinity until 1946 when it became the parish of St Augustine's, Mont Albert North.¹⁵⁶

St Augustine's Hall was designed for a number of uses including church services, Sunday School, meetings and functions held by various parish groups. It originally comprised a central rectangular hall with alcoves either side, a sanctuary and adjoining vestry at the street end and stage, kitchen and choir vestry at the other end. The intention was to extend the building towards the street at a later date, however council regulations prohibited this and the original temporary timber wall still remains.

In addition to its use as a church and Sunday School, the hall was used for dances, concerts, meetings of church groups, badminton and kindergarten classes. By 1971 a purpose built kindergarten had been¹⁵⁷ constructed behind the hall.

The dual function of this hall continued until the present church was constructed in 1960 to designs by architect Thomas G Payne.¹⁵⁸ It was sited along the northern boundary of the site, parallel to the 1929 hall. Payne designed a number of religious buildings for the Catholic Church, including St Paschal's Chapel in Box Hill (HO214).

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.1 Religion

Victoria's Themes

8 Building community life

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

Description

Hall

The 1929 hall, built of clinker bricks with a glazed tile roof, is domestic in scale and designed in an inter-war Old English style. Side walls are buttressed and metal-framed double arched windows are placed between in square openings. A double hipped roof dormer window, containing rows of similar arch headed metal window frames, face to the north and south. The front facade of the building, initially constructed in timber to allow extension towards the street, remains in this originally temporary state.

Church

The church is designed in a simple modern style and is built of cream brick with a glazed tile roof. It is of rectangular form with distinctive parabolic arch entrance to the gabled front porch and a rectangular tower with slender spire to the north elevation. The asymmetrical front facade contains the entrance porch which protrudes to one side and a high gabled elevation on the other. The latter incorporates a low horizontal strip of windows which is divided by heavy vertical mullions, and a large blank upper facade with a large applied cross. Long vertical windows line the side walls, with those at the sanctuary end having

¹⁵⁴ M Lewis, Australian Architectural Index at www.mileslewis.net/australian-architectural

¹⁵⁵ W Orange, 'St Augustine's Hall: 1929-2004' in Box Hill Historical Society Newsletter, August 2004, p 6

¹⁵⁶ W Orange, 'St Augustine's Hall: 1929-2004' in Box Hill Historical Society Newsletter, August 2004, p 6

¹⁵⁷ Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/852, Public Record Office Victoria

¹⁵⁸ Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/1428, Public Record Office Victoria

pointed window hoods. The tower has a curved copper gabled roof and synthetic stone¹⁵⁹ is used for the parabolic arch and the unglazed tower window grille.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

Church

The City of Whitehorse contains an important group of distinctive churches of modern design from the late 1950s to the early 1960s. This was a period of great experimentation in church design with the challenging of traditional forms and the move away from religious symbolism. Modern forms, construction techniques and materials were typically introduced into church design at this time.

Together these churches form an excellent group of modern religious buildings in the Municipality of Whitehorse. Two of these are included in the Heritage Overlay and one in the Victorian Heritage Register.

All Saints (Christ Church) Anglican Church, Mitcham (HO96 and VHR H2302)

This Anglican Church was built in Mitcham to an innovative design by architect Ray Berg in 1958. Built of rigid steel construction with brick end walls and tile-clad side walls, it is of simple rectangular form with shallow butterfly roof, strips of clerestorey windows and an open steel framed detached tower with cross.

The City of Whitehorse Building Citation states that it is significant for its attempt to move away from entrenched religious symbolism in church architecture and as a rare example of the work of important and influential architect and academic Ray Berg.

Burwood Heights Uniting Church, Burwood East 1961 (former East Burwood Methodist Church) (HO106)

This former Methodist Church was built in East Burwood to a distinctive design by architects Alexander Harris & Associates in 1961. It is a tall A-frame building with steeply pitched, slate-clad roof which extends to the base, where it is penetrated by large dormer windows.

The City of Whitehorse Building Citation states that it is significant due to its use of dramatic geometries in ecclesiastical architecture and for the site's long association with the Methodist Church.

Other highly distinctive examples in the City of Whitehorse include St Benedict's Catholic Church, Burwood in 1957-58 by architects Stuart McIntosh & Alexander Harris, and The Avenue Uniting Church (former Presbyterian Church), Blackburn in 1959 by architect Keith Reed.

Hall

Two other church halls were constructed in the municipality at a similar time to St Augustine's hall.

St Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Surrey Hills (HO132) has an associated brick hall that appears to have originally been constructed in 1888, but was reconstructed in 1929. Domestic Gothic in character, It is a small red brick gabled hall of four bays, with stepped buttresses and multi-paned rectangular windows with shallow pointed arch window heads.

¹⁵⁹ 1957 drawings in Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/1428, Public Record Office Victoria

Mountview Uniting Church Complex (HO162) contains an iron framed hall that was also erected c1929. This is part of a complex of buildings built from 1888 to 1967, and appears to be a prefabricated building.

State Comparisons

Church

Comparison can be made with St Bede's Catholic Church, Severn Street, North Balwyn which was designed by S J Moran and Associates and constructed in 1961. This cream brick church also incorporates a parabolic arch entrance and square tower with thin spire.

Hall

Comparison can be made with St Paul's Anglican Church Hall, East Kew which was designed by architect K H Oliphant and constructed in 1925.



St Bede's Catholic Church, North Balwyn



St Paul's Anglican Church Hall, East Kew

Significance

What is significant?

St Augustine's Anglican hall, Mont Albert North was designed by architects Gawler and Drummond and built in 1929. The adjacent church was designed by architect T G Payne and built in 1960.

How is it significant?

St Augustine's Anglican Church and hall are of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

St Augustine's Anglican Church and hall are of historical significance as the centre of Anglican worship in Mont Albert North from 1929. The two buildings illustrate both the early establishment of the parish and the later period of suburban growth which resulted in the construction of the large church building in 1960. [Criterion A]

St Augustine's Anglican Church is of aesthetic significance as a distinctive and intact example of late 1950s ecclesiastical architecture in the City of Whitehorse. Together with All Saints Anglican Church, Mitcham (former Christ Church) 1957-58; St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, Burwood 1957; The Avenue Uniting Church (former Presbyterian) 1959 and Burwood Heights Uniting Church (former East Burwood Methodist) 1961 it forms an important group of highly innovative modern buildings of ecclesiastical design from the late 1950s period. [Criterion D & E]

St Augustine's Anglican Hall is of aesthetic significance as an example of the Interwar Old English style applied to a public building. Designed by well known Melbourne architects Gawler and Drummond, the hall has important associations with local architect, resident and Councillor John S Gawler.

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries.

References

MMBW Detail Plan 3390, Municipality of Box Hill, 1930

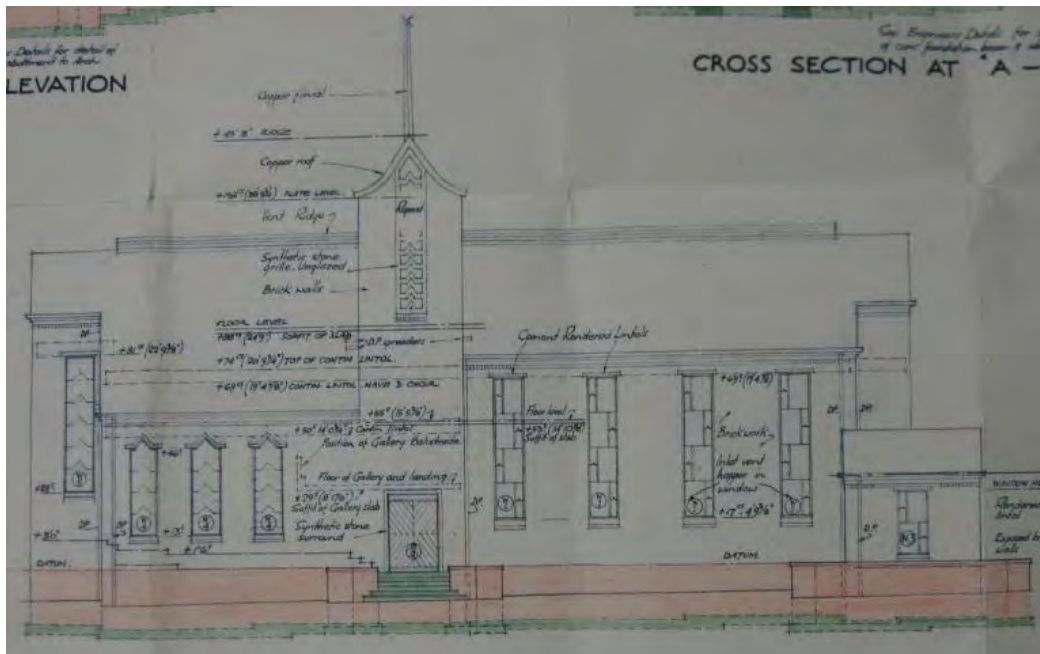
M Lewis, Australian Architectural Index at www.mileslewis.net/australian-architectural;

Public Building Files VPRS 7882/P0001/852 & 1428, Public Records Office Victoria

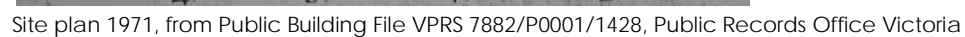
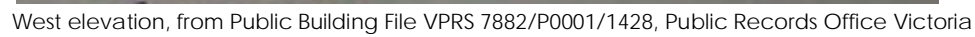
I & R Coleman, 'Twentieth Century Churches in Victoria', A study for the Historic Buildings Council 1996

W Orange, 'Saint Augustine's Hall: 1929-2004', in *Box Hill Historical Society Newsletter*, August 2004, pp 6-7

Historical Images



North elevation, from Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/1428, Public Records Office Victoria



ST BENEDICT'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 299 WARRIGAL RD, BURWOOD

Building:	St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church	HO No	262
Address:	299 Warrigal Road Burwood	Melway Map Ref:	60 H5
Building Type:	religious	Construction Date:	1957
Architect:	Stuart McIntosh & Alexander Harris in association	Builder:	unknown

**History**

The first Catholic Church in the Shire of Nunawading was built on land granted to the Catholic Church in 1854 at the north east corner of Warrigal (Boundary) and Riversdale (Moloneys) Roads.¹⁶⁰ A similar land grant to the Church of England in this location indicates that this was an anticipated town site. In July 1855 the Catholic Church applied for a building grant towards the estimated cost of £300 for a brick building with slate roof, and they erected a permanent structure on their site.¹⁶¹ Known as St Bridget's, the building functioned as a church and school and 64 children from local Irish families were enrolled when it opened.¹⁶² In 1858, James Bonwick described the building as 'a very handsome edifice'.¹⁶³

A township did not develop in this vicinity, and in 1902 the Church of the Holy Redeemer was built in Mont Albert Road, to the north, and St Bridget's was closed.¹⁶⁴

It was thirty years before residents to the south of this original church site were provided with a Catholic Church, in the township of Burwood. The Mechanics Hall, Burwood was used for Catholic worship until a site with a 210 foot frontage to Warrigal (Boundary) Road was purchased and a brick church constructed and opened in March 1931.¹⁶⁵ This original church can be seen in the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works Detail Plan of the site in 1932.¹⁶⁶ Attached to the Parish of Box Hill, this church was placed under the invocation of St Benedict and dedicated by Archbishop Mannix. The church building was erected towards

¹⁶⁰ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 16

¹⁶¹ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 18

¹⁶² A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 19

¹⁶³ J Bonwick, *A Sketch of Boroondara*, p 33

¹⁶⁴ *Reporter*, 16 May 1902 & *Reporter*, 23 May 1902

¹⁶⁵ *The Argus*, 23 March 1931, p 5

¹⁶⁶ MMBW Detail Plan 3771, Municipality of Box Hill, 1932 (see image below)

the rear of the site; the intention being to convert it to a Roman Catholic school and construct a larger church in the future, presumably on the Warrigal Road frontage. The total cost of the site and building was £3,250.¹⁶⁷

A school was commenced at the church in January 1941 with 22 students,¹⁶⁸ and in May that year additions to St Benedict's School were opened by Archbishop Mannix in May 1941.¹⁶⁹ The two roomed school was staffed by the Notre Dame de Sion sisters from Box Hill.¹⁷⁰ By 1953 additional school buildings had been constructed and the original church building had reverted to its original use.¹⁷¹ This building has since been demolished. St Benedict's was declared an autonomous parish and the Marist Sisters commenced work there in 1954, with a convent located in Warrigal Road, to the south of the church site. Additional classrooms and facilities were built over the next few years and by 1960, 630 students attended the school with classes extending to secondary level.¹⁷² A separate secondary school, Chavoin College, was opened on the original site in 1967.

In 1957, more than twenty-five years after the first church was built on the site, a new church was finally designed for St Benedict's by architects in association, Stuart McIntosh and Alexander Harris. This was located facing Warrigal Road, on a rectangular east-west site, between existing school buildings to the north and the convent. In response to the site, the building is rectangular in form with a distinctive west entrance facade to the main road.

Stuart McIntosh was architect in charge of the Architects' Branch of the ES&A Bank from 1953 to 1963 and is best known for the large number of innovative post-war bank buildings he designed in this role. His modernist bank designs used abstract compositions in veneers of stone, sculptural shading devices, entrance canopies and tinted glass, and often incorporated bold horizontal and vertical elements. His work was experimental but remained simple and honest in its response to the setting. St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church was designed simultaneously with his work for the ES&A Bank and displays similar progressive characteristics.

The work of Alexander Harris and Associates is less well known, however he designed the Burwood Heights Uniting Church (former East Burwood Methodist Church) in 1961, where he adopted a distinctively modern A-frame form. He also designed additions to the Surrey Hills Uniting Church (former Methodist) in 1967.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.1 Religion

Victoria's Themes

8 Building community life

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

Description

The 1957 church building is highly modern in design. In response to the site the building is of simple rectangular form with an asymmetrical butterfly roof. A dominant skillion roof rises from the rear of the building to the west front and extends beyond the facade to form a high canopy supported on two simple circular steel columns. The side walls of the building are of

¹⁶⁷ *The Argus*, 23 March 1931, p 5

¹⁶⁸ www.sbburwood.catholic.edu.au

¹⁶⁹ *The Argus*, 19 May 1941, p 7

¹⁷⁰ www.sbburwood.catholic.edu.au

¹⁷¹ www.sbburwood.catholic.edu.au

¹⁷² www.sbburwood.catholic.edu.au

face cream brickwork with rows of staggered horizontal slit windows piercing the otherwise plain facades. The front facade is a wall of dark glazing with three large feature crosses and a central protruding porch containing two pairs of double doors. A lower north wall, which contains a lobby and sacristy, is clad in Castlemaine slate and contrasts with the plain brickwork. The church was designed with a gallery above the narthex, baptistery, confessionals and crying room at the rear of the nave.

Internal alterations were made to the church building in 1977 by Michael B Doyle and Partners, to re-orient the focus of worship across the existing nave. Changes were minimal with a polygonal protrusion on the south side of the church and internal alterations to the west end.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

The City of Whitehorse contains an important group of distinctive churches of modern design from the late 1950s to the early 1960s. This was a period of great experimentation in church design with the challenging of traditional forms and the move away from religious symbolism. Modern forms, construction techniques and materials were typically introduced into church design at this time.

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The City of Whitehorse Building Citation states that it is significant for its attempt to move away from entrenched religious symbolism in church architecture and as a rare example of the work of important and influential architect and academic Ray Berg.

Burwood Heights Uniting Church, Burwood East 1961 (former East Burwood Methodist Church) (HO106)

This former Methodist Church was built in East Burwood to a distinctive design by architects Alexander Harris & Associates in 1961. It is a tall A-frame building with steeply pitched, slate-clad roof which extends to the base, where it is penetrated by large dormer windows.

The City of Whitehorse Building Citation states that it is significant due to its use of dramatic geometries in ecclesiastical architecture and for the site's long association with the Methodist Church.

Other highly distinctive examples in the City of Whitehorse include The Avenue Uniting Church (former Presbyterian Church), Blackburn 1959 by architect Keith Reed and St Augustine's Church of England Church, Mont Albert 1957-58 by architect T G Payne.

In December 1958 an article written by architect Blyth Johnson on 'Contemporary Church Architecture' in the *Australian Intercollegian* included an image of the newly constructed St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, Burwood as well as All Saints (Christ Church) Anglican Church, Mitcham. Examples from suburban Melbourne and interstate were selected to illustrate the discussion on modern church architecture.

Significance

What is significant?

St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, 299 Warrigal Road, Burwood, was designed in 1957 by architects in association, Stuart McIntosh and Alexander Harris in a distinctive modern style.

How is it significant?

St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, Burwood is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, Burwood is of historical significance as a reflection of the comparatively late development of the Catholic Church in this south-west region of the Municipality. [Criterion A]

St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, Burwood is of aesthetic significance as a highly distinctive and intact example of late 1950s ecclesiastical architecture in the City of Whitehorse. Together with All Saints Church of England, Mitcham (former Christ Church) 1957-58; St Augustine's Church of England Church, Mont Albert 1957-58; The Avenue Uniting Church (former Presbyterian) 1959 and Burwood Heights Uniting Church (former East Burwood Methodist) 1961, it forms an important group of highly innovative modern buildings of ecclesiastical design from the late 1950s period. [Criteria D & E]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To extent shown on map below; generally to Warrigal Road boundary to west, a distance of 5 metres to the south of the south elevation of church, to the west and south walls of the existing (2012) school buildings and a line extended from north elevation of the existing school building to the Warrigal Road boundary.

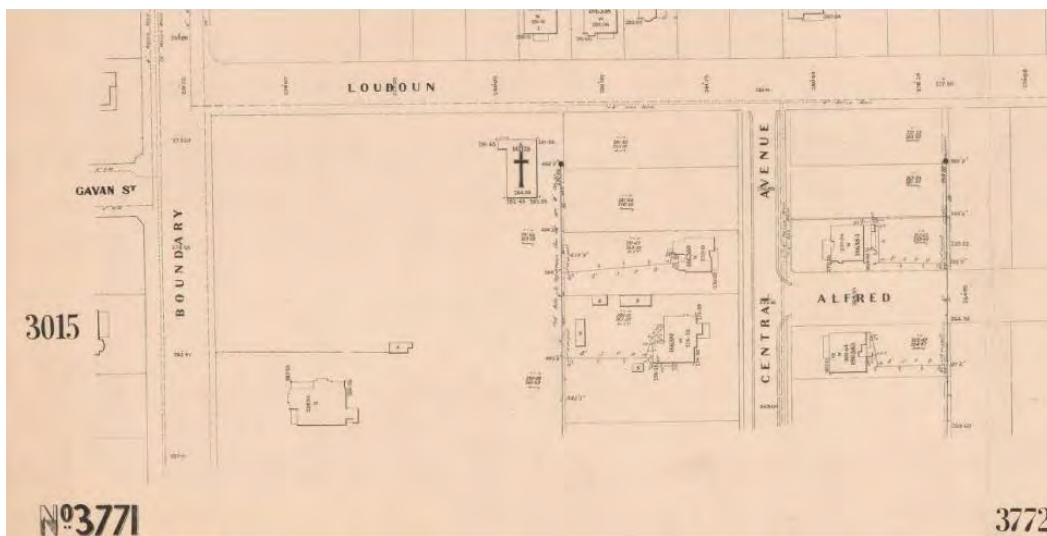


References

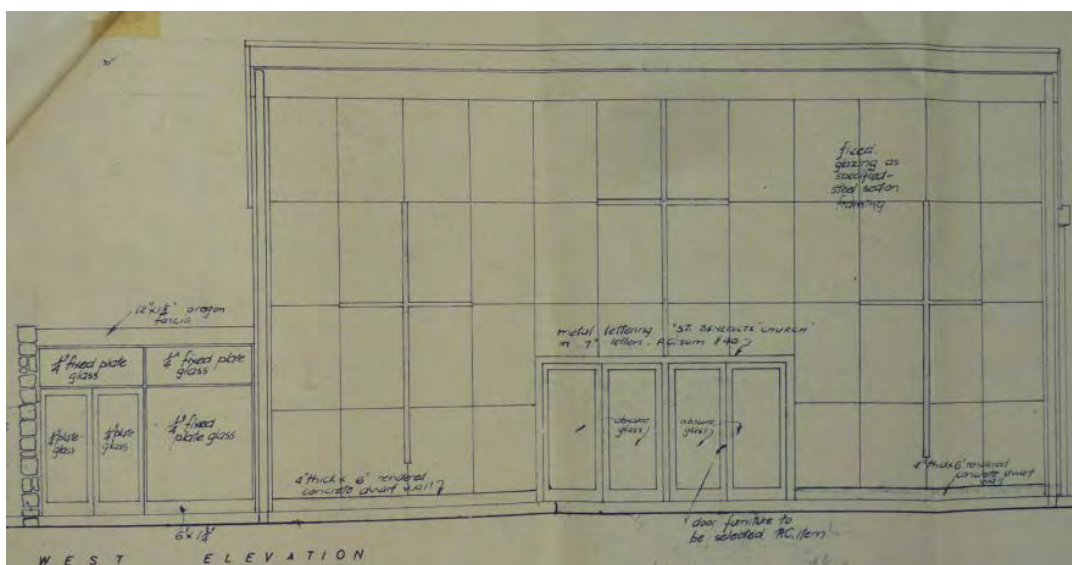
- J Bonwick. *A Sketch of Boroondara*. Melbourne 1858 (second edition 1968)
- Reporter (Box Hill), 16 & 23 May 1902
- The Argus*, 23 March 1931, p 5; 'New Roman Catholic Church'
- The Argus*, 19 May 1941; 'In the Churches, Armament of Faith, Christian Standards'
- MMBW Detail Plan 3771, Municipality of Box Hill, 1932
- Public Building File, VPRS 7882/0001/885, Public Record Office of Victoria

Public Building Plans, VPRS 8044/P0003/403 & 404, Public Record Office of Victoria
 Peter Wille Collection of Architectural Slides, State Library of Victoria 1957-58
 B Johnson, 'Contemporary Church Architecture', *The Australian Intercollegian*, December 1958, Vol 61. No 6, pp 82-85 & 87
 Igea Troiani, 'Deserved Exposure. Stuart McIntosh's Architecture, 1953-63', *Fabrications – Journal of Society of Architectural Historians, Australia and New Zealand*, 16:2, pp 28-43
 A Lemon. *Box Hill*. Box Hill 1978
 I & R Coleman, 'Twentieth Century Churches in Victoria', A study for the Historic Buildings Council 1996

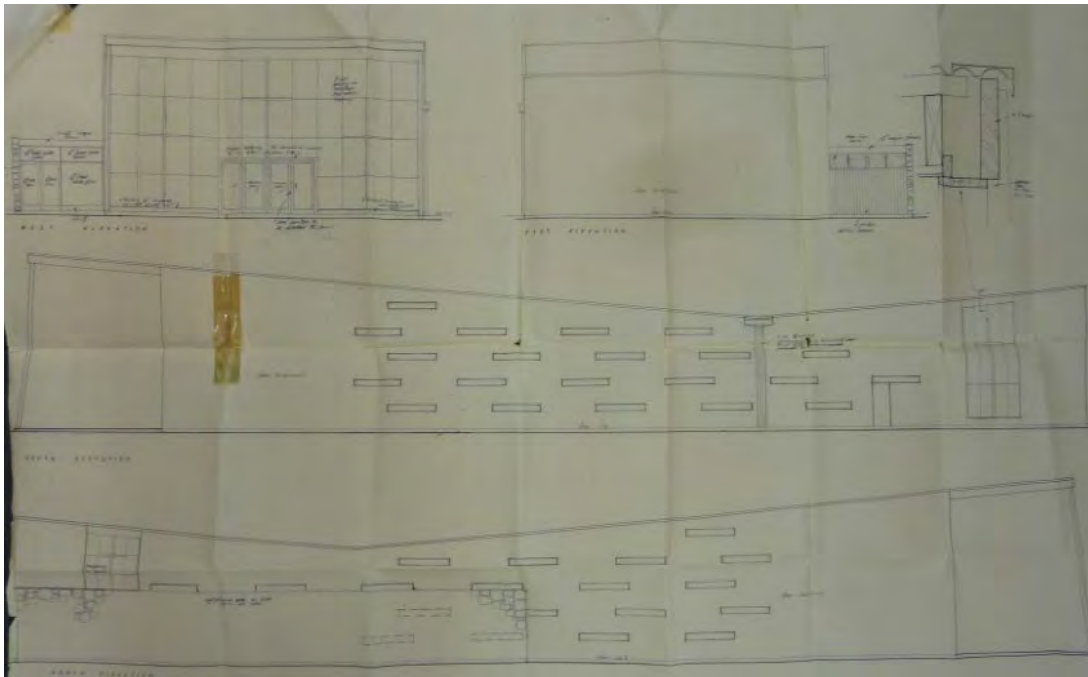
Historical Images



MMBW Detail Plan 3771, Municipality of Box Hill, 1932, showing earlier church building



West elevation, 1957, from Public Building Plans, VPRS 8044/P0003/403 & 404, Public Record Office of Victoria



Elevations, 1957, from Public Building Plans, VPRS 8044/P0003/403 & 404, Public Record Office of Victoria



Peter Wille Collection of architectural slides, 1957-58; State Library of Victoria

FORMER CHAPEL OF ST JOSEPH, 27-29 STRABANE AVE, MONT ALBERT NORTH

Building:	Former Chapel of St Joseph	HO No	263
Address:	27-29 Strabane Avenue Mont Albert North	Melway Map Ref:	47 B6
Building Type:	religious	Construction Date:	1976-78
Architect:	Edmond & Corrigan	Builder:	unknown

**History**

The Chapel of St Joseph was commissioned by Father Michael Burke, priest of the Holy Redeemer Parish in Surrey Hills in 1976, to provide the local community with a multi-purpose space for both worship and community use. Designs were developed in 1976-77 and the Chapel completed in 1978.¹⁷³

At the time Father Burke was impressed with a church that had been recently completed to designs by architects Edmonds and Corrigan. It was the Church of the Resurrection in Keysborough, built in 1975-76, which he felt imparted a sense of humanity and had been constructed at a moderate cost. As a result Father Burke commissioned these architects to design the Chapel of St Joseph on a suburban block of land in Strabane Avenue, Mont Albert North. It was to be a light-filled space that could be understood as both a place of worship and community activity.¹⁷⁴ Community use was to include the occupants of an

¹⁷³ vhd.heritage.vic.gov.au/places

¹⁷⁴ P Goad, *Melbourne Architecture*, p 207

adjoining home for the elderly which was under construction at the time.¹⁷⁵ As in the Keysborough design, familiar suburban materials and a contextual relationship between the building and the suburban setting were adopted at Box Hill.

In the late 1970s there was a shift in commonly held aesthetic ideals during a time of change and debate. This influenced Melbourne architecture as shown in houses and small-scale institutional buildings designed by young architects outside the central city. This blatant suburban nature, the adoption of banal, everyday elements and materials in the design and the celebration of design as well as function, set these buildings apart from other work at the time and resulted in them being seminal works in the development of architecture both in Melbourne and beyond. Edmond and Corrigan's Chapel of St Joseph, Box Hill (1976-78) and their Resurrection Church and School, Keysborough (1976-81) have been described as being the most confronting works of this late 1970s shift,¹⁷⁶ and the architects had an extraordinary influence on the next generation of Australian architects and students.

The Chapel of St Joseph won the RAIA (Victorian Chapter) award for outstanding Architecture – New Buildings Category in 1983 and the RAIA (Victorian Chapter) inaugural 25 Year Award in 2003. Architect, Peter Corrigan won the RAIA National Gold Medal in 2003, and the firm Edmond and Corrigan is nationally and internationally recognised for its contribution to Australian architecture since the 1960s.

In 1991 the Chapel of St Joseph and the adjoining land was bought by the City of Box Hill and is now owned by the City of Whitehorse and used by the University of the Third Age.¹⁷⁷

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5. 1 Religion

Victoria's Themes

8 Building community life

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

Description

The Chapel of St Joseph is a single storey solid brick building of domestic scale but complex three dimensional design. The plan consists of a main space, or church nave, with front lobby, ancillary spaces at the rear, front patio and long curved ramp and access verandah along the east side. The west wall of the nave is curved and the lobby is contained within two off-set curved walls at the front of the building.

Cream brick walls are set on a red brick base, and incorporate contrasting red brick strips and panels and timber framed openings. A flat roof is concealed behind parapets and a horizontal canopy partly covers the curved entrance ramp which extends from the patio. Two oversized horizontal steel beams span across the building and project beyond it, supported on steel columns. Internally, tubular steel columns mark the window bays of the church nave and angled struts suggest vaulting. Internal walls are of exposed brickwork, similar to that of the exterior. Interior and exterior steel framework, downpipes and timber fascias were all originally painted light blue.

¹⁷⁵ vhd.heritage.vic.gov.au/places

¹⁷⁶ P Goad, *Melbourne Architecture*, p 199

¹⁷⁷ vhd.heritage.vic.gov.au/places

Comparative examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

No other comparative examples exist in the City of Whitehorse.

State Comparisons

Comparison can be made with the Edmond & Corrigan designed Church of the Resurrection, Keysborough which was constructed in 1975-76. Like the Chapel of St Joseph, it was a pivotal 1970s building, exhibiting similar domestic characteristics and unconventionality in its design. It is included in the Victorian Heritage Register (H2293).



Church of the Resurrection, Keysborough

Significance

What is significant?

The Chapel of St Joseph, Strabane Avenue, Box Hill was designed by architects Edmonds and Corrigan and completed in 1978. It is a single storey parapeted building constructed of cream and red brick in a style that drew upon the surrounding suburban vernacular architecture.

How is it significant?

The Chapel of St Joseph is of aesthetic and historical significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The Chapel of St Joseph, Box Hill is of aesthetic significance as an outstanding and radical late 1970s building by architects Edmonds and Corrigan, the design of which had a profound influence on Australian architectural thinking and the architectural profession. Together with the Church of the Resurrection, Keysborough, by the same architects, it was one of the first Victorian buildings to gain national attention, due to a direct engagement with the post-war suburban domestic vernacular. The highly innovative and original approach of relating the building to the suburban context, made these buildings by Edmond and Corrigan very early examples of the pluralist architectural thinking of the 1970s, commonly described as Post Modernism. The Chapel of St Joseph and its architect won various architectural awards and the firm Edmond and Corrigan is nationally and internationally recognised for its contribution to Australian architecture since the 1960s. [Criteria D & E]

The Chapel of St Joseph, Box Hill is of historical significance as a response to the Roman Catholic Church's post-Vatican II reforms, which took place from 1962. This is embodied in the church's scale and its planning which allowed for flexible use and intimate congregational contact. [Criterion A]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries.

References

C Haman. *Cities of Hope. Australian Architecture and Design by Edmond and Corrigan 1972-92*. South Melbourne 1993

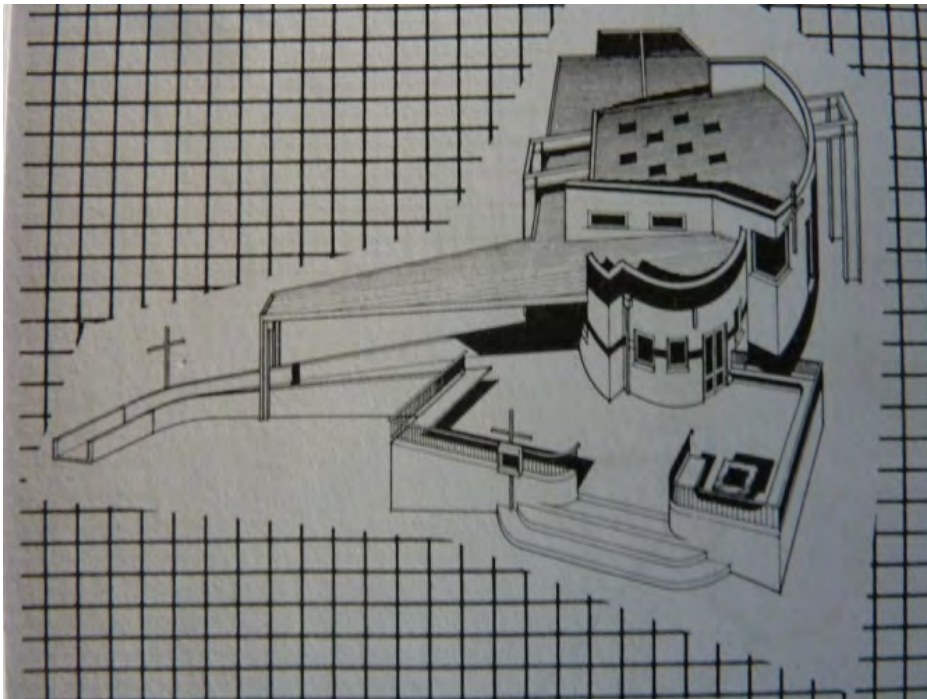
P Goad. *Melbourne Architecture*. Sydney 1999

P Goad and J Willis. *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*. Port Melbourne 2012

G Missingham, 'Peter Corrigan's Architecture: A Kind of Exposition' in *Transition*, March 1981, pp14-20

vhd.heritage.vic.gov.au/places

Historical Images



Drawing from *Transition*, March 1981, p 17

A7: RESIDENTIAL

'COLINRUBY', 7 PEMBROKE ST, SURREY HILLS

Citation amended 31 August 2015

Building:	<i>Colinruby</i>	HO No	264
Address:	7 Pembroke Street Surrey Hills	Melway Map Ref:	46 K12
Building Type:	residential	Construction Date:	1886-87 relocated 1918
Architect:	unknown	Builder:	unknown



History

*Colinruby*¹⁷⁸ is situated in original Crown Allotment 38B which was purchased by William Morton in 1853. It was a 32 acre (13 hectare) allotment which ran south from Canterbury Road between Warrigal and Elgar Roads. An identical allotment to the east, 38A, was purchased by Denis Delaney.¹⁷⁹ The establishment of a large chicken farm on land extending east to Elgar Road, saw the area become known as 'Chicken Farm' and when the large allotments were subdivided from 1885, a portion became known as the 'Chicken Farm Estate'.¹⁸⁰

Colinruby was built in 1886-87 for journalist Joseph E Tarrant and his wife Caroline, in Canterbury Road, Surrey Hills, at the corner of Pembroke Street. After moving to Melbourne from Clunes, the family lived there until 1893.¹⁸¹ It was one of the first houses in the vicinity as is clearly indicated in an auction notice of January 1888.¹⁸²

Sons Joseph and Harley and daughter Caroline, lived with their parents at *Colinruby* for a period of time. Harley had completed articles with a firm of civil engineers and worked as a surveyor before setting up his own surveying business with his brother in Melbourne in 1888.¹⁸³ Under the name of J & H Tarrant, surveyors, the brothers undertook a number of suburban subdivisions in Melbourne, including parts of the nearby Windsor Park Estate subdivision in

¹⁷⁸ *Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directory*, 1888, alphabetical listing of names indicates Tarrant's private residence was named 'Colinruby'

¹⁷⁹ Map of Parish of Nunawading in the County of Bourke, 1855

¹⁸⁰ Auction Notice, Chicken Farm, 1885

¹⁸¹ *Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories*

¹⁸² Auction Notice, The Heights, Surrey Hills, 1888

¹⁸³ J Rich, 'Harley Tarrant (1860-1949)', in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, at adb.anu.edu.au/biography

Surrey Hills, and their name appears on a number of subdivision plans in the late 1880s and the 1890s.¹⁸⁴

Harley Tarrant, who lived at 'Colinruby' from about 1888 until 1893, became better known as a pioneer in the Australian automotive industry. His interest in the motor car developed in the 1890s when he experimented with designing and building car engines. He patented a kerosene engine in 1897, imported cars from 1900 and built one of the first Australian-made, petrol-driven cars in 1901.¹⁸⁵ The success of the Tarrant car in 1906 developed local confidence but could not compete with imports, and Tarrant Motors Pty Ltd acquired the Victorian franchise for Ford in 1907. Harley competed in motor race meetings, winning the Automobile Club of Victoria's first motor race meeting in 1904 and was in charge of military motor transport in World War One and awarded the MBE.¹⁸⁶

From 1894 to 1896 the house in Canterbury Road was occupied by the Rothwell family and from 1898 Mr and Mrs Alfred Edments, of Edments Emporium.¹⁸⁷ After the death of her husband, Mrs Edments married John Alexander¹⁸⁸ and the house was relocated to the south of the site, facing Pembroke Street, in 1918.¹⁸⁹ It would appear that an original tower was removed at this time. In 1919 the present house, *Goodwood*, (HO24) was under construction on the original site in Canterbury Road¹⁹⁰, to designs by architects Arthur and Hugh Peck.¹⁹¹

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

2 Land Sales, Subdivision and Housing

2.6 The Land Boom

Victoria's Themes

6 Building towns, cities and the garden state

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Description

Colinruby is a large single storey Victorian timber house with a corrugated steel roof which has replaced an original iron roof. The main building is formed from a complex of gabled and hipped roofs, with a double gable section to the front and a return verandah. Although now asymmetrical to the street front, the house elevations are symmetrically composed on the diagonal which would have been highly appropriate for the original corner site.

The house has four matching gables, each with timber finials and support bracketing, and paired consoles line the gable ends and the eaves of the main facades. The return verandah has an intricate cast iron valence and brackets and posts with Corinthian capitals. Windows in the main gable ends are of tripartite form with narrow side lights, slender Corinthian dividing columns and pedimented lintels. The two main facades of the house are block-fronted.

An addition has been made to the rear of the house.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

Colinruby was built as a substantial Victorian house, with tower and multiple gable roofs.

¹⁸⁴ various Auction Notices

¹⁸⁵ Obituary in *The Argus*, 26 February 1949, p 5

¹⁸⁶ J Rich, 'Harley Tarrant (1860-1949)', in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, at adb.anu.edu.au/biography

¹⁸⁷ Shire of Nunawading Rate Books & Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories, various dates

¹⁸⁸ History Group Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, *Surrey Hills In Celebration of the Centennial 1883-1983*, p 11

¹⁸⁹ Shire of Nunawading Rate Book, 1918, line 6302, 'Chicken Farm Estate'

¹⁹⁰ Shire of Nunawading Rate Book, 1919, line 6529, 'Chicken Farm Estate'

¹⁹¹ *Real Property Annual*, 1920, p 35

Constructed in timber with iron roof, there are few comparisons in the City of Whitehorse as houses of this size and in this period were generally built more substantially of brick with a slate roof. Despite the loss of the original tower and the relocation of the house, it retains its substantial character and remains in a highly intact condition.

In materials used, plan and form, comparison can be made with the following houses already listed in the Heritage Overlay:

House, 53 Windsor Crescent, Surrey Hills 1891 (HO170). This is a timber house with slate roof which is of a similar asymmetrical corner form.

Glendale, 63 Woodhouse Grove, Box Hill North c1893-94 (HO98). This is a timber house with slate roof which is asymmetrical in form.

House, 8 Windsor Crescent, Surrey Hills c1888 (HO163). This is a timber house with slate roof which is asymmetrical in form.

Timber houses of this size in the City of Whitehorse were more commonly built in the Edwardian period, from 1900 onwards, rather than the late 19th century. These houses are also more likely to be of asymmetrical form.

Significance

What is significant?

Colinruby, 7 Pembroke Street, Surrey Hills is a timber house which was originally built in 1886-87 in Canterbury Road. It was relocated to its present location in 1918.

How is it significant?

Colinruby, 7 Pembroke Street, Surrey Hills is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

Colinruby, 7 Pembroke Street, Surrey Hills is of historical significance for its associations with the Tarrant family, particularly Joseph and Harley Tarrant who were surveyors of the nearby Windsor Park Estate. Harley Tarrant who lived at 'Colinruby' from about 1888 to 1893, went on to become a significant figure in the early Australian automotive industry, establishing the Tarrant Motor and Engineering Company in 1899 and developing the first petrol driven motor car built in Australia. [Criterion H]

Colinruby, 7 Pembroke Street, Surrey Hills is of aesthetic significance as a fine and substantially intact example of a Late Victorian house. It contains some distinctive detailing and its form reflects its original corner siting. [Criterion D & E]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries. External paint controls to apply. Tree controls to apply.

