

Macedon Ranges Shire Council

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F R O N T I E R

Architects for

H E R I T A G E

Frontier Architects for Heritage Pty Ltd
Suite 5, 16 York Street, St Kilda West, 3182

Deborah Kemp - Heritage Consultant
e - frontierheritage@bigpond.com
m - 0409 945 508

ACN 124 012 871
ABN 34 641 447 963
Ph +61 3 9534 8963
Janet Beeston – Heritage Architect
e - JLBeeston@bigpond.com
m - 0417 333 432

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LANCEFIELD TOWN CENTRE PRECINCT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE¹

What is Significant?

The nineteenth and early twentieth century elements of the town centre of Lancefield are the physical aspects that demonstrate the cultural heritage significance of the town. The original 1854 survey featured a circular roadway that included the intersection of four roadways into town. Although not completed in full, the curved alignment of The Crescent was retained, linking Dundas and Dunsford Streets and bisecting High Street. The location of The Crescent (and intersection) on a rise provides vantage points for views across to the surrounding countryside. The wide dual roadways, street trees and generous central median strip of High Street complement the distinctive urban town planning response that is reminiscent of British late eighteenth and early nineteenth century town plans. The generous spatial layout is complemented by the intact Victorian era buildings. This relatively sophisticated town plan illustrates an anticipated future of growth and prosperity for Lancefield. However, the brief boom that occurred during the peak of gold-field activity was followed by a sharp decline. This rise and fall is tangible and is illustrated by the extent of relatively intact surviving fabric with few incursions from the second half of the twentieth century.

The civic and public buildings including the Court House (1887), Mechanics Institute (1877), Post Office (1887), former bank buildings as well as a number of shops, hotels and residences represent a period of township growth and assuredness from mid to late nineteenth century, with an eventual decline toward the turn of the twentieth century. Of note are the simple timber shops, some with attached residences, most of which date from the late nineteenth, early twentieth century. Other important structures include Wiegards Buildings (1889) on the northern side of High Street and the former Commercial Bank (c1893), the double storey timber grain store (c1882) and the former National Bank (1885) on the southern side. The wide median strip with a gazebo, war memorial, and an Annis and George Bills horse trough is also individually significant.

The three-storey former Macedonia Hotel, constructed in 1889 is a landmark feature providing a distinctive focal point to the rural countryside viewed from the Lancefield - Kilmore and Melbourne Roads. This building further emphasises the roadway intersection and strengthens the unencumbered vista along High Street. Historic landscape elements include the extensive English species plantings dating from 1880 and the bluestone kerbs and channels.

¹ The information in this Statement of Significance has been obtained from the 'Draft Review of Heritage Precincts and Places' by Heritage Alliance (2007). Reference should also be made to the 'Macedon Ranges Cultural Heritage and Landscape Study' (MRCHLS) prepared by TBA Planners in conjunction with G Butler & Associates, Francine Gilfedder & Associates, Dr Chris McConville & Associates, Juliet Ramsay, Gini Lee and Steven Matthews (1994) and the 'Shire of Kyneton Conservation (Heritage) Study' prepared by David Bick with Phyllis Murphy, John Patrick and Susan Priestly (1990).

How is it Significant?

The Lancefield Town Centre Precinct is of historical, aesthetic and architectural significance to the Macedon Ranges Shire.

Why is it Significant?

The Lancefield Town Centre Precinct, first surveyed in 1854, is historically significant as one of a number of towns which developed as a stopping place on the way to the diggings at the Castlemaine, Maldon, Bendigo and Heathcote goldfields. The Melbourne-Lancefield and Lancefield-Tooborac Roads were major eastern routes to the northern goldfields. The precinct is historically significant for encompassing the relatively sophisticated urban town planning layout which is reminiscent of British late eighteenth and early nineteenth century town plans. The layout illustrates an anticipated future of growth and prosperity for Lancefield.

The Lancefield Town Centre Precinct is architecturally and aesthetically significant for the collection of fine buildings constructed at the peak of township growth. The precinct displays consistent and cohesive building fabric which is predominantly Victorian. High Street illustrates the period of development and decline of the township with the substantial Victorian era buildings predominantly at the east end contrasting with the single storey, humble timber shops and houses west of the crescent. The precinct includes a substantial number of high quality Victorian dwellings. With the slowing of development by the cessation of the nineteenth century, a high number of intact nineteenth century buildings not marred by later intrusions were retained.

