

CITY OF WHITEHORSE HERITAGE REVIEW

BUILDING CITATIONS



VOLUME 2
Part I

Datasheets A-K



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Datasheets A-K

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This report is Part I of Volume 2 of a set, comprising:

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1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to study the problem of the shortage of housing in the city of New York.

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Cr Kaele Way	<i>Councillor, Blackwood Ward, City of Whitehorse</i>
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.01 Background and Brief

As part of the Heritage Review of the City of Whitehorse, a review was undertaken of structures within the former Cities of Box Hill and Nunawading

The brief called for a review of all structures graded C+ and above in the two existing studies of the area:

- Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.
- Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994.

Notes regarding the brief

Former City of Box Hill

Andrew Ward's study included datasheets for buildings recommended for Planning Scheme protection.

The brief called for a review of 19 datasheets from Ward's study. After his preliminary survey, Andrew Ward identified 19 buildings of state or regional significance (broadly, A or B Grade buildings). The final report, completed at a later stage, included 48 datasheets, as some buildings preliminary graded C were presumably upgraded to B. Of these, six datasheets for Wattle Park were consolidated into one, leaving a total of 42 buildings which were reviewed.

Former City of Nunawading

Context's study included the address of the building, a grading and brief historical information where it was known.

The brief called for a review of the 108 places graded A, B and C+ by Context. Context's study graded landscapes, areas and other non-structures: these account for approximately 18 items, leaving a nett of 90 buildings. An additional 10 buildings, graded I (not inspected) by Context, were assessed, making a total of 100 buildings which were reviewed.

Additional Buildings

The brief also required the documentation of up to 10 additional buildings, graded C or below in the previous studies, or identified by Allom Lovell & Associates. Nine buildings (five in the former City of Box Hill, four in the former City of Nunawading) have been assessed and recommended for protection. In addition, three houses in the Walker Estate in Mitcham, which has not been recommended as a Heritage Overlay Precinct, have been recommended for individual protection. These twelve buildings are listed below:

- House, 5 Benares Street, Mitcham
- House, 8 Benares Street, Mitcham
- Rob's Cycle and Sports Shop, 10 Blackburn Road, Blackburn
- Australian Road Research Board, 500 Burwood Highway, Vermont South
- Goodwood, 744 Canterbury Road, Surrey Hills
- Former Edward Wilson Trust Cottage, 340 Elgar Road, Box Hill
- House, 5 Meerut Street, Mitcham
- Mirrabooka, 28 Moore Road, Vermont
- Former Blue Moon Fruit Co-operative, 60-64 Railway Road, Blackburn
- Wattle Park Uniting Church, 1201-1205 Riversdale Road, Box Hill South
- Former Colonial Gas Association Building, 942-946 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill
- Former Box Hill Girls' Technical School, 1000 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill

1.02 Methodology

The review of individual buildings involved a survey of all buildings graded C+ or above in the two previous studies. Following the visit to each building, an assessment of the cultural significance of each building was made, based on the criteria listed below. As part of the assessment, the buildings were graded A, B or C. Structures given an A or B grading are recommended for individual Heritage Overlay controls in the City of Whitehorse Planning Scheme. A summary of these buildings is in Chapter Two of this volume, and in Volume 4 *City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Heritage Overlay Schedule*. The following report contains datasheets for all A and B grade buildings.

A Note on Suburb Names

In order to recognise Mont Albert as a discrete area within Surrey Hills, the following area is deemed to be Mont Albert: the area bounded by York Street, Whitehorse Road, Elgar Road and Mont Albert Road, and the properties along the south side of Mont Albert Road.

1.03 Designation of Structures

Grade A Structures

Grade A structures are places of individual cultural significance which are integral to, or demonstrative of, the cultural heritage of the City of Whitehorse and of the state of Victoria. They are also of sufficient significance to be considered for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate.

The range of criteria used for inclusion on those registers have therefore been used for designating Grade A structures and are summarised as places which:

- have an association to or relationship with Victoria's history of the place or object;
- demonstrate rarity or uniqueness;
- have the potential to educate, illustrate or provide further scientific investigation in relation to Victoria's cultural heritage;
- exhibit the principal characteristics or the representative nature of a place or object as a part of a class or type of places or objects;
- exhibit good design or aesthetic characteristics and/or exhibit a richness, diversity or unusual integration of features;
- demonstrate or are associated with scientific or technical innovations or achievements
- demonstrate social or cultural associations.

These criteria have been used as a framework for assessing all of the graded structures. Grade A structures potentially would meet the threshold for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register. In addition they have been recommended for individual Heritage Overlay controls in the Whitehorse Planning Scheme. The demolition of these buildings would have a fundamental adverse impact on the cultural heritage of Whitehorse and the state, as demonstrated by its built environment and historic urban fabric.

A number of these structures have already been classified by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), and are variously designated in this survey as A or B grade buildings.

Grade B Structures

Grade B structures are those that are integral to, or demonstrative of, the cultural heritage of the City of Whitehorse, through their architectural integrity and/or their historical associations. These structures form a significant framework of buildings with clear architectural characteristics which demonstrate the historic development of the municipality. Generally they are places that meet the criteria set out above within the context of the

municipality. In some instances elements of fabric have been replaced with similar materials and where unsympathetic alterations have occurred, they are reversible. While essential to the heritage value of the City's building stock and its streetscapes, they would not warrant inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register, however listing on the Register of the National Estate should be considered.

Grade B structures have been recommended for individual Heritage Overlay controls in the Planning Scheme. The demolition of these buildings would adversely impact upon the cultural heritage of Whitehorse as demonstrated by its built environment and historic urban fabric.

Grade C Structures

Grade C are places that contribute to the architectural or historical character and visual cohesiveness of the City of Whitehorse and as such are of local importance or interest.

These structures are similar to Grade B buildings, in their period and type, but have a diminished level of integrity typically as a result of unsympathetic or extensive alterations. These works are in large part reversible, and if removed their visual contribution would be enhanced. The demolition of these buildings would have an undesirable impact upon the cultural heritage of Whitehorse as demonstrated by its built environment and historic urban fabric. Grade C structures are not recommended for individual Heritage Overlay controls.

1.04 Datasheets

Following the review, 103 buildings have been recommended for individual Heritage Overlay protection in the City of Whitehorse Planning Scheme. A datasheet has been prepared for each of these A and B Grade buildings.

Each datasheet contains:

- the name (if any), address, and Melway map reference of the building
- the grading (A or B), indicating significance
- the date of construction (if known)
- the names of the architect and builder (if known)
- the condition and intactness of the building (good, fair or poor)
- current listings of the building: Victorian Heritage Register, Register of the National Estate, National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
- recommended listings: Victorian Heritage Register, Register of the National Estate, City of Whitehorse Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay Controls
- a brief history of the building
- a physical description of the building
- comparative examples (where appropriate)
- a statement of significance
- the original source of the datasheet, or the name of the study (or other source) which identified the building

1.05 Future Work

Both the Ward and Context studies include a substantial body of buildings preliminarily graded C or below. The present brief did not extend to a review of these buildings. The preliminary nature of the gradings in the previous studies means that further comparative

analysis and research will likely result in many of these buildings being upgraded to grade A or B, and consequently being recommended for Planning Scheme protection.

Inspection of a number of these grade C buildings has taken place where these buildings have been in or near proposed precincts, or near other building being inspected. This has revealed that many are of clear aesthetic importance while others have already been identified as being of historical importance. It is recommended that a full survey of these buildings be undertaken.

In addition, the present survey has revealed that a number buildings not identified in either of the previous studies are potentially of such significance, or importance, as to meet the threshold for future inclusion in the planning scheme. It is recommended that these buildings be included in any brief for future work.

A list of these previously identified buildings, and additional buildings identified in this study, is listed in Appendix A.

2.0 SUMMARY LIST OF DATASHEETS

Summary List of Datasheets

This chapter contains a summary list of A and B grade buildings which have datasheets in this volume. The list is arranged alphabetically by street address. Buildings listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and Register of the National Estate are noted, as are buildings classified by the National Trust of Victoria (Australia).

Suburb	Street	No.	Building	Grade
Mitcham	Albert Street	4	Marlefield House	B
Mitcham	Albert Street	10	House	B
Mitcham	Albert Street	11	House	B
Box Hill	Albion Road	29	Banff	B
Blackburn	Almondsbury Court	3	House	B
Surrey Hills	Beatrice Avenue	2	Surrey Hills Primary School	B
Mitcham	Benares Street	5	House	B
Mitcham	Benares Street	8	House	B
Blackburn	Blackburn Road	10	Rob's Cycle and Sports Shop	B
Blackburn	Blackburn Road	39	Dulce Domum	B
Burwood East	Blackburn Road	347	Burwood Heights Uniting Church	B
Surrey Hills	Blenheim Avenue	17	House	B
Vermont	Boronia Road	142	Greenways	B
Burwood	Bronte Avenue	5	Bronte	B
Burwood	Burwood Highway	141-169	Hethersett	B
Burwood	Burwood Highway	166-172	Former Burwood Primary School	A
Burwood	Burwood Highway	166-172	Former Protestant Hall	B
Vermont Sth	Burwood Highway	500	Australian Road Research Board	B
Vermont Sth	Burwood Highway	531	Vermont Park	B
Surrey Hills	Canterbury Road	744	Goodwood	B
Box Hill	Canterbury Road	988	The Pound House	B
Forest Hill	Canterbury Road	333A	Mount Pleasant Uniting Church	B
Blackburn	Central Road	134	Silver Mist	A
Surrey Hills	Churchill Street	1	Mont Albert Railway Station	B
Surrey Hills	Churchill Street	50	Carbethon	B
Surrey Hills	Churchill Street	64	Yarra Lea	B
Mitcham	Deep Creek Road	2-10	Schwerkolt's Cottage	A
Box Hill Nth	Dorking Road	83-87	House	B
Box Hill Nth	Dunloe Avenue	25	Former Box Hill Technical School	B
Surrey Hills	Edyvean Street	14	Glenthorne	B
Box Hill	Elgar Road	310	Tyneholm	B
Surrey Hills	Elgar Road	313	MMBW Water Tower	B
Box Hill	Elgar Road	340	Former Edward Wilson Trust Cottage	B
Box Hill	Elgar Road	366	Estherville	B
Box Hill	Federation Street	14	Former Standard Brickworks	A
Blackburn	Fuchsia Street	12	House	B
Blackburn	Fuchsia Street	20	House	B
Blackburn	Fuchsia Street	26	House	B
Blackburn	Furness Street	6	House	B
Blackburn	Gordon Crescent	2	Urara	B
Blackburn	Gordon Crescent	10	Rheims	B
Blackburn	Gordon Crescent	14	The Grange	B
Blackburn	Gordon Crescent	18	House	B
Mitcham	Haines Street	33	House	B
Mitcham	Haines Street	36	House	B
Mitcham	Haines Street	38	House	B
Vermont	Hayward Court	2	Wittenham	B
Blackburn Nth	Heatherlea Court	10	House	B

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Suburb	Street	No	Building	Grade
Burwood East	Highbury Road	525	Burwood East Primary School	B
Forest Hill	Husband Road	44	House	B
Blackburn Nth	Junction Road	17-21	Harwood	B
Blackburn Nth	Junction Road	25	Alta Mira	B
Box Hill	Kitchener Street	47-49	House	B
Blackburn	Laurel Grove	15	Pyramis	B
Mitcham	Longland Road	5	Montana	B
Mitcham	Lucknow Street	58A	House	B
Blackburn	Maple Street	54	House	B
Surrey Hills	Marlborough Street	1B	Bona Vista	B
Mitcham	Meerut Street	5	House	B
Mitcham	Meerut Street	8	House	B
Box Hill	Middleborough Road	395	Box Hill Cemetery: Myer Memorial	A
Burwood East	Middleborough Road	78	Former Nubrik Brickworks	B
Mitcham	Mitcham Road	381	House	B
Mitcham	Mitcham Road	456	Grantham	B
Vermont	Mitcham Road	551	St Luke's Anglican Church Complex	B
Mitcham	Mitcham Road	656	Wunderlich Terracotta Tile Works	A
Surrey Hills	Mont Albert Road	370	St George's Anglican Church	B
Vermont	Moore Road	28	Mirrabooka	A
Vermont	Moore Road	29	Willowbank	B
Box Hill Nth	Morley Crescent	27	House	B
Nunawading	Mount Pleasant Road	129	The Wattles	B
Nunawading	Nicholson Street	58	House	B
Vermont	Nurlendi Road	4-10	Vermont Primary School	B
Blackburn	Queen Street	5	St John's Anglican Church	B
Blackburn	Railway Road	60-64	Former Blue Moon Fruit Co-operative	B
Blackburn	Railway Road	93-97	Shops	B
Burwood	Riversdale Road	1012	Wattle Park	A
Box Hill Sth	Riversdale Road	1201-1205	Wattle Park Uniting Church	B
Vermont	Scott Street	36	The Cottage	B
Nunawading	Shady Grove	21	Walyarra	B
Blackburn Nth	Shafer Road	48	House	B
Vermont	Smithfield Walk	8	Labedir	B
Blackburn	South Parade	104-110	Shops	B
Forest Hill	Springvale Road	449-465	Strathdon	B
Surrey Hills	Stanhope Street	12	Lydswood	B
Box Hill	Station Street	355	Gwynton Park	B
Box Hill	Station Street	515	Former Wesleyan Methodist Church	B
Box Hill	Station Street	519 (rear)	Blood's Cottage	B
Box Hill	Station Street	566-572	Shops	B
Box Hill	Station Street	580	Former J R Ellingworth Estate Agency	B
Nunawading	Station Street	58	Daniel Robertson Brickworks	B
Blackburn Nth	Surrey Road	106	House	B
Vermont	Terrara Road	77	Plumstead	B
Blackburn	The Avenue	1	House	B
Blackburn	The Avenue	3A	Ednie House	A
Mitcham	Thomas Street	32	House	B

Suburb	Street	No.	Building	Grade
Surrey Hills	Victoria Crescent	13	House	B
Surrey Hills	Victoria Crescent	17	House	B
Blackburn Nth	Vivian Street	17	House	B
Surrey Hills	Warrigal Road	79	Terreglea	B
Box Hill	Watts Street	30-32	House	B
Blackburn	Whitehorse Road	181-195	Blackburn Primary School	B
Box Hill	Whitehorse Road	909-911	St Andrew's Uniting Church	B
Box Hill	Whitehorse Road	942-946	Former Colonial Gas Association Building	B
Box Hill	Whitehorse Road	950-956	Former Railway Hotel	A
Box Hill	Whitehorse Road	953	Former State Savings Bank	B
Box Hill	Whitehorse Road	958-964	Shops	B
Box Hill	Whitehorse Road	1000	Former Box Hill Girls' Technical School	A
Box Hill	Whitehorse Road	1022	Box Hill Town Hall	A
Mitcham	Whitehorse Road	431	Allandale	B
Mitcham	Whitehorse Road	485	Christ Church Anglican Church Complex: Brick Church [1957] Timber Church [1888]	A B
Nunawading	Whitehorse Road	360	Former Shire Offices	B
Blackburn	Wolseley Crescent	5	House	B
Box Hill Nth	Woodhouse Grove	63	Glendale	B
Box Hill Nth	Woodhouse Grove	147	Former Wesleyan Chapel	A

3.0 DATASHEETS A-K

Building: Marlefield House
Address: 4 Albert Street, Mitcham

Significance: B
Melway Map Ref: 48 J8

Building Type: Residence
Architect: Unknown

Construction Date: 1887?
Builder: Unknown



Intactness:
G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:
G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate [x]
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

During the Land Boom of the late 1880s, a fifty acre site on the north-west corner of Mitcham and Whitehorse Roads was subdivided in several stages as the Mitcham Estate. The first stage was the portion between Victoria Avenue and Whitehorse Road, which was declared on 5 September 1888.¹ This created 81 lots fronting Peel, Albert, Edward and Britannia Streets, as well as the south side of Victoria Avenue.

The rate books of 1882 to 1886 show James Landrigan as the owner of house and 2 acres of land, valued at £11, on Whitehorse Road, Mitcham.² In 1887, Landrigan is shown as the owner of two houses and land in Mitcham, each house valued at £20.³ The following year, Landrigan is listed as the owner of only one house on the site,⁴ suggesting that the present house was built in 1887. Its style would support this contention. Landrigan continued as owner/occupier of the property until c.1909, from when it was occupied by a succession of tenants.⁵ By 1912, Mrs Mary Landrigan is listed as owner/occupier.⁶

The rate books of 1900 identify the property as Marlefield House.⁷

Description

The house at 4 Albert Street, Mitcham, is a single-storey double-fronted Victorian timber villa with a block-fronted facade and conventional weatherboarding elsewhere. The hipped roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel, and has bracketed eaves. The verandah exhibits typical Edwardian, rather than Victorian, detailing. It has a bullnose corrugated galvanised steel roof, supported on turned timber posts with a square-section timber frieze. On either side of the centrally placed front door are single timber double-hung sash windows. There is one painted brick chimney, and a front picket fence of recent origin.

Comparative Examples

House, 36 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 38 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 381 Mitcham Road, Mitcham
Willowbank, 29 Moore Road, Vermont
The Wattles, 129 Mount Pleasant Road, Forest Hill
House, 58 Nicholson Street, Nunawading
The Cottage, 36 Scott Street, Vermont
House, 106 Surrey Road, Blackburn North

Significance

Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham, is of historical significance. As one of a very small number of surviving nineteenth-century houses in Mitcham, it demonstrates an early and important phase of residential settlement in the area.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

-
- 1 Lodged Plan No. 2105, declared 5 September 1888. Land and Survey Information Centre..
 - 2 Rate Books. 1882, 1883, 1884, 1886.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1887.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1888.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 189, 1900.
 - 6 Rate Books. 1912.
 - 7 Rate Books. 1900.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	10 Albert Street, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 J8
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1901
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

During the Land Boom of the late 1880s, a fifty acre site on the north-west corner of Mitcham and Whitehorse Roads was subdivided, in several stages, as the Mitcham Estate. The first stage was the portion between Victoria Avenue and Whitehorse Road, which was declared on 5 September 1888.¹ This created 81 lots fronting Peel, Albert, Edward and Britannia Streets, as well as the south side of Victoria Avenue.

The house at 10 Albert Street was built in 1901 on Lot 49 of Section A of the Mitcham Estate.² From the time of the subdivision until 1901, the rate books show Lot 49 as vacant land. It was owned by William Sell, an agent, of Doncaster, from c.1889 until c.1892, when ownership passed to the British Bank of Australasia, and later the Bank of Australasia.³ In 1901, an amendment to the rate book reads "Lot 49 owned by Mr Quinn he has a house on it and is occupying it".⁴ In 1902, the rate books indicate a timber house owned and occupied by William Quinn, a platelayer, and valued at £12/10.⁵

In 1899, William Quinn was shown as the tenant of Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham (see separate datasheet).

Description

The house at 10 Albert Street, Mitcham, is a single-storey double-fronted symmetrical Victorian timber villa, clad in conventional weatherboard and with a gabled roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel, with bracketed eaves to the facade. On either side of the conventionally placed front door are single timber double-hung sash windows. The verandah has a skillion corrugated galvanised steel roof, supported on turned timber posts with a square-section timber frieze. There is one painted brick chimney, and the house has an open picket fence.

Comparative Examples

House, 3 Almondsbury Court, Blackburn North
Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 33 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 27 Morley Crescent, Box Hill North

Significance

The house at 10 Albert Street, Mitcham, is of historical significance. As one of a very small number of surviving houses in Mitcham from the turn of the century, it demonstrates an early and important phase of residential settlement in the area.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

-
- 1 Lodged Plan No. 2105, declared 5 September 1888. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 2 Rate Books. 1901, 1902.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1901.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1901.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1902.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	9/11 Albert Street, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 J8
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1908?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

During the Land Boom of the late 1880s, a fifty acre site on the north-west corner of Mitcham and Whitehorse Roads was subdivided in, several stages, as the Mitcham Estate. The first stage was the portion between Victoria Avenue and Whitehorse Road, which was declared on 5 September 1888.¹ This created 81 lots fronting Peel, Albert, Edward and Britannia Streets, as well as the south side of Victoria Avenue.