References

Map of Parish of Nunawading in the County of Bourke, 1855

Auction Notice, Chicken Farm, 1885, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria

Auction Notice, The Heights, Surrey Hills, 1888, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria

Shire of Nunawading Rate Books

Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories

The Reporter (Box Hill), 3 July 1889, p 2; death notice for Joseph E Tarrant

The Argus, 29 June 1889, p 1; death notice for Joseph E Tarrant

MMBW Detail Plan 2237, Municipality of Box Hill, 1927

The Argus, 26 February 1949, p 5; obituary for Colonel Harley Tarrant

J Rich, 'Harley Tarrant (1860-1949)', in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, at

adb.anu.edu.au/biography

History Group Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre. *Surrey Hills: In Celebration of the Centennial 1883-1983*, Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, reprinted 2001

Box Hill Historical Society Newsletter, vol 9, issue 6, December 2001

Historical Images



Auction notice for Chicken Farm, 1885, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria

Saturday,
ON THE GROUND

JAN. 14TH
AT 8 O'CLOCK

THE HEIGHTS OF SURREY HILLS

Being the Choicest Spots of the Famous CHICKEN FARM and WINDSOR PARK,
CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION. THE ONLY LAND TO BE PURCHASED IN THE HIGHEST PART
OF THIS LOVELY AND HEALTHY SUBURB.

Absolutely THE PICK OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD,
AND NOWHERE ABOUT MELBOURNE ARE SUCH MAGNIFICENT SITES TO BE OBTAINED.

The View embraces Melbourne and Suburbs, the Bay, and Mountains beyond, and the whole of the
Country to the Yarra Yanga, Mount Macedon, the Plenty Ranges, and the Dandenong Mountains—and
from any of the Blocks this View cannot be shut out at any time, no matter what Buildings may be
erected.

NO FINER VIEWS ANYWHERE.

F.L. FLINT
AUCTIONEERS
HAWTHORN, CAMBERWELL, & 8 COLLING ST. EAST.
LOCAL AGENT:
C. H. HODGSON
SURREY HILLS,
Will Show Intending Purchasers the Allotments.

FREE RAILWAY PASSES.

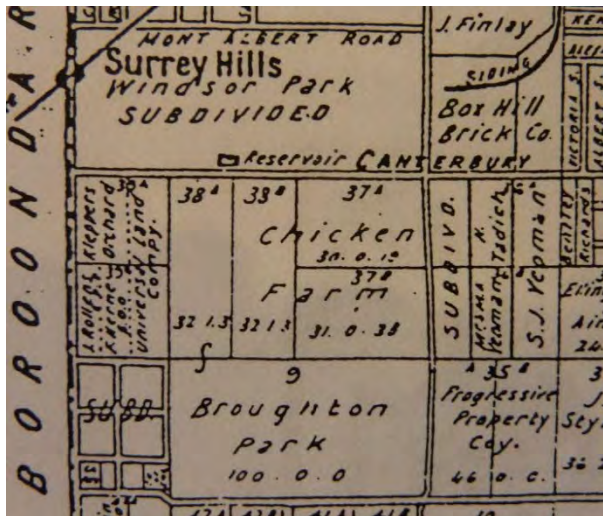
TERMS:
10 per Cent. Deposit, Balance
at 3, 6, 9, and 12 Months, at
6 per Cent.

12 ALLOTMENTS

TITLE: CERTIFICATE.
Solicitors:
Messrs. LYONS & TURNER,
Collins Street West.
Vendor:
G. H. CHRISTMAS, Esq.

REMARKS:
G.M.P. & B.M.C. 17140

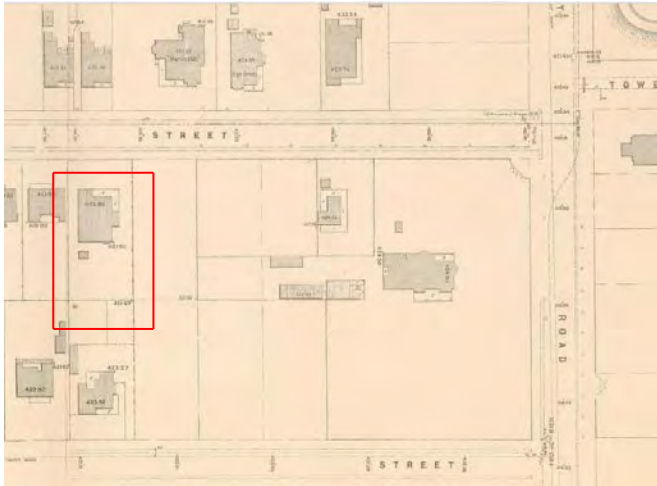
Auction Notice, The Heights, Surrey Hills, 1888, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria



Detail showing area known as 'Chicken Farm', Directory of Maps of County of Bourke, Melbourne, Victoria, Shire Map Co., 1892, State Library of Victoria



MMBW Plan no 73, undated (pre-1914) showing "Colinrubby" in original location at corner of Canterbury Road and Pembroke Street, Box Hill Historical Society Collection



MMBW Detail Plan 2237, Municipality of Box Hill, 1927



Two images of *Colinruby* Canterbury Road (with tower), before relocation to Pembroke Street, from Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, *Surrey Hills In Celebration of the Centennial 1883-1983*, p 11



Colinruby, Canterbury Road, undated image, Box Hill Historical Society, image B5885

'GLENGORDON', 26 THAMES ST, BOX HILL NORTH

Citation amended 31 August 2015

Building:	<i>Glengordon</i>	HO No	265
Address:	26 Thames Street Box Hill North	Melway Map Ref:	47 E8
Building Type:	residential	Construction Date:	1889
Architect:	George Vidgeon Jebb Blackburne	Builder:	unknown

**History**

Subdivided land in the 'Box Hill Township Estate' was released for sale from Christmas Eve 1887 and continued into 1888 with the release of allotments in the area to the north of Whitehorse Road, from Thames to Shannon Street, between Elgar and Dorking Roads.¹⁹² This land was situated within the original 315 acre (127.5 hectare) land holding of Arundel Wrighte, which had been acquired as Lot 2 at the first Crown Land sales in 1850,¹⁹³ and was purchased after his death in 1887 by speculator C F Taylor and immediately subdivided.¹⁹⁴ This coincided with similar subdivisions of land in Box Hill at the time. Together with auctioneer F L Flint, Taylor formed the Box Hill Township Estate Company to whom he subsequently sold the land. Within a month the first allotments were released for sale and it was reported that progressive auction sales of this estate were attended by large crowds.¹⁹⁵

In 1890 architect George V J Blackburne is recorded as the owner and occupier of a timber house on allotments 59 to 61 in Section 2 of the Box Hill Township Estate.¹⁹⁶ These allotments were located on the north side of Thames Street, between Watts and Mersey Streets. It appears therefore that this seven roomed house was designed by Blackburne for his own family and they remained there until 1895 when they moved to Hawthorn.¹⁹⁷

George V J Blackburne designed a number of buildings in the Box Hill area in the late 1880s including St George's Anglican Church, Mont Albert (1886, HO6), the Wesleyan School room,

¹⁹² Auction Notice, Box Hill Township Estate, 28 January 1888

¹⁹³ A Ward, 'Heritage and Conservation Study, City of Box Hill', vol 1, p 21

¹⁹⁴ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 87

¹⁹⁵ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 88

¹⁹⁶ Shire of Nunawading Rate Book, 1890, line 774

¹⁹⁷ Shire of Nunawading Rate Book, 1895, line 2818; *Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directory*, 1896

Surrey Hills (1888) various shops in Box Hill (1888-90) and Christ Church Anglican, Mitcham (1888, HO96).¹⁹⁸

By 1898 the property at 26 Thames Street was occupied by Elijah Chance, and the house remained in the ownership of this family until 1930.¹⁹⁹ During their occupation the house was known as *Glengordon*.²⁰⁰ The property then remained in the ownership of the Cooke family for at least the next 20 years.²⁰¹

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

2 Land Sales, Subdivision and Housing

2.6 The Land Boom

Victoria's Themes

6 Building towns, cities and the garden state

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Description

Glengordon, 26 Thames Street is a single storey late Victorian timber dwelling with patterned slate roof and distinctive corner bay with pyramidal roof and wrought iron finial. It is of asymmetrical plan with a protruding gable bay to one side and a diagonally positioned, rectangular corner window bay with pyramidal roof to the other. A verandah, positioned between the bays, is supported on timber posts and has a decorative cast iron valence and brackets.

The front facade is block fronted and the roof incorporates contrasting coloured scalloped slates. Decorative consoles and roundels line the eaves. Two large rendered chimneys are decorated with incised lines and circles.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

Glengordon, 26 Thames Street, Box Hill incorporates distinctive elements that are unusual and particular to this dwelling. Built in 1889, it is otherwise a typical late Victorian timber dwelling. In a similar manner the house at 42 Bishop Street, Box Hill, built in 1891, incorporates distinctive elements in an otherwise typical late Victorian dwelling.

More typical, and simpler in detail, late Victorian examples can be seen throughout the Municipality of Whitehorse. Those in the Heritage Overlay include:

Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham c1887 (HO11)

Holm-Lea, 959 Canterbury Road, Box Hill 1886 (HO135)

363 Elgar Road, Surrey Hill 188-89 (HO141)

8 Louise Avenue, Surrey Hill 1890 (HO147)

Avonlea, 8 Valonia Avenue, Surrey Hills 1888 (HO158)

The late Victorian brick house at *Urara*, 2 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn 1889 (HO40) can be compared with the timber example at 26 Thames Street, Box Hill. It also incorporates distinctive elements in an otherwise typical form; including a pyramidal mansard roof over a side bay.

Significance

What is significant?

¹⁹⁸ M Lewis, Australian Architectural Index at www.mileslewis.net/australian-architectural

¹⁹⁹ City of Box Hill Rate Book, 1929-30, line 2889

²⁰⁰ *Reporter*, 15 October 1909, p 2, obituary of Joseph Chance

²⁰¹ *Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories*

Glengordon, 26 Thames Street, Box Hill is a timber building constructed in 1889 to designs by the architect George V J Blackburne as his own residence.

How is it significant?

Glengordon, 26 Thames Street, Box Hill is of aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

Glengordon, 26 Thames Street, Box Hill is of aesthetic significance as a fine and distinctive example of late Victorian house design, which incorporates a number of unusual features. It is also of aesthetic significance for its associations with the architect George Blackburne who designed a number of buildings in the Box Hill region in the late 1880s. [Criteria D, E & H]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries. External paint controls to apply.

References

Map of Parish of Nunawading in the County of Bourke, 1855

Auction Notice, Box Hill Township Estate, 28 January 1888, Batten & Percy collection, State Library of Victoria

Shire of Nunawading and City of Box Hill Rate Books

Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories

A Ward. 'Heritage and Conservation Study, City of Box Hill'. 1990

A Lemon. *Box Hill*. Box Hill 1978

M Lewis, Australian Architectural Index at www.mileslewis.net/australian-architectural

Historical Images

BOX HILL

TOWNSHIP ESTATE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1888.

D. EDELSTEN & Co., AUCTIONEERS.

MANSION AND VILLA SITES.

TERMS £5 DEPOSIT, BALANCE UP TO 8 YEARS. TITLE CERTIFICATE.

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. TAYLOR & RUSSELL, 89 QUEEN STREET. LUNCHEON IN SPACIOUS MARQUEE.

MR. F. J. BRADLY, 7 OUTLINS STREET WEST. FREE RAILWAY PASSES.

SURVEYORS: MESSRS. TYLER & OLIVER, NORMANBY CHAMBERS CHURCHY LANE. Auctioneers' Office: 30 COLLINS STREET EAST.

SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Princes Bridge Station at 2.40, running through to BOX HILL.

SEVERN STREET

THAMES STREET

WATTS STREET

COATHAM ROAD

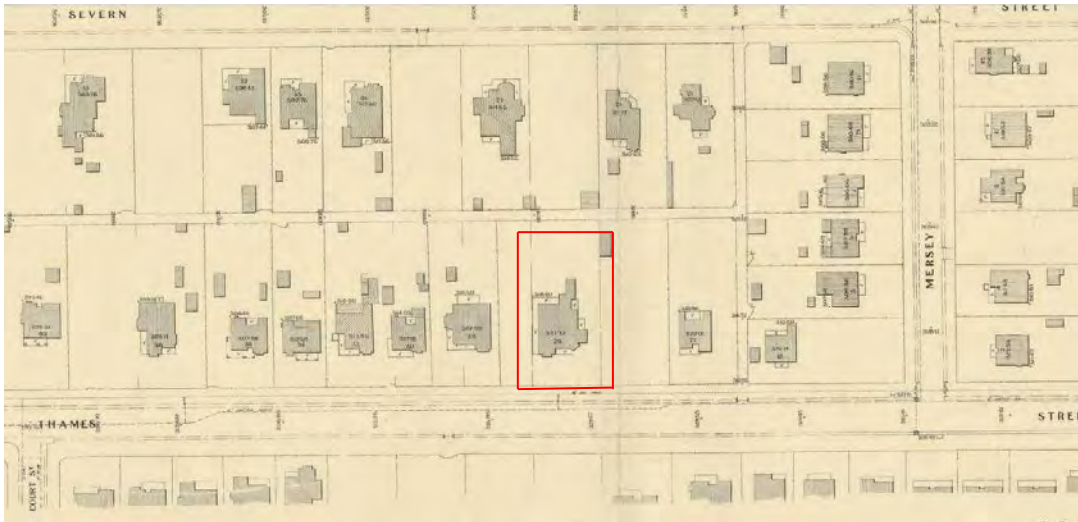
DONCASTER ROAD

STATION

PRINCES BRIDGE

SWANSON STREET

Auction Notice, Box Hill Township Estate, 28 January 1888, Batten & Percy collection, State Library of Victoria



MMBW Detail Plan 3062, Municipality of Box Hill, 1930



26 Thames Street, Box Hill, 1994, Box Hill Historical Society, image B0044

HOUSE: 42 BISHOP ST, BOX HILL

Citation amended 31 August 2015

Building:	House	HO No	266
Address:	42 Bishop Street Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 F10
Building Type:	residential	Construction Date:	1891
Architect:	unknown	Builder:	Thomas Linsley

**History**

The house at 42 Bishop Street, Box Hill is situated in original Crown Allotment 24 at the south-west corner of Whitehorse and Middleborough Roads.²⁰² This allotment was labelled 'Reserve' on an Office of Lands and Survey Map of 1864 and the Police Paddock was established at the north-west corner of this Reserve at this time.²⁰³ The Box Hill cemetery was established on 10 acres (4 hectares) of the southern portion of this allotment in 1873 and an additional 3 acres (1.2 hectares) along the eastern boundary of the Police Paddock were added in 1886.²⁰⁴ The Sagoe Common School was established in 1865 in the north-east corner of the reserved site with a public recreation reserve to the west.²⁰⁵ The railway line from Camberwell to Lilydale traversed this reserve when constructed in 1882.

The Police Paddock was subdivided and sold on 22 June 1886 with allotment 22 purchased by C Chapman²⁰⁶ and the subdivision was known as the 'Police Reserve Estate'.²⁰⁷ The house at 42 Bishop Street was erected on this allotment which backed onto the cemetery with the railway line in between. No buildings had been constructed on allotments in this street by 1889²⁰⁸ and by 1897, when Bishop Street is first recorded in the *Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories*; this house is one of only two listed in the street.

²⁰² Map of Parish of Nunawading in the County of Bourke, 1855

²⁰³ Plan in A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 65

²⁰⁴ Heritage Assessments for City of Whitehorse, HLCD Pty Ltd, 2010, Box Hill Cemetery

²⁰⁵ S W Wiencke, *Box Hill High School Golden Jubilee*, p 9

²⁰⁶ Map of Parish of Nunawading in the County of Bourke, 1855

²⁰⁷ Shire of Nunawading Rate Books, North Riding

²⁰⁸ Shire of Nunawading Rate Books, North Riding

The first record of this house is in 1891 when a timber house was listed on allotment 22 in the Shire of Nunawading Rate Book.²⁰⁹ This house was therefore one of the first to be constructed in this subdivision. It is highly probable that the house was erected by local builder Thomas Linsley as Mrs Linsley was listed as the initial owner in 1891 and Thomas Linsley the following year.²¹⁰ Thomas became well known locally due to his involvement in the South African War and after his return in 1901 he lived with his wife Annie in *Machadodorp*, 1039 (formerly 120) Whitehorse Road, Box Hill until his death in 1920.²¹¹

By 1895 George Duck had purchased the property at 42 Bishop Street, and the house remained in the possession of the Duck family until at least 1915, at which time it was recorded as a six roomed house.²¹²

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

2 Land Sales, Subdivision and Housing

2.6 The Land Boom

Victoria's Themes

6 Building towns, cities and the garden state

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Description

The house at 42 Bishop Street, Box Hill is a single storey late Victorian timber house with patterned slate roof and two distinctive hipped gable bays. The front bay contains a window with a hipped, slate covered canopy and arch headed window. The main facade is block fronted, with a bull-nosed verandah which abuts the front gable bay. The slate roof is distinctively patterned with two rows of contrasting scalloped slates placed in triangular patterns.

In recent years the front verandah has been restored and lacework added and the sidelights to the front door have been reinstated.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

The house at 42 Bishop Street, Box Hill incorporates distinctive elements that are unusual and particular to this dwelling. Built in 1891, it is otherwise a typical late Victorian timber dwelling. In a similar manner the house at 26 Thames Street, Box Hill, built in 1889, incorporates distinctive elements in an otherwise typical late Victorian dwelling.

More typical, and simpler in detail, late Victorian examples can be seen throughout the Municipality of Whitehorse. Those in the Heritage Overlay include:

Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham c1887 (HO11)

Holm-Lea, 959 Canterbury Road, Box Hill 1886 (HO135)

363 Elgar Road, Surrey Hill 188-89 (HO141)

8 Louise Avenue, Surrey Hill 1890 (HO147)

Avonlea, 8 Valonia Avenue, Surrey Hills 1888 (HO158)

The late Victorian brick house at Urara, 2 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn 1889 (HO40) can be compared with the timber example at 42 Bishop Street, Box Hill. It also incorporates distinctive elements in an otherwise typical form; including a pyramidal mansard roof over a side bay.

²⁰⁹ Shire of Nunawading Rate Books, 1891, line 1509

²¹⁰ Shire of Nunawading Rate Books, 1892, line 3910

²¹¹ *The Argus*, 2 May 1921, p 1, memoriam notice for Thomas Linsley

²¹² Shire of Nunawading Rate Books, 1915, line 3267

Significance

What is significant?

The house at 42 Bishop Street, Box Hill is a timber building that was constructed in 1891.

How is it significant?

The house at 42 Bishop Street, Box Hill is of aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The house at 42 Bishop Street, Box Hill is of aesthetic significance as a fine and distinctive example of late Victorian house design, which incorporates a number of unusual features.
[Criteria D & E]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries. External paint controls to apply.

References

Map of Parish of Nunawading in the County of Bourke, 1855

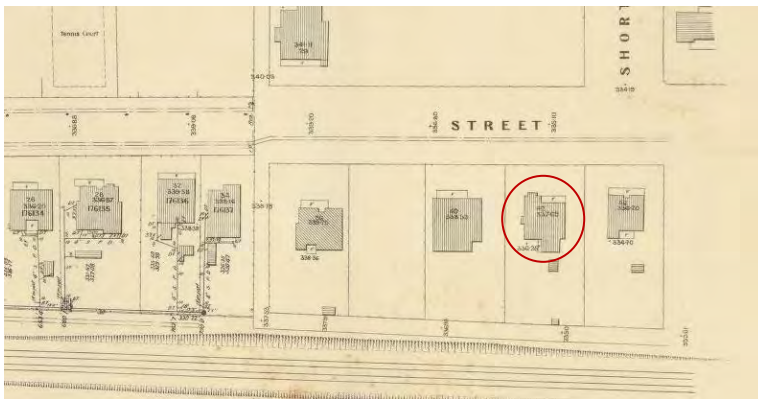
Shire of Nunawading Rate Books

Sands and McDougall Directories

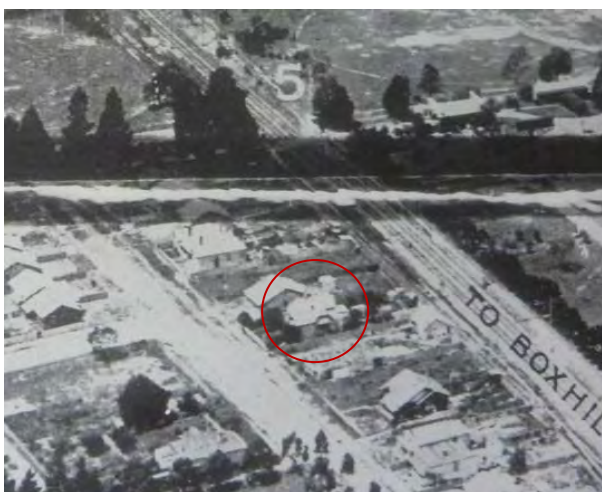
MMBW Detail Plan 3090, Municipality of Box Hill, 1930

A Lemon. *Box Hill*. Box Hill 1978

Historical Images



MMBW Detail Plan 3090, Municipality of Box Hill, 1930

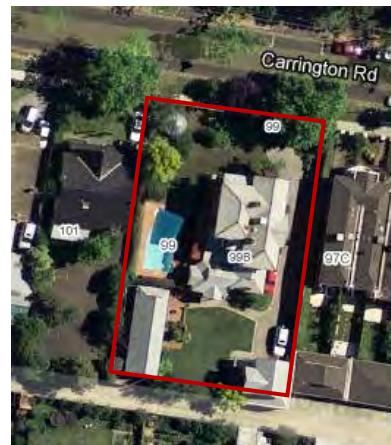


42 Bishop Street in centre of photograph from estate agent brochure, undated; from E Finlay & M Morgan, *Those*

Were the Days, Box Hill in Pictures 1930-1960, p 5; 1994

'WATTLE HOUSE', 99B CARRINGTON RD, BOX HILL

Building:	<i>Wattle House</i>	HO No	267
Address:	99B Carrington Road Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 B10
Building Type:	residential	Construction Date:	1891
Architect:	Reed Smart & Tappin	Builder:	unknown



History

Two Crown Land allotments 5 and 6 at the south east corner of Whitehorse and Elgar Roads were purchased by Irishman, Patrick Trainor, in 1851.²¹³ These 45 acre (18.2 hectare) allotments abutted the eastern boundary of Elgar's Special Survey. It was at this corner that Trainor built the White Horse Hotel, reportedly the first brick building in the district.²¹⁴ Trainor went bankrupt in 1858, his property was seized and he left the district, however the hotel remained until 1934.²¹⁵ In 1882 the railway line from Camberwell to Lilydale was opened, traversing these allotments from west to east, and the Box Hill racecourse and recreation paddock was located to the south.²¹⁶

Throughout the 1880s, large amounts of land in Box Hill were subdivided into estates and sold at auction. A substantial portion of this Elgar Road land holding was owned by The Colonial Investment and Agency Company Limited²¹⁷ and this was released for sale as the Hopetoun Park Estate, firstly in 1889 and secondly in 1891²¹⁸ after the peak of the boom. At the first land sale it was noted that the estate had formerly been known as the Racecourse Paddock, and this had 'arrested the growth of Box Hill westward'.

The Estate was bordered by Elgar Road to the west, Thurston Street to the east, the railway line to the north and Brougham Crescent to the south. By October 1889, two houses were noted as being built in the estate, one in Hopetoun Parade and one in Carrington Street. By the second auction two years later, two houses had been constructed in Hopetoun Parade

²¹³ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 16

²¹⁴ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 16

²¹⁵ A Ward, 'Heritage and Conservation Study', Vol 1, p 30

²¹⁶ Auction Notice, Township of Box Hill, 1 April 1882

²¹⁷ Auction Notices, Hopetoun Park Estate, 26 October 1889 and 11 April 1891

²¹⁸ Auction Notices, Hopetoun Park Estate, 26 October 1889 and 11 April 1891

and three in Carrington Road.²¹⁹ At the time two of these were noted as under construction. The auction notice described the estate as follows:

'The Vendors aim to make this estate actually the West End of Box Hill; with this object they have laid out the streets and allotments on a liberal scale, have previously as a commencement erected two first class brick residences, which are both occupied, and are now building two additional ones.'

One of the two houses under construction by the vendors was on allotment 67, and is the house now located at 99B Carrington Road. It was described on the auction plan as a 'brick 2 storey house now building'.

The architectural firm of Reed, Henderson and Smart (Reed, Smart and Tappin from 1890) called and accepted tenders for the construction of three brick houses in the Hopetoun Park Estate in 1889 and early 1891, the latter for the Colonial Investment & Agency Company Ltd.²²⁰ It would appear highly likely that the house at 99B Carrington Road would be one of these and therefore was designed by this well known firm of Melbourne architects.

Together with a number of surrounding properties, the house was initially owned by the Colonial Investment & Agency Company Ltd and then by the Land Mortgage Bank of Australia.²²¹ By 1895 the auctioneer James Wise had purchased the property²²² and the family continued to own and occupy the 9-roomed house until at least 1930.²²³ It was known as *Wattle House* throughout his occupation. The original allotment of 131 feet by 150 feet was reduced to 81 feet by 150 feet at some stage after 1930, with the creation of a separate allotment to the east side of the property.²²⁴

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

2 Land Sales, Subdivision and Housing

2.6 The Land Boom

Victoria's Themes

6 Building towns, cities and the garden state

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Description

Wattle House, 99B Carrington Road, Box Hill is a two storey polychromatic brick late Victorian residence with corrugated steel roof, which was originally of slate.²²⁵ Two gable bays project to the front and the side of the house, both with decorative finial, 'rising sun' fretwork and paired eave brackets. The side bay contains the arch-headed main entrance with two rectangular windows above, all with elongated keystones, and windows on this side contain borders of rectangular panes to the upper sashes, similar to those at 15 and 25 Hopetoun Parade. The first floor window of the front gable bay has a ripple iron clad window hood which is supported by long braces. The original double storey verandah was removed at some stage and has been replaced with an appropriately designed verandah.

The house is of red brick with contrasting dark brick used to form diaper patterns to the upper facade. Cream bricks, some specially moulded, are used for highlight courses and a

²¹⁹ These houses are all clearly shown in Auction Notice plans (see images below)

²²⁰ *Building Engineering and Mining Journal* 2 November 1889, sp 5 and 14 March 1891, sp 1

²²¹ Shire of Nunawading Rate Books, 1892-95

²²² Shire of Nunawading Rate Book, 1895, line 3565

²²³ City of Box Hill, Rate Book, 1930, line 531

²²⁴ City of Box Hill Valuation Book, 1946, Box Hill Historical Society

²²⁵ City of Box Hill Valuation Book, 1946, Box Hill Historical Society

moulded string course around the building, curved window heads, keystones and chimney detailing.

A high brick fence has been constructed to the front of the property and various additions made to the rear. However the exterior of the house remains substantially intact and its original character is clearly evident.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

Wattle House, 99B Carrington Road, Box Hill is typical of a two storey residence built in the late Victorian era and comparison can be made with other examples in the Municipality of Whitehorse built in the same period. Similar examples that are included in the Heritage Overlay include:

Rheims, 10 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn 1889 (HO41) which is an asymmetrical, brick (later painted) house with slate roof and double bay window.

House, 18 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn 1889 (HO43) which is an asymmetrical, brick (later painted) house with slate roof.

House, 30-32 Watts Street, Box Hill 1890 (HO88) which is an asymmetrical, bichromatic brick house with slate roof and canted bay.

These houses are all asymmetrical, two storey brick dwellings of typical design, which incorporate a variety of details. Like the house at 30-32 Watts Street, Box Hill, the house at 99B Carrington Road is an unusual two storey example of a polychromatic brick building in the Municipality.

The use of polychromy is far more prevalent in single storey dwellings and many examples, particularly in Surrey Hills, are included in the Heritage Overlay. These include:

Calignee, 14 Balmoral Crescent, Surrey Hill 1889 (HO127):

Marminta, 18 Balmoral Crescent, Surrey Hills 1889 (HO128); 3 Beatty Street, Mont Albert 1892 (HO129):

Vivian, 9 Russell Street, Surrey Hills 1887-88 (HO152):

9 Warrigal Road, Surrey Hills 1890 (HO159):

Galtee More, 16 Winsor Crescent, Surrey Hills 1885 (HO165) and

Ayr Villa, 11 Drewett Street, Surrey Hills 1894 (HO175).

Fewer examples of polychromatic houses are represented in other areas of the municipality.

Comparison can also be made with the two other houses built in the Hopetoun Park Estate at a similar date, and to designs by the same architects. These are *Woodleys* and *Barcore*, at 15 and 25 Hopetoun Parade respectively. All three houses are double fronted, red brick dwellings of asymmetrical form. All incorporate contrasting bands of brickwork, window sashes with borders of rectangular panes, red brick chimneys of various forms and were originally roofed in slate. *Woodleys* and *Barcore* are both single storey houses with return verandahs and front paired pedimented windows, in contrast to the two storey *Wattle House*.

Significance

What is significant?

Wattle House, 99B Carrington Road, Box Hill is a two storey Late Victorian house, constructed by the Vendors of the Hopetoun Park Estate, *The Colonial Investment and Agency Company Limited*, in 1891.

How is it significant?

Wattle House, 99B Carrington Road, Box Hill is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

Wattle House, 99B Carrington Road, Box Hill is of historical significance as an early house built in the Hopetoun Park Estate and as a house built by the vendors, *The Colonial Investment and Agency Company Limited*, to entice prospective purchasers to buy land in the estate. [Criterion A]

Wattle House, 99B Carrington Road, Box Hill is of aesthetic significance as a large late Victorian dwelling which displays distinctive polychromatic brickwork and other detailing. It is of significance as a work of the prominent Melbourne firm of architects Reed, Smart & Tappin. [Criterion D & E]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries. External paint controls to apply.

References

Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 1889, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria

Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 1891, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria

MMBW Detail Plan 3074, Municipality of Box Hill, 1930

Shire of Nunawading and City of Box Hill Rate Books

Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories

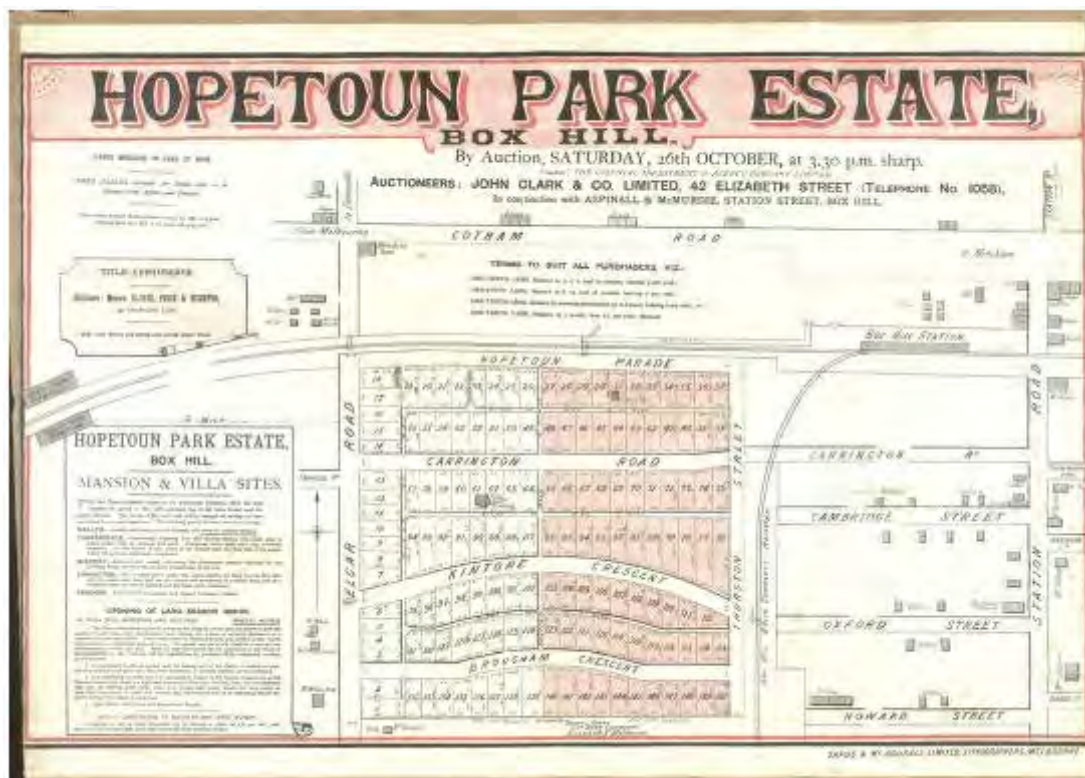
A Lemon. *Box Hill*. Box Hill 1978

A Ward, 'Heritage and Conservation Study', 1990

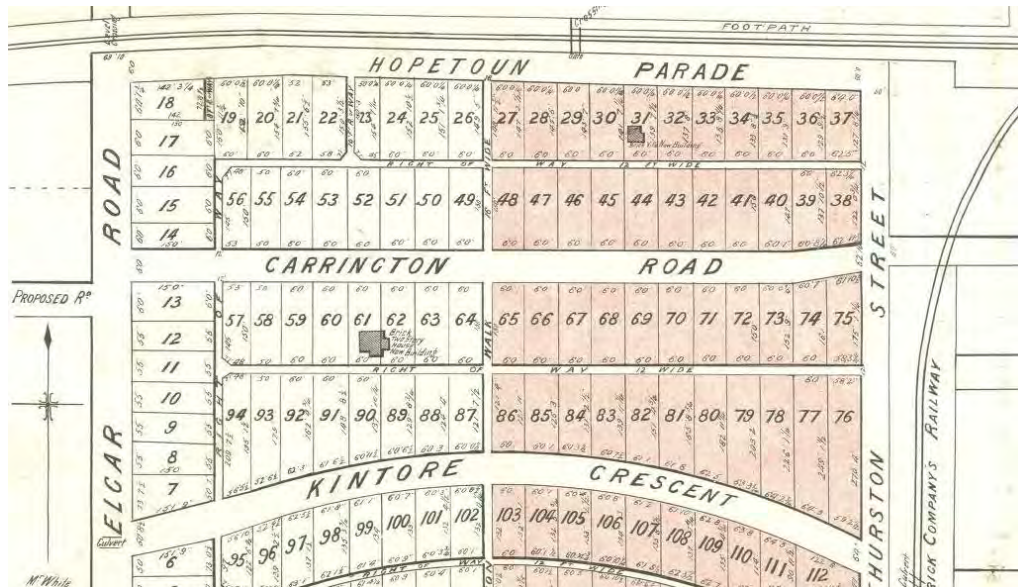
Historical Images



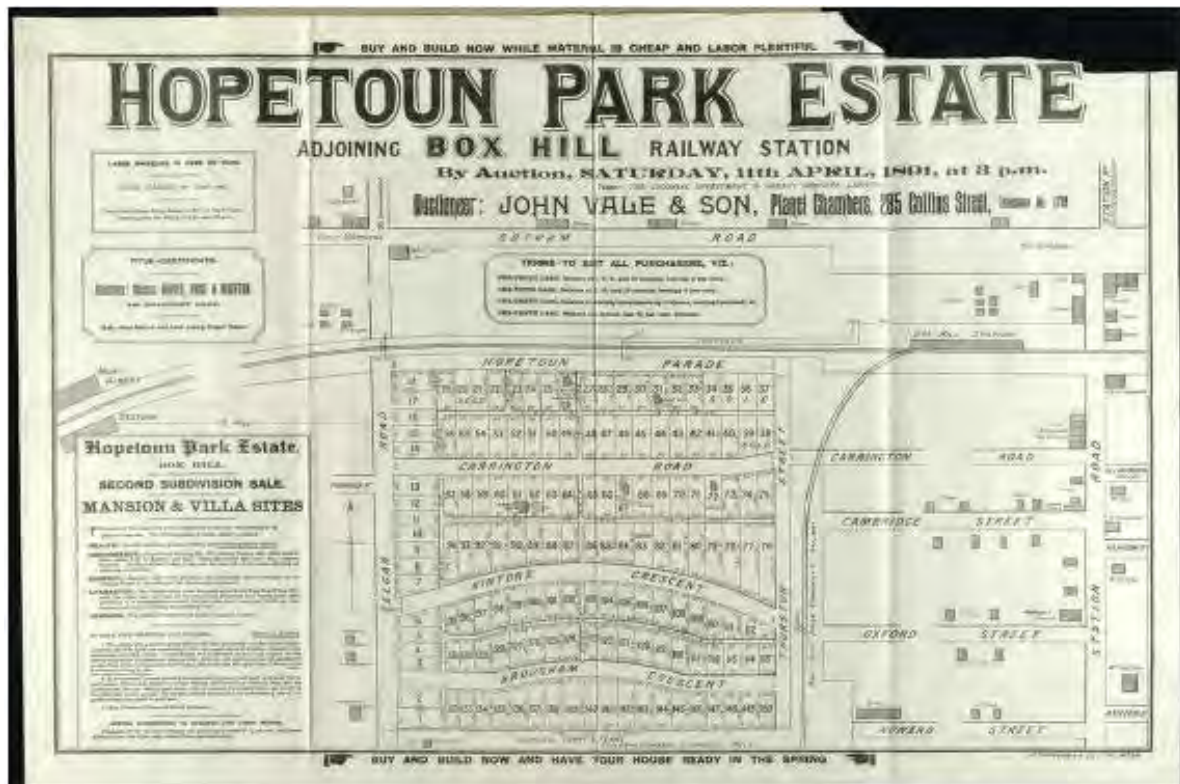
Auction Plan 1882, showing 'Box Hill Race Course & Recreation Paddock' on site of the future Hopetoun Park, State Library of Victoria



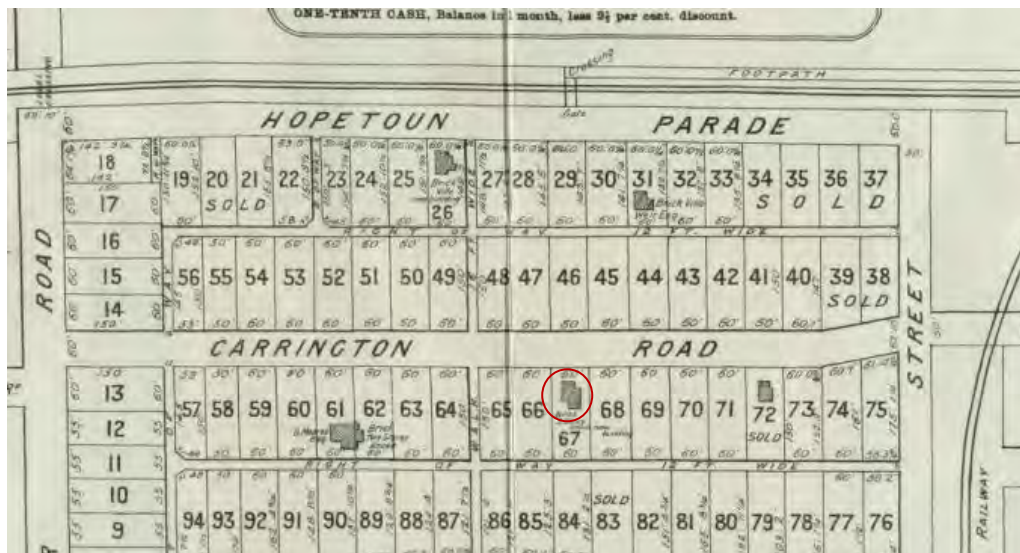
Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 26 October 1889, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria



Detail of Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 26 October 1889, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria



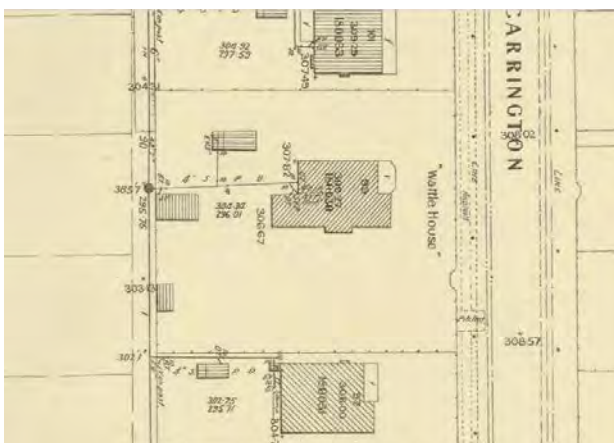
Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 11 April 1891, Batten & Percy Collection, lot 67 states 'brick 2 storey house now building', State Library of Victoria



Detail of Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 11 April 1891, Batten & Percy Collection.