PLACES WHICH ARE CONTRIBUTORY TO THE PRECINCT

Number	Street Name	Description
-	Chauncey Street	Street trees
18	Chauncey Street	Catholic Convent
20-28	Chauncey Street	St Mary's Catholic Primary School
27-29	Chauncey Street	Catholic Church and Presbytery (HO 50)
31-33	Chauncey Street	Christ Church of England & residence (HO 51)
4	The Crescent	Mechanics Institute & Free Library (HO 97)
-	Dunsford Street	Street trees
1b	Dunsford Street	House
12-14	Dunsford Street	Former Farmer's Arms Hotel
13	Dunsford Street	House
18	Dunsford Street	House
20-22	Dunsford Street	House
23	Dunsford Street	House
26	Dunsford Street	House
30-32	Dunsford Street	House
33	Dunsford Street	Lancefield National School, Later Wesleyan Church
34	Dunsford Street	House
35-37	Dunsford Street	National School Residence (?) later Wesleyan Parsonage
36	Dunsford Street	House
39	Dunsford Street	House

-	High Street	Street trees
-	High Street	Median Plantation Reserve, Memorial, Gazebo, Horse Trough, bluestone channel & kerbing, roads (HO 92)
1	High Street	Former Lancefield Commercial Bank (HO 94)
2-4	High Street	Macks, later Lancefield Hotel (HO 95)
6-14	High Street	Weigards Buildings (HO 95)
7-9	High Street	Garage
11	High Street	Former Hay & Grain Store (HO 96)
13	High Street	House
15	High Street	House
18	High Street	Shop
21	High Street	Former Cameron's Store and House
23	High Street	Presbyterian Church (HO 98)
24	High Street	Shop
26	High Street	Shop
27	High Street	Shop & house
28	High Street	House
30	High Street	Shop & house
31	High Street	Shop & house
32	High Street	Shop
33	High Street	Former Lancefield National Bank of Australasia
34	High Street	Shop
35	High Street	Former State Savings Bank of Victoria
36	High Street	House
42	High Street	Shop
44	High Street	House
46	High Street	Lancefield Post Office (HO 99)
50	High Street	Former Shamrock Hotel (HO 93)
-	Main Street	Street trees
55	Main Road	Former Lancefield Court House (HO 157)
71	Main Road	Former Commercial Hotel, later Warrawee
2	Dundas Street	Former Commercial Hotel, later Warrawee (2 nd address)
72	Main Road	Former Macedonia Hotel (HO 156)
16	Raglan Street	House

PLACES WHICH ARE NOT CONTRIBUTORY TO THE PRECINCT

Number	Street Name	Description
6	Chauncey Street	House
8-10	Chauncey Street	House
12	Chauncey Street	House
14	Chauncey Street	House
1	The Crescent	House
2	The Crescent	Vacant land
2a & 2b	The Crescent	Police House and CFA

3	The Crescent	House
5	The Crescent	House
8-10	The Crescent	Vacant land
1c	Dunsford Street	Vacant land
2	Dunsford Street	House
3	Dunsford Street	House
4	Dunsford Street	House
6	Dunsford Street	House
8	Dunsford Street	House
1-4/10	Dunsford Street	Flats
11	Dunsford Street	House
15	Dunsford Street	House
16	Dunsford Street	Kindergarten
17	Dunsford Street	House
19	Dunsford Street	House
21	Dunsford Street	House
24	Dunsford Street	House
25	Dunsford Street	House
27	Dunsford Street	House
28	Dunsford Street	House
29	Dunsford Street	House
31	Dunsford Street	House
3	High Street	Shop
5	High Street	House
17	High Street	House
19	High Street	Shop
20a,b&c	High Street	Shops
22	High Street	Shop
1-4/25	High Street	Flats
29	High Street	House
38-40	High Street	House
44a	High Street	Telstra building
48	High Street	House
57	Main Road	Police Station
61	Main Road	House
12	Raglan Street	House
14	Raglan Street	House
15	Raglan Street	House

ROMSEY TOWN CENTRE PRECINCT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE²

What is Significant?

