

MACEDON RANGES  
CULTURAL HERITAGE  
AND  
LANDSCAPE STUDY



Volume Three

LANDSCAPE UNITS  
& HERITAGE PRECINCTS

June 1994

MACEDON RANGES  
CULTURAL HERITAGE  
AND  
LANDSCAPE STUDY

PART ONE

Volume Three

LANDSCAPE UNITS  
& HERITAGE PRECINCTS

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## Preface

This is Volume Three of four volumes which comprise the Macedon Ranges Cultural Heritage and Landscape Study.

The complete set of volumes comprises:

### **Volume 1: Recommendations and Guidelines**

This volume contains the study methodology, details of methods of conservation planning, a strategic planning assessment and its implications and final recommendations for a regional heritage program. This volume was prepared by Trevor Budge and Tracey Kidd from TBA Planners.

### **Volume 2: Environmental History**

This volume contains a detailed history of the study area centred on the themes identified during the course of the study. It also contains a bibliography for the whole study. This volume was written by Dr Chris McConville.

### **Volume 3: Landscape Assessment and Heritage Precincts and Areas**

This volume contains a detailed description of each identified landscape unit in the study area, individual recommendations for preservation/improvement accompanied by photographs and maps. This volume was prepared by Juliet Ramsay and Gini Lee.

### **Volume 4: Significant Individual Buildings and Sites**

Detailed citations and assessments for individual buildings and sites are contained in this volume together with a summary listing of other buildings and sites for further research. This volume was produced by Graeme Butler and Francine Gilfedder.

This volume also contains a description of the heritage precincts and areas identified in the study.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Stage One of the *Macedon Ranges Cultural Heritage and Landscape Study* involved the preparation of a report which explained the study objectives and gave a detailed description of the method for the study. This section, landscape units, is part of the larger study. It is a description and heritage assessment of the broader landscape of the study area.

## 1.1 Explanation of Units

The landscape units form a base for survey, and a geographic context for historical themes and places of heritage value. For the purpose of this particular study, due to the intense modification of the landscape and the dispersed and relatively heavy population, the delineation of the units is based upon landscape character which in turn is derived from landuse, landform, vegetation cover and area. The study area boundary is that of the Shires of Romsey, Newham and Woodend, and Gisborne, therefore for some landscape units the unit boundary may not include all of a landscape character area. An initial delineation was prepared from maps and aerial photographs but was changed to more appropriate boundaries after field survey. Water courses were deleted and included within larger areas while major transport corridors were defined as units. Names chosen for the landscape units relate to the dominant landscape character or the name of a key landscape feature.

The units were surveyed and researched to determine the modifications to the landscape since European settlement, how the changes in time are manifest on the landscape today, and the heritage importance of the cultural and natural landscape features. As the landscape areas are large, this type of survey is therefore undertaken from broad interpretations. Detailed features are not included unless they form part of the visible pattern of the unit as seen from major roads.

The units were researched from data available however almost all places would benefit from more research. It is hoped that community groups will build upon this work, by undertaking further research and determining additional attributes that are important to them.

The units were surveyed from major roads and are briefly described according to their visible features with emphasis given to those features which represent the heritage themes (presented in the Volume One Report). Each unit was assessed for heritage significance against the criteria prepared for this study. A statement of significance was prepared for each unit and the significance ranked (refer Volume One Report which describes the ranking). Most units did not carry an overall high level of significance, however most had some aspects which were significant.

Finally brief recommendations for management of heritage values were included. Some of these recommendations were for conservation, while others were for restoration. Little emphasis was given to buildings on the understanding that significant buildings would be assessed as part of the study.

It can be seen from the report that trees (native and exotic) as integral elements of the landscape, feature strongly in the heritage importance of the landscape units. Notwithstanding, landform features are key links for communities to the landscape and their importance cannot be understated. Scattered throughout the landscape are the built structures of landuse; fences, gates, sheds, roads etc. The recommendations therefore seek not to prevent development but to retain a balance of new with old, as well as an appreciation of the past and a link to the original landscape.

## 1.2 Landscape Units

The units are listed as follows:

### **Rural Areas**

- R1 Konagaderra
- R2 Deep Creek
- R3 Mt William Range
- R4 Lancefield Flats
- R5 Charlies Creek
- R6 Macedon Foothills
- R7 Mt Gisborne
- R8 Bullengarook
- R9 Rosslynne
- R10 Ashbourne
- R11 Kerrie
- R12 Newham Flats

### **Mountains**

- M1 Cobaw
- M2 Black Range
- M3 Macedon Massif
- M4 Hanging Rock

### **Forests**

- F1 Burnt Mill Area
- F2 Pyrites Creek

### **Plantation**

- P Macedon Plantation

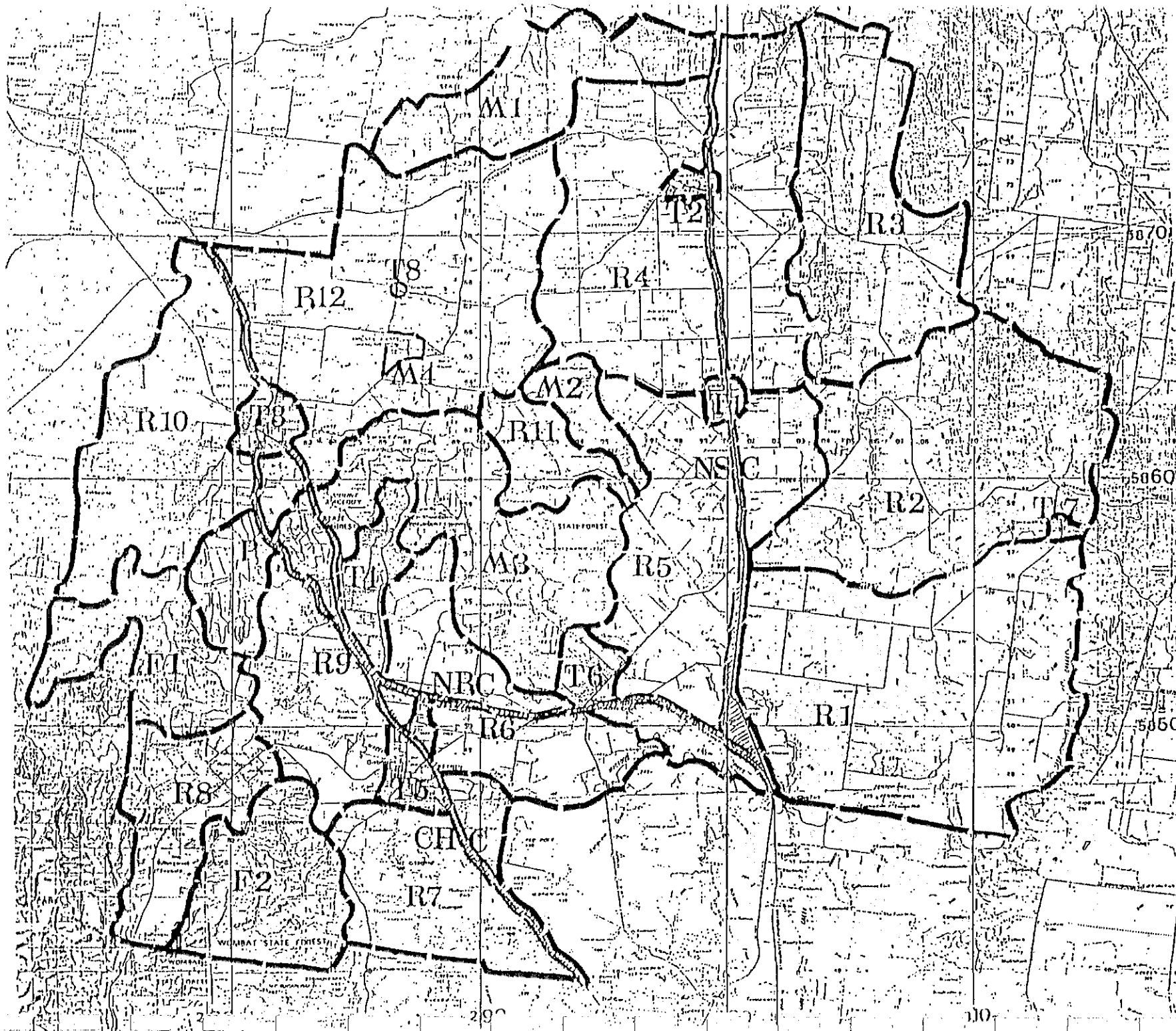
### **Corridors**

- NSC North South Corridor
- NRC Northern Rail Corridor
- CHC Calder Highway Corridor

### **Towns**

- T1 Romsey
- T2 Lancefield
- T3 Woodend
- T4 Macedon
- T5 Gisborne
- T6 Riddells Creek
- T7 Darraweit Guim
- T8 Newham

The following map shows the delineation of the study area into units and a key identifies them by number and name.



#### TOWNS

- T1 ROMSEY
- T2 LANCETFIELD
- T3 WOODHEDD
- T4 MACEDON
- T5 GISHBORNE
- T6 RIDGELL'S CREEK
- T7 DARRAWIST GUM
- T8 NEWHAM

#### RURAL AREAS

- R1 KIRKLANDERRA
- R2 DEEP CREEK
- R3 MT. WILLIAM RANGE
- R4 LANCETFIELD FLATS
- R5 CHARLES CREEK
- R6 MACEDON Foothills
- R7 MT GISHBORNE
- R8 BULLFEGAROOK
- R9 ROSSLYNNE
- R10 ASHBOURNE
- R11 KEURIE
- R12 NEWHAM FLATS

#### MOUNTAINS

- M1 COBAY
- M2 BLACK RANGE
- M3 MACEDON MASSIF
- M4 HANGING ROCK

#### FORESTS

- F1 BURNT MILK AREA
- F2 PYRILIS CREEK

#### PLANTATION

- P MACEDON PLANTATION

#### CORRIDORS

- NSC NORTH SOUTH CORRIDOR
- NRC NORTHERN RAIL CORRIDOR
- CHC CALDER HIGHWAY CORRIDOR

## LANDSCAPE UNITS

BASE MAPS  
MATTAP 1:100,000 SERIES  
7023, 7022, 7021, 7020

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE  
& LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: KONAGADERRA (Landscape Unit: R1)

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LGA: ROMSEY

ESMAP: 598, 599, 621, 622

AMG: 3005 -3145 E,  
58455 -5858 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Agricultural and Pastoral,

**REFERENCES:**

- 1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings  
1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*  
Hilcke, F., 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)  
Forster, P., 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)  
Cater, G., Shire of Gisborne Pilot Study Key Events and People of the Area (Student Assignment)  
Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.  
Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh
- 

**HISTORY**

The Kanagadarrar - Western Port run was established in the 1840s and acquired by W. Clarke in his Special Survey of 1851 (Reid 1992).

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**DESCRIPTION**

**Landscape Character**

The landscape unit is one of flat basalt plains with three creeks ; Emu, Konagaderra and Deep Creek gouging irregular courses in a north south direction. Deep Creek defines the northern and eastern boundary of the unit, the Melbourne Lancefield Road the western extent, and the Romsey - Bulla shire boundary the southern extent. The landscape has been stripped of almost all native vegetation and has a surface of pasture grasses, the exception being Deep Creek which has some substantial patches of regeneration along its length. Deep Creek is also known to have been a platypus habitat but their current status has not been established. Young cypress boundary plantings define many of the newer properties created in recent subdivisions. Older cypress boundary plantings also exist as well as some pine windbreaks. Many productive pastoral properties remain in the south-eastern section of the unit but most of the former pastoral holdings have been subdivided.

**Aesthetic Attributes**

The area is open and expansive. Konagaderra and Deep Creek are deeply entrenched with steep sided banks. Being largely devoid of trees the landform is clearly expressed therefore adding drama and interest to the flat landform character.

**Views and Corridors**

In some select locations views across the landscape of the creek gorges can be enjoyed but these are often blocked by cypress hedges.

**Cultural Features**

Scattered farm buildings of historic character add interest.

## ISSUES

Cypress boundary plantings already considerably block views of the countryside from road travellers. Of particular concern is Outlook Lane. No doubt named for its ability to provide views across the Konagaderra Creek Gorge, it now is edged on its north side by a cypress wall. In time when the young trees are mature the screening off of the views into the countryside from the roads will be more manifest.

---

## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Cypress boundary plantings when fully grown will block views of the countryside from road travellers. Discourage cypress boundary plantings adjacent to road sides. Encourage native tree planting on road verges and mixed planting for windbreaks with interest.

Although visually dramatic the very steep creek banks are devoid of any substantial stabilising vegetation and highly vulnerable to erosion. Stripping of native vegetation has left the area exposed to the full force of winds and natural erosion forces. The area badly requires native tree planting for environmental health and visual and comfort amenity.

Encourage Landcare programs to redress past landscape management practices.

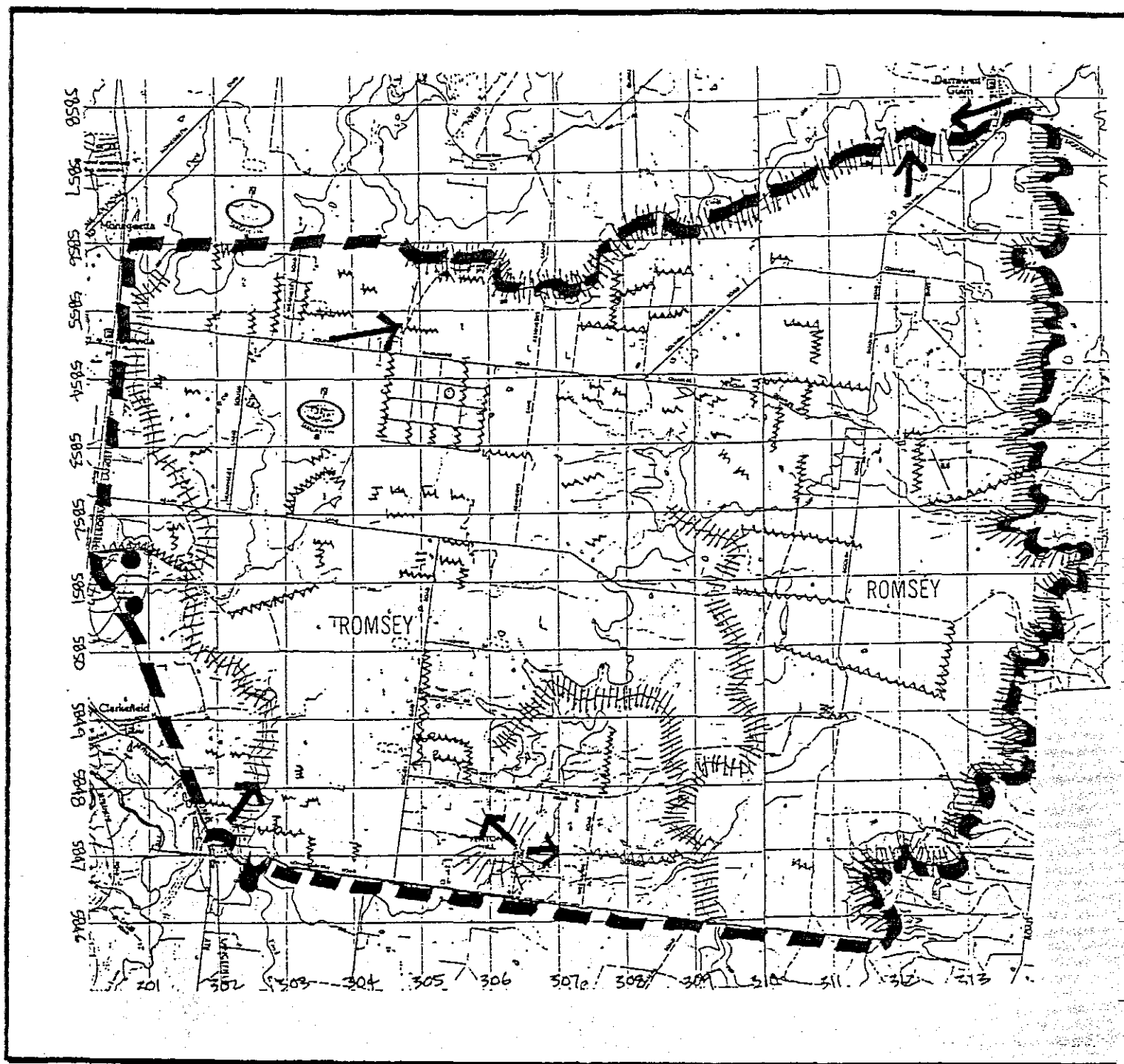
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## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see page 5 in the Appendix.

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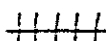
NAME: KONAGADERRA (Landscape Unit: R1)



— LU Boundary



Forest



Creek Gorge



Windbreaks



Development



Landmark feature



Historical complex



Plantation



Built area



Significant view



Ridge



Precinct



Former sawmill site



Former tramway site



Pine plantation



Hawthorn hedge



Preemptive rights area

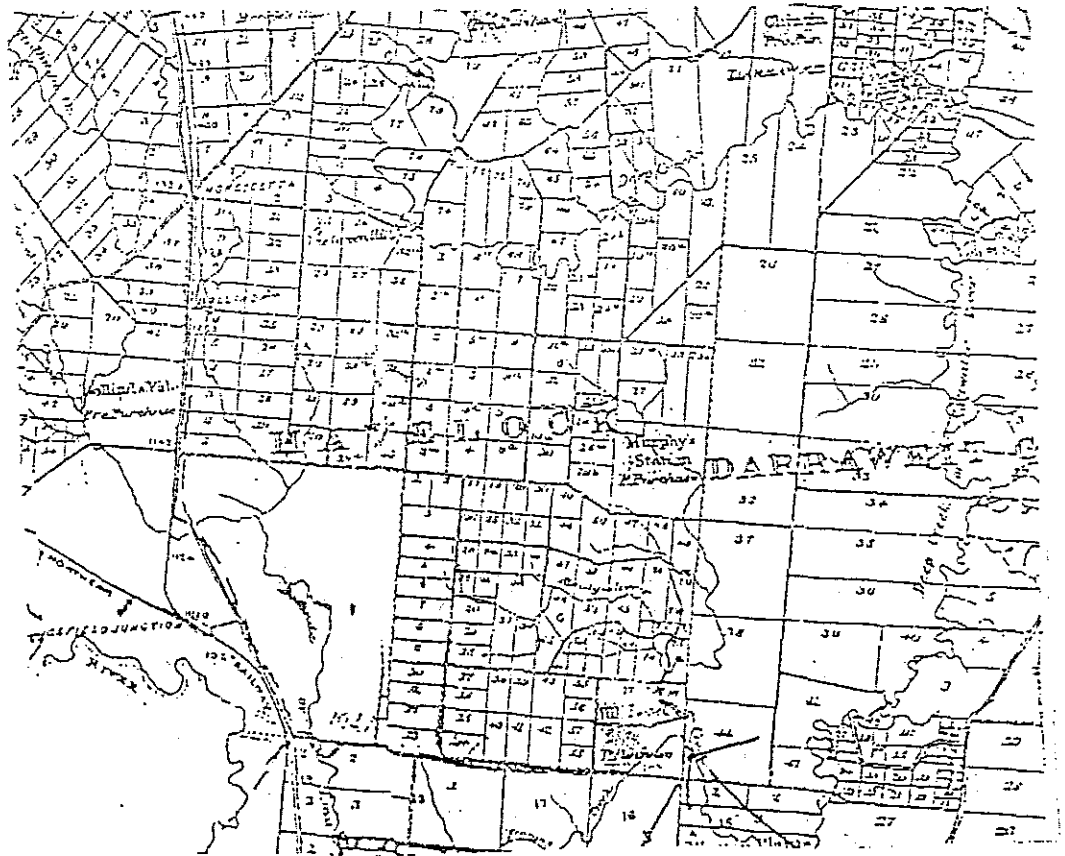


Dismantled rail line



R1 Grid = 1km Scale

NAME: KONAGADERRA (Landscape Unit: R1)

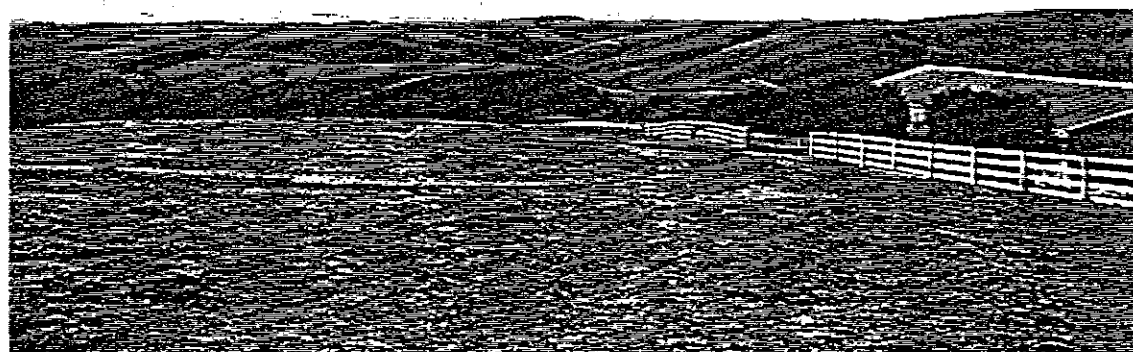


Section of parish map; County of Bourke, 1919

Countryside view from Boggy Gate road

NAME: KONAGADERRA (Landscape Unit: R1)

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Emu Creek Gorge from Heath Lane

Konagaderra Creek Gorge from Outlook Crescent



NAME: KONAGADERRA (Landscape Unit: R1)

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Young cypress boundary plantings seen from the Bolinda, Darraweit Road

## MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

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NAME: DEEP CREEK (Landscape Unit: R2)

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LGA: ROMSEY

ESMAP: 598,599 AMG: 300-316 E  
5854-5867 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Pastoral and Agricultural

### REFERENCES:

- 1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings  
1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*  
Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)  
Forster, P 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)  
Cater, G. Shire of Gisborne Pilot Study Key events and People of the Area (Student Assignment)  
Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.  
Green, R., Schapper, J. Bishop, I. & Mc Carthy, M. 1985 *Design for Change*. University of Melbourne.  
Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publication, Melbourne.  
Ried, J., 1992 *When Memory Holds the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh
- 

### HISTORY

Historically interesting for the remnants of the Kilmore-Lancefield Railway line and evidence of both pastoral and small scale agricultural land use.

---

### DESCRIPTION

#### Landscape Character

The lower foothills of the Mount William/View Hill range support a range of pastoral activities, predominantly sheep and cattle grazing. The terrain sloping down to the south and west, is virtually treeless in many areas, with single remnant eucalypts still in occasional evidence and some cypress windbreaks near Deep Creek. In areas associated with Deep Creek, escarpments allow for high landscape quality experiences with rocky cliffsides, creek crossings and associated plantings, Gallaghers Ford, being one such location.

There are areas of regeneration along the length of Deep Creek gorge, and on the ridges of higher slopes however vegetation is extremely limited in the area. The Deep Creek environs form the southern boundary to the unit area, and meanders to the north to bisect the plains nearer to Romsey and the highway.

Larger pastoral holdings are still evidence and rural residential development is limited. Towards to east and Darraweit Guim and the Back Kilmore Road, areas of bushland, higher slopes and good views across the lower plains have encouraged small residential settlements adjacent the Wallan Road.

The Hamlet of Monegeeta is a marker for the Gisborne turnoff, and a small commercial operation is partially shielded from the highway by the cypress avenue.

#### Aesthetic Attributes

When assessed in conjunction with adjacent landscape units, the Deep Creek area add to the continuum of a largely intact pastoral landscape of rolling hills, meandering river beds and gorges, and areas of native vegetation

**Landmarks**

No landmarks exist in the unit

**Views and Corridors**

Western views over the plains to the Macedon Massif beyond are possible from a number of vantage points on the sparse road system which dissects this unit. The Deep Creek is an important wildlife habitat and potential vegetation corridor.

**Cultural Features**

Older homesteads on larger properties are evidence of the nineteenth century settlement pattern, further reinforced, by cultural vegetation patterns, showing a dissected landscape character. Identified sites are the homestead and garden complexes Clunie, Chintin Grange, Summerleigh and Banool and the bridge, Daly's Bridge, over Deep Creek.

---

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Natural and Cultural Landscapes**

The landmark Brock Hill in contrast with the steeply cut Deep Creek and associated natural vegetation are important natural features within a pastorally modified environment.

**Perspective Criteria 4 & 7 SR3**

**Agricultural and Pastoral**

A number of farm properties and residences associated with original land holdings lend a distinctive pastoral character to the unit **Complexes Criteria 5 SR 3.**

**Towns**

The hamlet of Monegetta and the original centre of Darraweit Guim are evidence of early settlements along transport routes **Complexes Criteria 2 & 7 SR 2.**

---

**ISSUES**

Grazing practices within the creek margins are promoting erosion.

---

**IDEAS & ACTIONS**

Encourage revegetation of roadsides and also of watercourses for protection from erosion, and as a seed source for regeneration.

Consider the important, accessible landscape features, such as Deep Creek and Brock Hill as areas to maintain in intact condition and prevent development in association with these sites and landforms.

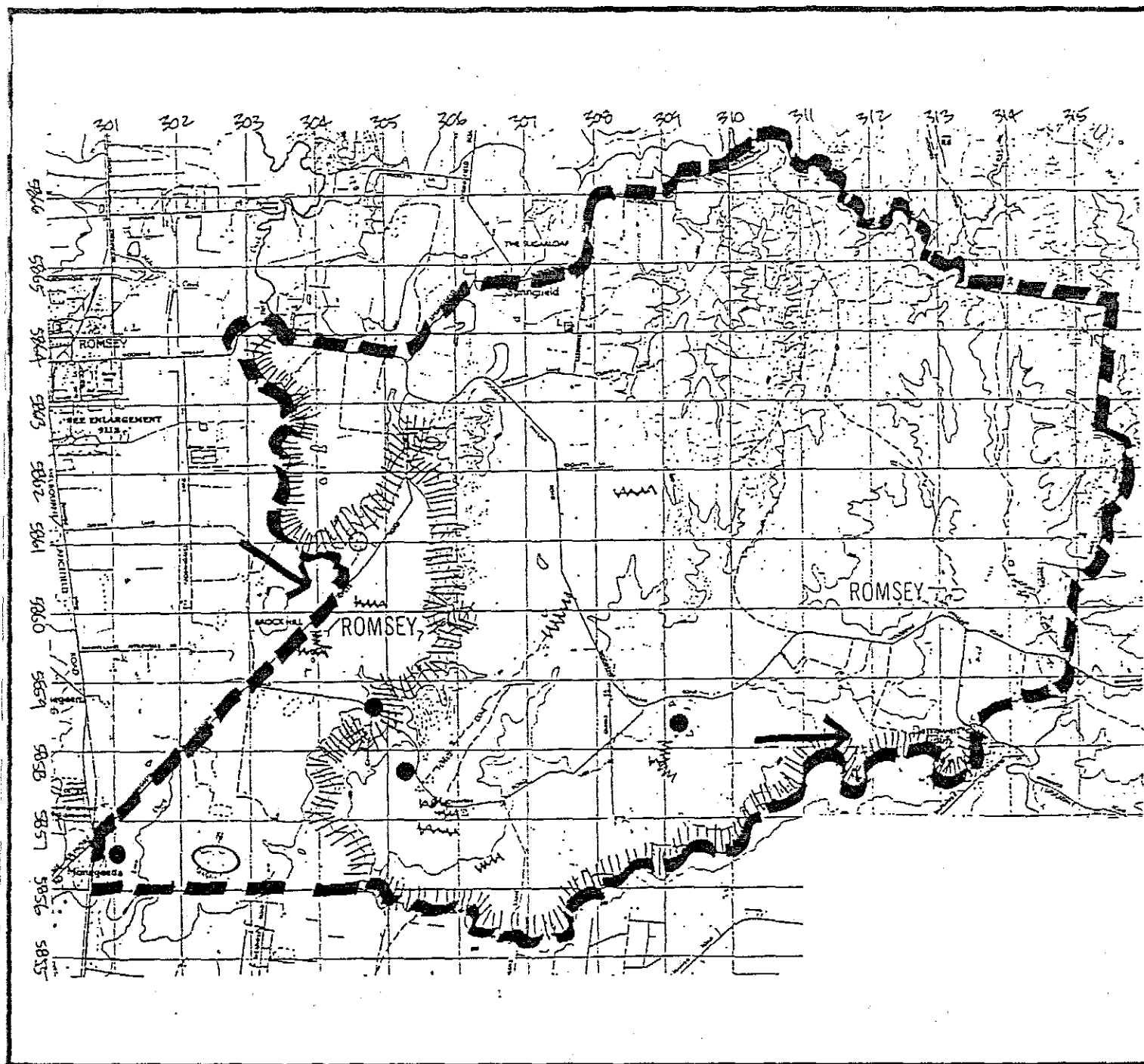
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**SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT**

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see page 5-7 in the Appendix.

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NAME: DEEP CREEK (Landscape Unit: R2)

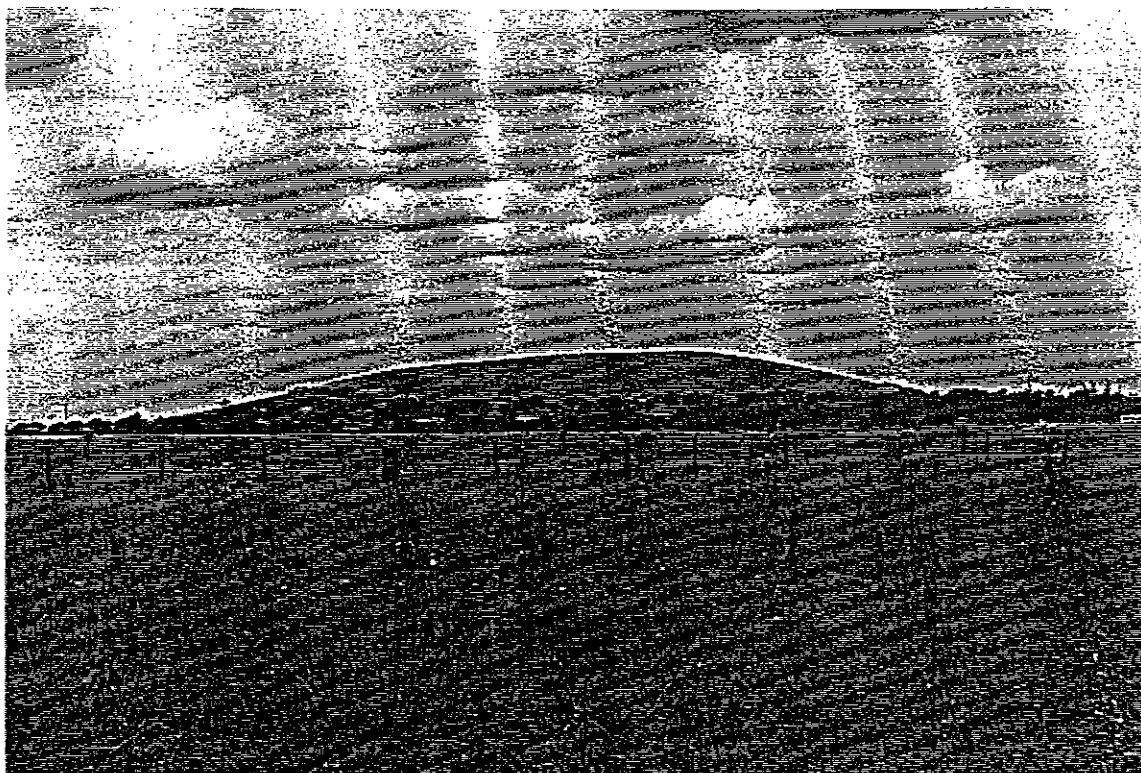


- |  |                  |  |                    |  |                        |
|--|------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------------|
|  | LU Boundary      |  | Historical complex |  | Former sawmill site    |
|  | Forest           |  | Plantation         |  | Former tramway site    |
|  | Creek Gorge      |  | Built area         |  | Pine plantation        |
|  | Windbreaks       |  | Significant view   |  | Hawthorn hedge         |
|  | Development      |  | Ridge              |  | Preemptive rights area |
|  | Landmark feature |  | Precinct           |  | Dismantled rail line   |

R2 Grid = 1km Scale

NAME: DEEP CREEK (Landscape Unit: R2)

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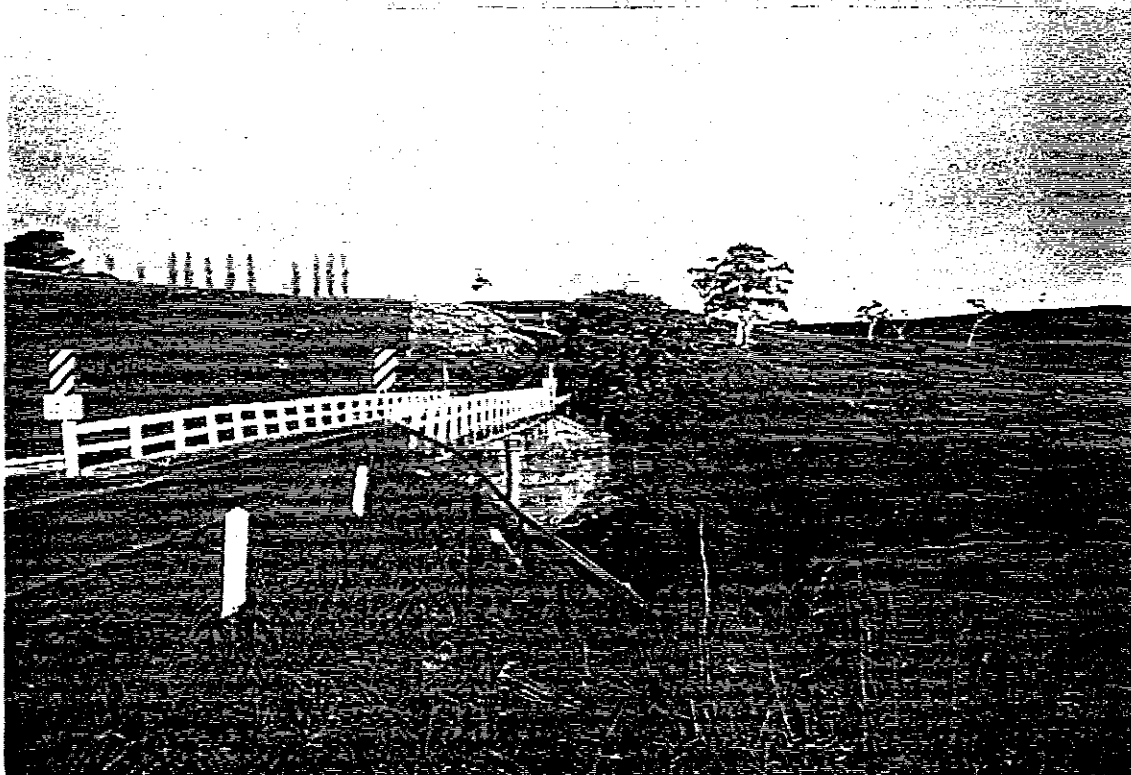
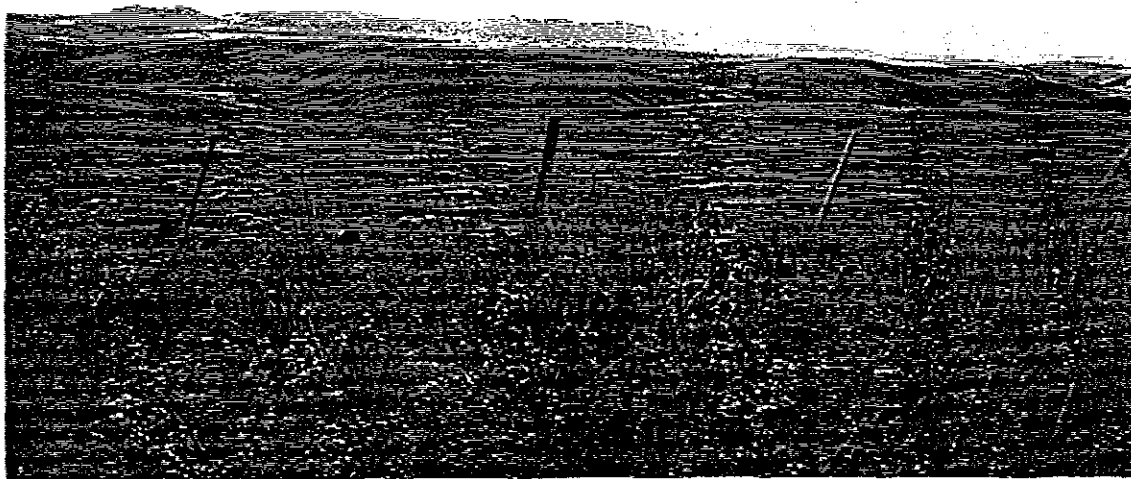


View to adjacent Brock Hill

Southern Aspect across lightly wooded pastures at Deep Creek

NAME: DEEP CREEK (Landscape Unit: R2)

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Western aspect looking towards Macedon Massif

Dalys Bridge on Woodend Wallan Road

NAME: MOUNT WILLIAM RANGE (Landscape Unit: R3)

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LGA: ROMSEY

ESMAP: 586, 598, 599

AMG: 303-316 E  
5863-5879 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Pastoral and Agricultural, Culture Contact

**REFERENCES:**

- 1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings  
1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*  
Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)  
Forster, P 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)  
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Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publication, Melbourne.  
Ried, J., 1992 *When Memory Holds the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh
- 

**HISTORY**

Prior to European settlement, the Mount William area has been a significant area for Aboriginal habitation by the Kurrajeberring Clan of the Wurundjeri tribe. The greenstone quarry provided the raw material for an intensive trade and bartering network throughout Victoria and numerous archaeological examples of past settlement can still be observed in the area

The earliest run, Steels Creek Station, was established as pre-emptive right by George and James Cain Jnr in 1841. Land sales and successive drought and the 1850's gold rush saw the development of smaller pastoral runs, which were subsequently developed into cleared land for cropping. Mechanisation of farming practices caused the return to the grazing properties of this century. Some gold was found in the north around Mount William and Goldie North, which was last reworked during the depression of the 1930s.