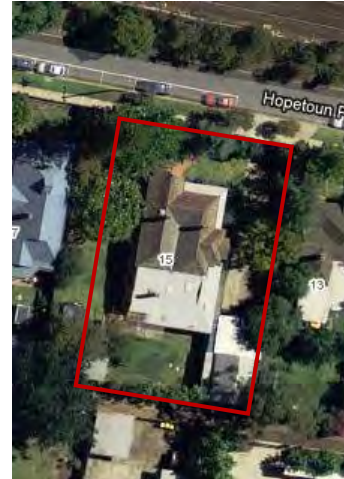
MMBW Detail Plan 3074, Municipality of Box Hill, 1930



Detail of above.

'WOODLEYS', 15 HOPETOUN PDE, BOX HILL

Building:	Woodleys	HO No	268
Address:	15 Hopetoun Parade Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 B10
Building Type:	residential	Construction Date:	1889
Architect:	Reed, Henderson & Smart (Reed Smart & Tappin)	Builder:	Edward Bishop

**History**

Two Crown Land allotments 5 and 6 at the south east corner of Whitehorse and Elgar Roads were purchased by Irishman, Patrick Trainor, in 1851.²²⁶ These 45 acre (18.2 hectare) allotments abutted the eastern boundary of Elgar's Special Survey. It was at this corner that Trainor built the White Horse Hotel, reportedly the first brick building in the district.²²⁷ Trainor went bankrupt in 1858, his property was seized and he left the district, however the hotel remained until 1934.²²⁸ In 1882 the railway line from Camberwell to Lilydale was opened, traversing these allotments from west to east, and the Box Hill racecourse and recreation paddock was located to the south.²²⁹

Throughout the 1880s, large amounts of land in Box Hill were subdivided into estates and sold at auction. A substantial portion of this Elgar Road land holding was owned by The Colonial Investment and Agency Company Limited²³⁰ and this was released for sale as the Hopetoun Park Estate, firstly in 1889 and secondly in 1891²³¹ after the peak of the boom. At the first land sale it was noted that the estate had formerly been known as the Racecourse Paddock, and this had 'arrested the growth of Box Hill westward'.

The Estate was bordered by Elgar Road to the west, Thurston Street to the east, the railway line to the north and Brougham Crescent to the south. By October 1889, two houses were noted as being built in the estate, one in Hopetoun Parade and one in Carrington Road.

²²⁶ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 16

²²⁷ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 16

²²⁸ A Ward, 'Heritage and Conservation Study', Vol 1, p 30

²²⁹ Auction Notice, Township of Box Hill, 1 April 1882

²³⁰ Auction Notices, Hopetoun Park Estate, 26 October 1889 and 11 April 1891

²³¹ Auction Notices, Hopetoun Park Estate, 26 October 1889 and 11 April 1891

One of the houses was this house on Allotment 31, now 15 Hopetoun Parade, as shown in the Auction Notice of 1889.²³²

The later Auction Notice of 1891 describes this house as a 'brick villa, Weir esq' and the estate is described as follows:

'The Vendors aim to make this estate actually the West End of Box Hill; with this object they have laid out the streets and allotments on a liberal scale, have previously as a commencement erected two first class brick residences, which are both occupied, and are now building two additional ones.'

The architectural firm of Reed, Henderson and Smart (Reed, Smart and Tappin from 1890) called and accepted tenders for the construction of three brick houses in the Hopetoun Park Estate in 1889 and early 1891.²³³ It would appear highly likely that the house at 15 Hopetoun Parade would be one of these and therefore was designed by this well known firm of Melbourne architects. It was constructed by builder, Edward Bishop,²³⁴ who was also a Nunawading Shire Councillor from 1887, Shire President twice in 1888-89 and 1892-93, and editor of the local newspaper *Reporter* in the 1890s.

Together with a number of surrounding properties, the house was initially owned by the Colonial Investment & Agency Company Ltd and then by the Land Mortgage Bank of Australia.²³⁵ James Weir was the first occupant of this six roomed brick house.²³⁶ In 1895 the builder of the house, Edward Bishop moved there with his family, naming it *Woodleys* after the English estate where he was born.²³⁷ He remained there until his death in 1902.²³⁸

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

2 Land Sales, Subdivision and Housing

2.6 The Land Boom

Victoria's Themes

6 Building towns, cities and the garden state

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Description

Woodleys is a single storey red brick late Victorian house with slate roof. It is a double fronted dwelling with intersecting hip roofs which terminate in projecting gables at the front and side elevations. A return verandah with cast iron posts and decorative valence connects the two gabled wings. Bands of cream brickwork are used to contrast with the red brick walls and a row of dentils lines the upper band of the side bay. The two red brick chimneys are corbelled and strapped. The front gable bay contains a paired window with shallow pediment above and simple vertical timber fretwork. The top sashes of this front window contain a border of rectangular panes, similar to those at 99B Carrington Street and 25 Hopetoun Parade.

Additions have been made to the rear of the house and a high fence constructed at the front of the property. However the exterior of the house remains substantially intact and its original character is clearly evident.

²³² Auction Notices, Hopetoun Park Estate, 26 October 1889 (see image below)

²³³ *Building Engineering and Mining Journal* 2 November 1889, sp 5 and 14 March 1891, sp 1

²³⁴ M de F Bishop, *One Man in his Time, Edward Bishop, Master Builder 1844-1902*, pp 73-4

²³⁵ Shire of Nunawading Rate Books, 1892-95

²³⁶ Shire of Nunawading Rate Book, 1891, line 1868

²³⁷ M de F Bishop, *One Man in his Time, Edward Bishop, Master Builder 1844-1902*, p 80

²³⁸ *Reporter*, 31 October 1902

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

There are a number of houses in the City of Whitehorse which display similar late Victorian characteristics to *Woodleys*, 15 Hopetoun Parade, Box Hill. These dwellings are all asymmetrical, single storey brick dwellings of typical late Victorian design, which incorporate a variety of details. Those contained in the Heritage Overlay include:

Dulce Domum, 39 Blackburn Road, Blackburn 1888 (HO19);

Estherville, 366 Elgar Road, Box Hill, 1889 (HO35);

The Grange, 14 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn, 1889 (HO42);

Marminta, 18 Balmoral Crescent, Surrey Hills, 1889 (HO128);

House, 9 Warrigal Road, Surrey Hills, 1890 (HO159) and

Ayr Villa, 11 Drewett Street, Surrey Hills, 1894 (HO175)

Comparison can also be made with the two other houses built in the Hopetoun Park Estate at a slightly later date, and to designs by the same architects. These are *Barcore*, 25 Hopetoun Parade and *Wattle House*, 99B Carrington Road. All three houses are double fronted, red brick dwellings of asymmetrical form. All incorporate contrasting bands of brickwork, window sashes with borders of rectangular panes, red brick chimneys of various forms and were originally roofed in slate. *Woodleys* and *Barcore* are both single storey with return verandah and front paired pedimented windows, although the slightly later *Barcore* exhibits characteristics more Edwardian in style, including steeper roofs and timber verandah detailing. In contrast, *Wattle House* is a two storey polychromatic dwelling.

Significance

What is significant?

Woodleys, 15 Hopetoun Parade, Box Hill is a single storey Late Victorian house, constructed by the Vendors of the Hopetoun Park Estate, *The Colonial Investment and Agency Company Limited*, in 1889.

How is it significant?

Woodleys, 15 Hopetoun Parade, Box Hill is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

Woodleys, 15 Hopetoun Parade, Box Hill is of historical significance as one of the first houses built in the Hopetoun Park Estate and as a house built by the vendors, *The Colonial Investment and Agency Company Limited*, to entice prospective purchasers to buy land in the estate. It is also of historical significance for its associations with Edward Bishop, local councillor, Nunawading Shire President and editor of the local newspaper *Reporter*.

[Criterion A & H]

Woodleys, 15 Hopetoun Parade, Box Hill is of aesthetic significance as a fine and intact Late Victorian dwelling which displays distinctive detailing. It is of significance as a work of the prominent Melbourne firm of architects Reed, Henderson & Smart. [Criterion D & E]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries. External paint controls to apply.

References

Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 1889, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria

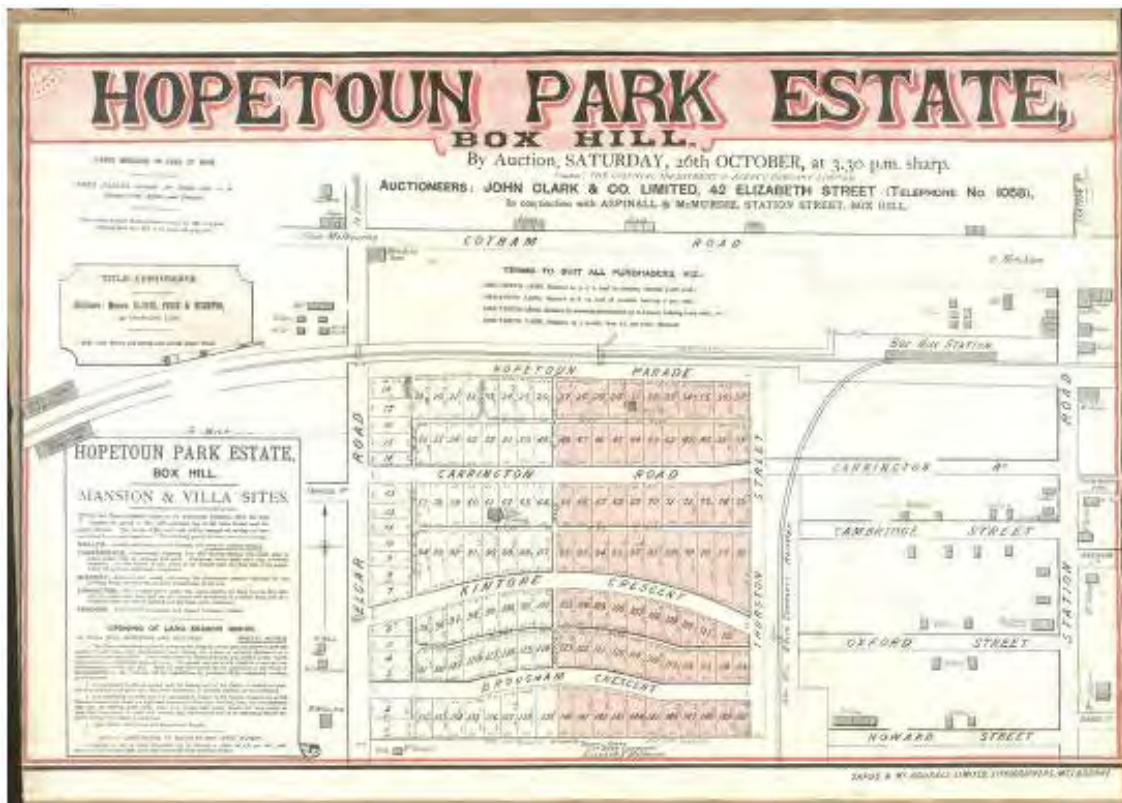
Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 1891, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria

M de F Bishop. *One Man in his Time, Edward Bishop, Master Builer 1844-1902*. Hawthorn 1979

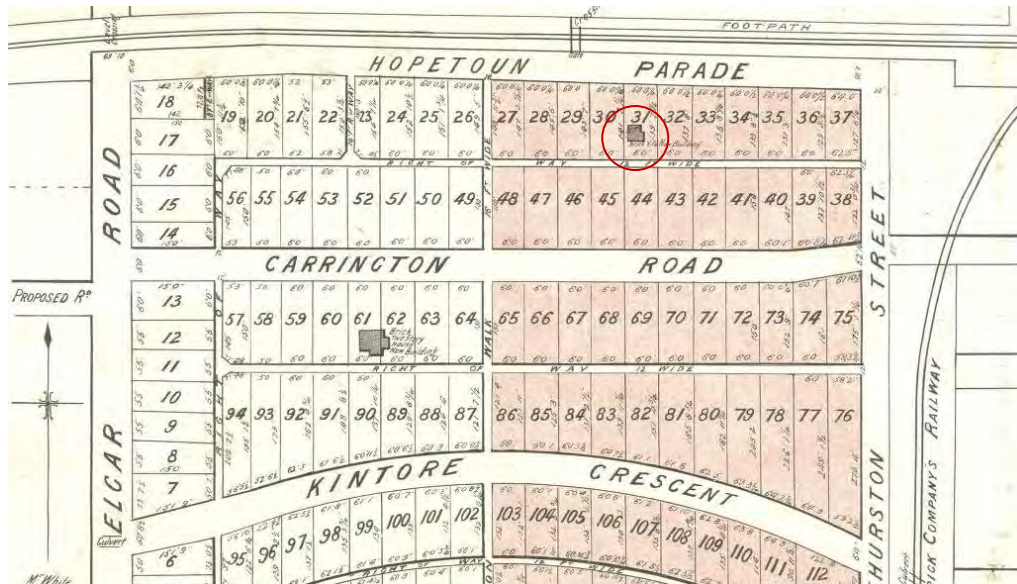
Historical Images



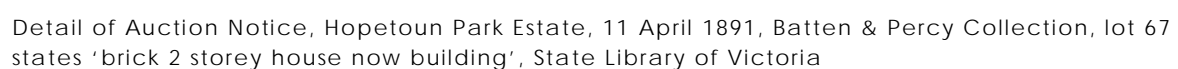
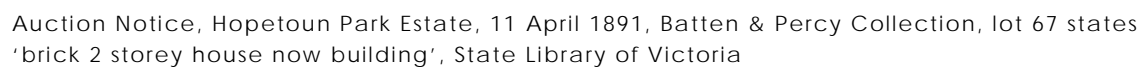
Auction Plan 1882, showing 'Box Hill Race Course & Recreation Paddock' on site of the future Hopetoun Park, State Library of Victoria

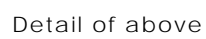
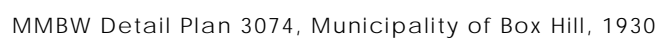


Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 26 October 1889, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria



Detail of Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 26 October 1889, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria





'BARCORE', 25 HOPETOUN PDE, BOX HILL

Building:	<i>Barcore</i>	HO No	269
Address:	25 Hopetoun Parade Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 B10
Building Type:	residential	Construction Date:	1891
Architect:	Reed Smart & Tappin	Builder:	Edward Bishop

**History**

Two Crown Land allotments 5 and 6 at the south east corner of Whitehorse and Elgar Roads were purchased by Irishman, Patrick Trainor, in 1851.²³⁹ These 45 acre (18.2 hectare) allotments abutted the eastern boundary of Elgar's Special Survey. It was at this corner that Trainor built the White Horse Hotel, reportedly the first brick building in the district.²⁴⁰ Trainor went bankrupt in 1858, his property was seized and he left the district, however the hotel remained until 1934.²⁴¹ In 1882 the railway line from Camberwell to Lilydale was opened, traversing these allotments from west to east, and the Box Hill racecourse and recreation paddock was located to the south.²⁴²

Throughout the 1880s, large amounts of land in Box Hill were subdivided into estates and sold at auction. A substantial portion of this Elgar Road land holding was owned by The Colonial Investment and Agency Company Limited²⁴³ and this was released for sale as the Hopetoun Park Estate, firstly in 1889 and secondly in 1891²⁴⁴ after the peak of the boom. At the first land sale it was noted that the estate had formerly been known as the Racecourse Paddock, and this had 'arrested the growth of Box Hill westward'.

The Estate was bordered by Elgar Road to the west, Thurston Street to the east, the railway line to the north and Brougham Crescent to the south. By October 1889, two houses were noted as being built in the estate, one in Hopetoun Parade and one in Carrington Road. By the second auction two years later, two houses had been constructed in Hopetoun Parade

²³⁹ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 16

²⁴⁰ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 16

²⁴¹ A Ward, 'Heritage and Conservation Study', Vol 1, p 30

²⁴² Auction Notice, Township of Box Hill, 1 April 1882

²⁴³ Auction Notices, Hopetoun Park Estate, 26 October 1889 and 11 April 1891

²⁴⁴ Auction Notices, Hopetoun Park Estate, 26 October 1889 and 11 April 1891

and three in Carrington Road.²⁴⁵ At the time two of these were noted as under construction. The auction notice described the estate as follows:

'The Vendors aim to make this estate actually the West End of Box Hill; with this object they have laid out the streets and allotments on a liberal scale, have previously as a commencement erected two first class brick residences, which are both occupied, and are now building two additional ones.'

One of the two houses under construction by the vendors was on allotment 26, and is the house now located at 25 Hopetoun Parade. It was described on the auction plan as a 'brick villa now building'.

The architectural firm of Reed, Henderson and Smart (Reed, Smart and Tappin from 1890) called and accepted tenders for the construction of three brick houses in the Hopetoun Park Estate in 1889 and early 1891, the latter for the Colonial Investment & Agency Company Ltd.²⁴⁶ It would appear highly likely that the house at 25 Hopetoun Parade would be one of these and therefore was designed by this well known firm of Melbourne architects. It was constructed by local builder, Edward Bishop.²⁴⁷

Together with a number of surrounding properties, the house was initially owned by the Colonial Investment & Agency Company Ltd and then by the Land Mortgage Bank of Australia.²⁴⁸ The first occupant was Thomas Palmer, founder of University High School and principal of Wesley College.²⁴⁹ By 1900 solicitor John Ebsworth owned the property which was named *Barcore*.²⁵⁰ In 1911 a subdivisinal sale of the villa *Barcore* and surrounding allotments took place.²⁵¹

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

2 Land Sales, Subdivision and Housing

2.6 The Land Boom

Victoria's Themes

6 Building towns, cities and the garden state

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Description

In 1911 *Barcore* was described in an Auction Notice as 'On bluestone foundations, with slate roof, containing drawing room, Dining room, breakfast room, 3 bedrooms, maid's room, bathroom, kitchen, scullery, water and gas laid on, Land 120 feet to Hopetoun Parade and about 150 feet to a right-of-way'.²⁵²

Barcore is a single storey red brick late Victorian house with slate roof. It is a double fronted dwelling with intersecting hip roofs which terminate in projecting gables at the front and side elevations. A return verandah with timber posts and decorative valence connects the two gabled wings. Bands of cream brickwork and a moulded string course are used to contrast with the red brick walls and chimneys are red brick and corbelled. The front gable bay contains a pedimented paired window. The top sashes of this front window contain a border of rectangular panes, similar to those at 99B Carrington Street and 15 Hopetoun Parade.

²⁴⁵ These houses are all clearly shown in Auction Notice plans (see images below)

²⁴⁶ *Building Engineering and Mining Journal* 2 November 1889, sp 5 and 14 March 1891, sp 1

²⁴⁷ M de F Bishop, *One Man in his Time, Edward Bishop, Master Builder 1844-1902*, pp 73-4

²⁴⁸ Shire of Nunawading Rate Books, 1892-95

²⁴⁹ M A Clements, 'Thomas Palmer (1858-1927)', in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, at adb.anu.edu.au/biography

²⁵⁰ Shire of Nunawading Rate Book, 1900, line 1763

²⁵¹ Auction Notice, 8 April 1911, Box Hill Historical Society

²⁵² Auction Notice, 8 April 1911, Box Hill Historical Society

The exterior of the house remains substantially intact and its original character is clearly evident.

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

There are a number of houses in the City of Whitehorse which display similar late Victorian characteristics to *Woodleys*, 15 Hopetoun Parade, Box Hill. These dwellings are all asymmetrical, single storey brick dwellings of typical late Victorian design, which incorporate a variety of details. Those contained in the Heritage Overlay include:

Dulce Domum, 39 Blackburn Road, Blackburn 1888 (HO19);

Estherville, 366 Elgar Road, Box Hill, 1889 (HO35);

The Grange, 14 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn, 1889 (HO42);

Marminta, 18 Balmoral Crescent, Surrey Hills, 1889 (HO128);

House, 9 Warrigal Road, Surrey Hills, 1890 (HO159) and

Ayr Villa, 11 Drewett Street, Surrey Hills, 1894 (HO175)

Comparison can also be made with the two other houses built in the Hopetoun Park Estate at a similar date, and to designs by the same architects. These are *Woodleys*, 15 Hopetoun Parade and *Wattle House*, 99B Carrington Road. All three houses are double fronted, red brick dwellings of asymmetrical form. All incorporate contrasting bands of brickwork, window sashes with borders of rectangular panes, red brick chimneys of various forms and were originally roofed in slate. *Woodleys* and *Barcore* are both single storey with return verandah and front paired pedimented windows, although the slightly later *Barcore* exhibits characteristics more Edwardian in style, including steeper roofs and timber verandah detailing. In contrast, *Wattle House* is a two storey polychromatic dwelling.

Significance

What is significant?

Barcore, 25 Hopetoun Parade, Box Hill is a single storey Late Victorian house, constructed by the Vendors of the Hopetoun Park Estate, *The Colonial Investment and Agency Company Limited*, in 1891.

How is it significant?

Barcore, 25 Hopetoun Parade, Box Hill is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

Barcore, 25 Hopetoun Parade, Box Hill is of historical significance as an early house built in the Hopetoun Park Estate and as a house built by the vendors, *The Colonial Investment and Agency Company Limited*, to entice prospective purchasers to buy land in the estate. It is also of historical significance for its associations with prominent Victorian educationalist, Thomas Palmer. [Criterion A & H]

Barcore, 25 Hopetoun Parade, Box Hill is of aesthetic significance as a fine and intact late Victorian dwelling which displays distinctive detailing. It is of significance as a work of the prominent Melbourne firm of architects Reed, Smart & Tappin. [Criterion D & E]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries. External paint controls to apply.

References

Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 1889, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria

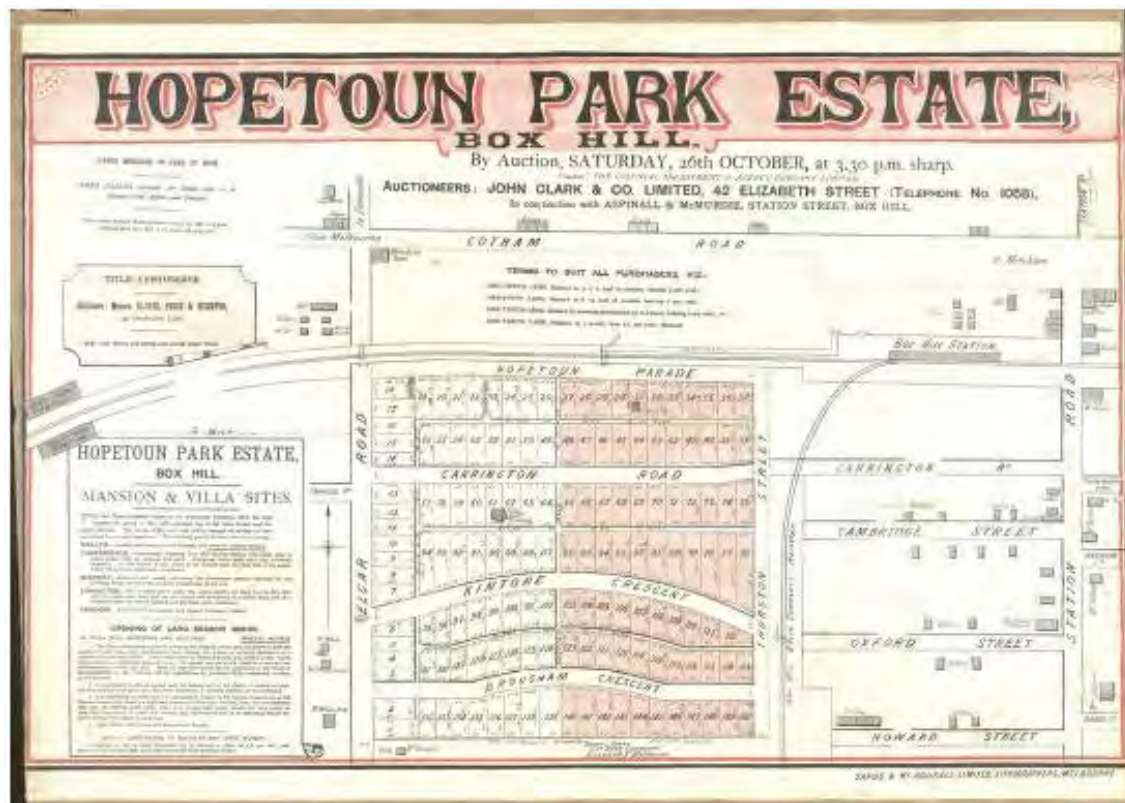
Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 1891, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria

Auction Notice, Subdivisional Sale and Brick Villa 'Barcore', 1911, Box Hill Historical Society
 MMBW Detail Plan 3074, Municipality of Box Hill, 1930
 Shire of Nunawading and City of Box Hill Rate Books
Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories
 A Lemon. *Box Hill*. Box Hill 1978
 A Ward, 'Heritage and Conservation Study', 1990
 M de F Bishop. *One Man in his Time, Edward Bishop, Master Builder 1844-1902*. Hawthorn 1979

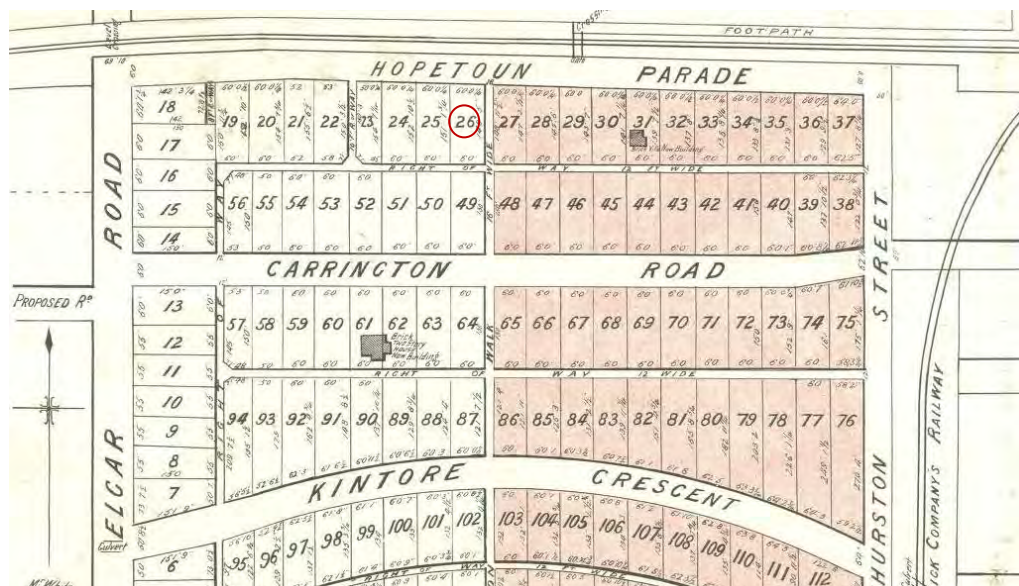
Historical Images



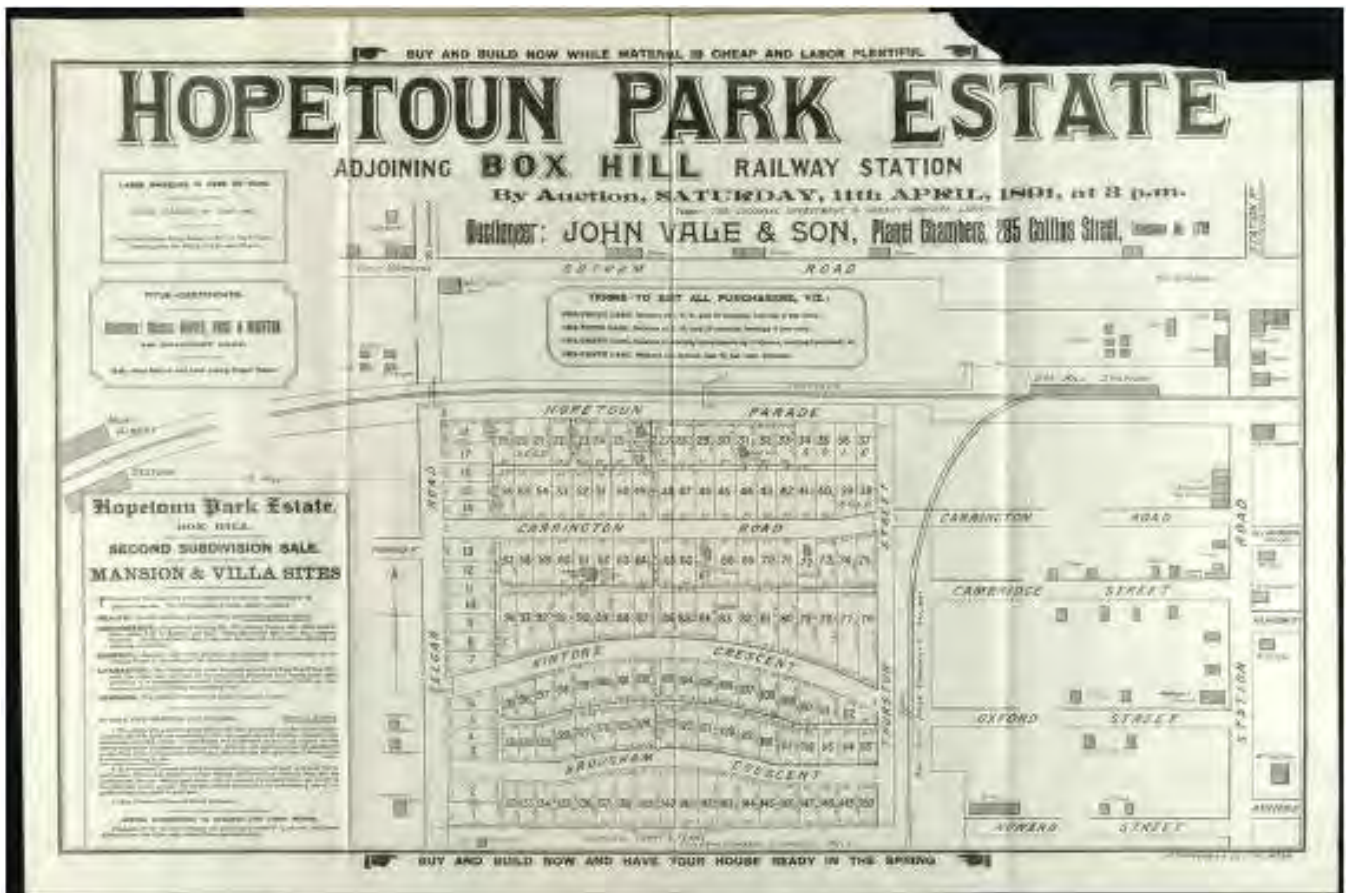
Auction Plan 1882, showing 'Box Hill Race Course & Recreation Paddock' on site of the future Hopetoun Park, State Library of Victoria



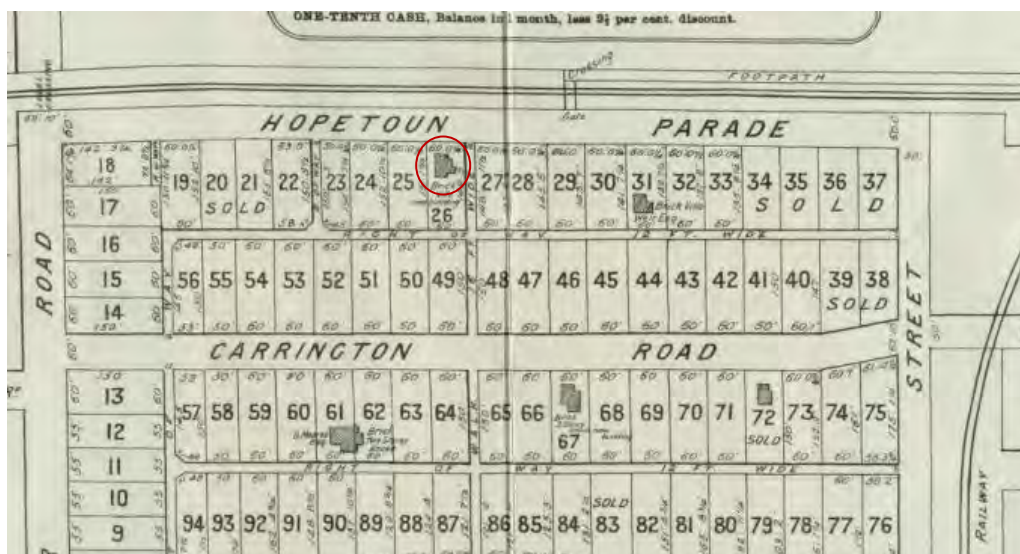
Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 26 October 1889, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria



Detail of Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 26 October 1889, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria



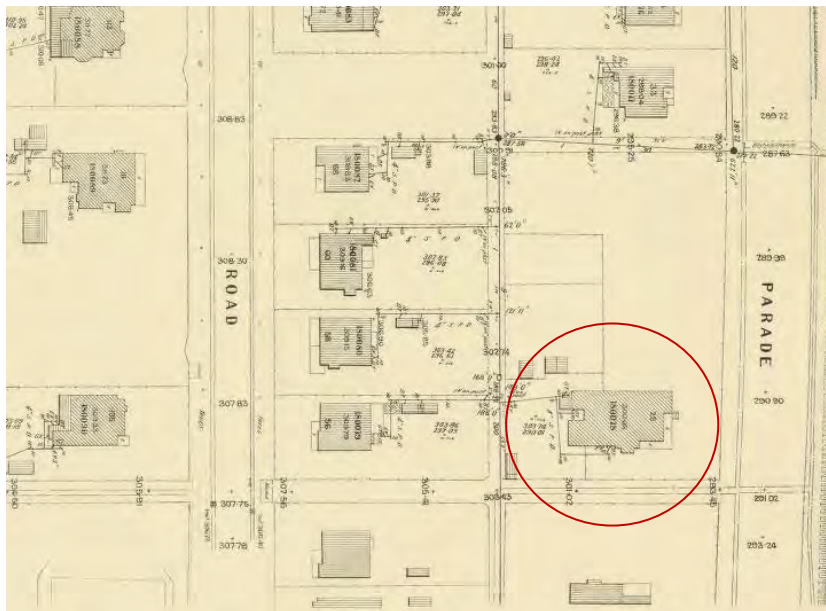
Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 11 April 1891, Batten & Percy Collection, lot 67 states 'brick 2 storey house now building', State Library of Victoria



Detail of Auction Notice, Hopetoun Park Estate, 11 April 1891, Batten & Percy Collection, lot 67 states 'brick 2 storey house now building', State Library of Victoria



Auction Notice Subdivisational Sale and Brick Villa, Barcore 1911, Box Hill Historical Society



MMBW Detail Plan 3073, Municipality of Box Hill, 1930

'MACHADODORP', 1039 WHITEHORSE RD, BOX HILL

Building:	<i>Machadodorp</i>	HO No	270
Address:	1039 Whitehorse Road Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 E9
Building Type:	residential	Construction Date:	pre 1888, & c1901
Architect:	unknown	Builder:	unknown

**History**

Machadodorp is situated on land acquired as Crown Allotment 16 by Alexander and Patrick Murphy at Crown Land sales in 1851.²⁵³ It was a large 160 acre (64.8 hectare) allotment bounded by Whitehorse Road to the south, Middleborough Road to the east and approximately Nelson Road to the west. In 1858 this land was subdivided into sixteen ten acre (4 hectare) blocks.²⁵⁴ It was on this land that the beginnings of the Box Hill township occurred along Whitehorse Road, particularly after the establishment of a post office at the corner of Station Street in 1861.²⁵⁵

Machadodorp is situated on lot 7 of the 1858 subdivision and this allotment, stretching along Whitehorse Road either side of the present Kangerong Road, was acquired by George Blood in 1869. Part of this allotment was acquired by the Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church in 1871 (this church building was sold to the government and became the courthouse in the 1880s) and the remainder was acquired by Blood's son-in-law, Henry Hawkins Hatfield in 1878.²⁵⁶ Rate Books record Blood's purchase and his subsequent sale of the 10 acre (4 hectare) property to Hatfield and indicate that a house was present on the site from 1869. A large increase in the value of the property in 1880 indicates that the house may have been rebuilt or enlarged at this time, while owned by Hatfield.²⁵⁷

The rural character of the Box Hill township was retained for over twenty years, however the opening of the railway from Camberwell to Lilydale in 1882 resulted in large speculative subdivisions in Box Hill and the subsequent development of the township. By the late 1880s subdivision of land in this part of Box Hill was taking place. On 20 October 1888 'The Gem of Box Hill Estate' was advertised for sale, comprising 8 lots fronting Whitehorse Road and 24 lots

²⁵³ Map of Parish of Nunawading in the County of Bourke, 1855

²⁵⁴ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 24

²⁵⁵ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 30

²⁵⁶ H C Lewis, *Crown Grants of Box Hill Part Survey*, 1976, Box Hill Historical Society

²⁵⁷ Shire of Nunawading Rate Books, 1867-82

along the east side of Kangerong Road.²⁵⁸ The nearby Court House Estate had already been sold on 15 October.²⁵⁹ Well known Melbourne architects, Terry and Oakden, surveyed the estate and were possibly responsible for its design, which included a 'permanent government reserve or park' (site of the courthouse) along the west side of Kangerong Road.²⁶⁰ However despite these land sales, many of the allotments remained vacant at the turn of the century.

The present house, *Machadodorp*, is located on allotments 1-3 as shown on the Auction Plan of the 'Gem of Box Hill Estate' and a 'villa' was already located on allotment 2 in this plan of 1888. It was the only house present in this estate when subdivision occurred and may have been the house on the site in Blood and/or Hatfield's period of ownership. The fact that the size of allotments fronting Whitehorse Road varied to allow retention of this house, indicates that it was of a substantial nature. However the presence of a separate allotment at the corner of Kangerong Street indicates that the house could not have been in its present form at this time.

At the sale in 1888 Lot 1 at the corner of Whitehorse and Kangerong Roads was bought by W Ellingworth and the adjoining allotments, which included this villa, by the auctioneers of the estate, H E Tankard & Co.²⁶¹ Although there is no building recorded on these allotments in the 1889 Rate Book, the Net Annual Value of allotments 2-3 that year was £28, far greater than the surrounding allotments which were all rated individually at £6. This would appear to indicate that the existing 'villa' remained on the site at this time. From 1890 a brick house was recorded on allotment 2, then on allotments 2-3 with a value of c£25. There was no significant increase in value in this period to indicate that a new house was built or significant alterations were made to the existing building. It was not until the following year that there was a sole owner of these three allotments; Walter Payne from 1893-94 and the Ainger family from 1895 to 1900. On Isaiah Ainger's death in 1893, he was recorded as having a quarter share in this property, which contained a four roomed house.²⁶²

The house was associated with the Linsley family from 1901 to 1922, with Mrs Annie Linsley and Thomas Linsley listed as the owner and occupant of the house over this period.²⁶³ The value of the property doubled in 1902 and the allotments were first listed in Rate Books as a combined entry that year.²⁶⁴ This could indicate that the existing house was enlarged at this time or rebuilt. Thomas Linsley was a builder and became well known in the local area for his involvement in the South African War. A member of the First Contingent, he was welcomed home in Box Hill on the 14 January 1901²⁶⁵ and his name is one of three corporals listed on the South Africa and China War Memorial in Whitehorse Road, Box Hill. He named the house *Machadodorp* after a town in South Africa where he had a leading role in the rescue of prisoners of war, and a name tile was placed in the pavement in front of the house. Thomas Linsley died in May 1920²⁶⁶ and his wife Annie in 1922.²⁶⁷

In 1923 the tobacconist George W Leslie bought the house²⁶⁸ and it remained in the ownership of this family until it was purchased c1953²⁶⁹ by Kenneth G McIntyre, OBE and

²⁵⁸ Auction Notice, The Gem of Box Hill Estate

²⁵⁹ Auction Notice, The Gem of Box Hill Estate

²⁶⁰ Auction Notice, The Gem of Box Hill Estate

²⁶¹ Shire of Nunawading Rate Book 1889 lines 360 & 361

²⁶² Probate and Administration Files, VPRS 28/P0002, unit no 381, Public Records Office Victoria

²⁶³ Shire of Nunawading Rate Books 1900-1922

²⁶⁴ Shire of Nunawading Rate Books 1901-02

²⁶⁵ *The Argus*, 17 January 1901, p 5

²⁶⁶ *The Argus*, 2 May 1921, p 1, memoriam notice for Linsley

²⁶⁷ Probate and Administrative File for Annie Linsley, Public Records Office Victoria

²⁶⁸ Shire of Nunawading Rate Book, 1923, line 5809

Mayor of Box Hill, for use as legal offices for his firm. It has been used for commercial purposes since this time.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

2 Land Sales, Subdivision and Housing

2.6 The Land Boom

Victoria's Themes

6 Building towns, cities and the garden state

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Description

The house at 1039 Whitehorse Road is a single storey, rendered late Victorian brick house that is symmetrically designed for the corner site. It has a corrugated steel roof that replaced an iron roof. The house consists of two perpendicular gabled wings with a connecting corner verandah. The gable ends have barge boards with curved ends and large supporting brackets. The gabled wing facing Whitehorse Road contains a faceted bay window with castellated parapet and that facing Kangerong Street has a rectangular window with simple label mould. Both are Tudor in character. The house includes two distinctive sets of chimneys which have rough cast render bases, pairs of ribbed cylindrical shafts with decorative bands, and a linking entablature.