The rural town centre of Romsey, which developed along the route from Melbourne to the central highland goldfields during the 1850s, retains the characteristics of a small town staging post which expanded to become the centre of a Shire. Main Street, which runs north south through the centre of the town retains many nineteenth and early twentieth century elements reflecting the era of goldfields access and the later development as a Shire centre including commercial buildings, civic offices, the Five Mile Creek road bridge and the railway alignment. Civic buildings of note include the former Romsey Shire Chambers building designed by renowned Architect William Vahland as the Commercial Bank of Australia (1888); the former Post Office (1890) designed by Public Works Chief Architect Henry Bastow; the substantial two storey polychrome brick Mechanics Institute (1904); the former Roads Board building (1869) and the former State School (1880). Commercial buildings of the period include the former National Bank of Australia (1876) designed by Terry and Oakden; the former White's General Store and Residence (1869); the Barcham's Chemist Shop (c1880); the Galway Arms Hotel (c1870) and former Romsey Hotel (c1860). The Masonic Hall at the northern end of the precinct, as well as religious buildings such as the Catholic Church (1924) contribute to the precinct. The precinct includes some houses, former shops and small commercial buildings which contribute to the significance. The significance of the precinct is supported by landscape elements such as the World War One memorial, Bills family horse trough, lamp standards and the historic Elm avenue plantings in the main street.

How is it Significant?

The Romsey Town Centre Precinct is of historical, aesthetic and architectural significance to the Macedon Ranges Shire.

Why is it Significant?

The Romsey Town Centre Precinct is historically significant as a rural township having developed as a result of traffic between Melbourne and the goldfields of the central highlands during the 1850s. Romsey settlement was formed to service the gold rush travellers of the mid nineteenth century as well as providing a centre to service the surrounding rural properties. Romsey began as a small cluster of houses and a hotel along the Five Mile Creek and expanded following the gold rush to become the centre of the (former) Shire of Romsey, which operated

² The information in this Statement of Significance has been obtained from the 'Draft Review of Heritage Precincts and Places' by Heritage Alliance (2007). Reference should also be made to the 'Macedon Ranges Cultural Heritage and Landscape Study' (MRCHLS) prepared by TBA Planners in conjunction with G Butler & Associates, Francine Gilfedder & Associates, Dr Chris McConville & Associates, Juliet Ramsay, Gini Lee and Steven Matthews (1994) and the 'Shire of Kyneton Conservation (Heritage) Study' prepared by David Bick with Phyllis Murphy, John Patrick and Susan Priestly (1990).

for over one hundred years. Romsey Town Centre Precinct is of architectural and aesthetic significance for the surviving early nineteenth century buildings interspersed with later nineteenth and early twentieth century building fabric (public and private). The late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses in the precinct represent residential development of the significant period.

PLACES WHICH ARE CONTRIBUTORY TO THE PRECINCT

Number	Street Name	Description
	Main Street	Street trees
	Main Street	Five Mile Creek Road Bridge & lamp standard
	Main Street	Bills Horse Trough
	Main Street	World War One Memorial
	Main Street	Street Lamps in median
	Main Street	Pedestrian Bridge over Five Mile Creek
73	Main Street	Masonic Hall
77	Main Street	St Paul's Church of England
79	Main Street	House
81	Main Street	House
85	Main Street	Catholic Church (HO 141)
90-94	Main Street	Former Post Office Hotel, now Romsey Hotel
93	Main Street	House
95	Main Street	House
96	Main Street	Former Post Office (HO 144)
97	Main Street	Former Galway Arms Hotel
98-100	Main Street	Former Commercial Bank, now Shire Chambers (HO 145)
101-103	Main Street	Former National Bank of Australasia and garden (HO146)
102A	Main Street	Shop
102C	Main Street	Shop
106	Main Street	House and shop (Former White's General Store)
109-111	Main Street	Former Neal's General Store
1-2/110	Main Street	Shops
116	Main Street	Middle Garage
119	Main Street	Former Romsey Hotel
119A	Main Street	Shop
1/120	Main Street	Shop
2/120	Main Street	Shop
122	Main Street	Mechanics Institute (HO 142)
123-125	Main Street	Recreation Reserve
124	Main Street	Chemist Shop
126	Main Street	Shop
127-129	Main Street	Barcham's Chemist Shop, Former
130-134	Main Street	Romsey Roads Board, later Shire Offices (HO 147)
131	Main Street	House
133	Main Street	House

135	Main Street	House
136-138	Main Street	House
139	Main Street	House
140-142	Main Street	State School SS366 (HO 143)
141	Main Street	House
143	Main Street	House (Former Union Hotel)
149-153	Main Street	Garden (not house)
150	Main Street	Former Presbyterian Manse
154	Main Street	House
156	Main Street	House (Former Dentist?)
158	Main Street	House
160	Main Street	House