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**Landscape Character**

Mount William is the northern most feature of a ridge of hills which run north-south from the shire boundary to View Hill and the Sugarloaf east of Romsey. A series of country roads bisect a valley which runs parallel to the ridge and would have provided access for travellers and explorers searching for the gold which had been discovered in the area.

The higher forested areas have been partially cleared for stock, and erosion is in evidence. Remnant indigenous forests of large stringybarks, box and peppermints are patchy on Mount William and along the northern roads, however some tussocky grass understoreys are still evident. Further south the land flattens out and cleared paddocks with light tree cover roll down to the Number Three Creek in the east. Intermittent creeks run off steeper hillsides, thus providing water for pastoral activities and feeding into the adjacent Deep Creek.

Cultural plantings are limited to surrounding farm houses, and there is no tradition of cypress windbreak planting in this area. In new rural subdivisions associated new plantings are bringing new detail into the strongly intact pastoral and woodland landscape.

#### Landmarks

Mount William and View Hill are landmark indicators of the elevation and vegetation of the area, and provide a visual barrier to the north eastern boundary of the study area.

#### Views and Corridors

The Kilmore Lancefield road cuts through the lower elevation of the ridgeline and was an important corridor in goldfields exploration routes as was the now removed and disused railway line.

#### Cultural Features

The Mount William axe quarry is an aboriginal site significant by natural feature, and registered on the National Estate. The Springfield Gorge burial cave is also contained in the unit. Extant railway moundings are evidence of the dismantled railway to the east of the study area.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Culture Contact

The Mount William Aboriginal site of an axe quarry associated with a major physical landform is of significance. The Springbank Gorge burial site also is contained in this unit, making it highly significant. **Complexes Criteria 1, 2 & 6 SR 1**

### Natural and Cultural Landscapes

Remnant bushland on hilltops and slopes and on roadsides to the north of the site have high aesthetic value in conjunction with the framed views afforded to the west over the Cobaws and Macedon Massif, and closer old pastoral holdings. **Perspective Criteria 2 & 4 SR 2**

---

## ISSUES

New rural development is dissecting the continuous vegetation and landform appearance. Small scale exotic plantings and fencing lines interrupt the overview of traditional pastoral development.

---

## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Encourage limited exotic planting along tree lines, and avenues and located only around homesteads. The elevation of this area provides views to the Mount William area from far roads and highways, and the area has important interpretative requirements as both a presettlement landscape and important Aboriginal cultural and trade site, and as a pastoral area of significance in Romsey history.

Limit small scale rural residential blocks on the foothills, and encourage regeneration of indigenous vegetation on all roadsides.



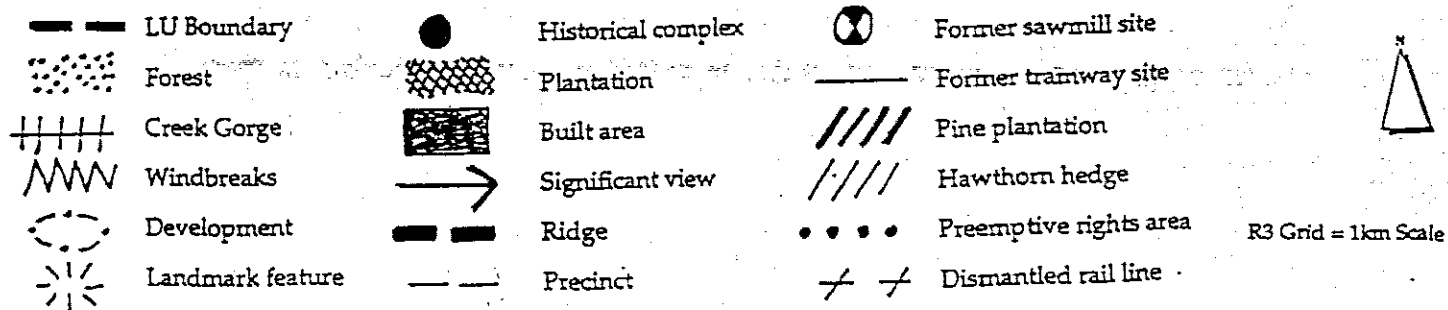
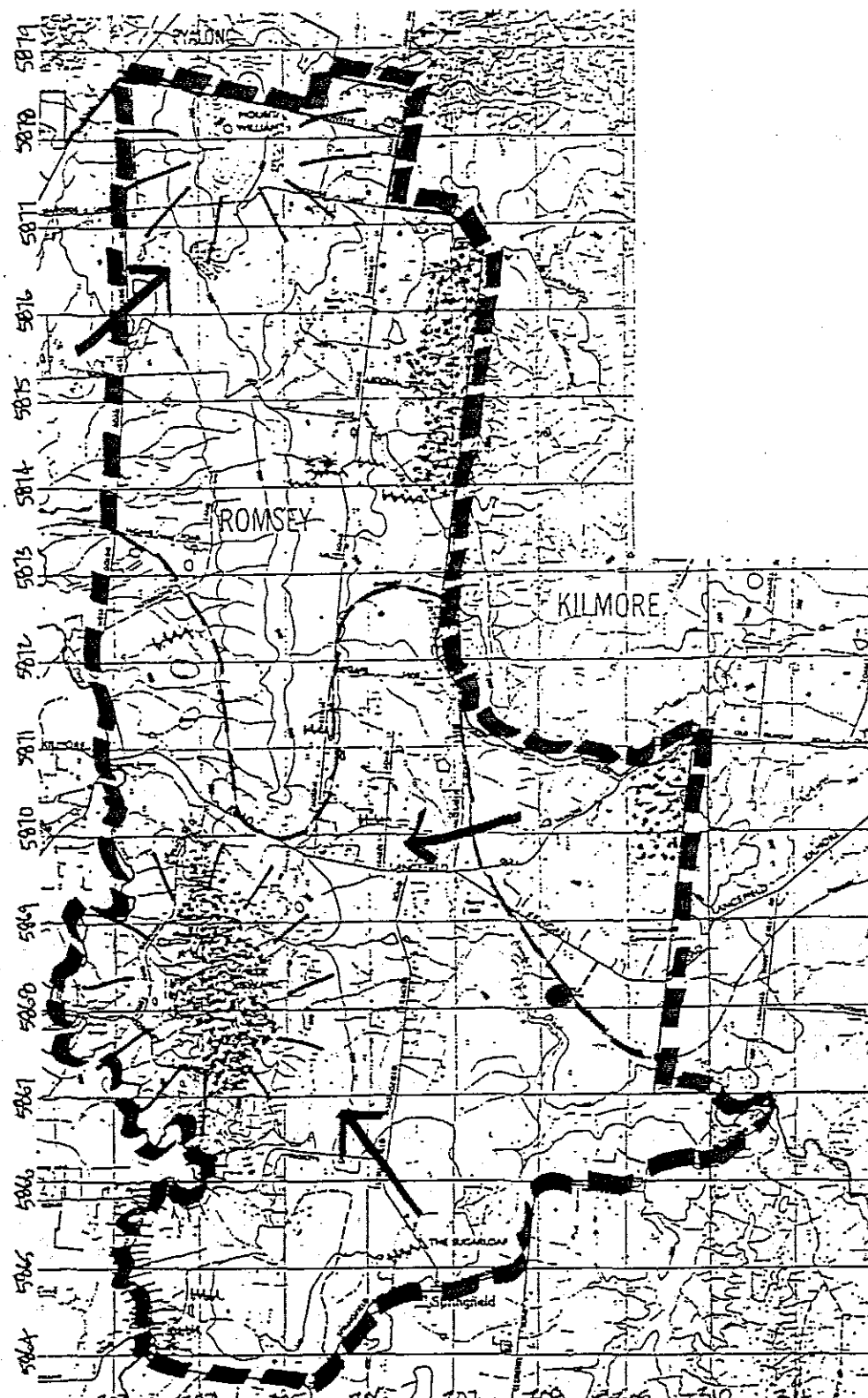
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## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

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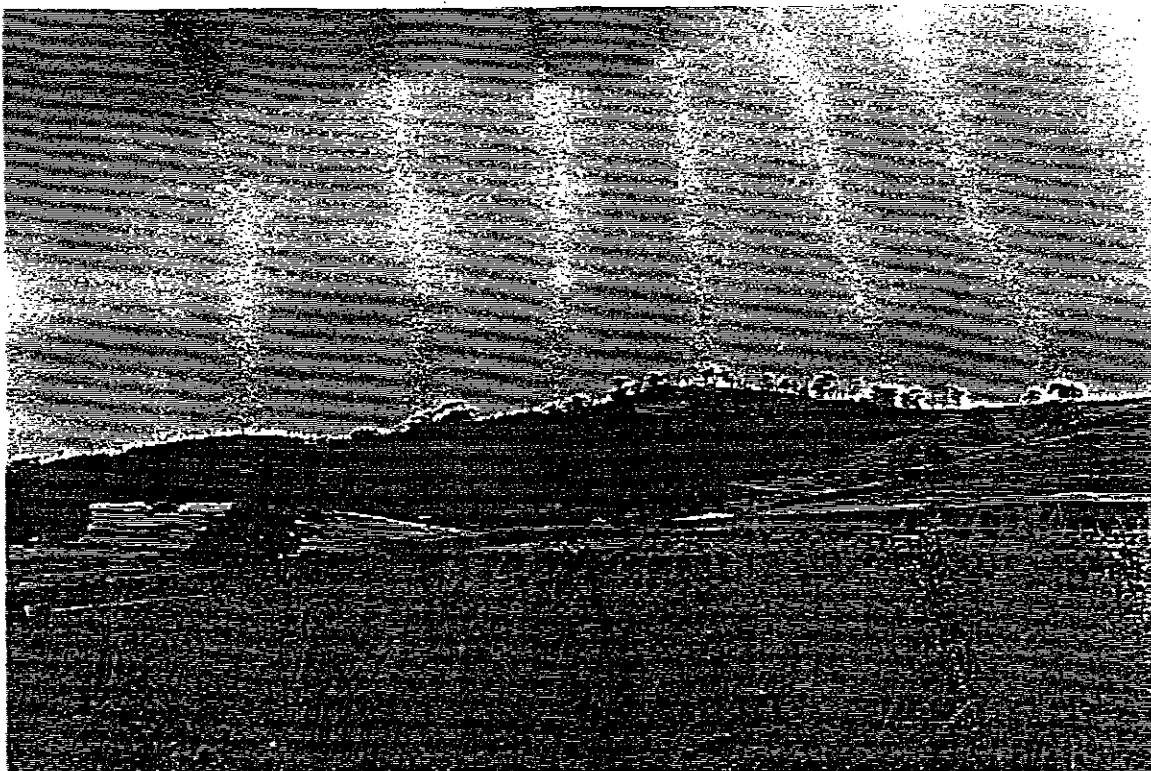
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NAME: MOUNT WILLIAM RANGE (Landscape Unit: R3)



NAME: MOUNT WILLIAM RANGE (Landscape Unit: R3)

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Mount William

South western aspect across pastures from north Mount William Road

NAME: MOUNT WILLIAM RANGE (Landscape Unit: R3)

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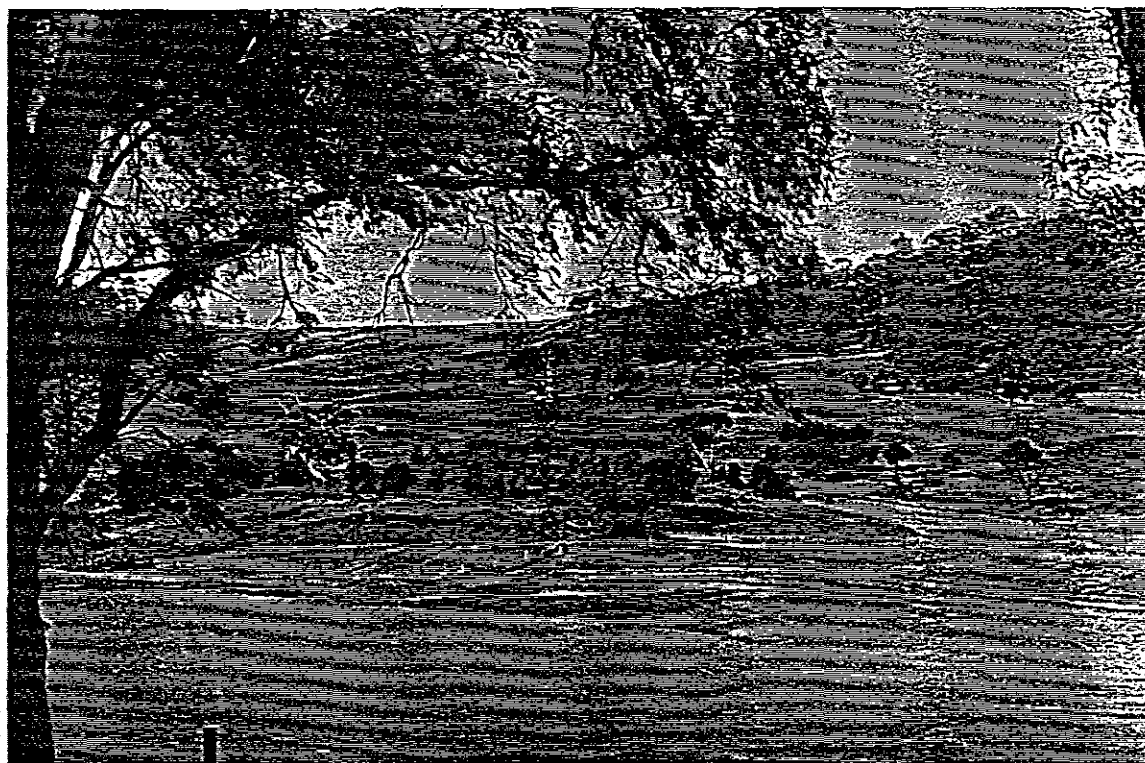


Lower rises of south Mount William Road, with Lancefield in the distance

Springfield Road/Kilmore Road homestead and cultural plantings

NAME: MOUNT WILLIAM RANGE (Landscape Unit: R3)

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Mount William area from West Goldie Road

Old railway embankment

NAME: LANCEFIELD FLATS (Landscape Unit: R4)

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LGA: ROMSEY

ESMAP: 597, 598, 585, 586

AMG: 291-303 E

5863-5879 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Pastoral and Agricultural

REFERENCES:

- 1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings  
1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*  
Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)  
Forster, P 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)  
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Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publication, Melbourne.  
Ried, J., 1992 *When Memory Holds the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications,  
Bacchus Marsh  
Flood, J., 1989 *Archaeology of the Dreamtime*, Collins Australia

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HISTORY

The flat, well watered land around Lancefield was first settled in 1838 by Thomas Jardyn and James Fultron, on the area known as Lancefield Run. The early squatters were sheep herders, and indeed a major interstate stock run passed near Mustey's Bridge. In 1860, Burke and Wills camped near Deep Creek for a number of weeks. The lightly timbered country was later developed into agricultural holdings, cultivating wheat as the principal crop together with other grains and root vegetables.

---

DESCRIPTION

Landscape Character

A broad landscape, sloping downwards to the west and cut by Deep Creek across the northern section, with associated swampy areas near to Oakleys Lane. The north is bounded by the Cobaw State Forest, the east by the lowlying Deep Creek and the West Goldie Road. The town of Romsey and the Woodend Wallan Road are to the south, with the land rising to the Brock Monument on the southwest boundary. Picturesque roads, with associated natural and cultural vegetation, dissect the cleared pastoral landscape and provide views across the lower land to surrounding hills. Steeper slopes and open native woodland to the south west begin the transition from pastoral plains to hillside pastures and agriculture.

The hamlet of Rochford displays remaining historic buildings and plantings. Other evidence of cultural plantings are the hawthorn and broom hedges along many roadsides, demonstrating an original use of species which have naturalised and are now invading remnant indigenous vegetation. Expanses of mature cypress windbreaks are particularly prevalent in the unit.

The town of Lancefield is contained within the unit, and as yet has limited expansion into surrounding paddocks as can be seen in the surrounding areas of Romsey. Access roads to Lancefield in most directions have long viewsapes and the integrity of the town is generally still apparent.

## MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

### Aesthetic Attributes

The Lancefield Flats contribute to a continuous pleasant pastoral landscape stretching across the northern units, and the surrounding ranges provide a demarcation to the area. Specific roadsides of indigenous native planting including undertsoreys, particularly West Goldie Road, roadsides, are representative of vegetation associations now severely depleted in the area. Views over treed hillsides add quality to the southwestern landscapes.

### Landmarks

Brock Monument is both a geological and a cultural feature. A smaller landmark is the commemorative stone to mark the passage of Burke and Wills, north of Lancefield.

### Views and Corridors

The Melbourne Lancefield Road, with its extensive cypress plantings is a major corridor. Views across paddocks from major roads to hillsides at distance are a feature of the unit.

### Cultural Features

Aboriginal associations have been surveyed at Lancefield Swamp on the southwest edge of town near the park, the site of Pleistocene fossil site, an animal bone bed. Early European settlement is evident in the sparse establishment of traditional homesteads, the appearance of disused quarries on roadsides, and in the aged stands of cypress windbreaks.

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Agricultural and Pastoral

The largely unaltered pastoral aspect of the unit has an important landscape quality in the area. Generally township and settlement development is contained without evident sprawl, and despite altered pastoral subdivisions from early runs, the integrity of the unit as a continuous landscape across the northern units is important. **Perspective Criteria 4 & 5 SR 3**

### Natural/Cultural Landscapes

Views toward hillsides covered with uninterrupted native vegetation, with cultural plantings remaining on lower land are important for their intactness and for the landscape integrity of the area. **Perspective Criteria 4 SR 3**

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## ISSUES

Some speculative and industrial development at town /pastoral boundaries, without due landscape and planning containment

Management practices along roadsides diminish both native and cultural planting quality

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## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Encourage regeneration and restoration of existing plantings. Ensure that mature windbreaks are kept intact and in good order. Management of roadside verges to include regeneration practices, particularly in hilly country.

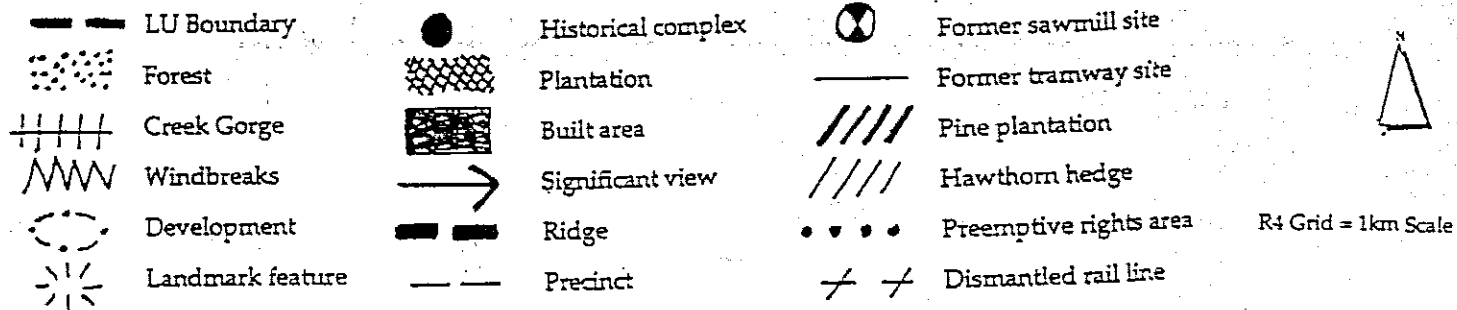
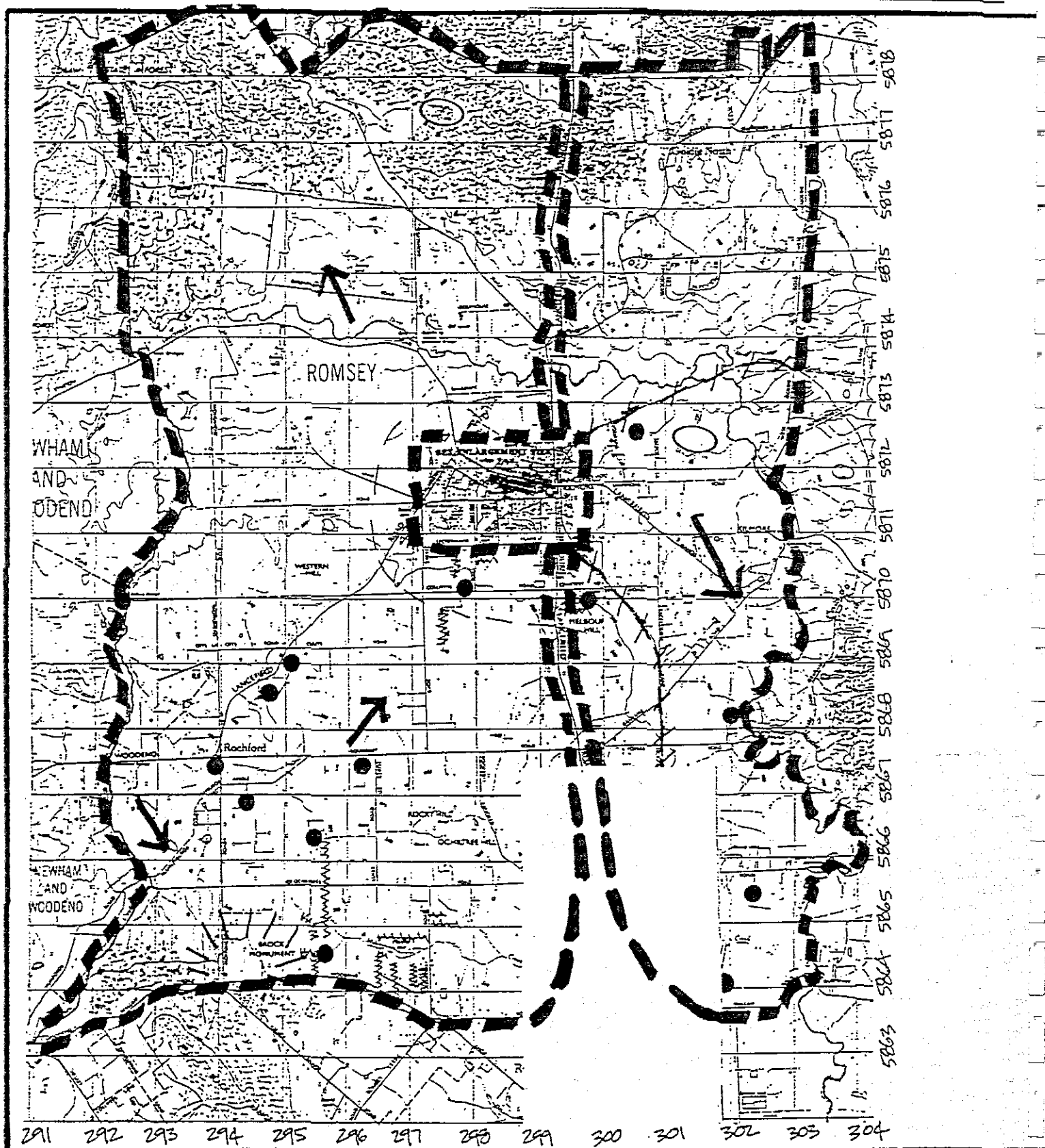
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**SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT**

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 7-10 in the Appendix.

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NAME: LANCEFIELD FLATS (Landscape Unit: R4)

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Across monument Creek to Brock Monument

Ochiltrees Road to Black Range

NAME: LANCEFIELD FLATS (Landscape Unit: R4)

---



Mumford Road remnant indigenous vegetation

Quarry on Ochiltrees Road

NAME: LANCEFIELD FLATS (Landscape Unit: R4)

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Lancefield Tooboorac Road at Musteys Bridge over Deep Creek

## MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

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NAME: CHARLIES CREEK (Landscape Unit: R5)

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LGA: Romsey

ESMAP: 597, 598, 620, 621

AMG: 294 -3036 E

5847 -58643 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Agricultural and Pastoral, Natural / Cultural Landscapes

### REFERENCES:

1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings

1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*

Hilcke, F., 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)

Forster, P., 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)

Cater, G., Shire of Gisborne Pilot Study Key events and People of the Area (Student Assignment)

Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.

Green, R., Schapper, J., Bishop, I. & McCarthy, M., 1985 *Design for Change*. University of Melbourne.

Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publications, Melbourne.

Reid, J., (ed) 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh

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### HISTORY

The area was first settled in 1836 by squatters; John Brock who established Bollindo Vale run, and Henry Howie who established Cairn Hill run. W.J. Clarke obtained much of the better pastoral land in 1840 by means of a Special Survey. The history of the runs is described in *When Memory Turns the Key* (Reid 1992 pp 11 - 15). By the 1860s properties were well established as were community centres of Bolinda, Monegeetta, and Romsey all connected by the north south main Lancefield Melbourne Road which met the railway, established in 1861 at Clarkfield. The Lancefield Kilmore Rail Line was opened in 1881 and served the area until 1956 when it was closed. Tracks connecting properties became roads and bullock drays were used to do the heavy hauling. The roads were upgraded over the years with locally quarried blue metal and later major roads were sealed.

Land was cleared and field rocks used for drystone walls while hawthorn hedgerows and pine windbreaks were established. Early piled log fences were later replaced by post and rail and late still by post and wire. Sheep grazing was a major rural industry along with potatoes and cereal crops and later pasture crops were introduced. The soil was fertile and productive and supplied much of the food provisions for the gold miners (Reid 1991).

In 1942 the Australian Army bought 260 ha for experimental work which is still maintained and used for army training.

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### DESCRIPTION

#### Landscape Character

A large area of flat to slightly undulating land extending 15 km from the Woodend Wallan Road southwards to Jackson's Creek, and westwards from Deep Creek and Brock Hill across the Melbourne Lancefield Road to the slopes of the mountain ranges. The landscape unit abuts the town of Romsey in the north and the town of Riddells Creek in the south west. Although predominantly cleared of native vegetation for grazing there are stands of native trees on road verges and within farms. The Defence Force Proving Ground occupies a large area in the central area of the unit and adjacent to the complex is 'Mintaro' a historic mansion in a setting of derelict grounds.

Bolinda Creek is a major drainage channel and is fed by Charlies and Main Creeks. It appears to have lost all native vegetation and the steeply sloped creek banks are closely grazed. Deep Creek was known as a platypus habitat. Native vegetation associated with boggy patches in the basalt plains is now very limited. The landscape is one of productive pastoral properties with scattered homesteads and rural industrial buildings of historic and modern character. In the southern section of the unit subdivision of the land for hobby farm blocks is manifest. Aged pine windbreaks are scattered in the landscape as are more recent cypress boundary plantings but these are balanced with stands of eucalypts.

Many of the roads are well formed and sealed while the minor roads are predominantly gravel. A particular feature of this area is the definition of the minor roads by eucalypts and native shrubs and grasses. However this characteristic is not present in the area east of the Lancefield Melbourne Road. In the Sutherlands Road area some old growth eucalypts of distinctive form survive.

The former Lancefield Kilmore line easement is now part of the road verge though an old railway bridge still crosses Bolinda Creek.

#### Aesthetic Attributes

The landscape is one of pleasant scenery. Tree lined minor roads provide spatial definition to the extensive flat lands and enframe rural views. The area generally satisfies concepts of productive pastoral activity. Red earth colours and the large white old eucalypts gives a distinction to Sutherlands Road scenery.

#### Landmarks

Few large landmarks exist within the unit. Brock Hill is a familiar landmark on the Melbourne Lancefield Road to Romsey and Charlies Creek is a minor feature.

#### Views and Corridors

The pleasant scenery is an unfolding sequence at times made more attractive when the western hills are viewed as backdrops or when trees create enframement.

#### Cultural Features

An array of features of homesteads, plantings, cottages, farm buildings and stock yards are present. Clarkefield is an historic hamlet with a small group of buildings of stone and timber, as well as a tennis court and old tree groups. The railway station is a feature of the hamlet. The historic mansion Mintaro and its grounds is a major feature and is registered by the National Trust, Victoria and the National Estate. Other noted sites include Duckholes Hotel, and the properties Lansdowne, Dorrington, Monynut, Dromdeen, Bolinda Park and Glencoe.

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Agricultural and Pastoral

Although much subdivision of the early pastoral runs has occurred, the area is important for the strong associations it has with early pastoral activities and settlers, retaining a number of homesteads and farm properties of a great age Landscape area, Criteria 4 and 5, SR 2

#### Natural / Cultural Landscapes

The tree lined roads of native trees and bush vegetation is an aesthetic landscape feature providing spatial definition of the landscape and enframement to farm scenery Perspective, Criterion 4, SR 3

Old growth trees left in the properties adjacent to Sutherlands Road are rare in the study area and are significant as indicators of former vegetation as well as for contemporary aesthetic value  
**Landscape area, Criterion 2, SR 2**

#### **Natural/Cultural Landscapes**

Cypress boundary plantings are important elements in the landscape and reminders of land management techniques, as well as regional landmarks. **Landscape Area, Criterion 4, SR 2**

#### **Towns**

Clarkefield is important as a remnant hamlet with clustered historic buildings and plantings reflecting importance of the railway. As a small and scattered collection of buildings, with the open spacing of structures along the Settlement Road and around the station precinct, it is unique in the district. **Complex, Criteria 1 & 5, SR 2**

Mintaro is registered by the National Trust, Victoria and the National Estate.

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### **ISSUES**

Cypress boundary plantings alongside roads block views across the landscape and in some areas boughs extend across the road verge preventing regeneration of native vegetation.

Banks of creeks are susceptible to erosion due to loss of native vegetation.

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### **IDEAS & ACTIONS**

Encourage local landcare groups to:

Safeguard the condition of the old eucalypts in the area and make provision for their regeneration by fencing the trees from grazing stock.

Safeguard the bush verges of minor roads and discourage cypress boundary plantings alongside roads.

Protect watercourses from erosion by encouraging revegetation of local indigenous species.

Clarkefield appears rundown. Encourage restoration of the hamlet, not just of the buildings but also of the roads and fences.