The land on which 11 Albert Street stands comprised Lot 35 of Section B of the Mitcham Estate. From 1903 until 1911, Lots 32 to 35 were owned by Annie Schmidt (later Annie McGowan) of Hawthorn.² In 1912, this property was divided in two: Lots 32 and 33 were acquired by Edgar E Walker, who already owned Lots 30 and 31; Lots 34 and 35 were acquired by Samuel Bedson, who already owned Lot 36.³ Edgar Walker was manager of the Australian Tessellated Tile Company, which had a factory nearby.

The rate books from 1913 until at least 1917 show Samuel Bedson as the owner of a timber house on Lots 34 to 36.⁴ He is variously identified as a labourer and a tilemaker, and he was probably an employee of the Australian Tessellated Tile Company. The house, which was formerly listed as being on Lot 36, first appears in the rate book of 1908, when it was valued at £12/10.⁵

No other houses are listed on lots 32-36 in the period prior to 1917⁶, suggesting that the house listed on Lot 36 is in fact the present house at 11 Albert Street. Its style would support this contention.

Description

The house at 11 Albert Street, Mitcham, is a single-storey double-fronted symmetrical Edwardian timber cottage, clad in conventional weatherboard and with a hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The roof extends down to form a skillion over the verandah, supported on turned timber posts with a square-section timber frieze. On either side of the conventionally placed front door are single timber double-hung sash windows. There is one unpainted brick chimney.

Comparative Examples

Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 10 Albert Street
House, 36 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 38 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 381 Mitcham Road, Mitcham
Willowbank, 29 Moore Road, Vermont
The Wattles, 129 Mount Pleasant Road, Forest Hill
House, 58 Nicholson Street, Nunawading
The Cottage, 36 Scott Street, Vermont
House, 106 Surrey Road, Blackburn North

Significance

The house at 11 Albert Street, Mitcham, is of historical significance. As one of a very small number of surviving houses in Mitcham from the turn of the century, it demonstrates an early and important phase of residential settlement in the area.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

- 1 Lodged Plan No. 2105, declared 5 September 1888. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 2 Rate Books. 1903, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911.
- 3 Rate Books. 1912.
- 4 Rate Books. 1913, 1915, 1917.
- 5 Rate Books. 1908.
- 6 Rate Books. 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1915, 1917.

Building:	Banff	Significance:	B
Address:	29 Albion Road, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 D11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	c.1888
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	J R Daley?



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Banff, 29 Albion Road, was built c.1888, following the subdivision of George Sim's land in the early 1880s. The house was apparently one of two built by John Daley, the son-in-law of George Sim, for Catherine Sim, George's widow, in Albion Road. The other was Turriff, at No. 40, built c.1892. The Sands & McDougall Directories show John Daley as the occupier of the house in 1888. From 1893 to c.1905, the house was occupied by Banff Ladies' College, one of a small number of private schools opened in Box Hill in the 1880s.

Description

Banff is a double-storey Italianate brick villa, set on a bluestone plinth and with a rendered facade and red brick side walls. The facade features a double-storey arcaded verandah and projecting canted bay window with stilted arched heads and an unusual steeply-pitched timbered gable over the central window. Behind the verandah at the ground level is a pair of timber double-hung sash windows to one side of the timber door case, while at first floor level the windows are spaced more widely. A moulded string course runs around both levels between the springing point of the segmental arched window heads. The hipped slate roof is penetrated by rendered chimneys with moulded caps.

Comparative Examples

Tyneholm, 310 Elgar Road, Box Hill
Lydswood, 12 Stanhope Street, Mont Albert
House, 30-32 Watts Street, Box Hill
Terreglea, 79 Warrigal Road, Surrey Hills

Significance

Banff is of historical and aesthetic significance. It is one of the most intact of a small number of substantial Italianate mansions built in the municipality during the 1880s Boom. Banff also has historical associations with the locally prominent Sim family, and with early private schools in the municipality.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. Melbourne, 1978. pp 95-96.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	3 Almondsbury Court, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	48 C8
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	c.1900
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The land now occupied by 3 Almondsbury Court formed Lot 10 of Goodwin Street, part of Crown Allotment 75. In the 1860s, Patrick Riley owned Crown Allotments 68, 75 and 77 on the north side of Whitehorse Road in Blackburn.¹ By 1892, the Blackburn and Tunstall Property Company had acquired Allotment 75, which comprised 122 acres between Whitehorse, Springfield and Surrey Roads.² A subdivision was declared on 20 April 1893, which created Goodwin Street and 26 lots of land.³ These varied considerably in size: those fronting Springfield and Whitehorse Roads were one or two acres each, while those on either side of Goodwin Street were from three to five acres each.

An amendment to the rate books for 1899 shows William Salisbury of Tunstall to have acquired five acres of land, valued at £4, of 117 acres formerly held by the Freehold Investment And Banking Company.⁴ In that year, Goodwin Street is mentioned in the rate books, but it is not until 1900 that Salisbury's property is listed as a timber house on five acres on Lot 10 Goodwin Street.⁵ The rate book entries for 1900 and 1901 display some inconsistency, listing the value of Salisbury's property at still only £4, despite a house existing: the house is noted as an amendment in the 1901 records. By 1902, Salisbury's timber house is valued at £10.⁶ Salisbury, listed as a labourer and later as an orchardist, was still the owner and occupier in 1920, when the property was valued at £20.⁷

In 1952, Lot 10 on Goodwin Street was subdivided into 23 smaller lots, and Ellison Street, Almer Avenue and Almondsbury Court were created to provide access to them.⁸ The existing house was retained on Lot 14 of the new estate, and numbered as 3 Almondsbury Court.

The Context study of 1994 reported that a wattle-and-daub dairy existed on the property. This could not be located, and has presumably been demolished. It is not mentioned in the rate books inspected.

Description

The house at 3 Almondsbury Court is a single-storey double-fronted conventional weatherboard cottage with a transverse gabled roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel. A skillion roofed verandah runs around the front and sides of the house, supported on timber posts with fretwork brackets at their heads. The front door, with a horizontal fanlight, is flanked by a timber-framed double-hung window on either side.

Comparative Examples

Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 10 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 11 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 33 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 27 Morley Crescent, Box Hill North

Significance

The house at 3 Almondsbury Court, Blackburn, is of historical significance as a surviving example of an early farmhouse. It is a remnant of the late nineteenth century rural occupation of Blackburn North, which contrasts with the suburban subdivision of land into smaller lots in Mitcham and Nunawading.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

1 Parish of Nunawading Map, 1864, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.

- 2 'A Map in the *Municipal Directory* of 1892' in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.
- 3 Lodged Plan No. 3737, declared 20 April 1893. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 4 Rate Books. 1899.
- 5 Rate Books. 1900.
- 6 Rate Books. 1900, 1901, 1902.
- 7 Rate Books. 1920.
- 8 Lodged Plan No. 22283, declared 22 January 1952. Land and Survey Information Centre.

Building:	Surrey Hills Primary School	Significance:	B
Address:	2 Beatrice Avenue, Surrey Hills	Melway Map Ref:	46 J11
Building Type:	School	Construction Date:	1890
Architect:	J T Kelleher	Builder:	Public Works Department



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate [x]
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

Surrey Hills Primary School, originally known as State School No. 2778, was opened on 7 August 1886 in the Surrey Hills Recreation Hall, following the opening of the railway and the Windsor Park Estate (in 1882 and 1883 respectively).

The present buildings were erected in 1890 to a design by J T Kelleher of the Public Works Department. Kelleher, working under prolific school architect Henry Bastow, experimented at Surrey Hills with the then new English Queen Anne style, following the erection of the first school building in that style at Richmond North in 1888. Henry Bastow, then Senior Architect at the Public Works Department, was known as an innovator, and the design of the present buildings marked a move away from Gothic-inspired school buildings.

The existing buildings, at the south-west corner of the site, originally accommodated 100 children. Extensions were built as a consequence of overcrowding. The entrance hall dates from the 1909 works.

Description

Surrey Hills Primary School is a single- and double-storey Queen Anne/Arts & Crafts style bichromatic brick building.

Its walls are of dark brown and red brick with shallow red brick piers, plinths and spandrels, and dark brown brick surrounds to windows. The steeply sloping gabled slate roof has bellcast eaves, tall ribbed chimney stacks, half-timbered gable ends and bracketed eaves. Window sills and heads are enriched with moulded bricks also extended to form string courses. Windows are multi-paned, which is indicative of the increasing interest in the late nineteenth-century to provide fresh air and sunlight. Later additions to the school are sympathetic and interpret the Queen Anne forms. The entry porch, with its ornamented parapet, is unusual.

Comparative Examples

Richmond North (now Yarra) Primary School, Davison Street, Richmond

Significance

Surrey Hills Primary School is of aesthetic and historical significance. It is was one of the first Queen Anne/Arts & Crafts style school buildings designed by the Victorian Public Works Department, and contributes to an understanding of the development of this style of school architecture. The building also derives significance from its association with architects J T Kelleher and Henry Bastow, the latter a prominent architect and civil engineer within the Victorian Public Works Department.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Lawrence Burchall. *Victorian Schools*. Carlton, Victoria, 1980. pp 92, 161-162.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	5 Benares Street, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 J10
Building Type:	House	Construction Date:	c.1893
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The house at 5 Benares Street was built c.1893, apparently as the residence for the station master of nearby Mitcham Railway Station. In 1922, the house was occupied by Francis John Walker, not a son of Edgar Edwardes Walker, the founding manager of the Australian Tessellated Tile Company in 1886, but presumably a member of extended Walker family. By 1934, the house was known as the Methodist manse. E E Walker was a trustee of the Mitcham Methodist Church, and a strong supporter of the church's activities, which may explain the connection between the house and the local church.¹

The Walker Estate formed part of the 147-acre Crown Allotment 120, which was owned by W Harding in the mid-1860s.² In 1906, part of this land was subdivided as the Austral Park Estate. The north-eastern corner, bounded by Mitcham Road and Meerut, Simla and Calcutta Streets was subdivided into relatively small suburban lots, whilst further south, much larger blocks were laid out.³ The area has historical associations with the Walker family and the Australian Tessellated Tile Company, whose works were located nearby. Several of the houses in the area were built for or occupied by members of the locally prominent Walker family. These include Grantham, 456 Mitcham Road, 5 and 6 Meerut Street, and 5 and 8 Benares Street. The Walker Estate proper was sold at auction in October 1938, with the existing Walker houses, particularly 456 Mitcham Road and 6 Meerut Street, used to encourage prospective buyers to the area. The development of majority of the area occurred in the three decades following this re-subdivision.

Description

The house at 5 Benares Street, Mitcham is a single-storey early Edwardian weatherboard house with a hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof. A return verandah with turned timber posts and a decorative timber fretwork frieze terminates at projecting gabled bays on the north and west elevations. Gable ends have half-timbering and roughcast cladding. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes with timber-bracketed hoods. The red brick chimneys have corbelled caps and appear to have painted.

Comparative Examples

House, 8 Benares Street, Mitcham
House, 5 Meerut Street, Mitcham
House, 8 Meerut Street, Mitcham
Grantham, 456-460 Mitcham Road, Mitcham

Significance

The house at 5 Benares Street, Mitcham, is of aesthetic and historical significance. The house is an good example of an intact early Edwardian house incorporating a number of typically Edwardian elements including half-timbered and roughcast gables, hooded windows and a timber-framed verandah. The house has historical associations with the locally prominent Walker family, and with the Mitcham Methodist Church, who used the house as a manse from the 1930s. The house is the only remaining Edwardian house in the Walker Estate proper, and as such remains a minor landmark.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C)

1 'History of the Walker Family.' Unpublished paper received from John Kelly and Claire Kelly.
2 Parish of Nunawading Map, 1864, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	8 Benares Street, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 J10
Building Type:	House	Construction Date:	c.1920
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The house at 8 Benares Street was built c.1920 for Edgar Frederick Walker, and was the first brick house to be constructed on the Walker Estate. Edgar Frederick Walker was one of the sons of Edgar Edwardes Walker, the founding manager of the Australian Tessellated Tile Company in 1886. E F Walker, a chemist, was joint director of the company from the early twentieth century, and lived in the present house until 1951. Walker's first house had been at 12 Benares Street (corner Calcutta Street; demolished), and he later built another house adjacent to it.¹

The Walker Estate formed part of the 147-acre Crown Allotment 120, which was owned by W Harding in the mid-1860s.² In 1906, part of this land was subdivided as the Austral Park Estate. The north-eastern corner, bounded by Mitcham Road and Meerut, Simla and Calcutta Streets was subdivided into relatively small suburban lots, whilst further south, much larger blocks were laid out.³ The area has historical associations with the Walker family and the Australian Tessellated Tile Company, whose works were located nearby. Several of the houses in the area were built for or occupied by members of the locally prominent Walker family. These include Grantham, 456 Mitcham Road, 5 and 6 Meerut Street, and 5 and 8 Benares Street. The Walker Estate proper was sold at auction in October 1938, with the existing Walker houses, particularly 456 Mitcham Road and 6 Meerut Street, used to encourage prospective buyers to the area. The development of majority of the area occurred in the three decades following this re-subdivision.

Description

The house at 8 Benares Street is a single-storey red brick bungalow-style house with a transverse gabled roof clad in terracotta tiles. The front elevation has a hipped-roof porch with turned timber posts and a tessellated tiled floor. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes with six-pane upper sashes, one on the front elevation having a timber-bracketed hood. There are simple red brick chimneys with terracotta chimney pots.

Comparative Examples

Grantham, 456-460 Mitcham Road, Mitcham
House, 5 Benares Street, Mitcham
House, 5 Meerut Street, Mitcham
House, 8 Meerut Street, Mitcham

Significance

The house at 8 Benares Street, Mitcham, is of aesthetic and historical significance. The house is an good example of an intact brick bungalow-style house notable for the incorporation of a range of terracotta and tile products of the Australian Brick, Tile and Tessellated Tile Company. The house and its detailing derive additional historical significance from its personal associations with Edgar Frederick Walker, for whom it was built. Walker was one of the sons of Edgar Edwardes Walker, and joint director of the Australian Brick, Tile and Tessellated Tile Company, a major source of employment in Mitcham for several decades from the late 1880s. This is one of a small number of houses in the Walker Estate to have been built for members of the Walker family.

Originally Identified By

Allom Lovell & Associates

1 'History of the Walker Family.' Unpublished paper received from John Kelly and Claire Kelly.

2 Parish of Nunawading Map, 1864, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.

3 Advertisement for Austral Park Estate. Reproduced in Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 71.



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[]	F[x] P[]	G[x]	F[] P[]
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The first post office in Blackburn opened in early 1876, with George King as Postmaster. Mail was delivered to his home in Whitehorse Road, and collected from there by the local citizens. In 1893, he was succeeded by J J Morris, the local station master, who set up a receiving box at Blackburn Station.¹ The tradition of running the post office in conjunction with another business was continued in 1913, when Henry Poyntz became post master. He set up the post office in his confectionery store at No. 12 Blackburn Road.

Poyntz's shop, styled as 'H W Poyntz, Post Office and Refreshment Rooms', occupied what had originally been a late Victorian double-fronted timber house. A weatherboard shopfront had been erected in the early twentieth century, which was later widened. The premises continued to be used as a post office until 1951, when a new building was erected in nearby Chapel Street on the site of the present post office. The shop was then used as a branch of the E S & A Bank until early 1956, when it became Rob's Cycle and Sports Shop.

The former post office at Nos. 10-12 Blackburn Road has been occupied by Rob's Cycle Shop for over thirty years.²

Description

Rob's Cycle Shop consists of a shop fronts which have been built at the front of a house. The house is an asymmetrical double-fronted late Victorian weatherboard villa with a hipped corrugated iron roof penetrated by two red brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The projecting wing has a single timber-framed double-hung sash window which has been blocked by signage. The projecting shop front is symmetrical, with a central door flanked by large windows. The gabled corrugated iron roof is concealed by a timber parapet with some early metal signage. There is a narrow metal awning of relatively recent date.

Comparative Examples

Pannam's Corner Shop, 610 Canterbury Road, Vermont
Shop, 13-15 Hamilton Street, Mont Albert

Significance

Rob's Cycle and Sports Shop is of historical significance. Although partly altered, it is one of the earliest surviving shops in the Blackburn shopping area. It is important for its association with the Blackburn Post Office, which occupied the building from 1913 until 1948, as well as with Rob's Cycle and Sports Shop, which has occupied the building for over forty years. Prominently sited in the Blackburn shopping area, this early timber shop is something of a local landmark.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C)

1 Robyn da Costa. *Blackburn: A Picturesque History*. p 17.

2 *Sands & McDougall Victorian Directory*. 1970.

Building:	Dulce Domum	Significance:	B
Address:	39 Blackburn Road, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	47 K10
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1888
Architect:	Arthur E Clarke?	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

During the Land Boom of the 1880s, the Freehold Investment and Banking Company purchased one thousand acres of land in Blackburn, near the railway line, which they intended to develop as the Blackburn Park estate.¹ The subdivision, declared on 28 February 1889, was fashioned from the wedge-shaped area between Central and Blackburn Roads. It comprised 138 lots, and created Clarke Street, Gordon and Wolseley Crescents and Stanley Road (later renamed Wellington Avenue).²

The house now known as 39 Blackburn Road was built on Lots 12 and 13 of the Blackburn Park estate. A brick house on this site first appears in the rate book for 1889, valued at £48 and occupied by Edward Seitz, an engineer.³ The house was probably designed by local architect Arthur E Clarke, who built a similar house for himself on the adjacent site, lots 10 and 11, around the same time. It has been suggested that Clarke was involved with the layout of the entire estate, and it is possible that Seitz, an engineer, may have been as well.⁴

Edward Seitz lived in the house until 1893, when the title was taken over by the Australian Deposit Mortgage Bank.⁵ Soon after, the ownership of the house returned to the original land developers, the Freehold Investment and Banking Company, from which time there were a succession of tenants.⁶ The company still owned much vacant land on the estate, and in 1900 they extended the eastern boundary of the property so that the house occupied lots 14 and 15 as well.⁷ By 1905, the house (then known as Lindeville) had been sold to William Chambers, who was still the occupant in 1918.⁸ The house was later purchased by Patrick Raftis, who ran a produce store in nearby South Parade. Raftis changed the name of the house to Dulce Domum, and it remained in his family until at least the 1970s.⁹

Description

The house at 39 Blackburn Road is a single-storey double-fronted bichromatic brick Italianate villa. The facade is asymmetrical, with a canted bay window at one end and a recessed section behind a return verandah, at the other. The return verandah has a corrugated galvanised steel skillion roof, supported on plain square timber posts with moulded heads and ornamental iron lacework frieze. The hipped roof, reclad in terracotta tiles, has paired cream brick eaves brackets and is penetrated by particularly ornate bichromatic brick chimneys. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes.

Comparative Examples

House, 14 Balmoral Street, Surrey Hills
Yooralla, 3 Beatty Street, Mont Albert
House, 37 Blackburn Road, Blackburn
Glenthorne, 14 Edyvean Street, Surrey Hills

Significance

Dulce Domum, 39 Blackburn Road, is of aesthetic significance and historic interest. It is a good example of an ornate and relatively intact Victorian bichromatic brick villa, and is one of only a few such houses in the municipality. Historically, it has associations with the Blackburn Park Estate, one of the most ambitious Boom period subdivisions in the history of the municipality.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded B)

1 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 81.

2 Lodged Plan No. 2400, declared 28 February 1889. Land and Survey Information Centre.

3 Rate Books. 1888, 1889.

- 4 Lois Routley. 'A Conservation Analysis of 18 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn.' Unpublished student paper, 1995. p 8. Nunawading Historical Society.
- 5 Rate Book. 1893.
- 6 Rate Books. 1894, 1896, 1897.
- 7 Rate Book. 1900.
- 8 Rate Books. 1905, 1918.
- 9 'Elegant House Could be City's Oldest'. *Nunawading Gazette*. 2 September 1987. p 35.