PLACES WHICH ARE NOT CONTRIBUTORY TO THE PRECINCT

Number	Street Name	Description
75	Main Street	Office Building
83	Main Street	Shop
84	Main Street	Former Offices, Newspaper Office
86	Main Street	House
87	Main Street	Shop
88	Main Street	Service Station
89-91	Main Street	Shops
94A	Main Street	Vacant Land
99	Main Street	Shop
99A	Main Street	Shop
101	Main Street	Shop
104	Main Street	Shop
105	Main Street	Shop
1-12/107	Main Street	Shops and car park
108	Main Street	Vacant land
1-7/112	Main Street	Shops
113	Main Street	Shop
115	Main Street	House
117	Main Street	House
118	Main Street	House
126A	Main Street	House
128	Main Street	Vacant land
137	Main Street	House
144	Main Street	House
146	Main Street	House
148	Main Street	House
149-153	Main Street	House (Walnut Grove) (note – garden is contributory)
152	Main Street	House

WOODEND TOWN CENTRE PRECINCT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE³

What is Significant?

The Woodend Town Centre Precinct is the area around the Memorial Clock Tower which stands at the cross roads of High and Anslow Streets. The main street (High St) was established during the 1850s gold rush as a stopping off point prior to crossing or having crossed the Great Dividing Range.

The extant building fabric originates from the late Victorian, Edwardian and Inter-War phases in commercial and civic construction including: Keatings Hotel (1898); the former Commercial Bank of Australia (1884); the Renaissance Revival styled Mechanics Institute (1893); the English Domestic Revival former Post Office (1905); the Spanish styled former Shire Offices (1928); and the Clock Tower (1928). The Clock Tower, former Post Office, Keatings Hotel and former Devon Lodge provide the visual core for the precinct and the major landmarks of the settlement.

How is it Significant?

The Woodend Town Centre Precinct is of historical, aesthetic & architectural significance to the Macedon Ranges Shire.

Why is it Significant?

The Woodend Town Centre Precinct is of historical significance as a stopping off point and transport interchange during the 1850s gold rush for miners and travellers heading north to the Mt Alexander goldfields. The Woodend Town Centre Precinct represents the formation of the settlement in the mid nineteenth century and the changes associated with the growth of the township into the twentieth century. The precinct is historically significant as a tourist destination during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when the area encompassing Woodend was popular for its “health giving qualities”.

The Woodend Town Centre Precinct is of architectural and aesthetic significance for the quality of civic and commercial buildings representing the two key development eras in the town. Differing architectural styles evident in the precinct are represented in the neo-Baroque inspired clock tower (1928); the Renaissance Revival styled Mechanics Institute (1893), the English Domestic Revival Post Office (1905), the Spanish styled former Shire Offices (1928) and the former Tudor Revival guesthouse, Devon Lodge.

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PLACES WHICH ARE CONTRIBUTORY TO THE PRECINCT

Number	Street Name	Description
	High Street	Street trees
	High Street	Clock Tower (HO 105)
	High Street	Bills Horse Trough
67	High Street	Victoria Hotel
71	High Street	The Top Shop
75	High Street	Former Commercial Bank of Australia,
77	High Street	Shop
79	High Street	MacGregor's Commercial Hotel, now Keatings Hotel
81	High Street	Weigh Bridge, later All Nations, Macedonia, Devon Lodge
82, 82A	High Street	Former State Savings Bank of Victoria
85	High Street	Woodend Mechanics Institute & Free Library (HO 106)
87-89	High Street	Shops
90-94	High Street	Former Woodend & Newham Shire Offices (HO 107)
93	High Street	Shop
95	High Street	Shop (Maloa delights)
96-100	High Street	Shops & Residence (former)
102	High Street	Woodend Post Office (HO 108)

PLACES WHICH ARE NOT CONTRIBUTORY TO THE PRECINCT

Number	Street Name	Description
69	High Street	Shop
83	High Street	Shop (Keating Real Estate)
84-88	High Street	Shop
91	High Street	Shop

CATHLAW

11 FERRIER ROAD, NEW GISBORNE

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?