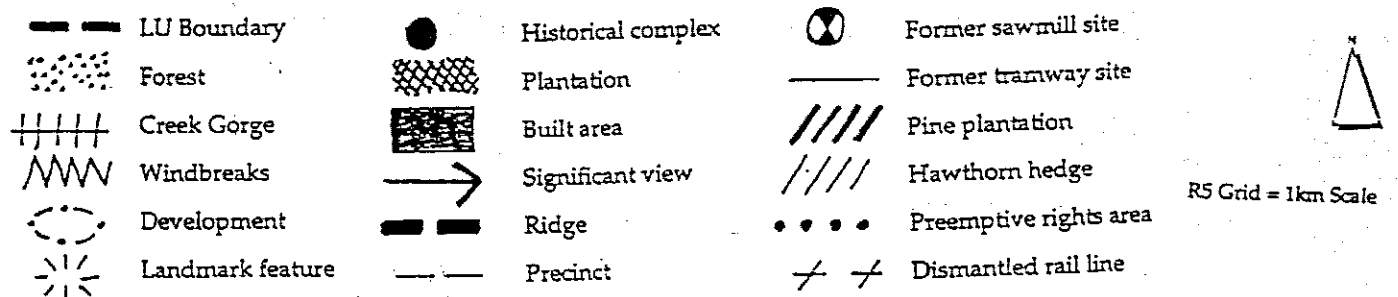
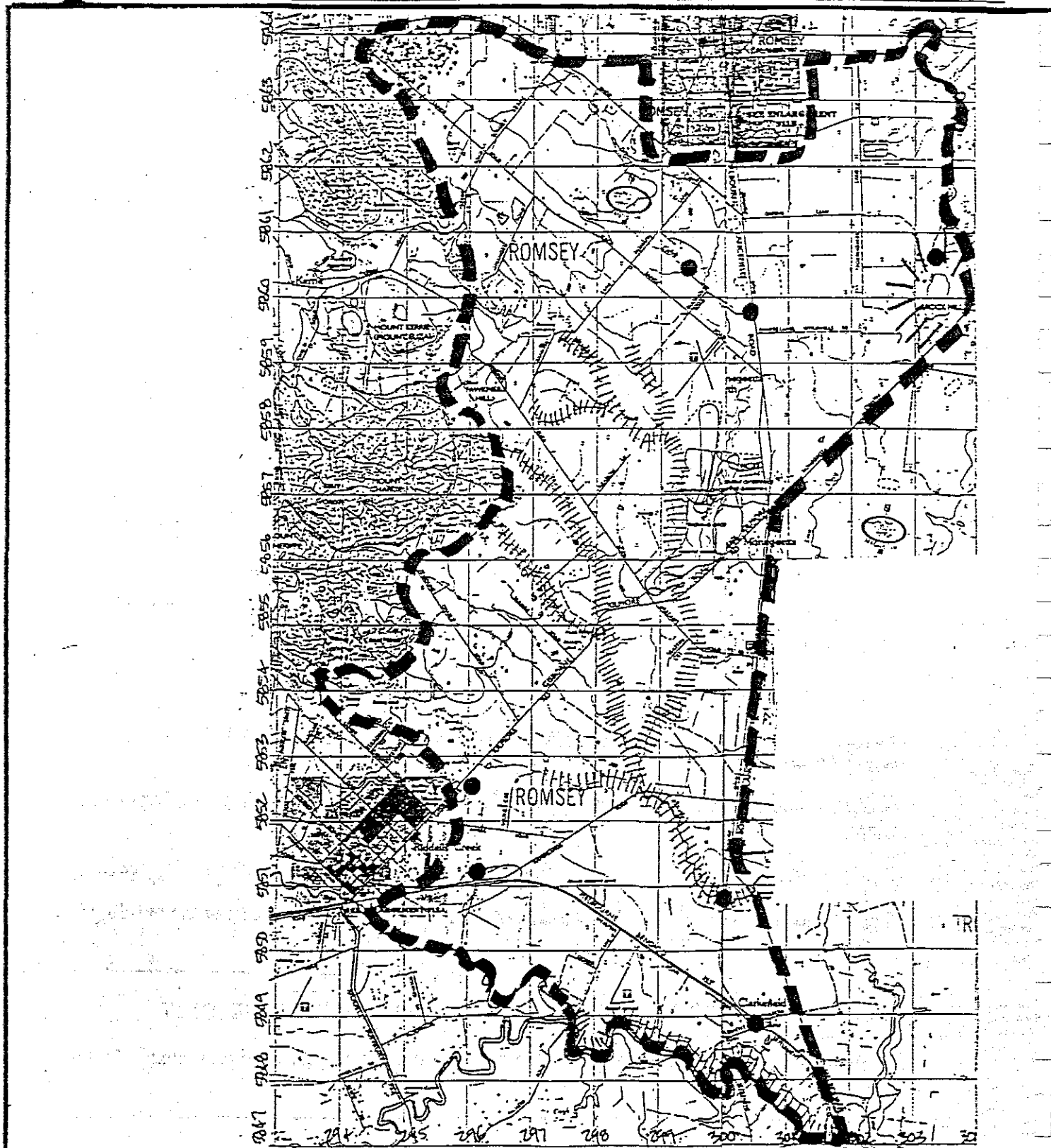
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### **SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT**

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 10-11 in the Appendix.

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NAME: CHARLIES CREEK (Landscape Unit: R5)





NAME: CHARLIES CREEK (Landscape Unit: R5)

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Mature eucalypts in paddocks alongside Sutherland Road

Bolinda Creek at Sutherlands Road crossing

NAME: CHARLIES CREEK (Landscape Unit: R5)

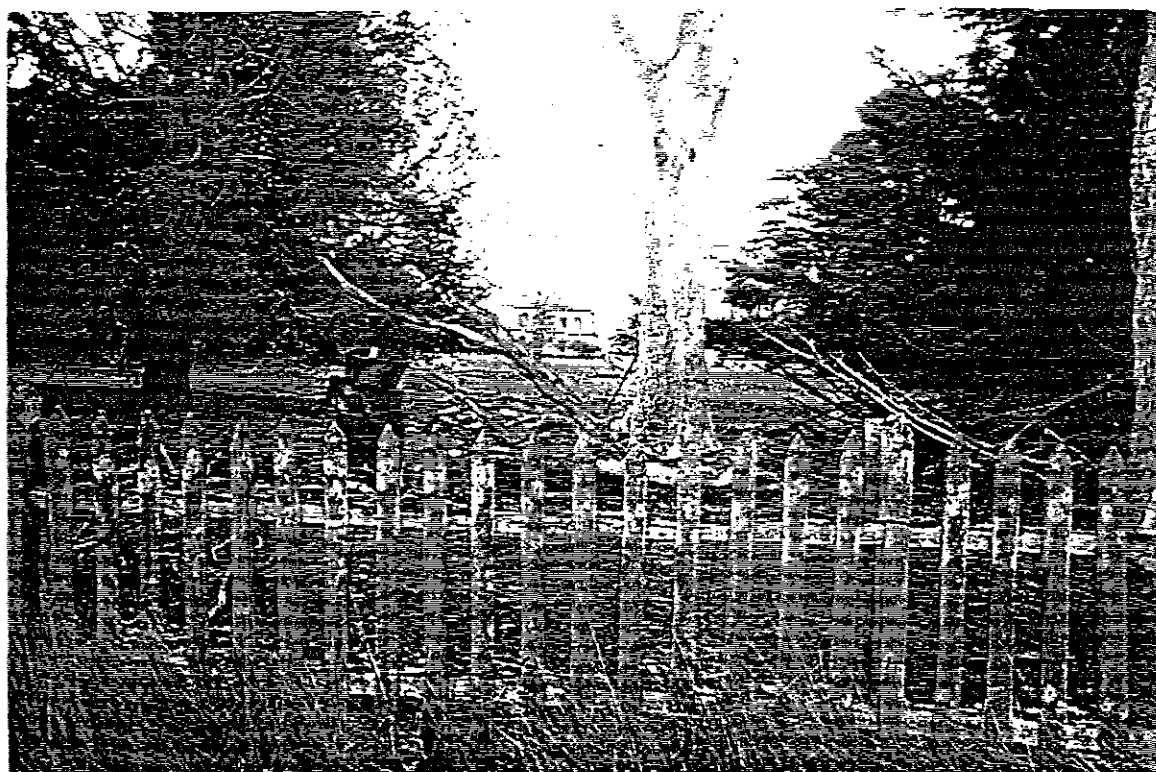
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Native vegetation alongside Kerrie Road

Cypress boundary plantings extending across road verge alongside Mount Eliza Road

NAME: CHARLIES CREEK (Landscape Unit: R 5)



Mintaro, Monegeeta

Historic Clarkfield Hotel (c 1873)

NAME: MACEDON FOOTHILLS (Landscape Unit: R6)

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LGA: GISBORNE AND ROMSEY

ESMAP: 619, 620.

AMG : 2 858 - 2 975E, 58 47 - 58 58 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Culture Contact, Agricultural and Pastoral, Landscapes

REFERENCES:

- 1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings  
1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*  
Hilcke, F., 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)  
Forster, P., 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)  
Cater, G., Shire of Gisborne Pilot Study Key events and People of the Area (Student Assignment)  
Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.  
Green, R., Schapper, J. Bishop, I. & McCarthy, M., 1985 *Design for Change*. University of Melbourne.  
Hutton, B., 1988 "The First Forest Sawmills at Mount Macedon" in *Sawing, Selling & Sons*, John Dargavel (ed). Centre for Resource & Environmental Studies, Canberra.  
Nigel Lewis & Associates, 1986 *Alton and Hascombe Alton Road, Mount Macedon: Conservation Analysis, Policies and Use Options*. Report for the Victorian Conservation Trust and the Macedon Ranges Development Advisory Committee.  
Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publications, Melbourne.  
Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh.
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HISTORY

Previous to settlement the area was forested with mountain ash (*E. regnans*), messmate (*E. obliqua*) and gum (*E. viminalis*) on the well drained slopes. Wooling Swamp, in the northern section of this unit, was a large wetland area with tea-trees and probably rich with water fowl. The swamp is a recorded aboriginal site, having Aboriginal axe sharpening grooves. The swamp land was initially leased in 1839 by William Robertson who established the property Wooling. Robertson also obtained land around Jacksons Creek and with the associated leasehold rights controlled most of the southern foothill lands of the massif to Mount Charlie. The swamp was apparently drained by Robertson to improve his pastoral potential, however it was still recorded as a wetland on the 1919 County of Bourke map. Robertson was also involved in the early timber industry and in the 1840s Robertson erected the first water driven sawmill in the colony on the Barringo Creek at Cherokee. He is attributed for introducing brown trout to the local creeks. A graveyard with the Robertson family, property workers and Aborigines exists on the former Wooling property (Reid, 1992).

A mill near Wooling was purchased and operated by Robertson's grandsons in the 1860s. It was destroyed by fire in 1864. Another water driven mill was established on Turitable Creek in 1854 by W.D Christian and the dam supplying the water-race is now in the property Willowmount. Christian was an active sawmiller and established a number of mills in the district (Hutton 1988).

Thomas Hamilton, one of the early settlers, in 1839 purchased 640 acres north of Gisborne and called Elderslie. His cousin John Riddell also purchased 640 acres with associated leasing rights near the property Mount Macedon. In 1840 they drew up a partnership which included the Turitable and Lilliesleaf runs. The Turitable run was adjoined the southern boundary of the Wooling Run. In the 1850s pre-emptive rights purchases of 640 acres were made by Robertson, Thomas Hamilton, and John Carre Riddell. At approximately the same time twelve allotments of 100 acres were surveyed along the road from Gisborne and sold. In the late 1880s much of the land which fronted the main road was subdivided and sold for summer estates. The higher slopes of the unit with their mountain vegetation were extremely popular for summer and permanent residences and by the 1880s most of the land had been alienated and sold for summer retreats for Melbourne families (Nigel Lewis & Associates 1986). These hill-stations took advantage of

climatic and soil conditions to establish substantial gardens, some of which retained forest settings or forest vegetation features. By the early twentieth century Mount Macedon village had been established and the area became a popular tourist resort.

The lower slopes remained in pastoral use until recent decades when they have been subdivided for hobby farm blocks. Great destruction of homes and properties occurred in the 1983 bushfires.

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## DESCRIPTION

### Landscape Character

The unit comprises the cleared southern slopes of the Macedon massif extending from the Zig Zag Road in the north southwards to the Calder Highway and eastwards to include lands between Riddells and Jackson Creeks. Terrain slopes vary from the steep slopes in the northern area to quite flat lands of basaltic soils in the southern section. The creek beds particularly Jacksons Creek are entrenched creating steep sided creek valleys. In the flatter southern sections the creeks have lost all native riverine vegetation except for the occasional *Leptospermum lanigerum*. Now willows and gorse are manifest. Riddells Creek gorge has retained a strongly natural character with some native vegetation in its northern section and where it curves south of Brown's Hill. On the dry southern slopes of Mount Towrong is an area of dry forest with an understorey of *Xanthorrhoea australis*. The landscape is gridded into paddocks of small holdings with scattered houses and windbreak plantings. Occasional historic features of drystone walls, hawthorn hedgerows, pine windbreaks remain amongst more modern developments. An old bridge at Jacksons Creek has been bi-passed by the Riddell Sunbury Road. Pockets of native vegetation remain in the northern higher sections of the unit.

### Aesthetic Attributes

Generally the countryside with cultural features and a mountain backdrop evokes pleasant peaceful sensations. The terrain drop of Jackson's Creek gorge and rugged landscape of the northern stretches Riddells Creek are visually interesting and as well satisfy perceptions of naturalness and images of the landscape character of earlier times.

### Landmarks

Mount Macedon is a dominant presence.

### Views and Corridors

The southern area of the unit is quite open with expansive views in all directions with views to Mount Macedon, Mount Towrong, Mount Robertson, Mount Gisborne, Red Rock, Deverall Hill and the Mount William Range. Mount Macedon Road and Zig Zag Roads are important corridors which pass through the unit providing aesthetic experience of the cultural environment as well as the natural roadside environments.

### Cultural Features

Historic features of drystone walls, old hawthorn hedges and Jackson's Creek Bridge add interest and time depth texture and in the landscape.

Well known historic properties such as Bolobek extend into this unit and have been registered by the National Estate. The Wooling Cemetery is an historic feature, and the axe grinding sites are registered by the National Estate as "Macedon Area, Macedon Axe Grinding Rock".

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Natural / Cultural Landscapes

The northern stretches of Riddells Creek are important as one of the few watercourses in the area which have retained any natural vegetation and could have scientific importance for providing habitat. The *Xanthorrhoea australis* community is one of a few left in the area. **Landscape area, Criterion 6, SR 2**

### Culture Contact

Woolling Swamp has importance as an Aboriginal place with stone axe grinding sites **Individual site, Criteria 1 and 4, SR 2**

### Agricultural and Pastoral

The Woolling property now predominantly Bolobek is important for representing over a century of pastoral industry **Complex, Criterion 1, SR 1**

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## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Jackson's Creek Bridge is disintegrating. This area could be developed as a picnic, recreation place incorporating the historic bridge and some historic interpretation, as well as including revegetation of local native species.

Incremental loss of native vegetation, particularly tall forest trees and fern areas which were the setting for the hill-stations will diminish the historic and attractive character of the area.

Encourage conservation of native vegetation in the northern section of Riddells Creek to safeguard clean water sources native flora and fauna habitats and aesthetic attributes.

Conserve areas of native vegetation for natural regeneration as part of a representative system of native vegetation community reserves in the study area. Retain a balance between planted exotic trees, (particularly *Pinus* windbreaks) and stands of native trees.

Retain countryside views, and the scattered historic features such as drystone walls and hawthorn hedges.

Safeguard existing registered heritage features.

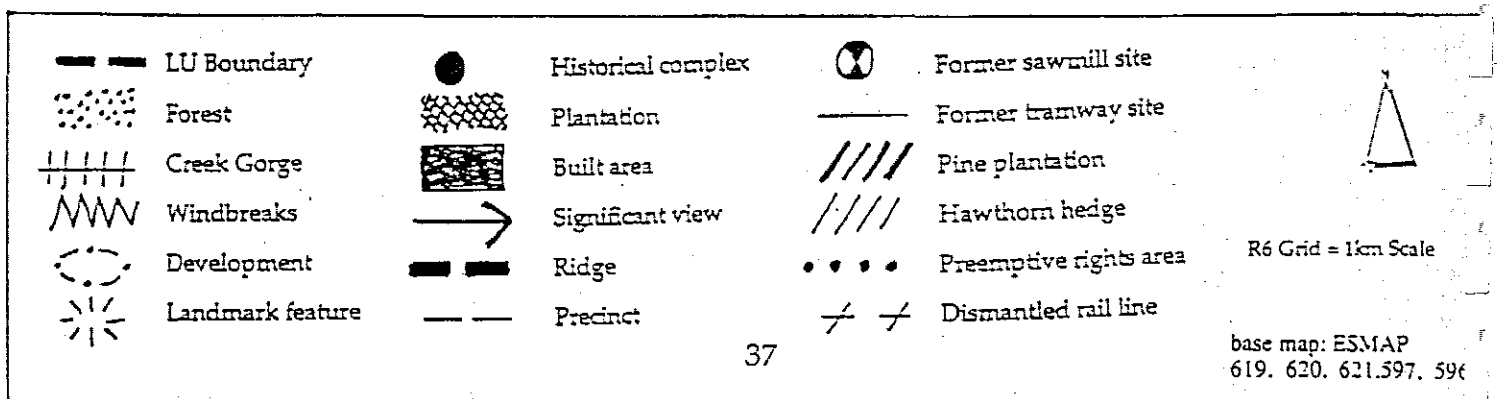
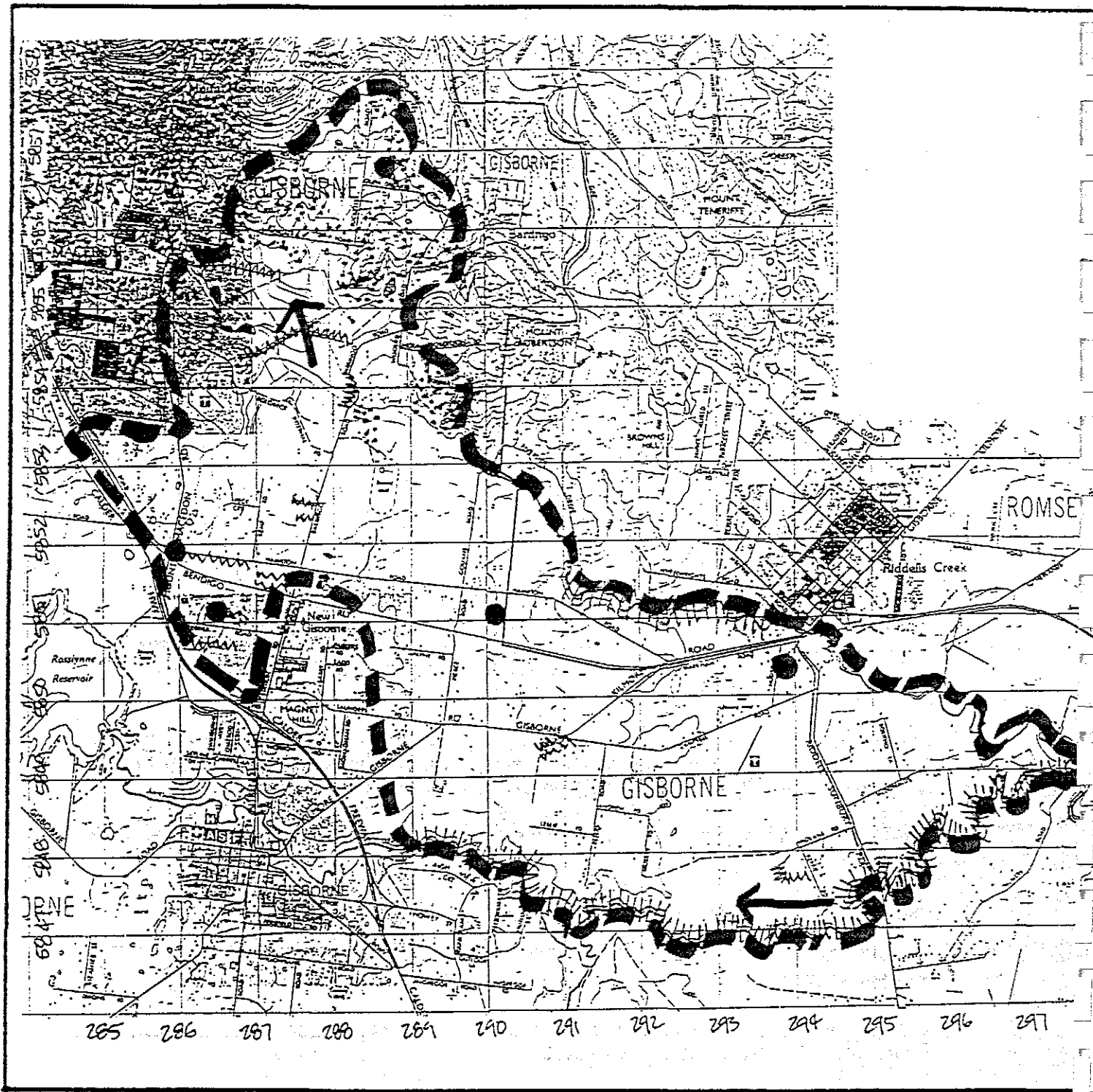
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## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see page 11 in the Appendix.

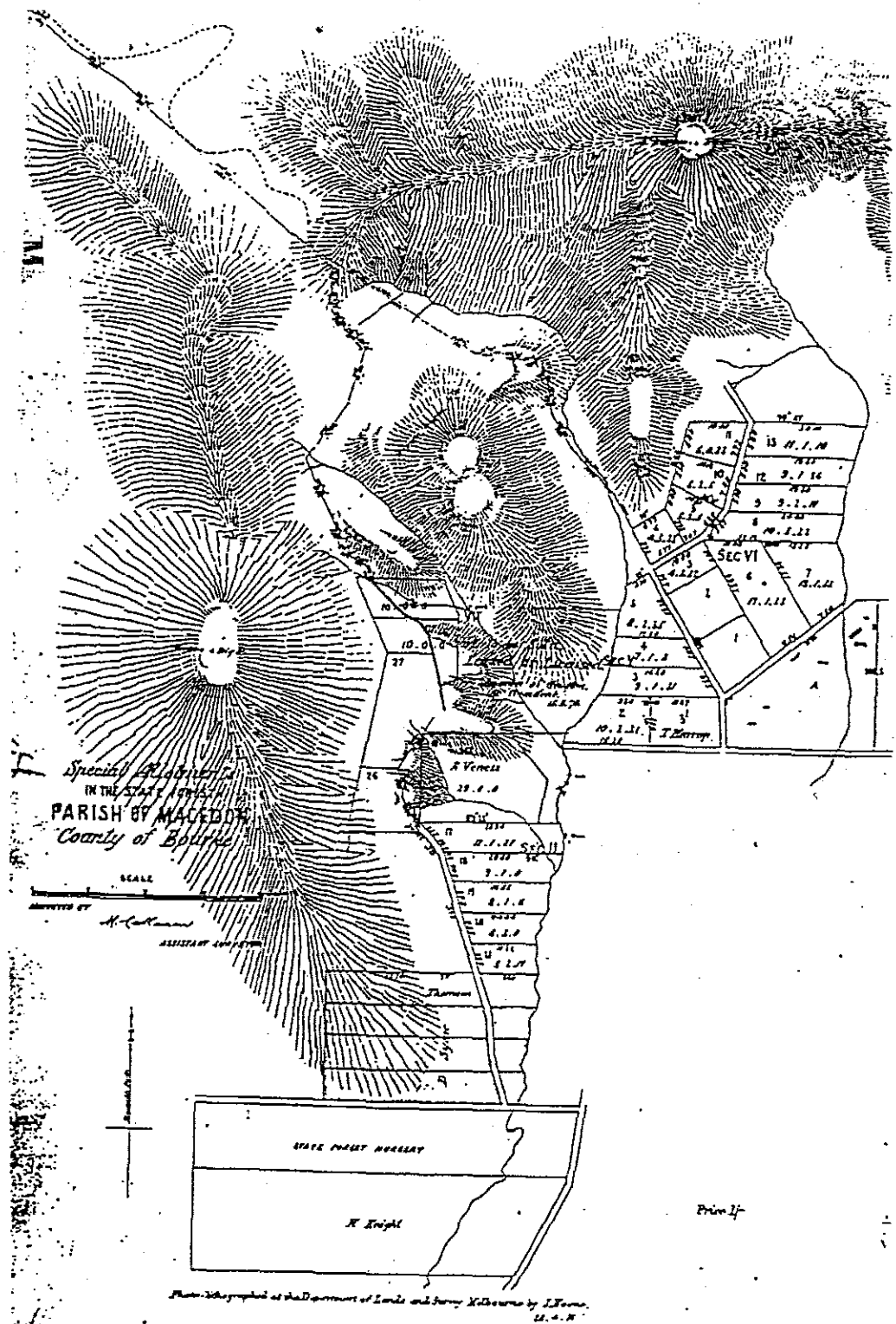
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NAME: MACEDON FOOTHILLS (Landscape Unit: R6)





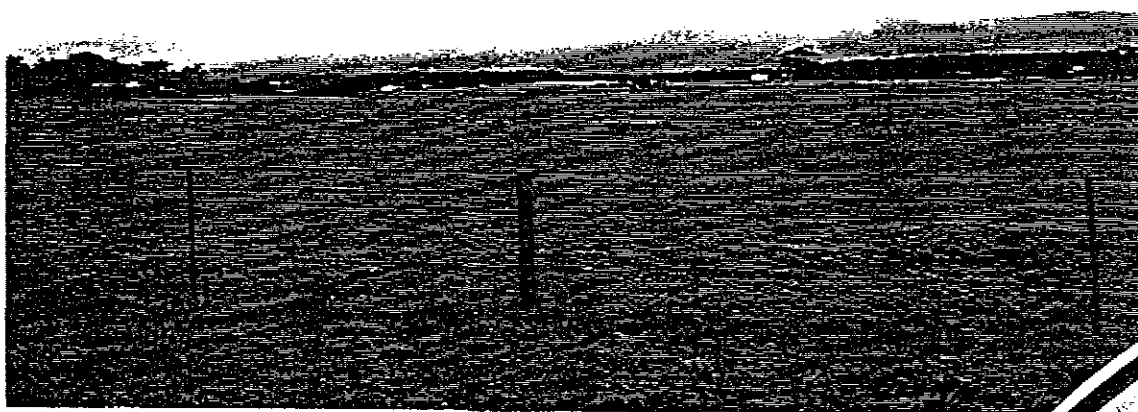
NAME: MACEDON FOOTHILLS (Landscape Unit: R6)



Historic lithograph map of Mount Macedon, 1876



NAME: MACEDON FOOTHILLS (Landscape Unit: R6)

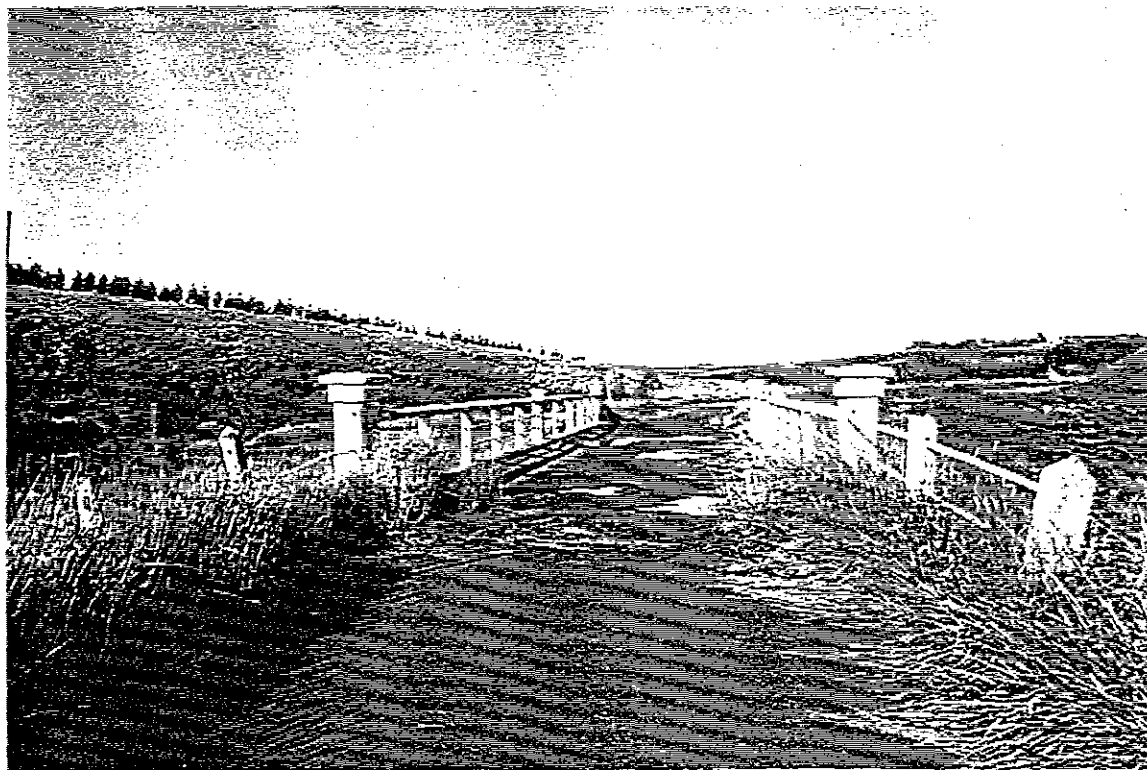


A group of eucalypts seen from Hamilton Road

Mount Macedon from Hamilton Road

NAME: MACEDON FOOTHILLS (Landscape Unit: R6)

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Jackson Creek Bridge

Historic features of a drystone wall, metal gate, and hawthorn hedge alongside Campbell Road

NAME: MOUNT GISBORNE (Landscape Unit: R7)

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LGA: GISBORNE

ESMAP: 619,620, 642 & 643 AMG: 58395 - 58485 N, 284 - 294 E

HISTORICAL THEMES: Agricultural and Pastoral, Transport and Travel, Landscapes

#### REFERENCES:

1852 *Ham's Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings*

1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*

Hilke, 1919 County of Bourke (reprinted by A.C. Brooks, Govt. Printer 1965)

Dept. of Crown Lands and Survey Victoria, 1973 *Gisborne County of Bourke*

Forster, P., 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)

Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.

Brooke et al, 1990 *Macedon Ranges Landscape Heritage Study Project Proposal*. Student report, University of Melbourne.

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#### HISTORY

##### Settlement

John Aitken developed his pastoral run between 1836 and 1853 on basalt uplands south east of the Macedon massif. He is accredited for having the first merino stud after Batman's landing in Melbourne. Aitken's run was extensive occupying the eastern section of the landscape unit and extending into Bulla Shire. Sir Richard Bourke later renamed the Aitken property, Mt. Aitken.

During the 1850s the land of the region was surveyed into crown allotments. The 1866 map, *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne* denotes that practically the entire area of this landscape unit was subdivided at this time and many of the blocks in private ownership. The subdivision included the town of Gisborne which was laid out in tight grids and utilised Mt Gisborne as a vista feature for the main street. In the late 19th century approval for subdivision was not required and a large number of residential allotments were created in anticipation of development which never occurred (Brooke et al 1990). In post war years the local council consolidated much of the earlier subdivided land yet designated other areas such as farm lands for subdivision.

Although none of the major landforms in the study area were reserved for public use the 1973 Gisborne plan, shows Djerriwarrah Creek with the river bed and 100 links from each bank permanently reserved for public purposes. In recent years the Shire of Gisborne has purchased land around Mount Gisborne.

##### Communication

The roads in the unit were almost all established in the nineteenth century. The Mt. Alexander Road designated in 1853 and opened in 1856 was established over the original carriage route used for public transport in the 1840s. The 1852 map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander and Ballarat gold diggings show the Mt. Alexander Road, and a road now Bensons Road as being the route from Melton and Bacchus Marsh. The Mt. Alexander Road was sealed in the 1880s and later became the Calder Highway. The Gisborne By Pass was established in 1987-1988.

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## DESCRIPTION

### Landscape Character

An area of uplands with rolling terrain which surrounds and includes a group of small hills, two of which (Mt. Gisborne and Mt. Aitken) lie within the study area, while Red Rock and Deverall Hill are in the adjacent shire. These hills are all ancient volcano vents. The area extends southwards from Gisborne urban area and the Jackson Creek Gorge to the local government boundary covering the farmlands which surround Mount Gisborne and Mount Aitken. Except for a small eastern section of the unit, base rock is predominantly a Pleistocene basalt which produces the red fertile soils.

Having been settled in the mid nineteenth century the area is mostly cleared of native vegetation. Small holdings and paddocks are etched into the landscape in the grid pattern, some remaining from the allotment subdivisions of the 1850s while others result from subdivision which has occurred in the last twenty years. Most of the small blocks are accentuated today by pine and cypress windbreak and boundary plantings.

Today the land surface has the smooth texture of grazed pasture grasses and is heavily spotted with an array of modern dwellings on small allotments interspersed with historic homesteads of former rural properties. The higher elevations of the unit appear dry and are windswept.

Macedon River (also known as Jackson Creek) winds through the base of a creek gorge at the north east boundary of the landscape unit. It is a relatively small water course with almost no natural riverine vegetation but with gorse and basket willows (*Salix alba*). To the far east of the landscape unit a small pine plantation extends across the gorge slopes.

The area west of Mount Gisborne is where the base rocks are Ordovician sands, gravels and clay. In this area native vegetation forms significant stands in the road verges and in belts on ridges. Farms with sheep, cattle and horses prevail in the open areas. Djerriwarrh Creek (not surveyed) may retain substantial natural elements.

With the exception of the Calder Highway By-pass and the north east section of the landscape unit, the road networks both major and minor are historic routes. Verge widths vary and although some have been cleared of remnant bush and at times mown, others retain individual mature eucalypts, while others (particularly those of the western section) have substantial patches of bush with mature eucalypts and understorey plants. Although in layout the roads are typical of nineteenth century routes, their surface has been modified and now most are built up with bitumen surfaces, and are well drained with modern culverts.

### Aesthetic Attributes

The Calder Highway sweeps the traveller into the open landscape of the Mt. Gisborne area with Mount Macedon being a destination feature. Mount Macedon has acquired a meaning due to the devastation of Ash Wednesday bushfires which extends far beyond regional interest and for travellers this first glimpse of the massif evokes a degree of disquiet.

The abrupt plunging landform of the Macedon River creek gorge promotes sensations of surprise and fascination when met for the first time. As well the gorge feature appears to be valued by the community as residences are orientated to face it while adjacent roads are named High View Circuit, Panorama Drive and Outlook Lane.

#### Landmarks

Mt Gisborne and Mt Aitken are distinctive landmark features viewed from the Calder Highway and other locations within the study area. Along with Red Rock and Deverall Hill (outside the study area) they form sentinel features to the Calder Highway approach to the study area from Melbourne and from Bendigo. The cleared surface of the hills accentuates their form.

Similarly the Macedon River (Jacksons Creek) gorge is a distinctive landform feature which adds contrast and interest in the terrain. The gorge sides, mostly cleared of all trees, and at times displaying texture of exposed rock provides a scenery of abrupt landform profiles.

#### Views and Corridors

The awareness of height is noticeable from most of the landscape unit, with views southwards to metropolitan areas from a number of locations, and views across the forested gullies of Wombat State Forest. Travelling views are experienced from all roads with unfolding landscape of terrain features, farmscapes and views across to the Mount Macedon massif, the Black Range and Mount William Range from many locations. In the western area the scenery has pockets of enclosure due to remnant bushland verges with overhanging canopies which alternate with the open scenery. The remnant bushlands and even individual mature eucalypts link the landscape of today with its original vegetation and provide habitat for native fauna.

#### Cultural Features

The spatial delineation of the landscape is distinctive, reflecting the allotments subdivision of recent times and of the 1850s when planners felt Australia could be developed by yeoman landholders. Except for the north eastern section of the unit subdivision patterns both old and modern appear to follow the grid pattern established in the nineteenth century extending from the river gorge in Gisborne town. *Pinus* spp. and *Cupressus macrocarpa* windbreaks with mature size and texture denote the location of older homesteads while young boundary plantings of *Cupressus macrocarpa* var. *lambertiana* outline more recently developed farmlet properties. Older homestead and cottages are located where there was more landscape command with views. Interspersed amongst newer fences and gates, old style fences with gates, windbreaks, and drystone walls, associated with historic properties such as Gisborne Park. Such historic elements provide interest, texture and a sense of time depth.

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Agricultural and Pastoral

The presence of historic and modern dwellings, and historic and modern farm elements within the gridded landscape provides a palimpsest quality of land use and living of the last century  
**Perspective, Criterion 4, SR 4.**

#### Transport and Travel

Most of the existing road routes around Mount Gisborne demonstrate historic road patterns  
**Perspective, Criteria 4 & 5, SR 4.**

#### Natural/Cultural Landscapes

Mount Gisborne, a major component of the landscape unit, is a recognised regional landmark feature and a vista feature from Gisborne Landscape area, **Criterion 5, SR 3.**

Mount Aitken is a minor hill yet is important for its association with John Aitken one of the earliest settlers in the district Landscape area, **Criterion 5, SR 3.**

The remnant bushland on the roadside verges have aesthetic value providing natural landscape perceptual links to the original vegetation and pockets of forest intimacy for the road travellers  
**Perspective, Criterion 3, SR 4**

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## ISSUES

Mount Gisborne is a predominantly natural hill landmark feature and being comparatively high can be seen from many points in the study area. One of the distinctive attributes of Mount Gisborne, its natural form with patches of eucalypts, is being eroded by the competing textures and form of buildings and exotic tree plantings on the higher upslopes.