Building:	Burwood Heights Uniting Church	Significance:	B
Address:	347 Blackburn Road, Burwood East	Melway Map Ref:	61 K7
Building Type:	Church	Construction Date:	1961
Architect:	Alexander Harris & Associates	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

A map in the Municipal Directory of 1892 shows the site, on the south-east corner of the present Blackburn Road and Burwood Highway, labelled as a 'church reserve'.¹ It is believed that a timber Methodist church existed on this site from about the 1870s.²

The present church was built in 1961 as East Burwood Methodist Church. It was designed by Alexander Harris & Associates.

After the establishment of the Uniting Church in 1977, the church became part of the Burwood Heights parish, along with the former St Stephen's Presbyterian Church in Bennettswood (Burwood East) and the former Blackburn South Methodist Church. By the early 1990s, the church had become known as the East Burwood Centre, but when St Stephen's closed c.1991, the present church was renamed Burwood Heights.³

Description

The Burwood Heights Uniting Church consists of a very tall A-frame nave, with a small single-storey brick wing at the rear. The nave is completely enveloped by a steeply pitched slate roof which extends right to the base, where it is penetrated by dormer windows. The front gable is clad with vertical timber boards, and the rear gable is infilled with leadlight panels. The entry porch is situated at the side of the building, between the A-frame nave and the flat-roofed rear wing. There is a freestanding tower near the street corner, in the form of a skeleton frame of curving steel members. It appears to be purely ornamental.

Comparative Examples

Holy Eucharist Roman Catholic Church, 16 Goode Street, East Malvern (1962)
St Thomas' Anglican Church, Warrandyte Road (cnr North Road), Langwarrin (1963)

Significance

Burwood Heights Uniting Church is of aesthetic significance, and some historical interest. It is assuredly demonstrates the post-War interest in the use of dramatic non-rectilinear geometries in ecclesiastical architecture. Historically, the site has been associated with the Methodist Church since the late nineteenth century. The building and its distinctive tower form a local landmark on this prominent intersection.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

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- 1 'A Map in the *Municipal Directory* of 1892' in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.
 - 2 Information from Alistair Orton, Burwood Heights Uniting Church.
 - 3 Information from Alistair Orton, Burwood Heights Uniting Church.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	17 Blenheim Avenue, Surrey Hills	Melway May Ref:	47 A11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1891
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	John Brown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In 1890, John Brown, a builder, owned lot 24 of the Mount Elgar Reserve, on the south side of Blenheim Avenue. The following year, he built two wooden houses on the land, leasing them to J Colbert and a person named Larkin. In 1892 the Melbourne Permanent Building Society purchased the properties and continued to own them in 1901.

In 1924, No. 17 was owned by James Craig, and the adjacent house at no. 15 was owned by William Clarke. Both houses were described in the rate book of that year as "wood with four rooms".¹

The house at No. 15 was demolished c.1990, and has been replaced by a small single-storey rendered masonry house.

Description

The house at 17 Blenheim Street is one of what was originally a pair of detached but identical single-fronted Victorian weatherboard cottages. It has a hipped corrugated galvanised steel roof and matching concave verandah with cast iron lacework frieze. Brick piers have since been added at the base of the columns.

Comparative Examples

House, 62 Windsor Crescent, Surrey Hills

Significance

The house at 17 Blenheim Avenue is of historical significance, as it demonstrates an early phase of residential settlement in the area. Within the municipality, it is an extremely rare example of a single-fronted timber workers' cottage of the type that is more common in inner suburbs such as Richmond. The rarity of the house within the municipality had been increased by the loss of its pair at No. 15.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Notes

Andrew Ward's study identified the pair of houses at 15-17 Blenheim Avenue.

1 Rate Books. 1891, 1891, 1892, 1901, 1924-25.

Building:	Greenways	Significance:	B
Address:	142 Boronia Road, Vermont	Melway Map Ref:	63 C4
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1883 or 1888
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The house at 142 Boronia Road occupies part of Crown Allotment 122, which consisted of 300 acres of land on the south side of present-day Boronia Road. The land had originally been gazetted as a reserve, but was later carved up into seven sub-allotments. One of these, Allotment 122g, was a 25 acre site with a frontage to the river.¹ In the early 1880s, it was the property of George Augustus Goodwin, a farmer and real estate agent. He built a timber house for himself, probably in 1883.² Goodwin sold the property to George Yeo, a builder, in 1884. Four years later, it was purchased by Emma Plumridge, a florist. The rate books for 1889 indicate that Emma Plumridge owned and occupied a timber house on a 21-acre site, valued at £30.³ The same rate book shows that Ernest Plumridge was the owner/occupier of a timber house on an adjacent four acre site, valued at £18. Thus there were in fact two houses on the entire 25-acre site which made up Allotment 122g.

Ernest Plumridge, also identified as a florist, was most likely Emma's husband. The two houses continued to be rated separately over the years that followed.⁴ The areas of land occupied by each house varied, but always added up to 25 acres. It would appear that one of these houses was the original farmhouse built by George Goodwin in 1883, while the other was built by the Plumridges after they purchased the property in 1888. It is unclear which one of these houses survives as 142 Boronia Road.

According to Tim Shambrook, the existing house continued to be occupied by the Plumridge family until 1920. It was then purchased by the Nethercoe family, who operated it as a poultry farm rather than a flower farm. It was occupied by Gerald Letts from the 1940s until his death in the late 1980s.⁵

Description

Greenways is a single-storey Victorian timber house on an L-shaped plan, with a hipped corrugated galvanised steel roof and verandah, the latter supported on plain square timber posts. The verandah has a makeshift balustrade, in the form of a dado-height cladding of weatherboards, of vernacular appearance. Under the verandah, there are pairs of timber-framed windows with double-hung sashes.

Comparative Examples

House, 10 Heatherlea Court, Blackburn North
Alta Mira, 25 Junction Road, Blackburn North
Bronte, 5 Bronte Avenue, Burwood
Willowbank, 29 Moore Road, Vermont South
Glendale, 63 Woodhouse Grove, Box Hill North

Significance

Greenways is of historical significance. It is one of only few surviving examples of the type of farming homesteads which once flourished in the municipality. It is particularly significant in that, unlike its comparable examples elsewhere in the municipality, it still retains a considerable portion of its original land, and has not been encroached on by subsequent residential development. In this way, it maintains the truly rural atmosphere which was once the identifying characteristic of the area.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded I: not inspected)

- 1 A Map in the *Municipal Directory* of 1892' in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.
- 2 Tim Shambrook. *This is Vermont*. Blackburn, 1989. p 41.
- 3 Rate Books. 1889.
- 4 Rate Books. 1892, 1901.
- 5 Tim Shambrook. *This is Vermont*. Blackburn, 1989. p 42.

Building:	Bronte	Significance:	B
Address:	5 Bronte Avenue, Burwood	Melway May Ref:	61 D5
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1886
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In 1853 William Bennett was granted Crown Allotment 51A on the south-west corner of Eley Road and Station Street. The property measured 26 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches.

Bronte was built for William Henderson, a publican, in 1886. He had owned the 27 acres 'off Burwood Road' on which it stood since at least 1885. By 1891 the house was described as brick on 26 acres, Section 51A, rated to Station Street. At this time, Henderson continued as owner/occupant. By 1900 Mrs Charlotte Blackburn had purchased the property and the occupant was Hartley Blackburn.

In the 1920s the land on which Bronte stood was subdivided. William Elder purchased lots 86, 97 and 102 to 107. Bronte house was located on lot 105. Elder, an orchardist, continued as owner/occupant in 1933, when the property was address was given as Station Street in the rate books.¹

Description

Bronte is a single-storey rendered brick Victorian farmhouse. The main house has a hipped slate roof, whilst additions to the rear have corrugated galvanised steel roofs. There are two tripartite windows to the west elevation and a skillion-roofed verandah encircles much of the house. The detailing is austere, with narrow rendered window sills and plain door openings. There are rendered chimneys. A kitchen courtyard to the east is enclosed by buildings on three sides.

Bronte retains a relatively large garden.

Comparative Examples

House, 10 Heatherlea Court, Blackburn North
Alta Mira, 25 Junction Road, Blackburn North
Glendale, 63 Woodhouse Grove, Box Hill North

Significance

Bronte is of historical significance and some aesthetic interest. It is a relatively rare example of a surviving nineteenth century brick farmhouse which predates the subdivision of most of Burwood, and as such demonstrates an important phase of settlement in the municipality. Aesthetically, it is typical of a relatively austere Victorian farmhouse, and contrasts with several more ornate contemporaneous dwellings elsewhere in Whitehorse.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

¹ Rate Books. 1995, 1886, 1891, 1895, 1900, 1927-28, 1933-34.

Building:	Hethersett	Significance:	B
Address:	141-169 Burwood Highway, Burwood	Melway May Ref:	60 J6
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1885; c.1908?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Andrew Ward records that the house known as Hethersett first appears in the rate books for 1885. It was then described as occupying a 33 acre site on the north side of Burwood Road, between Power Street and Elgar Road. The house was owned and occupied by an accountant, Andrew Gilmour (c 1840-1901). He was a one-time councillor of the Shire of Nunawading, and his name is perpetuated in Gilmour Street, Burwood.

Additional historical information provided by Rosemary Sheludko of the Development Office at Presbyterian Ladies' College reveals that the 33 acre site was originally granted to Thomas Lavidge in 1853. It was transferred to William Witt, a pharmaceutical chemist of Nunawading, in 1877, and then to Edwin Plummer, gentleman, in 1881. Andrew Gilmour acquired the property from Plummer in 1883.

Andrew Ward adds that Gilmour was still the occupant of the house in 1891, and that by 1900, it was owned by Messrs Sproat and Williamson. The occupant was the Honourable Samuel Williamson, who was the MLC for the Nelson Province from 1895 to 1901. Williamson apparently had various business and pastoral interests; he was a director of the *Evening Standard* and a board member following its amalgamation with the *Herald*.

This information given by Ward not correspond to a record of ownership that was provided by PLC. According to this source, Gilmour sold the house in 1890 to another accountant, James McGibbon. Until 1910, the house had a succession of short-term occupants, including solicitor David Braham, warehouseman Ernest Clarke, and 'gentleman' Edmund Duffett. There is no mention of the house being owned or occupied by Sproat and Williamson.

The two sources, however, agree on the subsequent history of the house. In 1911, it was purchased by Ramsay and Minnie Mailer, who named it Hethersett after the village in Norfolk where Mrs Mailer's sister lived. It was probably at this time that the original Victorian house was remodelled with the Edwardian detailing that is visible today. During World War One, the house was used as a convalescent home for returned soldiers. The home closed in 1919, and the Mailers sold the house to Mrs Mailer's sister, Nellie Andrews. She was associated with the Victorian Children's Aid Society in Parkville, and she used Hethersett as a babies' home until about 1925. It was also registered as a dairy, and extra money was raised by Andrews from the sale of milk, cream and butter. Andrews died in 1933. Although she had offered to leave Hethersett to the Presbyterian Church, for the price of the probate, her offer was refused. Six months after her death, Ella and Percy Lemon purchased the property.

In 1938, Presbyterian Ladies' College of East Melbourne acquired the property. From 1938 until 1947, only the junior school occupied Hethersett, with senior classes continuing at the bluestone building occupied by school in East Melbourne since 1875. In 1958, the three-storey senior school opened adjacent to Hethersett, and the entire school moved to Burwood. At first, Hethersett was used as accommodation for the principal, boarding house mistress and domestic staff. When the new principal's residence was constructed, the house was used by Year 12 boarders. Most recently, Hethersett has been completely refurbished and now houses the school's Business and Development Office. School Council meetings are held in the old dining room.

Description

Hethersett is a substantial asymmetrically planned double-storey house in an eclectic Arts and Crafts style. Walls are of rendered brick with red face brick plinths, window dressings and chimney caps. The main facade is dominated by tall rough cast and brick chimney stacks and a hipped slate roof which encompasses a timber posted verandah with a timber frieze and fretted brackets. Prominent half-timbered parapeted gable ends are decorated with cartouches and orbs. The verandah floor is tessellated.

A service courtyard with verandah and outbuildings is located at the rear and may include the original 1885 building.

Comparative Examples

Banff, 29 Albion Road, Box Hill
Gwynton Park, 355 Station Street, Box Hill South

Significance

Hethersett is of historical and aesthetic significance. The building is one of the largest examples of a picturesquely-composed Edwardian house on a large site in the municipality, and a good example of eclectic Arts and Crafts style domestic design, incorporating a number of interesting details. Historically, the property as whole has associations with prominent local identity Andrew Gilmour, and with the history of private education, and of Presbyterianism, in the municipality.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

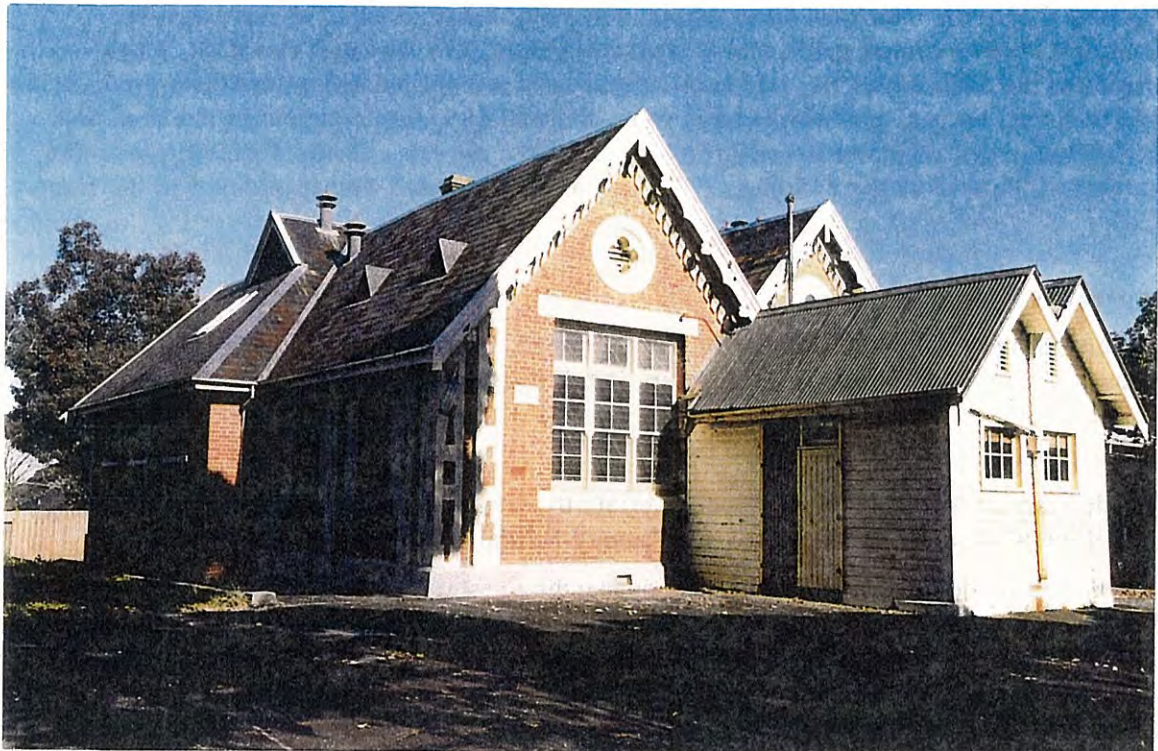
Additional Historical Information

Rosemary Sheludko. 'Hethersett Homestead, PLC, Burwood.' *Burwood Bulletin*, February 1998. pp 3-4.

Dorothy Leggatt. 'Notes on the History of the Property now Presbyterian Ladies' College, Burwood, Victoria.' Unpublished typescript, 1995. Held by Development Office, Presbyterian Ladies' College, Burwood.

Record of ownership of property of 33 acres... now Presbyterian Ladies' College.' Undated typescript. Held by Development Office, Presbyterian Ladies' College, Burwood.

Building:	Former Burwood Primary School	Significance:	A
Address:	166-172 Burwood Highway, Burwood	Melway May Ref:	61 A6
Building Type:	School	Construction Date:	1865
Architect:	Samuel Clement	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[x]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In February 1855, Crown Land on the south side of what is now Burwood Road was granted to a group of Wesleyans (John Jordan, Richard Guthridge and William and John Little, as trustees) for educational purposes. In 1856 a timber building was erected on the site, which was used both as a school and a church. This was replaced by the eastern half of the present building in 1865. In 1879, the school was renamed Burwood (from Ballyshanassy) and in 1883, the western half of the building was added. In 1906 the rear additions, including a classroom with a stepped floor to achieve better sight lines for pupils in object classes, was constructed. In 1934-35 the larger school room was remodelled.

Description

The former Burwood Primary School is a small single-storey Gothic Revival brick school building. The southern section has a relatively plain red brick walls and a steeply pitched jerkinhead slate roof. The west elevation, incorporating the original 1856 classroom is symmetrical about a central gable, and is stylistically similar to the north elevation, which incorporates the 1883 additions. These elevations have steeply pitched gabled slate roofs, trefoil motifs to fretted barges, quatrefoil oculus vents, unusual quoining treatment in rendered and lancet arched paired windows in rendered with crocketed capitals. There is a canted apse-like projection to the rear of the building (1906) and a double-gabled timber addition to the front (1935).

Comparative Examples

Blackburn Primary Schools, 163-175 Whitehorse Road, Blackburn
Burwood East Primary School, 525 Highbury Road, Burwood East

Significance

The following Statement of Significance is primarily derived from that contained the Heritage Victoria citation for the Former Burwood Primary School (H975):

The former Burwood Primary School is of outstanding aesthetic and historical significance. The School has unusual Gothic stylistic detail, and is an extraordinary example of a single room school established under the Common Schools Board. The 1883 and 1906 extensions to the original classroom demonstrate a changing sequence of architectural styles, patterns of occupancy and function affecting school buildings and education in Victoria. The stepped floor of the 1906 classroom is a rare and important example of past teaching practice and classroom design. The school is also a rare surviving remnant from the original 1850s Ballyshanassy township.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Heritage Victoria citation. Former Burwood Primary School (H975). 1993.

Building:	Former Ballyshanassy Protestant Hall	Significance:	B
Address:	166-172 Burwood Highway, Burwood	Melway May Ref:	61 A6
Building Type:	Hall	Construction Date:	pre-1877?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[] P[x]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Protestant Hall was built prior to 1877. The rate books of 1877 list the Protestant Hall described a "house" in the Ballyshanassy Township. In 1879 it was described as a "hall and land" owned by Andrew Grant and others. By 1890 the Trustees of the Protestant Hall were listed as owners, the building being described as brick in Section 9 Part 2 of the Burwood Township. William Hannon, a contractor, was listed as occupant. In 1901 the trustees of the Protestant Hall were listed as owner/occupants.¹

The building was extended c.1920s and a plaque on the north elevation is dated 1925.

Andrew Ward's study notes that no rate book entries were found prior to 1877, suggesting a construction date of 1877. Andrew Lemon notes that in the 1870s amongst the buildings in Ballyshanassy was "a new Protestant Hall on the Nunawading side [east of Warrigal road]".²

Description

The former Protestant Hall is a small single-storey building on a T-shaped plan. The original section, at the rear, has buttressed red brick walls on a rubble plinth. Window openings have segmental arched heads, and contain timber-framed double-hung sashes. The entire building has a steep gabled roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel, with bracketed gable ends. The later extension to the north incorporates the main entrance, and has a curved pediment flanked by brick piers which extend above the roofline.

The interior includes a painted timber ceiling and king post trusses.

Significance

The former Ballyshanassy Protestant hall is of historical significance as a surviving remnant of the original Ballyshanassy township. Built when the area was still largely rural, the hall is evidence of a developing early community in the area.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. Melbourne, 1978. p 52.

1 Rate Books 1877-80, 1890, 1901.

2 . Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. Melbourne, 1978. p 52.