An early photograph indicates that roof cresting, gable fretwork and finials, and timber verandah balustrading and cast iron valence have been removed from the house.

Alterations have been made to the building including additions to the east and north sides.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

There are a number of houses in the City of Whitehorse which display late Victorian characteristics similar to *Machadodorp*. However the Tudor detailing and the use of render on the walls appears to be unusual. Comparative dwellings are asymmetrical, single storey brick dwellings of typical late Victorian design, which incorporate a variety of details. Those contained in the Heritage Overlay include:

Dulce Domum, 39 Blackburn Road, Blackburn 1888 (HO19)

Estherville, 366 Elgar Road, Box Hill, 1889 (HO35)

The Grange, 14 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn, 1889 (HO42)

Marminta, 18 Balmoral Crescent, Surrey Hills, 1889 (HO128)

House, 9 Warrigal Road, Surrey Hills, 1890 (HO159)

Ayr Villa, 11 Drewett Street, Surrey Hills, 1894 (HO175)

Significance

What is significant?

Machadodorp, 1039 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill is a brick house that was probably built in part before 1888 in the original centre of the Box Hill township. It appears to have been altered and added to at a later stage, possibly c1901. Corporal Thomas Linsley lived in this house after his return from the South African War in 1901 until his death in 1921.

How is it significant?

Machadodorp, 1039 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

²⁶⁹ *Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories*, 1953-54

Why is it significant?

Machadodorp, 1039 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill is of historical significance as the residence of Corporal Thomas Linsley, building contractor, after his return from serving in the South African War until his death in 1921 and later as the offices of Kenneth G McIntyre, OBE and Mayor of Box Hill. It is of historical significance for its early associations with the subdivision of the township of Box Hill, in particular the Gem of Box Hill Estate. [Criteria A & H]

Machadodorp, 1039 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of late Victorian house design with distinctive Tudor characteristics. [Criteria D]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries. External paint controls to apply.

References

Map of Parish of Nunawading in the County of Bourke, 1855

Auction Notice, The Gem of Box Hill, 20 October 1888, Dyer Collection of Auctioneer's plans, State Library of Victoria

Shire of Nunawading Rate Books

Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories

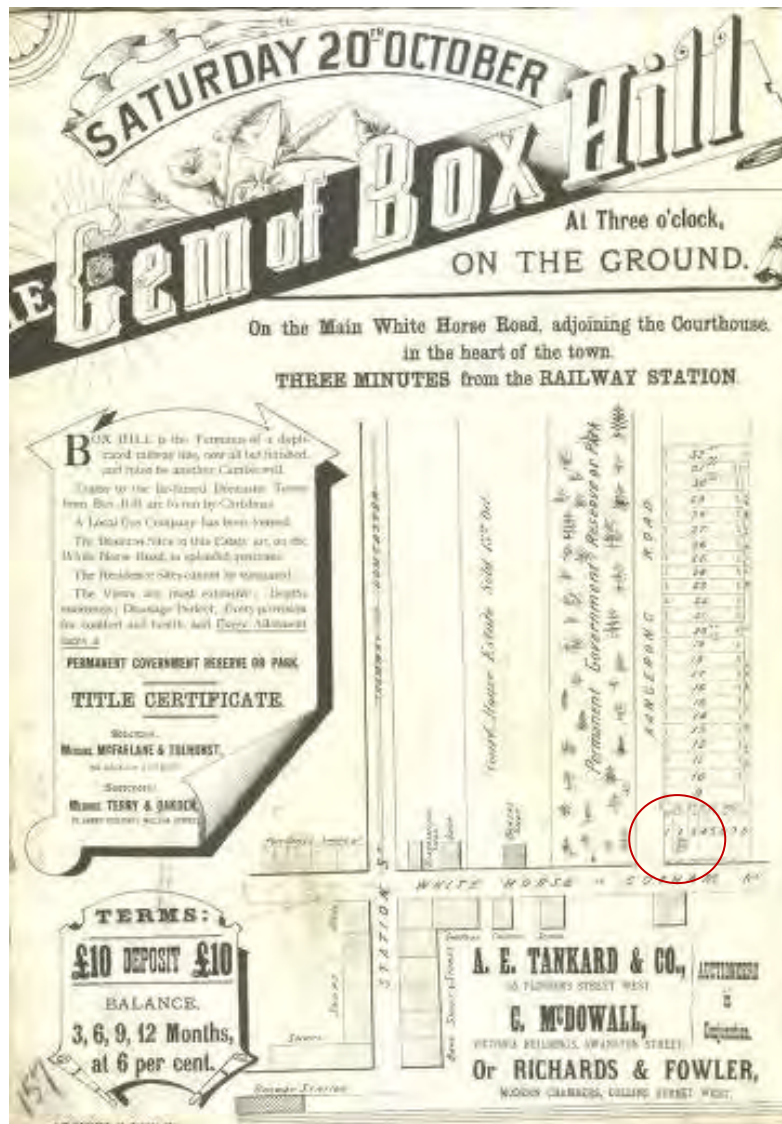
The Argus, 17 January 1901, p 1901; 'Welcomes in the Suburbs'

The Argus, 2 May 1921, p 1, death notice for Thomas Linsley

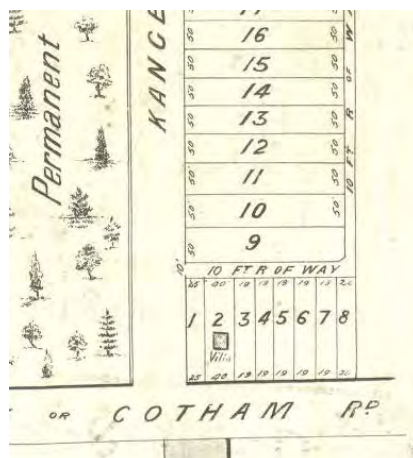
A Lemon. *Box Hill*. Box Hill 1978

O S Green. *Box Hill Sketchbook*. Melbourne 1978

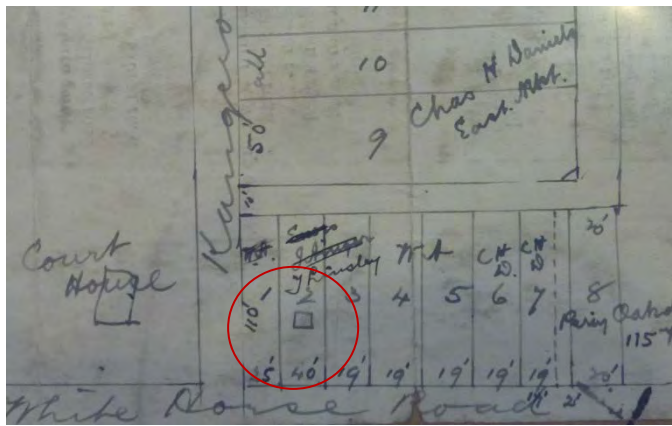
Historical Images



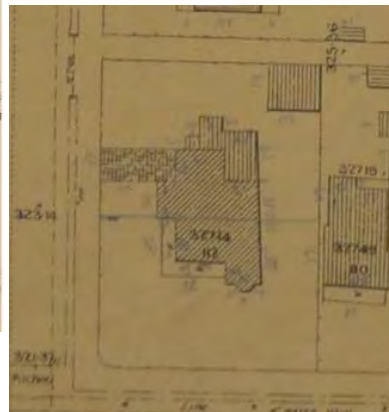
Auction notice, The Gem of Box Hill, 20 October 1888, Dyer Collection of Auctioneer's plans, State Library of Victoria



Detail of above



Gem of Box Hill LP 2766, undated, in Houghton Collection, vol 5 p75, State Library of Victoria



Details of MMBW Detail Plan 3070, Municipality of Box Hill, 1929



Undated photograph, Box Hill Historical Society

HOUSE: 14 HARDING ST, SURREY HILLS

Building:	House	HO No	271
Address:	14 Harding Street Surrey Hills	Melway Map Ref:	46 J12
Building Type:	residential	Construction Date:	1913
Architect:	unknown	Builder:	unknown

**History**

The house at 14 Harding Street, Surrey Hills is situated in original Crown Allotment 38B which was purchased by William Morton in 1853. It was a 32 acre (13 hectare) allotment which ran south from Canterbury Road between Warrigal and Elgar Roads. An identical allotment to the east, 38A, was purchased by Denis Delaney.²⁷⁰ The establishment of a large chicken farm on land extending east to Elgar Road, saw the area become known as 'Chicken Farm' and when the large allotments were subdivided from 1885, a portion became known as the 'Chicken Farm Estate'.²⁷¹

In 1885 an auction notice for this estate showed the west side of Harding Street divided into eleven allotments,²⁷² however three years later this had been reduced to four allotments as shown in an auction notice for 'The Heights' in 1888. The only resident in Harding Street at this time was James McLean, at the southern end of the east side.²⁷³

Development did not occur in Harding Street for a number of years despite subdivision and advertised land sales. This house, located at the southern end of the street, was the first to be constructed on the west side of Harding Street, and remained the only one until at least the 1920s.²⁷⁴ A significant steep drop in the land occurs immediately to the south of this allotment and development has never occurred there. It has been suggested that a quarry was once

²⁷⁰ Map of Parish of Nunawading in the County of Bourke, 1855

²⁷¹ Auction Notice, Chicken Farm, 1885

²⁷² Auction Notice, Chicken Farm, 1885

²⁷³ Auction Notice, The Heights, Surrey Hills, 1888

²⁷⁴ MMBW Detail Plan 2249, Municipality of Box Hill, 1927

located on this land and this may account for the late development of the street.²⁷⁵ The house is therefore situated in an elevated position, with clear views to the south and west.

This property was first listed in the Shire of Nunawading Rate Books in 1912 when Clara Inglis was listed as owning allotments 7 and 8 at the southern end of the western side of Harding Street, in the 'Chicken Farm Estate'.²⁷⁶ The 144' x 143'3" site was subsequently purchased by Robert Coulthard in 1913 and a 4-roomed timber house was erected that year.²⁷⁷ Allotment 8 was purchased by Henry Culliton in 1916 and allotment 7 in 1917.²⁷⁸

Henry Culliton was a well known Victorian golfer who came to Australia in 1890 and worked for the E S & A Bank. He was a member of the Riversdale Golf Club and contributed golf notes to *The Argus* and *The Australasian* newspapers.²⁷⁹ After Henry's death in 1938, the property remained in the Culliton family until recent years.²⁸⁰

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

2 Land Sales, Subdivision and Housing

2.7 Early Twentieth Century

Victoria's Themes

6 Building towns, cities and the garden state

6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Description

The house at 14 Harding Street, Surrey Hills is of timber construction with corrugated steel roof. It is of simple rectangular design with a verandah encircling the building, as is clearly seen in the MMBW Detail Plan of 1927.

The front section of the house has a dominant gable hipped roof which is of continuous broken-back form with the pitch shallower over the surrounding verandah. The verandah is supported on double chamfered timber posts and is decorated with simple curved timber brackets. A balcony is formed where the surrounding land falls away to the side and rear. Pairs of French doors either side of the central front door enable direct access to the verandah from the two front rooms of the house.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

The house at 14 Harding Street, Surrey Hills has a dominant roof form with a surrounding verandah. Comparison can be made with:

Labedir, 8 Smithfield Walk, Vermont 1912 (HO73) which is a timber house with hipped corrugated steel roof which changes pitch to form a verandah around three sides. It has been considerably renovated.

Allendale, 431 Whitehorse Road, Mitcham c1905 (HO95) which is a timber house with hipped and gabled corrugated steel roof and a return verandah.

There are relatively few weatherboard houses in the City of Whitehorse Heritage Overlay that demonstrate this period of early twentieth century architecture. This house at 14 Harding Street, Surrey Hills is a simple, distinctive and intact example from this period.

²⁷⁵ History Group Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, *Surrey Hills In Celebration of the Centennial 1883-1983*, p 3

²⁷⁶ Shire of Nunawading Rate Book, 1912, line 3939

²⁷⁷ Shire of Nunawading Rate Book, 1913, line 4375

²⁷⁸ Shire of Nunawading Rate Book, 1916, line 5974 & 1917, line 6249

²⁷⁹ Obituary in *The Argus*, 30 July 1938, p 9

²⁸⁰ Verbal conservation with Sue Barnett, Surrey Hills Historical Society, 18 June 2012

Significance*What is significant?*

The house at 14 Harding Street, Surrey Hills is a timber building that was constructed in 1913.

How is it significant?

The house at 14 Harding Street, Surrey Hills is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The house at 14 Harding Street, Surrey Hills is of historical significance for its associations with the development of Surrey Hills in the early twentieth century and with the continuous occupation by the Culliton family for almost a century. [Criterion A]

The house at 14 Harding Street, Surrey Hills is of aesthetic significance as a simple but distinctive house which is prominently sited on the edge of development in Harding Street. [Criterion D]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries. External paint controls to apply.

References

Map of Parish of Nunawading in the County of Bourke, 1855

Auction Notice, Chicken Farm, 1885, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria

Auction Notice, The Heights, Surrey Hills, 1888, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria

MMBW Detail Plan 2249, Municipality of Box Hill, 1927

Shire of Nunawading Rate Books

Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories

The Argus, 30 July 1938, p 9; obituary for Henry Culliton

Age, 1 August 1938, p 7; obituary for Henry Culliton

Historical Images



Auction notice for Chicken Farm, 1885, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria

Saturday,
ON THE GROUND

JAN. 14TH
AT 8 O'CLOCK

THE HEIGHTS OF SURREY HILLS

Being the Choicest Spots of the Famous CHICKEN FARM and WINDSOR PARK,
CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION. THE ONLY LAND TO BE PURCHASED IN THE HIGHEST PART
OF THIS LOVELY AND HEALTHY SUBURB.

Absolutely THE PICK OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD,
And NOWHERE ABOUT MELBOURNE ARE SUCH MAGNIFICENT SITES TO BE OBTAINED.

The View embraces Melbourne and Suburbs, the Bay, and Mountains beyond, and the whole of the
Country to the Yea Yanga, Mount Macedon, the Plenty Ranges, and the Dandenong Mountains—and
from any of the Blocks this View cannot be shut out at any time, no matter what Buildings may be
erected.

NO FINER VIEWS ANYWHERE.

F.L. FLINT
AUCTIONEERS
HAWTHORN, CAMBERWELL, & 8 COLLINS ST. EAST.
LOCAL AGENT:
C. H. HODGSON
SURREY HILLS,
Will Show Intending Purchasers the Allotments.

FREE RAILWAY PASSES.

TERMS:
10 per Cent. Deposit, Balance
at 3, 6, 9, and 12 Months, at
6 per Cent.

12 ALLOTMENTS 12

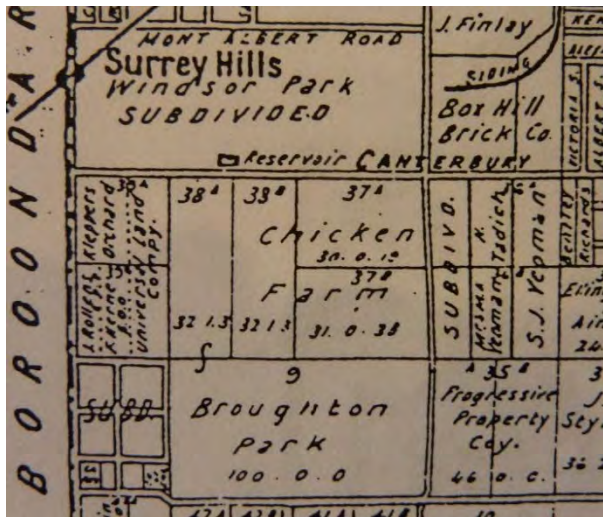
TITLE: CERTIFICATE.

Solicitors:
Messrs. LYONS & TURNER,
Collins Street West.

Vendor:
C. H. CHRISTMAS, Esq.

REMARKS
DETAILED BY THE SURVEYOR

Auction Notice, The Heights, Surrey Hills, 1888, Batten & Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria



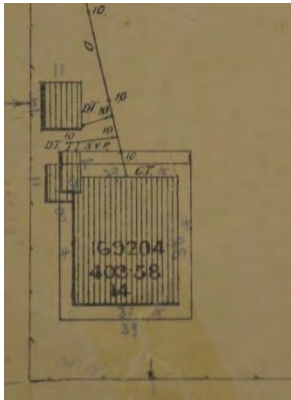
Detail showing area known as 'Chicken Farm', Directory of Maps of County of Bourke, Melbourne, Victoria, Shire Map Co., 1892; State Library of Victoria



MMBW Plan no 559, undated, Box Hill Historical Society Collection



MMBW Detail Plan 2249, Municipality of Box Hill, 1927



Detail of above plan, Box Hill Historical Society Collection

A8: TELECOMMUNICATIONS

FORMER ATV CHANNEL O TELEVISION STUDIOS, 104-168 HAWTHORN RD, FOREST HILL.

Citation amended 29 July 2016

Building:	Former ATV Channel O Television Studios	HO No	272
Address:	104-168 Hawthorn Road Forest Hill	Melway Map Ref:	62 D5
Building Type:	Telecommunications	Construction Date:	1963
Architect:	Hassell McConnell & Partners	Builder:	E A Watts Pty Ltd



History

The ATV Channel O Television Studios were constructed in 1963 on a twenty acre (8 hectare) site in Springvale Road, East Burwood on the site of a former apple orchard.²⁸¹ From the 1850s the Nunawading district had developed as a source of clay products and farming, particularly market gardens, flower production and fruit growing. Orchards in particular were dominant in the area surrounding the junction of Springvale Road and Burwood Highway well into the 1950s and early 1960s.

On 4 April 1963 Austarama Television, a subsidiary of Ansett Transport Industries and with Reg Ansett as its chairman, was granted a television licence and became the third commercial channel to operate in Melbourne.²⁸² Television broadcasting had commenced in Australia in July 1956 when TCN-9 in Sydney carried out its first test transmissions. In September 1956, GTV-9 commenced test commissions in Melbourne and officially opened in January 1957. In the meantime, HSV-7 undertook the first regular broadcasts in Melbourne in early November 1956, closely followed by ABV-2 later in the same month in time for the Melbourne Olympic Games which opened on 22 November 1956.

Sir Reginald Ansett (1909-1981) had established his transport empire in 1931 with a Studebaker car carrying freight and passengers between Maryborough and Ballarat²⁸³. By the early 1960s Ansett had developed a major national airline along with interests in other businesses including television.

²⁸¹ <http://austv.hostforweb.com>

²⁸² <http://austv.hostforweb.com>

²⁸³ Fahey, C. Ansett, Sir Reginald Myles (Reg) (1909-1981) *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol 17, 2007

In 1963 an application was made for registration of a building for Channel 0 studios at Springvale Road, East Burwood by Austarama Television.²⁸⁴ The highly specialised project involved investigation of the latest overseas studios and Henry Hayward, partner of architects, Hassell, McConnell and Partners, and Graham Davey, Chief Engineer of Austarama, were sent to the United States of America for this purpose.²⁸⁵ Hassell, McConnell and Partners already had experience in the fledgling area of television studio design in Australia, having designed the BTV-6 television studios in Ballarat in 1962.²⁸⁶

From the 1950s, Hassell, McConnell and Partners had already designed a number of building complexes on large sites in an international style, including office and factory buildings, car showrooms, and university buildings. The practice was formed in Adelaide by Jack McConnell (1913-2005) and Colin Hassell (1910-2007) in 1949, following an earlier incarnation as Claridge, Hassell and McConnell with Phillip Claridge from 1939. The company developed offices in Melbourne, Adelaide and Canberra and became known as leading architects in the industrial area with major projects in Victoria including the HJ Heinz factory, Dandenong (1955), Balm Paints, Clayton (1958), Dandenong Bakeries, Dandenong (1963) and McPhersons Ltd, South Melbourne (1964). McConnell left the firm in 1970 to become a partner of Stephenson & Turner, with Hassell continuing as senior principal and managing director of Hassell & Partners which continues to practice today as Hassell.

Construction work commenced on 23 September 1963 with the resolved final design by architects Hassell, McConnell and Partners incorporating three basic elements: the scenery store, studio block of four studios and technical area, and administrative section with staff canteen.²⁸⁷ Each building had its own independent structural system for sound isolation. The scheme included access roads, car parks and a public entrance.²⁸⁸ The television studio building received the Medal and Diploma in the General Buildings category of the Victorian Architecture Awards in 1965.

Austarama bought the most modern equipment from RCA to create the most up-to-date television studio in Australia at the time. The main transmitter was constructed at Mount Dandenong and test transmission began on 4 May 1964. The studio was officially opened on 1 August 1964. ATV-0 was the first station in Australia to broadcast in colour in 1967, although it was not introduced completely until March 1975. The broadcast signal was changed to Channel 10 in 1978 and from 1980 became known as Network 10.

In 1976 a wing designed by the original architects of the building, Hassell & Partners Pty Ltd, was added to the front of the administration block, enclosing the courtyard and an extension also added to the north-west side. The new areas accommodated new offices, a board room, and a news production area.

After 30 years, ATV10 vacated the studio complex in 1992, and moved to premises in South Yarra. The Nunawading complex was sold to Global Television in 1995, but continued to be used for the production of particular Network 10 programmes.

Numerous successful and well-known television programs have been produced at the studios including *The Magic Circle Club*, *The Go! Show* and *Romper Room* from the 1960s, and *Prisoner*, *The Box*, *The Price is Right*, *Matlock Police* and *Young Talent Time* from the 1970s. The internationally successful *Neighbours*, originally created by Channel 7, was acquired by

²⁸⁴ Public Building File 1615, Public Record Office Victoria

²⁸⁵ *Architecture in Australia*, June 1965, p 106

²⁸⁶ National Library of Australia catalogue, photographs

²⁸⁷ *Architecture in Australia*, June 1965, p 107

²⁸⁸ *Architecture in Australia*, June 1965, p 107

Network 10 in 1986 and has been produced at the Nunawading Studios and the nearby Pin Oak Court in Vermont South since then.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

4 Local Government and services

4.2 Essential services

Victoria's Themes

3 Connecting Victorians by communications

3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications

Description

The former ATV Channel 0 Television Studio building was planned symmetrically in an international style and comprised three main components, an administration block, the studio block and the scenery store. The complex is located centrally in the site and is aligned on a north-east/south-west axis with the administration block facing Hawthorn Road which runs along the north-east boundary.

The administration block is a single-storey structure with deep overhanging eaves supported by light steel columns sheltering fully-glazed elevations. It originally had a recessed central entry court which became an internal courtyard following the 1976 additions that employed the same design elements as the original structure.

The central element of the complex is a large, three-storey high, brick-faced, windowless rectangular block which contained two large studios at its extremities with two smaller studios and technical areas in the central section. The large scenery store located to the rear of the building complex is a simple, low-pitched industrial-style structure, concealed from view from the front of the site by the studio block.

From the entrance the building originally appeared as a massed brick facade with the lower profile, lightweight glazed flat roofed administration in front, with broad eaves and heavy fascias. The central recessed court was paved with a pebble mix finish and contained flagpoles and rectangular garden beds.

The design of the building reflected its function through the design of the three main building elements, the low-rise, fully-glazed administration block, the three-storey high blank, rectangular studio block, and the simple, warehouse-style of the scenery store.

The three building sections also exhibited independent structural systems. The scenery store is clad and roofed with asbestos; the studio clad with brick with a poured plaster deck roof, and the administration block of contrasting coloured bricks with roof of aluminium decking. Windows throughout the complex were of aluminium frame and floors were of concrete.

The complex is flanked by internal roads and parking areas. Trees were originally absent from the area in front of the building to allow for Sir Reginald Ansett's helicopter to safely land on the still extant helipad. The remainder of the site has generally open lawn areas with plantings of predominately native trees to the perimeter and along the internal roads. A transmission antenna, constructed in the late 1960s, still remains adjacent to the west end of the studio block. Elsewhere on the site, particularly to the north-west are various sets and ancillary structures. Sections of the original site have been excised in recent years along the Springvale Road frontage for commercial use and on the western side of the site for residential development.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

No other comparative examples exist in the City of Whitehorse.

State Comparisons

Heritage Alliance in the 'Survey of Post-War Built Heritage in Victoria' lists two other television studios in Victoria. These are:

- GLV10 Television studios Traralgon 1961
- GMV6 (Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd) Studios 1961 John & Phyllis Murphy

They are described as being of architectural significance as examples of this unusual post-war building typology.

Other buildings of a comparable industrial nature and period of construction, but not within the City of Whitehorse, include:

- HJ Heinz Factory, Dandenong (Hassell & McConnell, 1954-55)
- ETA Nuts, Braybrook (Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, 1957-58)
- BALM/Dulux Paints (Hassell & McConnell, 1961)

Significance

What is significant?

The former ATV Channel 0 Television Studios, 104-168 Hawthorn Road, Forest Hill was designed by Hassell, McConnell & Partners in 1963 for Austarama Television, a subsidiary of Ansett Transport Industries. The substantially intact complex includes three distinct components, an administration block, the studio block and the scenery store. Additions to the front and north-west side of the administration block by the original architects in 1976 maintained the international style detail of the original building. The setting of the buildings, including the flanking internal roads, the open area between the building and Hawthorn Road, and the transmission tower are also significant elements of the place. The temporary sets and other ancillary structures on the site are not significant to the understanding of the heritage place.

How is it significant?

The former ATV Channel O Television Studios are of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The former ATV Channel 0 Television Studios are of historical significance as one of only two new purpose-built television studios erected in Melbourne in the 1950s and 1960s. [Criterion A]

On 4 April 1963 Austarama Television, a subsidiary of Ansett Transport Industries and with Reg Ansett as its chairman, was granted a television licence and became the third commercial channel to operate in Melbourne. Test transmissions began on 4 May 1964 and the studio was officially opened on 1 August 1964. Austarama bought the most modern equipment from RCA to create the most up-to-date television studio in Australia at the time. ATV-0 was the first station in Australia to broadcast in colour in 1967.

The former ATV Channel 0 Television Studios are also of historical significance for their association with Sir Reginald Ansett, chairman of Austarama television and its parent company Ansett Transport Industries, a major figure in the development of air travel in Australia, particularly through the airline that bore his name, along with interests in a number of other business enterprises. Sir Reginald Ansett took a particular interest in the operation of ATV-0 and regularly visited the site by helicopter using the still extant helipad at the front of the administration block. [Criterion H]

The former ATV Channel 0 Television Studio are of historical significance and possibly social significance for their association with the production of several successful and well-known television programs including *The Magic Circle Club*, *The Go! Show*, *Romper Room*, *Prisoner*, *The Box*, *The Price is Right*, *Matlock Police*, *Young Talent Time* and *Neighbours*, many of which have a significant place in many television viewers' memories and the history of Australian television. [Criterion A and Criterion G]

The former ATV Channel 0 Television Studios are of aesthetic significance as an example of an unusual building typology and as a design from the Victorian office of well-known architects, Hassell McConnell & Partners. This firm was responsible for a number of large building complexes on expansive sites from the 1950s. The design of the building reflected its function through the design of the three main building elements, the low-rise, fully-glazed administration block, the three-storey high blank, rectangular studio block, and the simple, warehouse-style of the scenery store. The television studio building received the Medal and Diploma in the General Buildings category of the Victorian Architecture Awards in 1965. [Criteria D & E]

Recommended Extent of Overlay

To the extent indicated on map below; generally to the north-west and south-east kerbs of the existing internal roads located to the north-west and south-east of the buildings comprising the administration block, studio block and scenery store, and from the Hawthorn Road boundary and the south-west kerb of the internal road along the south-west side of the scenery store.



Aerial photo showing area containing significant elements of the heritage place. (From Google Maps)

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Architecture in Australia, June 1965, pp106-109

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Fahey, C. Ansett, Sir Reginald Myles (Reg) (1909-1981) *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol 17, 2007

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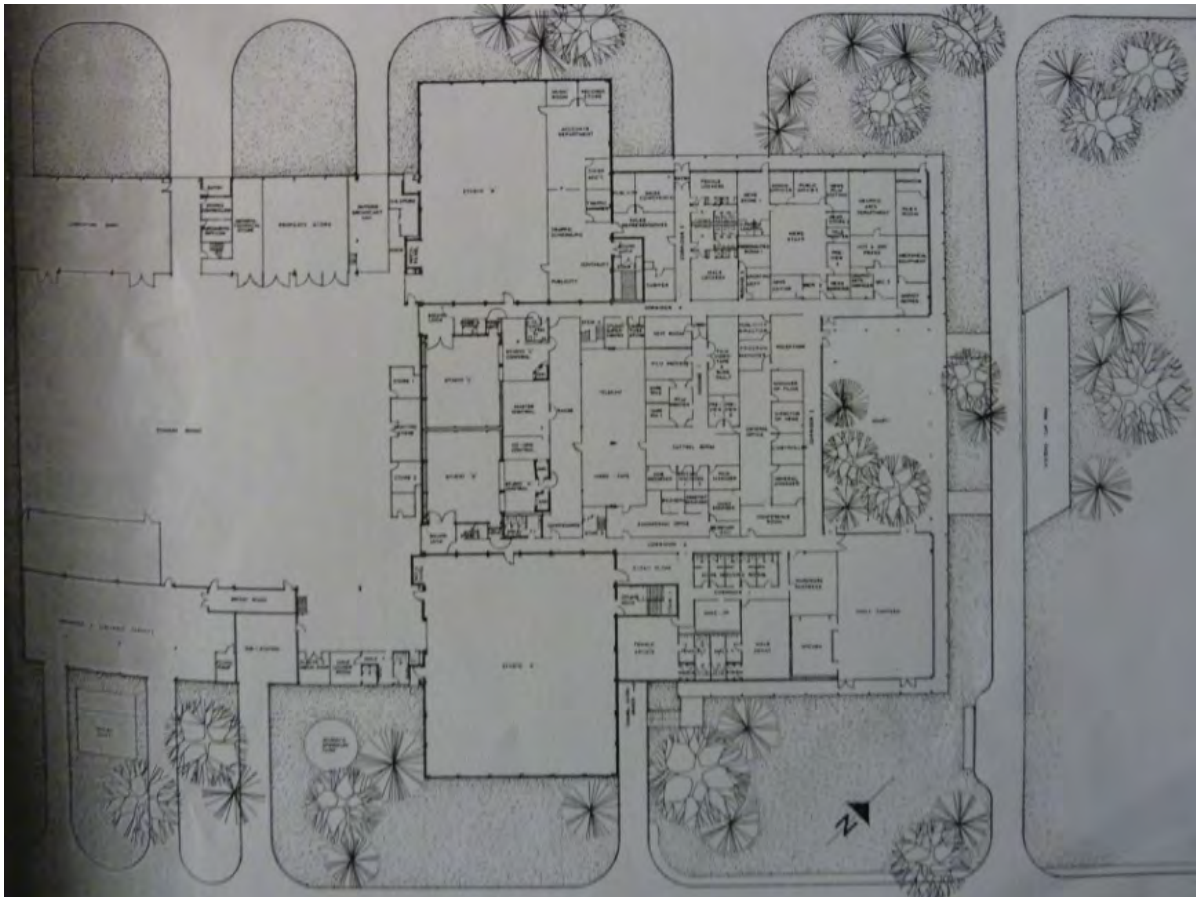
Historical Images



Architecture in Australia, June 1965, p106



Architecture in Australia, June 1965, p107



Architecture in Australia, June 1965, p109





Peter Wille Slide Collection State Library of Victoria, 1963-1973

PART B: PLACES NOT INCLUDED IN THE HERITAGE OVERLAY

FORMER TALLY HO BOYS' VILLAGE

Building:	former Tally Ho Boys' Village		
Address:	27 Carrington Court East Burwood	Melway Map Ref:	60 C9
Building Type:	institutional	Construction Date:	pre-1949
Architect:	Bates, Smart & McCutcheon	Builder:	unknown



History

The Tally Ho Boys' Village was established in East Burwood by the Methodist Church in 1903. At this time the Burwood Boys Home had been established on 20 acres (8 hectares) of donated land in Boundary (Warrigal) Road in 1896 and a number of similar institutions were to follow in Burwood, Box Hill and East Burwood. These included the Salvation Army Boys Home on the corner of Elgar and Canterbury Roads in 1913, the Kildonan cottage homes by the Presbyterian Church on the east side of Elgar Road in 1937 and Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes which were established in Burwood in the 1950s by the Methodist Church.

The Village was established on the orchard property of Abel and Susannah Hoadley, which was located between Burwood and Highbury Roads, west of Springvale Road. Abel arrived in Melbourne in 1865, worked for nurseryman George Brunning, and by the early 1880s had established an orchard in Tally Ho. In about 1889 he opened a jam making factory in South Melbourne and this had expanded to four factories and a confectionary factory by 1901.²⁸⁹

Hoadley was a devout and active Methodist who was treasurer of the Central Mission from 1895 to 1906 and when the mission decided to establish a country home for boys, he offered his 38 acre (15 hectare) Burwood orchard for £1000, well less than the market price. Together with an adjoining 52 acre (21 hectares) property, this became the nucleus of the Boys' Training farm at Tally Ho.²⁹⁰ Further land was purchased in 1906 and 1910 and the property totalled about 131 acres.²⁹¹

The Methodist Church was keen to address problems of the poor by establishing work programmes in village settlements in the country. The opening of Tally Ho in 1905 by the

²⁸⁹ J Lack, 'Abel Hoadley' in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, at adb.anu.edu.au/biography

²⁹⁰ J Lack, 'Abel Hoadley' in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, at adb.anu.edu.au/biography

²⁹¹ D Sydenham, *Windows on Nunawading*, p 90

governor, Sir Reginald Talbot, allowed the church to specifically address the needs of homeless and delinquent boys. It operated as a self-sufficient farm, worked by the boys, and by 1919 it accommodated 100 boys and operated as a commercial property.²⁹²

A new superintendent in 1930 challenged the congregate care system which was in place and the first cottage was constructed in 1939 with the intention of replacing the existing dormitories.²⁹³ This was an early example of such cottage care. Facilities were added over the years, including a school, swimming pool, gymnasium, clubrooms and chapel. In 1949 an extensive master plan was drawn up for the whole Village by architects Bates, Smart and McCutcheon²⁹⁴ and in 1952 four additional cottages were opened.²⁹⁵ These were constructed by Archer Brothers, builders.²⁹⁶

In 1971 6.7 hectares of the property were sold to the Australian Broadcasting Commission for Radio Australia headquarters and the farm formerly closed in 1976. A further 16.2 hectares was sold to Lend Lease in 1985 for the development of an industrial park, Tally Ho Technology Park and the site of the cottage village was sold and redeveloped as a residential area.²⁹⁷

One building has been retained from the Tally Ho Boys Village. This is the clubroom and chapel that was shown as already existing in the 1949 Master Plan and is located at 27 Carrington Court. It has been converted to residential use.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.4 Welfare

Victoria's Themes

8 Building community life

8.3 Providing health and welfare services

Description

The extensive site at Tally Ho has been subdivided and redeveloped and the character of the institution has been completely obscured. The only remaining identifiable building is now set amongst a housing estate and is situated at 27 Carrington Court. It was originally constructed as a clubroom and interim chapel²⁹⁸ and has since been converted for residential use. It is a red brick building which comprises two perpendicular gabled sections. The eastern gabled section is church-like in form and was presumably the chapel. It has a steep gable roof, pointed Gothic window, rendered gable parapet and steeply roofed porch to the south west. This section of building has been reroofed. The other gabled building abuts the chapel at right angles, and incorporates later dormer windows and a garage. The interiors of the building have presumably been extensively altered.

This sole remaining building is clearly identifiable as a chapel despite later modifications.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

A number of welfare institutions were established in the City of Whitehorse from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. All of these have ceased to operate as institutions; however

²⁹² D Sydenham, *Windows on Nunawading*, p 90

²⁹³ Proceedings of the Uniting Church Historical Society (Victoria), vol 9 no 2, December 2002, p 41

²⁹⁴ Drawings in Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/1067, Public Records Office Victoria

²⁹⁵ Official Opening : first section of the new village, 1952, Tally Ho Boys Village

²⁹⁶ Official Opening : first section of the new village, 1952, Tally Ho Boys Village

²⁹⁷ D Sydenham, *Windows on Nunawading*, p 91-92

²⁹⁸ Master Plan dated 1949 in Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/1067, Public Records Office Victoria

buildings remain at three of the former institutions, namely Orana, Kildonan, Tally Ho and the Salvation Army Boys Home (HO108).

Together these institutions form an excellent group of welfare facilities which provided accommodation for large numbers of children. The remnants of these institutions illustrate an important theme in the Municipality of Whitehorse.

Kildonan Children's Home

This welfare facility was established in Burwood before the Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes by the Presbyterian Church, on land in Elgar Road, opposite the future site of Orana. Kildonan Children's Home was opened on the site in Burwood in 1937, with two dormitories, a school and administration block. Construction of a kindergarten (1941), home for girls (1946) and a recreation hall (1955, since demolished) followed. Like Orana, the facility developed into one of the premier children's homes in Victoria.

The trend to house children in smaller homes in the community resulted in the sale of the Kildonan Home to the State Government in 1960 and in the following year it opened as the Allambie Reception Centre. This use continued until June 1990 and it is now part of Deakin University.

Three of the buildings have been retained: the administration block, kindergarten and the home for girls.

Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes

This welfare facility was established by the Methodist Church in Elgar Road, Burwood on a site opposite the already established Kildonan Children's Home. Largely constructed in the 1950s, it was innovatively designed on a cottage system, rather than a congregate system of care. At its peak, the home included six cottages, a preschool centre, clinic, craft and play centre, chapel, hall and administration centre. Children were housed in family groups and attended local schools.

In 1986 the site was sold to the State Government for the development of public housing. The following year a mixture of detached houses, town houses and flats designed for families and the elderly were constructed on the site. The Orana chapel, kindergarten and clinic, administration building and hall were retained and formed part of this redevelopment.

The name Orana, first used for the Burwood Homes, continues as Orana Unitingcare.

Salvation Army Boys Home (HO108)

This facility was established in 1913 in an existing house *Tyneholm*, which had been built in 1891 in Elgar Road, near Canterbury Road, in Box Hill. This house is the only remnant of the Boys Home. Other buildings were constructed at this facility however none were retained in the more recent redevelopment of the site as a retirement village.

Tyneholm is a two storey rendered brick Victorian house which derives some significance from its association with the Salvation Army and its use as a children's welfare home.

Significance

What is significant?

The building at 27 Carrington Court, East Burwood is the only remnant from the original Tally Ho Boys' Village, established by the Methodist Church on a vast site in East Burwood in 1903, as a country home and training farm for boys. Architects Bates, Smart and McCutcheon were involved with the development of the property into an extensive residential estate from the late 1930s. After sale of the property from 1971 the property was developed into an

industrial park and residential subdivision. The remaining building was a clubroom and chapel and has been converted to residential use.

How is it significant?