Cypress boundary plantings are emerging as popular traits in the newer developments and while most at this point in time are immature, some alongside roads block views across landscape. When other trees mature views will be lost, shading and loss of existing remnant bushland will occur, and the sameness of character may promote disorientation for road travellers.

The Calder Highway By Pass is a harsh construction which sweeps across a landscape of gently gridded farmland. It is busy, noisy, dominant and also divisive, separating the town of Gisborne from New Gisborne and Magnet Hill. The exit ramps are massive works unsympathetic with the landscape setting and the scale of buildings and structures in the locality. The Mount Gisborne and the town of Gisborne landscape units share this concern.

Gorse is present in the bush verges of the Gisborne Melton Road and Macedon River creek bed.

The creek gorge although of dramatic landform is vulnerable to erosion due to lack of stabilising trees on such steep slopes. The water course has lost most natural vegetation.

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## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Screen sounds and structures of the Calder Highway By-Pass.

Retain integrity of historic roads such as Benson's Road.

Define a contour height on the hills which delimits the extent of buildings and exotic tree plantings. Develop a public recreation area on Mount Gisborne with viewing stations.

Retain the character of historic roads with bush vegetation, and simple drainage. Discourage cypress plantings along road side boundaries. Encourage restoration of native tree planting which provides canopy screening of residences from more distant view points, yet allows for travelling views of the countryside between the clean trunks .

Retain links with the past by encouraging owners of historic properties to restore, or maintain features such as drystone walls, pine windbreaks, old style gates.

To safeguard the creek banks and water course quality develop a revegetation policy and plan for creek banks (possibly using Greening of Australia or Landcare grants).

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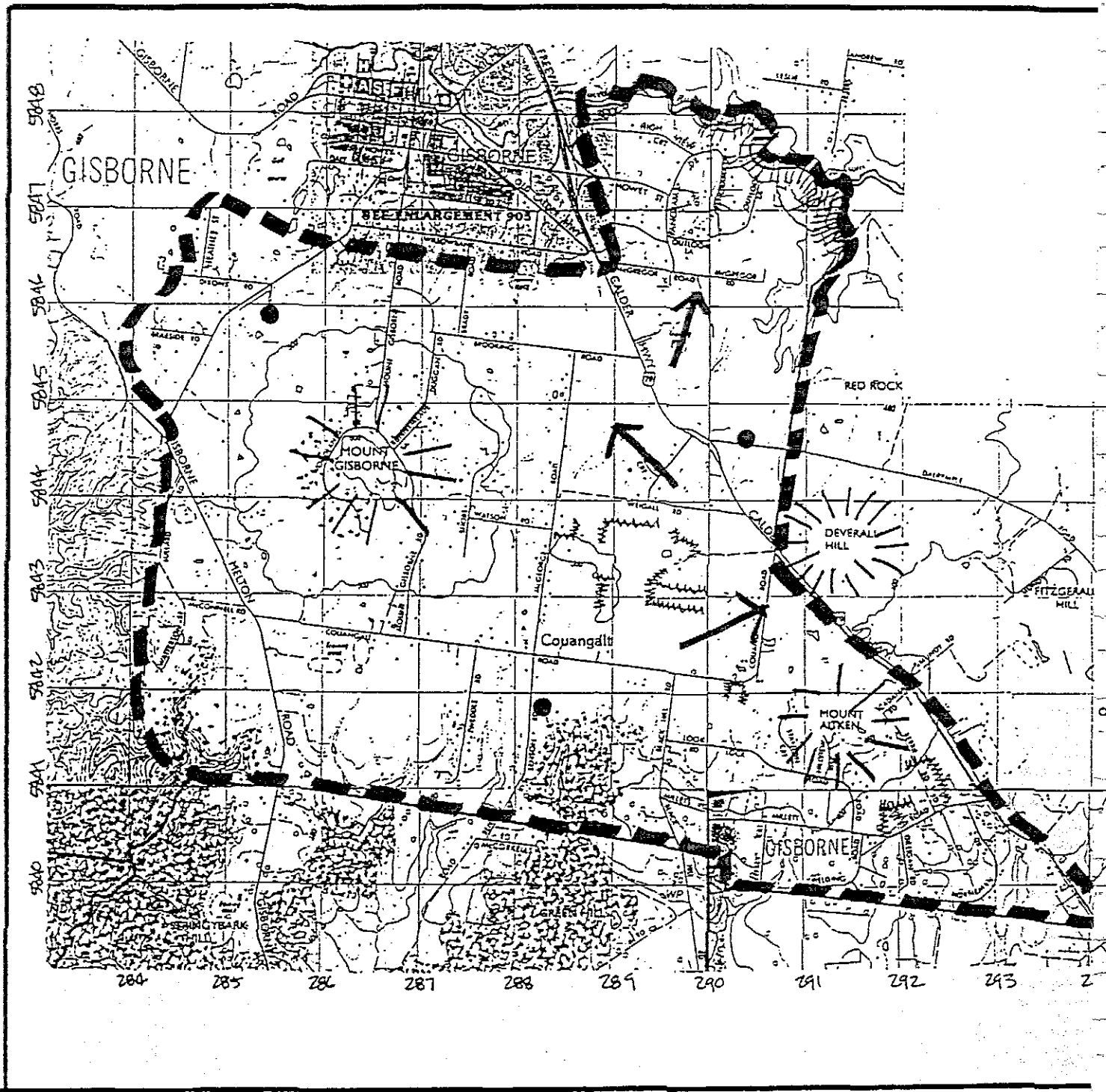
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## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 12-13 in the Appendix.

---

NAME: MT GISBORNE (Landscape Unit: R7)