Building:	Australian Road Research Board	Significance:	B
Address:	500 Burwood Highway, Vermont South	Melway Map Ref:	62 H8
Building Type:	Office	Construction Date:	1970
Architect:	Mockridge, Stahle & Mitchell	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Australian Road Research Board conducts research in many fields related to traffic, transport and the use of roads. In the late 1960s, the Board acquired a fifteen-acre site in Vermont to establish their headquarters, which were to be a large complex of offices, workshops, laboratories and other research facilities. The site, located on the south side of Burwood Highway, was formerly an orchard, and it offered 'excellent views of the Dandenongs'.¹ The distinguished architectural firm of Mockridge, Stahle & Mitchell was appointed to design the building, budgeted at one million dollars.

The principal of the firm, John Mockridge (1916-1994), trained at the Gordon Institute, now Deakin University, in Geelong. In 1948, he established the firm with two other young architects, Ross Stahle and George Mitchell. The work of the practice was largely residential and institutional, and included the Roman Catholic churches in Ivanhoe and Heidelberg, the Anglican Church of St Faith's in Burwood and work in several private schools including Brighton Grammar, Haileybury, Geelong College and Ivanhoe Grammar.²

The ARRB building at Vermont South was designed for maximum flexibility. Its structure was designed so that an additional storey could be added if needed later, and had three courtyards which similarly could be enclosed if more space was required. The plan was laid out on a 15' module, with external walls in the form of non-structural brick infill panels. This allowed flexibility in creating new doorways. Despite this functionalist approach, aesthetics was still a major consideration. At the sketch design stage, the architects proposed that:

by the simplicity and dignity, [the building] will attract staff and at the same time provide a good background for public relations to visitors and representatives of other interested bodies who in turn attract money towards the cost of the functions of the Board.³

The garden around the ARRB building was designed by noted landscape architect Beryl Mann. Like John Mockridge, Mann had studied architecture at Gordon Institute in Geelong in the 1930s but she later turned to landscaping, completing a course in horticulture at Burnley College in 1939. She joined Mockridge, Stahle & Mitchell in 1948, and worked both as an architect and a landscape designer. She became an associate of the firm in 1961, and retired in 1975.⁴ In landscaping the huge site at Vermont, Mann proposed the retention of several large remnant eucalypts; she also recommended that the boundaries be densely planted with native trees to act both as windbreaks and to screen the building from any future residential development around the site. She perceptively noted that the landscaping provided 'the opportunity for the testing and display of plants suitable for roadside or road median planting'.⁵

Description

The Australian Road Research Board headquarters is a office building, in the 'late twentieth century stripped classical' style.⁶ The building is concrete-framed with non-structural fawn brick infill and a flat steel deck roof. In plan, the building has a long central corridor with several elongated wings that project alternately from either side. The street front consists of a double-storey administration wing and a double-height lobby/dining room wing, while the wings at the rear are mostly single-storey. The fenestration is regular and repetitive, comprising high windows with deep reveals and splayed sills. They contain aluminium framed sashes with grey-tinted glazing.

The building occupies a very large site which is landscaped with well-established native trees.

Comparative Examples

Camberwell Civic Centre, 340 Camberwell Road, Camberwell (Mockridge, Stahle & Mitchell, 1971)
Library, La Trobe University, Bundoora
National Gallery of Victoria, St Kilda Road, Melbourne

Significance

The Australian Road Research Board building is of aesthetic significance. It is a fine example of an office building designed by the important Melbourne firm of Mockridge, Stahle & Mitchell. Through its simple massing and composition, particularly the repetitive fenestration and assured use of face masonry, the building is a confident example of the type of building which typified institutional, and to a lesser extent commercial, architecture in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The building is enhanced by its large landscaped site, designed by important landscape architect Beryl Mann.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C)

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- 1 Mockridge, Stahle & Mitchell. 'Australian Road Research Board, Head Office and Research Centre: Narrative Brief'. Unpublished typescript, 5 November 1969. Mockridge Stahle & Mitchell Archive, Australian Manuscripts Collection, State Library of Victoria.
 - 2 Obituary, *The Age*, Tuesday 6 December 1994, p. 18.
 - 3 Mockridge, Stahle & Mitchell. 'Australian Road Research Board, Head Office and Research Centre: Narrative Brief'. Unpublished typescript, 5 November 1969.
 - 4 Ruth Sanderson. 'Beryl Mann: Her Contribution to Landscape Architecture in Australia'. *Landscape Australia* VI, 4 (November 1984), pp 304ff.
 - 5 Mockridge, Stahle & Mitchell. 'Australian Road Research Board, Head Office and Research Centre: Narrative Brief'. Unpublished typescript, 5 November 1969. p 14.
 - 6 Richard Apperly et al. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*. North Ryde, NSW, 1989.

City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Building Citations

Building:	Vermont Park	Significance:	B
Address:	531 Burwood Highway, Vermont South	Melway Map Ref:	62 H7
Building Type:	Residences	Construction Date:	1976 onwards
Architect:	Merchant Design Pty Ltd, with Tract Consultants (landscape)	Builder:	Merchant Builders



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Merchant Builders was a progressive building company, founded in Melbourne in 1965 by two businessmen who held no formal qualifications in architecture, planning, construction or real estate.¹ The firm developed a project housing arm which embodied a concern for social and environmental issues. Their first display estate, at Glen Waverley, began in 1965 with Graeme Gunn as architect. Other estates followed in the late 1960s, including Elliston in Rosanna and Winter Park in Doncaster. The latter consisted of houses arranged in clusters around communal driveways, and the designs were characterised by modular planning, zoning, attention to the interior/exterior relationships, and a concern for passive energy features. The Vermont Park estate, which was strongly influenced by Winter Park, began in the mid-1970s.² It received a citation in the Group Housing category of the 1976 RAlA Awards.

The individual houses within Vermont Park were built over a number of years from 1976. Terry Dorrough, a Sydney-based architect with Merchant Design, designed a prototype called the Open House, intended as a system-built dwelling that would be conducive to project building, prefabrication and mass production. In 1977, five variations of the Open House were built at Vermont, and the design won a medal at the 1978 RAlA Awards in the Project Housing Category.³ Another Terry Dorrough prototype at Vermont Park, the Pavilion House, also received a citation at the same awards.

Description

Vermont Park comprises forty-five houses arranged around numerous concrete-paved *culs de sac* that form communal driveways. The houses vary in composition, with most being single-storey or split-level. They are all similar in use of materials, being typically of bagged brickwork construction, with flat or low pitched steel-deck roofs. The houses maintain a high degree of openness through the use of full-height timber-framed awning windows, and fully glazed exterior sliding doors. The houses have various permutations of pergolas, carports, verandahs and balconies which are timber-framed with square posts and deep rectangular beams.

In the centre of the site is a communal swimming pool and barbecue area surrounded by lawn. The setting is otherwise densely landscaped with native planting, and a series of pathways connect the various clusters of housing.

Comparative Examples

Winter Park, 137-147 High Street, Doncaster (Merchant Builders, 1969-81)

Significance

Vermont Park is of aesthetic significance as an award-winning complex of architect-designed cluster housing from the 1970s. At that time, Vermont Park was an innovative and influential experiment in terms of planning, prefabrication and energy efficient design. As an early example of its type, Vermont Park is unique in the municipality.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

-
- 1 Anne Gartner. 'Death of the Project House? Reflections on the History of Merchant Builders.' in Graeme Davison et al (eds.). *The Cream Brick Frontier: Histories of Australian Suburbia*. Melbourne, 1995. p 108.
 - 2 Anne Gartner. 'Death of the Project House? Reflections on the History of Merchant Builders.' in Graeme Davison et al (eds.). *The Cream Brick Frontier: Histories of Australian Suburbia*. Melbourne, 1995. p 133.
 - 3 'Merchant Builders Open House.' *Architecture Australia*, LXVII, 5 (Oct-Nov 1978), p 71.

Building:	Goodwood	Significance:	B
Address:	744 Canterbury Road, Surrey Hills	Melway Map Ref:	46 K12
Building Type:	House	Construction Date:	1920
Architect:	Arthur & Hugh Peck	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Goodwood, at 744 Canterbury Road, Surrey Hills, was designed by the father-and-son architectural firm of Arthur and Hugh Peck. The house was completed in 1920, and a photograph of it appeared in the *Real Property Annual* for that year. The first occupant of the house was John Alexander.¹

Arthur Peck, the son of a land developer, trained as an architect under Lloyd Tayler and commenced his own practice in the late 1870s. Between that time and the turn of the century, his output consisted almost entirely of residential work. In the first decade of the twentieth century, he was responsible for some commercial and institutional work including a church in Malvern and buildings at the Infant Asylum in Berry Street, North Melbourne.

Hugh Peck became articled to his father around 1910, and they seem to have been officially in partnership by 1913, when they designed Majella in St Kilda Road. Hugh served during the First World War, and he was wounded in Gallipoli. On his return he resumed practice with his father, and they designed a house for Major Player at 333 Glenferrie Road, Malvern, in 1918. Hugh was elected as an associate of the RVIA in 1920, the year that Goodwood was designed. In 1923, Hugh and Arthur designed a similar bungalow house at 5 Wandeen Road, Malvern, for F Anderson. In the 1930s and 1940s, the two men worked as sole practitioners as well as collaborating occasionally.

Description

Goodwood is a large brick house a prominent attic storey, enclosed by a terracotta tiled gabled roof with a plain roughcast rendered chimney. The gable ends are clad with stained shingles at the apex, with half-timbering and roughcast below. There is a row of timber framed windows at the first floor level, and dormer windows along the slope of the roof. The ground level walls are face red brick to sill height, then roughcast rendered above. An enclosed porch at the front corner of the house has round arched openings. There is also a curved bay windows along each of the two street elevations.

At the rear of the main house is an long, low outbuilding with a gabled terracotta tile roof similar in form to the main house. The function of this is not known, but it apparently dates from the same time as the main house.

The house occupies a huge corner site that is densely landscaped. The planting includes prominent oak, elm and palm trees which probably date from the construction of the house. the north-west corner of the site is the original gate, comprising large rendered brick piers with a pair of wrought iron gates which include the name of the house.

Comparative Examples

House, 333 Glenferrie Road, Malvern (Arthur & Hugh Peck, 1918)

House, 5 Wandeen Road, Malvern (Arthur & Hugh Peck, 1923)

Significance

Goodwood, at 744 Canterbury Road, Surrey Hills, is of aesthetic and historical significance. Aesthetically, it is a fine and particularly intact example of a large inter-War bungalow-style house, situated on a large and prominent corner site with some well-established landscaping. Historically, it represents the most innovative period in the career of noted architects Arthur and Hugh Peck.

Originally Identified By

Whitehorse City Council

1 Sands & McDougall Victorian Directory. 1920.

Building:	The Pound House	Significance:	B
Address:	988 Canterbury Road, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 F12

Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1902
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:	Condition:
G[x] F[] P[]	G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:	Recommended Heritage Listings:
Victorian Heritage Register []	Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []	Register of the National Estate [x]
National Trust []	Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

The Shire of Nunawading built its first Shire Hall in 1875 on Canterbury Road, then known as Delaney's Road. After a new Shire Hall had been built in central Box Hill in 1889, the Shire Council resolved to establish an animal pound at the old site, appointing Mrs Sarah Bennett as pound-keeper in 1890. The old hall was converted for use as the poundkeeper's quarters, but by 1901 it had fallen into disrepair, and the Council decided to replace it with the existing building, completed in June 1902. A weatherboard extension was added during the 1930s.

The present building was apparently built from material salvaged from the previous shire office building.¹

Description

The Pound House is a single-storey double-fronted late Victorian red brick house with a hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel and matching bullnose verandah supported on turned timber posts with carved brackets. The centrally placed front door has a semicircular fanlight and is flanked by a single window on either side. The hipped roof has paired eaves brackets and is penetrated by red brick chimneys with rendered moulded caps and terracotta chimney pots.

At the time of inspection, the building was vacant, and most of the door and window openings were covered with metal security sheeting.

Significance

The Pound House is of historical significance and some aesthetic interest. It is on the site of the Shire of Nunawading's first municipal hall, and is a remnant of the Shire of Nunawading's use of this site for public purposes, particularly the unusual use of a pound-keeper's residence. Aesthetically, the building is a simple and substantially intact late Victorian house.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Nunawading Historical Society

1 Information provided by Nunawading Historical Society.

Building:	Mount Pleasant Uniting Church Complex	Significance:	Brick Church: B Timber Hall: C
Address:	333A Canterbury Road, Forest Hill	Melway Map Ref:	62 E2

Building Type:	Church and hall	Construction Date:	1915-16
Architect:	Eggleston & Oakley	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:	Condition:
G[x] F[] P[]	G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:	Recommended Heritage Listings:
Victorian Heritage Register []	Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []	Register of the National Estate [x]
National Trust []	Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

In 1864, devout residents of the Nunawading district formed a committee with the intent of establishing a Wesleyan Methodist church in the area, and trustees were soon appointed to receive a grant of Crown land. The grant was facilitated by the local MP, Dr L L Smith, who owned a large property at Vermont. Smith secured a grant of two acres off Delaney's (now Canterbury) Road, in an area then known as Scotchman's Hill. Tenders were called early in 1865, and a new timber chapel was duly erected. The congregation increased steadily over the decades that followed. In 1882, a new transept was added to the rear of the chapel. There was also talk of erecting a new church, but the depression of the 1890s put an end to such grand plans.¹

Optimism returned in the early twentieth century, and a new weatherboard church hall was built in 1905. This optimism was boosted a few years later when J T Tweddle, a wealthy importer, joined the congregation, and immediately became active in church affairs, including the dormant proposal for a new building.² Tweddle was instrumental in many stages of the project, from its funding through to selecting interior finishes. The design of the church itself was even reputedly inspired by something that Tweddle had seen whilst overseas.

The actual architects were Eggleston and Oakley. This firm was founded in 1907, and they designed their first church, St Cuthbert's Church of England at Menzies Creek, in 1909.³ They went on to design many other churches in the 1910s and 1920s, although very few of their earlier examples have survived. They called tenders for the new church at Mount Pleasant in October 1915. The foundation stone was laid in early 1916, and the church was opened in April. On completion of the new building, the old timber church was sold for £40, and its new owner relocated it to his orchard in Mitcham for use as a packing shed.

Description

Church

The Mount Pleasant church is a clinker brick building on a cruciform plan, with small projecting porches at the junctions. It has a steeply gabled roof clad in terracotta tiles, with raking eaves and gables infilled in a shingle style. Window openings vary in size, but they all have round arched heads, with red brick voussoirs, and contain timber casement sashes with glazing bars. A particularly distinctive element is an oculus window, above French doors in the end walls of each transept. Stylistically, the church combines elements derived from the Colonial Revival style imported from America, which was popular in residential buildings in the early decades of the twentieth century.

Hall

The church hall, now used as a kindergarten, is a simple single-storey weatherboard building with a pitched roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel, with little ornamentation apart from scalloping along the weatherboards on the front facade. It has a smaller transept at the rear, and a projecting entry porch at the front. The windows are double-hung timber sashes.

Comparative Examples

Church

Methodist Church, Station Street, Ringwood (Eggleston & Oakley, 1917; demolished)
Wesleyan Methodist Church, Station Street, Box Hill (Eggleston & Oakley, 1926)

Hall

McKeon Hall, St Luke's Anglican Church complex, 551 Mitcham Road, Vermont
Timber Church, Christ Church Anglican Church, Whitehorse Road, Mitcham
Former Methodist Church, Mountview Uniting Church complex, 561 Whitehorse Road, Mitcham

Significance

The Mount Pleasant Uniting Church complex, comprising the brick church and the timber hall, has some historic interest. A Methodist congregation has been associated with the site since 1865, and its original building was the first church to be built in the former City of Nunawading. Although the present buildings date from the twentieth century, they still maintain associations with what is one of the oldest congregations in Whitehorse.

The brick church is of aesthetic significance. It is stylistically unusual, exhibiting characteristics more common to Colonial Revival domestic buildings. It is also an early example of the religious commissions of architects Eggleston and Oakley.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

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- 1 G C Fendley. *A Centenary History of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, Forest Hill: 1865-1965*. p 20.
 - 2 G C Fendley. *A Centenary History of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, Forest Hill: 1865-1965*. pp 24-26.
 - 3 Alec Eggleston. 'Reminiscences of a Septuagenarian'. Unpublished typescript, 1952. Australian Manuscripts Collection, State Library of Victoria.

City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Building Citations

Building:	Silver Mist	Significance:	A
Address:	134 Central Road, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	48 D11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1959
Architect:	Grounds, Romberg & Boyd	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Silver Mist was designed in 1958 for a local manufacturer, Francis Victor Mannerheim (1920-1970) and his wife, Gwendoline. The house, which was completed in 1959 was named Silver Mist, after the fog that rises from nearby Blackburn Lake at certain times of the year.¹ Mannerheim was still living at the house at the time of his death in 1970.

The house was designed by Robin Boyd (1919-1971), who is probably the most well-known Australian-born architect. At the time that Silver Mist was built, Boyd was a partnership with Frederick Romberg and Roy Grounds. During his prolific career, Boyd proposed at least eight buildings in what is now the City of Whitehorse. Of these, two were never built, and two others have been demolished.²

Description

Silver Mist is a large single-storey Modern house in the form of a long, low rectangular box. The side walls are constructed of brick, faced with river stones reputedly obtained from Maldon. The front and rear walls comprise banks of variously fixed and awning sash windows, fully glazed doors, and opaque spandrel panels. The flat roof, which is supported on fully exposed trussed girders, extends to one side to form a carport, which has a narrow kitchen wing at the rear. The plan divides the main spaces into two zones, respectively for sleeping and living. These are separated by a large indoor swimming pool, placed centrally.

The garden appears to contain some original plantings, including succulents.

Comparative Examples

Pelican (Kenneth Myer House) Mount Eliza (Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, 1957; demolished).
Mirrabooka, 28 Moore Road, Vermont (Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, 1958)

Significance

Silver Mist is of outstanding aesthetic significance. It is the best example of the work of Grounds, Romberg and Boyd in the municipality. It is a particularly fine surviving example of the 'long shed' typology which was a recurring theme in the firm's residential designs in the 1950s. The house is distinguished by its unusual planning, incorporating an indoor swimming pool, by the simplicity of its geometry, and by its unusual use of river stone facing.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded I: not inspected).

1 'House of Individuality and Charm.' *The Age*. 10 March 1988.

2 Vanessa Bird et al. 'Chronological List of Works by Robin Boyd.' *Transition* No. 38, 1992. pp 193-239.

Building:	Mont Albert Railway Station	Significance:	B
Address:	1 Churchill Street, Mont Albert	Melway May Ref:	46 K9
Building Type:	Railway Station	Construction Date:	1910-11
Architect:	J W Hardy	Builder:	F E Shillabeer



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The following historical information was derived in part from M S Webster (compiler). *The History of Mont Albert Shopping Centre, 1887-1985*, and from Andrew Ward's original datasheet:

The railway from Camberwell to Lilydale was opened on 1 December 1882 and Mont Albert Station opened on 18 August 1890. The station was funded by a syndicate of local landowners, and even after the building was ready for use, trains did not stop there as the syndicate was unprepared to pay the 5 shillings per train fee required by the Railways Commissioners. For the first fifteen years, the station was under the supervision of a stationmaster, but in May 1905, its status was reduced, and the station was supervised by the Surrey Hills stationmaster, with assistance from a stationmistress at Mont Albert.

The original station buildings were replaced by new buildings constructed in 1910-11, and the present south side building dates from then. The buildings were built by F E Shillabeer, who also built the Canterbury and Camberwell Station buildings. Stylistically, the station compares with the metropolitan stations at Darling, Montague (both demolished) and Westgarth; and with Carnegie, Murrumbeena and Ripponlea. The design, by Chief Architect J W Hardy, reflects the influence of the English Arts and Crafts movement on the Way and Works Branch of the Victorian Railways.

Also at this time, a footbridge which had been in use at Armadale Station for the previous ten years was re-erected at Mont Albert, and a signal box and block post for signalling were also erected, allowing two trains to run at once between Mont Albert and Box Hill. In 1926, the footbridge was replaced by the present subway. A stationmaster's house originally stood at the east end of the north platform some time prior to 1909, but was removed some time after World War II. When the third line was built in late 1971, the present island platform was created and a new building built to replace the 1911 shelter and ticket office.