The timber Indian Bungalow was constructed in 1919 for the recently widowed Blanche Ross-Watt (nee Hamilton) and her daughter Betty on a 39 acres site adjacent to the Hamilton family property. It was constructed by Gisborne builder, Edward Cherry and is probably the design of architect, Ray Synnott. The bungalow style detailing includes the high hipped main roof with encircling verandah, tall chimneys with quartz pebble detailed caps and the boxed main windows which form internal ingles. The windows were originally painted white which contrasted strongly with the dark stained timber and despite the cladding having been painted and the windows now an off white colour, the contrasting effect remains. At the rear of the house is a rubble stone dairy which dates from an earlier period and contributes to an understanding of the history of the site.

The garden was developed by Ross-Watt and covers an area of approximately 3 acres of the home block. The house is set in a large grove of Monterey pines with mature oaks and other exotics. In recent years, the current owner, Kathleen Tomkinson has restored many of the original landscape elements including garden beds, ponds, paths, stonework, orchard and the kitchen garden as well as constructed a fence containing the extensive house garden. It includes beddings with perennials, bulbs, *Sparaxis sp.*, roses in semi-circular beds (typical of the geometric bedding around the house, some on axis), tennis court with surrounding cypress hedges, large hawthorn, timber pergolas with lattice and rose creepers, wisteria and honeysuckle-covered walks, a small conservatory, orchard and kitchen garden, a long bed with lilac, camellias, azaleas and viburnums. Specimen trees include oak groves and ashes. At the rear of the house is a lawn area enclosed by an arched clipped cypress hedge with perimeter seating alcoves and a central concrete pond shaped like the ace of spades.

How is it significant?

Cathlaw is of historical, aesthetic and architectural significance to the Macedon Ranges Shire.

Why is it significant?

Cathlaw is of historical significance as the creation and long term home of Blanche Ross-Watt. Ross-Watt was Victoria's first female Shire president when elected Gisborne Shire President in 1931. She was a member of one of Gisborne's pioneering families, the Hamiltons', and had inherited the property from her father.

Cathlaw is of historical significance for its long association with Ross-Watt family. Blanche Muriel Eugenie Ross Watt, O.B.E. remained at Cathlaw until her death on 18 May 1956 and her daughter, Betty, continued to live there until her death in 1989.

Cathlaw is of historical significance for associations with the Cherry Brothers. Cherry's were prolific Gisborne builders and notable manufacturers of butter churns. The Cherry Brothers also built a number of similar houses during this period in Gisborne, including Eblana and Westport.

Cathlaw is of aesthetic and architectural significance as a well resolved and externally original building of the Indian Bungalow style in its landscape setting. The Indian Bungalow style was a popular style in the region during this period. The garden elements represent the design concepts of Blanche Ross-Watt.

WESTPORT

72-74 FERRIER ROAD, NEW GISBORNE

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?

The stained timber Indian Bungalow was constructed c1908 for Nina and Vereker Ferrier Hamilton on their 26 acres of land which had been in the Hamilton family's ownership since the 1850s. It was designed by family friend, architect Ray Synnott. The house has a hipped main roof, gabled attic dormers (added in 1915), red brick chimneys and an encircling verandah. The windows are painted white externally which contrasts strongly with the dark stained timber. The former stables have been converted to a house and a notable stone-based trellis walled, former conservatory remains.

The building is surrounded by a landscape of mature exotic plantings such as Monterey pines down the drive on the west and an extensive garden around the house including cedar, Irish strawberry tree, pinoaks, oaks, cork oak, hedges and hawthorns. The more recent garden beds around the house complement the original plantings.

How is it significant?

Westport is of historical, aesthetic and architectural significance to the Macedon Ranges Shire.

Why is it significant?

Westport is of historic significance for the long association with the pioneering Hamilton family. Westport was named after a Hamilton house in Linlithgow, Scotland. Thomas Ferrier Hamilton came to the colony in the 1830s.

Westport is of aesthetic and architectural significance as an intact and distinctively style Indian Bungalow house designed by architect Ray Synnott.

Westport is of aesthetic and architectural significance as an externally intact and well resolved example building of the Indian Bungalow style within a landscaped setting. The Indian Bungalow style was a popular style in the region during this period. The extensive display garden setting was a common feature of these homes.

NEWHAM MECHANICS INSTITUTE HALL

1292 ROCHFORD ROAD, NEWHAM

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?

In 1902, a meeting was held at the Newham Hotel to commence the building program for the Mechanics Institute Hall. A public subscription was held for which local resident, William Glover donated the most money (£5) and a total of £105 was raised. The site was purchased for £10 from a local resident, Mrs Davis and a 40ft x 20ft hall with ante-room and fireplace was designed by Brewer. The Kyneton building firm of Castles Brothers won the tender (£218) and construction was completed in 1903.