The building at 27 Carrington Court, East Burwood is of historical and significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The building at 27 Carrington Court, East Burwood is of historical significance as a visible reminder of the original purpose of this historically important site. Together with the buildings that remain at the former Kildonan Childrens' Home, Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes, and Salvation Army Boys Home, these buildings are illustrative of an important historical theme in the municipality. [Criterion A]

The Tally Ho Boys' Village is of social significance for its strong associations with a significant number of people who were accommodated at the facility over a period of time. [Criterion G]

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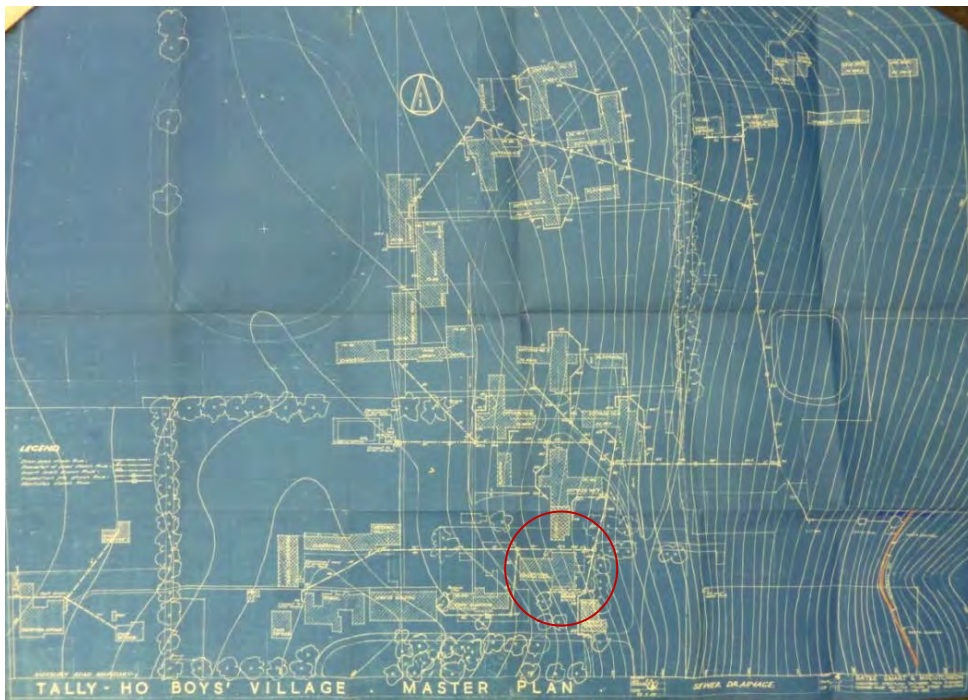
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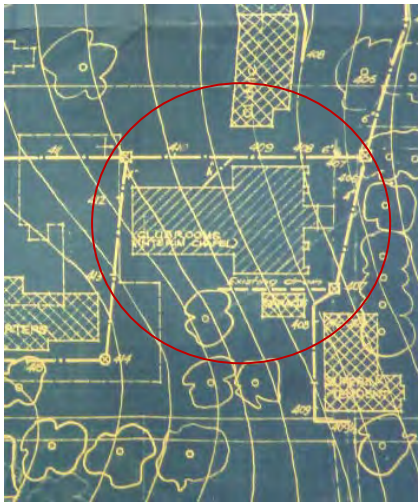
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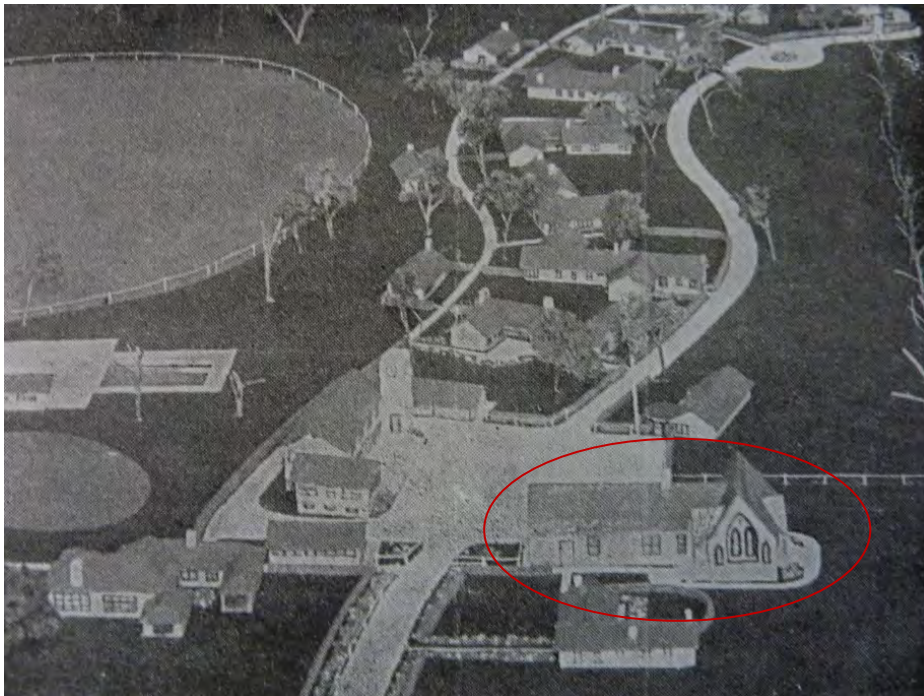
Historical Images



Master Plan 1949, from Public Building File VPRS 7882/P0001/1067, Public Records Office Victoria



Detail of Master Plan showing remaining building



The Village, illustrated in 'Official Opening : first section of the new village, 1952, Tally Ho Boys Village', State Library of Victoria

FORMER ORANA METHODIST PEACE MEMORIAL HOMES

Building:	former Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes		
Address:	Livingstone Close Burwood	Melway Map Ref:	60 K4
Building Type:	institutional	Construction Date:	c1950-52, 1955-58; 1960
Architect:	Bates, Smart and McCutcheon Alan Ralton	Builder:	Lewis Construction Company



History

The Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes were established in Burwood in the 1950s by the Methodist Church to house and care for destitute children. The name, aboriginal for 'welcome', was selected in a competition at the time, and remains in use.²⁹⁹ At this time a number of similar institutions had already been established by individuals and religious denominations in the Burwood, Box Hill and East Burwood area. The Burwood Boys Home was established on 20 acres (8 hectares) of donated land in Boundary (Warrigal) Road in 1896; the Tally Ho Boys' Village was established in East Burwood by the Methodist Church in 1903; the Salvation Army Boys Home on the corner of Elgar and Canterbury Roads in 1913 and the Kildonan cottage homes by the Presbyterian Church on the east side of Elgar Road in 1937.

The Orana Peace Memorial Homes in Burwood were designed on a cottage system and replaced the existing congregate system of care at the Methodist Homes for Children established in Cheltenham in 1890. In the 1930s Rev T C Rentoul, General Superintendent of Home Missions had visited a Methodist Children's Home in England designed as a series of cottages around a village green and, inspired by this concept, a 21 acre (8.5 hectare) orchard site at Burwood, adjacent to Wattle Park, was purchased with the intention of creating a similar facility.³⁰⁰ Fundraising for the project began in 1945 and Rentoul was keen to build the homes as a Methodist peace memorial 'useful and at the same time beautiful and humanitarian' compared with 'individual memorialswhich had marked the 1914-18 war'.³⁰¹

Plans for the new buildings were developed from 1945 by architects Bates, Smart and McCutcheon, with Osborne McCutcheon overseeing the project and Alan Ralton preparing the plans and liaising with the client.³⁰² The initial plan was to provide ten cottages, a pre-school, central building and clinic around a central grassed play area. Rentoul was also keen to construct a children's chapel as the centrepiece, with inscriptions of all Methodist servicemen and women to be placed in the sanctuary and a special roll of honour for those killed in active service.³⁰³

Work did not commence on the site until 1950 and the first children were moved to Burwood from Cheltenham in 1952.³⁰⁴ In March 1953 six cottages and a preschool centre at the Orana Homes were opened by Sir Dallas Brooks³⁰⁵ and a clinic, craft and play centre, assembly hall, kitchen and living quarters were to follow. Immediately becoming a model, Orana was viewed by visitors from Australia and overseas and was open to the public once a month.³⁰⁶ 78 children resided at Orana in family groups in 1955, attending local schools and participating in community-based activities.

Further construction followed; the Orana Peace Memorial Chapel, designed by Alan Ralton of Bates, Smart and McCutcheon and opened by the Prime Minister Robert G Menzies in 1958; the T C Rentoul Hall in 1960 and staff flatettes in 1961.³⁰⁷

Orana continued to provide residential care despite a change in the type of family and child in need over the years. A proposal to sell the entire 8.7 hectare site to the Ministry of Housing for the development of public housing was made in 1982 and in 1986 they

²⁹⁹ R Howe & S Swain, *All God's Children*, p 125

³⁰⁰ R Howe & S Swain, *All God's Children*, p 115

³⁰¹ R Howe & S Swain, *All God's Children*, p 115

³⁰² R Howe & S Swain, *All God's Children*, p 118

³⁰³ R Howe & S Swain, *All God's Children*, p 119

³⁰⁴ R Howe & S Swain, *All God's Children*, p 125

³⁰⁵ R Howe & S Swain, *All God's Children*, p 126

³⁰⁶ R Howe & S Swain, *All God's Children*, p 130

³⁰⁷ R Howe & S Swain, *All God's Children*, p 131

purchased the site for \$1.4 million.³⁰⁸ It was anticipated that the development would take place in stages over a period of five years, with the retention of four of the existing Orana buildings, the chapel, kindergarten and clinic, administration building and Rentoul Hall.³⁰⁹

The following year a mixture of detached houses, town houses and flats designed for families and the elderly were constructed on the site. The four Orana buildings were retained and formed part of this redevelopment.

Orana continues to provide family services in the community; as Orana Family Services from 1989 and Orana Unitingcare from 2010.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.4 Welfare

Victoria's Themes

8 Building community life

8.3 Providing health and welfare services

Description

The original site was extensive, with groups of single storey dark brick, hipped roof cottages and auxiliary buildings and a cream brick chapel building placed around a central grassed space. A long sweeping driveway, through a brick entrance on Elgar Road, provided access to the cottages and associated buildings.

Four buildings remain at the site: the kindergarten and clinic building and administration building (c1950-52), the chapel (1955-58) and T C Rentoul Hall (1960). Despite the addition of a large amount of public housing to the remainder of the site, the remaining buildings are all situated in a group, with the chapel at the centre.

The chapel is the most distinctive building in the group. It is built of cream brick in a modern interpretation of the Gothic style and comprises a main nave with eaveless gabled roof, slightly protruding hipped transepts and a square tower to the side of the front entrance. Windows throughout are pointed in a stylised Gothic manner. An addition has been made to the west and south sides of the original building and the entrance canopy has been altered.

The other buildings are of red brick with hipped tile roofs and large rectangular windows. The front facade of the Rentoul Hall displays some feature courses of header brickwork, but otherwise the buildings are simple and domestic in scale.

A number of rock retaining walls, constructed to provide level areas on the sloping site, still remain intact.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

A number of welfare institutions were established in the City of Whitehorse from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. All of these have ceased to operate as institutions; however buildings remain at four of the former institutions, namely Orana, Kildonan, Tally Ho and the Salvation Army Boys Home (HO108).

³⁰⁸ 'The Orana Site Housing Development. A Joint Venture by the Ministry of Housing, Victoria and Orana Peace Memorial Homes', undated c1986

³⁰⁹ 'The Orana Site Housing Development. A Joint Venture by the Ministry of Housing, Victoria and Orana Peace Memorial Homes', undated c1986

Together these institutions form an excellent group of welfare facilities which provided accommodation for large numbers of children. The remnants of these institutions illustrate an important theme in the Municipality of Whitehorse.

Kildonan Children's Home

This welfare facility was established in Burwood before the Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes by the Presbyterian Church, on land in Elgar Road, opposite the future site of Orana. Kildonan Children's Home was opened on the site in Burwood in 1937, with two dormitories, a school and administration block. Construction of a kindergarten (1941), home for girls (1946) and a recreation hall (1955, since demolished) followed. Like Orana, the facility developed into one of the premier children's homes in Victoria.

The trend to house children in smaller homes in the community resulted in the sale of the Kildonan Home to the State Government in 1960 and in the following year it opened as the Allambie Reception Centre. This use continued until June 1990 and it is now part of Deakin University.

Three of the buildings have been retained: the administration block, kindergarten and the home for girls.

Salvation Army Boys Home (HO108)

This facility was established in 1913 in an existing house *Tyneholm*, which had been built in 1891 in Elgar Road, near Canterbury Road, in Box Hill. This house is the only remnant of the Boys Home. Other buildings were constructed at this facility however none were retained in the more recent redevelopment of the site as a retirement village.

Tyneholm is a two storey rendered brick Victorian house which derives some significance from its association with the Salvation Army and its use as a children's welfare home.

Tally Ho Boys Village

This was established on an orchard property as a country home and training farm for boys by the Methodist Church in East Burwood in 1903. It accommodated a number of boys in dormitories on the 130 acres (52.6 hectares) property and was both self sufficient and commercially run at various times. Separate cottages were built from 1939 and other facilities added, including a school, swimming pool, gymnasium, clubrooms and chapel. A 1949 master plan of the property indicates that the village was extensive and further buildings were planned. Additional cottages were built in the 1950s.

Part of the property was sold in 1971, the farm was formerly closed in 1976 and further land sales in 1985 enabled development of an industrial park, Tally Ho Technology Park. The cottage village site was sold and redeveloped as a residential area.

It appears that only one building remains from the Tally Ho Boys Village. This is the clubroom and chapel that was shown as already existing in the 1949 Master Plan and is located at 27 Carrington Court. It has been converted to residential use.

Significance

What is significant?

Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes were established as a residential care home by the Methodist Church in Elgar Road, Burwood. Buildings were designed by architects Bates, Smart McCutcheon from 1945, and constructed from 1950-60. The kindergarten and clinic, administration building, chapel, Rentoul Hall and rock retaining walls remain. It was one of a number of similar homes established particularly by the church in the City of Whitehorse.

How is it significant?

The buildings that remain at the former Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes site are of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The buildings and rock retaining walls that remain at the former Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes site are of historical significance as a visual reminder of the original purpose of this historically important site. Together with the buildings that remain at the former Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes, Tally Ho Boys Village and Salvation Army Boys Home, these buildings are illustrative of an important historical theme in the municipality. The former Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes are of historical significance for their innovative response to the welfare accommodation of children in the 1950s. [Criterion A]

The chapel at the former Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes site is of historical significance as an illustration of the connection of the Homes with the church and its construction as a war memorial is of particular note. [Criterion A]

The chapel is of aesthetic significance as an example of the work of the prolific Melbourne architects Bates, Smart and McCutcheon. It is a fine and distinctive example of the early modern style as applied to religious buildings. Despite an addition made to the west side, the original form can be clearly seen. [Criterion D & E]

The former Orana Methodist Peace Memorial Homes are of social significance for their strong associations with a significant number of people who were accommodated at the facility over a period of time. [Criterion G]

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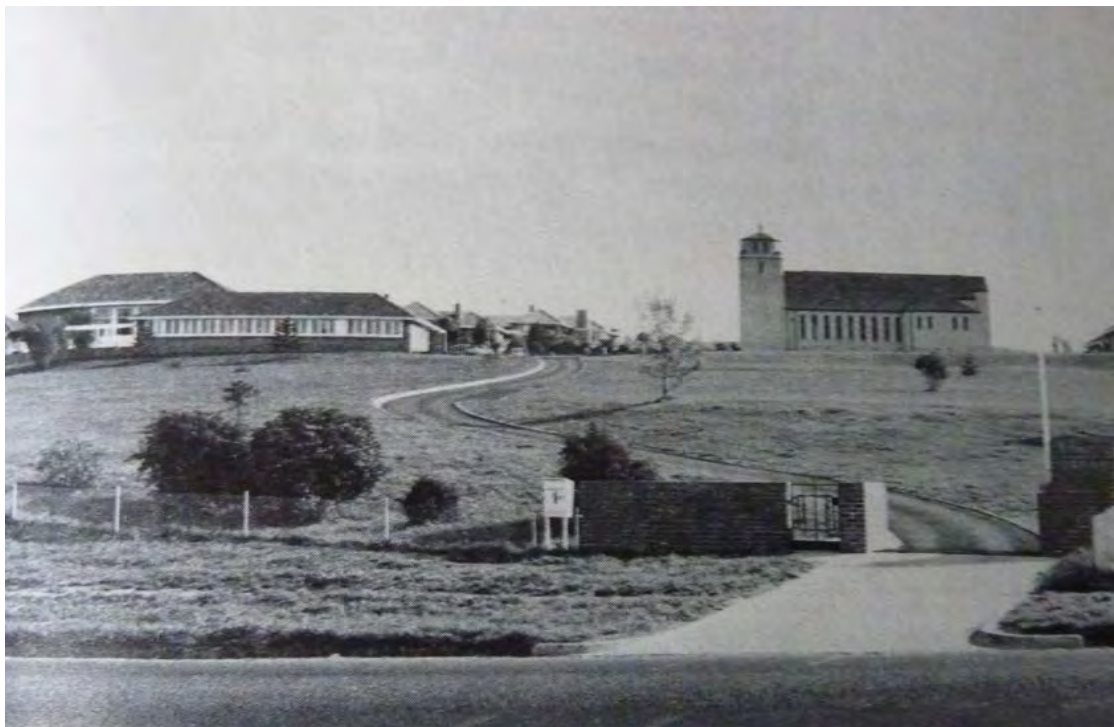
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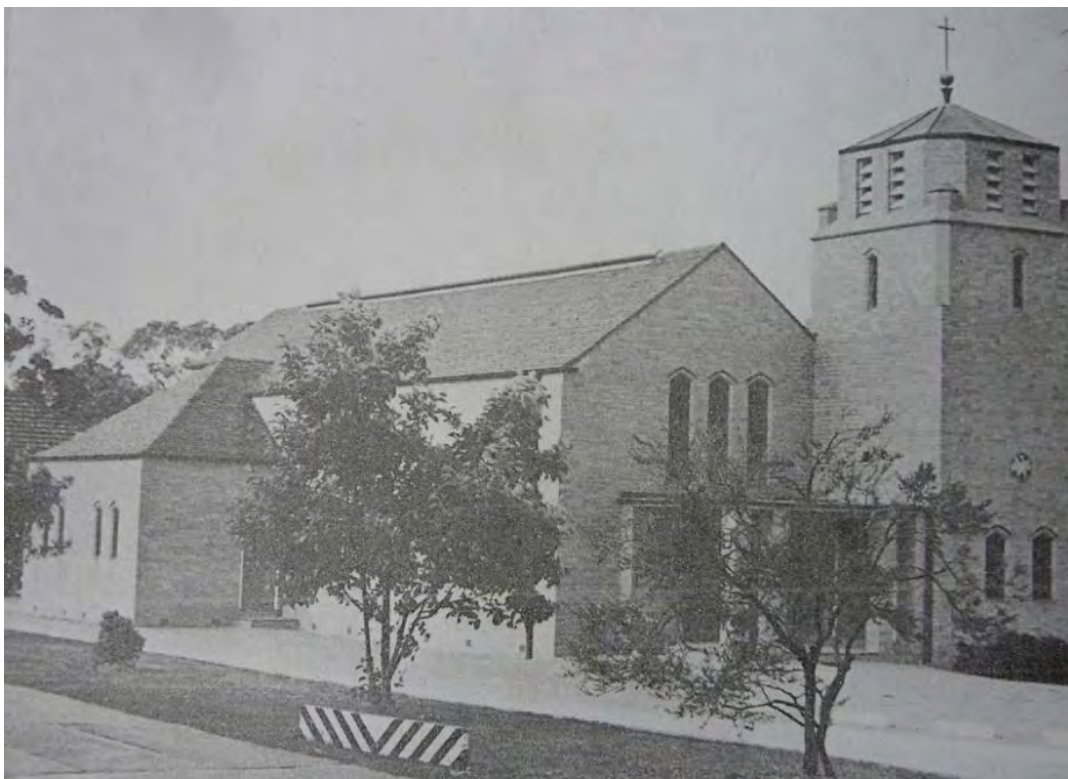
Building at Orana, from 'Orana. Methodist Peace Memorial Homes for Children [pamphlet c1953]



Orana from Elgar Road entrance, from R Howe & S Swain, *All God's Children*, p 127



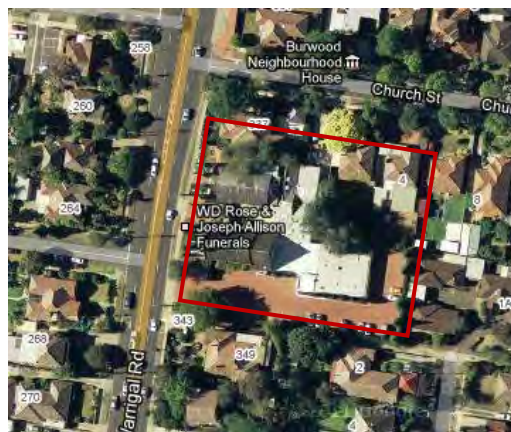
Plan showing buildings under construction and proposed buildings, from 'Orana. Methodist Peace Memorial Homes for Children [pamphlet c1953]



Chapel, from 'Orana. Methodist Peace Memorial Homes for Children. The Children's Chapel'. [pamphlet undated c1962]

FORMER METHODIST CHURCH

Building:	Former Methodist Church		
Address:	339 Warrigal Road Burwood	Melway Map Ref:	60 H6
Building Type:	religious	Construction Date:	1887
Architect:	unknown	Builder:	Hainsworth & Kellam



History

Two small townships developed at the south west corner of Nunawading from the mid-1850s; Ballyshanassy and Norwood. The latter was established at the corner of Boundary (Warrigal) Road and Norwood (Toorak) Road and it was in this small township that early services of the Primitive Methodist church were held. Located in both Boroondara and Nunawading, Norwood was renamed Burwood in 1879.³¹⁰ Ballyshanassy developed to the east and was the only official township in the parish of Nunawading until 1861.³¹¹

The first Primitive Methodist services appear to have been held in Norwood³¹² reportedly led by William Blanksby, owner of the blacksmith's shop.³¹³ The following year a wooden building was obtained for use as a church and this was erected in Toorak Road (Shire of Boroondara) on a site donated by Blanksby.³¹⁴ This building had been originally constructed at Gardiners Creek.³¹⁵ A brick church building was erected in front of this timber building in 1861³¹⁶ and the latter was relocated to Nunawading (East Burwood) in 1862.³¹⁷ This first brick church was 36 feet by 16 feet and the walls were 16 feet high. The foundation stone was laid on 28 January 1861 and the church was opened on 16 June 1861 at a cost of £370.³¹⁸ This remained in use until a new church was opened in 1887.³¹⁹

³¹⁰ Nunawading Shire Council Minute Book, 31 March 1879 as quoted in Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 52

³¹¹ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 29

³¹² The Warrigal Road Methodist Church, Burwood, re-opening services 22nd February 1953: programme of services and history, 1856-1953', p 5

³¹³ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 29

³¹⁴ C I Benson, *A Century of Victorian Methodism* and also *South Bourke Standard*, 21 June 1861

³¹⁵ M Clarke, *The History of the Primitive Methodist Church in Victoria and Tasmania*

³¹⁶ C I Benson, *A Century of Victorian Methodism*

³¹⁷ M Clarke, *The History of the Primitive Methodist Church in Victoria and Tasmania*

³¹⁸ The Warrigal Road Methodist Church, Burwood, re-opening services 22nd February 1953: programme of services and history, 1856-1953', p 8

³¹⁹ A Clarkson, *Ballyshanassy, A History of the Burwood District*, p 30

A new church site was sought in 1878 and an acre (0.4 hectare) of land in Warrigal Road was purchased for £50,³²⁰ however the building of a new church did not commence until 1887. The foundation stone was laid on 24 January 1887 by Hon J Balfour, MLC and G Sweet; construction was undertaken by builders, Hainsworth and Kellam, and the church opened on 26 June 1887.³²¹

The Methodist church made additional land purchases in Warrigal Road in 1914 and 1924, acquiring land to the north of the church site,³²² and a Sunday School hall was eventually constructed adjacent to the church.

The Methodist Sunday School building in Toorak Road was sold in 1936 and architects A S & R A Eggleston were commissioned to design a new Sunday School building adjacent to the church.³²³ Plans included a large hall with kitchen and kindergarten room,³²⁴ and the foundation stone for this building was laid on 19 September 1936. The building, constructed by A C Harrison, was opened on 12 December 1936 and included installation of moving picture equipment.³²⁵ In 1938 a new room was erected to the rear of the church by Mold Brothers and in 1940, five blocks fronting Church Street were sold by the church.³²⁶

The church underwent renovation and was re-opened on 22 February 1953.³²⁷ Work included the addition of a front porch, installation of accordion doors to the nave, redecoration of the interior including tile dados replacing timber panelling, lengthening and reglazing of windows and the relocation of choir seating. Architect F C Armstrong and builders Mold Brothers, undertook this work.

In 1977 the Uniting Church in Australia was formed when the Methodist, Congregational and a number of Presbyterian churches united. The Burwood churches had already formed a strong union by this time and all three church buildings were initially used for worship. The former Methodist church building was sold to Drayton and Garson Sleights Funeral Services in 1989 and was remodelled for use as a funerary chapel.³²⁸ It continues as W D Rose Funerals. The Presbyterian Church opposite the Methodist Church in Warrigal Road, but in the City of Boroondara, was retained by the Uniting Church for the purposes of worship.

Historical Themes

City of Whitehorse Themes

5 Institutions

5.1 Religion

Victoria's Themes

8 Building community life

8.1 Maintaining spiritual life

³²⁰ 'The Warrigal Road Methodist Church, Burwood, re-opening services 22nd February 1953: programme of services and history, 1856-1953', p 11

³²¹ 'The Warrigal Road Methodist Church, Burwood, re-opening services 22nd February 1953: programme of services and history, 1856-1953', p 11

³²² 'The Warrigal Road Methodist Church, Burwood, re-opening services 22nd February 1953: programme of services and history, 1856-1953', p 12

³²³ 'The Warrigal Road Methodist Church, Burwood, re-opening services 22nd February 1953: programme of services and history, 1856-1953', p 13

³²⁴ *The Argus*, 29 October 1936, p 4

³²⁵ *The Argus*, 14 December 1936, p 5

³²⁶ 'The Warrigal Road Methodist Church, Burwood, re-opening services 22nd February 1953: programme of services and history, 1856-1953', p 13

³²⁷ 'The Warrigal Road Methodist Church, Burwood, re-opening services 22nd February 1953: programme of services and history, 1856-1953', p 14

³²⁸ *Age*, 20 November 1989, p 23

Description

Church

The former Methodist Church, Burwood is a polychromatic brick building with slate roof. Designed in the Gothic style, the simple gabled building is of dark brick, with contrasting red and cream brick banding and window surrounds. Side windows are of lancet form and buttresses are stepped. The front facade incorporates a simple rose window within a large pointed arch, flanking buttresses which terminate in pinnacles and a triple arch motif in the gable end. Cement render is applied to buttress and gable coping, pinnacles and window tracery.

In 1989 an open entry portico was added to the front of the church building. Although this is a dominant element, the original church can be clearly seen behind the structure. A gabled link to the former Sunday School building was also added to the north side of the church. These additions have been executed using suitable materials, such as slate for roofs.

Sunday School

The 1936 Sunday School building has been extensively altered. It was described in *The Argus* 29 October 1936 as including a very high main hall for such recreational pursuits as gymnastics, badminton and basketball, a stage, grouped classrooms, a fully equipped kitchen and a planned bio box over the front entrance porch.³²⁹ This has been altered beyond recognition externally.

Comparative Examples

City of Whitehorse Comparisons

Three churches in the City of Whitehorse were built at a similar time to the Warrigal Road Methodist Church in Burwood. These were in Surrey Hills, Blackburn and Box Hill. These three are all listed in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the City of Whitehorse.

St George's Anglican Church, 370 Mont Albert Road, Surrey Hills (HO6)

This Anglican Church was built in Surrey Hills to a design by local architect, George J V Blackburne, in 1886. It is a bichromatic brick church building, designed in the Gothic style, with gabled slate roof. Walls are of red brick, with cream brick quoining and rendered buttress copings, and windows are of lancet form. Openings have been altered and a later gabled front porch imitates the original brickwork.

The City of Whitehorse Building Citation states that it is significant due to: its survival as the oldest Church of England building in the municipality; as one of only three 19th century brick churches in the municipality and for its association with local architect G J V Blackburne.

St John's Anglican Church, 9-10 Queen Street, Blackburn (HO67)

This Anglican Church was built in Blackburn to a design by architect, Arthur E Clarke, in 1890. It is a red brick Gothic style building with a parapeted gable end, containing three lancet windows with rendered hood moulds and a cross at the apex. Side elevations contain stepped buttresses and lancet windows. Porches have been added to the front and sides of the church.

The City of Whitehorse Building Citation states that it is significant due to its survival as one of a very small number of 19th century brick church buildings in the municipality and its importance in the streetscape.

Former Wesleyan Methodist, 515 Station Street, Box Hill (HO77)

This former Wesleyan Methodist Church was built in Box Hill in 1886. It is a polychromatic brick

³²⁹ *The Argus*, 29 October 1936, p 4

Gothic style building of red brick with cream brick quoining and red and cream brick arches. It has a low parapeted front porch, buttressed side elevations with rendered copings and pinnacles and a slate roof. Many of the windows do not appear to be original.

The City of Whitehorse Building Citation states that it is significant due to its survival as the largest polychromatic brick church in the municipality; as a good and substantially externally intact example of a Gothic church building; as an illustration of the history of Methodism in the municipality and its importance in the streetscape.

Significance

What is significant?

The former Methodist Church, Warrigal Road, Burwood was constructed in 1887. It is a brown brick church building, Gothic in style, which was converted for use as a funeral chapel in 1989.

How is it significant?

The former Methodist Church, Burwood is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The former Methodist Church, Burwood is of historical significance as one of a very small number of 19th century brick church buildings in the municipality. It is located in one of the earliest districts in the municipality, at the extreme south west corner. This church provides a connection with earlier Primitive Methodist churches which were amongst the first buildings constructed in the district. [Criterion A]

The former Methodist Church, Burwood is of aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of the Gothic style commonly adopted for church buildings in this period. Together with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Box Hill and the two Anglican Churches in Surrey Hills and Blackburn, it demonstrates the characteristics of this architectural style, despite later alterations made to the building. [Criteria D & E]

References

'The Warrigal Road Methodist Church, Burwood, re-opening services 22nd February 1953: programme of services and history, 1856-1953'

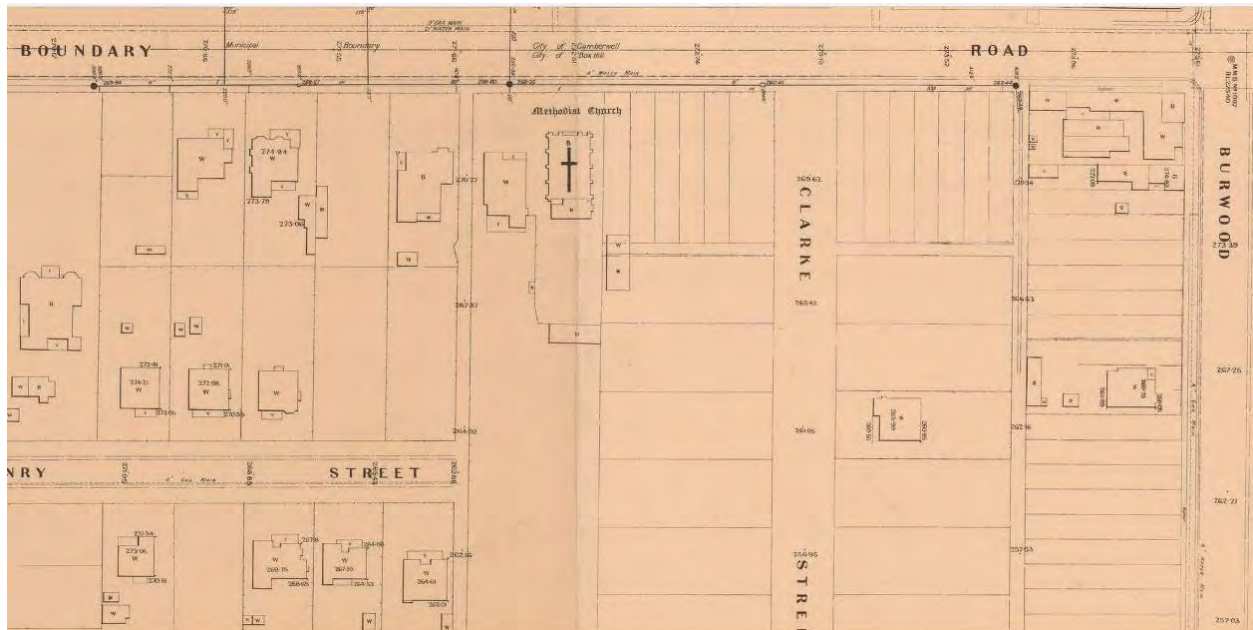
The Argus, 29 October 1936, p 4; 'Sunday School at Burwood', including illustration

The Argus, 14 December 1936, p 5; 'New Burwood Sunday School'

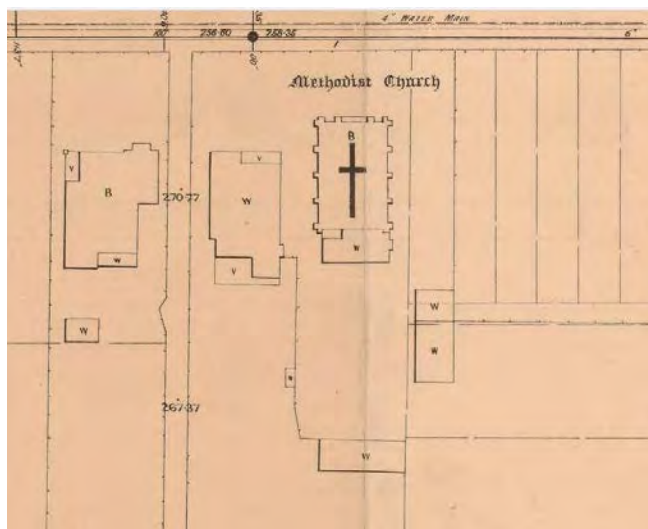
A Clarkson. *Ballyshanassy, A History of the Burwood District*. Burwood 1991

A Lemon. *Box Hill*. Box Hill 1978

Historical Images



MMBW Detail Plan 378, Municipality of Box Hill, 1930



Detail of above



'Sunday School at Burwood', in *The Argus*, 29 Oct 1936, p 4

APPENDIX B

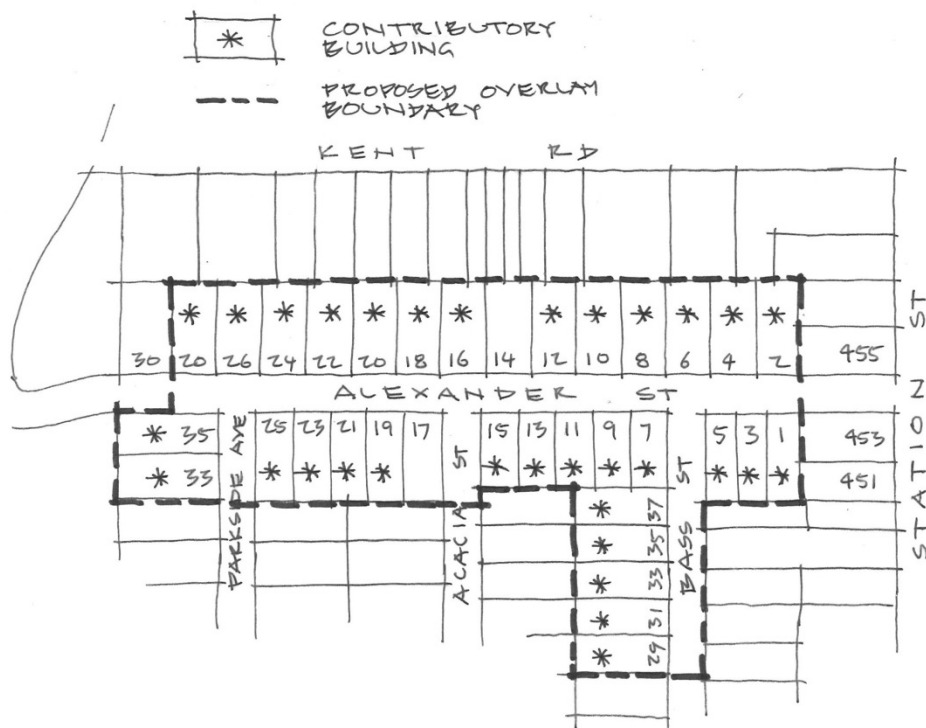
CITATIONS FOR PRECINCTS

CITATIONS FOR PRECINCTS: INDEX

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ALEXANDER STREET PRECINCT, BOX HILL; (PART OF FORMER QUEEN'S PARK ESTATE PRECINCT)**HO No 242**

Citation amended 31 August 2015

**History***Contextual History*

Many of the main roads in the Parish of Nunawading were developed from stock routes under the guidance of the Nunawading District Roads Board which was established in 1857.¹ However it was the extension of the Camberwell railway line from Camberwell to Lilydale in 1882 which resulted in large scale land development and subdivision particularly around the railway stations. A station was immediately established at Box Hill² and this, together with the

¹ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 22

² A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 72

emerging peak of the Melbourne land boom and the accompanying growth in speculative development, prompted the subsequent suburban development of the immediate Box Hill area.

Brickworks were established by Haughton Park Brick Company on land they purchased on the corner of Elgar Road and Canterbury Road in 1884³ and related works continued to operate on the site until closure in 1988.⁴ In 1905 the southern portion of this land was sold to the Nunawading Shire Council for use as a recreation reserve and a swimming pool, Surrey Dive, was developed from an existing deep clay pit.⁵

The Surrey Hills No 1 Reservoir was completed in 1891⁶ to the north of Canterbury Road, allowing the Yan Yean MMBW water supply to be reticulated from there to surrounding homes, providing a boost to residential development. A tramway was opened from the city to Hawthorn and then extended along Riversdale Road to Warrigal Road, Burwood in 1917⁷ and Elgar Road in 1928,⁸ and the railway line was electrified in 1922⁹. The development of the transport network to the east stimulated further growth of the eastern suburbs.

Place History

The Queen's Park Estate was developed on land originally part of Crown Portion 30B in the Parish of Nunawading and purchased by P Griffin in 1854.¹⁰ The estate was subdivided in 1887 and was bounded by Parkside Avenue on the west, adjacent to the Box Hill Brick Company; Alexander Street to the north; Canterbury Road to the south and Station Street to the east. It contained 142 lots, typically 59 feet by 128 feet. The streets were initially regal in name: Victoria Street (later Parkside Avenue), Albert Street (later Acacia Street), Beatrice Avenue (later Bass Street) and Alexandra Street (later Alexander Street).

The estate was advertised for sale as Queen's Park, Box Hill in *The Argus* in December 1887. Business allotments and residential sites were advertised for sale in January 1888, with the land described as being 'the very pick of Box Hill; within five minutes walk of the station'.¹¹ At this second sale the following month 75 remaining lots were offered and at the third sale in May 1888, 47 remaining lots were again offered.¹²

Very little immediate development took place on these residential allotments, indicating the impact of the depression years of the 1890s. By 1905 few houses had been built in this estate, with development concentrated to the north of the estate in Kent Street. In fact Queen's Park Estate was largely developed from 1925 with rapid building occurring from this time. By 1930 the original estate was fully developed, reflecting the immense growth of Box Hill in the 1920s which resulted in the proclamation of the City of Box Hill in 1927. Melbourne

³ B Raworth, 'Former Standard Brickworks Conservation and Management Plan', 2000, p 9

⁴ B Raworth, 'Former Standard Brickworks Conservation and Management Plan', 2000, p 15

⁵ B Raworth, 'Former Standard Brickworks Conservation and Management Plan', 2000, p 10

⁶ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 104

⁷ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 140

⁸ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 159

⁹ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 150

¹⁰ Map of Parish of Nunawading in the County of Bourke, 1855

¹¹ Auction Notice, second sale of Queen's Park Estate, 11 February 1888, Batten and Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria

¹² Various Auction Notices, State Library of Victoria

Metropolitan Board of Works Detail Plans of the streets in the original Queen's Park Estate (3106/3107, 1927), clearly illustrate this development.

Description

The recommended Alexander Street heritage precinct is contained within the Queen's Park Estate which is a typical grid subdivision. It comprises Alexander Street, which runs east-west along the north of the estate, and parts of the north end of Parkside Avenue and Bass Streets.

The recommended precinct contains detached, predominantly single storey timber dwellings, which are generally in a highly intact condition. The majority of these were constructed from the mid to late 1920s. Only three of 31 houses in the recommended precinct are non-contributory and the remainder include excellent and intact examples which illustrate the main period of development of this estate. With the exception of 18 Alexander Street (late 1930s), all contributory houses in the precinct had been constructed by 1929.¹³

The earliest houses in the precinct are three late Victorian timber cottages (1, 3 and 5 Alexander Street), which are located on the south side of the east end of Alexander Street. These are typical double fronted cottages with symmetrical front facades, corrugated steel hipped roofs and front verandahs. They appear to have been constructed as identical cottages in the early 20th century. Of the existing housing stock, 4 Alexander Street was the only other constructed by 1915.¹⁴

From 1924 there was rapid development of the remainder of the precinct, with numbers 2, 6-14 Alexander Street built by 1925; 7-13 Alexander Street and 29-37 Bass Street by 1927; and 18-28 and 15-25 Alexander and 33-35 Parkside Avenue by 1929. Development occurred from Station Street and moved west along Alexander Street.¹⁵

Built in the inter-war period, these houses display typical architectural characteristics of the Californian bungalow. They all have tiled roofs and asymmetrical facades with prominent front facing gable ends. The earlier examples are characterised by steeper roof pitches and simple vertical battening to gable ends. The more developed bungalows display low pitched roofs and such elements as double gable ends to the front facade, shingled and/or half timbered gable ends, exposed rafter ends, brick verandah piers and balustrading with render dressings, timber balustrading and verandah detailing and grouped windows with lead lighting or feature glazing bars in the upper window sashes.