The original name for the station, Mount [sic] Albert, was selected by local residents, as Mount Albert Road was the nearest main road to the station. When the station nameplates were produced, they read Mont Albert, and the name remained. The name of the road and the area in general were changed accordingly.

The original north-side building, which also dated from 1911, was replaced in late 1971 when the third railway line and new island platform added. The existing building on the south side of the tracks is all that remains from the 1910-11 period.

Description

Mont Albert Railway Station is a single-storey Edwardian timber building in an Arts and Crafts style. The walls are weatherboard, with roughcast render above door height. The multi-paned timber framed windows have plain timber architraves linked by a moulded timber string course. The hipped corrugated galvanised steel roof has exposed rafter-ends and a half-timbered gable above the main entrance, which has a segmental-arched highlight. The red brick chimney has a roughcast cap and terracotta chimney pot. The internal linings are both timber and pressed metal and accommodation comprises the station master's office, waiting area, ladies' waiting area and toilets.

The roof was originally clad in asbestos cement shingles.

Comparative Examples

Westgarth, Carnegie, Murrumbeena and Ripponlea Railway Stations

Significance

Mont Albert Railway Station is of historical and aesthetic significance. The south side building is the oldest surviving railway station building in the municipality. Aesthetically, the building is a good example of a simple Arts and Crafts-inspired public building. The station is a key building in the Mont Albert Village Shopping Centre.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

M S Webster (compiler). *The History of Mont Albert Shopping Centre, 1887-1985*. Box Hill, 1986. pp 7-12.

Building:	Carbethon	Significance:	B
Address:	50 Churchill Street, Mont Albert	Melway May Ref:	46 K9
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1922
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	George or John Garrett



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In 1920, Leigh Bird owned Lot 19 on the south side of Churchill Street between Salisbury Avenue and Elgar Road. The land was part of the Creswick Estate. In 1921-22 Bird sold the property to Moreton Walhouse and in 1922 a brick house with seven rooms was built there. The property measured 72' x 263'. By 1927 William Horsfall, a canister manufacturer, resided at No. 50. The owner was not listed.¹

The builder was probably either George or John Garrett, both of whom were builders in Box Hill at the time. Garrett also built the houses at 40 and 42 Churchill Street.

Description

Carbethon is a substantial double-storey asymmetrical house in a free Arts and Crafts bungalow style. The walls are of red brick with unpainted render dressings. The facade has a large half-round arched opening to the verandah, with rendered gum leaf decoration in the spandrels. Window openings have rendered Neo-Classical rendered ornamentation, and contain timber-framed double-hung sashes. The upper level verandah is supported by rough cast piers, and has a boldly dentillated balustrade which extends to form a string course. The hipped roof is clad in concrete tiles and is penetrated by rendered chimneys with terracotta chimney pots. Windows have

The garage, to the east side, appears to be early, and there is a large fountain in the front garden.

Comparative Examples

Yarra Lea, 64 Churchill Street, Mont Albert
House, 8 Meerut Street, Mitcham

Significance

Carbethon is of aesthetic significance. It is a good, and interesting, example of an Arts and Crafts-inspired composition which incorporates English Arts and Crafts style and American Romanesque elements as well as Australian motifs. It is a key building, typical in scale and composition, in the Churchill Street streetscape.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

1 Rate Books 1919-20, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1927-28.

Building:	Yarra Lea	Significance:	B
Address:	64 Churchill Street, Mont Albert	Melway May Ref:	46 K9
Building Type:	House	Construction Date:	1918-19
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In 1917-18 Eva Higgins purchased Lot 13 on the south side of Churchill Street between Salisbury Avenue and Elgar Road. The land was part of the Creswick Estate. Higgins bought the land from Rowell and Graham and commenced building a house there in 1918. The eight-roomed brick house was completed in 1919, the design modelled on that of a house in which the family had lived at Eastern Beach, Geelong. The property was known as No. 64 in 1923 and Mrs Higgins continued as owner and occupant. By 1927 Thomas Oates had purchased the property and the adjoining Lot 12.¹

The two large fountains in the garden were brought by Oates from his property in Yarrbat Avenue, Balwyn.

The Higgins family subsequently moved elsewhere in Churchill Street to a house again incorporating similar design themes. Here they enjoyed constant success in the *Herald* garden competition, helping Box Hill win the Garden Week Shield more than any other competing municipality.

Description

Yarra Lea is a large double-storey asymmetrical red brick house, with rendered dressings, in an eclectic late Edwardian baronial style. Prominently located to one side is a crenellated octagonal corner tower, surmounted by a timber flagpole, and an angled bay window below. The large projecting front balcony has a half-timbered gable-end, while the return verandah below the tower has paired Ionic pillars and pierced brick balustrading. The windows have rendered lintels and leadlight shield motifs.

Important garden elements include a two-tiered cast cement fountain, similar to that at Wattle Park, with a female water carrier on the upper tier and urns, and a classically inspired three tiered cast cement fountain.

Comparative Examples

House

Carbethon, 50 Churchill Street, Mont Albert
House, 8 Meerut Street, Mitcham

Fountain

Fountain, Wattle Park, 1012 Riversdale Road, Burwood

Significance

Yarra Lea is of aesthetic significance. The house is an idiosyncratic example of a large picturesquely-composed faintly baronial-style residence. The house and garden, which retains important early elements including two large fountains, make an important contribution to the Churchill Street streetscape.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

1 Rate Books 1917-18, 1919-20, 1922-23, 1927-28.

Building:	Schwerkolt's Cottage	Significance:	A
Address:	2-10 Deep Creek Road, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	49 D7
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1886
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Johann August Schwerkolt (1822-1887), a brickmaker by trade, married Paulina Richter in Hamburg in 1849. They arrived in Australia in December, where they settled in Northcote. Schwerkolt purchased land in Mitcham in 1861, where he established a farm with fruit trees, vines, apiary and livestock. Three years later, he built a house there for himself and his growing family, which by that time comprised five children. For many years, it was assumed that this house was the same one which now stands on the site. However, more recent research has established that the present house was erected in 1886, and is in fact the third to be built in the site.¹ Schwerkolt's wife, Paulina, had died in 1884 and he married a German widow, Wilhemina, who had three children by her previous marriage, and went on to have three more with Schwerkolt. One died in infancy, and the last child, Mary, was born four months after Schwerkolt's death in January 1887.

Schwerkolt's properties in Mitcham and Northcote passed on to his widow, and she remained living in the former with her elderly mother and two youngest children. After her mother died in 1899, Wilhemina and the two children went to live in America. The son died of meningitis in 1903, and Wilhemina herself died five months later. The remaining daughter, Mary, returned to Australia in 1909 to claim her inheritance. She later married and eventually settled permanently in America, appointing one of her nephews to act as her Power of Attorney in Melbourne.

After the Schwerkolt family vacated their stone cottage in 1900, it had a succession of tenants. Lack of maintenance caused the house to deteriorate, and it was condemned for demolition in the early 1960s. This came to the attention of the Nunawading Council, who recognised that, despite its condition, the building was important to the history of the municipality. Being a stone building, it had survived when many comparable early settlers' dwellings, built of timber, mud or wattle-and-daub, had not.² Intending to purchase the cottage, the council contacted the elderly Mary Schwerkolt (then Mrs Jackschowsky) in California, who agreed to sell it for £8,000. The house was then restored by architects John and Phyllis Murphy, which involved a substantial amount of reconstruction, and it was officially opened to the public on 17 November 1965.³ Since that time, various outbuildings, including a barn, blacksmith's hut and smokehouse, have been reconstructed around the cottage to recreate the effect of an early settler's farm.

Description

Schwerkolt's Cottage is a small single-storey dwelling built of rubble-coarsed local stone, with two brick chimneys projecting above a gabled corrugated iron roof, with a matching timber-framed verandah around all four sides. There are deep reveals, painted white, around windows and doors, and the window openings contain multi-paned double-hung timber-framed sashes.

Comparative Examples

Bennett's mud cottage, near Damper (Gardiner's) Creek, Burwood (c 1850s; demolished 1960)
Schramm's Cottage, Victoria Street, Doncaster (also built by German settlers in the 19th century)

Significance

Schwerkolt's Cottage of outstanding historical significance. It is a rare surviving example of an early settler's simple dwelling, and as such it is unique within the municipality. Although considerable reconstruction has taken place, the house remains a good example of a typical vernacular house of the nineteenth century. The cottage's long association with the pioneering Schwerkolt family, who owned the land from 1861 to 1963, is also of considerable significance.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded B)

1 Rosalie Whalen. 'Schwerkolt Family History'. typescript, dated 1998. Nunawading Historical Society.

2 Niall Brennan. *The History of Nunawading*. Melbourne. 1972. p 18.

3 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. Nunawading, 1990.. pp 47-49.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	83-87 Dorking Road, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 F9
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1891
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In 1890 W H Thodey, a journalist, owned land Lots 86 to 91 of Section 4 and Lots 81 to 86 of Section 5 of the Box Hill Township Estate. In 1891, Thodey built this brick house on the site, and he was still listed as the owner/occupant in 1910. George Morris purchased the property in 1916 from the estate of the late William Thodey. The house was described at that time as being brick with nine rooms.¹

Dorking Road was known as Doncaster Road until well into the twentieth century. After the Second World War, the house was addressed as 83 Doncaster Road, and was occupied by Rev W H McCook.² It was still owned by the McCook family when the house was inspected by Andrew Ward in the late 1980s.

Description

This building was not inspected: the house is barely visible from the street and access was difficult. The following description is based on previous reports.

The house at 83-87 Dorking Road is a single-storey late Victorian brick villa. Its walls are of red brick with rendered quoins. A prominent tower has a mansard roof with cast iron lace cresting surmounting the round arched entry porch. Corner verandahs are terminated by projecting wings. The steeply pitched hipped roof is clad in slate with ornamental fish scale relief. Tall chimney stacks have rendered pedimented caps and the front windows have pedimented heads.

The house retains a large, mature garden. There is an unsubstantiated local legend that Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (1822-1896), the first director of the Melbourne Botanical Gardens, was somehow involved with design and/or planting of the garden.³

Comparative Examples

Estherville, 366 Elgar Road, Box Hill
Urara, 2 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn

Significance

This statement requires further confirmation as a result of a site inspection.

The house at 83-87 Dorking Road is of aesthetic significance. It is a substantially intact example of a relatively unusual Queen Anne style residence with tower. The mature garden is of interest.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

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- 1 Rate Books. 1890, 1891, 1910-11, 1916-17. 1890-91.
 - 2 Sands & McDougall Directory, 1947.
 - 3 William Orange, Box Hill Historical Society. pers. comm.

Building:	Former Box Hill Technical School	Significance:	B
Address:	25 Dunloe Avenue, Box Hill North	Melway May Ref:	46 K6
Building Type:	School	Construction Date:	1943
Architect:	Percy Everett	Builder:	Public Works Department



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Box Hill Council offered this site to the Education Department for the purpose of establishing a boys' technical school. Box Hill Boys Technical School, designed by Percy Everett, chief architect of the Public Works Department, was opened on 2 February 1943. An assembly hall was opened in 1960.

The school is now the Box Hill Senior Secondary College.

Description

Designed in the Moderne style, the former Box Hill Boys Technical School is a complex of three double-storey red and manganese brick classroom blocks, arranged around a central courtyard. The main western block is V-shaped, and has a stylised castellated central entrance with a strong vertical emphasis, in contrast to the horizontal emphasis of the classroom wings. The windows to the classrooms are carried along in continuous horizontal bands protruding from the wall surface, the upper structure being supported by diamond-shaped piers of brown brick which contrast with the red bricks used elsewhere.

Comparative Examples

Former Footscray Technical College (now part of Victoria University of Technology), Ballarat Road (cnr Mills Close), Footscray

Significance

The Former Box Hill Boys Technical School is of aesthetic significance. It is a very intact example of an interesting and unusually planned Modernist school which incorporates several notable elements, particularly the stylised castellated front entrance and the fenestration details. It also derives significance from its associations with Percy Everett, long-serving chief architect of the Public Works Department.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Building:	Glenthorne	Significance:	B
Address:	14 Edyvean Street, Surrey Hills	Melway May Ref:	46 K12
Building Type:	House	Construction Date:	1889
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In 1889 Captain Louis Shepherd built a brick house on Lots 13 to 20 of Section 388, which comprised 55 acres of land on the south side of Edyvean Street between Broughton Road and Drewett Street. At this time the property faced south, towards the street that Captain Shepherd named after himself. He lived in the house until 1894, when it was taken over by Fitzgerald Snowball, an accountant. When Snowball left in 1897, the land south of the house, fronting Shepherd Street, was subdivided. The rear of the house, which faced north, thus became the street front to Edyvean Street.

Between 1898 and 1920 John Howell, a customs officer, owned the property which he named Glenthorne. During this time, Howell further subdivided the land, and he was responsible for laying out Howell Street. Glenthorne was taken over in 1921 by Samuel Linton, and it remained in his family until 1972. The house then became a nursing home known as Linton House.¹ It has since returned to being a private residence.

Description

Glenthorne is a substantial single-storey late Victorian villa. Its walls are of tuckpointed brown bricks with red and cream brick string courses and window dressings. The building has multiple shallow-pitched gables to all elevations, with the roof being clad in terracotta tiles, penetrated by red brick corbelled chimneys with terracotta chimney pots. The current street elevation, originally the rear of the house, has a central conservatory with roof lantern. The original front of the house has a wide encircling cast iron verandah with convex corrugated galvanised steel roof.

Parts of the front (originally the rear) of the house appear to have been added in the early 1900s. The house appears to have undergone some recent restoration and reconstruction.

Comparative Examples

House, 14 Balmoral Street, Surrey Hills
Yooralla, 3 Beatty Street, Surrey Hills
Dulce Domum, 39 Blackburn Road, Blackburn

Significance

Glenthorne is of aesthetic significance. It is a good example of a large late nineteenth-century house. Its construction preceded the subdivision of the land surrounding it, which eventually resulted in its unusual street orientation. Stylistically, the house combines elements typical of the Victorian and Edwardian periods in an interesting composition.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

1 Directory of Maps 1892. Sands & McDougall Directory, 1889. Rate Books 1887, 1888, 1889.

Building:	Tyneholm	Significance:	B
Address:	310 Elgar Road, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 A12
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1891 onwards
Architect:	Frederick Smart?	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In 1888, James Hall, gentleman and solicitor, owned land in the Victoria Park Estate in Box Hill, comprising Lots 4, 5, 21 to 27 and 36A. Three years later, his father, Captain Isaac James Hall, built a brick house on Lot 4. It may have been designed by Frederick Smart, of the distinguished architectural firm of Reed, Smart and Tappin.¹ Hall Senior, who was a retired mariner and one-time piermaster at Williamstown, named his new house Tyneholm, and he lived there until 1913. It was then sold to the Salvation Army, who had sought a property closer to the city after a fire destroyed part of their Bayswater Farm (also a boys' home) in early 1913.

The Salvation Army subsequently spent £2,400 on repairs and refurbishment, and the new Howard Home for Boys, as it was known, was officially opened on Thursday 29 May 1913. The home was extended in 1917 following the acquisition of adjacent land, with buildings on the site being adapted for use by the home. Later additions included a swimming basin (1917-18) and a brick dining hall (1924).

Tyneholm was damaged by fire c.1990, but has since undergone reconstruction and refurbishment. An early single-storey timber extension to the north elevation has been demolished (or destroyed by fire).

The brick building to the rear of the house appears to be the dining hall which was constructed in 1924. The Edward Wilson Trust Cottage, a large brick bungalow-style building providing further dormitory accommodation, was opened on 5 May 1928 by Lord Somers, Governor of Victoria.

Description

Tyneholm is a double-storey asymmetrical rendered brick Italianate mansion. The facade has a canted bay window with semi-circular arched-head windows with moulded rendered dressings and a moulded string courses at both levels. There is a three-bay arcaded verandah at both levels, supported by Corinthian columns on pedestal bases. The hipped slate roof has bracketed eaves and is penetrated by barrel-topped chimney stacks. The double frogged body bricks are marked 'Fritsch Holzer', 'Standard' and 'Box Hill'.

To the rear of the house is a single-storey painted brick hall with a corrugated galvanised steel gambrel roof. The side walls have shallow staged piers; the windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes. The roof is penetrated by a corbelled brick chimney and three metal ventilators.

Comparative Examples

Banff, 29 Albion Road, Box Hill
Lydswood, 12 Stanhope Street, Mont Albert
House, 30-32 Watts Street, Box Hill
Terreglea, 79 Warrigal Road, Surrey Hills

Significance

Tyneholm is of aesthetic and historical significance. It is one of a small number of substantial mansions built in the municipality during the 1880s Boom. The house retains much of its large grounds, and is an important local landmark near a prominent traffic intersection. Historically, the house derives some significance from its long association with the Salvation Army. The house is one of a few remaining nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings associated with a children's welfare organisation, of which there were several in the municipality.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Alan Willingham. 'The Edward Wilson Trust Cottage and Tyneholm: Submission to the Panel Hearing Regarding the Cultural Significance of Both Properties as Well as an Assessment of the Merits of a Redevelopment Proposal for the Property.' 16 June 1998.

- 1 Alan Willingham. 'The Edward Wilson Trust Cottage and Tyneholm: Submission to the panel hearing regarding the cultural significance of both properties as well an assessment of the merits of a redevelopment proposal for the property.' 16 June 1998.

City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Building Citations

Building:	MMBW Water Tower	Significance:	B
Address:	313 Elgar Road, Surrey Hills	Melway May Ref:	47 A12
Building Type:	Water Tower	Construction Date:	1929
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	MMBW



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Surrey Hills No. 1 Reservoir, on the north side of Canterbury Road, Surrey Hills was completed in November 1891. It was the first reservoir constructed by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works after its formation in 1890. In late 1889, water mains were laid in Surrey Hills as far east as Union Road, but it was not until 1896, when part of Surrey Hills was taken into the territory of the MMBW, that water supply reached the municipality and Box Hill was sold water for a fee.

No. 2 Reservoir, south of Canterbury Road, was completed in 1913. Its construction provided employment for 70 workers. By 1920, Box Hill had been taken into the MMBW area. Water is supplied to the No. 2 Reservoir from Maroondah, with a supplementary main from Mitcham.

The concrete water tower associated with the Surrey Hills No. 2 Reservoir was built in 1929. It was the first such tower in Melbourne, although similar structures had been built elsewhere in Australia. Miles Lewis has noted that such towers were quite common by 1911, when one was built in Mildura.¹ This particular example bears some resemblance to the Surrey Hills tower in form, although it lacks the architectural enrichment. The use of Italian medieval ornament, principally arcading and balustrades, seemed to lend itself particularly well to the shape of concrete water towers. It can be seen in many examples around the world, such as factory water tower at Singen in Germany, completed in 1909. Photographs of this tower were published a few years later in Bernard Jones' influential textbook, *Cassell's Reinforced Concrete*.²

Description

The Water Tower at the Surrey Hills No. 2 Reservoir is a circular reinforced concrete water tower with Italian medieval details. It has reinforcing pilasters to the shaft and encircling cantilevered round-arched colonnade immediately beneath the vertically ribbed concrete tank.

Comparative Examples

Water Tower, Agra Street, Mitcham

Water Tower, Mildura (1911)

Water Tower, Singen, Germany (1909)

Significance

The No. 2 Reservoir water tower is of aesthetic and historical significance. It was the first water tower built by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. Aesthetically, it is an unusually refined example of Italian medieval architectural enrichment of an otherwise utilitarian structure. The tower has been a local landmark since its construction in 1929.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. Melbourne, 1978. pp 104-105, 131.