The simple rectangular plan, gable roofed timber hall is faced with ashlar pattern boards and clad on the side and rear walls with square-edged weatherboards. A pedimented name and date board is fixed in the gable. The interior has stained pine lining boards and a number of memorial boards fixed to the walls. The recent additions to the building contribute to the significance of the place representing a phase in the development of the community meeting place and the community needs for current use which continues its original function.

How is it significant?

The Newham Mechanics Institute Hall is of historical, social, aesthetic and architectural significance to the Macedon Ranges Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Newham Mechanics Institute Hall is of historical significance for its central role in nineteenth and early twentieth century rural and town life of the area. Most community meetings, functions and celebrations were held in the hall.

The place is of social significance for its ongoing role as a community facility.

The place is of aesthetic and architectural significance for its simple gable formed original building with minimal decorative pretensions to the facade which is typical of similar period rural public halls.

SHIRLEY PARK

98-100 ROMSEY ROAD, WOODEND

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?

Shirley Park is a 19 acre property on the edge of Woodend township which was formerly used as a stud farm. Shirley Park has extensive Monterey and golden cypress wind rows. A one kilometre long treed avenue drive that sheltered paddocks over an extensive area has been severed by the new Calder Highway with part remaining on the property. Some of the fencing in the complex is distinctive having been constructed with lower rails of steel cable – possibly recycled from the Melbourne Cable Tram system.

The Manager's house, which was built in 1937 is of timber framing and cladding, with brick chimneys, Hardies 'Super Six' fibrous cement roofing, and is typical of the 1930s. There are large and numerous contemporary farm buildings which face a service yard, and most having been once clad with timber (now typically sheet metal clad) and one of brick. It is likely that Melbourne architect, Harry Norris, designed part of the complex given his associations with the Nicholas family. In particular, the brick gateway and gates have been designed in the Moderne style which is typical of other Norris work.

How is it significant?

Shirley Park is of historical, aesthetic and architectural significance to the Macedon Ranges Shire.

Why is it significant?

Shirley Park is of historical significance for its association with the Nicholas family. George Nicholas was notable in a national context for his involvement in the pharmaceutical industry.

It is of historical significance for the important horse stud farming which took place there and for associations with the Woodend township. Shirley Park represents the rural character at the edge of the town and provides a connection to Woodend's past. Shirley Park is highly visible from the Woodend-Romsey Rd and the Calder Freeway approaches into Woodend.

Shirley Park is of aesthetic and architectural significance for its mature cypress avenues and rows and the farm building complex (stables and yard). These features reflect the then comparatively new form of specialised horse breeding activity in the district and the fame the stud gained in Victorian racing circles.

FORMER COBB & CO CHANGING STATION STABLES

236 COBB & CO ROAD, CADELLO

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?

The former Cobb & Co Changing Station stables' building is sited on the property boundary fronting the old Calder Highway. Other timber barns or outbuildings adjoin the stables. The building is a simple rectangular structure clad in weatherboard with a corrugated iron hip roof.

How is it significant?

The former Cobb & Co Changing Station is of historical, social, aesthetic and architectural significance to the Macedon Ranges Shire.

Why is it significant?

The place is of historical significance for its links with the well-known Cobb & Co coaching firm. The building forms a landmark on a major highway and has links to the nearby Kyneton, Newham and Garth pre-emptive rights and the early dairy structure at Cadella Park.

The place is of historical significant for its antiquity within the Woodend and Carlsruhe communities. The building is significant for its links to mid nineteenth century transport routes through the area.

The place is of architectural and aesthetic significance for the utilitarian form of the building and it is an important reminder of the significance of other forms of transport and other routes besides the train.

DRUSILLA

26 BROUGHAM RD, MOUNT MACEDON

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?

Drusilla was designed in 1931 by Melbourne architects Godfrey & Spowers for Edward Norton Grimwade and his wife Phelia. It was built on a site that was first occupied by Madame Weigel who built a house there c1890 which was burnt down in 1903. The oldest plantings in the garden are oaks dating from this period. The subsequent owner was grazier Andrew Murray of New Gisborne, who built a house on the site in 1908. The current building on the site was constructed as a family home for the Grimwade's in 1932.

The large, salt-glazed tapestry clinker brick two storey house is of the Tudor and English Queen Anne revival style. The familiar V or Y shape floor plan of the Arts & Crafts Movement has been used here and the roof treatment also shows attributes of medieval French chateaux with a hipped main roof and projecting room bays with minor hipped roofs. The porch has Tudor archways on three sides and a bold rustic doorway with wrought iron fittings.