- LU Boundary
- Forest
- ||||| Creek Gorge
- ~~~~~ Windbreaks
- Development
- \*\*\* Landmark feature

- Historical complex
- ▨ Plantation
- ▩ Built area
- Significant view
- Ridge
- Precinct

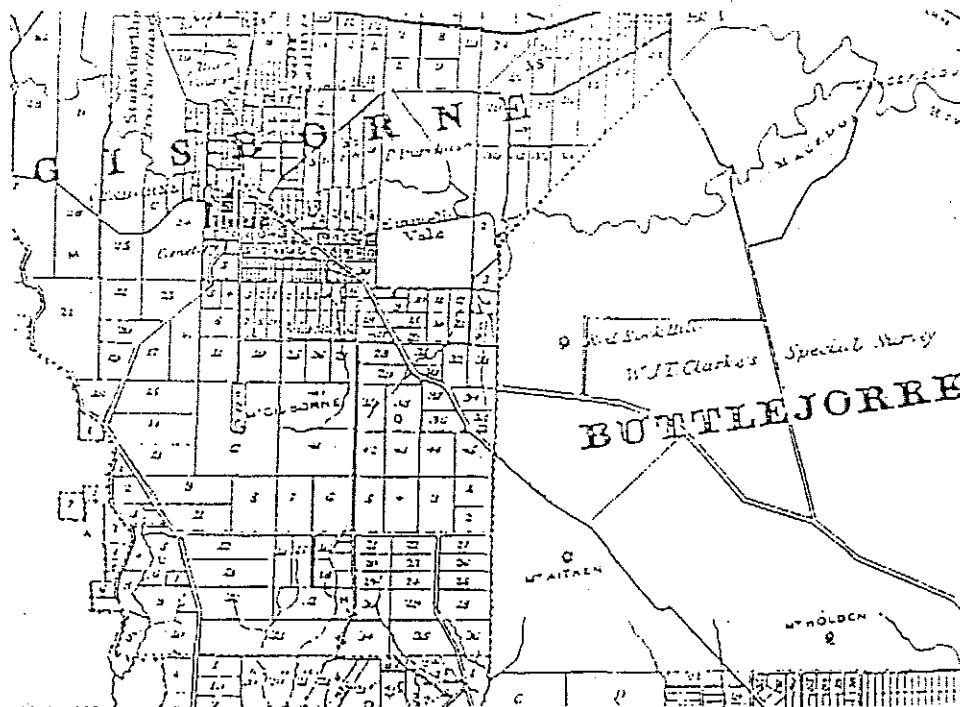
- ⊙ Former sawmill site
- Former tramway site
- //// Pine plantation
- //// Hawthorn hedge
- Preemptive rights area
- + / Dismantled rail line

R7 Grid = 1km Scale





NAME: MT GISBORNE (Landscape Unit: R7)

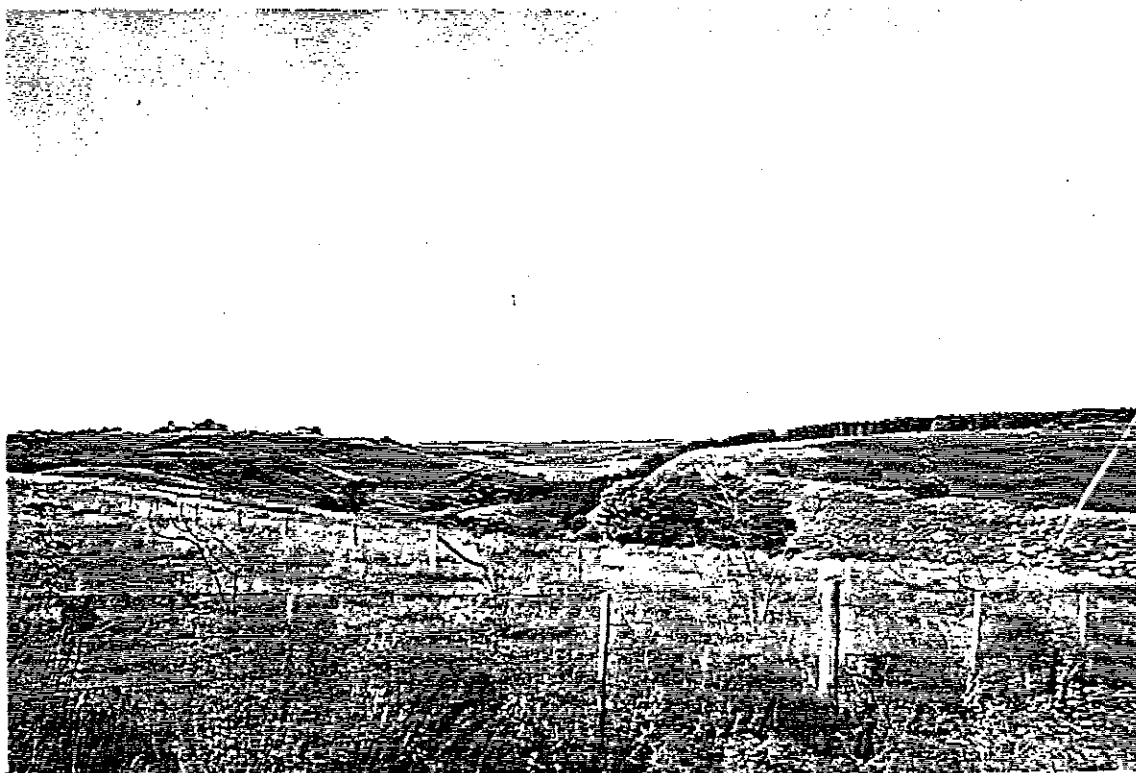


Section of parish map: County of Bourke, 1919

View of landscape from Brooking Road

NAME: MT GISBORNE (Landscape Unit: R7)

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Jackson Creek Gorge from Outlook Lane

View of Mount Gisborne from McGeorge Road

NAME: BULLENGAROOK (Landscape Unit: R8)

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LGA: GISBORNE

ESMAP: 618 & 619

AMG: 2 753 - 2 852 E,  
58 41 - 58 538 N

**HISTORICAL THEMES:** Agricultural and Pastoral, Forestry and Timber Industry, Transport and Travel, Landscapes

**REFERENCES:**

- 1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings  
1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*  
Forster, P, 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)  
Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.  
Houghton, N., 1980 *Timber and Gold*. Light Railway Research Society of Australia, Melbourne  
Houghton, N., 1992 Personal communication  
Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publications, Melbourne.
- 

**HISTORY**

Early settlement in the area commenced when Judge Staintorth established a large run east of Gisborne. This land was bought by Ross Watt and later Chenery and Goodman bought part of the property and established Bullengarook Station (Forster 1990). Goodman's Creek marks the Bacchus Marsh and Gisborne Shire Boundary as well as the western extent of the unit. By 1866 most of the land cleared today had been subdivided and settled. Bullengarook Park in the south west of the unit was purchased under pre-emptive right by Hobbs.

In the publication *The Dynamic Forest* (Moulds 1991) it is recorded that E. Woods, in 1874, built the mill at Bullengarook which was later owned by La Gerche and Garrat. In *Timber and Gold* (1980) N. Houghton notes that sawmills were also established in the Bullengarook area in the late nineteenth century by Frith and Mc Cashney. They ran for a number of years and were moved to other locations. In 1937 Kay established a mill at the head of Goodman's Creek and after two years the mill was relocated a few kilometres north to East Bullengarook where it remained in operation until the 1950s. A tramway extended from the one of the Mc Cashney mills to the first Kay mill (Houghton 1980). It appears that Bullengarook developed as a village for the mill workers in the early 20th century. The 1919 plan of the County of Bourke shows the area between the mills subdivided into small allotments.

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**Landscape Character**

The unit is one of uplands, being a buttress of Pliocene gravel base extending southwards from Mt. Macedon between deep forested gorges. Goodman's Creek gorge is the western extent of the unit flowing through a forested gorge where the plateau plunges 80 - 100 m to creek waters. The Bacchus Marsh Road follows the spine of the landform, curving to the east of the two hills Mt. Bullengarook and Little Bullengarook. Bacchus March Road, Waterloo Flat Road and a number of the small access roads are delineated on the 1866 Gisborne Road District map. Cataract Creek flows southwards along the spine of the landform and at the shire boundary plunges into a steeply sided creek gorge where waterfalls occur.

Although the southern upland area is cleared for farming with a pasture grass surface, the link with the natural landscape is strong, with forested road verges of the central spine of the unit and layers of low forested ridges in the background gullies. Along the road verges particularly in the north of the unit are mature eucalypts (*E. viminalis* and *E. radiata*) with native understorey species of acacias and grasses. Along Webb Road native bush vegetation is mixed with mature planted oaks which arch over the road. In the eastern section of the unit the vegetation is young regrowth dry peppermint forest.

Larger farming properties exist in the southern section of the unit where there are some historic homes, galvanised iron rural farm buildings, some mature Cupressus windbreaks and clumps of mature aged pines. Smaller holdings -hobby farms lots are more prevalent around Bullengarook East and North while a community recreation ground provides a social nucleus to the unit. Alongside Fitzgerald Road new home lots are being carved into the bush.

Remains of the timber industry of the early twentieth century are now faint. Timber sleepers were burnt in the 1983 bush fires. Old foundation remnants of the mills are supposed to exist and the tramways can be traced by the landform modification (N. Houghton p.c.1992).

#### Aesthetic Attributes

The interface between the uplands and the forested gorge where cleared velvet smooth pasture lands plummet into forested gorge is most dramatic promoting in viewers sensations of excitement, amazement and appreciation. There is a feeling of containment to the unit due to the separation of the place by the forested gorges to the east and west and the hill forms of Mount and Little Bullengarook. The recreation ground with its country character strengthens this image. Sensations of enclosure and enchantment are experienced when travelling along some of the minor roads with densely tree lined verges. Visual contrasts of landform and surface texture are strong and acute with smooth surface of the rolling upland slopes clearly expressed against the pure forest canopies of the gorges to the east and west.

#### Landmarks

Mount Bullengarook is a local landscape feature for orientation and for its name association with the nineteenth century property.

#### Views and Corridors

In the southern limits of the land unit panoramic views across the basalt plains to Melbourne can be experienced. The superior position of the viewer in the landscape and the cleared nature of the farmlands promotes extensive landscape overviews from a number of locations. Closer to Bullengarook East and North the landform is flatter and tall eucalypts on road verges more prevalent and creating enframement to the views of the countryside.

#### Cultural Features

Historic properties with aged pines, some hawthorn hedges, and home and farm buildings provide cultural interest. Bullengarook retains a small community image from its time as a timber town. This is strengthened by the recreation area with both older and modern buildings. The setting of the recreation ground with tall *E. viminalis* and a simple visitors shelter provides a bush vernacular character. The complex is a community centre and has obvious social importance. Within the area other features such as the bus shelter on Coffey Road add rural vernacular character.

---

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Agricultural and Pastoral

The southern area of the unit is an area of pastoral properties (now becoming uncommon in the region), with dispersed historic farm buildings, homesteads, and plantings of exotic trees and hawthorn hedges **Perspective, Criterion 4, SR 2**

#### Forests and Forest Industry

Bullengarook retains some of the character of a predominantly self contained timber milling community in a forest setting. The extant remains of mills and tramways could reinforce the historic integrity of the area and are potentially important for interpreting the pioneer timber industry. **Perspective, Criterion 5, SR 2**

### **Natural / Cultural Landscapes**

The aesthetic attributes of the landscape and their evocative force in the southern section of the landscape unit have high value **Perspective, Criteria 2 & 3, SR 3**

The remnant bushland on the roadside verges had aesthetic value providing natural landscape links to the original vegetation and pockets of visual intimacy, contrasting with the spatial openness of the older farm areas **Perspective, Criterion 3, SR 4**

Dispersed historic features of farm buildings, hawthorn hedges, homesteads, and mature exotic trees add textural character with time depth. The extant features from the turn of the century timber industry may provide an additional layer of history and interest **Perspective, Criterion 3, SR 4.**

---

### **IDEAS & ACTIONS**

Encourage retention of existing historic pastoral features.

The remnants of the Wombat Forest timber industry are an important link with a past which promoted the Bullengarook community. They require a specialist survey and conservation plan and extant remains may be worthy of preservation and interpretation.

Encourage retention of the timber town character around Bullengarook with a vernacular character and with native trees on the road verges.

Retain open viewsheds to the south west. Encourage travellers to enjoy the scenery by providing car pullovers in appropriate locations.

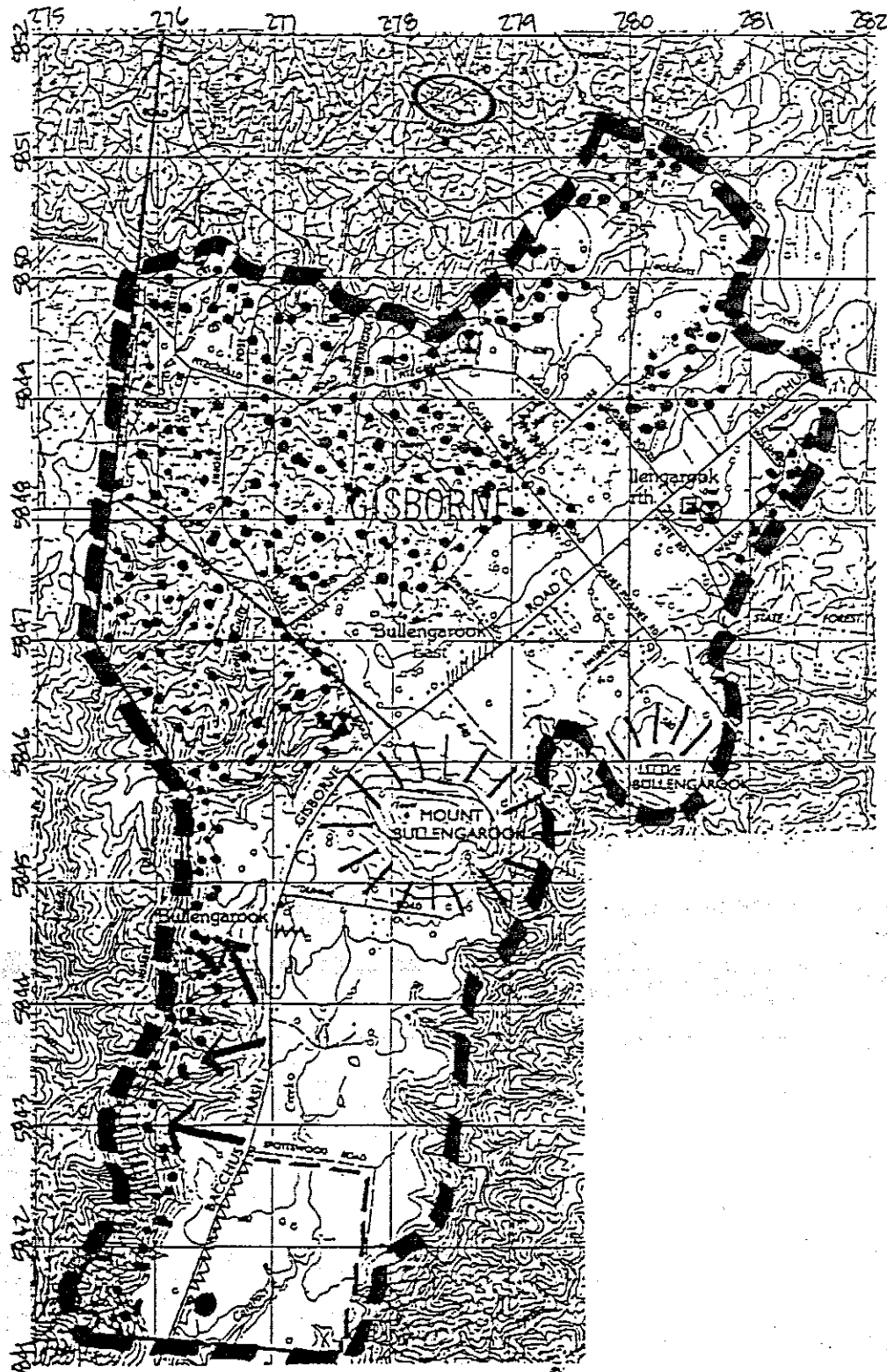
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### **SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT**

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 13-14 in the Appendix.

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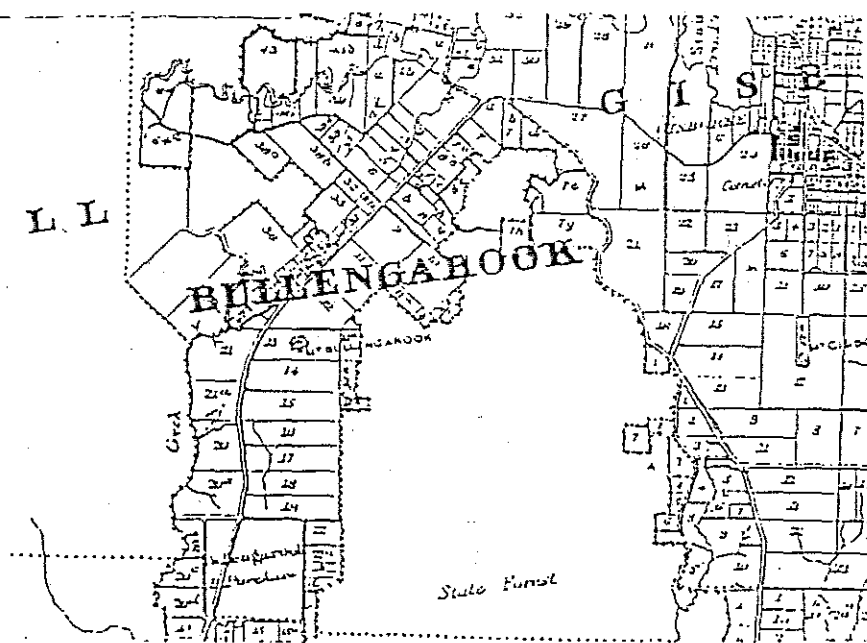
NAME: BULLENGAROOK (Landscape Unit: R8)



- |                  |                    |                        |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| LU Boundary      | Historical complex | Former sawmill site    |
| Forest           | Plantation         | Former tramway site    |
| Creek Gorge      | Built area         | Pine plantation        |
| Windbreaks       | Significant view   | Hawthorn hedge         |
| Development      | Ridge              | Preemptive rights area |
| Landmark feature | Precinct           | Dismantled rail line   |

R8 Grid = 1 km Scale

NAME: BULLENGAROOK (Landscape Unit: R8)



Section of parish map; County of Bourke, 1919

NAME: BULLENGAROOK (Landscape Unit: R8)

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Views across Wombat Forest from the Bacchus Marsh Gisborne Road  
Mount Bullengarook



## MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: BULLENGAROOK PARK RESERVE (Place)

---

LGA: GISBORNE ESMAP: 619 AMG: 2 805 E, 58 48 N  
HISTORICAL THEMES: Towns (Recreation and social)

### REFERENCES:

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### HISTORY

(see opportunities)

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### DESCRIPTION

Landscape Character

The place is a small town recreational ground with playing field club rooms and horse training area.

Older club house buildings exist alongwith more modern buildngs and shelters. Large mature *Eucalyptus viminalis* make an attractive backdrop feature. The park appears to be well cared for.

---

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place has significance as a country town recreation area which demonstrates continual use over a long period of time (Complex, Criterion 2, SR 3)

The place is valued by the community as a centre for sporting and social activity and for many years has been a common ground where the local community have together built and used facilities for their common benefit (Complex, Criterion 8, SR 3)

---

### IDEAS & ACTIONS

Further research on the town recreation grounds to establish eras of development, and the relationship of different features periods of development and historic themes. This could be encouraged and carried out as a community project in the shire.

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NAME: ROSSLYNNE (Landscape Unit: R9)

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LGA: GISBORNE

ESMAP: 618 & 619

AMG: 2 753 - 2 852 E,  
58 41 - 58 538 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Agricultural and Pastoral, Transport and Travel,

**REFERENCES:**

1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings

1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*

Forster, P 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)

Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.

---

**HISTORY**

Land in the most of the unit was selected by Judge Stainforth in 1840. Watt was the noted landowner on the 1852 plan of the routes to the gold diggings and the 1866 plan of the road routes of Gisborne notes the owners of the various blocks.

By 1866 most of the land cleared today had been subdivided and settled. Rosslynne Reservoir, constructed in 1974 to supply water to Sunbury and Gisborne, was named after Ross Watt and his wife Lynne (Forster 1990).

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**Landscape Character**

The unit is one of uplands of Pliocene gravel base extending southwards from Mt. Macedon. Macedon River flows through the unit and has been dammed to create a large water reservoir. Bacchus March Road, Waterloo Flat Road and a number of the small access roads are delineated on the 1866 map.

Although predominantly cleared for farming with a pasture grass surface, the link with the natural landscape is strong, with forested road verges of mature eucalypts (*E. viminalis* and *E. radiata*) with native understorey species of Acacias and grasses. Along Webb Road native bush vegetation is mixed with mature planted oaks, creating interesting effects while along Waterloo Road roadside native vegetation is dense with canopies arching over the road. The area north of Rosslynne Reservoir is more cleared with patches of eucalypts in the open farmlands.

The northern section, although settled in the 1840s still contains substantial stands of eucalypt bushland amongst small and larger scattered farms. Rosslynne Reservoir is a large water body constructed in 1974 to supply water to Gisborne and Sunbury. Access is restricted.

**Aesthetic Attributes**

Sensations of closure are experienced when travelling along some of the minor roads with densely vegetated verges.

**Views and Corridors**

Tall eucalypts on road verges are more prevalent and create enframement to the views of the countryside.

**Cultural Features**

Occasional farm complexes with homestead and farm buildings remain in the unit. Former avenue planting of white poplars on the ridge to the north east denotes the route of the Old Calder Highway.

---

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Natural / Cultural Landscapes**

The remnant bushland on the roadside verges have aesthetic value providing natural landscape perceptual links to the original vegetation and pockets of visual intimacy, contrasting with the spatial openness of the older farm areas (Perspective, Criterion 3, SR 4)

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**IDEAS & ACTIONS**

Encourage retention of naturally vegetated road verges.

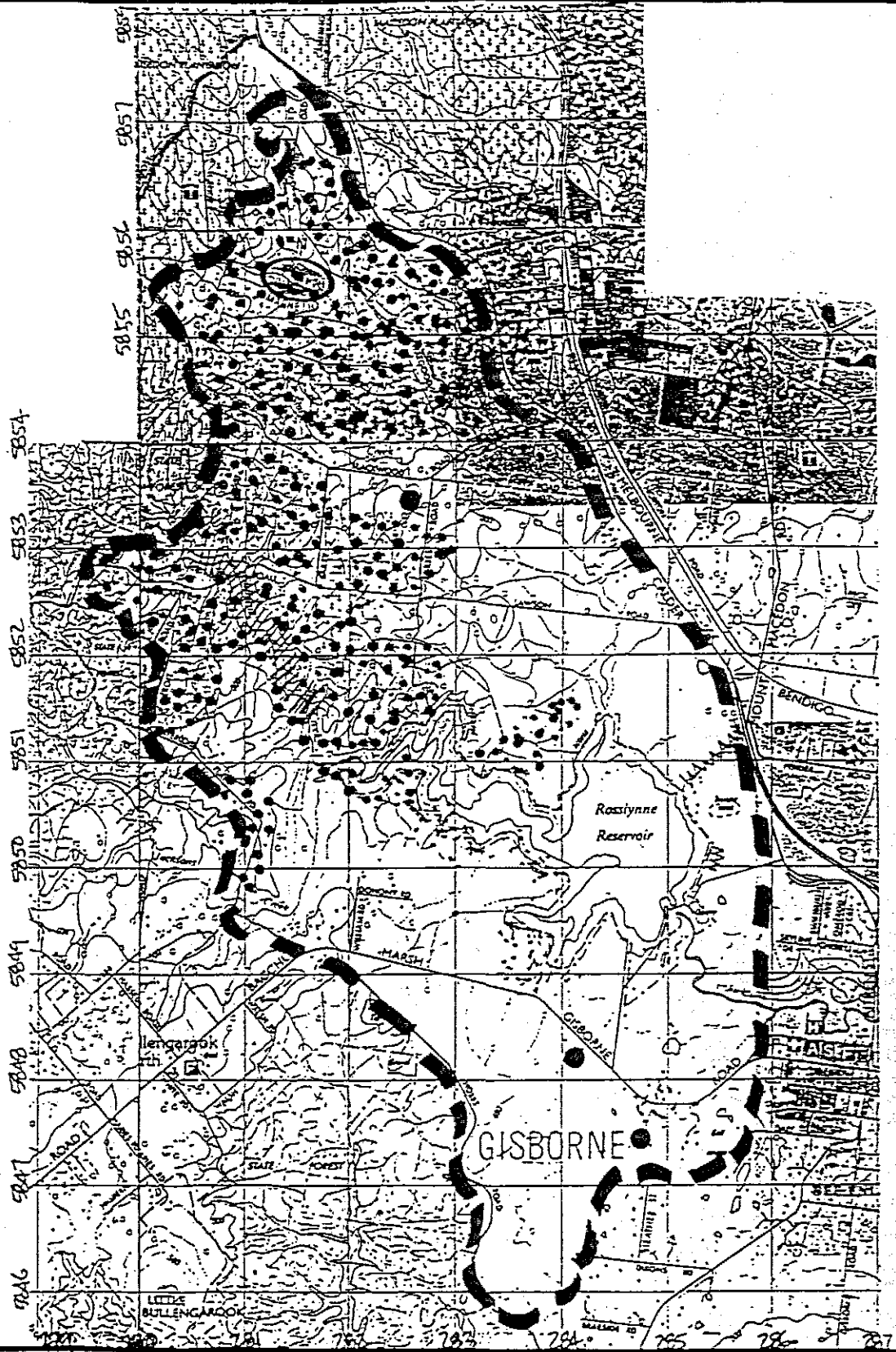
Encourage conservation of historic features.

---

**SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT**

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see page 14 in the Appendix.

---



- |                  |                    |                        |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| LU Boundary      | Historical complex | Former sawmill site    |
| Forest           | Plantation         | Former tramway site    |
| Creek Gorge      | Built area         | Pine plantation        |
| Windbreaks       | Significant view   | Hawthorn hedge         |
| Development      | Ridge              | Preemptive rights area |
| Landmark feature | Precinct           | Dismantled rail line   |

R9 Grid = 1km Scale



NAME: ASHBOURNE (Landscape Unit: R10)

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LGA: Newham and Woodend

ESMAP: 595 & 596

AMG: 2 73 5 - 283 E

58 56 4 - 58685 N

**HISTORICAL THEMES:** Agricultural and Pastoral, Forestry and Forest Industry, Natural / Cultural Landscapes

**REFERENCES:**

1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings

1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*

Hilcke, F., 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)

Forster, P., 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment) Uni. of Melbourne.

Forster, P. et al, 1990 Landscape Heritage of the Macedon Ranges (Student assignment ) Uni. of Melbourne.

Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publications, Melbourne.

Houghton, N., 1980 *Timber and Gold*. Light Railway Research Society of Australia, Melbourne.

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**HISTORY**

The northern section of the landscape unit is part of the early Karlsruhe property established by Charles Ebdon, named after the University of Karlsruhe in Germany. The Mt Alexander Road (now the Calder Highway) was in use by the 1850s and passed from Gisborne through Karlsruhe. To the north west of Gisborne it passed through an area known as the Black Forest, notorious as a hideaway for bushrangers, two of whom were Finnegan and Donovan (Forster 1990). Many innocent people were their victims and subject to theft and murder. The road was a major route to the gold fields and at Karlsruhe property a staging post for travellers was established.

Forests south of Ashbourne were harvested in the early 20th century. Maloney and O'Connell had a mill near Ashbourne in the 1920s and Beckham and Gorrie had a mill south of Ashbourne in the 1930s (Houghton 1980). Ashbourne was possibly developed as timber industry community. The Black Forest was also harvested and at one stage contained may pit saw holes. Barbours Mill was established in the 1850s near the site of the existing Black Forest mill. At one time a chute from Mt. Macedon directed logs to the mill and a tramway from the mill carried sawn timber to the Mt. Alexander Road (Moulds 1991).

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**Landscape Character**

The landscape unit extends from the shire boundary near Karlsruhe southwards to Fingerpost Road, and from the Calder Highway westwards to the Newham and Woodend Shire boundary. The area north west of Woodend is gently undulating predominantly cleared of native vegetation with pine plantings identifying locations of property homesteads. In the south west area the landscape becomes more steeply sloping with numerous drainage courses and stands of bush. The Campaspe Rive and its tributaries are a major watercourse. Numerous dams of headwater creeks have reduced it to a small water body. Near Karlsruhe the river bed has lost all its native vegetation and now basket willows are the only trees in the creek bed.

Falloons Road and its side roads are narrow gravel roads densely lined with native vegetation. Most of the trees have mature heights and canopies enclosing the road corridor. Around Marsh Road a route to the pumping station is a modern subdivision of new homes. Ashbourne is a crossroads hamlet approached from the tree lined roads. A former church hall and (possibly) a shop signify a greater community importance in past. Historic features of the hall building, a clipped gorse hedge, homestead complex and cottages comprise the hamlet.

The southern section of the unit near the Wombat State Forest is becoming popular for recreation. Two school camps are established, and on Taylor Road is a resort which includes large water bodies.

West of Woodend is a substantial area of modern hobby farm blocks which have retained settings of mature eucalypts. The bush setting and tree lined road verges gives the area a character which clearly defines it from Woodend urban area which it adjoins. Woodend Avenue of Honour is a significant feature.

Little is left of the Black Forest. Pine plantations encroach from the south and east and elsewhere hobby farms are modifying the forest landscape.

#### Aesthetic Attributes

The tree lined roads of the area promotes sensations of closure with many of the trees being tall mature specimens. Combinations of *E. viminalis* and *E. obliqua* provide stimulating contrasts of bark colour and texture. The Black Forest of entirely dark trunked trees and with associations with bushranging activity, promotes sensations of mystery and is evocative of danger and pioneering hardships.

#### Landmarks

Ashbourne is a landmark features within the unit. The Black Forest remnant is a landmark feature due to historic associations.

#### Views and Corridors

Views across the landscape to Mount Macedon occur frequently in the northern section of the landscape unit. Falloons Road is a long tree lined corridor with overhanging canopies providing enframed views to the rural landscape.

#### Cultural Features

Although in part gentrified Ashbourne is a cultural feature with its cross road development and clearly articulated property boundaries of hedges and fences, remaining eucalypts, the old church hall, and historic and modern dwellings. Where Chambers Road crosses the Campaspe River an old stone bridge exists.

The bluestone Campaspe River Rail Bridge is a well recognised feature and is entered in the Register of the National Estate.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Natural / Cultural Landscapes

Ashbourne is important as hamlet which has retained a vernacular rural character due to it array of small elements such as property delineation by hedges and fences, gravel roads with natural verges, and small scale historic buildings **Individual site, Criterion 4, SR 3.**

The road character (particularly that of Falloons Road) of gravel road with tree lined verges is important for aesthetic values, created by the remnant bush with mature tall eucalypts **Perspective, Criterion 3, SR3**

The Black Forest remnant is important for its association with historic events, myth and imagery **Landscape area, Criteria 3 and 5, SR 2**

---

## ISSUES

Road verges are infested with gorse and some blackberry.

---

## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Retain the forested verges and remove weeds such as blackberry and gorse.

Retain the hamlet character of Ashbourne by encouraging all future developments to respect the style, form and fabric of existing buildings, fences, hedges, and existing road character.

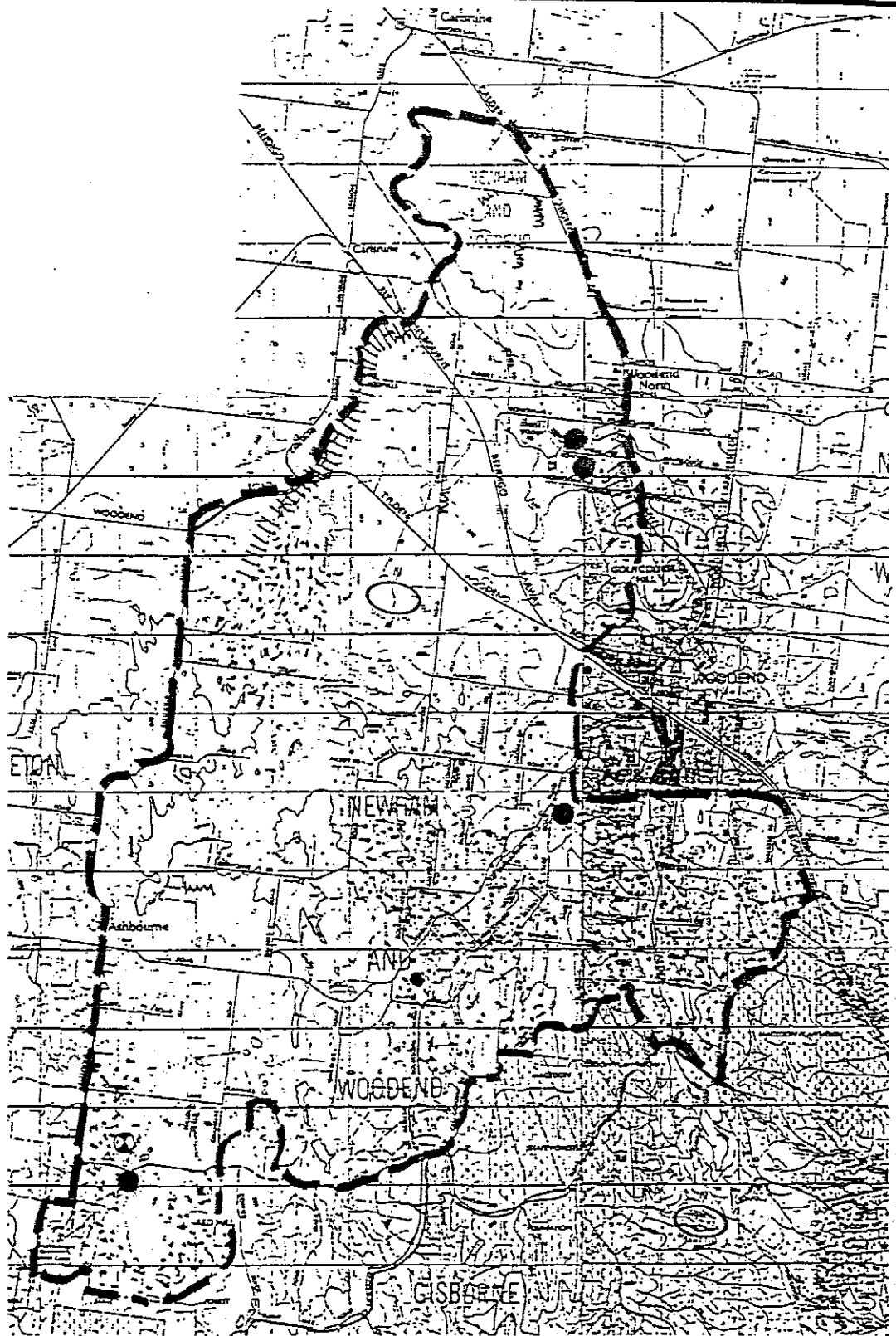
Develop a policy and plan for conservation of the Black Forest remnant.

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## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 14-15 in the Appendix.

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- |  |                  |  |                    |  |                        |
|--|------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------------|
|  | LU Boundary      |  | Historical complex |  | Former sawmill site    |
|  | Forest           |  | Plantation         |  | Former tramway site    |
|  | Creek Gorge      |  | Built area         |  | Pine plantation        |
|  | Windbreaks       |  | Significant view   |  | Hawthorn hedge         |
|  | Development      |  | Ridge              |  | Preemptive rights area |
|  | Landmark feature |  | Precinct           |  | Dismantled rail line   |

R10 Grid = 1km scale



NAME: ASHBOURNE (Landscape Unit: R10)



Trees lining Falloon Road

The Ashbourne intersection

NAME: KERRIE (Landscape Unit: R11)

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LGA: Romsey and Newham & Woodend

ESMAP: 597

AMG: 2905 - 2945 E 5860 -58638 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Agricultural and Pastoral, Natural / Cultural Landscape

#### REFERENCES:

1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*

Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)

Forster, P 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)

Cater, G. Shire of Gisborne Pilot Study Key events and People of the Area (Student Assignment)

Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publications, Melbourne.

Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh

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#### HISTORY

In the 1830s the area was part of the Moonee Jetee Run established by John Pascoe Fawcner. The homestead of the property was at the base of Fawcner Hill south of the unit.

In 1841 William Roberston established a water powered timber mill at Cherokee which ran for thirty one years. Sawmills operated between Cherokee and Riddells Creek with connecting tracks and tramways. One early farm established by John Dwyer was terraced for growing potatoes. During the 1900s Cherokee became popular as a mountain holiday place and homes were adapted as guest houses. Kerrie developed as a rural community after 1864 (Reid 1992 pp137 -144).