1 Miles Lewis (ed). *200 Years of Reinforced Concrete in Australia*. North Sydney, 1988. pp 18-19.

2 Bernard Jones (ed). *Cassell's Reinforced Concrete*. London, 1913. pp 391-392.

Building:	Estherville	Significance:	B
Address:	366 Elgar Road, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 B11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1889
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Estherville was built by the Box Hill Brick Co. Ltd in 1889. The first occupant was Peter Wagner, a clerk and later manager of the company. By 1898, the Mercantile Bank of Australia had purchased the house on 1/4 acre of land. The property changed hands again by 1901 when Lazarus Balkind, a jeweller, became owner/occupant. By 1908 the land area was three acres, and the property was known as Estherville. In 1907-08 Duncan McDougall became owner/occupant and in 1912-13 Henry Wood bought the property. John Hunter Patterson was owner/occupant in 1915, ownership continuing in 1924 when the home was described as "brick with 9 rooms on 3 acres of land".¹

The house is now occupied by the Elgar Private Nursing Home.

Description

Estherville is a single-storey asymmetrical Italianate brick villa of tuckpointed red brick, with moulded rendered dressings to windows and a moulded string course beneath the eaves. The facade has a canted bay with vermiculated quoining and windows with round arched heads and keystones. The return verandah, has a skillion-profile slate roof with exposed rafter-ends and paired and grouped tapered timber posts, both Edwardian in style. The hipped slate roof of the house has bracketed eaves and is penetrated by red brick chimneys with moulded caps and unusual side draft flues.

Comparative Examples

House, 83-87 Dorking Road, Box Hill
Urara, 2 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn

Significance

Estherville is of historical significance and aesthetic importance. It is the sole remaining building of the Box Hill Brick Company, which existed nearby from 1886 to 1893. Along with the Company's clay hole (later the Surrey Dive) the house is associated with the first phase in the development of Box Hill's brick making industry. Aesthetically, the house is a typically example of an Italianate villa, notable for its particularly bold detailing.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

1 Rate Books, 1889, 1898, 1901, 1905-06, 1907-08, 1912-13, 1924-25.

Building:	Former Edward Wilson Trust Cottage	Significance:	B
Address:	340 Elgar Road, Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 B12

Building Type:	Boys' Home	Construction Date:	1928
Architect:	Captain Percival Dale	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The Edward Wilson Trust Cottage was built for the Salvation Army in 1928. It was designed by Salvation Army architect Captain (later Brigadier) Percival Dale, who was also responsible for the design of the Young Women's Hostel and Institute in Spring Street, Melbourne.¹

The Salvation Army first acquired the adjacent property Tyneholm (310 Elgar Road; see separate datasheet) in 1913, and on 29 May 1913 the Howard Home for Bays was opened. The home was extended in 1917 with the purchase of land adjacent to Tyneholm; buildings already on the site were adapted for use by the Salvation Army. Further improvements made by the Salvation Army included a swimming basin (1917-18) and a brick dining hall (1924).²

The present building was constructed with financial assistance from the Edward Wilson Trust, and was officially opened by Lord Somers, the Governor of Victoria, on 5 May 1928. Further expansion of the home was planned by architect Percival Dale, but never eventuated.³

Description

The Edward Wilson Trust Cottage is a single-storey bungalow-style residential building with a U-shaped plan. The walls are red face brick with rendered dressings to windows. The symmetrical front elevation, to Canterbury Road, has a wide verandah with a central gable, supported on timber posts on brick piers and with a simple timber fretwork frieze. The hipped and gabled roof is clad in terracotta tiles.

The front of the building is elevated, and reached by a flight of concrete steps. A concrete retaining wall with further steps sits slightly further towards Canterbury Road. Although a later residence has been built to its immediate east, the present building retains an extensive garden which includes a number of palms which possibly date from a 1920s planting scheme.

Comparative Examples

Tyneholm, 310 Elgar Road, Box Hill
Pyramis, 15 Laurel Grove, Blackburn
Walyarra, 21 Shady Grove, Nunawading

Significance

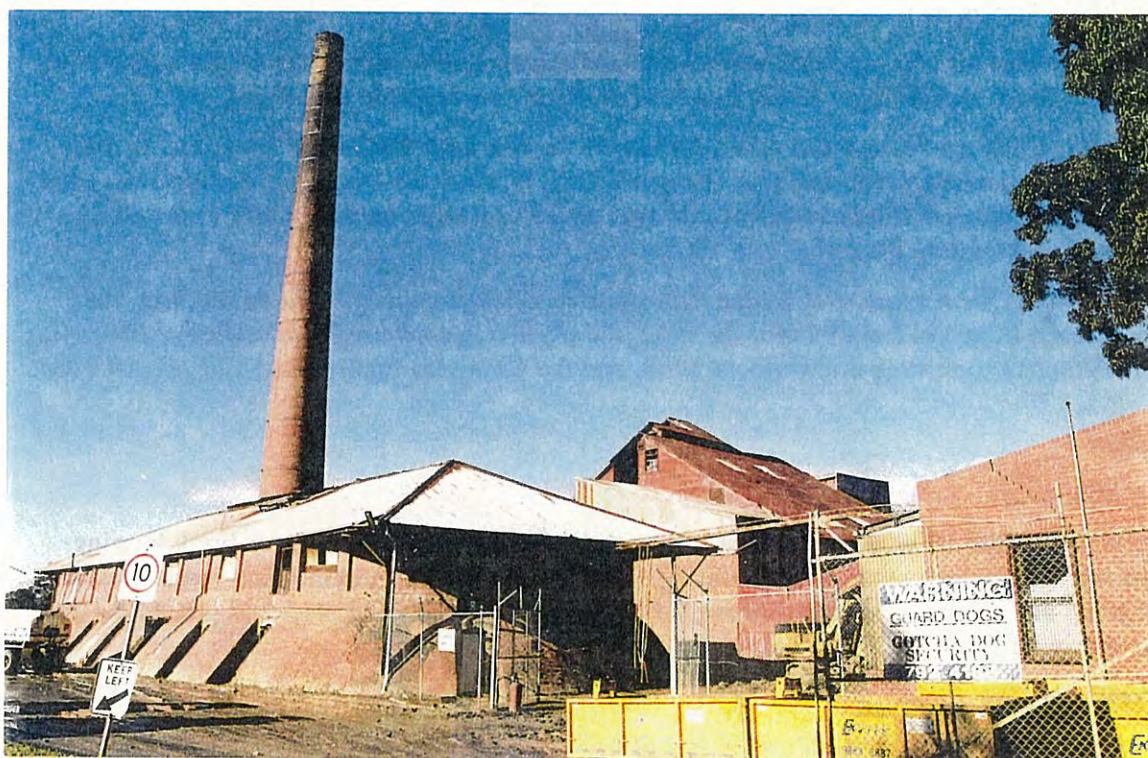
The Edward Wilson Trust Cottage is of aesthetic and historical significance. Historically, the building derives significance from its association with the Salvation Army, and has an important place in the history of children's welfare in the municipality, and is one of the few such buildings from the pre-War period to remain in the municipality. Aesthetically, the house is boldly composed and highly typical of the bungalow style, more commonly associated with private residential, than institutional, buildings. Located on a prominent corner, it is an important element in the streetscapes of Canterbury and Elgar Roads.

Source

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

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- 1 Alan Willingham. 'The Edward Wilson Trust Cottage and Tyneholm: Submission to the panel hearing regarding the cultural significance of both properties as well as an assessment of the merits of a redevelopment proposal for the property.' 16 June 1998. pp 6-10.
 - 2 Alan Willingham. 'The Edward Wilson Trust Cottage and Tyneholm...' pp 6-10.
 - 3 Alan Willingham. 'The Edward Wilson Trust Cottage and Tyneholm...' p 10.
-

Building:	Former Standard Brickworks	Significance:	A
Address:	14 Federation Street, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 B11
Building Type:	Brickworks	Construction Date:	1912 onwards
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[x]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The following historical information is derived from the Heritage Victoria citation for the Former Standard Brickworks:

The Box Hill Brickworks had its origin the 1880s. In 1884, a prospectus was issued for the Haughton Park Brick Company Ltd, Box Hill, proposing to produce machine and handmade bricks, tiles, earthenware and porcelain on a 30-acre site on the corner of Elgar and Canterbury Roads. One of the directors was Peter Behrendt, a civil engineer and architect and agent for Continental Clay Products. Behrendt was said to be adept in the manufacture of Dresden and other high class terracotta and porcelain works.

In 1886 the company changed its name to the Box Hill Brick Company Ltd. The year 1889 was a peak year for brick making in the Melbourne, and in 1890 the company declared its first dividend. With the industry in decline in the 1890s the company did not pay a dividend in 1891, and in 1892, production was suspended. Following a change in ownership and a lease by the rival Co-operative Brick Company, the site was sold in 1905 and the clay pit became the popular swimming hole known as the Surrey Dive.

None of the nineteenth century brickworks buildings remains, although the manager's residence, constructed in 1889 at 366 Elgar Road, Box Hill, remains (see separate datasheet).

In about 1911, brick production had again started on the site near the Surrey Dive, and in 1913, this became the Standard Brick and Tile Company Ltd. In 1913 the company was extending its plant, and an 18 chamber Hoffman patent kiln was under construction, with plans to install four brick presses, and employ 40 men.

In 1938, the works were taken over by the Co-operative Brick Company. Due to the War, the plant was closed from 1942 until 1946. In 1952, the plant was converted to electricity. The Brick and Pipe Company took over the works in 1966, and the plant was finally closed in August 1988.

Description

Hoffman Kiln

The kiln is a standard 18 wicket Hoffman kiln with elongated endless tunnel for brick burning, flues and central chimney stack with gas firing from tunnel roof. The tunnel has characteristic battered walls and the main hipped roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel and penetrated by a tall, tapered round chimney. The wickets are steel.

Brick Press and Mill

The press building with blacksmith's shop is a of brick construction on its lower levels with segmental arched openings and timber roof structure extending with an angled roof to the clay receiving facilities overlooking the quarry. The upper levels are clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The mill section is a recent steel-framed structure with corrugated galvanised steel cladding.

There are four Otis presses and one Anderson press in various stages of removal. The blacksmith's shop has a forge and is fully equipped. The three edge runner (Chilean) mills include plant manufactured by W. Anderson and Sons (Melbourne and Richmond). The mills and belts are intact.

Loco Shed

The former locomotive shed (later an electricity substation) is a small L shaped gable roofed red brick building with an altered west-facing opening. Gable-ends are clad in weatherboard clad and two early windows have been bricked up.

Office

The office and sales building is a small red brick single-storey building with parapet walls and lean-to roof extended to form a covered way. Corners are formed with bull nosed bricks.

The site also includes the quarry, which dates from 1918.

Comparative Examples

Former Nubrik Brickworks, Dawson Street, Brunswick (Hoffman kilns)

Former Nubrik Brickworks, 78 Middleborough Road, Burwood East (tunnel kiln)

Daniel Robertson Brickworks, 58 Station Street, Nunawading (tunnel kilns)

Significance

The following Statement of Significance is primarily derived from the Heritage Victoria citation for the Former Standard Brickworks (H720):

The former Standard Brickworks is of outstanding historical and technological significance.

The complex is the rare remnant of a series of brick and tilemaking works which were established in the eastern suburbs between the 1880s and the 1940s. The complex comprises a rare and unusually intact brickmaking plant of the early twentieth century. The site retains material evidence from all the stages of the brick production process from clay extraction to despatch of finished bricks.

Until the closure of the works in 1988, the Hoffman patent brickmaking kiln was one of the last such operative kilns in Victoria.

The distinctive form and internal fittings of the clay mill building provide evidence of superseded brickmaking processes and ancillary trades, in particular the tramway system for hauling clay, and the blacksmith's shop. The grinding pans and brick press machinery on site exhibit the same fundamental technology which was introduced with the industrialisation of brickmaking to Victoria in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Heritage Victoria citation. Former Standard Brickworks. 1989.

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to the various sub-committees. The names are listed in alphabetical order of the last name.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	12 Fuchsia Street, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	47 J11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1929
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The land now occupied by 12 Fuchsia Street formed Lot 67 of the Frankcom's Paddock estate, an eighty-lot subdivision dating from 1914.¹ In 1920, Lot 67 was owned by Mrs Helen H Sargeant, and was valued at £6. Sargeant, of Claremont Avenue, Malvern, also owned Lots 34, 35 and 66, and part of Lot 33 of the same subdivision.²

In 1922, the land was still vacant, but ownership had passed to Mrs Naughton of Wonthaggi,³ and by late 1927, to Frederick Honeybone of Gardenia Street, Blackburn, at which time each block was rated at £10.⁴ The rate books compiled in December 1928 include a pencilled amendment indicating a house owned and occupied by Honeybone.⁵ The following year, a five room brick house valued at £65 is listed in the rate books.⁶

Description

The house at 12 Fuchsia Street is a wide, single-storey brick bungalow. The walls have a clinker brick dado with roughcast render above, while the hipped and gabled roof is clad in glazed terracotta tiles. The facade has a central gabled bay with a curved bay window, flanked by shallow basket-arched windows with clinker brick voussoirs. At the west end is a deep porch with an arched opening reached by a short flight of steps with patterned rendered balustrading.

Comparative Examples

House, 20 Fuchsia Street, Blackburn
Pyramis, 15 Laurel Grove, Blackburn
House, 54 Maple Street, Blackburn
Walyarra, 21 Shady Grove, Nunawading

Significance

The house at 12 Fuchsia Street is of historic and aesthetic significance. It is an interesting, intact and substantial inter-War brick bungalow which incorporates a number of notable elements including basket-arched windows and an arched porch. It contrasts with the more modest timber bungalows which were also constructed in this part of Blackburn in the 1920s, in the early years of open area urban developments.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

-
- 1 Lodged Plan No. 6632, declared 1 November 1914. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 2 Rate Books. 1920.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1922.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1927.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1928.
 - 6 Rate Books. 1930.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	20 Fuchsia Street, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	47 J11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1930
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The land now occupied by 20 Fuchsia Street formed Lots 1 and 2 of section 3 of the King's Paddock estate, an eighty-lot subdivision dating from 1915.¹

In 1920, the land was owned by Mrs Ruth Schmidt. She owned Lots 1 to 11, with a timber house on Lots 3 to 6, fronting Laurel Grove.² This large property was gradually subdivided into its constituent lots. The present house was built on Lots 1 and 2 in 1930.³ The rate books for 1930 include a pencilled amendment indicating that ownership of the property had been transferred to Alexander Noble Burns, of Chancery Lane, Melbourne, and that there was a house on the site.⁴ The following year, the rate books list Burns as the owner of a house valued at £76.⁵

Description

The house at 20 Fuchsia Street is a wide, single-storey brick bungalow with a jerkin head roof clad in terracotta tiles and penetrated by plain red brick chimneys. The facade has a central gabled bay with weatherboard cladding in the gable-end and a shallow curved bay window. The central bay is flanked by rendered brick porches with shallow arched openings and buttressed piers.

Comparative Examples

House, 12 Fuchsia Street, Blackburn

Pyramis, 15 Laurel Grove, Blackburn

House, 54 Maple Street, Blackburn

Walyarra, 21 Shady Grove, Nunawading

Significance

The house at 20 Fuchsia Street is of historic and aesthetic significance. One of a small number of intact and substantial brick inter-War bungalows in this part of Blackburn, it is an interesting symmetrical composition, unusual for a bungalow, which incorporates a number of notable elements including arched porches and a central gabled bay. It contrasts with the more modest timber bungalows which were also constructed in this part of Blackburn in the 1920s, in the early years of open area urban development.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

-
- 1 Lodged Plan No. 6550, declared 7 January 1915. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 2 Rate Books. 1920.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1929.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1930.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1931.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	26 Fuchsia Street, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	47 J11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1924
Architect:	Algernon Elmore?	Builder:	Algernon Elmore?



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The land on which 26 Fuchsia Street sits comprises Lots 58 and 32 of Section G the Blackburn Township Estate. The rate books for 1922 show Vernon Gladstones as the owners of this vacant land valued at £4.¹ The rate books for 1924, compiled in January of that year, show an amendment dated 23 September 1924 which indicates a five room timber house owned and occupied by Gladstones. The value was amended accordingly from £9 to £50.²

The house is probably the work of Algernon John Elmore (1882-1961), a local builder who constructed about thirty bungalows in this part of Blackburn in the 1910s and 1920s.³ He was an advocate of the so-called 'Fresh Air' movement, which encouraged middle-class people to live in well-ventilated cottages in semi-rural or seaside areas. His houses in Blackburn were characterised by Arts and Crafts detailing, with oiled timber external cladding and high quality interior joinery. The houses were typically sited on substantial tracts of land with naturalistic landscaping. A number of these houses in Blackburn, including Elmore's own house (now demolished) were published in *Home and Garden Beautiful* in 1914.⁴

Description

The house at 26 Fuchsia Street is a wide, single-storey asymmetrical timber bungalow with a spreading hipped and gabled terracotta tiled roof with roughcast chimneys.. The walls are of dark brown stained weatherboards. The facade has a stepped hipped roof encompassing a wide verandah which appears to have filled in. To the right are two narrower gabled bays.

Comparative Examples

House, 6 Furness Street, Blackburn
House, 32 Laburnum Street, Blackburn
House, 51 Laburnum Street, Blackburn
House, 54 Laburnum Street, Blackburn
House, 16 Main Street, Blackburn
House, 17 Main Street, Blackburn
House, 2/54 Main Street, Blackburn
House, 1 The Avenue, Blackburn

Significance

The house at 26 Fuchsia Street is of aesthetic significance. It is probably the work of local builder Algernon Elmore, who built about thirty similar Arts and Crafts-influenced bungalows in the area, of which about half survive. The house demonstrates the influence of the influential 'Fresh Air' movement in its planning and siting. Aesthetically, it is an interestingly-composed timber bungalow with a particularly unusual roof plan. The timber cladding retains its distinctive dark brown oiled finish.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

1 Rate Books. 1922

2 Rate Books. 1924.

3 Angela Taylor. 'Craftsman Bungalows in Blackburn.' *Historic Environment*. V, 1 (1986), pp 4-18.

4 'Semi-Rural Suburban Homes'. *Home and Garden Beautiful*. 1 December 1914. p 828-832.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	6 Furness Street. Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	47 K11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1928
Architect:	Algernon Elmore?	Builder:	Algernon Elmore?



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The land now known as 6 Furness Street was originally Lot 8 Orchid Street, part of a 26-lot subdivision, known as Sylvan Glades Paddock, comprising Orchid Street (now Furness Street), Heath Street and part of Blackburn Road, subdivided in 1923.¹

The present house was built on Lot 8 in 1928. Orchid Street is first listed in the rate books in 1928. The rate books for that year show Frederick Martin, a contractor, as the owner and occupier of a five room timber house valued at £52.² At the time, the property comprised Lots 7, 8 and 9; the property now comprises only Lot 8.

The house is probably the work of Algernon John Elmore (1882-1961), a local builder who constructed about thirty bungalows in this part of Blackburn in the 1910s and 1920s.³ He was an advocate of the so-called 'Fresh Air' movement, which encouraged middle-class people to live in well-ventilated cottages in semi-rural or seaside areas. His houses in Blackburn were characterised by Arts and Crafts detailing, with oiled timber external cladding and high quality interior joinery. The houses were typically sited on substantial tracts of land with naturalistic landscaping. A number of these houses in Blackburn, including Elmore's own house (now demolished) were published in *Home and Garden Beautiful* in 1914.⁴

In November 1960, Orchid Street was renamed Furness Street,⁵ in honour of early local landowner Albert J Furness, after whom Furness Park, at the western end of Furness Street, is also named.⁶

Description

The house at 6 Furness Street is a large, asymmetrical single-storey timber bungalow. The facade is dominated by a wide, spreading gable-end with decorative shingles and half-timbering. Beneath the gable-end is a wide verandah with timber balustrade. To the west is a similarly-detailed side wing. The walls and gable-end retain their dark brown stained timber finish. The roof is clad in terracotta tiles and is penetrated a red brick chimney.