There are 3 non-contributory houses at 14, 16 and 17 Alexander Street. Number 16 (c late 1930s) is a timber house of compatible material and scale, however 14 and 17 are later brick buildings which replaced original 1925 and 1928 bungalows respectively.

Upper storey additions have been made to 20 and 22 Alexander Street.

The houses are consistently set back from the street which is lined with *Viburnum* trees. Fences vary, but are principally timber or wire and are of a consistent low level, typical of the Inter-war period. The street trees (*Viburnum tinus*) appear to be contemporary with the period of development of the street and strongly contribute to the character of the streetscape.

¹³ Shire of Nunawading and City of Box Hill Rate Books, and Sands and McDougall Directories

¹⁴ Shire of Nunawading and City of Box Hill Rate Books, and Sands and McDougall Directories

¹⁵ Shire of Nunawading and City of Box Hill Rate Books, and Sands and McDougall Directories

Comparative Analysis

Due to the extensive development of Box Hill and surrounds in the 1920s, the City of Whitehorse contains large numbers of houses of typical Californian bungalow design. These are scattered throughout the suburbs contained in the municipality and are illustrative of this important phase of development. There are fewer surviving groups of examples in the municipality and it is important to recognise remaining collections. The Alexander Street Precinct is one such example.

Comparative heritage precincts in the City of Whitehorse Heritage Overlay are the Combarton Street Precinct, Box Hill; Thomas Street Precinct, Mitcham and Mount View Court Precinct, Burwood.

Combarton Street Precinct, Box Hill (HO101)

This precinct was largely developed in the 1920s and 1930s, directly to the east of the Alexander Street precinct. It is a larger precinct encompassing some six streets, and contains a high proportion of typical 1920s single storey timber Californian bungalows. These display typical architectural elements, as can be seen in the Alexander Street precinct. It also contains a number of inter-war brick houses in the English Domestic Revival style and a small number of remnant Edwardian houses. There is little non-contributory building and new buildings from the 1990s are sympathetic in terms of scale, set back and materials.

Thomas Street Precinct, Mitcham (HO179)

This precinct contains a highly intact streetscape of late Edwardian and inter-war housing, which represent working class housing typically found in Blackburn, Nunawading and Mitcham. Historically it represents the transition period in which the Mitcham area developed from a rural to a suburban township. The highly intact character of the precinct contributes greatly to its significance.

Mount View Court Precinct, Burwood (HO180)

This precinct is a small group of five highly intact houses built in a consistent bungalow style from 1926 to 1928 and placed around a central circular green. Historically it reflects the major growth of the suburb in the inter-war period. The highly cohesive and intact character of the precinct contributes to its significance.

The Alexander Street Precinct can be compared with the latter two precincts in intactness. All three precincts retain their building stock in a highly intact form within one street in different suburbs, namely Mitcham, Burwood and Box Hill. The consistent bungalow style of the Mount View Precinct (1926-28) is similar to a substantial part of the Alexander Street Precinct (1925-30).

The Combarton Street Precinct is located in close proximity to the Alexander Street Precinct. It is a much larger precinct which contains a range of house styles, including bungalows which are similar in character to those in Alexander Street. The smaller Alexander Street precinct presents a highly consistent collection of houses designed in a very specific period, namely 1925-1930. It contains an important and intact collection of consistent buildings which are good representative examples of their period.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The boundaries of the Alexander Street heritage precinct, Box Hill are indicated on the accompanying plan. It includes Alexander Street, Bass Street (part) and Parkside Avenue (part). The precinct is the most intact portion of the Queen's Park Estate, Box Hill which was subdivided and sold in 1888, and developed in the 1920s.

How is it significant?

The Alexander Street heritage precinct is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The Alexander Street heritage precinct is of historical significance for its associations with the development of Box Hill during the Land Boom of the 1880s and the 1920s and the effect of the intervening depression of the 1890s. The original subdivision of land, the lack of immediate development and the rapid creation of an inter-war estate in the 1920s, are illustrated in this precinct. [Criterion A]

The Alexander Street heritage precinct is of aesthetic significance for its highly consistent and distinctive collection of intact inter-war houses. A consistency of style, material and scale is seen in this collection of Californian bungalows. Nearly all the bungalows are single storey timber dwellings with tiled roofs, consistent setbacks and similar window openings. The street trees (*Viburnum tinus*) contribute to the Inter-war streetscape. [Criteria D & E]

References

- The Argus*, 17 December 1887, p 2
Auction Notice, Queen's Park Estate, Walker May & Co, Melbourne 1888, Batten and Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria
Auction Notice, Second Sale of Queen's Park Estate, 1888, Dyer Collection of auctioneer's plans, State Library of Victoria
Auction Notice, Third Sale of Queen's Park Estate, 1888, Haughton Collection, State Library of Victoria
Directory of Maps of the County of Bourke, Melbourne, Victorian Shire Map Company, 1892
MMBW Detail Plans Nos 3106 & 3107, 1927
MMBW Detail Plan, Reticulation Area no 580, undated, Box Hill Historical Society
Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories, 1914-1930
Andrew Ward, 'Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001'
Graeme Butler, 'City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts', 2002-03
City of Whitehorse Council Report, 2004

Historical Images

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1888.
On the Ground.
At Three O'Clock.

BOX-HILL. BOX-HILL. BOX-HILL.

QUEEN'S-PARK. QUEEN'S-PARK. QUEEN'S-PARK.

Corner Station-street and Canterbury-road.
BUSINESS ALLOTMENTS and RESIDENTIAL
SITES.

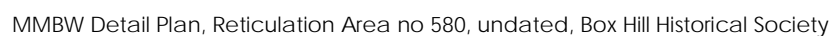
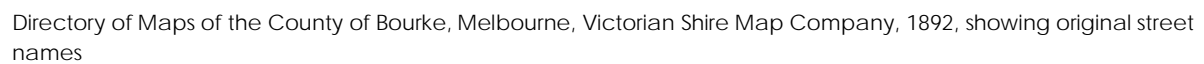
The Best Portion in this Rapidly Rising District.
The Very Pick of Box-hill.
Within Five Minutes' Walk of the Station.
Magnificent Views. Pure Air. Perfect Drainage.
The Estate has Noble Frontages to Station-street,
Which Must Eventually Become Valuable Business
Sites.

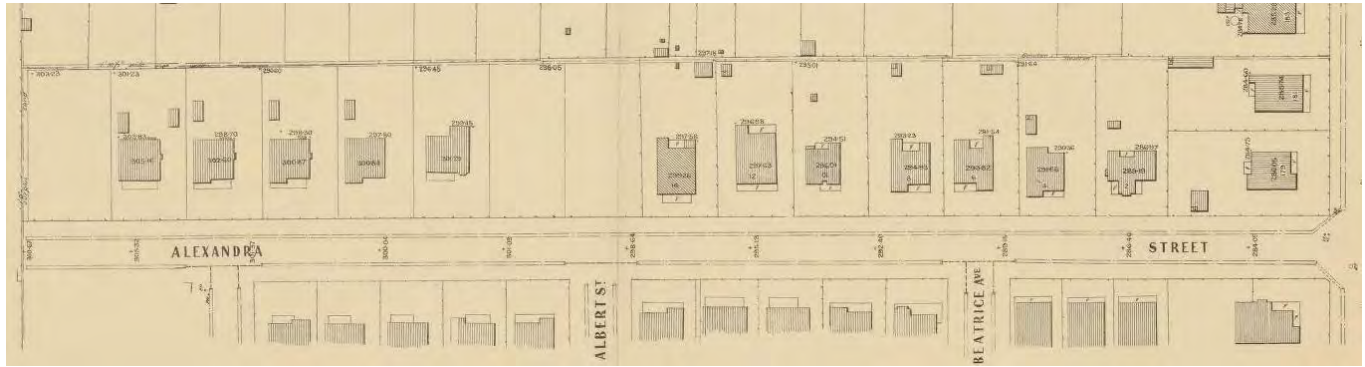
The Safest Investment Ever Offered in the Township
of Box-hill.
Purchasers will Double and Triple their Money in a
short Time, as Box-hill Property is Just Now Be-
ginning to Rise. Therefore,
Wait for the Sale of Queen's-park.
Wait for the Sale of Queen's-park.
Wait for the Sale of Queen's-park.

Advertisement for the auction of Queen's Park Estate in *The Argus*, 17 December 1887, p 2



Auction Notice, Queen's Park Estate, Walker May & Co, Melbourne 1888, Batten and Percy Collection, State Library of Victoria





MMBW Detail Plan Nos.3106 and 3107, 1927

CONTRIBUTORY BUILDINGS

ALEXANDER STREET-NORTH



No:

2

Style:

Californian Bungalow



No:

4

Style:

Edwardian



No:

6

Style:

Edwardian



No:

8

Style:

Edwardian



No:

10

Style:

Californian Bungalow







No:

12





Style:







Californian Bungalow

			
No:	16	No:	18
Style:	Edwardian	Style:	Californian Bungalow
			
No:	20	No:	22
Style:	Californian Bungalow	Style:	Californian Bungalow
			
No:	24	No:	26
Style:	Californian Bungalow	Style:	Californian Bungalow

			
No:	28	No:	
Style:	Californian Bungalow	Style:	

ALEXANDER STREET - SOUTH

			
No:	1	No:	3
Style:	Victorian	Style:	Victorian
			
No:	5	No:	7
Style:	Victorian	Style:	Californian Bungalow

			
No:	9	No:	11
Style:	Californian Bungalow	Style:	Californian Bungalow
			
No:	13	No:	15
Style:	Californian Bungalow	Style:	Californian Bungalow
			
No:	19	No:	21
Style:	Californian Bungalow	Style:	Californian Bungalow

			
No:	23	No:	25
Style:	Californian Bungalow	Style:	Californian Bungalow

BASS STREET - WEST

			
No:	29	No:	31
Style:		Style:	Californian Bungalow
			
No:	33	No:	35
Style:	Californian Bungalow	Style:	Californian Bungalow

			
No:	37	No:	
Style:	Californian Bungalow	Style:	

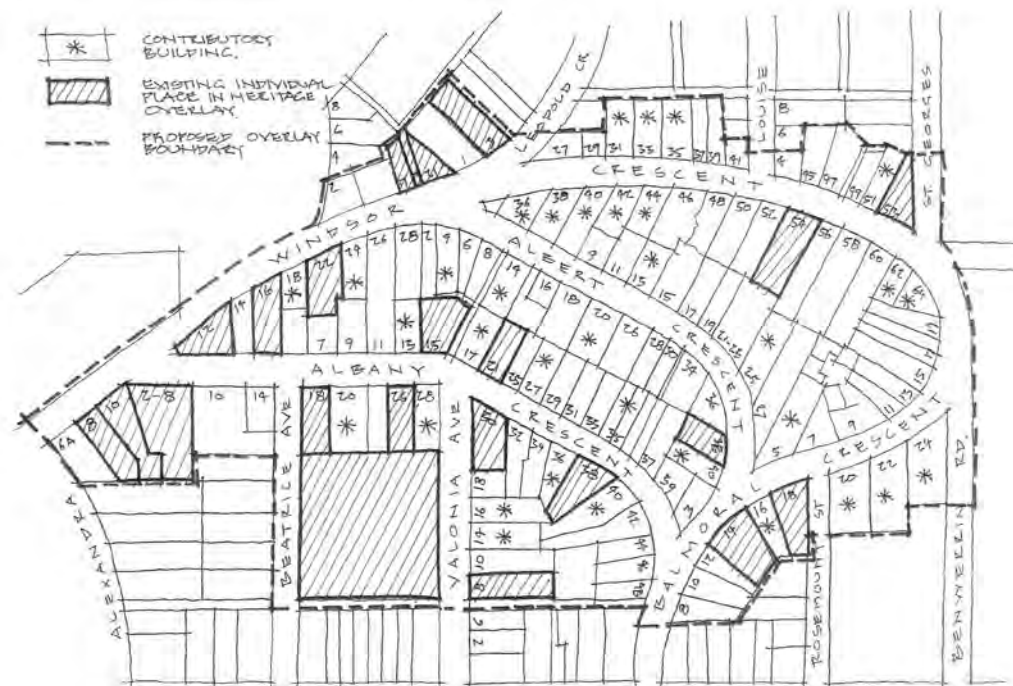
PARKSIDE AVENUE - WEST

			
No:	33	No:	35
Style:	Californian Bungalow	Style:	Californian Bungalow

WINDSOR PARK ESTATE PRECINCT, SURREY HILLS

HO No 243

Citation amended 31 August 20



History

Contextual History

The Camberwell railway line was extended from Camberwell to Lilydale in 1882 and this resulted in large scale land development and subdivision particularly around the new railway stations. A station was established at Surrey Hills in 1883, with a second platform provided in 1888, and in 1890 the Mont Albert Station was opened.¹⁶ Coinciding with the peak of the Melbourne land boom and the accompanying growth in speculative development, the railway prompted the suburban development of the immediate Surrey Hills area. This preceded much of the subdivision of land further from the city of Melbourne, in the vicinity of the developing township of Box Hill.

Residential development was stimulated by the provision of amenities in Surrey Hills. In 1890 the Education Department opened a brick school to accommodate 300 pupils in Beatrice Avenue within the original Windsor Park Estate.¹⁷ This school replaced temporary facilities already provided in the area. The Surrey Hills No 1 Reservoir was completed in 1891¹⁸ to the north of Canterbury Road, allowing the Yan Yean Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works water supply to be reticulated from there to surrounding homes, providing another boost to residential development. A tramway was opened from the city to Hawthorn and then extended along Riversdale Road to Warrigal Road, Burwood in 1917¹⁹ and Elgar Road in 1928,²⁰ and the railway line was electrified in 1922.²¹ The development of the transport network to the east, stimulated further growth of the eastern suburbs.

Place History

The Windsor Park Estate was developed on land originally located in the south east corner of Henry Elgar's 1841 Special Survey. It extended from Union Road (in the Shire of Boroondara) to Elgar Road, and from Canterbury Road to Mont Albert Road²² and was acquired by the emerging financial institution, Freehold Investment and Banking Co Ltd, in the early 1880s at the beginning of Melbourne's Land Boom. This company was one of about forty formed by lawyer and speculator, Matthew Davies, who was knighted in 1890 and ultimately committed for trial in 1893 as a result of dealings during the Land Boom collapse.²³

The property was surveyed by Thomas B Muntz and subdivided into building allotments which were then released for sale in stages from December 1883.²⁴ Regally named the 'Windsor Park Estate', this development was laid out with a special character in order to encourage potential buyers, particularly the prosperous citizen, to purchase and settle in this largely uninhabited area. The streets were laid out in long sweeping curves and the extensive planting of trees, in particular elms and oaks,²⁵ was undertaken. Advertisements promoted the idyllic nature of the new estate for future suburban development and financial incentives were provided to encourage immediate purchase and building.

Windsor Park Estate was described in an advertisement in *The Argus*, 26 November 1883 in the following manner:

¹⁶ History Group Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre, *Surrey Hills in Celebration of the Centennial 1883-1983*, pp 5-6

¹⁷ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 95

¹⁸ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 104

¹⁹ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 140

²⁰ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 159

²¹ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 150

²² Directory of Maps of the County of Bourke, Melbourne, Victorian Shire Map Company, 1892
& Andrew C Ward & Associates, Heritage and Conservation Study, vol 1, City of Box Hill, 1990, p 44

²³ R D Freeman, 'Sir Matthew Henry Davies (1850-1912)', in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, at adb.anu.edu.au/biography

²⁴ Various Auction Notices from 1 December 1883

²⁵ *Boroondara Standard*, 20 September 1883

'This beautiful estate commands magnificent views of all the surrounding country, and is by far the prettiest amongst the several charming estates adjoining. All the avenues have been formed and planted with valuable trees at great expense and everything made ready for the erection of mansions and villas at once. All trains now stop at Surrey Hills Station which is built upon the least elevated part of the estate.'

The auction notice for the first sale of allotments in December 1883 noted the 'grandeur of scenery, great elevation of land, proximity of railway station and planting of streets.'²⁶

Assisted by the opening of the railway line to Lilydale in December 1882, the first 61 lots auctioned by Fraser and Co. were released on 1 December 1883, three months after the Surrey Hills railway station had come into regular service. These allotments, typically 70 feet by 165 feet, were in the area bounded by Windsor Crescent to the north-west, Albany Crescent to the north, Valonia Avenue (originally Victoria Avenue) to the east, Canterbury Road to the south and Union Road (Surrey Road) to the west. A second sale of 50 allotments in the area immediately to the north and east, took place three weeks later on 22 December 1883. This included allotments north of Albany Crescent to Windsor Crescent, and east to Balmoral Crescent. Subsequent subdivision took place in the area further north in November 1884, bounded by Windsor Crescent, Leopold Crescent, Mont Albert Road and St Georges Avenue. Land sales to the east of the original subdivision continued through the 1880s.²⁷

In the *Reporter* (Box Hill) on 25 July 1889, cast iron street lamps, erected at the intersection of the crescents, were described as providing the final touch to the Windsor Park Estate. By the 1910s advanced trees lined one side of the gravelled Windsor Crescent (dating from the early subdivision) and newly planted trees lined the other²⁸ and a number of allotments in the estate had been built on as shown in Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works Detail Plans from 1909-10.

Description

Three long sweeping crescents provide the original portion of the Windsor Park Estate with a distinctive and cohesive character which is unusual in the City of Whitehorse. Most streets in the recommended heritage precinct have bluestone kerbs and channels and are lined with mature trees.

The recommended precinct contains a variety of houses constructed in the Victorian, Edwardian and inter-war periods. Houses from all periods are generally detached, single storey and range in size from small cottages to large villas. They are constructed in brick or timber and have roofs of corrugated iron, slate or tile. The 1910 MMBW Detail Plan no. 2242 indicates that approximately half of the allotments in the estate had been built on at this time, indicating that about half the constructed building stock would have been Victorian or Edwardian in character. Detached single storey houses were constructed on the remaining allotments after this time, slowly filling in the streets of the estate. Many properties, particularly in Balmoral Crescent, retain distinctive mature private gardens which contribute to the architecture of the associated dwellings and to the character of the precinct.

The Victorian dwellings in the precinct range in size from very small, single fronted villas (eg 21 Albany Crescent, 17, 19 & 62 Windsor Crescent) and double fronted villas (eg 8 Valonia Avenue, 14, 16 & 18 Balmoral Crescent, 8, 16 & 42 Windsor Crescent) to more elaborate

²⁶ Auction Notice for first land sale, Windsor Park, 1 December 1883

²⁷ Various Auction Notices

²⁸ Evident in photograph of Windsor Crescent from the 1910s

houses (eg 18 & 40 Albany Crescent and 53 Windsor Crescent). All Victorian dwellings are single storey. Both timber and brick construction is used and roofs are principally of slate, which is commonly patterned. A small number of roofs have been replaced with tiles. Red brick, bichrome brick and render chimneys are all represented.

Both timber and brick Edwardian houses are represented in the precinct and all are single storey. Smaller houses are of timber (eg 2-4 Valonia Avenue, 28 Albany Crescent and 4 Albert Crescent) while both materials are used for larger dwellings (eg timber – 10 & 33 Windsor Crescent, 26 & 30 Albany Crescent and 40 Albert Crescent; and brick – 22 & 38 Windsor Crescent, 20, 22 & 24 Balmoral Crescent, 4 Albany Crescent). Roofs are of slate, corrugated iron or terracotta tile. Houses are typically asymmetrical with verandahs, multiple hip roofs, half timbered gable ends, bay windows, timber fretwork, terracotta roof ridging and tall red brick chimneys.

A variety of single storey, inter-war housing has been built amongst the older building stock. These houses are principally brick and timber bungalows from the late 1910s and the 1920s (eg brick – 14 & 20 Albert Crescent and 35 Windsor Crescent; timber – 27 & 35 Albany Crescent).

The Spanish Mission style is represented at 16 Valonia Avenue, the Tudor style at 5 Balmoral Crescent and the typical symmetrical design of the late 1930s at 47 Windsor Crescent.

Within the precinct there are a number of houses constructed after the identified period of significance. Many of these do not detract from the overall consistency of the precinct as they are similar in scale, form, setback and materials used. In more recent years, inappropriate development has been occurring due to a lack of control within the precinct. Much of this has occurred since the precinct was initially identified.

Comparative Analysis

The Windsor Park Estate Precinct is particularly distinctive due to its unusual planning and street planting. Like a number of recognised areas, it contains a mixed collection of houses from the Victorian, Edwardian and inter-war period, many of which remain intact. Other collections of similar housing stock have been identified. The only one already included in the Heritage Overlay is the Mont Albert Residential Precinct.

Mont Albert Residential Precinct (HO102)

This precinct is located to the north of the Windsor Park Estate Precinct and north of the railway line. It contains some houses which date from the late 1880s and early 1890s, but principally Edwardian and inter-war houses. Allotments are generally large and many of the houses are substantial red brick Edwardian villas from the 1906-07 subdivisions or large inter-war bungalows. Many of the houses display a high level of intactness. A number of the streets have mature street planting.

Other comparative precincts, identified by Graeme Butler but not included in the Heritage Overlay, include Everton Grove Estate Surrey Hills Residential Precinct, Harding and Pembroke Streets Surrey Hills Residential Precinct and Florence Road Surrey Hills Residential Precinct. These three precincts are all located in the same vicinity, south of Canterbury Road and the Windsor Park Estate and contain a mixture of housing predominantly from the inter-war and post war periods, with some earlier examples.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The boundaries of the Windsor Park Estate heritage precinct, Surrey Hills are indicated on the accompanying plan. It includes properties in Windsor Crescent (part), Balmoral Crescent (part), Albany Crescent, Albert Crescent, Valonia Avenue (part) and Beatrice Avenue (part). The bluestone kerbs and channels, street trees and mature private gardens contribute to the significance of the precinct. The precinct is the original portion of the Windsor Park Estate which was purchased, subdivided and sold by the Freehold Investment and Banking Co Ltd in 1883.

How is it significant?

The Windsor Park Estate heritage precinct, Surrey Hills is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The Windsor Park Estate heritage precinct, Surrey Hills is of historical significance as an illustration of an early subdivision in the City of Whitehorse and of the early speculative development associated with the Melbourne Land Boom of the 1880s. It is an early and substantial estate established by speculative land company the Freehold Investment and Banking Co Ltd which was one of the first land bank companies formed by speculative developer, Sir Matthew Davies in 1882. It was both associated with, and contributed to, the Melbourne Land Boom, and specifically the land boom in the Shire of Nunawading. [Criterion A]

The Windsor Park Estate heritage precinct, Surrey Hills is of historical significance for its close associations with the early development of Surrey Hills. It was the first residential subdivision in the Shire of Nunawading portion of the suburb in 1883, which is located at the western boundary of the municipality. [Criterion A]

The Windsor Park Estate heritage precinct, Surrey Hills is of aesthetic significance for its highly distinctive planning and associated landscaping. Set out by surveyor Thomas Muntz, its curvilinear street pattern and associated tree planting is unique in the City of Whitehorse. [Criterion E]

The Windsor Park Estate heritage precinct, Surrey Hills is of aesthetic significance for its collection of intact Victorian, Edwardian and inter-war houses which represent the full development of the estate. A consistency of scale exists with houses erected from the 1880s through to the mid-1940s being single storey and detached and having similar forms, setbacks and openings. A substantial proportion of houses constructed in the Victorian and Edwardian periods remain intact and these represent an important collection within the municipality of Whitehorse. [Criteria D & E]

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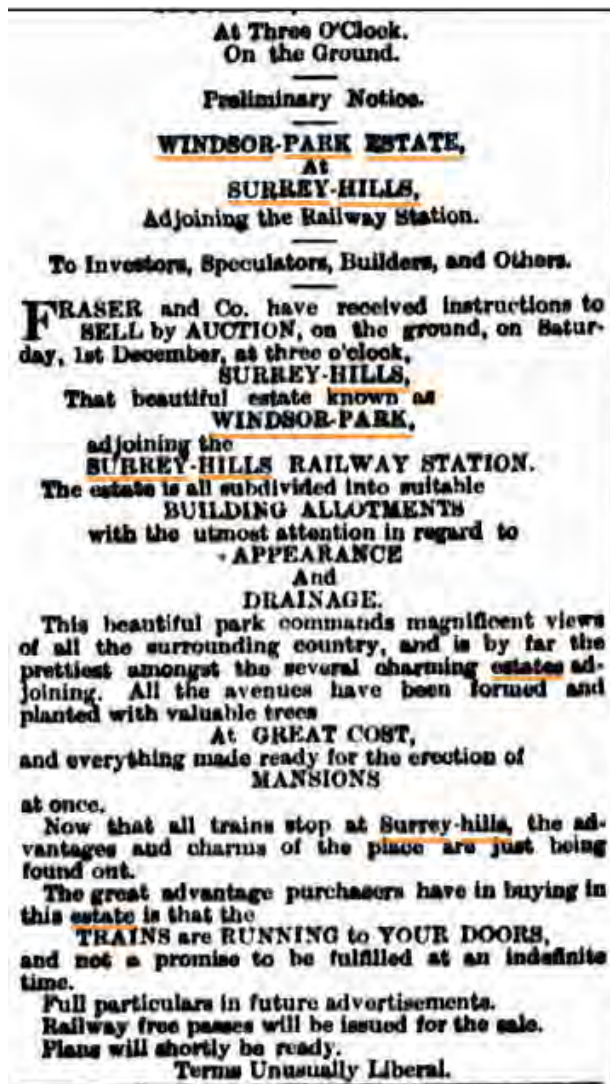
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One of the first advertisements for the sale of the Windsor Park Estate in *The Argus* 3 Nov 1883, p 3



Auction Notice for first land sale, Windsor Park, 1 December 1883



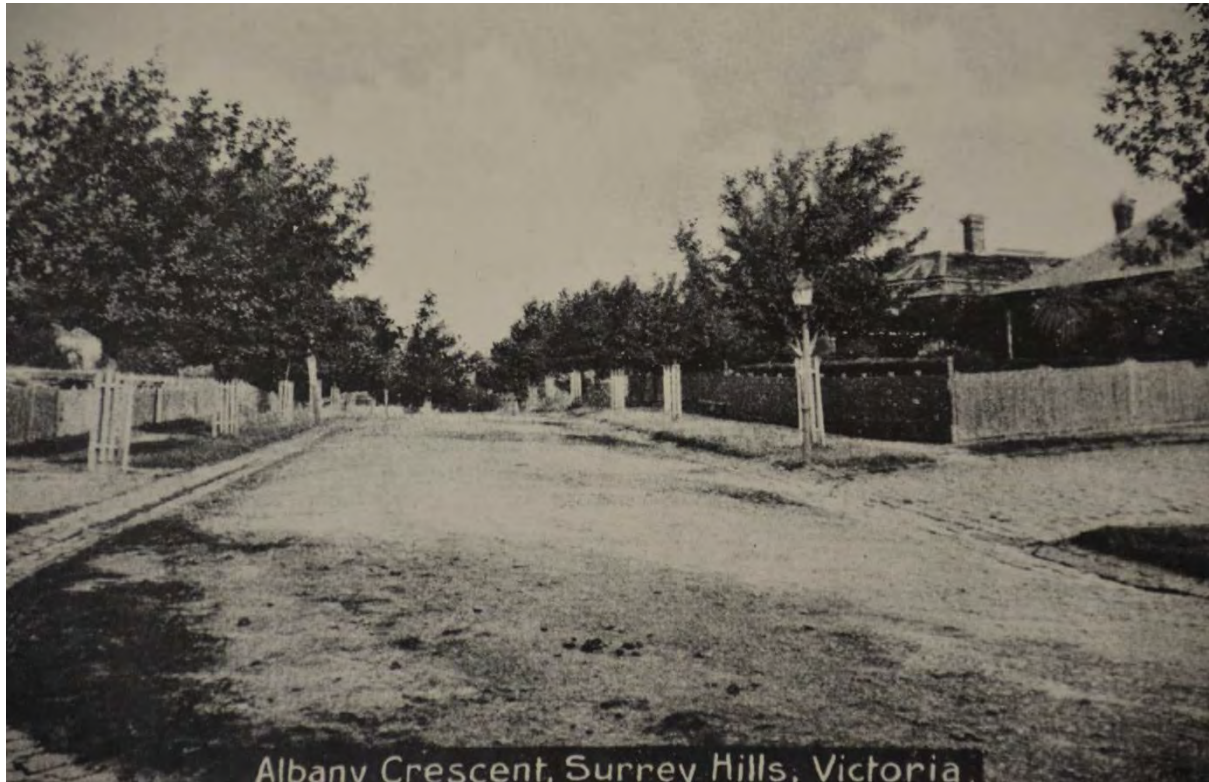
Auction Notice for second land sale, Windsor Park 22 December 1883



Directory of Maps of the County of Bourke, Melbourne, Victorian Shire Map Company, 1892



MMBW Detail Plan no 73, pre-1918



View of Albany Crescent, undated, Box Hill Historical Society



Aerial photograph of the Windsor Park Estate, 1945, Melbourne University Rare and Historical Map Collection

EXISTING INDIVIDUALLY LISTED PLACES AND CONTRIBUTORY BUILDINGS

ALBANY CRESCENT-EVEN NUMBERS



No: 2-8 (HO120)

Style: Edwardian



No: 18 (HO122)

Style: Late Victorian



No: 20

Style: Edwardian



No: 26 (HO193)

Style: Edwardian



No: 28

Style: Edwardian





No: 30 (HO123)

Style: Edwardian

			
No:	36	No:	38 (HO124)
Style:	Inter-War	Style:	Late Victorian/Edwardian
			
No:	40	No:	
Style:	Late Victorian/Edwardian	Style:	

ALBANY CRESCENT-ODD NUMBERS

			
No:	5 (Non-contributory - Future assessment required)	No:	9 (Non-contributory - Future assessment required)
Style:	Edwardian	Style:	Inter-War Bungalow

			
No:	13	No:	15 (HO121)
Style:	Inter-War Bungalow	Style:	Edwardian
			
No:	17	No:	21 (HO192)
Style:	Edwardian	Style:	Victorian
			
No:	27	No:	35
Style:	Inter-War Bungalow	Style:	Inter-War Bungalow

ALBERT CRESCENT – EVEN NUMBERS



No:

4

Style:

Edwardian



No:

6 (Non-contributory - Future
assessment required)

Style:

Inter-War Bungalow



No:

14

Style:

Inter-War Bungalow



No:

20

Style:

Inter-War Bungalow



No:

38

((HO194))

Style:

Edwardian



No:

40

Style:

Edwardian

ALBERT CRESCENT – ODD NUMBERS

No:	13	No:	25
Style:	Edwardian	Style:	Inter-War

BALMORAL CRESCENT – EVEN NUMBERS

No:	14	(HO127)	No:	16
Style:	Victorian		Style:	Victorian



No:	18	(HO128)	No:	20
Style:	Late Victorian		Style:	Edwardian

			
No:	22	No:	24
Style:	Edwardian	Style:	Edwardian

BALMORAL CRESCENT – ODD NUMBERS

			
No:	5	No:	
Style:	Inter-war Tudor	Style:	

LEOPOLD CRESCENT – ODD NUMBERS

			
No:	3 (HO146)	No:	
Style:	Edwardian	Style:	

VALONIA AVENUE – EVEN NUMBERS

No: 8 (HO158)

No: 14

Style: Victorian

Style: Victorian



No: 16

No:

Style: Inter-war Spanish Mission

Style:

WINDSOR CRESCENT – EVEN NUMBERS

No: 6A (Non-contributory - Future assessment required)

No: 8 (HO163)

Style: Edwardian





Style: Victorian






			
No:	10 (HO164)	No:	12 (HO199)
Style:	Edwardian	Style:	Victorian
			
No:	16 (HO165)	No:	18
Style:	Victorian	Style:	Edwardian
			
No:	22 (HO169)	No:	24
Style:	Edwardian	Style:	Edwardian

			
No:	36	No:	38
Style:	Edwardian	Style:	Edwardian
			
No:	40	No:	42
Style:	Edwardian	Style:	Victorian
			
No:	44	No:	54 (HO171)
Style:	Victorian	Style:	Victorian

			
No:	62	No:	64
Style:	Victorian	Style:	Victorian

WINDSOR CRESCENT – ODD NUMBERS

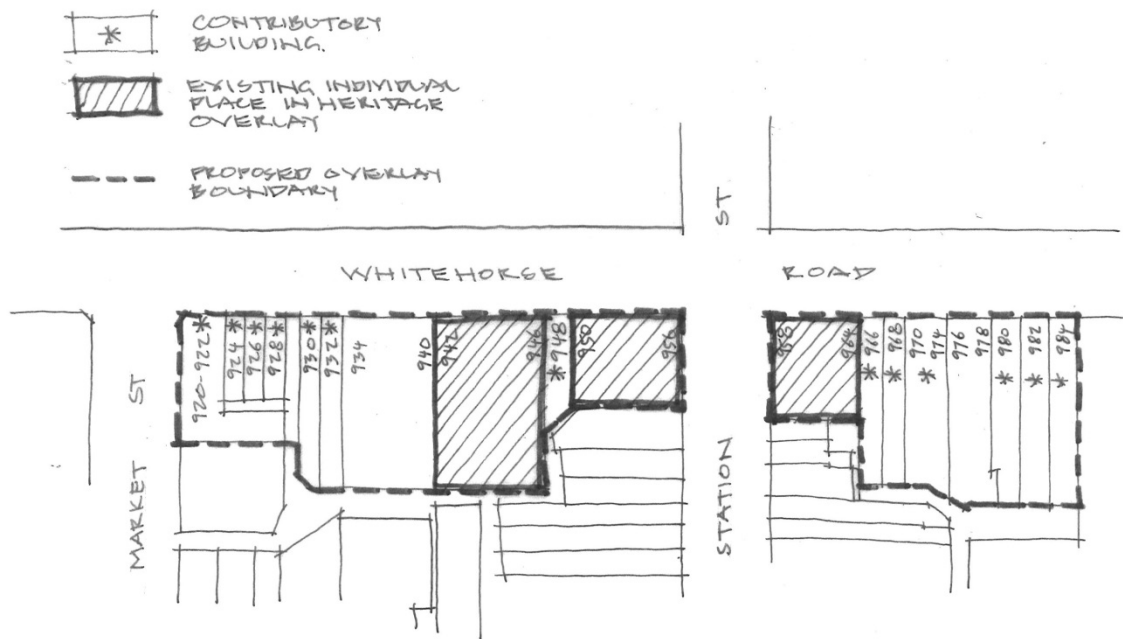
			
No:	17 (HO166)	No:	19 (HO167)
Style:	Victorian	Style:	Victorian
			
No:	21 (HO168)	No:	31
Style:	Victorian	Style:	Edwardian

			
No:	33	No:	35
Style:	Edwardian	Style:	Inter-War
			
No:	47 (Non-contributory - Future assessment required)	No:	51
Style:	Inter-War	Style:	Victorian
			
No:	53 HO170)	No:	
Style:	Late Victorian	Style:	

BOX HILL COMMERCIAL PRECINCT, WHITEHORSE RD, BOX HILL HO NO 244

Citation amended 31 August 2015





Background

Whitehorse Road between Nelson Road and Middleborough Road Box Hill was listed in Andrew Ward's 'Whitehorse Heritage Review 2001' as a potential Heritage Overlay Precinct. In 2002 Graeme Butler's 'City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Precincts' confirmed the Heritage Overlay potential of three Whitehorse Road sub-precincts, including the commercial precinct. The others were the civic and residential precinct and the civic precinct.

The proposed commercial precinct included properties on the north side of Whitehorse Road west of Station Street and the south side of Whitehorse Road from Market Street in the west to the east of Station Street.

Butler described the commercial precinct as containing 'a core of early commercial and public buildings at or near the Whitehorse Road and Station Street corner.' It was assessed as significant as the early commercial core of the City of Box Hill with Victorian, Edwardian and inter-war commercial buildings representing major phases of early commercial development.

In 2003 the City of Whitehorse Council reviewed a preliminary assessment of the merits of the recommended precincts for heritage protection²⁹ and decided that the historic significance of the area relates more to its use as a thriving commercial area than the retention of existing building fabric. It was stated that it was not necessary to retain all the buildings to maintain the historical significance and a heritage overlay was therefore not appropriate.

In 2011 Coleman Architects were commissioned to appraise the remaining recommended precincts that have not been included in a Heritage Overlay, considering previous comments and recommendation that have been made. This included the Box Hill Commercial Precinct.

²⁹ Minutes from Council meeting, 27 January 2004

Review and Recommendation

The commercial centre of Box Hill developed at the corner of Whitehorse Road and Station Street particularly after the railway line through Box Hill opened late in 1882. This was located just to the south of Whitehorse Road, with the station located at the west side of Station Street. Both sides of Whitehorse Road operated independently, with two way traffic operating in both sections of road until 1937, and a wide reserve was located in between.

The north side of Whitehorse Road, within the commercial precinct, has undergone significant development since previous recommendations have been made. This has resulted in a loss of integrity of the early commercial streetscape. The south side of Whitehorse Road, to the east and west of Station Street, has been less significantly altered, and as a result retains much of its late 19th and early 20th century streetscape. Despite alterations to this collection of street facades, the building stock from these periods has principally been retained and is illustrative of the main commercial centre of the City of Whitehorse. Together these buildings form a recognisable commercial precinct from the 1890s to the 1930s period.

Three properties in the proposed Box Hill Commercial Precinct are already listed individually in the Heritage Overlay. These include:

- former Colonial Gas Association Building, 942-946 Whitehorse Road (HO91)
- former Railway Hotel, 950-956 Whitehorse Road (HO92)
- shops, 958-964 Whitehorse Road (HO93)

The remainder of the properties in the recommended precinct are contributory but are not of sufficient significance to warrant individual protection.

The large reserve in between the two parallel sections of Whitehorse Road was developed as a central plantation from the 1880s. It separated the north and south sides of Whitehorse Road and developed as an individual garden precinct with the planting of trees and erection of memorials and structures. It does not relate specifically to the commercial streetscape on either side of Whitehorse Road.

It is recommended that the Box Hill Commercial Precinct comprises the south side of Whitehorse Road, from 920 to 984 Whitehorse Road.

History

Contextual History

Many of the main roads in the Parish of Nunawading were developed from stock routes under the guidance of the Nunawading District Roads Board which was established in 1857.³⁰ There was no indication of a track in the vicinity of the present Whitehorse Road on early 1850s maps because it was marshy and unsuitable,³¹ however it developed not long after as the most suitable route from the city to the east. It was surveyed as a three-chain (c60 metre) road, the Great Gipps Land Road,³² which ran along the northern boundary of allotments acquired by Patrick Trainor in 1851, abutting the eastern boundary of Elgar's Special Survey. It was at this intersection that Trainor built the Whitehorse Hotel c1853, and the road acquired this name.³³

³⁰ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 22

³¹ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 6

³² A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 15

³³ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 17

By 1861 a 'fast rising township' was developing along the Great Gipps Land Road, with a store, blacksmith, butcher's shop, school and other establishments.³⁴ The first post office and public hall were established on the north side of this road and many people bought land along its length, expecting it to become the main route to the east. Whitehorse Road was proclaimed a main road as far as Lilydale in 1866 and the first toll gate was set up that year, just to the west of Elgar Road.³⁵ In 1871 development along Whitehorse Road spread from the Whitehorse Hotel, Elgar Road, to the Sagoe School at Middleborough Road, and part of the road was metalled.³⁶

In the 1880s a centre plantation was created in Whitehorse Road on the actual road surface used at the time. There was a parallel track along the northern edge and a southern road was formed in 1884.³⁷ Both these roads continued as separate streets, each with two way traffic until 1937.³⁸ As a result the two sides of Whitehorse Road were separated both physically and visually. Eastern and western ovals were then formed between the two roads, one either side of the Station Street intersection, and these were fenced in 1889.³⁹ Trees were planted in these ovals at various times from the 1890s, memorials were erected and structures and buildings were constructed, including a rotunda in 1911 and a memorial RSL hall and club room in the easternmost reserve in 1920. The latter was subsequently used as a library for twenty years from 1951.