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#### DESCRIPTION

##### Landscape Character

The landscape unit is one of montane valleys which lie between the forested Black Range and the Macedon massif. Cleared farmed areas extend from the roads. Landform is generally steeply sloping and soils appear to be deep and fertile. Forest vegetation remains in gullies and particularly on the road verges. Some of this vegetation has intact understorey, particularly the Barrington Creek area ( most of this lies within the adjacent landscape unit).

The area is strongly contained by the forests and mountains. The sense of containment is supported by a community identity with community centres such as the Kerrie Hall and School and the Heskett hamlet. Tall forest trees provide a setting for Cherokee, Kerrie and Heskett.

In the northern section small gridded boundaries are neatly delineated by aged hawthorn hedges, hollies, cypress and young plantings including eucalypts. Along Boundary Road are windbreaks of cypress, wattles and eucalypts as well as hawthorns. Homesteads are scattered through the area, some with substantial gardens while others have adopted a 'picturesque' style. Roads on the higher slopes allow for overviews across the valley. Some eucalypts on the road verges are majestic specimens.

Throughout the area roads have a gravel surface, simple table drains and bushland verges. At times the roadside trees are quite tall with enclosing canopies.

A water reservoir for Romsey has been established at Kerrie in the southern section of the unit.

#### **Aesthetic Attributes**

The area promotes sensations of delight. As a small compact area enclosed by forested ridges the area is rich in contrasts: such as the extremely ordered cultural landscape contrasting with the forests; the colours, forms and textures of the exotic planting of gardens, dense dark pines, filmy deciduous species and velvet smooth pastures contrasting with the dull green coarse textured forest.

#### **Views and Corridors**

Hesket Road and Boundary Road provide a sequence of views of the cultural landscape while Kerrie and Cherokee Roads provide a predominantly enclosed forest experience.

#### **Cultural Features**

The area has a rich array of cultural features particularly the spatial organisation of the cultural landscape with the varied boundary plantings. Small vernacular style historic community buildings at Kerrie, Hesket and Cherokee demonstrate a past community life style. The remains of Dwyers' terraced farm survive at Cherokee (Reid 1992 p 144). Sites of the early timber industry may be extant but have not been surveyed.

---

### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

#### **Natural / Cultural Landscapes**

The northern section of the unit is significant for its ability to display an intimate, well cared for cultural landscape of visual interest and attractiveness. The area displays a chronology of the Victorian tradition of boundary plantings with an array of different species and ages.

**Landscape area, Criterion 3, SR 1**

#### **Forest and Forest Industry**

Cherokee is important as remnant vernacular timber town community within a forest setting.

**Complexes, Criterion 1, SR 2**

---

### **IDEAS & ACTIONS**

The area has absorbed change without destruction of its past, although parts of the unit have been badly damaged by fire. The history of this area requires specialised research to establish when the homes were built and landuse changes. The area has potential as a national estate cultural landscape.

The hamlets of Kerrie and Cherokee require more specific survey to establish the links with history and extant remains. Conserve and retain existing character and historic structures.

Encourage a landcare program to remove the English and South African Broom from the roadsides.

Encourage retention of native vegetation and particularly in areas which are the headwaters for the local watercourses

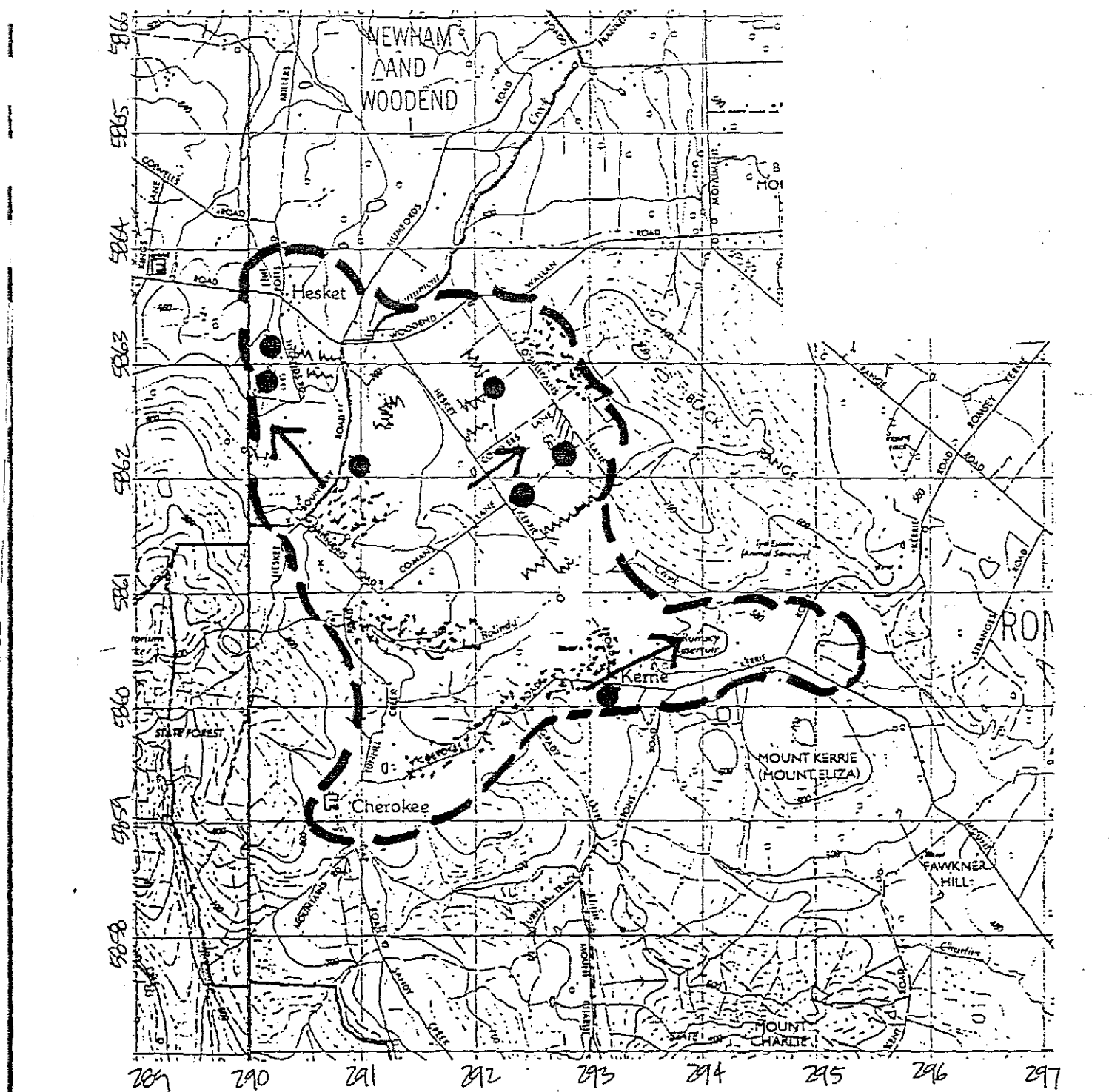
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### **SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT**

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see page 15 in the Appendix.

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NAME: KERRIE (Landscape Unit: R11)



- |  |                  |  |                    |  |                        |
|--|------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------------|
|  | LU Boundary      |  | Historical complex |  | Former sawmill site    |
|  | Forest           |  | Plantation         |  | Former tramway site    |
|  | Creek Gorge      |  | Built area         |  | Pine plantation        |
|  | Windbreaks       |  | Significant view   |  | Hawthorn hedge         |
|  | Development      |  | Ridge              |  | Preemptive rights area |
|  | Landmark feature |  | Precinct           |  | Dismantled rail line   |

R11 Grid = 1km scale



NAME: KERRIE (Landscape Unit: R11)

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Views of valley showing landscape patterns of boundary plantings of different species from different eras

NAME: KERRIE (Landscape Unit: R11)

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Kerrie Hall in its setting of tall eucalypts

Kerrie School nestled in the forested slopes

NAME: NEWHAM FLATS (Landscape Unit: R12 )

---

LGA: Newham and Woodend      ESMAP: 596, 597, 584 & 585      AMG: 2795 -293 5 E,  
58585 -58732 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Agricultural and Pastoral, Tourism

**REFERENCES:**

1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*  
Hilcke, F., 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)  
Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.  
Green, R., Schapper, J. Bishop, I. & M cCarthy, M. 1985 *Design for Change*. University of Melbourne.  
Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh

---

**HISTORY**

The County of Bourke plan shows the area divided into small lots. Further subdivision has occurred in recent years for hobby farm blocks and urban expansion.

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**Landscape Character**

An area of gently undulating land which surrounds the landform feature of Mt. Diogenes (Hanging Rock) and the township of Newham, extending from the Cobaw Forests southwards to the Macedon massif, and from Monument creek west to the Calder Highway and the Romsey Kyneton Shire boundary.

Mount Diogenes (Hanging Rock) has been entered in the Register of the National Estate and is included in this study as Landscape Unit M4.

The flat lands are almost uniformly gridded by roads running north south and east west. The roads vary in condition some being major roads with a sealed surface, others being crude tracks. Some retain native vegetation on the verges with mature sized eucalypts others have been impacted by cypress boundary plantings which extend across the verge. Parts of areas remain as productive farms while the remainder has been subdivided into small hobby farm lots. New rural landuse activities are apparent such as the large vineyard west of Newham.

Monument Creek is a small water course which in its lower course, is mostly lined by willows. In the southeast section where the terrain rises towards the Black Range slopes are steeper, and a new nursery established over an old farm, provides a display of landscape patterning which can be enjoyed from Mumfords Road.

Remnants of indigenous tree cover is an integral element of this landscape area.

**Aesthetic Attributes**

Generally pleasant scenery with the forest ranges of Mt. Macedon, the Cobaws and the Black Range forming backdrops. Hanging Rock erupting out of the flat landscape is awesome. Occasional large eucalypts on roadsides and within properties provide sensations of time depth as well as abstract qualities of texture and form.

#### Landmarks

Mount Diogenes is a visually spectacular landmark feature seen from many locations within the unit. The Jim Jim, a small hill, is perceived as an important natural feature by local naturalists, and is a distinctive landmark of the unit.

#### Views and Corridors

Mount Macedon and Mount Diogenes (Hanging Rock) are vista features of many viewshed in the area. As well the Jim Jim and the Black Range form backdrops to much of the landscape scenery. Many of the roads have an attractiveness based on their narrow width, gravel surface with simple drainage, and tree lined verges of predominantly *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *E. obliqua* which provide enframed views to rural scenery and features. These roads include South Rock Road, Forest Road, Dons Road, Bolgers Lane, Lavender Farm Road, Jim Road, Kings Lane, Sefton Road, and Saunders Road.<sup>1</sup>

#### Cultural Features

The area is rich in small vernacular features which collectively contribute to the heritage value of the unit. These include narrow country roads, hawthorn hedges, aged timber and netting fences, mature plantings of windbreaks, boundary plantings and occasional groups of broad leaved deciduous trees.

---

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Cultural / Natural Landscapes

Minor road routes are significant for their narrow width, simple drainage and natural verges with mature eucalypts **Perspective, Criterion 4 SR 4**

Viewsheds of Mt Diogenes from Coach Road, South Rock Road and Connells Road is visually significant **Perspective, Criterion 3 SR 1.**

---

### ISSUES

Cypress boundary plantings are impacting the natural bush vegetation of the road verges. Dons Road is one example where young cypresses have been planted alongside the road boundary where bush vegetation is a feature of the road.

---

### IDEAS & ACTIONS

Conserve native vegetation on verges and encourage regeneration of native species. Discourage cypress plantings along roadsides where they will shade native vegetation.

Retain historic features of hawthorn hedges and mature tree plantings.

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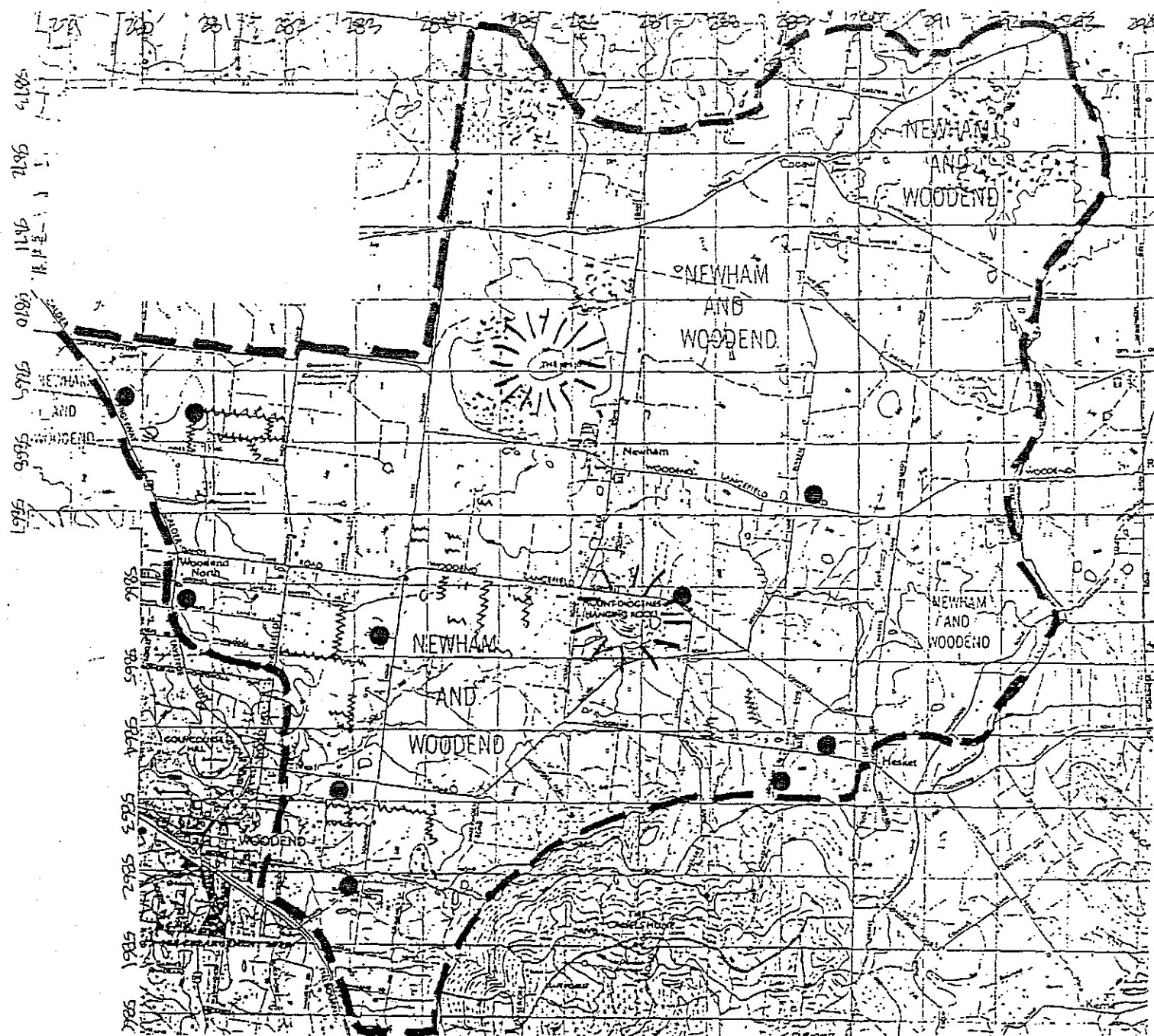
### SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 16-17 in the Appendix.

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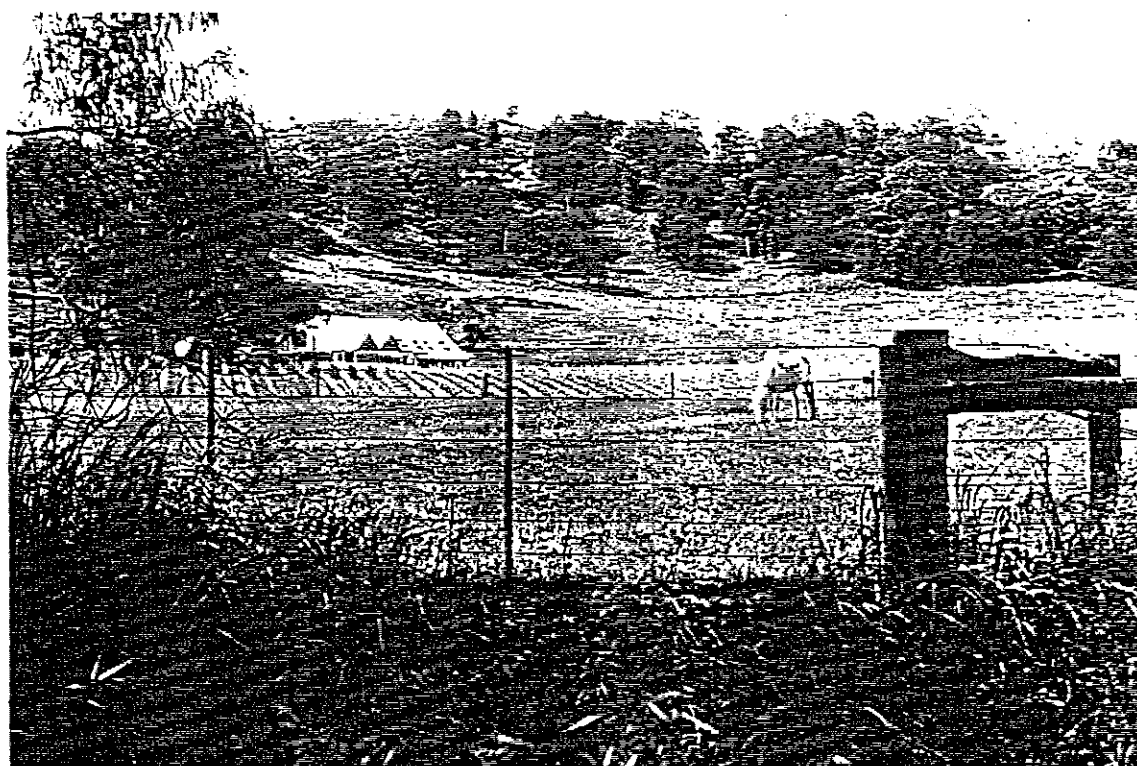
NAME: NEWHAM FLATS (Landscape Unit: R12)



- |  |                  |  |                    |  |                        |
|--|------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------------|
|  | LU Boundary      |  | Historical complex |  | Former sawmill site    |
|  | Forest           |  | Plantation         |  | Former tramway site    |
|  | Creek Gorge      |  | Built area         |  | Pine plantation        |
|  | Windbreaks       |  | Significant view   |  | Hawthorn hedge         |
|  | Development      |  | Ridge              |  | Preemptive rights area |
|  | Landmark feature |  | Precinct           |  | Dismantled rail line   |
- R12 Grid = a km scale

NAME: NEWHAM FLATS (Landscape Unit: R12)

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Vineyard west of Newham seen from Jim Road with the Jim Jim in the background

Farm elements alongside the Woodend Lancefield Road, east of Newham

NAME: NEWHAM FLATS (Landscape Unit: R12)

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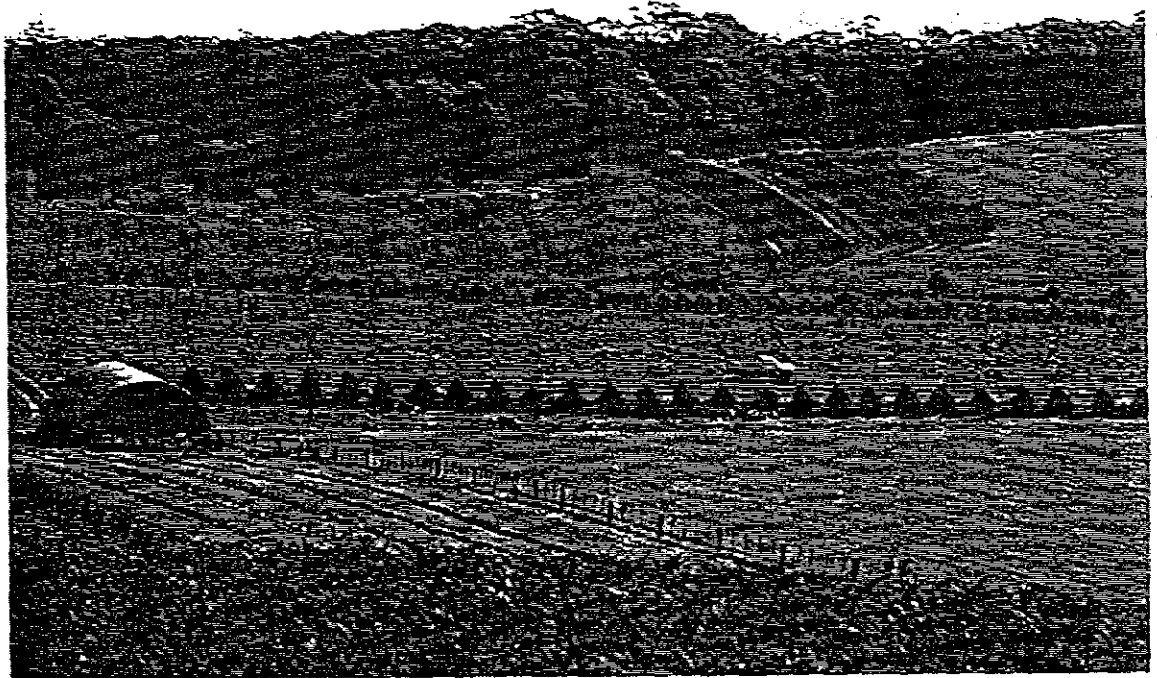


Boundary Road near Wallan Road intersection, where cypress pines extend across road verge

Old growth eucalypts alongside Potts Road

NAME: NEWHAM FLATS (Landscape Unit: R12)

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Landscape patterns of a nursery complex adjacent to Mumfords Road

Brock Monument from Mumfords Road

NAME: COBAW (Landscape Unit: M1)

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LGA: Newham & Woodend, Romsey    ESMAP: 584, 585    AMG: 2855 - 2955 E  
58735 - 5879 N

#### HISTORICAL THEMES:

#### REFERENCES:

- Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publicationa, Melbourne.  
Ogden, M. 1988 "Ogden's Sawmills" in *Sawing, Selling & Sons*, John Dargavel (ed). Centre for Resource & Environmental Studies, Canberra 1988.  
Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh
- 

#### HISTORY

A sawmiller named Devanny owned and operated a mill 16 km from Kyneton which was supplied with logs from the Cobaws. Midgley Ogden and brother Ern started work at the mill in 1938 and in 1945 formed the Ogden Sawmilling Company in Daylesford which was still operating in the 1980s. The messmate timber of the Cobaws was considered the best in Victoria as it was slower growing and with less spring. The Ogdens had mills in two sites in the Cobaw forest (Ogden 1988).

The area was subject to selective logging over the years taking the best trees and leaving the worst species to restock. The opening up of the canopy, and interference by fires and feral animals has altered the original species composition and allowed invasion of exotic weeds.

The area is currently a place for geological tours and recreation activity. Within the cleared areas on the lower slopes are farms including a deer farm and a camel park.

---

#### DESCRIPTION

##### Landscape Character

A low mountain ridge with exposed granite boulder outcrops and some steep slopes covered by forest some of which has been recently harvested. The forest type varies according to aspect. Gravel roads wind through the area and from high points in Reillys Road outlooks to Mount Macedon are enjoyed.

##### Aesthetic Attributes

The forest evokes sensations of mystery and interest. Forest character is of trunk forms and high enclosing canopies. The post fire landscape area provides shortlived dramatic visual scenery. The forest satisfies perceptions of naturalness to some people with no visible man-made elements (apart from the road). Where the forested ridge extends across the Lancefield-Toobarac Road it creates a curtain effect which allows a glimpse through to Lancefield. This is an enchanting entrance to the shire.

##### Landmarks

Important as a forested backdrop to local rural areas.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Natural / Cultural Landscapes

The area is important as a forest area which can be used for recreation and provides a forested backdrop to the rural scenery Landscape Area, Criterion 3, SR 3.

---

## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Conserve forest character.

The area has potential for passive forest recreation.

Further survey and research required to established the sites of mills and assess their heritage significance.

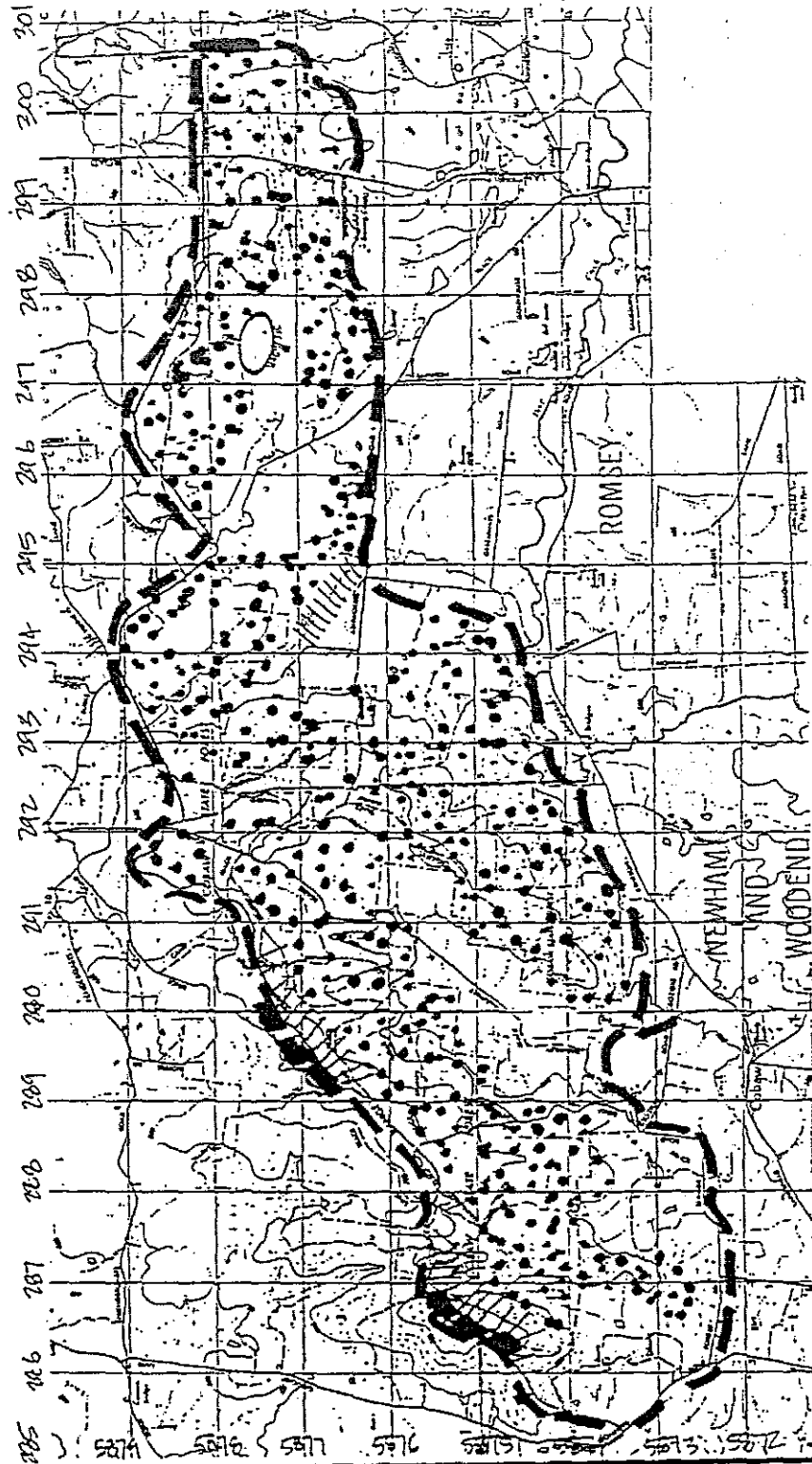
Interpretation of the forest vegetation can illustrate changes in forest structure and how weeds and garden escapes can usurp indigneous species.

---

## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see page 1 in the Appendix.

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- |                  |                    |                        |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| LU Boundary      | Historical complex | Former sawmill site    |
| Forest           | Plantation         | Former tramway site    |
| Creek Gorge      | Built area         | Pine plantation        |
| Windbreaks       | Significant view   | Hawthorn hedge         |
| Development      | Ridge              | Preemptive rights area |
| Landmark feature | Precinct           | Dismantled rail line   |

M1 Grid = 1km scale

Base Map: ESMAP 583, 584, 5



NAME: COBAW (Landscape Unit: M1)



View southwards along the Lancefield Tooborac Road near the Romsey Shire boundary

Exposed granite tors in a burnt forest area along Ridge Road



NAME: BLACK RANGE (Landscape Unit: M2)

---

LGA: Romsey

ESMAP: 597

AMG: 292 - 2965 E  
58598 - 58645 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Forestry and Forest Industry,

#### REFERENCES:

1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*

Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)

Forster, P., 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)

Cater, G., Shire of Gisborne Pilot Study Key events and People of the Area (Student Assignment)

Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.

Green, R., Schapper, J. Bishop, I. & McCarthy, M., 1985 *Design for Change*. University of Melbourne.

Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publications, Melbourne.

Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh

---

#### HISTORY

Timber harvesting of the forest commenced in the mid nineteenth Century. Sawmills and associated tramways were established and used in the area.

---

#### DESCRIPTION

##### Landscape Character

A small forested mountain range which includes Brock Monument, a small mountain with a face of outcropping volcanic rock at its peak. Very large distorted trees are evidence of the size of past trees. The forest type varies according to aspect. Sassafras is present on the damp slopes. Substantial regrowth has occurred since the early harvesting. Extant remains from the timber harvesting have not been surveyed.

Within the unit is Tye Estate an historic property with parkland which is described in *When Memory Turns the Key* (Reid 1991).

##### Aesthetic Attributes

The forest satisfies perceptions of naturalness with forest vegetation and native fauna.

##### Landmarks

The range is a landmark feature of the locality. Brock Monument with its exposed rock face is a particular feature and is important for its association with the pioneer settler John Brock.

##### Views/Cultural Features

Views from high points in the range. Timber industry features were not surveyed.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Natural / Cultural Landscapes

Important as a forested range which forms a scenic backdrop to nearby rural landscapes

**Landscape area, Criterion 3, SR 3**

Brock Monument is significant as a landmark feature important for orientation and for its association with the pioneer settler John Brock **Landscape area, Criterion 5, SR 3.**

The area may have significance for its ability to interpret the past timber industry. As well as extant remnants from structures and landscape modifications the presence of tree stumps are important.

---

## ISSUES

Holly has infested the western area of the forest.

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## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Retain forest cover to ridges. Where forest abuts farm land keep interface line smooth to prevent notched appearance.

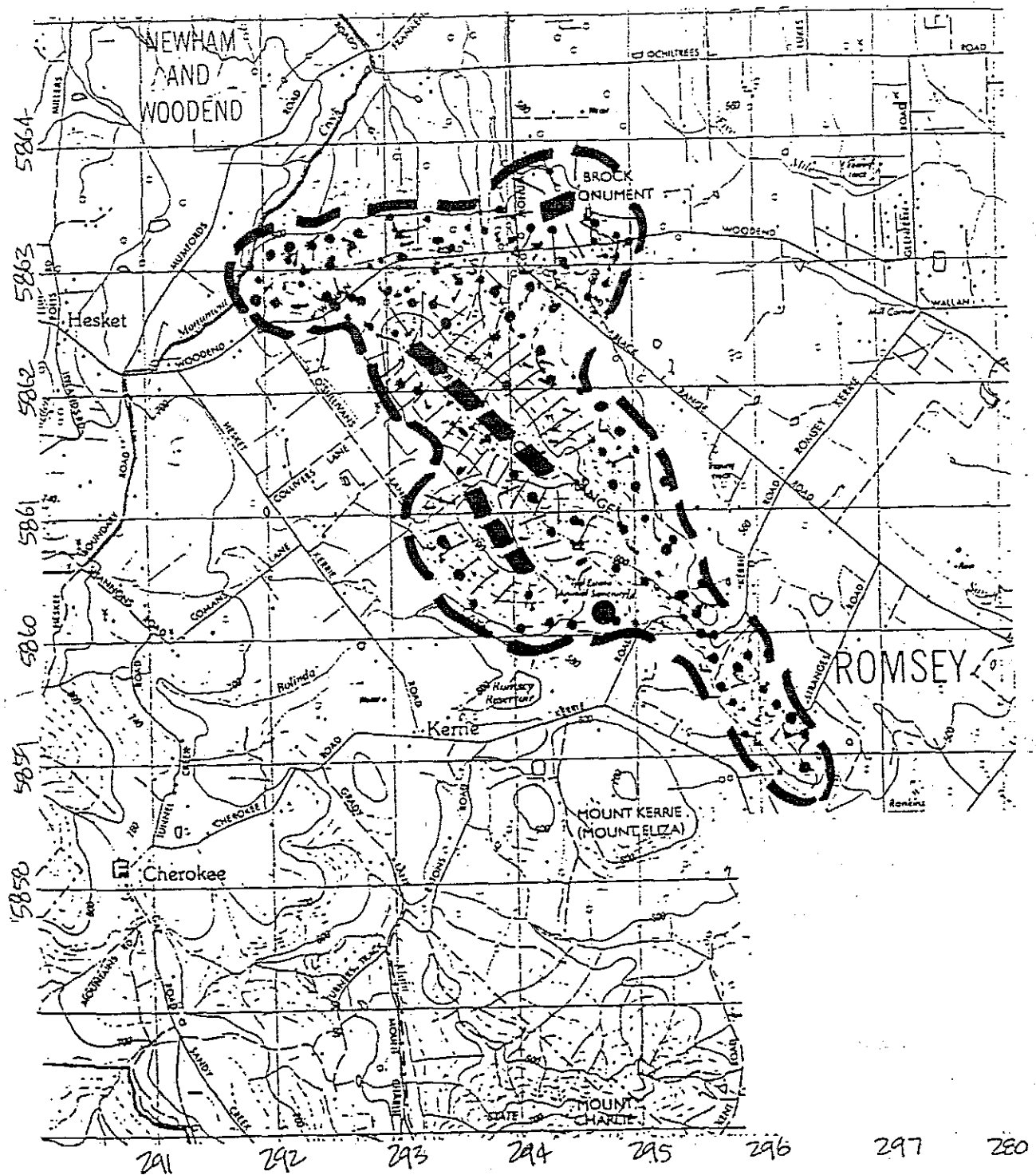
Encourage a study to survey the remains of the timber industry.

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## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see page 1 in the Appendix.

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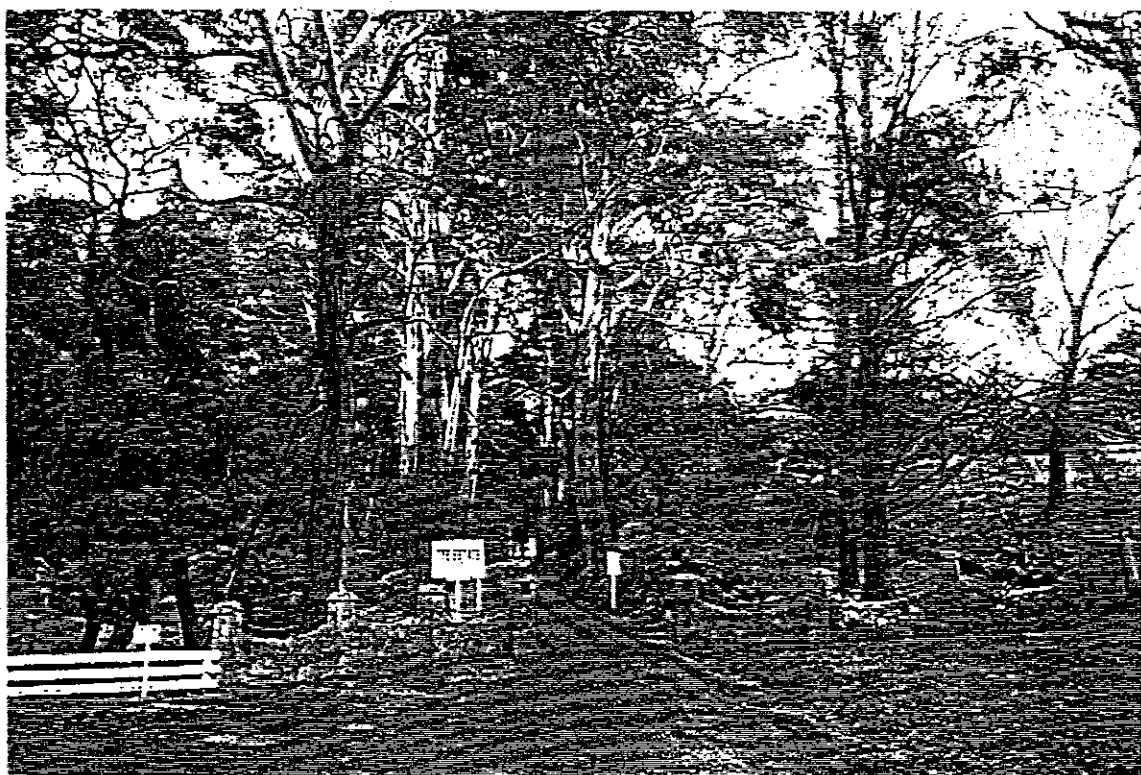


- |  |                  |  |                    |  |                        |
|--|------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------------|
|  | LU Boundary      |  | Historical complex |  | Former sawmill site    |
|  | Forest           |  | Plantation         |  | Former tramway site    |
|  | Creek Gorge      |  | Built area         |  | Pine plantation        |
|  | Windbreaks       |  | Significant view   |  | Hawthorn hedge         |
|  | Development      |  | Ridge              |  | Preemptive rights area |
|  | Landmark feature |  | Precinct           |  | Dismantled rail line   |

M2 Grid = 1km scale

NAME: BLACK RANGE (Landscape Unit: M2)

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The Black Range as backdrop to Romsey Reservoir

Tye Estate, an historic feature in the Black Range complex

## MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

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NAME: MACEDON MASSIF (Landscape Unit: M 3)

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LGA: GISBORNE, ROMSEY, ESMAP: 596, 597, 619, 620    AMG: 282-296 E  
NEWHAM & WOODEND    5851-5863 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Forests and Forest Industry, Tourism and Retreats, Gardens

### REFERENCES:

- 1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings  
1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*  
Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)  
Forster, P 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)  
Cater, G. Shire of Gisborne Pilot Study Key events and People of the Area (Student Assignment)  
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Green, R., Schapper, J. Bishop, I. & Mc Carthy, M. 1985 *Design for Change*. University of Melbourne.  
Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publication, Melbourne.  
Ried, J., 1992 *When Memory Holds the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh
- 

### HISTORY

In 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell first explored the area of the Macedon Massif, originally described by the local Wurundjeri people as "Geburrh". By the 1840s, the first timber cutting leases had been issued, which allowed for the development of sawmills by the 1850s. The timber industry thrived during this period and promoted the subsequent opening of the Melbourne railway in 1861.

From as early as the 1840s, pastoral runs such as Turitable and Wooling had been established, and the first pre-emptive right purchases were made in the 1850s to the south east of the Mount by Thomas Hamilton and John Carre Riddell. In 1854, following an earlier survey by Robert Hoddle, the first sale of land at Mount Macedon took place, of twelve allotments of 100 acres each with creek frontage from Willimigongon and Turitable Creeks. During this time the smaller allotments further up the hill were selected, and the village began to form, which allowed for the establishment of the southern slopes, from the 1860s on, as a summer retreat for the gentlemen of Melbourne.

Further development was prevented by the gazetting of 15,300 acres for the Mount Macedon State Forest in 1868. The State's first forest nursery was established in 1872 on 41 acres near the town of Macedon. Bush fires have caused great losses to property and vegetation since human occupation of the area, the last most serious fire occurring in 1983.

Since the turn of the century, Mount Macedon has been a popular destination for tourists, aided by the train service and new road links developed in the early twentieth century.

---

## DESCRIPTION

### Landscape Character

The Macedon Massif rises abruptly from the rolling plains of Gisborne and surrounding areas as a major physical and cultural feature in the landscape of the region. Formed through volcanic action during the Pliocene to form the unique basalt uplift, the subsequent surface in evidence today, the Baw Baw surface of hard rocks have protected the crest from weathering and erosion.

Stretching some 12 to 14 kilometers in all directions, the area reaches its highest altitude at Mount Macedon and Camels Hump outcrops and slowly falls away to the east, terminating at Mount Charlie and Browns Hill to the south. Steeply contoured hillsides in the northeastern area have both prevented forest clearing and encouraged the establishment of extensive hill station garden estates, predominantly on the southern slopes. State forest reserves have encouraged native wildlife and vegetation habitat.

Although seriously damaged by the 1983 fires, much of the native vegetation is in regrowth phase and a dense eucalypt cover is in evidence in most areas. Areas of exotic planting, the managed Macedon Pine Plantation to the west and the extensive areas of original gardens and avenue planting concentrated around the township of Mount Macedon still survive, and have been reestablished where required.

Towards the east, undulating hillsides have historically, been partially developed into small farms and home sites. Country roads and tracks wind through the heavily timbered country which eventually flattens out to cleared pastoral areas.

### Aesthetic Attributes

The natural beauty of the Macedon Massif is significant as an area of spectacular physical qualities and dense vegetation cover within a sea of pastoral development. Nineteenth and early twentieth century development saw the establishment of a hillstation tradition, unique in Victoria. Extensive vegetation regeneration following destructive fire only ten years ago, attests to the success of the natural, social and cultural qualities of the area.

### Landmarks

Mount Macedon and the Cross, and associated Telecom towers and Camels Hump to the north, are easily seen from great distance from the Mount. These summits are major destination point for tourism. The collection of smaller mountains to the east join to contain the entire Massif as a major regional landmark.