Comparative Examples

House, 26 Fuchsia Street, Blackburn
House, 32 Laburnum Street, Blackburn
House, 51 Laburnum Street, Blackburn
House, 54 Laburnum Street, Blackburn
House, 16 Main Street, Blackburn
House, 17 Main Street, Blackburn
House, 2/54 Main Street, Blackburn
House, 1 The Avenue, Blackburn

Significance

The house at 6 Furness Street is of aesthetic significance. It is probably the work of local builder Algernon Elmore, who built about thirty similar Arts and Crafts-influenced bungalows in the area, of which about half survive. The house demonstrates the influence of the influential 'Fresh Air' movement in its planning and siting. Aesthetically, it is a particularly unusual and elegantly composed example of a large inter-War bungalow. Its low, spreading roof form, distinctive dark brown oiled wall finish and timber balustrade are particularly characteristic of the American-derived bungalow.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

- 1 Lodged Plan No. 9257, declared 17 March 1923. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 2 Rate Books. 1929.
- 3 Angela Taylor. 'Craftsman Bungalows in Blackburn.' *Historic Environment*. V, 1 (1986), pp 4-18.
- 4 'Semi-Rural Suburban Homes'. *Home and Garden Beautiful*. 1 December 1914. p 828-832.
- 5 Lodged Plan No. 9257, declared 17 March 1923. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 6 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 223.

City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Building Citations

Building:	Urara	Significance:	B
Address:	2 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	48 A11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1889
Architect:	Arthur E Clarke?	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

During the Land Boom of the 1880s, the Freehold Investment and Banking Company purchased one thousand acres of land in Blackburn, near the railway line, which they intended to develop as the Blackburn Park estate.¹ The first subdivision, declared on 28 February 1889, was fashioned from the wedge-shaped area between Central and Blackburn Roads. This new estate comprised 138 lots, and created Clarke Street, Gordon and Wolseley Crescents and Stanley Road (later renamed Wellington Avenue).²

The house now known as 2 Gordon Crescent was first listed in the rate books for 1889, when it was described as a brick house valued at £103.³ At that time, it occupied Lots 32 to 37 and 49 of the estate, which together comprised a huge site on the south corner of Gordon Crescent and Blackburn Road. It was owned and occupied by Thomas Richard Burrowes Morton, secretary of the Freehold Investment and Banking Company. After his company went into liquidation in the 1890s, he set up his own estate agency in Blackburn and continued to develop the subdivision. Morton (1854-1923) remained a resident of Urara until his death.

In 1927, Morton's widow sold the house to Dr Reginald May, who altered the house so that he could run his medical practice from it. Over the next four decades, the house was occupied by a succession of medical practitioners. Gordon Crescent acquired something of a reputation as a medical precinct, as there were also two private hospitals in the street by the 1940s.⁴

In 1971, Urara had its first non-medical owner since T R B Morton, when it was sold to Geoffrey Thomas, a manager. The house was purchased by the present owners in 1983.⁵

Description

Urara is a single-storey bichromatic brick Italianate villa with a hipped slate roof penetrated by red brick chimneys with rendered moulded caps. It has an idiosyncratic composition, with a projecting bay at either end of the facade. The gable end has a carved timber bargeboard, supported on brackets, and the wall below has rendered ornament in the form of swags, paterae and quoining. At the other end of the elevation, the gable ended bay is balanced by a projecting porch, similarly quoined, with a segmental arched doorway and surmounted by a slate clad pyramidal mansard with a balustraded flat top.

The verandah, apparently not original, is sympathetic in style. A brick lean-to section to the east of the house is not original.

Comparative Examples

House, 83-87 Dorking Road, Box Hill
Estherville, 366 Elgar Road, Box Hill
Bona Vista, 1B Marlborough Avenue, Surrey Hills
House, 5 Wolseley Crescent, Blackburn

Significance

Urara, 2 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn, is of aesthetic and historic significance. It is a good example of a substantial single-storey brick villa, but with an idiosyncratic array of decorative detailing including the mansard roof and swag ornamentation. Historically, it has strong associations with the Blackburn Park Estate, one of the most ambitious Boom period subdivisions in the municipality. In this regard it is of particular significance as the private residence of T R B Morton, who was instrumental in the development of the estate, and which probably accounts for its opulence. The association of the house as a medical clinic and/or doctor's residence for over forty years is also of interest.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded B)

- 1 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 81.
- 2 Lodged Plan No. 2400, declared 28 February 1889. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 3 Ann Molenda. '2 Gordon Crescent.' Unpublished student paper, 24 October 1986. Nunawading Historical Society.
- 4 Ann Molenda. '2 Gordon Crescent.' Unpublished student paper, 24 October 1986. Nunawading Historical Society.
- 5 Ann Molenda. '2 Gordon Crescent.' Unpublished student paper, 24 October 1986. Nunawading Historical Society.

City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Building Citations

Building:	Rheims	Significance:	B
Address:	10 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	48 A11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1889
Architect:	Arthur E Clarke?	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

During the Land Boom of the 1880s, the Freehold Investment and Banking Company purchased one thousand acres of land in Blackburn, near the railway line, which they intended to develop as the Blackburn Park Estate.¹ The first subdivision, declared on 28 February 1889, was fashioned from the wedge-shaped area between Central and Blackburn Roads. This new estate comprised 138 lots, and created Clarke Street, Gordon and Wolseley Crescents and Stanley Road (later renamed Wellington Avenue).²

The house now known as 10 Gordon Crescent was built on Lot 42 of the Blackburn Park Estate. A brick house on this site, valued at £60, is first listed in the rate book for 1889.³ It was owned by the Freehold Investment and Banking Company, and its occupant was J Chatfield Tyler, a clerk. Tyler was presumably connected with the company, as he was also identified as the occupant of much of the adjacent vacant land owned by them. Over the next decade, the house remained in the possession of the company, and was occupied by numerous tenants in quick succession.⁴ The house is first identified as Rheims in the rate book for 1905.⁵

The house was probably designed by local architect Arthur E Clarke. He built a house for himself in 1888 at what is now 37 Blackburn Road. It has been suggested that Clarke was involved in the layout of the Blackburn Park Estate (which included a Clarke Street) and this would have included the erection of the first houses.⁶

Description

The house at 10 Gordon Crescent is a double-storey Victorian asymmetrical brick villa with a hipped and gabled slate roof with cast iron finials. The facade has a double-storey verandah and a projecting gabled bay with a rectangular Edwardian oriel window at first floor level. The gable has decorative timber bargeboards and finial, while the oriel has a skillion slate roof with a small pediment embellished with a rising sun motif. The verandah has cast iron columns, lacework friezes and balustrading. The tall red brick chimneys have pedimented caps. The brickwork has been painted. The front iron picket fence is not original.

Comparative Examples

House, 18 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn
Laurel Lodge, 51 Langhorne Street, Dandenong

Significance

Rheims, 10 Gordon Crescent, is of aesthetic and historic importance. Although altered, it is an interesting example of a double-storey Victorian brick house, and is one of only two such houses in Blackburn. Its eclectic mix of architectural details is unusual and include the gabled front bay and casement windows more typical of the Queen Anne style, juxtaposed against more conventional Victorian detailing including faintly Gothic bargeboards. Historically, it has strong associations with the Blackburn Park Estate, one of the most ambitious Boom period subdivisions in the history of the municipality.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded B)

-
- 1 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 81.
 - 2 Lodged Plan No. 2400, declared 28 February 1889. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1889.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1890, 1891, 1894, 1900, 1905.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1905.
 - 6 Lois Routley. 'A Conservation Analysis of 18 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn.' Unpublished student paper, 1995. p 8. Nunawading Historical Society.
-

Building:	The Grange	Significance:	B
Address:	14 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	48 A11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1889
Architect:	Arthur E Clarke?	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] F[<input type="checkbox"/>] P[<input type="checkbox"/>]		G[<input type="checkbox"/>] F[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] P[<input type="checkbox"/>]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[<input type="checkbox"/>]	Victorian Heritage Register	[<input type="checkbox"/>]
Register of the National Estate	[<input type="checkbox"/>]	Register of the National Estate	[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
National Trust	[<input type="checkbox"/>]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]

History

During the Land Boom of the 1880s, the Freehold Investment and Banking Company purchased one thousand acres of land in Blackburn, near the railway line, which they intended to develop as the Blackburn Park Estate.¹ The first subdivision, declared on 28 February 1889, was fashioned from the wedge-shaped area between Central and Blackburn Roads. This new estate comprised 138 lots, and created Clarke Street, Gordon and Wolseley Crescents and Stanley Road (later renamed Wellington Avenue).²

The house now known as 14 Gordon Crescent was built on Lot 43 of the Blackburn Park Estate. According to the rate book for 1889, this land was vacant and owned by the Freehold Investment and Banking Company. When the property was rated in January 1890, there was a brick house on the site, valued at £60.³ It was owned and occupied by George Herbert Jose, listed as an engineer. The following year, Jose doubled the size of his property by purchasing the adjacent vacant lot No. 43.⁴ By 1900, Jose had acquired a further 3 lots to the south of his house, giving his property a frontage to Wolseley Crescent. At that time, Jose was no longer occupying the house himself, and it had a succession of tenants over the years that followed.⁵ By the 1940s, the house was being used as the Grange Private Hospital.

The house was probably designed by local architect Arthur E Clarke. He built a house for himself in 1888 at what is now 37 Blackburn Road. It has been suggested that Clarke was involved in the layout of the Blackburn Park Estate (which included a Clarke Street) and this would presumably have included the design of the first few houses that were built there.⁶

Description

The Grange is a single-storey Italianate villa constructed of rendered brick, with quoined corners and moulded window dressings. The facade has a canted bay with timber-framed windows containing leadlight in the upper panes. The return verandah, which has been partially filled in, has cast iron twisted columns, a cast iron lacework frieze, a skillion roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The hipped slate roof has bracketed eaves and is penetrated by rendered chimneys with moulded caps. The front picket fence appears to retain some original or very early elements, including timber posts and a timber and wire gate bearing the name of the house.

Comparative Examples

House, 37 Blackburn Road, Blackburn
Wittenham, 2 Hayward Court, Vermont
Bona Vista, 1B Marlborough Street, Mont Albert

Significance

The Grange is of aesthetic interest and historic importance. It is a good and slightly unusual example, in its proportions, of a substantial Victorian brick villa, and is one of only a few such houses in the area. Historically, it has associations with the Blackburn Park Estate, one of the most ambitious Boom period subdivisions in the history of the municipality. The house is an important element in the Gordon Street streetscape.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded B)

-
- 1 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 81.
 - 2 Lodged Plan No. 2400, declared 28 February 1889. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1890.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1891.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1900, 1905.
 - 6 Lois Routley. 'A Conservation Analysis of 18 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn.' Unpublished student paper, 1995. p 8. Nunawading Historical Society.
-

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	18 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	48 A11

Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1889
Architect:	Arthur E Clarke?	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:	Condition:
G[] F[x] P[]	G[] F[x] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:	Recommended Heritage Listings:
Victorian Heritage Register []	Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []	Register of the National Estate [x]
National Trust []	Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

During the Land Boom of the 1880s, the Freehold Investment and Banking Company purchased one thousand acres of land in Blackburn, near the railway line, which they intended to develop as the Blackburn Park Estate.¹ The first subdivision, declared on 28 February 1889, was fashioned from the wedge-shaped area between Central and Blackburn Roads. This new estate comprised 138 lots, and created Clarke Street, Gordon and Wolseley Crescents and Stanley Road (later renamed Wellington Avenue).²

The brick house now known as 18 Gordon Crescent is first listed in the rate books for 1889. It then occupied Lots 46, 47 and 48, on the south side of Gordon Crescent. The occupant was listed as Mrs Martha Quarterman, who was a relative of John Moodie, one of the directors of the Freehold Investment and Banking Company. Mrs Quarterman lived in the house until 1893, when she sold it and moved to a smaller house in Malvern.³

The house at 18 Gordon Crescent was purchased jointly by Robert Grieve and James Brown, and the latter became sole proprietor in 1907. Three years later, the house was sold to Kate Game, and after her death in 1910, it was transferred to her husband, Thomas Game. The next owner/occupant was Mrs Phyllis Lincolne, who purchased the house in 1926.⁴

In 1946, the house was sold to Finlay Urquhart, formerly of Geelong.⁵ He occupied it until the early 1960s, by which time it had fallen into disrepair. The new owners, Jeffrey and Valerie Newman, undertook extensive renovations and they were responsible for the removal of the original verandah, and for painting over the polychrome brickwork. Having spent much time, money and effort on the renovations, the Newmans moved out in 1969 when Jeffrey was transferred interstate.⁶ The house was sold to Ian and Joan Jones, who occupied it until it was purchased by the present owners in 1973.

Description

The house at 18 Gordon Crescent is a double-storey asymmetrical Victorian brick house with a hipped and gabled slate roof with bracketed eaves. A gabled bay projects from the facade, and has a rectangular bay window at ground floor level below an arched window with a pointed arch hood mould. The gable has timber bargeboards and a decorative king post finial, while the bay window has a hipped slate roof with cast iron cresting. The entrance is located on the side (east) elevation, beneath an unusual hipped slate roof. Chimneys are of red brick with corbelled brick caps.

The house originally had a double-storey verandah on the facade, and the brickwork was originally unpainted.

Comparative Examples

Rheims, 10 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn
Laurel Lodge, 51 Langhorne Street, Dandenong

Significance

The house at 18 Gordon Crescent is of aesthetic interest and historic importance. Although altered, it is an interesting example of a double-storey Victorian brick villa, and is one of only two such houses in the area. Its eclectic mix of architectural is unusual and includes the gabled front bay with faintly Gothic timber bargeboards and the ground floor bay window. Historically, it has strong associations with the Blackburn Park Estate, one of the most ambitious Boom period subdivisions in the history of the municipality.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded B)

- 1 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 81.
- 2 Lodged Plan No. 2400, declared 28 February 1889. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 3 Lois Routley. 'A Conservation Analysis of 18 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn.' Unpublished student paper, 1995. Nunawading Historical Society.
- 4 Lois Routley. 'A Conservation Analysis of 18 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn.' Unpublished student paper, 1995. Nunawading Historical Society.
- 5 Lois Routley. 'A Conservation Analysis of 18 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn.' Unpublished student paper, 1995. Nunawading Historical Society.
- 6 'House of the nineteenth Century'. *Age*. 1 February 1969.

City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Building Citations

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	33 Haines Street, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 J8
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	pre-1889
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

During the Land Boom of the late 1880s, a fifty acre site on the Northwest corner of Mitcham and Whitehorse Roads was subdivided, in several stages, as the Mitcham Estate. The first stage was the portion between Victoria Avenue and Whitehorse Road, which was declared on 9 September 1888.¹ Two weeks later, the second stage was declared. This comprised 72 lots which fronted onto the newly-formed Haines and Fellowes Streets, as well as the west side of Mitcham Road.²

The present site comprises Lot 11 of the second stage, listed in the rate books as Mitcham Estate Section B. In the rate books of 1889, a timber house valued at £20 on Lot 11 is listed as owned by A Bremner and occupied by W G Towns.³ Neither Bremner or Towns appears to be listed in the rate books of 1888.⁴ Bremner continued as owner until 1891.⁵ From c.1892-c.1900, the owner and occupier was Mrs Emma Buckman(n), later Emma Moore, who also owned the houses at 31 and 36 Haines Street.⁶ By 1912, the house was owned by Hannah Wiseman, a member of the prominent Glenroy family, and occupied by Mrs H J Hardige.⁷

Description

The house at 33 Haines Street, Mitcham, is a single-storey double-fronted Victorian weatherboard cottage, one room deep with a lean-to section at the rear. The transverse gabled roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The facade has a central door flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The verandah has a hipped corrugated galvanised steel roof, with timber posts and frieze which do not appear to be original. No chimneys are visible.

Of the four nineteenth-century houses in Haines Street, No. 33 is the smallest, and most simply detailed.

Comparative Examples

House, 10 Albert Street, Mitcham

House, 3 Almondsbury Court, Blackburn North

House, 27 Morley Crescent, Box Hill North

Significance

The house at 33 Haines Street, Mitcham, is of historical importance and aesthetic interest. As one of a very small number of surviving houses in Mitcham from the nineteenth century, it demonstrates an early and important phase of residential settlement in the area.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

-
- 1 Lodged Plan No. 2105, declared 5 September 1888. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 2 Lodged Plan No. 2180, declared 20 September 1888. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1889.
 - 4 Shire of Nunawading Rate Books for 1888 and earlier list ratepayers alphabetically, not by address. Rate Books 1888.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1889, 1890, 1891.
 - 6 Rate Books. 1892, 1895, 1899.
 - 7 Rate Books. 1912.

Building: House

Significance: B

Address: 36 Haines Street, Mitcham

Melway Map Ref: 48 J8

Building Type: Residence

Construction Date: 1889

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown



Intactness:

G[] F[x] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []

Register of the National Estate []

National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []

Register of the National Estate [x]

Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

History

During the Land Boom of the late 1880s, a fifty acre site on the northwest corner of Mitcham and Whitehorse Roads was subdivided, in several stages, as the Mitcham Estate. The first stage was the portion between Victoria Avenue and Whitehorse Road, which was declared on 9 September 1888.¹ Two weeks later, the second stage was declared. This comprised 72 lots which fronted onto the newly-formed Haines and Fellowes Streets, as well as the west side of Mitcham Road.²

The present site comprises Lot 49 of the second stage, listed in the rate books as Mitcham Estate Section B. In the rate books of 1889, an amendment notes a timber house valued at £20 on Lot 49, owned and occupied by William Titus.³ Bremner continued as owner until 1892, and in 1891 was succeeded by Thomas Titus as occupier.⁴ By 1899 the owner was Mrs Emma Buckman(n), later Emma Moore, who also owned the houses at 31 and 33 Haines Street.⁵ By 1912, the house was owned and occupied by Hannah Wiseman, a member of the prominent Glenroy family.⁶

Description

The house at 36 Haines Street, Mitcham, is a single-storey, double-fronted Victorian block-fronted weatherboard cottage with a hipped corrugated galvanised steel roof with bracketed eaves. The facade has a central door flanked by tripartite timber double-hung sash windows. The verandah has a bullnose corrugated galvanised steel roof, supported on turned timber posts. One bichromatic brick chimney remains.

Comparative Examples

Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 38 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 381 Mitcham Road, Mitcham
Willowbank, 29 Moore Road, Vermont
The Wattles, 129 Mount Pleasant Road, Forest Hill
House, 58 Nicholson Street, Nunawading
The Cottage, 36 Scott Street, Vermont
House, 106 Surrey Road, Blackburn North

Significance

The house at 36 Haines Street, Mitcham, is of historical importance and aesthetic interest. It is one of a very small number of surviving houses in Mitcham from the nineteenth century, and demonstrates an early and important phase of residential settlement in the area.. Aesthetically, the house is a typical example of a relatively simple Italianate timber villa.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

-
- 1 Lodged Plan No. 2105, declared 5 September 1888. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 2 Lodged Plan No. 2180, declared 20 September 1888. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1889.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1892, 1895, 1899.
 - 6 Rate Books. 1912.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	38 Haines Street, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 J8
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1889
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[] F[x] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

During the Land Boom of the late 1880s, a fifty acre site on the Northwest corner of Mitcham and Whitehorse Roads was subdivided, in several stages, as the Mitcham Estate. The first stage was the portion between Victoria Avenue and Whitehorse Road, which was declared on 9 September 1888.¹ Two weeks later, the second stage was declared. This comprised 72 lots which fronted onto the newly-formed Haines and Fellowes Streets, as well as the west side of Mitcham Road.²

The present site comprises Lot 50 of the second stage, listed in the rate books as Mitcham Estate Section B. In the rate books of 1889, an amendment notes a timber house valued at £20 on Lot 50, owned and occupied by Peter Tighe.³ The following year, the property was owned by Philip Cummings, and occupied by Patrick Leonard, a gent.⁴ Cummings, a farmer, continued as owner until at least 1892, in which year he was also the occupier.⁵ By 1895, James Keogh, who had owned much of the surrounding land in Mitcham, owned the house, with a succession of tenants.⁶ By 1912, Thomas Keogh of Mont Albert is listed as the owner.⁷

Description

The house at 38 Haines Street, Mitcham, is a single-storey, double-fronted Victorian block-fronted weatherboard building with a hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel and with bracketed eaves. There are two red brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The house is two rooms deep with an original skillion-roofed lean-to section at the rear. The facade has a central door flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The verandah has a bullnose corrugated galvanised steel roof, supported on square section timber posts. At the rear of the house is an largely unwallled lean-to which appears to be early. The low, timber picket front fence also appears to be early.