The extension of the railway line from Camberwell to Lilydale in 1882 put the isolated Box Hill settlement within easy reach of the city and resulted in large scale land development and subdivision particularly around the railway stations. The line ran parallel to, and south of, Whitehorse Road with the Box Hill station located at Station Street. In 1889 a tramway along Station Street, from Whitehorse Road to Doncaster, was opened and ran until 1896.⁴⁰ This reinforced the township centre of Box Hill at the corner of Whitehorse Road and Station Street.

Place History

The commercial centre on the south side of Whitehorse Road, Box Hill was established on Crown Allotments 28A and 29A in the Parish of Nunawading. Allotment 28A, to the east of Station Street was acquired by Francis Cooke in 1854 and allotment 29A, to the west of Station Street, by William Hill in 1853. The latter abutted Patrick Trainor's allotment at the corner of Elgar Road. The line of the western portion of Whitehorse Road originated from Elgar's survey of 1841 and was one chain (c20 metres) in width, however the 1852 survey of Nunawading surveyed the remainder of Whitehorse Road and provided for a width of three chains (c60 metres).⁴¹

The extension of the railway from Camberwell to Lilydale in 1882, and the construction of the Box Hill station in Station Street just to the south of Whitehorse Road, coincided with the Land Boom throughout Melbourne, and resulted in the construction of new and substantial buildings in the main thoroughfare of Box Hill. A commercial building had been erected at the east corner of Station Street in c1878 by Alfred Serpell as a drapers and general store⁴²

³⁴ *South Bourke Standard*, 28 June 1861

³⁵ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 47

³⁶ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 63

³⁷ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, pp 78-79

³⁸ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 173

³⁹ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 99

⁴⁰ R Green, *The First Electric Road: a history of the Box Hill and Doncaster tramway*, pp 53-63

⁴¹ A Ward, 'Heritage and Conservation Study', p 132

⁴² E Perrin, *Professional and Business People in Box Hill to 1925*, p 7

and the first bank in Box Hill was opened in this building in 1883.⁴³ Further east, small timber buildings began to appear in the late 1870s.⁴⁴ Silas Padgham owned the land to the west of Station Street and on this he built the Railway Hotel in 1882 to coincide with the opening of the railway.⁴⁵ This was then leased to Alfred Rawlings (Shire President 1883), who sub-let the hotel to Annie Meader and in 1883 built a butcher's shop and residence next door. A consortium, including Rawlings and Serpell, floated a company to build a substantial recreation hall, west of the hotel, and this was erected in 1885.⁴⁶

In the 1890s premises to the east of Serpell's building included a newsagent, then post office and savings bank, run by William Ellingworth from 1893; a branch of the successful grocer, Moran and Cato from 1897, a watchmaker, saddler, confectioner and draper.⁴⁷ By 1905 the 'Business Area' of Box Hill had been firmly established on the south side of Whitehorse Road, either side of Station Street.⁴⁸ Photographs show that a group of two storey brick buildings had replaced earlier timber ones to the east of Station Street by the early 20th century. The exception was Serpell's store which remained at the corner until the 1930s.

Many new buildings in the commercial centre date from 1911-1912. These include the largely rebuilt Railway Hotel with its distinctive tower, more premises to the east of Serpell's store, a new railway station and new post office and court house on the north side of Whitehorse Road.⁴⁹

Buildings to the west of Station Street underwent various changes from the 1920s. Box Hill's three hotels, including the Railway Hotel, were delicensed on 1 January 1921 as a result of a district local option poll which supported prohibition.⁵⁰ At this time the Railway Hotel was remodelled and became known as Tait's Corner, with a draper occupying the corner premises. The 1885 recreation hall was transformed into the *Rialto* in 1929;⁵¹ a venue where pictures were shown and regular dances were held. This building was remodelled into Palmer's Arcade in 1961.⁵²

A market, selling livestock, fruit, vegetables, furniture and farm goods, was established adjacent to the recreation hall (later the *Rialto*) from c1901.⁵³ In 1929 this market site was subdivided and Market Street was constructed. The selling of livestock was abandoned and the property was offered for sale as 36 shop sites fronting an arcade from Whitehorse Road.⁵⁴ The market however continued as a smaller produce market and egg board within the development into the 1930s. The facades of two buildings erected facing Whitehorse Road, to the east of the *Rialto*, stylistically reflect development in the 1930s.

In 1936 the Colonial Gas Association constructed a modern showroom between the former *Rialto* and the Railway Hotel and G J Coles opened their first Box Hill store in a part of this building.⁵⁵ They purchased the whole building in the early 1950s.

⁴³ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 75

⁴⁴ Allom Lovell & Assoc, 'City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Thematic History', p 17

⁴⁵ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 76

⁴⁶ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 83

⁴⁷ *Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories* and Shire of Nunawading Rate Books

⁴⁸ F Bamford, *Plan of Box Hill in 1905*, July 1965

⁴⁹ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 130

⁵⁰ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 148

⁵¹ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 158

⁵² A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 211

⁵³ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 117

⁵⁴ Auction Notice for subdivision of Box Hill Market site, 1929

⁵⁵ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 173

On the eastern corner of Station Street, the single storey timber Serpell's store was finally demolished in 1936 and replaced with an English Domestic Revival building which contained six shops and residences above.⁵⁶

In 1937 one way traffic on either side of the centre reserve was enforced.⁵⁷

Description

The Box Hill Commercial heritage precinct is located on the south side of Whitehorse Road to the east and west of the Station Street intersection. It contains a range of buildings dating from the 1890s to the 1930s, some of which have been altered or obscured, but which still retain fabric to illustrate the township centre of the former Shire of Nunawading and City of Box Hill. Buildings are principally of two storeys, with the exception of one which is a single storey building.

The first substantial development of the commercial centre of Box Hill is reflected in the buildings at the east end of the precinct. A group of nine two storey buildings, dating from the 1890s to the 1910s, stands at this end of the precinct. They are parapeted brick buildings which originally had post verandahs to Whitehorse Road, and are principally of red brick with contrasting render detailing. The facades of the central group are obscured by a false facade, however the earlier facade is visible behind. There is some loss of detail, including pediments, and some facades have been painted, however the general form of this group has been retained. No original shop fronts remain. Other 19th century commercial buildings in the precinct have been remodelled or replaced with later buildings. This includes the 1885 recreation hall which remains behind a later facade. As a result the remainder of the buildings reflect the growth of Box Hill from 1910 through to the 1930s. Two distinctive buildings flank Station Street; the remodelled Railway Hotel, 950-956 Whitehorse Road (HO92), which incorporates a distinctive corner tower with oval openings and sinuous Art Nouveau-influenced detailing, and the English Domestic Revival style retail building, 958-964 Whitehorse Road (HO93), with rendered brick facades and contrasting tapestry brickwork; hipped tiled roof and paired gables.

Buildings to the west of the precinct, including the former Colonial Gas Association building, 942-946 Whitehorse Road (HO91), are principally Moderne in style and variously incorporate Art Deco detailing, parapeted facades, strong horizontal and vertical lines, curved corners and cream brickwork. Together they form a varied collection of commercial buildings built in the popular style of the 1930s.

The precinct therefore largely reflects the development of the commercial centre of Box Hill from the 1890s to the 1930s. The scale of the buildings is consistent throughout the precinct and any later development has retained the two storey height limit.

Comparative Analysis

There are no comparative precincts in the City of Whitehorse. The township of Box Hill developed as the largest commercial centre in the municipality and this portion of Whitehorse Road demonstrates this character most clearly. The remaining streetscape demonstrates the developing nature of the commercial centre and retains a range of commercial buildings from the 1890s to the 1930s. The loss of integrity of the early commercial streetscape on the north side of Whitehorse Road, results in a less significant streetscape.

⁵⁶ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 173

⁵⁷ A Lemon, *Box Hill*, p 173

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Box Hill Commercial heritage precinct comprises properties on the south side of Whitehorse Road, to the west and east of the Station Street intersection. They are numbered 920 to 984 Whitehorse Road.

How is it significant?

The Box Hill Commercial heritage precinct is of historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Whitehorse.

Why is it significant?

The Box Hill Commercial heritage precinct is of historical significance as a representative collection of commercial buildings which reflect the development of the business centre of Box Hill from the 1890s to the 1945.

The Box Hill Commercial heritage precinct is of aesthetic significance for its collection of diverse building styles as applied to commercial buildings. These include the Italianate facades of the late 1890s to the 1910s, and fine examples of the Art Nouveau, English Domestic Revival and the Moderne style.

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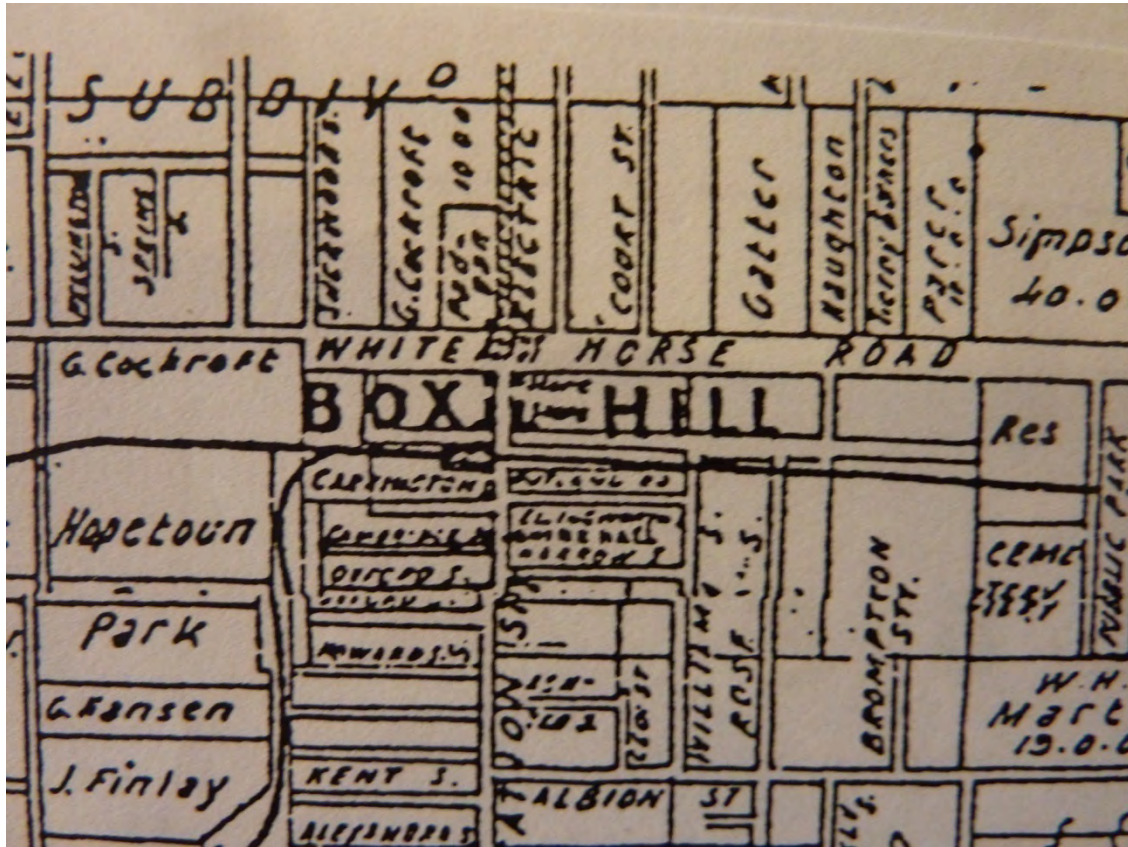
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E Perrin. *Professional and Business People in Box Hill to 1925*. Box Hill City Historical Society 1994

Various photographs, Box Hill Historical Society collection and State Library of Victoria

Historical Images



Map showing the widening of Whitehorse Road, the electric tramway along Station Street to Doncaster and Serpell's store on the corner of Whitehorse Road and Station Street; Directory of Maps of the County of Bourke, Melbourne, Victorian Shire Map Company, 1892



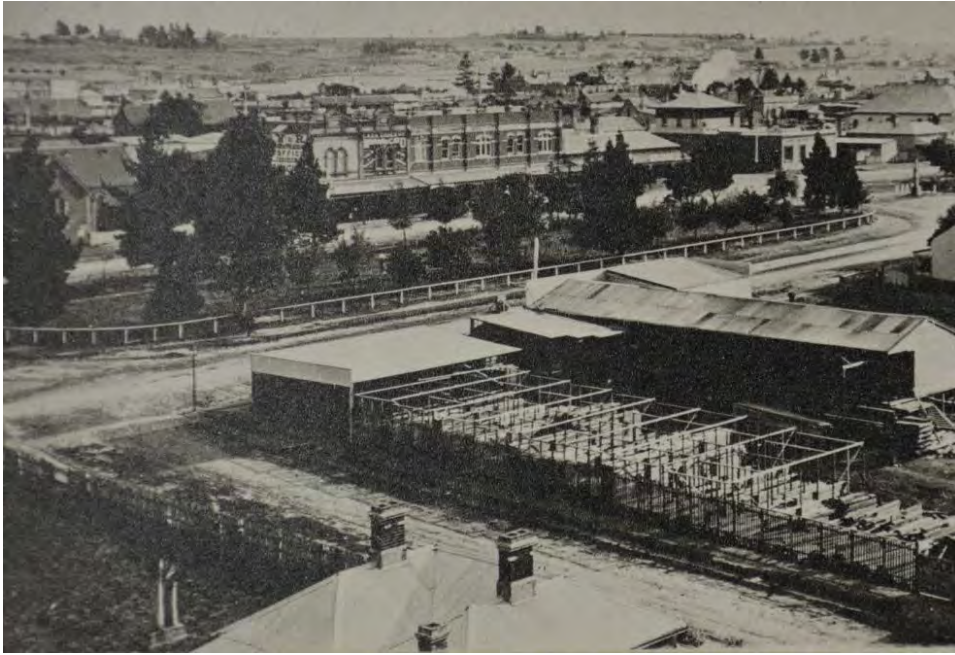
View from Whitehorse Road, looking south along Station Street in 1905. It shows the South Africa and China War Memorial, Serpell's store on the left and the original Railway Hotel on the right. Box Hill Historical Society



View looking to the south from the fire tower, across Whitehorse Road and the centre plantation, 1905. The group of two storey Italianate buildings in Whitehorse Road to the east of Station Street can be seen to the right of the photograph. Box Hill Historical Society



View of south side of Whitehorse Road, east of Station Street, after 1911. The two storey commercial facades remain. Box Hill Historical Society



View looking to the south from Watts Street, across Whitehorse Road. The group of two storey facades are again visible. Undated, Box Hill Historical Society




The unveiling of the World War One Memorial in 1922 at the corner of Whitehorse Road and Station Street. Serpell's store can be seen at the rear. Box Hill Historical Society

BOX HILL'S MOST IMPORTANT LAND AUCTION
SATURDAY 30th NOVEMBER 1929

By Order of Mrs. J. M. MORTON and Mr. PHILIP BIRD

MARKET SHOP SITES SUBDIVISION
BOX HILL



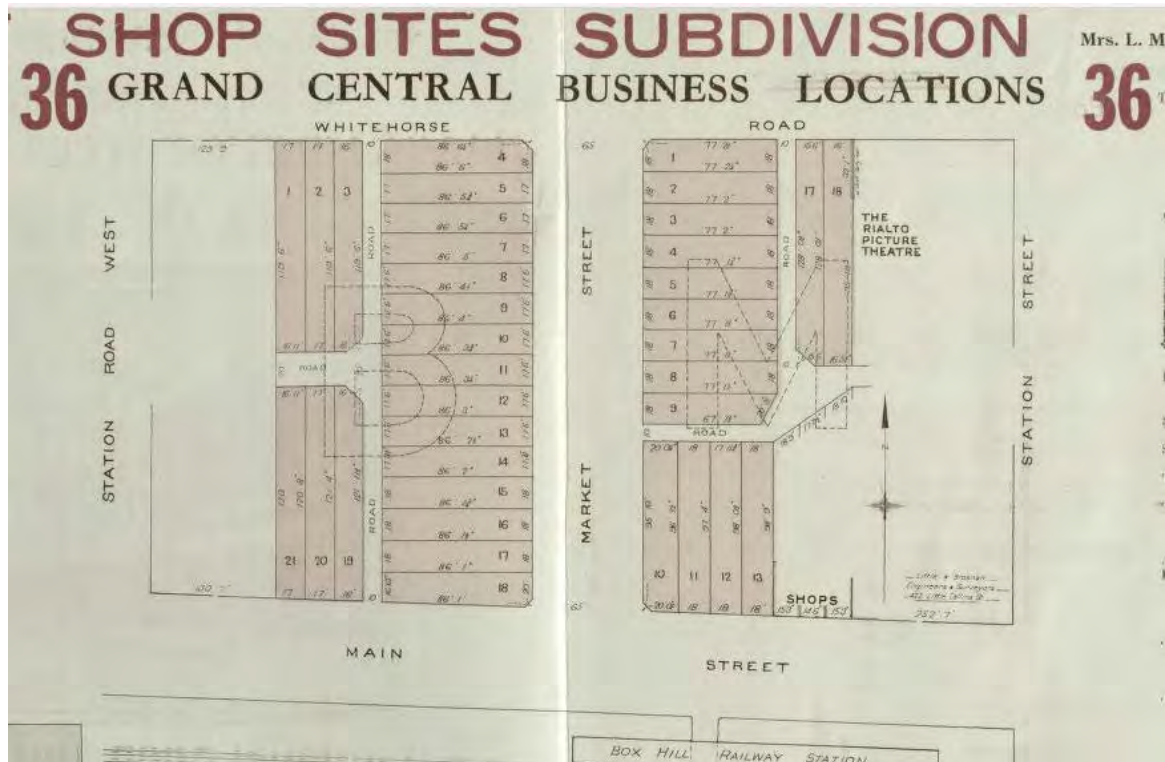
THIS IS WHAT HAS HELD UP THE EXPANSION OF THE NORMAL CENTRE OF BOX HILL.
NOW THAT IT IS AT LAST UNLOCKED
LOOK AT MARKET STREET.
VISUALISE IT FULL OF MODERN SHOPS.
THIS WILL BE THE PLACE FOR BUSINESS.

36 Valuable Shop and Dwelling Sites 36

RIGHT IN THE HEART OF BOX HILL
— EASY TERMS —

Auctioneers:
COGHILL AND HAUGHTON
T. R. B. MORTON & SON J. R. ELLINGWORTH

Auction notice for subdivision of Box Hill Market site, 1929, Box Hill Historical Society



Plan in Auction Notice for subdivision of Box Hill Market site, 1929, Box Hill Historical Society



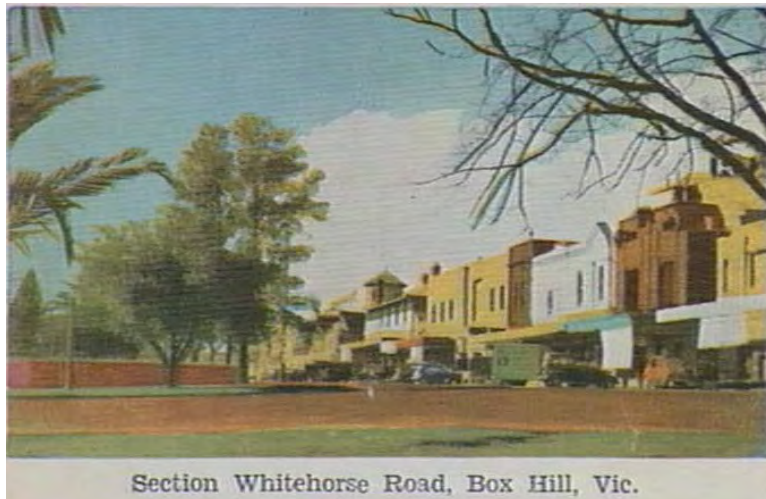
Undated view looking west along the south side of Whitehorse Road towards Station Street, Box Hill Historical Society



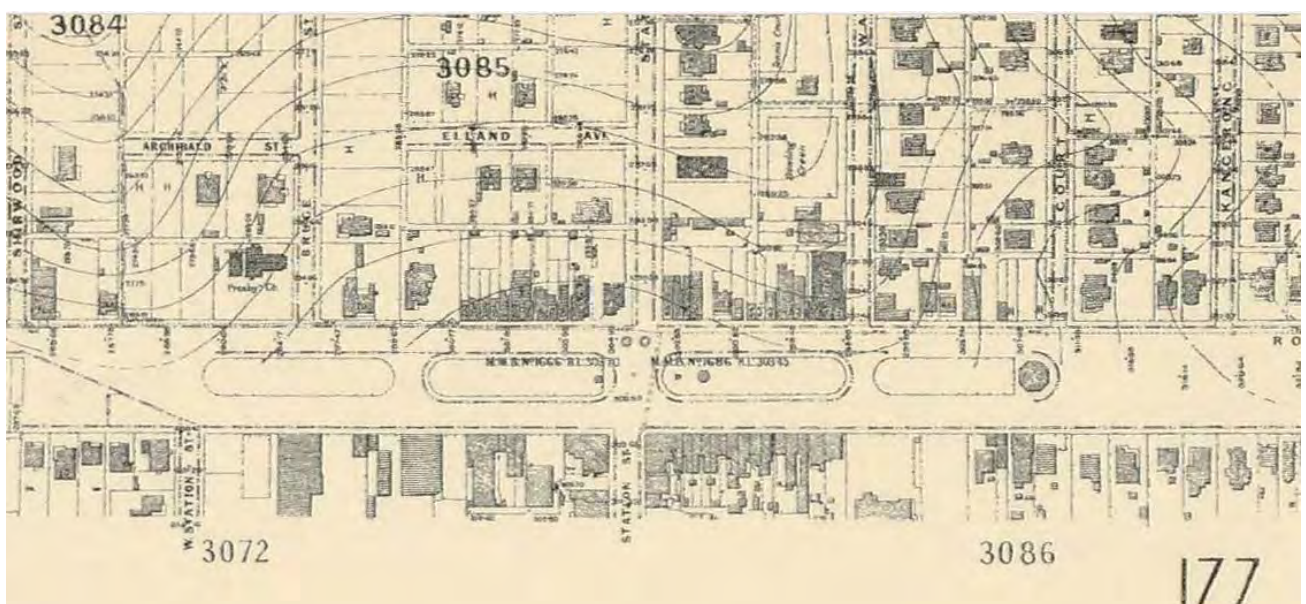
View of the south side of Whitehorse Road, 1936, from left to right: Tait's corner, the Colonial Gas Company Building, the Rialto (former recreation hall), a 1930s commercial building and the Box Hill market, Box Hill Historical Society



Similar view showing Coles occupancy of the Colonial Gas Company building, and the remodelled facade of the Rialto, c1955, Box Hill Historical Society



2 post card views of Whitehorse Road, c1950, State Library of Victoria



MMBW Detail Plan no 176, 1933

WHITEHORSE ROAD - SOUTH



No: 984-984

Style: Edwardian



No: 980

Style: Late Victorian/Edwardian



No: 976-978

Style: Late Victorian/Edwardian? (altered)



No: 972-974

Style: Late Victorian/Edwardian



No: 968-970

Style: Late Victorian/Edwardian



No: 958-966

Style: English Domestic Revival

			
No:	950-956	No:	948
Style:	Art Nouveau	Style:	Moderne
			
No:	940-946	No:	934-938
Style:	Moderne	Style:	Victorian with later facade
			
No:	930-932	No:	920-928
Style:	Art Deco	Style:	Modern

APPENDIX C

SCHEDULE 1 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL HERITAGE LIST

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

23	Acacia Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
38	Adele Street	Vermont	House	Ward 2001						Yes
4	Agra Street	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended (citation)				
6	Agra Street	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001						Yes
9	Albany Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 (precinct)					Yes	Timber Interwar Cal. Bungalow
13	Albany Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 (precinct)					Yes	Timber Interwar Cal. Bungalow
20	Albany Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Interwar Cal. Bungalow
26	Albany Crescent	Surrey Hills	House "Abergeldie"	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO193				
28	Albany Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 (precinct)					Yes	Timber Federation
35	Albany Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 (precinct)					Yes	Timber Interwar Cal. Bungalow
36	Albany Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Interwar Cal. Bungalow
40	Albany Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 (precinct)						Yes
44-48	Albany Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002 (precinct)	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
6	Albert Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)				Altered		
12	Albert Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				House not located		
13	Albert Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)				Altered		
20	Albert Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Federation
25	Albert Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004					Yes	Brick Interwar

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

				(precinct)						
36-38	Albert Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO194				
9	Albert Street	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002 SW+SD 2004	Allom Lovell 1999	HO12				
60	Albion Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001						Yes
80	Albion Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001						Yes
100	Albion Road	Box Hill	Priory, St Paschal's	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
6	Andrew Street	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
5	Archibald Street	Box Hill						Demolished 2006		
28-30	Asquith Street	Box Hill South	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
1	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO195				
2	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Interwar
5	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Interwar Old English
7	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	SW+JD 2004 (precinct)			Yes			
10	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Late Interwar
12	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Late Interwar
16	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)						Yes
19	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Late Interwar
20	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)						Yes
22	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002						Yes

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				
				SW+JD 2004 (precinct)						
24	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)						Yes
14	Barkly Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001				Demolished 2007		
2	Beatrice Court	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
8	Belmont Street	Surrey Hills	House	?			Yes			
7	Beech Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001						Yes
8	Benares Street	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO18				
4	Bentley Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001						Yes
10	Benwerrin Drive	Burwood East	House	WH P-WW2 list (Context)			Yes			
12	Benwerrin Drive	Burwood East	House	WH P-WW2 list (Context)			Yes			
24	Birdwood Street	Box Hill South	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Brick Late Federation
57	Birdwood Street	Box Hill South	School, Roberts McCubbin Primary	Ward 2001						Yes
42	Bishop Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001						Yes
1A	Blackburn Road	Blackburn	Bank, ANZ	Ward 2001			Yes			
33	Blackburn Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
39	Blackburn Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO19				
40-44	Blackburn Road	Blackburn	Church, Uniting	Coleman 2011			Yes (review)			
48	Blackburn Road	Blackburn	House	?Elmore			Yes			
106	Blackburn Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO200				
124	Blackburn Road	Blackburn	House/gates					No architectural merit		
133	Blackburn Road	Blackburn	House	?Elmore						Yes
370-376	Blackburn Road	Burwood East	Church, Anglican Church of Ascension	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				
	Blackburn Road, cnr Highbury Road	Burwood East	School, primary	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO48				
17	Blenheim Avenue	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO20				
11	Boisdale Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
46	Boisdale Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
?	Boronia Road	Nunawading	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm), Campbells Croft Reserve	Ward 2001				Tree		
95	Boronia Road	Vermont	House	WH P-WW2 list (Context)			Yes			
103	Boronia Road	Vermont	House	WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
142	Boronia Road	Vermont	House Greenways	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	HO107				
7	Boulton Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
11	Bowen Crescent	Burwood East	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
36	Box Hill Crescent	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
2	Brentford Square	Forest Hill	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
28	Briggs Street	Mont Albert North	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
7	Broughton Road	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Interwar Bungalow
61	Broughton Road	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				Demolished 2011		
107	Broughton Road	Surrey Hills	Church, St Theodore's	Ward 2001				Demolished 2011		

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

			Anglican							
114	Broughton Road	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001						Yes
127	Broughton Road	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001						Yes
10	Bruce Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001				Approved for demolition 2011		
33	Bundoran Parade	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Interwar Bungalow
1-19	Burwood Highway	Burwood	RSPCA	Ward 2001			Yes			
74-108	Burwood Highway	Burwood	Cemetery	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
91	Burwood Highway	Burwood East	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
141	Burwood Highway	Burwood	School, PLC	HA 2008			Yes (review)			
172-210	Burwood Highway	Burwood East	Shopping Centre, K Mart	Ward 2001			Yes			
213	Burwood Highway	Burwood	University, Deakin	Ward 2001			Yes			
245	Burwood Highway	Burwood East	School, Mt Scopus	HA 2008			Yes (review)			
310	Burwood Highway	Burwood East	Hall, East Burwood	WH P-WW2 list (Context)	HLCD 2010	C140				
385	Burwood Highway	Vermont South	Hotel/Motel, Burvale	HA 2008			Yes (review)			
431-439	Burwood Highway	Vermont South	House	Ward 2001						Yes
16	Cairo Road	Mont Albert North	House	?EM			Yes			
18	Cairo Road	Mont Albert North	House	Ward 2001				Demolished 2004		
2	Calcutta Street	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
19	Cam Street	Burwood East	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
35	Cambridge Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
70	Canora Street	Blackburn South	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
150	Canterbury Road	Forest Hill	House, FLER demonstration	HA 2008			Yes			
236-42	Canterbury Road	Forest Hill	Houses, project	HA 2008			Yes			

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				
679-681	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	Church, Uniting	Ward 2001						Yes
384	Canterbury Road	Forest Hill	Hall, Forest Hill	Ward 2001						Yes
499	Canterbury Road	Vermont	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Interwar
541	Canterbury Road	Vermont	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Brick Interwar
683	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	F service station	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO196				
693	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	Shop	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004						Yes
692	Canterbury Road	Vermont	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
699	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	Shop	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004						Yes
701	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004						Yes
711	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004					Yes	Timber Cal. Bung
713	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	House, Kerriellans	Ward 2001 Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
715	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004						Yes
717	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004				Altered		
730-32	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	Relay Station 1963	HA 2008			Yes (review)			
744	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO24				
747	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
751	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
760	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001						Yes
915	Canterbury Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Federation
974	Canterbury Road	Box hill South	Kindergarten	Ward 2001			Yes			
	Cnr Canterbury Road & Blackburn Road	Blackburn	Horse Trough	Ward 2001						Yes
1000	Canterbury Road	Box Hill	Incinerator	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
27A	Carrington Court	Burwood East	Former Chapel	Ward 2001			Yes (review)			
99B	Carrington Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001						Yes

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

	Central Road	Blackburn	Memorial, WW1, Moreton Park	Ward 2001						Yes
20	Central Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Federation
26	Central Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
57	Central Road	Blackburn	Church Presbytery	Ward 2001	Ward 2001 TBR?	Not recommended				
179	Central Road	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
12	Chester Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	2009	Not recommended				
13	Chester Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
23	Chester Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
16/16 A	Chestnut Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
8	Chestnut Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
18	Churchill Street	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001						Yes
1	Clarke Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
98	Clyde Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001						Yes
7	Conder Avenue	Burwood	?	Ward 2001			Yes			
2	Court Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO182				
12	Court Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	Not recommended				
18	Court Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO183				
21	Court Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO184				
28	Court Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002				Altered		
34	Court Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	2006	Not recommended				
38	Court Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO185				
1	Currie Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes			
3	Currie Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes			
5	Currie Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes			

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				
9	Currie Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes			
26	Cromwell Street	Burwood	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Federation
23	Dalmore Avenue	Mitcham	House	?			Yes			
25	Denis Street	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
4	Devlin Street	Vermont	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
58	Diosma Crescent	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
88	Dorking Road	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001						Yes
178	Dorking Road	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
205	Dorking Road	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
1	Duncan Street	Box Hill South	House	Ward 2001				Demolished 2007		
62-64	Dunlavin Road	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001						Yes
26	Dunloe Avenue	Mont Albert North	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Victorian
	Eastern Freeway	Box Hill North & Blackburn North	Freeway Barriers	HA 2008			Yes			
20	Edward Street	Mitcham	Church	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO96				
70	Elgar Road	Burwood	'Allambie' Children's Home	Coleman 2011			Yes (review)			
90	Elgar Road	Burwood	School for deaf	Ward 2001				Demolished		
260	Elgar Road	Box Hill South	House	Ward 2001				Demolished		
262	Elgar Road	Box Hill South	House	Ward 2001				Demolished		
311	Elgar Road	Box Hill	Church, Catholic	?			Yes			
354	Elgar Road	Box Hill	Surrey Park, Surrey Dive, Boat Club House		HLCD 2010	C140				
395	Elgar Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001				Altered		

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				
424	Elgar Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Brick Federation
431	Elgar Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001				Within existing precinct HO100		
465	Elgar Road	Box Hill	TAFE Institute	Ward 2001			Yes			
476	Elgar Road	Box Hill	Factory	Ward 2001			Yes			
631	Elgar Road	Mont Albert North	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	Not recommended				
5	Elland Avenue	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001						Yes
3	Ellingworth Parade	Box Hill	Church Hall	Ward 2001				Altered		
65	Esdale Street	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
27	Everton Grove	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
6	Feathertop Chase	Burwood East	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
2	Felgate Parade	Vermont South	House	?			Yes			
1	Fellows Street	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001						Yes
7	Florence Road	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002						Yes
31	Florence Road	Surrey Hills	House	Coleman 2011						Yes
43	Florence Road	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002						Yes
51	Florence Road	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002						Yes
31	Fowler Street	Box Hill South	House	Ward 2001 HA 2008			Yes			
9	Frances Avenue	Vermont	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
19	Francesca Street	Mont Albert North	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
11	Frank Street	Box Hill South	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
28	Fuchsia Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001						Yes
32	Fuchsia Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
38	Fuchsia Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
114-20	Fulton Road	Blackburn	Commercial	Ward 2001			Yes			
2	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes			
4	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes			
5	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes			

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment					Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style		
					When	Details					
6	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
8	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
10	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
12	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
14	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
16	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
18	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
32	Gardenia Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001							Yes
35	Gardenia Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes				
50	Gardenia Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	Not recommended					
2	Gawler Court	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001				Altered			
33	Gillies Street	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001							Yes
18	Gilmour Street	Burwood	House, Defence Service	WH P-WW2 list			Yes				
28	Glen Ebor Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001				Altered			
35	Glen Ebor Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140					
42-48	Glenburnie Road	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001							Yes, photos Ward
12	Glendale Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001			Yes				
24	Glendale Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				Altered			
14	Glenmore Street	Box Hill	House	?				Altered			
18	Glenmore Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001							Yes
22	Glenmore Street	Box Hill	House	?					Yes	Victorian	
24	Glenmore Street	Box Hill	House	?							Yes
9?	Goodwood Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				Altered			
2	Gordon Crescent	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO40					
8	Gordon Crescent	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Interwar Old English	
12	Gordon Crescent	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001				Not located			
1	Gracefield Drive	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001 HA 2008			Yes				
2	Gracefield Drive	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001 HA 2008			Yes				
3	Gracefield Drive	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001 HA 2008				Demolished			

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				
3	Graham Place	Box Hill	House	?				Altered		
11	Graham Place	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Brick Late Interwar
35	Graham Place	Box Hill	House	?					Yes	Brick Late Interwar
17-19	Grandview Drive	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
17	Grange Street	Mont Albert	House	HA 2008 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
3	Grove Street	Vermont	House	Ward 2001				Demolished		
7	Gwenda Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001						Yes
43	Haig Street	Box Hill South	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
24	Haines Street	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Interwar Bungalow
10	Hamilton Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
2	Harding Street	Surrey Hills	House	Coleman 2011						Yes
3	Harding Street	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002						Yes
14	Harding Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001						Yes
15	Harding Street	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002			Yes			
20, 20A	Harold Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
32	Harrow Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001				Demolished 2005		
100-168	Hawthorn Road	Forest Hill	ATV0 Television Studio	HA 2008			Yes (review)			
5	Heather Grove	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001						Yes
8	Heaton Crescent	Burwood East	House	?			Yes			
52	Hibiscus Road	Blackburn North	House	HA 2008			Yes			
4	High Street	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO102 (precinct)				
28	High Street	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO102 (precinct)				
719-23	Highbury Road	Vermont South	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
213	Highbury Road	Burwood	House	Ward 2001						Yes
791	Highbury Road	Vermont South	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Interwar
37	Holland Road	Blackburn South	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Interwar

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment					Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style		
					When	Details					
43	Holland Road	Blackburn South	House	WH P-WW2 list			Yes				
167	Holland Road	Blackburn South	House	Ward 2001				Altered			
25	Hopetoun Parade	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001							Yes
15A-15	Hopetoun Parade	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001							Yes
27	Howard Street	Box Hill	House, filming of Prisoner	?				Altered			
3	Hunter Drive	Blackburn South	House	Ward 2001			Yes				
1	Inglisby Road	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001							Yes
21-23	Inglisby Road	Mont Albert	School, Mont Albert Primary	Ward 2001							Yes
1	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
3	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
5	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
6	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
7	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
8	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
9	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
10	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
13	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
15	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002			Yes				
5	Ireland Street	Burwood	House	Ward 2001							Yes
14	Ireland Street	Burwood	House	Ward 2001				Demolished 2011			
15	Irving Avenue	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001			Yes				
22	Jackson Avenue	Mont Albert North	House	Ward 2001			Yes				
11	Jeffrey Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002			Yes				
25	Jeffery Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 Butler2002			Yes				
25	Junction Road	Blackburn North	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO51					
106	Junction Road	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Interwar	
11	Kalang Road	Blackburn	Trees	?				Tree			

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

26	Kangerong Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001						Yes
30	Kangerong Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO187				
36	Kangerong Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO189				
7	Karwitha Street	Vermont	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
25B	Kenmare Street	Mont Albert North	House	Ward 2001						Yes
8	Kent Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002						Yes
10	Kent Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002						Yes
57	Kerrimuir Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
56	Kitchener Street	Box Hill South	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
22 (or 54?)	Laburnum Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
32	Laburnum Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
54	Laburnum Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Recommended				
56	Laburnum Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
23	Laing Street	Mont Albert	House	Coleman 2011						Yes (Gawler)
24	Laing Street	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
12	Lake Road	Blackburn	Scout Hall	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
8?	Lakeside Drive	Burwood East	Church	Ward 2001				Wrong address – see 27A Carrington Crt		
9	Lakeside Drive	Burwood East	Commercial	Ward 2001			Yes			
16	Lakeside Drive	Burwood East	Commercial	Ward 2001			Yes			
24	Lakeside Drive	Burwood East	Commercial	Ward 2001			Yes			
33	Lakeside Drive	Burwood East	Commercial	Ward 2001			Yes			
8	Laurel Grove	Blackburn	House	WH P-WW2 list (Context)			Yes			
22	Laurel Grove	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD	HO204				

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

					2006					
37	Laurel Grove	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
1	Laurencia Court	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002			Yes			
29	Leonard Street	Burwood	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
3	Leons Court	Blackburn	House	WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
14	Leopold Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
4	Leopold Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004					Yes	Timber Interwar Bungalow
1-3	Lightfoot Street	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	HCLD 2010	C140				
4	Linsley Street	Box Hill	Guide Hall	Ward 2001	HCLD 2010	C140				
10	Linum Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO205				
17	Linum Street	Blackburn	House	WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
24	Linum Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
26	Linum Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
32	Linum Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Interwar Old English
	Lithgow Street Reserve	Blackburn	Tree, Quercus robur	Ward 2001				Tree		
17	Livingston Close	Burwood	"Orana" Chapel,	Ward 2001			Yes (review)			
?	Livingstone Road	Vermont South	House	Ward 2001				Not located		
39	Livingstone Road	Vermont South	Institutional	Ward 2001			Yes			
12	Loch Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
4	Lorne Parade	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002					Yes	Brick Interwar
6	Lorne Parade	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002					Yes	Timber Late Federation
8	Lorne Parade	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002					Yes	Timber Late Federation
30	Lorne Parade	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002					Yes	Timber Interwar Federation
34	Lorne Parade	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002				Altered		
36	Lorne Parade	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002					Yes	Timber Interwar

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

									Federation	
38	Lorne Parade	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002				Altered		
6	Louise Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001 Butler2002					Yes	Timber Interwar
12	Louise Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO197				
20	Louise Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001 Butler2002				Altered		
41-49	Luckie Street	Nunawading	Houses	Ward 2001			Yes DHS housing			
7	Luke Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
16	Main Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	Panel C74 SW+JD 2006	Not recommended				
17	Main Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	Not recommended				
18	Main Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO207				
54	Main Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
54	Maple Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO54				
2	Market Street	Box Hill	Shops	Ward 2001						Yes
4	Market Street	Box Hill	Shops	Ward 2001						Yes
6	Market Street	Box Hill	Shops	Ward 2001						Yes
216-226	Mahoneys Road	Burwood East	Sisters of the Church Community	Ward 2001				Demolished		
7	Margaret Street	Blackburn South	House	Ward 2001				Not located		
31	Masons Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list (Context)			Yes			
62	McClares Road	Vermont	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
	McComas Grove	Burwood	Former drive-in	Ward 2001			Yes			
54	McCulloch Street	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
66	McCulloch Street	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
12	Medhurst Street	Burwood East	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Federation