### Views and Corridors

Spectacular views of the densely vegetated Massif, are available from all direction from the study area, the many towns and landscape units have this landscape as backdrop. This appears to have encouraged general development in the direction of the Mount in almost all towns studied.

#### Cultural Features

The evidence of forestry traditions in the area, include the Conservation and Environment nursery site and the existing pine plantations to the west. Turn of the century habit required that the Mount was a healthy place to take fresh air, and the area became popular for summer holiday makers and patients. The old Sanatorium site and associated plantings together with guest houses and pleasure gardens established the character for the Mount and its associated township. The few properties with gardens developed along the north of the Massif have been identified to include Braemar College (formerly Clyde), Ard Choille and Fontainebleau.

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Tourism

A major destination since first settlement for tourists from all areas and inclinations. A major relatively intact area of native bushland in association with human settlement. Wildlife and vegetation habitats and natural and cultural features are all present in the unit. Important view shed and landmark for the entire study area. **Complexes Criteria 2, 4 & 5 SR 1**

#### Natural and Cultural Landscapes

Unique natural landforms uplifted above surrounding plains, now exhibiting both extant and fire modified vegetation patterns. Detail areas of vegetation and geological significance special to the area due to environmental conditions. **Perspective 4 & 7 SR1**

#### Gardens

Fewer substantial gardens cloak the Mount Macedon northern slopes than the southern, but these exhibit a surprisingly intact collection of historical designs and plantings, considering the ravages of bushfires in 1983. **Complexes Criteria 2, 4 SR 1**

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### ISSUES

Electricity, clearing, roadworks and insufficient planting, particularly at the summit and Cross area of Mount Macedon, but also in other areas of the unit severely diminish the landscape quality of this important destination. Kerb and channel road detailing is inappropriate in areas of high potential landscape quality

Clearing of woodland on the base foothills of the Massif or for development on hillslopes, reduces the intact landscape quality of the landform rising from the plains

Housing and other built structures on the slopes of the Mount are highly evident when painted or constructed in light or reflective colours.

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## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Preservation of natural environmental values are important in preserving the integrity of the entire landform

Management of services and engineering details must be consistent with the desired landscape quality of the area

Hillside development controls and guidelines are essential to maintain the quality of long views into the Massif, and the quality of woodland and natural places throughout the unit.

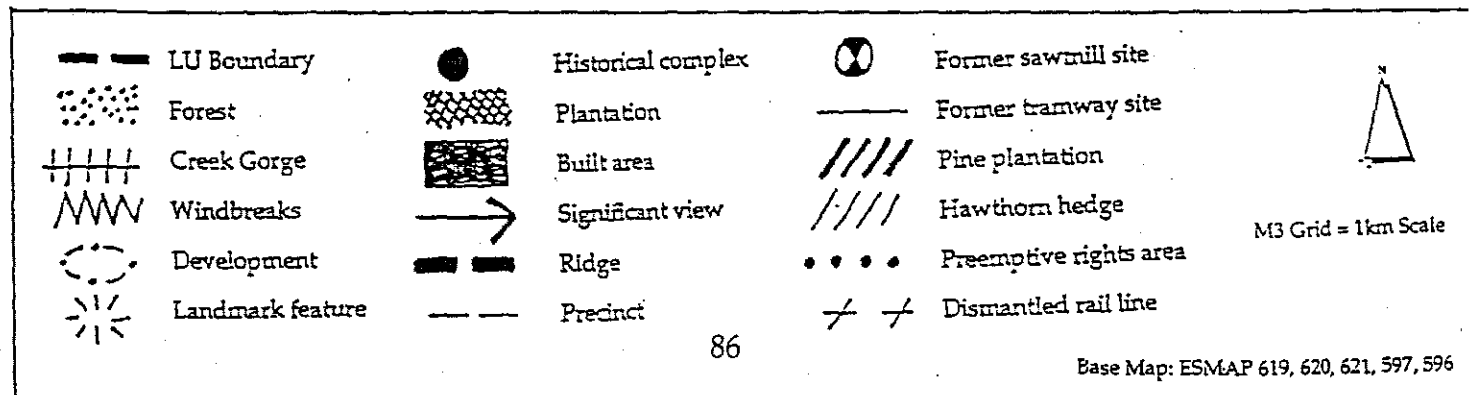
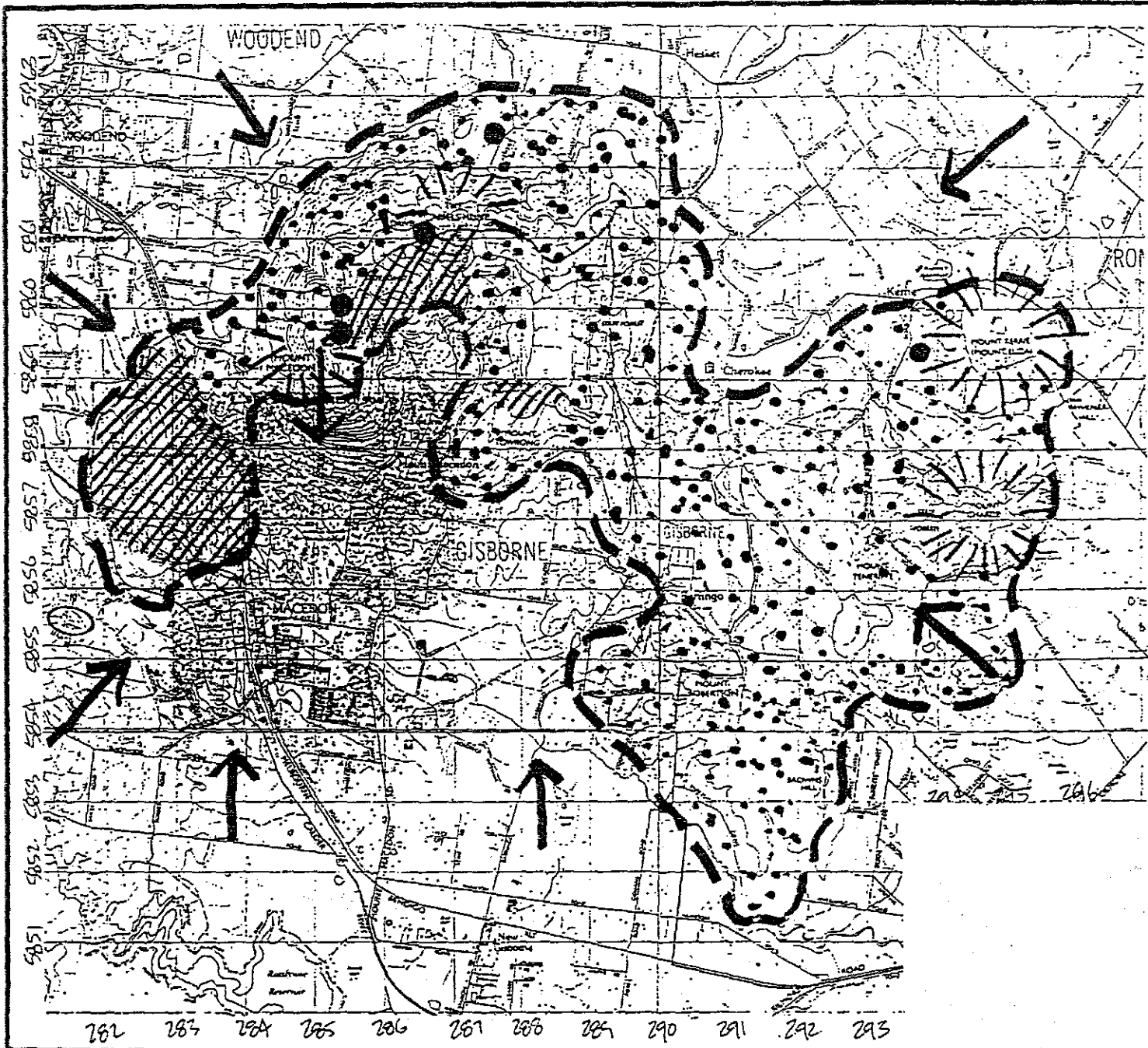
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## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

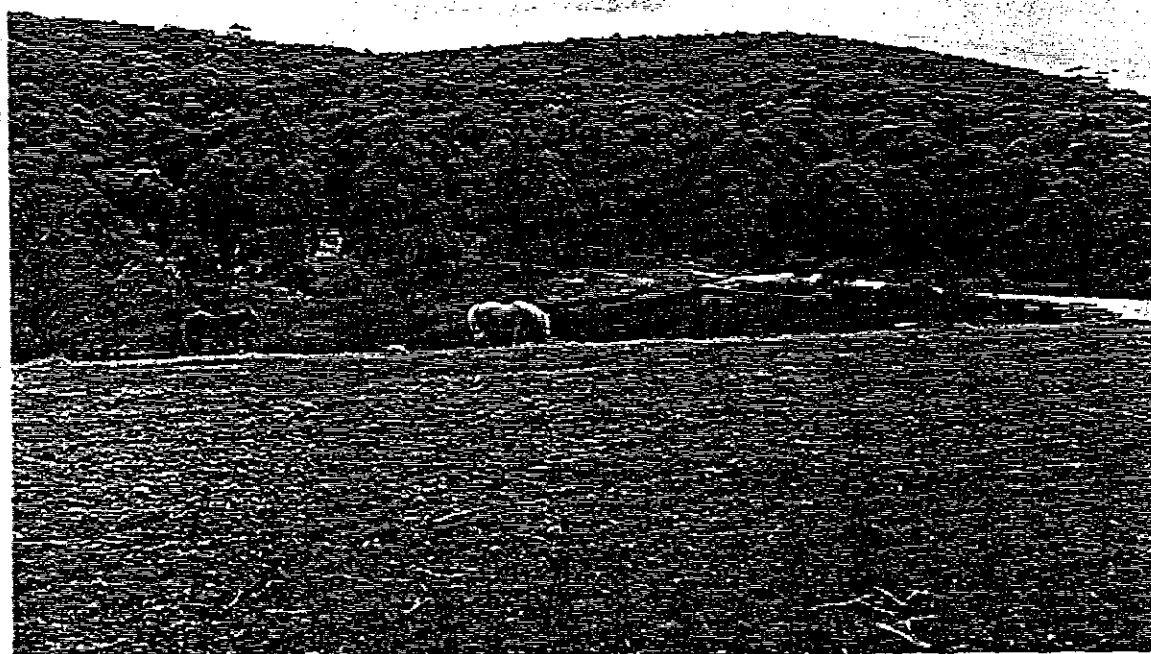
For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 1-3 in the Appendix.

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NAME: MACEDON MASSIF (Landscape Unit: M 3)

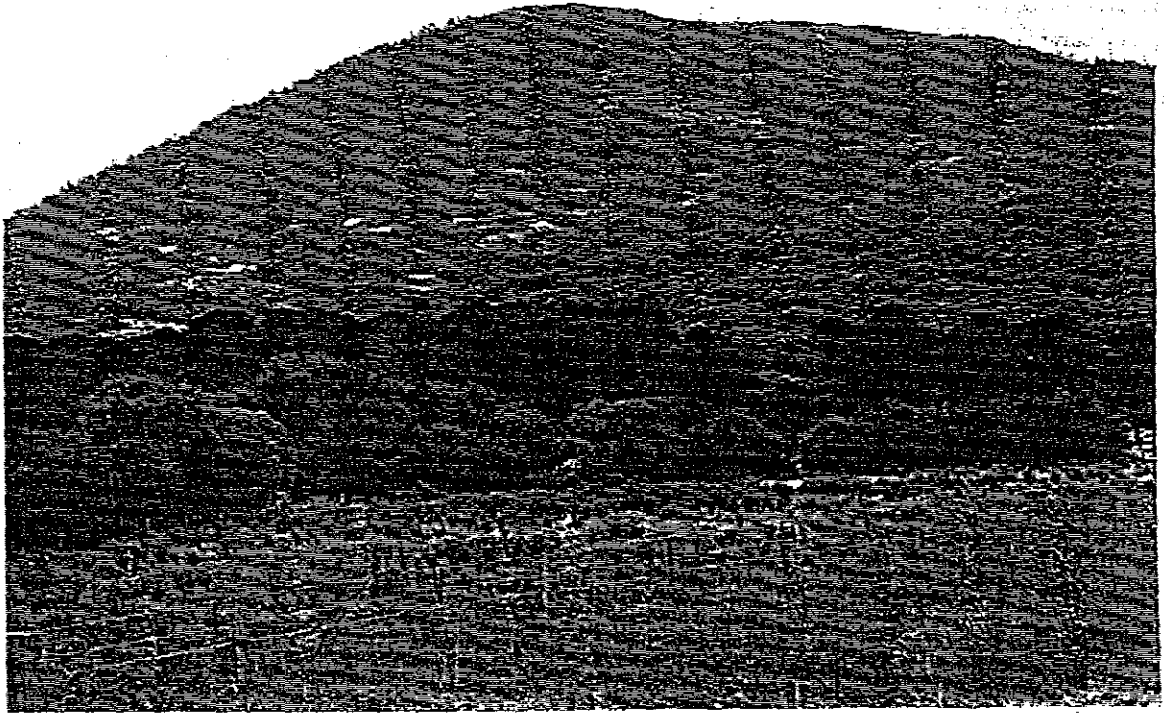


Barringo Road indigenous plantings on verges

Shannons Road at Mount Robertson

NAME: MACEDON MASSIF (Landscape Unit: M 3)

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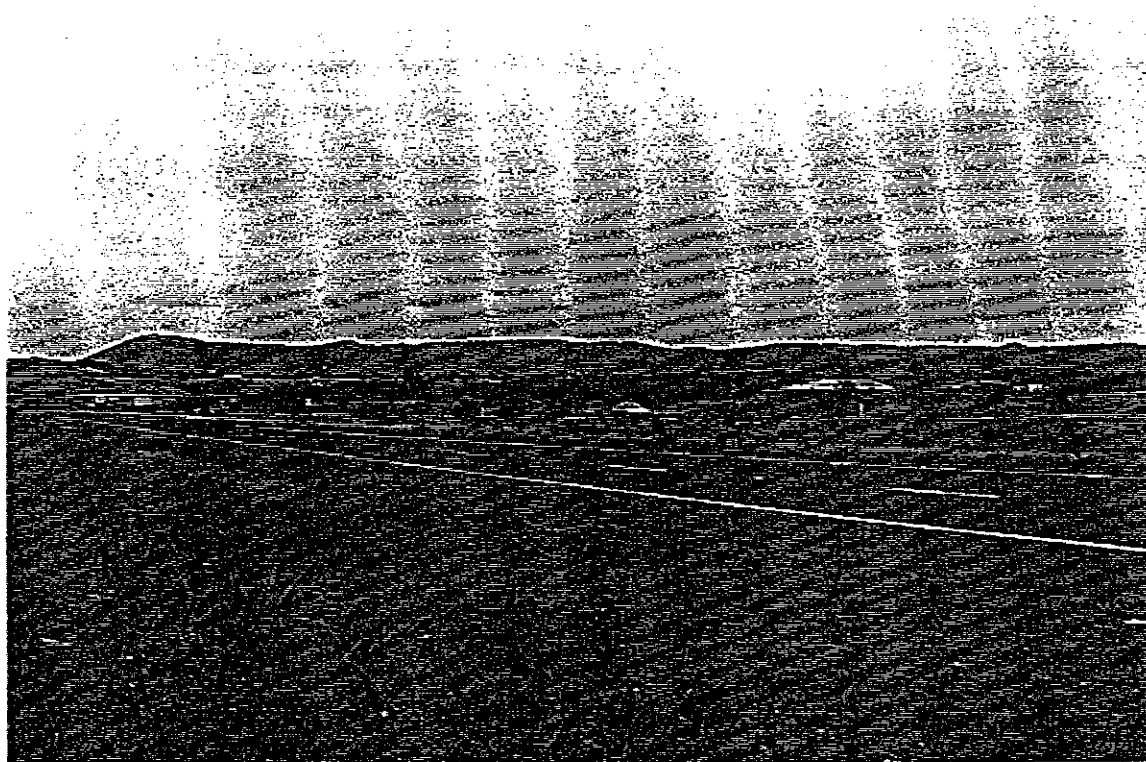


Mount Macedon from Barringo Road showing clearings in the landscape

Overlooking C&E Nursery from Nursery Road

NAME: MACEDON MASSIF (Landscape Unit: M 3)

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Overview of unit from Calder Highway at Gisborne

Northern aspect from Mount Macedon Road to the Cobaws

NAME: MACEDON MASSIF (Landscape Unit: M 3)

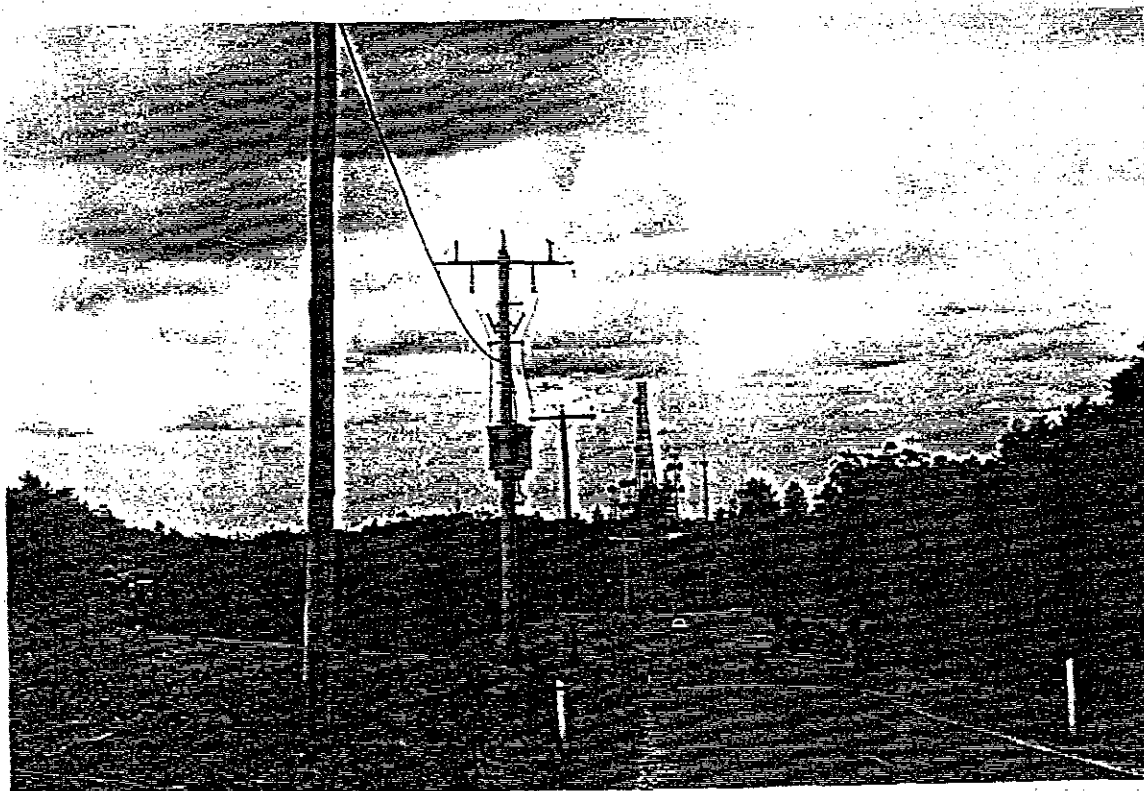


Regenerated forest on Mount Macedon Road  
Camels Hump



NAME: MACEDON MASSIF (Landscape Unit: M 3)

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Cameron Drive looking east to State Forest reserve

Returning to Mount Macedon from The Cross

NAME: HANGING ROCK (Landscape Unit: M4)

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LGA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP: 596

AMG: 286 - 2885 E

5864 - 5866 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Culture Contact, Tourism, Natural /Cultural Landscapes

#### REFERENCES:

Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)

Australian Heritage Commission, 1989 "Hanging Rock Mount Diogenes". The National Estate Register

Alexander N., 1985 *Spirit and Earth - Setting the Scene for Experiencing Hanging Rock*. Report

Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.

Lindsay, J. 1967 *Picnic at Hanging Rock*

"Hanging Rock" Information Sheet

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#### HISTORY

Hanging Rock was formed when soda-trachyte lava (a high viscosity lava) was squeezed through a narrow vent in the earth's crust forming a rounded pile of layers on the surface. The solidified lava is called solvsbergite. The cooling of the rock produced numerous vertical fractures which shaped the cliff faces and since exposure have weathered to form the rock pinnacles, craggy overhangs and small caverns of today.

The rock is referred to in history sources as being sacred to the Wurundjeri.

In 1836 it was named Mount Diogenes by Major Mitchell and later became a refuge for the bushranger Mad Morgan (after whom Morgan's lookout and Morgan's Blood Waterfall are named). Later it became part of Edward Dryden's run and was known as Dryden's Rock. The following owner Mr. William Adam developed 'The Rock' as a pleasure ground. In 1886 Hanging Rock was repurchased by the Crown and joined to the local water reserve to become the Hanging Rock reserve, managed by the local Shire Council. A race course adjacent to 'The Rock' was established around the water reservoir and the first race meeting (the Hanging Rock Cup) was run in 1909 ("Hanging Rock" information sheet).

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#### DESCRIPTION

##### Landscape Character

Hanging Rock is a spectacular feature of steeply sided rock pinnacles rising to a height of 100m from the comparatively flat countryside. The vegetation of The Rock area consists of pockets of woodland close to The Rock consisting of *Eucalyptus radiata* and *E. rubida* in the southern aspect with predominantly *E. viminalis* on the northern aspect. *Acacia mearnsii*, *A. dealbata* and *A. melanoxylon* are present. The woodland phases into grassy open woodland and grassy plains beyond the reservoir cleared for sheep grazing. Associated with the vegetation are the fauna habitats and The Rock area supports a range of wildlife including koalas.

The race track encircles the reservoir and within the circle a number of eucalypts. The race track buildings are a group of timber and metal structures in a simple vernacular style which have retained sound period character. The complex includes fences seats and exotic trees in a tight cluster. Maintenance and restoration has been sensitive and respects the period of development.

Tourist facilities and amenity structures are scattered throughout the area south of rock. These vary in age and style. An old toilet building is a rare historic feature. Other buildings are functional. Logs are now used for vehicle barriers. Trees have been planted around the parking areas, and flower gardens around the kiosk.

#### **Aesthetic Attributes**

Hanging Rock is awe inspiring when viewed from a distance and from the foreground. It evokes in viewers a sense of wonder and as well strong sensations of mystery due to its strange form and numerous caverns. As well its aura of mystery has been intensified from the Joan Lindsay novel and as well it is recognised as having meaning to the Wurrundgeri people. Dramatic contrasts of form, the array of elements -rocks, trees, ferns, water and their textures, as well as the presence of wildlife, and historic features, all contribute to The Rock evoking a strong aesthetic experience.

#### **Landmarks**

Hanging Rock is highly significant to the community and visitors as a landmark feature.

#### **Views**

Viewpoints on the rock provide panoramas of the surrounding countryside.

#### **Social Values**

Visitors have been enchanted by The Rock and have made it a tourist destination for over one hundred years. In addition the race track complex has enjoyed regularly since the first race meeting.

---

### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

#### **Culture Contact**

Important for an association with the Wurrundgeri people **Landscape Area, Criterion 1, SR1**

#### **Historic Associations**

Hanging Rock has an association with important Australian individuals; Major Mitchell the first European to identify and name the mountain; Mad Morgan who used it as a hideout, and Joan Lindsay who made it the setting for her famous novel **Landscape Area, Criterion 2, SR 2**

#### **Natural / Cultural Landscapes**

Important for being a substantial stand of native vegetation and faunal habitat between the Cobaws and Mount Macedon. **Landscape Area, Criterion 2, SR 2**

Hanging Rock is highly significant as a landmark feature important for orientation and for its association with myth throughout the nation **Landscape Area, Criterion 5, SR 1.**

The rock has high aesthetic recognition as a landform phenomenon, for its abstract properties of form and texture, and for the sensations of mystery it evokes **Landscape Area, Criterion 3, SR 1.**

The Rock is a distinctive uncommon small volcanic province which is an important teaching and reference site **Landscape Area, Criterion 6, SR 1**

#### **Tourism and Community**

Hanging Rock is loved by the community and is important as a tourist destination retaining tourist and recreation facilities of antiquity **Landscape Area, Criteria 3, 4, and 7, SR 2**



## ISSUES

Some weeds are present in the understorey.

---

## IDEAS & ACTIONS

To safeguard the heritage values of the site minimal and very sensitive development in The Rock area must be maintained. Strict development controls with exclusion of subdivision are required of the properties which lie adjacent to the Rock within Coach Road, Colwells Road and South Road.

The integrity of the place must be safeguarded from small incremental changes such as the use of log barriers which are out of character with the period of development and the existing historic features. A landscape conservation and management plan of the Reserve is required so that the integrity of the place with its vernacular character is retained and restored.

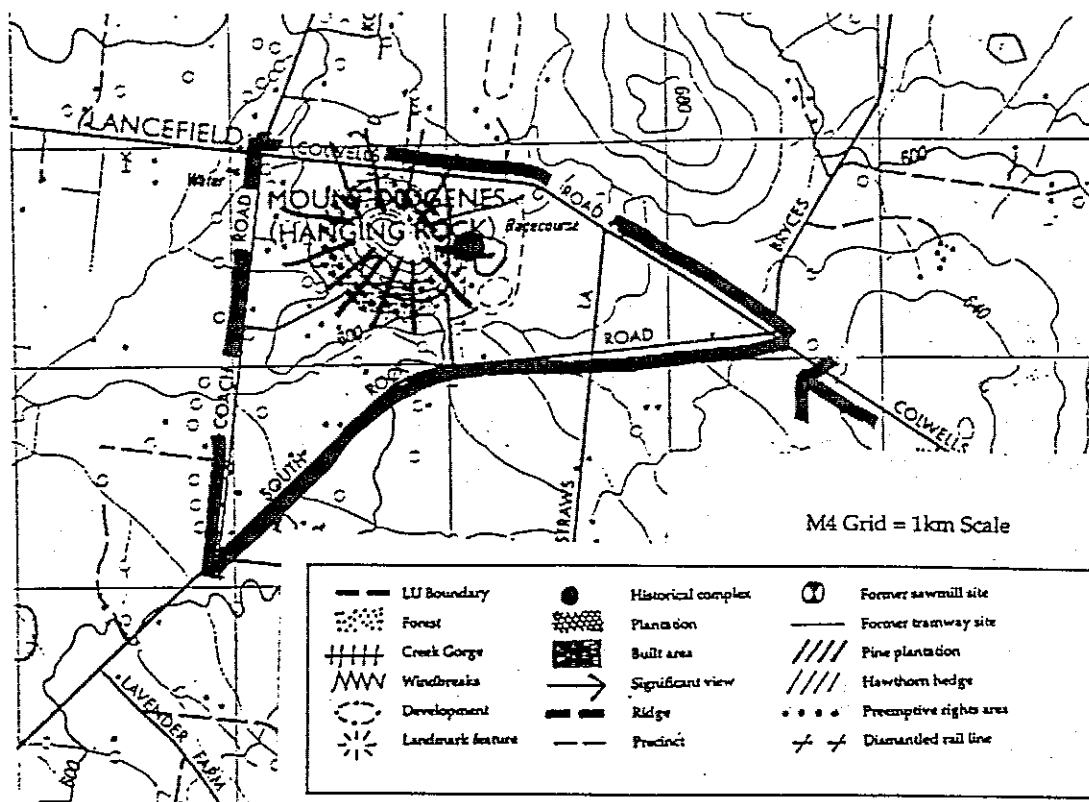
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## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 3-4 in the Appendix.

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NAME: HANGING ROCK (Landscape Unit: M4)

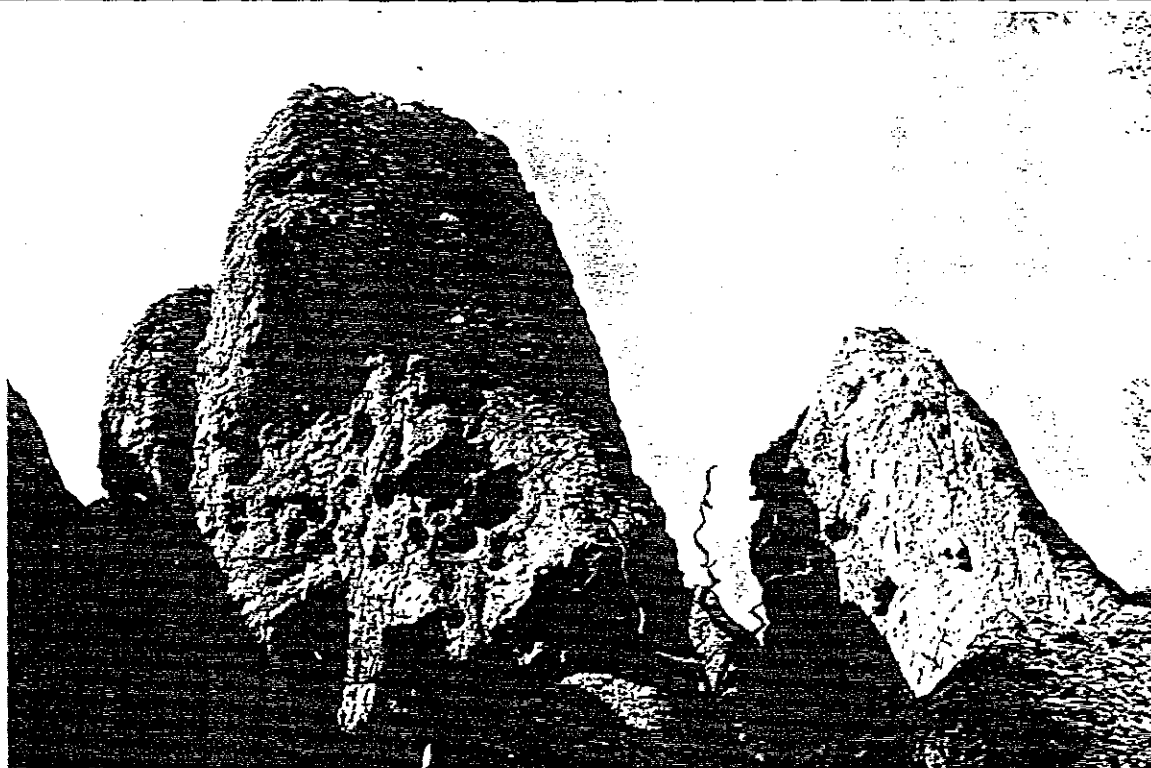


Map of the Hanging Rock heritage area

Hanging Rock from Colwells Road

NAME: HANGING ROCK (Landscape Unit: M4)

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Rock pinnacles

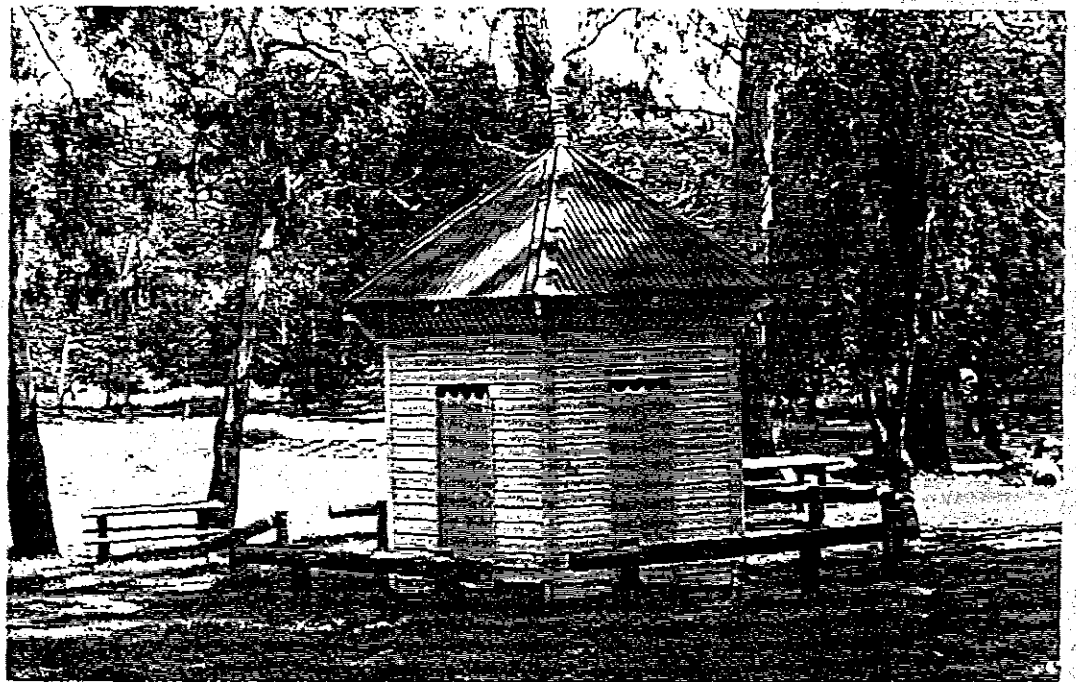
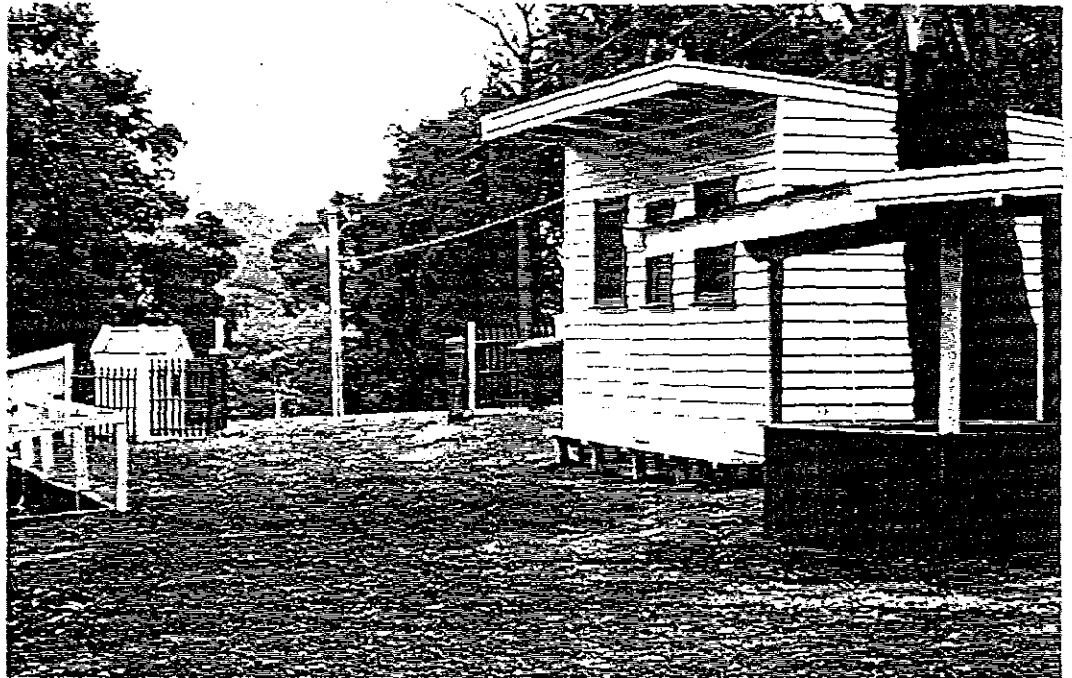


NAME: HANGING ROCK (Landscape Unit: M4)



Views of the water reservoir area encircled by race track

NAME: HANGING ROCK (Landscape Unit: M4)



Buildings of the race track complex

Historic amenity building

NAME: BURNT MILL (Landscape Unit: F1)

---

LGA: Gisborne, Woodend & Newham ESMAP: 595, 596, 618 & 619 AMG: 2 755 - 2 852 E,  
58 458 - 58 538 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Forest and Forest Industry, Landscapes

REFERENCES:

- 1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings  
1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*  
Forster, P., 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)  
Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.  
Houghton, N., 1980 *Timber and Gold*. Light Railway Research Society of Australia, Melbourne  
Houghton, N., 1992 Personal communication  
Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publications, Melbourne.
- 

## HISTORY

The land unit is now part of the Wombat State Forest which was reserved for forestry in 1897. In the 1880s and in the early twentieth century mills were established to supply timber for railway sleepers and to supply Melbourne (refer land unit map). In the 1880s William Christian established a large mill at the junction of the Axle and Stockyard Creek (2 km east of the shire boundary) which had an associated township called London and a school. He later established a mill on Distill creek and later shifted it to the Campaspe River. Tramways were established for dispatching the timber to East Trentham by a subsequent owner, Frithjof Morton. The mill continued with different owners, being at one stage burnt down and rebuilt. It was finally purchased in 1930 by Alec Anderson and worked until 1932. Another small mill near the junction of Burnt Mill Road and Ford Track was established by Fitsimmons and later owned by Snowball. Just to the east of the south east corner of the unit is the site where Joe Firth selected land and established an exotic arboretum. This property is now an environmental park.

The bush fires of 1983 devastated the forest.

---

## DESCRIPTION

### Landscape Character

An area of gently undulating forested land with a high area around Burnt Mill Road and drained by numerous small watercourses flowing to the north and south. The native forest has been extensively harvested and burnt. Pine plantations exist near Dixon Road and alongside Campaspe Road near the eastern shire boundary. The forest structure varies according to the soil type and aspect. Having been heavily logged there appear to be no examples of old growth trees and opening up of the canopy has markedly changed to the forest structure from what it was prior to resource exploitation. Fingerpost Road, a gravel road, is a main route winding through the forest. In this area the forest appears to be predominantly dry Messmate/Gum saplings with a heathy understorey of *Acacia dealbata*, *A. melanoxylon*, *A. mucronata* and *Epacris impressa*. The area has a number of streams with clear water pools.

**Aesthetic Attributes.**

Visitors can have a substantial forest experience of bush enclosure with varying tree forms, bush fragrance, vegetation texture, as well as water and bird-life. The experience can evoke varied responses of mystery, tranquillity, interest and delight.

**Cultural Features**

Apart from Finger Post Road no cultural features were surveyed. But the mill sites and tramway sites are noted on the land unit plan and should be investigated. Modification of the forest structure indicates a history of harvesting and fire.

---

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Forests and Forest Industry**

The historic timber industry sites are significant as extant remains from an economic activity and lifestyle of the late nineteenth and twentieth century, once typical but no longer practised in that fashion **Complexes Criteria 4 & 5, SR 3**

**Natural / Cultural Landscapes**

The area has moderate aesthetic value for the forest experience which satisfies perceptions of naturalness and provides interest and pleasure from its vegetation, wildlife and watercourses **Landscape area Criterion 3, SR 2**

Potential significance for providing habitat for species **Criterion 6**

---

**IDEAS & ACTIONS**

Retain forest character with gravel road access. Opportunity to promote forest interest by providing picnic areas and walking trails. Interpretation could focus on the resource exploitation and how the character of the forest has changed.

A conservation study of the pioneer timber industry sites should be undertaken which evaluates the sites and can make detailed guidelines for their management and interpretation.

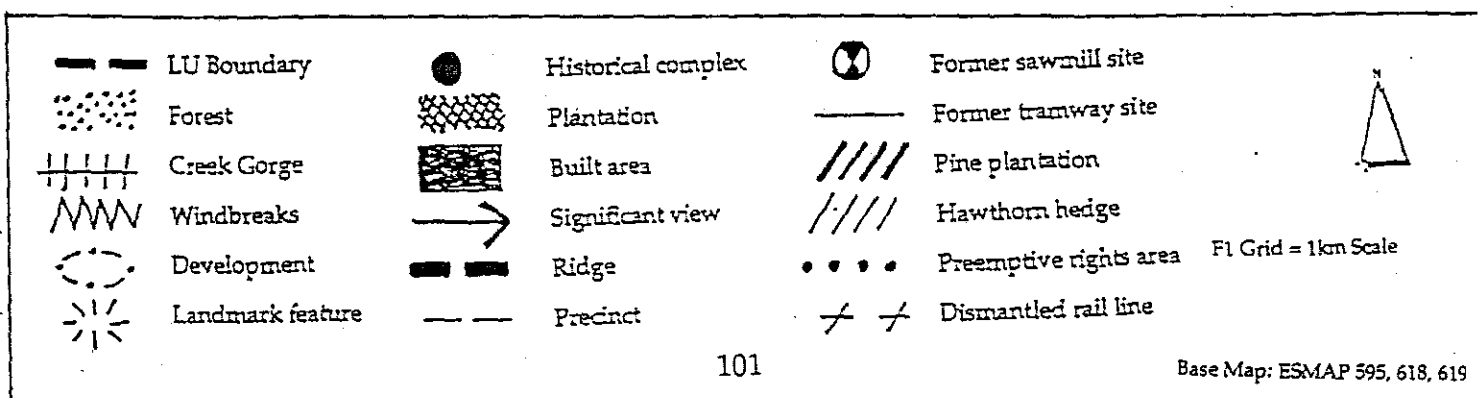
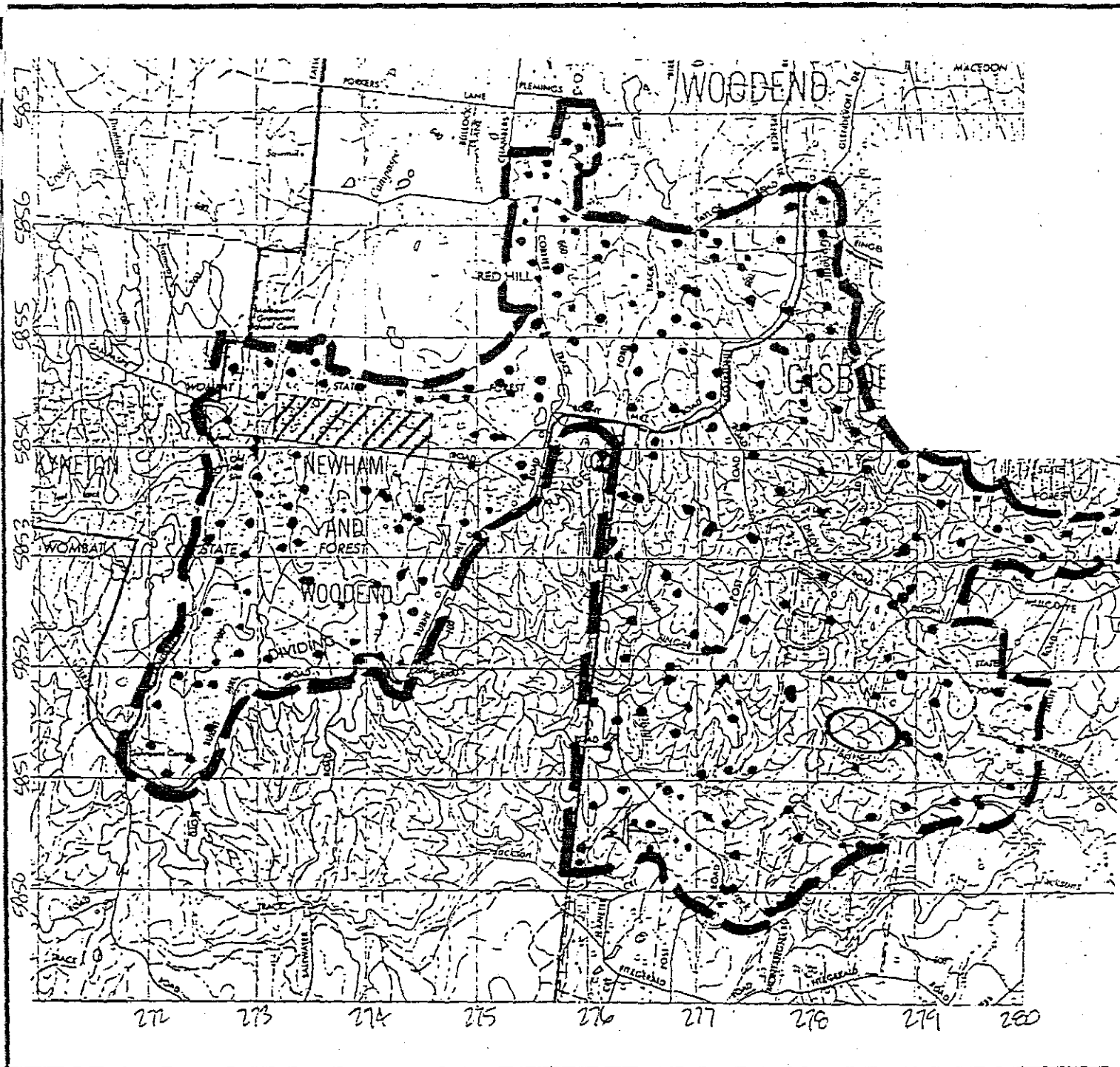
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**SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT**

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see page 1 in the Appendix.

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NAME: BURNT MILL ROAD (Landscape Unit: FI)





NAME: BURNT MILL ROAD (Landscape Unit: FI)



Forest scenery alongside Fingerpost Road

NAME: PYRITES CREEK (Landscape Unit: F2)

---

LGA: GISBORNE

ESMAP: 618, 619 & 642

AMG: 2 775 - 2 845 E, 58 405 - 58 485 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Forestry, Landscapes

REFERENCES:

1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings

1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*

Forster, P., 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)

Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.

Houghton, N., 1980 *Timber and Gold*. Light Railway Research Society of Australia, Melbourne

Houghton, N., 1992 Personal communication

Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publications, Melbourne.

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HISTORY

Some of the tall timber was harvested between the 1850s and 70s when it was used to support the Gold Industry for shoring of mine shafts and for fuel. Also sleepers for the Bendigo - Melbourne railway were supplied from Wombat Forest.

Hobbs Road which forms the north east boundary of the landscape unit is an historic road route clearly defined on the 1866 plan of the Gisborne road district. It continued across Bacchus Marsh Road to Waterloo Road, meeting Dixon Road and leading into Burnt Mill Road.

---

DESCRIPTION

Landscape Character

The land unit comprises a gully landform system which is drained by Pyrites Creek and its tributaries. The terrain is one of steep slopes and the base rock is Ordovician sediment. The unit is part of the Wombat State Forest and fits within the description prepared by the Town & Country Planning Board (1975) as one of the most floristically varied of a number of Victorian forests. The report defines the major forest types. The area is regarded as having vegetation of an extremely high degree of naturalness being of higher quality than similar vegetation reserved elsewhere.

The landscape unit provides the low forested ridges which form the backdrops to the elevated area of the Mount Gisborne and Bullengarook landscape units. The natural properties of the unit were not surveyed for this study except superficially where they form an interface with other units.

Hobbs Road has high historic integrity, particularly its eastern section which is predominantly a winding dirt road through a forest corridor. As well this area of Hobbs Road contains an extensive area of grass tree (*Xanthorrea australis*) as understorey within the study area, visible to the public. The medium aged forest also has an understorey of *Epacris impressa*, *Acacia verticillata* and bracken. The western section of Hobbs Road contains recent home developments and the municipal tip.

#### Aesthetic Attributes

Forests, particularly those with little modification, along with forested road corridors evoke sensations of enchantment and excitement from their enclosing effects and rich vegetation textures. Foreground forest scenery can be experienced by the public primarily from Hobbs Road. As background the rippling low ridges can be enjoyed from high points in adjacent areas. At this distance the texture of the forest is not understood but the homogeneity and colour of the land surface makes distinctive visual patterns. The roadside vegetation of Hobbs Road is rich in its variety of plant texture and form.

#### Views and Corridors

Most roads into the landscape unit belong to the State Forest the exception being Hobbs Road and this public route appears to be valued for its natural qualities with a small picnic area and evidence of other public use.

#### Cultural Features

Cultural features of the forest have not been studied. It is possible that Aboriginal archaeological features could exist as well as extant remains of the early forestry industry. Hobbs Road is a cultural feature.

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Natural / Cultural Landscapes

Hobbs Road is significant as a historic road with little modification and for the aesthetic values of its forested corridor with their grass tree understorey. **Landscape area, Criteria 1 & 3, SR 3**

Areas of predominantly natural forest are rare in the study area and have high aesthetic importance **Landscape area, Criteria 2 & 3, SR 2**

The area has high potential for scientific importance and after survey could be assessed against Criterion 6.

---

### IDEAS & ACTIONS

Retain the integrity of the forested Hobbs Road. Restrict further subdivision and clearing alongside this road.

Develop some picnic areas and viewing stations with interpretation, where the public can enjoy the scientific and natural properties of the landform and vegetation.

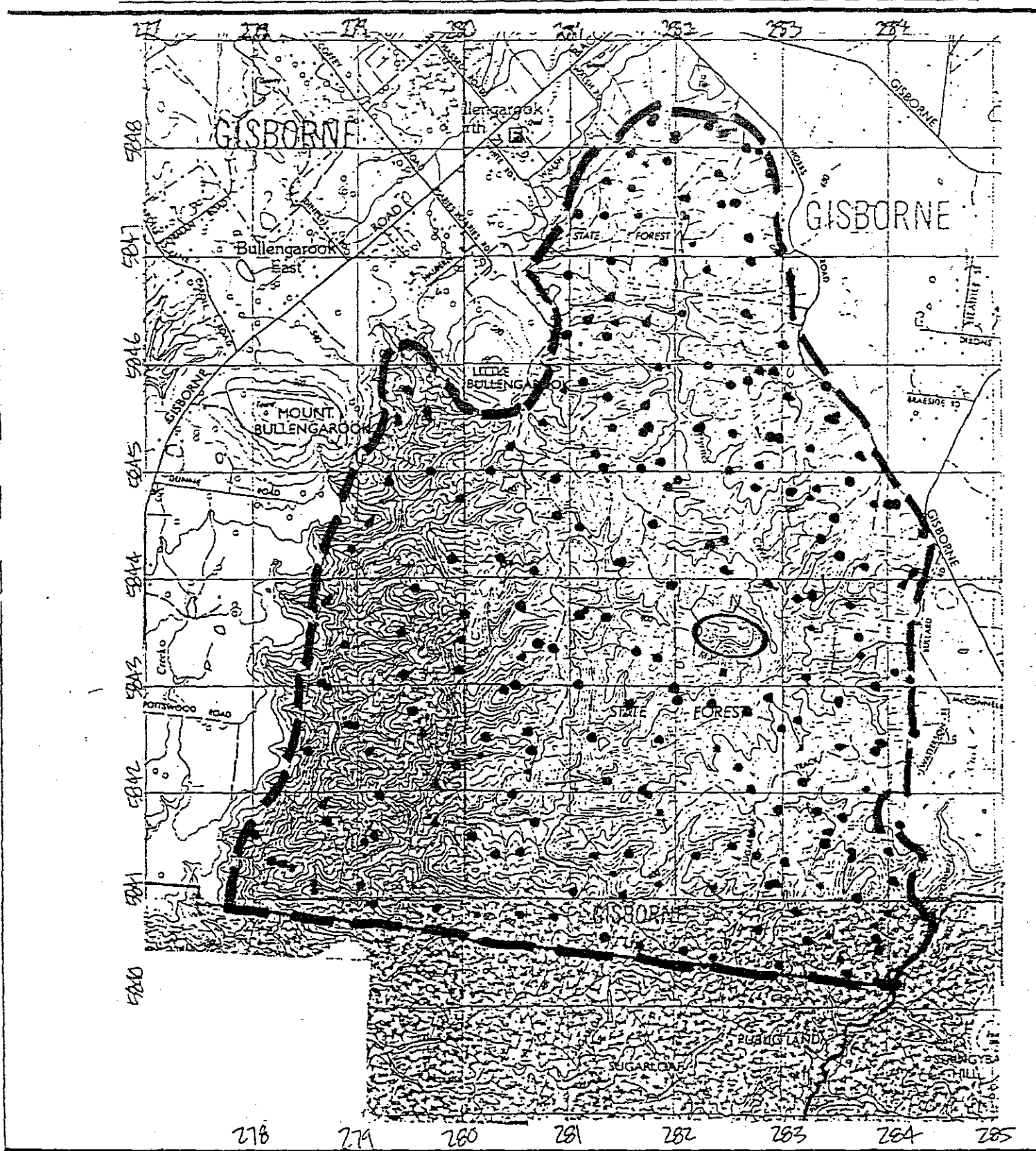
Encourage further research on cultural and natural values of the area.

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### SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see page 1 in the Appendix.

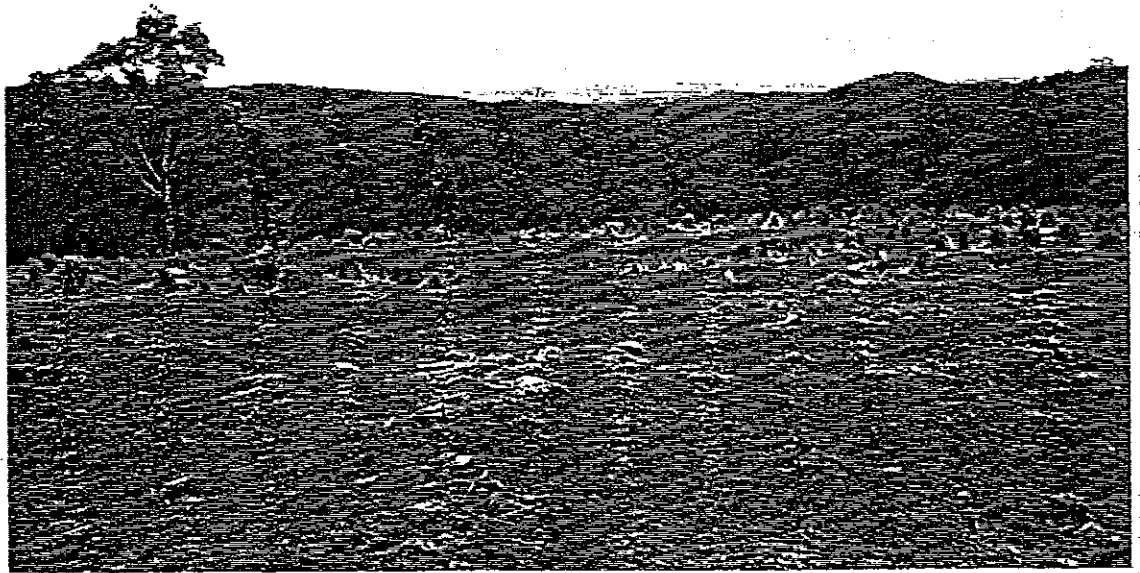
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|--|------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------------|
|  | LU Boundary      |  | Historical complex |  | Former sawmill site    |
|  | Forest           |  | Plantation         |  | Former tramway site    |
|  | Creek Gorge      |  | Built area         |  | Pine plantation        |
|  | Windbreaks       |  | Significant view   |  | Hawthorn hedge         |
|  | Development      |  | Ridge              |  | Preemptive rights area |
|  | Landmark feature |  | Precinct           |  | Dismantled rail line   |
- Grid = 1km scale

NAME: PYRITES CREEK (Landscape Unit: F2)

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Pyrites Creek area from Bullards Road

**MACEDON RANGES  
CULTURAL HERITAGE  
AND  
LANDSCAPE STUDY**

**PART TWO**

**Volume Three**

**LANDSCAPE UNITS  
& HERITAGE PRECINCTS**

**June 1994**

NAME: MACEDON PLANTATION (Landscape Unit: P)

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LGA: GISBORNE, WOODEND & NEWHAM

ESMAP: 595, 596, 618, 619

AMG: 2782 - 284 E, 5853 4 - 58596 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Forest and Forest Industry

REFERENCES:

1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings

1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*

Forster, P., 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment) Uni. of Melbourne/

Forster, P et al, 1990 Landscape Heritage of the Macedon Ranges (Student Assignment) Uni. of Melbourne.

Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.

Nigel Lewis & Associates, 1986 *Alton and Hascombe Alton Road, Mount Macedon: Conservation Analysis, Policies and Use Options*. Report for the Victorian Conservation Trust and Macedon Ranges Redevelopment Advisory Committee.

Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publications, Melbourne.

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HISTORY

Macedon State Nursery was established in 1872 and used for the training of early forest officers in nursery work and tree planting. The land was cleared and stumps burnt, a four rail fence was erected and the grounds divided by hedges. In 1876 surplus stock was offered for sale to the public thus considerably influencing the tree plantings of the area. The plant list is included in the report by Nigel Lewis & Associates (1986). By 1901 Macedon Nursery was 91 acres including an arboretum with a variety of exotic *Pinus* and *Cedrus* species, as well as oaks and plane trees. Jarrah and Redgum were grown for supplying the denuded forests.

Three cottages were established on the nursery reserve site (Moulds 1991).

The first pine plantations were established in 1920 as part of the nursery. They cover approximately 1,600 ha and are *Pinus radiata*. The area between Calder highway and the railway line was established between 1945 - 1970 and the area to the west of the highway has been progressively developed since 1970 (T&CPB 1975).