The rest of the complex appears to have been built up in the Grimwade ownership and still reflects the working elements of a farm, in particular, the elevated tank and manager's residence. Important garden elements include the sunken garden (now cemetery) with its privet hedge parterre beyond, the brothers' orchard, the Japanese garden with *Prunus sp.* and weeping elm (*Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'*), the creek and waterfall with hydraulic ram pump, the bush garden, extensive rubble stonework, and the notable clipped cypress hedge surrounding a fountain at the rear of the house with arched entry points on axis.

How is it significant?

Drusilla is of historical, aesthetic and architectural significance to the Macedon Ranges Shire.

Why is it significant?

Drusilla is of historical significance for the link to key individuals in the history of the State and Mount Macedon, specifically the Norton Grimwade and Weigel family. It is also of historical significance for associations with the Marist Brothers who owned and occupied the place as a retreat during the twentieth century.

Drusilla is of aesthetic and architectural significance as an early, large and successful example of what became a popular style for large houses in Melbourne's middle suburbs and is close to its original condition externally and substantially so internally. Its unusual stair-less design is a direct reflection of the disability of its former owner (Mrs Grimwade) and the integrity and distinction of such rooms as the round dining room are notable and renowned within the community. The garden can be compared to Marathon, Mt Eliza (another Grimwade owned

garden), and is considered to be of significance for its aesthetic components, plantings and intactness.

TIMSBURY

710 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD, MOUNT MACEDON

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?

The first house on the site is thought to have been built for John Charles Lloyd in 1875. The property was purchased by Norton Grimwade in 1908 and then by Mary Lillias Officer (widow of Suetonius Officer) in 1920. By 1929, Timsbury was owned by grazier, James Moffatt and his wife, Florence.

Timsbury, a two storey timber house of a Swiss Chalet style is thought to have been constructed in two stages (c1908 & c1920) when owned by the Grimwade family and then the Officer family. The chalet character is displayed in the splay-edged or chamfered boards, the fretted balustrading at both levels, propped eaves, carved gable fascias and a fretted panel in the gable apex. Three dormer windows with decorated fascias face to the east where an added 20th century room bay at ground level offsets some of the symmetry of their placement. A rear entry porch supports the central dormer and attached minor balcony.

The garden includes terracing and plants generally of the 1920s with *Viburnum* sp., *Prunus serrulata*, rhododendrons, azaleas, a very large blackwood at the east end of the property, burches, lilly pillys, pittosporum, a large oak, elms, box hedges, a large copper beech, an old hedge of *Lonicera* sp near the house and a weeping holly. There is a *Viburnum* sp. hedge at the front boundary. The garden extends down to the Willimigongong Creek.

How is it significant?

Timsbury is of historical, aesthetic and architectural significance to the Macedon Ranges Shire.

Why is it significant?

Timsbury is of historical significance for the associations with notable local families including Grimwade and Officer.

It is of aesthetic significance for its location and visibility on Mount Macedon Road, which has distinguished it for many years.

Timsbury is aesthetically and architecturally significant for its possible early use of the Swiss Chalet style on Mount Macedon. Its garden supports the general character and mature planting evident in the important Mount Macedon garden precinct.

J G BOLTON HALL

22 EPPING STREET, KYNETON

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE⁴

What is significant?

The J G Bolton Hall at 22 Epping Street, Kyneton, is a weatherboard schoolroom with a steep pitched roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel, and a pair of small projecting porches to the east (left) side, with separate gables. The symmetrical street facade has a central rectangular bay window, comprising three casement sashes with highlights and a skillion window hood above, flanked by a pair of taller windows with multi-paned sashes. The gable end has notched weatherboards creating a shingled effect, screened by a row of timber posts. The building was erected by Reverend Ortho Bryant in c1906 as part of Kyneton College, a local private school that had been founded in 1870 (on another site) by Bryant's predecessor, Reverend G J Richmond.

How is it significant?

The J G Bolton Hall is of historical and architectural significance to the Macedon Ranges Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the hall is significant for its associations with the development of Kyneton College, a local private school that occupied this site for three decades from c1906. Originally established in 1870 (on another site, and under another name), the school was operated by the Reverend Ortho Bryant in 1895, who relocated it to the present site, renamed it Kyneton College, and erected the present building. With the subsequent demolition of other buildings on the school site (including the boarding house, pavilion, sheds and toilets), the former schoolhouse now remains as unique evidence of what was once an important and highly regarded regional centre for private education.