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

22	Medway Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001				Demolished 2006			
14	Merton Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	Not recommended					
63	Middleborough Road	Burwood	House	Ward 2001							Yes
360	Middleborough Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001							Yes
395	Middleborough Road	Box Hill	Cemetery	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140					
595	Middleborough Road	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001			Yes				
15	Middlefield Drive	Blackburn North	House	Ward 2001							Yes
3-5	Miller Street	Box Hill	Houses	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO191					
3	Minna Street	Blackburn	House	?					Yes	Timber Federation	
294-298	Mitcham Road	Mitcham	School, Mitcham Primary	Ward 2001							Yes
300	Mitcham Road	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001				Altered			
304	Mitcham Road	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001							Yes
452	Mitcham Road	Mitcham	House, Watersheds Engineer's	MW2010 study		Recommended for VHR					Yes
468	Mitcham Road	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140					
520-28	Mitcham Road	Vermont	House	Ward 2001				Destroyed by fire			
539	Mitcham Road	Vermont	House	Ward 2001				Altered			
656	Mitcham Road	Vermont	Industrial	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO5					
10	Molleton Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes				
318-320	Mont Albert Road	Mont Albert	St Joseph's Convent	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Recommended (not listed)		Altered			
358	Mont Albert Road	Mont Albert	Former bank	Ward 2001 Butler 2002				Altered			
360	Mont Albert Road	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002					Yes	Brick Late Federation	
372	Mont Albert Road	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002							Yes

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

				SW+JD 2004						
378	Mont Albert Road	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004					Yes	Brick Federation
379	Mont Albert Road	Mont Albert	Shop	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO103 Precinct				
396	Mont Albert Road	Mont Albert	?	Ward 2001						Yes
421	Mont Albert Road	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended (citation)				
28	Moore Road	Vermont	House	Ward 2001						Yes
91	Morack Road	Vermont	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
110	Morack Road	Vermont South	House	Ward 2001				Demolished		
236-38	Morack Road	Vermont South	House	Ward 2001				Demolished 2006		
59	Mount Pleasant Road	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
25	Mountain View Road	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
4	Murray Drive	Burwood	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
1	Musk Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001						Yes
10	Musk Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
36(or 38?)	Myrtle Grove	Blackburn	House, Elmore	?					Yes	Timber Interwar
38	Myrtle Grove	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO208				
50	Myrtle Grove	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
20	Naughton Grove	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
29	Naughton Grove	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
36	Nelson Road (Box Hill Gardens)	Box Hill	War memorial (WW1)	Coleman 2011						Yes
51	Nelson Road	Box Hill	Hospital, Box Hill & District	Ward 2001 HA 2008			Yes			
20	Neil Court	Blackburn	Kindergarten	WH P-WW2			Yes			

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

		South	Sir Edgar & Lady Coles	list (Context)						
15	Newton Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001						Yes
42	Newton Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
3	Ngumbi Court	Vermont South	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
7	Norris Court	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
1	Norway Avenue	Blackburn	House	?			Yes			
9	Norway Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Brick Interwar
11	Norway Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
	Nurlendi Road	Vermont	School, primary	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO66				
57	Orchard Crescent	Mont Albert North	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
36	Orchard Grove	Blackburn South	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
43	Orchard Grove	Blackburn South	Church	Ward 2001			Yes			
8	Orient Avenue	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Interwar
17	Orient Avenue	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Victorian
28	Park Road	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
23	Parkside Avenue	Box Hill	House	?					Yes	Timber Interwar Bungalow
7	Parkside Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
6	Pembroke Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002 (precinct)						Yes
7	Pembroke Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002 (precinct)						Yes
8	Pembroke Street	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002					Yes	Brick Interwar Old English
12	Pembroke Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002 (precinct)						Yes
16	Pembroke Street	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 (precinct)						Yes
6	Penlyne Avenue	Vermont	House	Ward 2001			Yes			

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

21	Penllyne Avenue	Vermont	House	Ward 2001			Yes				
2	Peter Avenue	Blackburn North	House	Ward 2001							Yes
1	Pin Oak Court	Vermont South	House, neighbours set	Ward 2001 HA 2008			Yes				
2	Pin Oak Court	Vermont South	House, neighbours set	Ward 2001 HA 2008			Yes				
3	Pin Oak Court	Vermont South	House, neighbours set	Ward 2001 HA 2008			Yes				
4	Pin Oak Court	Vermont South	House, neighbours set	Ward 2001 HA 2008			Yes				
5	Pin Oak Court	Vermont South	House, neighbours set	Ward 2001 HA 2008			Yes				
6	Pin Oak Court	Vermont South	House, neighbours set	Ward 2001 HA 2008			Yes				
34	Pine Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				Altered			
1	Proudfoot Street	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO178 (precinct)					
57	Quarry Road	Mitcham	House	?					Yes	Timber Interwar	
64	Quarry Road	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended (citation)					
1A	Quarry Road, The Glade	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended as relocated dwelling					
7	Queen Street	Blackburn	House (church already protected)	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Interwar	
9-15	Queen Street	Blackburn	Church, St John's Anglican	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO67					
93-97	Railway Parade	Blackburn	Shops	Ward 2001	Allom	HO68					

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

					Lovell 1999					
7	Ravenswood Court	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
1212	Riversdale Road	Box Hill South	House	Ward 2001						Yes
2	Roberts Avenue	Box Hill South	House & tree	Ward 2001						Yes
47	Robinlea Avenue	Burwood East	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
5	Ronald Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
41	Rooks Road	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
5	Rosalind Crescent	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
24	Rose Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001				Demolished		
28	Rose Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
29	Rose Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001						Yes
31	Rose Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001						Yes
35	Rose Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001						Yes
48	Rose Street	Box Hill	House					Altered		
1	Rosemont Street	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004					Yes	Timber Interwar
51	Roslyn Street	Burwood	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
18	Rosslyn Street	Blackburn South	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
17	Rostrevor Parade	Mont Albert North	House	Ward 2001						Yes
24	Rostrevor Parade	Mont Albert North	Hall	Coleman 2012						Yes
36	Rostrevor Parade	Mont Albert North	Church	Coleman 2012			Yes			
52	Rostrevor Parade	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
21	Royal Lane	Surrey Hills		?				Demolished		
1	Russell Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001						Yes
9	Russell Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	HO152				
15	Russell Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
21	Russell Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
26	Russell Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
66-68	Rutland Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001						Yes
36-36A	Rutland Road	Box Hill	Offices	Ward 2001			Yes			
5	Salisbury Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001						Yes, (Gawler?)
6	Salisbury Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not				

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

						recommended (citation)					
14	Salisbury Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Brick Federation	
20	Salisbury Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001							Yes
26	Saxton Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001							Yes
23	Scott Grove	Burwood	House	Ward 2001							Yes
26	Scott Grove	Burwood	House	Ward 2001							Yes
9/7	Scott Street	Mitcham/Vermont	House?	?				Both blocks empty			
27	Severn Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001							Yes
31	Severn Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001							Yes
41	Severn Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001							Yes
3	Shady Grove	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001			Yes				
60	Shannon Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140					
66	Shannon Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001							Yes
115	Shannon Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140					
57	Shepherd Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Federation	
14	Slater Avenue	Blackburn North	House	Ward 2010			Yes				
7	Somers Street	Mitcham	House	Ward 2010			Yes				
40	Somers Street	Burwood	House	Ward 2001			Yes				
128	South Parade	Blackburn South	Bank	Ward 2001				Altered			
1-8	Spencer Street	Nunawading	Housing Estate	Ward 2001 HA 2008			Yes				
199	Springfield Road	Blackburn North	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Interwar	
153-155	Springvale Road	Nunawading	Bank, former ES&A	HA 2008			Yes				
96-106	Springvale Road	Nunawading	School, Nunawading Primary	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140					
164-68	Springvale Road	Nunawading	Former theatre	Ward 2001				Demolished c.2009			
469	Springvale Road	Forest Hill	Recreation, Wobbies World	HA 2008			Yes				
3	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004					Yes	Timber Late Victorian	

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment					Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style		
					When	Details					
4	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004					Yes	Brick Interwar	
5	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004							Yes
6	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004			Yes				
7	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004					Yes	Timber Interwar	
11	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004					Yes	Timber Interwar	
12	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	Not recommended					
13	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Interwar	
14	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Timber Federation	
15	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Interwar	
20	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)				Altered			
22	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Interwar	
5	St Johns Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002	Ward 2001	Not recommended					
7	St Johns Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Federation	
11	St Johns Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002 (precinct)	Ward 2001	Not recommended			Yes	Timber Interwar	
18	St Johns Avenue	Mont Albert	House	?					Yes	Brick Interwar	
19	St Johns Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO198					
21	St Johns Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004					Yes	Brick Interwar	

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

				(precinct)						
22	St Johns Avenue	Mont Albert	House, Hybla		Ward 2001	HO177				
23	St Johns Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Interwar
44	Station Street	Burwood	Church, St Michael's Anglican	Ward 2001				Altered		
204	Station Street	Box Hill	House Laloma	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	Not recommended (citation)				
467	Station Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
459	Station Street	Box Hill	House, possibly 1 st farm house 1883	?						Yes
470	Station Street	Box Hill	Community Arts Centre	Ward 2001			Yes (review)			
515	Station Street	Box Hill	Churches	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO77				
519(ear)	Station Street	Box Hill	Site of Blood's Cottage	Ward 2001				Site only		
710	Station Street	Box Hill	Masonic Hall		HLCD 2010	C140				
738	Station Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
740	Station Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	HLCH 2009					
778	Station Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
781	Station Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
800	Station Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
17	Stevens Road	Vermont	School Chapel, St Timothy's	WH P-WW2 list (Context)			Yes			
13-25	Strabane Avenue	Mont Albert North	Institution	Ward 2001			Yes			
27	Strabane Avenue	Mont Albert North	Former Chapel, St Joseph	Ward 2001			Yes (review)			
32	Strabane Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001						Yes

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				
7	Streeton Court	North Mont Albert	House	WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
33	Surrey Drive	Box Hill	Swimming Pool	Coleman 2011						Yes
59	Surrey Road	Blackburn North	House	Ward 2001						Yes
20	Sydenham Lane	Surrey Hills	Tennis Courts?	?				Not located		
16	Terrara Road	Vermont	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
101	Terrara Road	Vermont South	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
25	Thames Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Brick Interwar
26	Thames Street	Box Hill North?	House	Ward 2001						Yes
28	Thames Street	Box Hill North?	House	Ward 2001						Yes
2	Tarrangower Street	Mitcham	House	?			Yes			
3a	The Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO82				
4	The Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
16	The Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
18	The Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO209				
27	The Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO210				
33	The Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO211				
1A	The Glade	Mitcham	House	?					Yes	Timber Federation
10	The Ridge	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
4	Thornhill Drive	Forest Hill	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
4	Thornton Crescent	Mitcham	Industrial brickworks, rear of Southcorp site	Ward 2001						Yes
9	Tower Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001						Yes
16	Tower Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				Altered		

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				
15	Trafalgar Street	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO102 (precinct)				
20	Trafalgar Street	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO102 (precinct)				
22	Trafalgar Street	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO102 (precinct)				
25	Trafalgar Street	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO102 (precinct)				
26	Trafalgar Street	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO102 (precinct)				
37	Tyne Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
39	Tyne Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
41	Tyne Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
43	Tyne Street	Box Hill North	House		HLCD 2010	C140				
4	Valonia Street	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004				Altered		
6	Valonia Street	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004				Altered		
14	Valonia Street	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004				Altered		
16	Valonia Street	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004						Yes
1	Verona Street	Vermont South	House?	WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
13-15	Verona Street	Vermont South	House	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	Not recommended (citation)				
1	Victoria Avenue	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
32	Victoria Avenue	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
5	Victoria Crescent	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001		Yes				
11	Victoria Crescent	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001		Yes				
41	Victoria Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
48	Victoria Crescent	Surrey Hills	House, Gawlers original residence?	?				No architectural merit		
63	Victoria Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not				

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

						recommended				
69	Victoria Crescent	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001						Yes
83	Victoria Crescent	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001						Yes
87	Victoria Crescent	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
36	View Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO105				
1-3	Walsham Road	Blackburn	House?	Ward 2001				Demolished		
2	Walsham Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001				Demolished		
285-299	Warrigal Road	Burwood	Church, St Benedict's Catholic	Ward 2001			Yes (review)			
19	Warrigal Road	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
99	Warrigal Road	Burwood	House	Ward 2001						Yes
327	Warrigal Road	Burwood	Former bakery, 1926	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	C140				
339	Warrigal Road	Burwood	Church, former Primitive Methodist	Ward 2001						Yes
349	Warrigal Road	Burwood	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Brick Federation
353	Warrigal Road	Burwood	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
	Wattle Park	Surrey Hills	Tree	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	HO4				
Rear 65	Wattle Valley Road	Mitcham	House, Yarra Dharan	Ward 2001(as Ashburton Street)			Yes			
1 - 3	Watts Street	Box Hill	House, fire station residence	Ward 2001	HLCD 2010	Not recommended (citation)				
34	Watts Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO190				
60	Watts Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Federation
81	Watts Street	Box Hill	House		HLCD 2010	C140				
21	Weeden Drive	Vermont South	Kindergarten	Ward 2001			Yes			
10	Wellington Avenue	Blackburn	House Koolangarra	Ward 2001				Altered		
17	Wellesley Street	Mont Albert	Coleman							Yes

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

			2012							
10	Wesley Court	Burwood East	Offices	Ward 2001			Yes			
55-59	Whitehorse Road	Blackburn	Church, Latter Day Saints	Ward 2001			Yes			
73	Whitehorse Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001			Yes			
78	Whitehorse Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
127	Whitehorse Road	Blackburn	Religious	Ward 2001						Yes
208	Whitehorse Road	Blackburn	Offices	Ward 2001			Yes			
286-292	Whitehorse Road	Nunawading	Shops	Ward 2001			Yes			
355-357	Whitehorse Road	Nunawading	Church, Methodist	Ward 2001			Yes			
427	Whitehorse Road	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001					Yes	Timber Federation
453	Whitehorse Road	Mitcham	House	?			Yes			
457	Whitehorse Road	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001				Demolished 2006		
563	Whitehorse Road	Mitcham	Community House	Ward 2001	Ward 2001	Part of HO162				
640	Whitehorse Road	Mont Albert	House	Coleman 2011						Yes
853	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	Education	Ward 2001			Yes			
956-56A	Whitehorse Road	Mont Albert	Former Hotel	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO92				
957	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	Former Post Office	Ward 2001						Yes
1035 (1033 ?)	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	Court House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002				Demolished		
1037	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	Police Station?	Butler 2002				Demolished		
1039	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	House, Machadodor p	Ward 2001 Butler 2002						Yes
1047	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	Church, St Peters Anglican	Butler 2002			Yes			
1050-54	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	Fire Station	Ward 2001 Butler 2002	HLCD 2010	C140				

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				
1060-70	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	House and dairy	Ward 2001	SW+JD 2006	HO191				
1075	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	Church	Ward 2001						Yes
1097	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002 WH P-WW2 list			Yes			
1100	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002	HLCD 2010	C140 (C138/139)				
1180	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	School, Box Hill High	Ward 2001 Butler 2002						Yes
	Whitehorse Road plantation	Box Hill	War memorial (Sth African War)	Ward 2001						Yes
6	Wicking Court	Blackburn South	Ward 2001				Yes			
2	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002					Yes	Timber Interwar
4	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002					Yes	Timber Federation
6	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002					Yes	Timber Federation
7	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002					Yes	Timber Federation
28	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002	HLCD 2010	C128/C129				
29	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002					Yes	Timber Victorian
30	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002	HLCD 2010	C128/C129				
32	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002	HLCD 2010	C128/C129				
34	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002	HLCD 2010	C128/C129				
36	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002	HLCD 2010	C128/C129				
38	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002	HLCD 2010	C128/C129				
40	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002	HLCD 2010	C128/C129				
44	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002	HLCD 2010	C128/C129				
48	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002					Yes	Timber Federation
60	William Street	Box Hill	House	Butler 2002					Yes	Timber Interwar
39	Williams Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001						Yes
6-6A	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004					Yes	Brick Interwar
12	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	SW+JD	HO199				

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment				Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style	
					When	Details				

					2006					
18	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Interwar
24	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Interwar
31	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Timber Interwar
33	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 SW+JD 2004 (precinct)						Yes
35	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 SW+JD 2004	Ward 2001	Not recommended				
36	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Timber Interwar
38	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Interwar
40	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Interwar
42	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	SW+JD 2004 (precinct)				Altered		
44	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	SW+JD 2004 (precinct)				Altered		
47	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Brick Interwar
51	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Timber Victorian
62	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	SW+JD 2004 (precinct)					Yes	Timber Victorian
64	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	SW+JD 2004 (precinct)				Altered		
98	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001				Altered		
120	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001						Yes
122	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO104				
124	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001						Yes
126	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001						Yes
128	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001						Yes

Property				Listing Source	Reason for not requiring further assessment					Building Style	Require further assessment (Sched.2)
No.	Street	Suburb	Type		Previously assessed		Post-WW2	Demolished, altered or other	Typ. of style		
					When	Details					
2	Wolseley Crescent	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001				Altered			
88	Woodhouse Grove	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001				Demolished 2004			
131	Woodhouse Grove	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001			Yes				
14	Zetland Road	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO102 (precinct)					
40	Zetland Road	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001	Allom Lovell 1999	HO102 (precinct)					
TOTALS											
652						139	192	102	91		128

APPENDIX D


SCHEDULE 2 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL HERITAGE LIST: SHORTLIST






Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C

38	Adele Street	Vermont	Ward 2001			Timber Federation			Yes
6	Agra Street	Mitcham	Ward 2001			Timber Federation?			Yes
40	Albany Crescent	Surrey Hills	Butler 2002			Brick Victorian			Yes
60	Albion Road	Box Hill	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian		Yes	
80	Albion Road	Box Hill	Ward 2001			Timber Late Victorian			Yes
16	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004						Yes






Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
20	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004			Brick Federation		Yes	
22	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004			Brick Federation		Yes	
24	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004			Brick Federation		Yes	
7	Beech Street	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001			Brick Victorian			Yes
4	Bentley Street	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001			Brick Federation		Yes	
57	Birdwood Street	Box Hill South	Ward 2001		School, Roberts McCubbin Primary			Yes	
42	Bishop Street	Box Hill	Ward 2001			Timber Late Victorian	Yes		

Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
133	Blackburn Road	Blackburn	?Elmore			Interwar/Post-war?			
114	Broughton Road	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001			Brick Victorian		Yes	
127	Broughton Road	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001			Brick Victorian			Yes
431-439	Burwood Highway	Vermont South	Ward 2001		Packing shed			Yes	
679-681	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001		Church, Uniting		Yes		
384	Canterbury Road	Forest Hill	Ward 2001		Hall, Forest Hill				Yes
693	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004		Shop			Yes	






Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
699	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004		Shop			Yes	
701	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004			Inter-war			Yes
715	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004			Inter-war			Yes
760	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001			Brick Federation Arts & Crafts		Yes	
	Cnr Canterbury Road & Blackburn Road	Blackburn	Ward 2001		Horse Trough		Yes		
27A	Carrington Court	Burwood East	Ward 2001		Former Chapel			Yes	








Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
99B	Carrington Road	Box Hill	Ward 2001			Brick Late Victorian	Yes		
	Central Road	Blackburn	Ward 2001		Memorial, WW1, Moreton Park		Yes		
18	Churchill Street	Mont Albert	Ward 2001			Brick Victorian		Yes	
98	Clyde Street	Box Hill North	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian		Yes	
88	Dorking Road	Box Hill North	Ward 2001			Timber Interwar Old English			Yes






Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
62-64	Dunlavin Road	Nunawading	Ward 2001			Timber Federation			Yes
70	Elgar Rd	Burwood	Coleman 2011		Institutional - Former Kildonan Children's Home		Yes		
5	Elland Avenue	Box Hill	Ward 2001			Brick Interwar Old English			Yes
1	Fellows Street	Mitcham	Ward 2001			Timber Federation			Yes
7	Florence Road	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001 Butler 2002			Timber Federation			Yes
31	Florence Road	Surrey Hills	Coleman 2011			Inter-war			Yes
43	Florence Road	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001 Butler 2002			Timber Federation	Yes		







Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
51	Florence Road	Surrey Hills	Butler 2002			Inter-war			Yes
28	Fuchsia Street	Blackburn	Ward 2001			Brick Interwar Old English			Yes
32	Gardenia Street	Blackburn	Ward 2001			Timber Federation			Yes
33	Gillies Street	Mitcham	Ward 2001			Timber Federation		Yes	
42-48	Glenburnie Road	Mitcham	Ward 2001			Post-1945?		Yes	
18	Glenmore Street	Box Hill	Ward 2001			Timber Federation			Yes
24	Glenmore Street	Box Hill	?			Brick Federation			Yes

Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
7	Gwenda Street	Box Hill North	Ward 2001			Arts & Crafts?		Yes	
2	Harding Street	Surrey Hills	Coleman 2011			Inter-war		Yes	
3	Harding Street	Surrey Hills	Butler 2002			Inter-war English		Yes	
14	Harding Street	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001			Timber Federation	Yes		
5	Heather Grove	Nunawading	Ward 2001			Timber Interwar Californian Bungalow			Yes
213	Highbury Road	Burwood	Ward 2001			Brick Victorian		Yes	
15A-15	Hopetoun Parade	Box Hill	Ward 2001			Brick Victorian	Yes		

Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
25	Hopetoun Parade	Box Hill	Ward 2001			Brick Victorian	Yes		
1	Inglisby Road	Mont Albert	Ward 2001			Timber Federation			Yes
21-23	Inglisby Road	Mont Albert	Ward 2001		School, Mont Albert Primary		Yes		
5	Ireland Street	Burwood	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian			Yes
26	Kangerong Road	Box Hill	Ward 2001			Brick Victorian			Yes
25B	Kenmare Street	Mont Albert North	Ward 2001			Brick Interwar		Yes	
8	Kent Road	Box Hill	Ward 2001 Butler 2002			Timber Victoria		Yes	

Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
10	Kent Road	Box Hill	Ward 2001 Butler 2002			Victorian		Yes	
23	Laing Street	Mont Albert	Coleman 2011			Inter-war		Yes	
2	Market Street	Box Hill	?		Shop			Yes	
4	Market Street	Box Hill	?		Shop				Yes
6	Market Street	Box Hill	?		Shop				Yes
63	Middleborough Road	Burwood	Ward 2001			Brick Interwar/Post-war (?) Moderne		Yes	
360	Middleborough Road	Blackburn	Ward 2001			Timber Federation			Yes


Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
15	Middlefield Drive	Blackburn North	Ward 2001			?		Yes	
294-298	Mitcham Road	Mitcham	Ward 2001		School, Mitcham Primary			Yes	
304	Mitcham Road	Mitcham	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian		Yes	
452	Mitcham Road	Mitcham	MW2010 study			'Watersheds Engineer's' Brick Interwar Bungalow (?)		Yes	
	Mitcham Road	Mitcham	Coleman 2011		War Memorial (WW1)		Yes		
372	Mont Albert Road	Mont Albert	Ward 2001 Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004			Brick Victorian		Yes	

Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
396	Mont Albert Road	Mont Albert	Ward 2001		?	Brick Federation		Yes	
28	Moore Road	Vermont	Ward 2001			Post-1945?		Yes	
1	Musk Street	Blackburn	Ward 2001			Timber Federation			Yes
36	Nelson Road (Box Hill Gardens)	Box Hill	Coleman 2011		War memorial (WW1)		Yes		
15	Newton Street	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001			Timber Federation Arts & Crafts			Yes
6	Pembroke Street	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001 Butler 2002			Inter-war			Yes
7	Pembroke Street	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001 Butler 2002			Federation	Yes		

Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
12	Pembroke Street	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001 Butler 2002			Brick Victorian	Yes		
14	Pembroke Street	Surrey Hills	?			Brick Victorian	Yes		
2	Peter Avenue	Blackburn North	Ward 2001			Timber Federation?			Yes
1212	Riversdale Road	Box Hill South	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian		Yes	
2	Roberts Avenue	Box Hill South	Ward 2001		Tree	Timber Federation		Yes	
29	Rose Street	Box Hill	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian			Yes
31	Rose Street	Box Hill	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian			Yes




Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
35	Rose Street	Box Hill	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian			Yes
17	Rostrevor Parade	Mont Albert North	Ward 2001			?			Yes
1	Russell Street	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001			Brick Victorian			Yes
66-68	Rutland Road	Box Hill	Ward 2001			Brick Victorian			Yes
5	Salisbury Avenue	Mont Albert	Ward 2001			Brick Interwar			Yes
20	Salisbury Avenue	Mont Albert	Ward 2001			Timber Federation?		Yes	
26	Saxton Street	Box Hill North	Ward 2001			Brick (?) Interwar			Yes

Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
23	Scott Grove	Burwood	Ward 2001			Brick Federation			Yes
26	Scott Grove	Burwood	Ward 2001			Timber Federation		Yes	
27	Severn Street	Box Hill North	Ward 2001			Brick Federation			Yes
31	Severn Street	Box Hill North	Ward 2001			Brick Federation			Yes
41	Severn Street	Box Hill North	Ward 2001			Timber Federation			Yes
66	Shannon Street	Box Hill North	Ward 2001			Timber Federation			Yes
5	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004			Timber Victorian			Yes

Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
459	Station Street	Box Hill	?			Brick Victorian		Yes	
32	Strabane Avenue	Mont Albert North	Ward 2001			Brick Federation?		Yes	
33	Surrey Drive	Box Hill	Coleman 2011		Swimming pool		Yes		
59	Surrey Road	Blackburn North	Ward 2001			?			Yes
26	Thames Street	Box Hill North	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian	Yes		
28	Thames Street	Box Hill North	Ward 2001			Timber Federation		Yes	
4	Thornton Crescent	Mitcham	Ward 2001		Industrial brickworks, rear of Southcorp site			Yes	

Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
9	Tower Street	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001			Timber Federation		Yes	
16	Valonia Street	Surrey Hills	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004			Brick Interwar Spanish Mission		Yes	
69	Victoria Crescent	Mont Albert	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian			Yes
83	Victoria Crescent	Mont Albert	Ward 2001			Brick Federation			Yes
99	Warrigal Road	Burwood	Ward 2001			Brick Interwar?			Yes
339	Warrigal Road	Burwood	Ward 2001		Church, former Primitive Methodist		Yes		
17	Wellesley Street	Mont Albert	Coleman 2011			Brick Federation			Yes







Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
127	Whitehorse Road	Blackburn	Ward 2001		Religious			Yes	
640	Whitehorse Road	Mont Albert	Coleman 2011						Yes
957	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	Ward 2001		Former Post Office			Yes	
1039	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	Ward 2001 Butler 2002			'Machadodorp' Brick Federation	Yes		
1075	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	Ward 2001		Church (St Frances Xavier)			Yes	
1180	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	Ward 2001 Butler 2002		School, Box Hill High		Yes		
	Whitehorse Road plantation	Box Hill	Ward 2001		War Memorial (Sth African War & Boxer Rebellion)		Yes		







Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
39	Williams Road	Blackburn	Ward 2001			Brick Interwar Old English			Yes
33	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001 SW+JD 2004			Timber Federation	Yes		
120	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian	Yes		
124	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian	Yes		
126	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian	Yes		
128	Windsor Crescent	Surrey Hills	Ward 2001			Timber Victorian	Yes		
						TOTAL	27	46	55

APPENDIX E

SCHEDULE 3 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL HERITAGE LIST: POST-1945 NON-RESIDENTIAL

Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C

40-44	Blackburn Rd	Blackburn	Coleman 2011		Religious- The Avenue Uniting Church		Yes		
38	Bundoran Pde	Mont Albert North	Coleman 2011		Religious – St Augustine's Church of England		Yes		
141	Burwood Hwy	Burwood	Heritage Alliance 2008		School – PLC, post-war buildings		Yes		
245	Burwood Hwy	Burwood	Heritage Alliance 2008		School – Mt Scopus College		Yes		
385	Burwood Hwy	Vermont South	Heritage Alliance 2008		Hotel/Motel – Burvale		Yes		
730-732	Canterbury Rd	Surrey Hills	Heritage Alliance 2008		Telecommunications - Relay Station (Telstra)		Yes		

Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
27A	Carrington Crt	Burwood East	Ward 2001		Institutional - Former Chapel –Tally Ho Boys Village		Yes		
100-168	Hawthorn Rd	Forest Hill	Heritage Alliance 2008		Telecommunications - Former ATV Channel 0 Television Studios		Yes		
	Livingston Close	Burwood	Ward 2001		Institutional - Former Orana Methodist Peace Homes		Yes		
36	Nelson Rd	Box Hill	Coleman 2011		Memorial		Yes		
470	Station St	Box Hill	Ward 2001		Community Facility - Community Arts Centre		Yes		
27	Strabane Avenue	Mont Albert North	Ward 2001		Religious - Former Chapel of St Joseph		Yes		

Property			Source	Photos	Building type		Preliminary Grading		
No.	Street	Suburb			Commercial/ Institutional	Residential	A	B	C
285-299	Warrigal Road	Burwood	Ward 2001		Religious - St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church		Yes		

APPENDIX F

SCHEDULE 4 POST-WW2 PLACES FOR FUTURE REVIEW

Property				Listing Source	Comment	
No.	Street	Suburb	Type			

6	Andrew Street	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
7	Balmoral Crescent	Surrey Hills	House	SW+JD 2004 (precinct)		
2	Beatrice Court	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
8	Belmont Street	Surrey Hills	House	?		
10	Benwerrin Drive	Burwood East	House	WH P-WW2 list (Context)		
12	Benwerrin Drive	Burwood East	House	WH P-WW2 list (Context)		
1A	Blackburn Road	Blackburn	Bank, ANZ	Ward 2001		
33	Blackburn Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
46	Blackburn Road	Blackburn	Church, Uniting	Coleman 2011	Reviewed 2012 Coleman	
48	Blackburn Road	Blackburn	House	?Elmore		
370- 376	Blackburn Road	Burwood East	Church, Anglican Church of Ascension	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
11	Boisdale Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
46	Boisdale Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
95	Boronia Road	Vermont	House	WH P-WW2 list (Context)		
103	Boronia Road	Vermont	House	WH P-WW2 list		
7	Boulton Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
11	Bowen Crescent	Burwood East	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
36	Box Hill Crescent	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001		

Property				Listing Source	Comment	
No.	Street	Suburb	Type			

				WH P-WW2 list		
2	Brentford Square	Forest Hill	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
28	Briggs Street	Mont Albert North	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
38	Bundoran Parade	Mont Albert North	Church and Hall	Coleman 2011	Reviewed 2012 Coleman	
141	Burwood Highway	Burwood	School, PLC	HA 2008		
172-210	Burwood Highway	Burwood East	Shopping Centre, K Mart	Ward 2001		
213	Burwood Highway	Burwood	University, Deakin	Ward 2001		
245	Burwood Highway	Burwood East	School, Mt Scopus	HA 2008		
385	Burwood Highway	Vermont South	Hotel/Motel, Burvale	HA 2008	Reviewed 2012 Coleman	
16	Cairo Road	Mont Albert North	House	?EM		
2	Calcutta Street	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001		
19	Cam Street	Burwood East	House	Ward 2001		
35	Cambridge Street	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001		
70	Canora Street	Blackburn South	House	Ward 2001		
150	Canterbury Road	Forest Hill	House, FLER demonstration	HA 2008		
236-42	Canterbury Road	Forest Hill	Houses, project	HA 2008		
730-32	Canterbury Road	Surrey Hills	Relay Station 1963	HA 2008		
974	Canterbury Road	Box hill South	Kindergarten	Ward 2001		
	Cnr Canterbury Road & Blackburn Road	Blackburn	Horse Trough	Ward 2001		
1000	Canterbury Road	Box Hill	Incinerator	Ward 2001	C140	
27A	Carrington Court	Burwood East	Former Chapel, Tally Ho Boys	Ward 2001	Reviewed 2012 Coleman	

Property				Listing Source	Comment	
No.	Street	Suburb	Type			

			Village			
26	Central Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
13	Chester Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001		
23	Chester Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
7	Conder Avenue	Burwood	?	Ward 2001		
1	Currie Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
3	Currie Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
5	Currie Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
9	Currie Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
23	Dalmore Avenue	Mitcham	House	?		
25	Denis Street	Mitcham	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
4	Devlin Street	Vermont	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
58	Diosma Crescent	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
178	Dorking Road	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001		
205	Dorking Road	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
	Eastern Freeway	Box Hill North & Blackburn North	Freeway Barriers	HA 2008		
311	Elgar Road	Box Hill	Church, Catholic	?		
465	Elgar Road	Box Hill	TAFE Institute	Ward 2001		
476	Elgar Road	Box Hill	Factory	Ward 2001		
65	Esdale Street	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
27	Everton Grove	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001		
6	Feathertop Chase	Burwood East	House	Ward 2001		
2	Felgate Parade	Vermont South	House	?		
31	Fowler Street	Box Hill South	House	Ward 2001		

Property				Listing Source	Comment	
No.	Street	Suburb	Type			

				HA 2008		
19	Francesca Street	Mont Albert North	House	Ward 2001		
114-20	Fulton Road	Blackburn	Commercial	Ward 2001		
2	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
4	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
5	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
6	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
8	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
10	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
12	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
14	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
16	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
18	Galt Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
32	Gardenia Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
35	Gardenia Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
18	Gilmour Street	Burwood	House, Defence Service	WH P-WW2 list		
12	Glendale Street	Surrey Hills	House	Ward 2001		
1	Gracefield Drive	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001 HA 2008		
2	Gracefield Drive	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001 HA 2008		
17-19	Grandview Drive	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001		
17	Grange Street	Mont Albert	House	HA 2008 WH P-WW2 list		
43	Haig Street	Box Hill South	House	Ward 2001		
10	Hamilton Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
15	Harding Street	Surrey Hills	House	Butler 2002		
20, 20A	Harold Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
100-168	Hawthorn Road	Forest Hill	ATV0 Television Studio	HA 2008	Reviewed 2012 Coleman	
8	Heaton Crescent	Burwood East	House	?		
52	Hibiscus Road	Blackburn North	House	HA 2008		
719-	Highbury Road	Vermont South	House	Ward 2001		

Property				Listing Source	Comment	
No.	Street	Suburb	Type			

23						
43	Holland Road	Blackburn South	House	WH P-WW2 list		
3	Hunter Drive	Blackburn South	House	Ward 2001		
1	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
3	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
5	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
6	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
7	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
8	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
9	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
10	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
13	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
15	Inglis Street	Box Hill North	House	Butler 2002		
15	Irving Avenue	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001		
22	Jackson Avenue	Mont Albert North	House	Ward 2001		
11	Jeffrey Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002		
25	Jeffery Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002		
7	Karwitha Street	Vermont	House	Ward 2001		
57	Kerrimuir Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001		
56	Kitchener Street	Box Hill South	House	Ward 2001		
22 (or 54?)	Laburnum Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
9	Lakeside Drive	Burwood East	Commercial	Ward 2001		
16	Lakeside Drive	Burwood East	Commercial	Ward 2001		
24	Lakeside Drive	Burwood East	Commercial	Ward 2001		
33	Lakeside Drive	Burwood East	Commercial	Ward 2001		
8	Laurel Grove	Blackburn	House	WH P-WW2 list (Context)		
37	Laurel Grove	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
1	Laurencia Court	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002		
29	Leonard Street	Burwood	House	Ward 2001		
3	Leons Court	Blackburn	House	WH P-WW2 list		
17	Livingston Close	Burwood	"Orana"	Ward 2001	Reviewed 2012	

Property				Listing Source	Comment	
No.	Street	Suburb	Type			

			Chapel,		Coleman	
39	Livingstone Road	Vermont South	Institutional	Ward 2001		
41-49	Luckie Street	Nunawading	Houses	Ward 2001		
31	Masons Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list (Context)		
	McComas Grove	Burwood	Former drive-in	Ward 2001		
595	Middleborough Road	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001		
10	Molleton Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
379	Mont Albert Road	Mont Albert	Shop	Ward 2001		
396	Mont Albert Road	Mont Albert	?	Ward 2001		
421	Mont Albert Road	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001		
28	Moore Road	Vermont	House	Ward 2001		
91	Morack Road	Vermont	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
59	Mount Pleasant Road	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001		
4	Murray Drive	Burwood	House	Ward 2001		
10	Musk Street	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
50	Myrtle Grove	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
20	Naughton Grove	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
29	Naughton Grove	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
51	Nelson Road	Box Hill	Hospital, Box Hill & District	Ward 2001 HA 2008	Original 1955 section	
20	Neil Court	Blackburn South	Kindergarten Sir Edgar & Lady Coles	WH P-WW2 list (Context)		
3	Ngumby Court	Vermont South	House	Ward 2001		
7	Norris Court	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
1	Norway Avenue	Blackburn	House	?		
11	Norway Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
57	Orchard Crescent	Mont Albert North	House	Ward 2001		
36	Orchard Grove	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		

Property				Listing Source	Comment	
No.	Street	Suburb	Type			

		South				
43	Orchard Grove	Blackburn South	Church	Ward 2001		
6	Penillyne Avenue	Vermont	House	Ward 2001		
21	Penillyne Avenue	Vermont	House	Ward 2001		
2	Peter Avenue	Blackburn North	House	Ward 2001		
1	Pin Oak Court	Vermont South	House, neighbours set	Ward 2001 HA 2008		
2	Pin Oak Court	Vermont South	House, neighbours set	Ward 2001 HA 2008		
3	Pin Oak Court	Vermont South	House, neighbours set	Ward 2001 HA 2008		
4	Pin Oak Court	Vermont South	House, neighbours set	Ward 2001 HA 2008		
5	Pin Oak Court	Vermont South	House, neighbours set	Ward 2001 HA 2008		
6	Pin Oak Court	Vermont South	House, neighbours set	Ward 2001 HA 2008		
7	Ravenswood Court	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001		
47	Robinlea Avenue	Burwood East	House	Ward 2001		
5	Ronald Street	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001		
5	Rosalind Crescent	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
51	Roslyn Street	Burwood	House	Ward 2001		
18	Roslyn Street	Blackburn South	House	Ward 2001		
36	Rostrevor Parade	Mont Albert North	Church	Coleman 2012		
52	Rostrevor Parade	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001		
36-36A	Rutland Road	Box Hill	Offices	Ward 2001		
3	Shady Grove	Nunawading	House	Ward 2001		
14	Slater Avenue	Blackburn North	House	Ward 2010		

Property				Listing Source	Comment	
No.	Street	Suburb	Type			

7	Somers Street	Mitcham	House	Ward 2010		
40	Somers Street	Burwood	House	Ward 2001		
1-8	Spencer Street	Nunawading	Housing Estate	Ward 2001 HA 2008		
153-155	Springvale Road	Nunawading	Bank, former ES&A	HA 2008		
469	Springvale Road	Forest Hill	Recreation, Wobbies World	HA 2008		
6	St Georges Avenue	Mont Albert	House	Butler 2002 SW+JD 2004		
470	Station Street	Box Hill	Community Arts Centre	Ward 2001	Reviewed 2012 Coleman	
17	Stevens Road	Vermont	School Chapel, St Timothy's	WH P-WW2 list (Context)		
13-25	Strabane Avenue	Mont Albert North	Institution	Ward 2001		
27	Strabane Avenue	Mont Albert North	Former Chapel, St Joseph	Ward 2001	Reviewed 2012 Coleman	
7	Streeton Court	Mont Albert	House	WH P-WW2 list		
16	Terrara Road	Vermont	House	Ward 2001 WH P-WW2 list		
101	Terrara Road	Vermont South	House	Ward 2001		
2	Tarrangower Street	Mitcham	House	?		
16	The Avenue	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
10	The Ridge	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
4	Thornhill Drive	Forest Hill	House	Ward 2001		
1	Verona Street	Vermont South	House?	WH P-WW2 list		
87	Victoria Crescent	Mont Albert	House	Ward 2001		
285-299	Warrigal Road	Burwood	Church, St Benedict's Catholic	Ward 2001	Reviewed 2012 Coleman	
Rear 65	Wattle Valley Road	Mitcham	House, Yarra Dharan	Ward 2001 (as Ashburton Street)		

Property				Listing Source	Comment	
No.	Street	Suburb	Type			
21	Weeden Drive	Vermont South	Kindergarten	Ward 2001		
10	Wesley Court	Burwood East	Offices	Ward 2001		
73	Whitehorse Road	Blackburn	House	Ward 2001		
208	Whitehorse Road	Blackburn	Offices	Ward 2001		
286-292	Whitehorse Road	Nunawading	Shops	Ward 2001		
355-357	Whitehorse Road	Nunawading	Church, Methodist	Ward 2001		
453	Whitehorse Road	Mitcham	House	?		
853	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	Education	Ward 2001		
1047	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	Church, St Peters Anglican	Butler 2002		
1097	Whitehorse Road	Box Hill	House	Ward 2001 Butler 2002 WH P-WW2 list		
6	Wicking Court	Blackburn South	Ward 2001			
131	Woodhouse Grove	Box Hill North	House	Ward 2001		
TOTAL				198		