Comparative Examples

Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 36 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 381 Mitcham Road, Mitcham
Willowbank, 29 Moore Road, Vermont
The Wattles, 129 Mount Pleasant Road, Forest Hill
House, 58 Nicholson Street, Nunawading
The Cottage, 36 Scott Street, Vermont
House, 106 Surrey Road, Blackburn North

Significance

The house at 38 Haines Street, Mitcham, is of historical importance and aesthetic interest. It is one of a very small number of surviving houses in Mitcham from the nineteenth century, and demonstrates an early and important phase of residential settlement in the area. Aesthetically, the house is a very intact example of a relatively simple Italianate timber villa.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

-
- 1 Lodged Plan No. 2105, declared 5 September 1888. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 2 Lodged Plan No. 2180, declared 20 September 1888. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1889.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1890.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1891, 1892.
 - 6 Rate Books. 1895.
 - 7 Rate Books. 1912.

Building:	Wittenham	Significance:	B
Address:	2 Hayward Court, Vermont	Melway Map Ref:	63 A3
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1874?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[] F[x] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In 1858, Dr L L Smith purchased Crown Allotment 132, 119 acres of land on the corner of Canterbury and Heatherdale roads in Vermont.¹ In the mid-1870s, Smith acquired the adjacent Allotment 123 (146 acres) from land developer Nelson Polak, which extended the southern boundary of his property to Boronia Road, and gave him a total of 265 acres. Smith had established an experimental vineyard on his land, although he never resided there permanently.

Rate books from as early as 1872 list L L Smith as the owner of a house and land in Delaney's (Canterbury) Road, valued in 1874 at £36.² The first reference to a house owned on Allotment 123, which Smith had acquired from Polak, is in 1875, when L L Smith is shown as the owner of two houses, one on 119 acres, and one on 146 acres.³ The present house is presumably the latter of these two, which was valued at £50 in 1876.⁴ The rate books are inconclusive as to the exact history of this house. It is unclear whether Nelson Polak, the former owner Allotment 123, built the house. However, Polak's status as a property developer suggests that he simply purchased the land speculatively, and disposed of it without constructing a substantial house.

By the late 1880s, the house on Allotment 123 was occupied by the brothers Francis and Arthur Moore, who were described in the rate books as gardeners.⁵ They were the sons of Isaac Moore, who owned 76 acres on the south side of Boronia Road, and had built a house, Willowbank, there in 1881 (see separate datasheet).

By the late 1890s, Dr L L Smith was elderly and ridden with gout.⁶ In 1904, his vast property was subdivided as the Vermont Estate: Centre Road was created, and the land carved up into fifteen lots which varied in size from fifteen to thirty acres each.⁷ Wittenham was retained on a 22 acre site on the east corner of Canterbury and Boronia Roads, designated as Lot 1.

In 1929, Wittenham was purchased by Dr Geoffrey Owen, who was responsible for adding the large wing to the north-west side of the building.⁸ Dr Owen was still living there in 1950, when the 22-acre site was further subdivided to form Hayward Court, along with nine new lots. Wittenham was retained on a site of just over one acre, designated as Lot 10.⁹ Dr Owen sold the house in 1955, and the subsequent owners, Harry and Fay Williams, lived there for over thirty years.¹⁰ The site was reduced yet again by its next owner, who subdivided the south-west portion of the property. Wittenham thus lost its frontage to Boronia Road, and the house was subsequently renumbered as 2 Hayward Court.

Description

Wittenham is a plain single-storey Victorian house comprising two main wings. The original house to the south-east, L-shaped in plan, is a rendered brick Italianate villa with a hipped corrugated galvanised steel roof and a curved-profile corrugated galvanised steel-clad verandah. To the rear of this house, is a large weatherboard bungalow-style wing with a wide, gabled roof, also clad in corrugated galvanised steel with decorative shingling on the gable-end.

A garage to the north of the house appears to be date from the inter-War period.

Comparative Examples

House, 37 Blackburn Road, Blackburn
The Grange, 14 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn
Bona Vista, 1B Marlborough Street, Mont Albert
Strathdon, 449-465 Springvale Road, Forest Hill

Significance

Wittenham is of historical importance. The house is evidence of the very early settlement of the area which remained predominantly agricultural into the twentieth century.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

- 1 Tim Shambrook. *This is Vermont*. Blackburn, 1989. p 17.
- 2 Rate Books. 1872, 1873, 1874.
- 3 Rate Books. 1874.
- 4 Rate Books. 1876.
- 5 Rate Books. 1889.
- 6 Guy Featherstone. 'Louis Lawrence Smith', in Geoffrey Serle and Russell Ward (eds.). *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. Carlton, Victoria, 1976. Vol. 6. p 152.
- 7 Lodged Plan No. 4491, declared 19 April 1904. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 8 *Nunawading Gazette*, 19 October 1988.
- 9 Lodged Plan No. 26126, declared 17 August 1950. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 10 'Old and New Well Blended.' Unidentified newspaper clipping. Nunawading Historical Society.

City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Building Citations

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	10 Heatherlea Court, Blackburn North	Melway Map Ref:	61 K8
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	c.1886
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

In the 1860s, Patrick Riley owned Crown Allotments 68, 75 and 77 on the north side of Whitehorse Road in Blackburn.¹

An amendment to the rate books of 1872 shows that in late 1872 or early 1873 John Salisbury, a then listed as a shoemaker, acquired a house and land in Springfield Road, valued at £14, from John Dynes.² By 1884, the value of the house and ten acres of land had dropped to £10. Subsequent increases in the value of the property in the years 1885 to 1887 (when it was valued at £25) indicate that re-building or renovations probably occurred in this period.³ The style of the present house supports the contention that it was constructed c.1886.

Salisbury, from c.1888 listed variously as a farmer and gardener, continued to occupy the property until at least the mid-1890s.⁴ By 1907, Edward Harrison, a gentleman, was listed as the owner and occupier, and the property valued at £30.⁵

In 1955, the large block with frontage to Springfield Road was subdivided, and Heatherlea Court and Devon Drive were created. The land was carved into thirteen lots, with the original homestead being retained on Lot 1, on the north side of Heatherlea Court.⁶ The following year, this lot was further reduced when the west half, fronting Devon Court, was carved into four small lots.⁷ Since 1955, a further portion of this land in the south-west corner has been sold.

Description

The house at 10 Heatherlea Court is a large single-storey house on a very large site, with a low spreading hipped corrugated galvanised steel roof which changes pitch at the lower end to form a wide, spreading return verandah. The verandah has square section timber posts and no frieze. The roof is penetrated by two plain brick chimneys, which have been painted.

The walls of the house, timber according to the rate books,⁸ have been roughcast rendered.

Comparative Examples

Bronte, 5 Bronte Avenue, Burwood
Alta Mira, 25 Junction Road, Blackburn North
Labedir, 8 Smithfield Walk, Vermont
Glendale, 63 Woodhouse Grove, Box Hill North

Significance

The house at 10 Heatherlea Court is of considerable historical importance being a now relatively rare example of a large orchardists' house which retains its semi-rural setting, and is an important historical remnant of the late nineteenth century rural development of Blackburn North.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

-
- 1 Parish of Nunawading Map, 1862, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.
 - 2 Rate Books. 1872.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1893, 1894, 1895.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1907.
 - 6 Lodged Plan No. 34822, declared 9 June 1955. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 7 Lodged Plan No. 34823, declared 8 June 1956. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 8 Rate Books. 1888, 1889, 1890, 1907.
-

Building:	Burwood East Primary School	Significance:	B
Address:	525 Highbury Road, Burwood East	Melway Map Ref:	61 K8
Building Type:	School	Construction Date:	1907
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

Burwood East Primary School was established as an Anglican denominational school in 1861. The Church of England bought two acres of land on the corner of South Boundary (Highbury) and Hewlett (Blackburn) Roads on which was established a non-vested national school, known as Harkaway School. The school opened on 1 December 1861, with an enrolment of 20 pupils who each paid sixpence a week in fees. In 1864, the name of the school changed to Common School 454 Nunawading, at which time its enrolment was 44. The school was renamed Burwood East School (No. 454) in 1902.¹

The first building consisted of one brick room with gallery seating, and an attached residence. The bricks were locally made. In 1907, a second brick classroom, the present building, was added. In 1953, the school grounds were enlarged by three acres. Additional new buildings were added when the school population grew rapidly in the 1960s. The original 1860s buildings were demolished in the mid-1960s.²

The school was also associated with the nearby Tally Ho Boys' Training Farm, the primary school of which was as adjunct of Burwood East Primary School.³

Description

The original building of Burwood East Primary School is a simple brown brick hall-type building. The gabled roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel with a decorative finial at the gable-end, and is penetrated by a tall chimney with moulded cap and terracotta chimney pot. Windows are large, multi-paned double-hung sashes. The entrance is through a small, gable-roofed porch with a narrow window to the front.

The building is now attached on both sides to later school buildings, but its overall form is still obvious.

Comparative Examples

Former Burwood Primary School, 166-172 Burwood Highway, Burwood
Blackburn Primary Schools, 163-175 Whitehorse Road, Blackburn

Significance

Burwood East Primary School is of historical importance and aesthetic interest. Historically, the school is one of the oldest in the municipality, and is an important remnant of the early agricultural settlement of the Burwood East/Glen Waverley districts. Aesthetically, it is a simple Edwardian brick school building, and an example of an early twentieth century brick school building.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded B)

-
- 1 L Blake. *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria* Melbourne, 1973. Vol. 3, pp 296-297.
 - 2 L Blake. *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria* Melbourne, 1973. Vol. 3, pp 296-297.
 - 3 L Blake. *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria* Melbourne, 1973. Vol. 1, pp 216.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	44 Husband Road, Forest Hill	Melway Map Ref:	62 F3
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1911
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[] F[x] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The house now known as 44 Husband Road occupies part of Crown Allotment 114. This comprised 192 acres on the south-east corner of present-day Springvale and Canterbury Roads, and was owned by W Jones in the 1860s. By 1892, it had been divided into seven lots, two of which were owned by William Course. The smaller of Course's two lots was 29 acres in area, with a frontage to Springvale Road.

When the property was rated in December 1909, the owner of the land was identified as the Executors of the late William Course, and the existing timber house was occupied by Mrs Mary Husband.¹ She and her husband, who was an assistant surveyor, must have purchased the land soon after, as a subdivision was also declared in December 1909. This created Husband Road, and seven large lots of land around it which varied in size from five to ten acres.² An undated amendment in the 1910 rate book stated that Lot 3, a nine acre site on the south side of Husband Road, had been sold to Mrs Martha Edwards. The next available rate book, in 1912, shows that Mrs Edwards owned and occupied a timber house on her nine acre lot, valued at £20.³ Over the following decades, this land was subdivided further; the Edwards house now occupies a greatly diminished site, numbered as 44 Husband Road.

Description

The house at 44 Husband Road, Forest Hill, is a single-storey, double-fronted weatherboard house with a hipped corrugated galvanised steel roof penetrated by two red brick chimneys. The roof slope is continuous over the return verandah, which is supported on square section timber posts resting on half-height capped brick piers. Projecting bays at the front and sides of the house have pitched roofs, with rough-cast and timber gable ends. These wings have bay windows with timber-framed double-hung sashes, the upper sashes of which are multi-paned. Other windows are plain timber-framed double-hung sashes or casements.

Comparative Examples

Harwood, 21 Junction Road, Blackburn North
House, 58A Lucknow Street, Mitcham
Labedir, 8 Smithfield Walk, Vermont
House, 17 Vivian Street, Blackburn North

Significance

The house at 44 Husband Road is of aesthetic and historical importance. Aesthetically, it is an interesting and particularly intact example of an Edwardian house with bungalesque detailing. Historically, the building is the only surviving house from the original Husband's Subdivision of 1909, one of the first subdivisions in the Forest Hill area, and an important heritage element in an otherwise post-War streetscape.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

1 Rate Books. 1910.

2 Lodged Plan No. 5210, declared 8 December 1909. Land and Survey Information Centre.

3 Rate Books. 1912, 1913.

Building:	Harwood	Significance:	B
Address:	17-21 Junction Road, Blackburn North	Melway Map Ref:	48 C6
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1910
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The following historical information is derived from Context Pty Ltd's study 'Harwood: Preliminary Analysis of Significance', August 1994:

The site of Harwood, on Lot 4 of Crown Allotment 68, was originally part of a 204 acre property purchased for £204 by Crown Grantee, Patrick Riley.¹ Riley owned three adjacent Crown Allotments (Nos. 68, 75 and 77), comprising one allotments north of Springfield Road and two to its south.² Between 1856 and 1858 James Robb purchased 30 acres of Riley's land. These were Lots 3, 4 and 5 of Crown Allotments 66 and 68, and stretched from the north side of Junction Road to Koonung Creek.³ Robb took out the title for Lot 4 in 1878,⁴

Harwood was built in 1910 on 10 acres of land stretching from the north side of Junction Road down to Koonung Creek.⁵ The first owner was market gardener and local councillor, Walter Redman.⁶ This house replaced (or may have incorporated) an earlier modest timber cottage occupied by Redman in 1903.⁷ Earlier still, in the 1890s, a timber cottage valued at only £12 stood on the site. It was occupied by John Harris, a market gardener.⁸

In 1920, Harwood was described in the rate books as a timber house of six rooms, owned and occupied by the orchardist, Stanley Tivendale. In 1943, the property was acquired by Douglas Filshie, an Elwood engineer. Filshie continued to work the property as a small orchard, with the fruit sold through the Blue Moon Fruit Co-Operative, of which Filshie was a member.⁹

Subdivision of the property in the early 1960s resulted in the creation of Killeen Avenue and Handley Court, and by 1961, Harwood's site was reduced to just over one acre.¹⁰

Extensive alterations were made to Harwood under the ownership of Tivendale and Filshie. These included re-lining of interior walls, major alterations to the living room on the east side, the conversion of a small brick outbuilding into a fruit store and packing shed and adjacent stables into a garage and work shed, and a further set of stables demolished.¹¹

Edna Walling was involved in the design of a new garden during Filshie's ownership.¹²

Description

Harwood is a large, single-storey Edwardian weatherboard house with a hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel with bracketed eaves. It is surround on two sides by a skillion-roofed verandah with turned timber posts and a simple timber frieze and decorative brackets. On the front elevation, facing west, the verandah has a central gable above an arched fretwork opening. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes.

A small remnant orchard of apple, pear and almond trees to the east of the house which are said to date from the period 1903-1910.¹³ Two outbuildings, a brick storage shed and timber stables, remain.

Comparative Examples

House, 44 Husband Road, Forest Hill
House, 58A Lucknow Street, Mitcham
House, 48 Shafer Road, Blackburn North
Labedir, 8 Smithfield Walk, Vermont
Strathdon, 449-465 Springvale Road, Forest Hill
House, 17 Vivian Street, Blackburn North

Significance

The following statement of significance is derived from Context Pty Ltd's study 'Harwood: Preliminary Analysis of Significance', August 1994:

Harwood, 17-21 Junction Road, Blackburn North, is of historical and aesthetic significance. It is one of the few surviving properties which provide evidence of the establishment and development of market gardening, and later orcharding, in the area. The elements remaining from this period, including the house, well, outbuildings and orchard remnants, demonstrate the key elements of farming life. The property also has historical associations with several farming families, including the Redman, Tivendale and Filshie families. Aesthetically, the house is a good and substantially intact example of a large Edwardian timber villa which retains a number of early orchard-related outbuildings.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

Context Pty Ltd (Ms Chris Johnston and Dr Carlotta Kellaway). 'Harwood: Preliminary Analysis of Significance'. 16 August 1994.

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- 1 RGO Search 11570 (James Robb).
 - 2 Parish of Nunawading Map, 1862, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.
 - 3 RGO Search 413.
 - 4 RGO Search 11570; Rate Books. 1879.
 - 5 RGO Search 413 (Map of 1856 subdivision).
 - 6 Rate Books. 1910.
 - 7 Rate Books. 1903.
 - 8 Rate Books. 1893.
 - 9 Robin Da Costa. *Blackburn: A Picturesque History*. Lilydale, 1978. p 116.
 - 10 Lodged Plans Nos. 47438, 54704, 55010, declared 1960-1962. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 11 Information from Filshie's son.
 - 12 Information from Filshie's son.
 - 13 Information from Gwen and Alec Waterman [owners, 1994].

City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Building Citations

Building:	Alta Mira	Significance:	B
Address:	25 Junction Road, Blackburn North	Melway Map Ref:	48 C6
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	c.1891
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The following historical information is derived in part from Context Pty Ltd's study 'Harwood: Preliminary Analysis of Significance', August 1994:

The house at 25 Junction Road was built c.1891 on Lot 5 of Crown Allotment 68.¹ Lots 3, 4 and 5 (each 10 acres) of Crown Allotments 68 and 68 were purchased from Crown Grantee Patrick Riley by James Robb between 1856 and 1858. Each lot stretched from Junction Road north to Koonung Creek.²

By 1890, Lots 5, 6 and 7, a total of thirty acres, were owned by M B Sherlock, and the timber house on the site was occupied by Mrs Bridget Sherlock. The property was rated at £33.³ The following year, John Madden, a labourer, is listed as the owner of Lot 5, ten acres in area, valued at £11.⁴ By 1892, Madden is shown as the owner of a brick house on the property, which is valued at £14.⁵ By 1903, the house was occupied by Mrs Mary Ann Sherlock, a widow,⁶ and by 1910, Robert Winton, a master mariner.⁷

In the 1890s, a number of timber cottages occupied by gardeners were located along the north side of Junction Road, then known as Jobsons Road. No. 25 is one of a small number of more substantial brick buildings also dating from that period.

Description

The house at 25 Junction Road is a single storey Victorian brick villa, L-shaped in plan and with shallow hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The facade has a central front door flanked by tripartite timber-framed windows. The verandah has a comparatively flat roof, supported on cast iron columns and a simple cast iron lacework frieze.

The brick chimney has a corbelled cap and has been painted. The walls of the house appear to have been rendered or bagged. The verandah floor is concrete.

Comparative Examples

Bronte, 5 Bronte Avenue, Burwood
House, 10 Heatherlea Court, Blackburn North
Glendale, 63 Woodhouse Grove, Box Hill North

Significance

Alta Mira, 25 Junction Road, is of historical and aesthetic importance. Historically, the house is one of a relatively small number of houses constructed in Blackburn North in the nineteenth century, when it was primarily an agricultural area. Aesthetically, the house is a substantially intact example of a comparatively simple Italianate house with an unusual roof form of a type more typically constructed elsewhere.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

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- 1 Rate Books. 1895.
 - 2 RGO Search 413.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1890.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1891.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1892.
 - 6 Rate Books. 1903.
 - 7 Rate Books. 1910.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	47-49 Kitchener Street, Box Hill South	Melway May Ref:	61 E1
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1946?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:		Condition:	
G[x] F[] P[]		G[x] F[] P[]	
Existing Heritage Listings:		Recommended Heritage Listings:	
Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

History

The house at 47-49 Kitchener Street stands on land which forms part of the Golf Links Estate, which was subdivided in 1924. Box Hill City Council records show that this house was built in 1946. Directories for the following year indicate that the house was occupied by John K Meier, and also that it was the only house in Kitchener Street at that time.

The building is now occupied by the Box Hill South Neighbourhood House.

Description

The house at 47-49 Kitchener Street is a single-storey Modernist brick house with a flat asphalt roof. The street facade is dominated by a finned tower and chimney stack, with a narrow vertical window. A cantilevered concrete window canopy extends across the north elevation, forming a roof over walls extending past the boundaries of the main roof, and there is also a cantilevered concrete canopy over the entry door.

Significance

The house at 47-49 Kitchener Street is of aesthetic importance. Within the municipality, it is a very rare and substantially intact example of a house directly inspired by European Modernism. The house incorporates some typical Moderne elements, including the tower with slit window, and it is a minor local landmark.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.