The building retains important associations with a number of eminent figures in the history of Kyneton, including the Reverend Ortho Bryant (the well-regarded local congregational minister who originally erected the building), the redoubtable Miss Ray M Begg (who subsequently purchased the school and operated it for a decade), and George 'Hammie' Hamilton Lamb (its head teacher from 1931 to 1935, later to become the only Australian MP to die on active service during the Second World War). These teachers remained fondly remembered by successive generations of Kyneton residents who attended the college over its thirty years, including a number of still-living alumni. The building is also of historical significance in the context of the Ray M Begg Homes, which now occupies the site. As the last remaining physical evidence of the Kyneton College, the building stands as a fitting memorial to head mistress Miss Ray M

⁴ This Statement of Significance was written by Heritage Alliance in 2007 as an independent assessment.

Begg, who donated the entire school property for the purpose of establishing the elderly citizens' home that continues to bear her name.

Architecturally, the building is significant as a fine and substantially intact example of an early twentieth century schoolhouse. Although conventional in its simple hall-like form with gabled roof, the building is otherwise distinguished by its twin side porches, and its unusual facade treatment with a central projecting rectangular bay and flanking pair of tall multi-paned windows.

ST JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

1-7 MELVINS ROAD, RIDDELLS CREEK

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?

The pastoralist, John C Riddell donated this site and the church was built in 1926, being dedicated 12 December by Archbishop Harrington Lees. Many furnishings in the church have been donated in memory of local residents including the Riddells, the Hamiltons and the Humphries. This is a gabled weatherboarded and cement sheet clad church with an attached bell tower which has a bell-cast roof and fine louvred panels. An ornamental iron cross is located on the spire apex. A hipped roof section is bracketed out from the main roof gable apex, echoing an apse-like roofed three-sided bay central to the east wall at ground level. An altered and added-to hall which appears to be of a similar date lies to the north. The bell tower roof form and general design suggest that the church was designed by Louis R Williams, the designer of many Anglican churches in this period. The church reserve adjoins the former Smith Nursery (q.v.) and public reserve along the Riddells Creek, some of its landscape blending with plantings on these sites. The church is sited close to some of the town's early houses in Melvins Road and the south end of the Kilmore Road (service lane), forming a small early precinct which only occurs elsewhere in the town in Station Street, but as a commercial precinct. Its spire makes it a landmark among the surrounding domestic sites. Period planting includes *Quercus robur* at the rear, *Pinus canariensis* and Roman cypress, and a *Schinus terebinthifolius* at the front, Monterey and Bhutan cypress at the rear. Early photographs held at the Riddells Creek Mechanics Institute show the church grounds newly planted with a timber picket fence forming a triangle. This shape can still be determined by the planting. The planting may be associated with the local Smith & Sons Nursery but research would be needed to establish this.

How is it significant?

The St John's Anglican Church, Riddells Creek is of historical, aesthetic and architectural significance to the Macedon Ranges Shire.

Why is it significant?

St John's is of architectural and aesthetic significance as a notable example in the rare timber mode of the Arts & Crafts approach to 20th century church design. St John's is close to its external original form and is part of a strong Arts & Craft oriented design group within the architecture of the Church of England, dominated by the prolific but highly adept church architect, Louis Williams.

St John's Anglican Church is of historical significance as a long-term public building in Riddells Creek which forms a major part of an important landscape-dominated nineteenth, early twentieth century precinct which extends along the creek's banks and includes the former Smith

nursery and the Smith Reserve. The church also embodies links with the region's earliest settlers such as the Riddells and Hamiltons.

JOHN WHITE GRAVE

OFF COBB & CO ROAD, CARLSRUHE

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?

The grave of John White is located on the banks of the Campaspe River at Carlsruhe. The grave, headstone and surrounding iron rail was constructed in 1849 following the death of White when his horse fell during a hurdle race.

How is it significant?

John White's grave is of historic significance to the Macedon Ranges Shire.

Why is it significant?

John White's grave is one of the very few direct links with life in this area during the very first years of settlement during the 1840s. John White was reputedly a groomsman at the Carlsruhe Inn and was killed accidentally when the horse he was riding fell during a hurdle race. William Piper presided at the inquest at the Carlsruhe Inn on 3 January 1849.