In recent years modern nursery and office buildings as well as driveways, parking areas and fencing have been installed. The area was badly damaged in the 1983 fires.

---

DESCRIPTION

Landscape Character

The area is one of sloping and undulating land covered with pine forest. In the south east section of the unit is the former Macedon State Nursery now the Conservation and Environment Nursery. Although much altered for practical reasons with a modern parking area, office building and security fence the mature trees from the earlier arboretum are historic features. The pine plantations are predominantly *Pinus radiata* and having been laid out at different times areas are at different stages of maturity.

Aesthetic Attributes

Generally, due to the uniformity of character with single species, no understorey and regular planting, pine plantations have little interest. However there could be areas within the plantation which do have interest from perhaps mature trees, fungal communities etc. The lack of landmarks and orientation points as well as the dense dark vegetation within a pine plantation can evoke sensations of being lost. Plantings of the arboretum have developed textures.

**Cultural Features**

Tree plantings of the nursery and arboretum are historic features.

---

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Forests and Forest Industry**

The nursery and arboretum, dating from the 1870s, with their experimental plantings and infrastructure are significant as one of the earliest forest industry places in Australia Complex, Criteria 1 and 14. SR 1

The arboretum plantings have integrity and are important for their industrial use over a long period of time. Criterion 3, SR 1, Complex

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**IDEAS & ACTIONS**

The nursery and arboretum should be considered for nomination to the Register of the National Estate.

The nursery and the arboretum plantings require a conservation study and plan to identify key features and direct management for their conservation and interpretation.

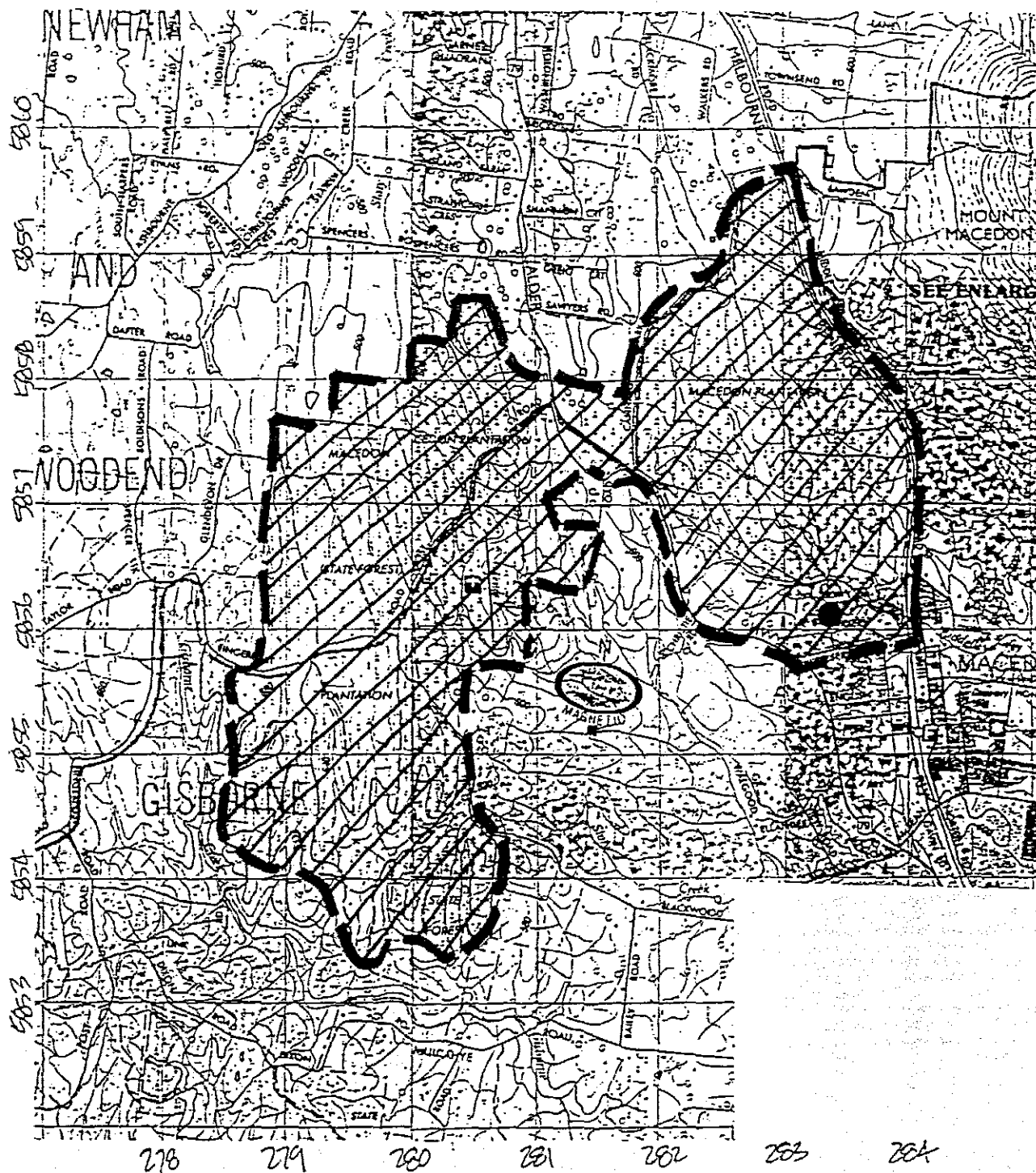
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**SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT**

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 4-5 in the Appendix.

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- |  |                  |  |                    |  |                        |
|--|------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------------|
|  | LU Boundary      |  | Historical complex |  | Former sawmill site    |
|  | Forest           |  | Plantation         |  | Former tramway site    |
|  | Creek Gorge      |  | Built area         |  | Pine plantation        |
|  | Windbreaks       |  | Significant view   |  | Hawthorn hedge         |
|  | Development      |  | Ridge              |  | Preemptive rights area |
|  | Landmark feature |  | Precinct           |  | Dismantled rail line   |

P Grid = 1km scale



NAME: MACEDON PLANTATION (Landscape Unit: P)



View northwards across pine plantation from forestry road near Calder Highway.

View across pine plantation from Mount Macedon

## MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

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NAME: NORTHWEST RAIL CORRIDOR (Landscape Unit: NRC)

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LGA: ROMSEY, GISBORNE, NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP: 595,596,619, 620, 621, AMG:

HISTORICAL THEMES: Transport and Travel

### REFERENCES:

1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings

1866 Plan of the Road District of Gisborne

Hilcke, F., 1919 County of Bourke (historic plan)

Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh

Australian Heritage Commission, "The Mount Alexander - Murray Valley Railway Line". File information from nomination to the Register of the National Estate

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### HISTORY

The construction of a railway from Melbourne to Bendigo and to Echuca to service the gold fields and river trade of the North Western plains and the Riverina (NSW) was approved by Parliament in 1853 and commenced by the Mt. Alexander Railway Company in 1853. The company was taken over by the government in 1856 who formed the Victorian Railway Department. The Sunbury to Woodend section of the line was completed in 1861 and the Woodend to Kyneton section in 1862. The line through to Echuca was completed in 1864.

The development of the railway line is described in *When Memory Turns the Key* (Reid 1992) and summarised in the following sentences. The original plan for the line was diverted to run through the properties of W.J.T. Clarke at Sunbury, Lancefield Junction (later named Clarkefield) and Cairn Hill. Construction camps were established near the local towns for the thousands of labourers. Timber was harvested from the local bush and stone from local quarries for the construction work. A Scottish stone mason, John Don, is attributed for most of the stone masonry bridges.

The railway construction was the largest of such developments in the state and was the focus for the battle for improved working conditions during 1859 and 1860 (AHC data).

The route of the Railway determined part of the town development of Riddells Creek and New Gisborne.

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### DESCRIPTION

The line sweeps from Sunbury to Clarkefield where the junction with the former Lancefield Line occurred. From Clarkefield it passes through Riddells Creek, New Gisborne, Macedon and Woodend before leaving the study area. Associated with the railway are spectacular stone viaducts as well as an array of station buildings of the Elmore/Elphinstone design. Historic features of the line are Clarkefield goods shed, bridge over creek on upside of Riddells Creek, Riddells Creek Station, Riddells Creek Bridge, Gisborne Station, Macedon Station, Macedon Bank and Water Tower, Woodend Station, Bridge over creek near Woodend (AHC data).

The route provides attractive views across the countryside for the train travellers and the trains add interest to the countryside.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Transport and Travel

The line is important for significant technical quality of engineering and building works demonstrated in the bridges, viaducts and station buildings all linked by the rail corridor Landscape Area , Criteria 1, SR 1.

The Melbourne Echuca railroad was critical in the later economic patterns of Victoria and was the first of its kind constructed in Victoria Landscape Area, Criterion 5, SR1.

The rail corridor has high historic integrity, retaining predominantly the original historic buildings constructed to service the line. Landscape Area, Criterion 7, SR1

The corridor is significant as a scenic experience for travellers due to the views of the countryside and the historic character of the associated railway structures Landscape Area, Criterion 6, SR 2

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## IDEAS & ACTIONS

The rail corridor should be registered by the State Heritage authority and the nomination to the Australian Heritage Commission completed.

A conservation and management plan should be prepared for the entire line.

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## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see page 4 in the Appendix.

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NAME: NORTHWEST RAIL CORRIDOR (Landscape Unit: NRC)



Part of the rail corridor Clarkefield Station

NAME: NORTH-SOUTH CORRIDOR (Landscape Unit: NSC)

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LGA: ROMSEY, ESMAP: 585, 597, 598, 621, AMG:

HISTORICAL THEMES: Transport and Travel

#### REFERENCES:

- 1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings  
1866 Plan of the Road District of Gisborne  
Hilcke, F., 1919 County of Bourke (historic plan)  
Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh
- 

#### HISTORY

A major early road route established prior to the gold rush era, etching illustrations depict the Road in the town of Romsey (Reid, 1992) and as well show the early avenue plantings and the care taken to protect them with large guards. The width of the road in Romsey (as well as the main road of Lancefield) is due to the requirement of having to turn bullock drays. Avenue trees were planted the seven kilometres between Romsey and Lancefield

The Lancefield line rail route was opened in 1861 connecting Clarkefield to Lancefield via Romsey. A stone viaduct was constructed across the Bolinda Creek to accommodate the line. From Clarkefield the route swung northwards to an easement alongside the Lancefield Melbourne Road to Romsey. It swung eastwards around Melbourne Hill to Lancefield. Due to competition from the road transport the line became redundant and was closed in 1956 (Reid 1992). The Lancefield Kilmore Line was completed in 1892 and followed a series of large loops through the landscape. It was closed in 1897.

---

#### DESCRIPTION

##### Landscape Character

The corridor is an important travel route of the eastern section of the study area being the Melbourne Lancefield Road. It is one of the major places from which visitors, travellers and residents view the area. The road is a simple two lane bitumen road running across flat to gently undulating land with a fairly straight north south orientation. In the southern section near the Clarkefield turn off the countryside is open with views to the Macedon massif, and around Bolinda Vale pine mature windbreaks provide visual time depth. The former rail track located in the main road easement is now barely discernible.

Between Heath Road turn off and Bolinda, Golden Cypress edge the road and are a dominant element. However spacing between these trees is such that glimpse views to the countryside can be enjoyed. From Monegeetta to Romsey expansive views of the countryside and the Macedon massif are experienced while occasional historic structures including 'Mintaro' add visual time depth. The road corridor passes through Romsey. Median and avenue tree planting in Romsey are major aesthetic and amenity features of the town.

The section of the corridor between Romsey and Lancefield is very attractive. Oak avenue plantings spaced at approximately 30 m. intervals provide an enframed view of the undulating pastoral landscapes. The landscape has occasional historic farm building complexes which emphasise history of current land use. The landscape in this area retains integrity of use and visual character which has not been overwhelmed by modern subdivisions.

North of Lancefield the road climbs up the Cobaw Range and leaves the Shire of Romsey on the ridge. The combination of topography and forest provides a gateway and sense of enclosure to the shire and study area.

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### **Natural/Cultural Landscapes**

The corridor has aesthetic recognition for exhibiting patterns of planting, and providing views to the countryside of historic features and landuse practices. The route between Lancefield and Romsey with the tree avenue enframing the views has aesthetic significance **Landscape Area, Criteria 3, SR 2.**

### **Transport and Travel**

The corridor and elements within including Bolinda Bridge, the former rail easement, and the avenue plantings are historic corridor features **Landscape Area, Criteria 1 & 4.**

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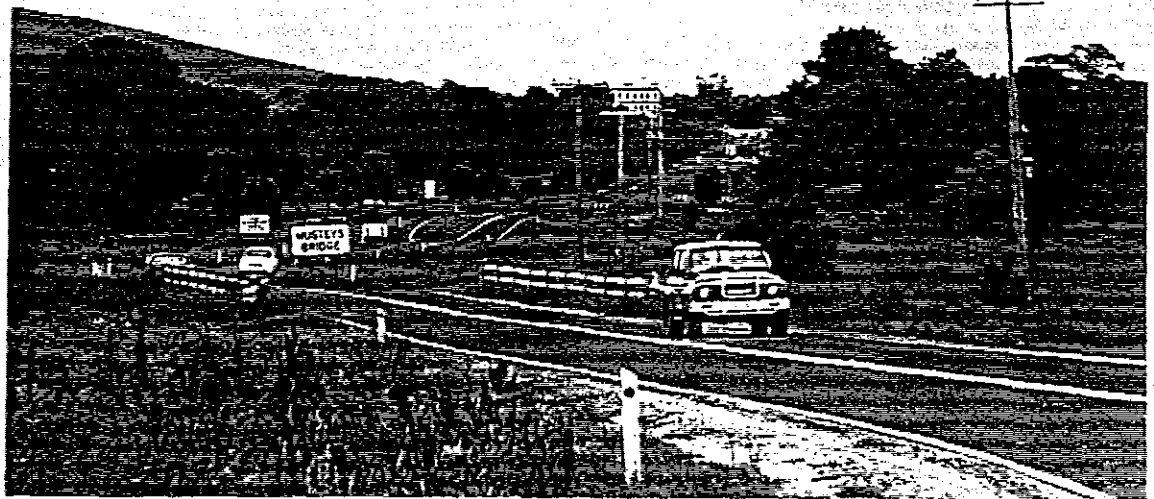
## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Retain the character of the Romsey to Lancefield route, included the avenue plantings, the curving nature of the road, the historic landuse integrity of the viewsheds from the road.

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MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: NORTH-SOUTH CORRIDOR (Landscape Unit: NSC)



Cypress boundary plantings near Heath Road

The approach to Lancefield from the north.



## MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

**NAME:** CALDER HIGHWAY CORRIDOR (Landscape Unit: CHC)

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**LGA:** ROMSEY, GISBORNE, NEWHAM & WOODEND

**ESMAP:** 595, 596, 619, 620, 643 **AMG:**

**HISTORICAL THEMES:** Transport and Travel

### **REFERENCES:**

1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings

1866 Plan of the Road District of Gisborne

Hilcke, F., 1919 County of Bourke (historic plan)

Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh

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### **HISTORY**

People began moving through the landscape in the 1850s on route from Melbourne to the Bendigo goldfields. They followed the tracks of the first settlers from town to town which wound through the forest. A track began to be defined in 1856 when work parties set out a corduroy surface. The track became the Mount Alexander Road. It passed through the Black Forest where bushrangers roamed and many travellers were subject to being robbed.

As transport became heavier the bends in the road were straightened and the route renamed the Calder Highway. At various times avenues of exotic trees have been planted to line the route. Recently a by-pass has been constructed around the town of Gisborne.

---

### **DESCRIPTION**

#### **Landscape Character**

The corridor is an important travel/transport route from Melbourne to Bendigo, passing through the western section of the study area. Woodend has an honour avenue of mature exotic trees. Straightening of the highway has also meant a diversion from avenue plantings and northwest of Gisborne, white poplars trace the former route of the roadway. The recent highway by-pass is a massive concrete construction that separates Gisborne from New Gisborne and Magnet Hill.

The highway provides interesting views across the landscape to key landmark features such as Mt. Macedon. Remnants of the Black Forest remain and features such as the saw mill near Woodend add interest.

Although the highway follows an historic road route there are no visible traces of the historic road remaining. Extant historic features are those which remain in locations alongside the road such as the exotic trees.

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### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

#### **Transport and Travel**

The highway corridor is important for its association with the former Mount Alexander Road and the transport of people and vehicles.

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### **IDEAS & ACTIONS**

Further by-pass developments should consider less massive and more sympathetic constructions than what was done for Gisborne.

NAME: ROMSEY (Landscape Unit: T1)

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LGA: ROMSEY

ESMAP: 597,598,911B

AMG: 299-301 E  
5862-5865 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Towns, Transport and Travel, Natural/Cultural Landscapes

**REFERENCES:**

Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)

Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Holds the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh

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**HISTORY**

The European settlement of Romsey owes its origins to the traffic between Melbourne and the goldfields of the central highlands during the 1850s. As with many other small stops along the route to the goldfields Romsey began as a cluster of houses and an hotel alongside a creek - the Five Mile Creek.

In 1869 shire offices were built in Romsey and for more than one hundred years now the town has been the centre of a local government district. Expanded local farming and then the opening of the railway to Lancefield in 1861 brought renewed activity to the town. The town grew in size after the opening of the railway from under 200 in 1880 to more than 600 after the First World War. The railway closed in 1956, however by then the town was being drawn more firmly into the life of Melbourne by new roads and the motor car.

Romsey still retains some of the characteristics of its small town staging post character in surviving commercial buildings, civic offices and railway alignment.

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**Townscape Character**

A cross roads town established beside the Lancefield Melbourne Road, in a landform basin with the small Five Mile Creek crossing at the heart of the development. The highway easement has allowed the town to cope adequately with heavy traffic. Mature exotic tree plantings form a strong corridor along the main street, the Melbourne Lancefield Road.

Behind this leafy barrier, the nineteenth century strip development contains fine commercial and civic buildings. Newer commercial developments and associated parking areas are in evidence within the streetscape. The 1881 lithograph (Reid 1991) shows young trees with paling guards and avenue plantings are a feature of the town.

Romsey is expanding residentially towards the westward views of the Macedon Massif, with suburban development located in new subdivisions contained in late twentieth century street layouts. An industrial estate is being developed adjacent the historic recreation reserve and plantings on the Woodend-Wallan road to the east. The surrounding plains pastoral landscape now contains a new townscape of houses and immature tree plantings juxtaposed against existing paddocks

#### Views and Corridors

Of the two road corridors which dissect the town, the treelined Melbourne Lancefield Road is the strongest view axis, leading towards Melbourne to the south and the Cobaw Ranges northwards. The Woodend Wallan Road is subordinate.

Views to the Macedon Massif are uninterrupted, and residential development to the higher ground on the west has been favoured historically and more recently.

#### Cultural Features

The historic tree plantings and the recreation area are important cultural features. Traces of the railway alignment are in evidence to the north east in the urban form and from aerial views.

Groupings of nineteenth century buildings attest to the towns' history as the seat of government for the area.

The Uniting Church is entered in the Register of the National Estate.

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Towns

Romsey is important for its relatively intact nineteenth century streetscape and high quality avenue plantings along the Melbourne to Lancefield Road. **Towns Criteria 2, 4 and 6 SR 2**

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### ISSUES

Sprawling urban development towards the west diminishes the rural townscape relative to the further views of the Macedon Massif.

Lowscale but extensive new commercial development and carparking intrude upon the traditional, established and largely intact avenue townscape.

---

### IDEAS & ACTIONS

Contain urban development, and consider the established nineteenth century planning and planting structures.

The surrounding pastoral areas exhibit structured barrier and axial exotic plantings within a pastoral plains landscape character, and these examples should be considered as transitional models for town and country. Particularly in new commercial, industrial and institutional developments.

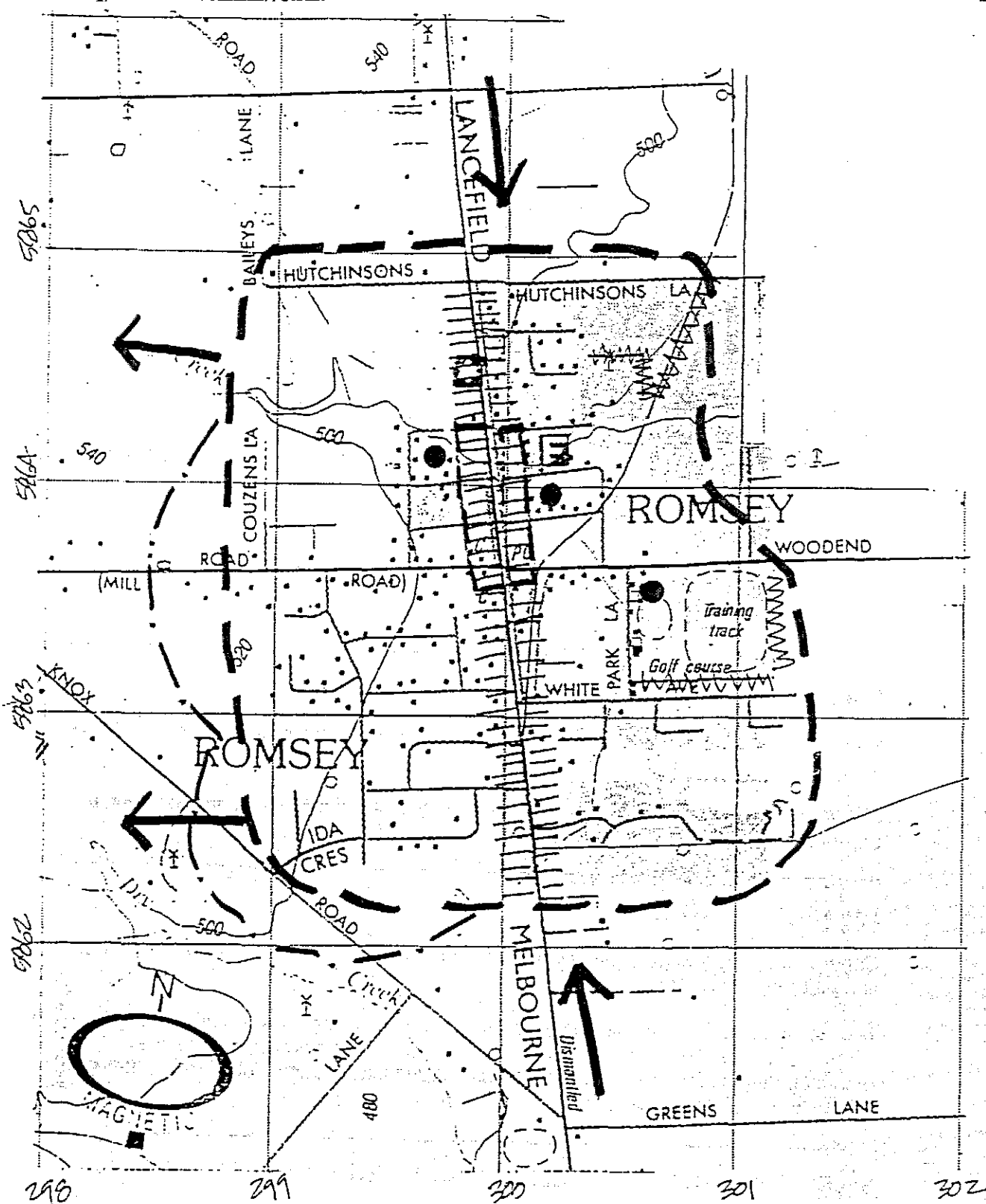
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### SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 17-20 in the Appendix.

---

NAME: ROMSEY (Landscape Unit T1)

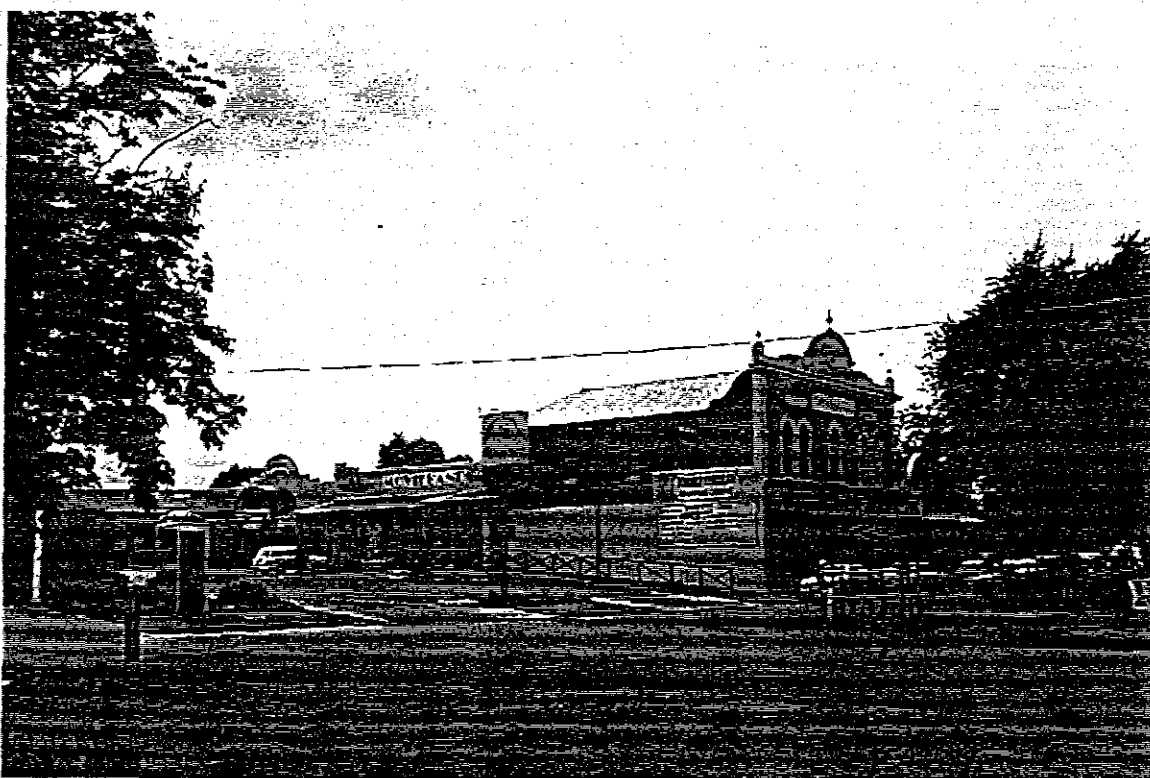
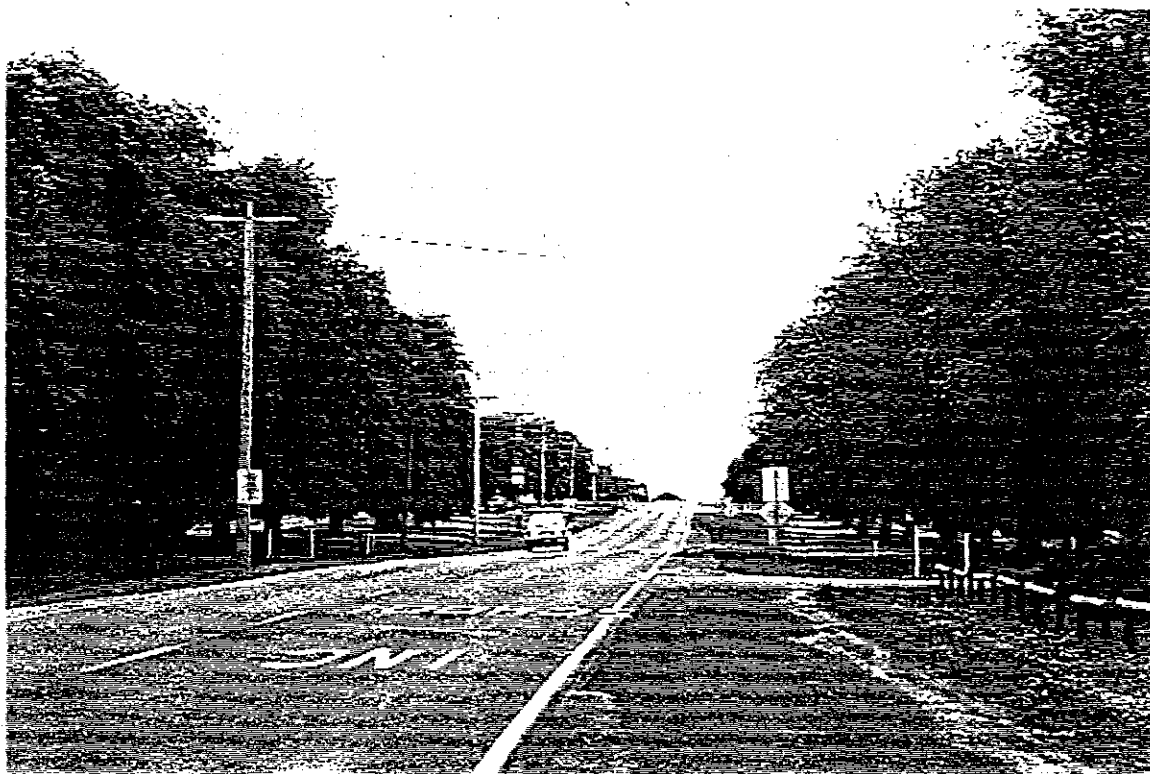


- |  |                  |  |                    |  |                        |
|--|------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------------|
|  | LU Boundary      |  | Historical complex |  | Former sawmill site    |
|  | Forest           |  | Plantation         |  | Former tramway site    |
|  | Creek Gorge      |  | Built area         |  | Pine plantation        |
|  | Windbreaks       |  | Significant view   |  | Hawthorn hedge         |
|  | Development      |  | Ridge              |  | Preemptive rights area |
|  | Landmark feature |  | Precinct           |  | Dismantled rail line   |

T1 Grid = 1km scale

NAME: ROMSEY (Landscape Unit: T1)

---



Melbourne Lancefield Road with mature avenue plantings

Retail mix of architectural and townscape styles

NAME: ROMSEY (Landscape Unit: T1)

---



Rural urban development west of Romsey town centre

NAME: ROMSEY PARK RESERVE (Place)

---

LGA: ROMSEY ESMAP: 597

AMG: 3 008 E, 58 635 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Towns (Recreation and Social)

#### REFERENCES:

Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh

---

#### HISTORY

The Romsey Football Club was established in 1874 and it is most likely that the recreation reserve was established in the 1870s and improved with facilities over the years. The Romsey golf club was formed in 1921 and a nine hole golf course adjacent to the current recreation reserve was developed in the 1920s. Later the golf course was extended to a twelve hole course. The Romsey bowling club was formed and greens developed in Romsey Park Reserve in 1963. Tennis courts have been constructed in recent years (Reid 1992).

---

#### DESCRIPTION

##### Landscape Character

The place is a country town recreational area with playing fields, including cricket pitch, bar-b-ques, bowling greens, golf course, training track and club rooms. Tree planting is substantial and appears to be of some age.

Apart from the trees the town recreation features from various periods of development trace a history of social use. The advertisements surrounding the cricket field are all from local businesses.

---

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place has significance as a country town recreational area which demonstrates continual use, and changes in use, over a long period of time (Complex, Criterion 2, SR 3)

The place is valued by the community as a centre for sporting and social activity and for over one hundred years has been a common ground where the local community have together built facilities for their common benefit (Complex, Criterion 8, SR 3)

The substantial tree plantings add textural richness and aesthetic and amenity value (Complex, Criterion 7, SR 3)

---

#### IDEAS & ACTIONS

Further research on the town recreation grounds to establish eras of development, and the relationship of different features to periods of development and historic themes.

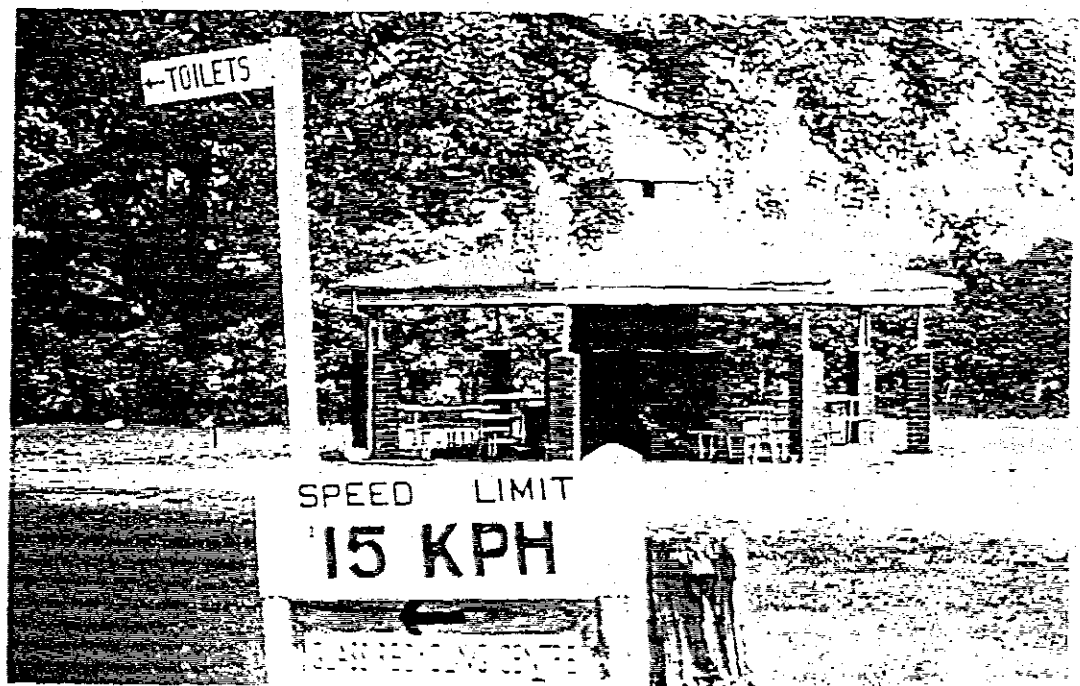
This could be carried out as a community project in the Romsey shire which embraces all the recreational grounds. It would focus attention on and interest in caring for them.

Following the research a landscape conservation and management plan is recommended for these places.

---

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: ROMSEY PARK RESERVE (Place)



Community facilities and exotic trees in Romsey Park Reserve



NAME: LANCEFIELD (Landscape Unit: T2)

---

LGA: ROMSEY

ESMAP: 585, 911A

AMG: 298-300 E  
5871-5873 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Towns, Transport and Travel, Natural/Cultural Landscapes

REFERENCES:

Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)

Ried, J., 1992 *When Memory Holds the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh

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## HISTORY

Like many other towns in the study area, Lancefield owes its origins to the traffic between Melbourne and the goldfields of Castlemaine, Maldon, Bendigo and Heathcote. The first settlement at Lancefield developed on the north bank of the Deep Creek. The township was surveyed in 1854 and by the end of the decade the Farmers Arms Hotel had become a familiar stopping place on the way to the diggings. Lancefield was the site for several small local industries during the 1870s, including a brewery (respected for the high quality of its product), and a malthouse. Lancefield was also the starting point for the career of the nationally-prominent draper, Mark Foy, whose nephew ran a store on the corner of High St and Foy St. While the railway spur line to Lancefield and for a time on to Kilmore provided some stimulus to town growth, Lancefield was never a seat of local government and it lay some distance from the nearest station on the main line to Bendigo, at Lancefield Rd. The Macedonia Hotel, built at the end of the 1880s and the most prominent building in the town, was never able to attract the passing trade expected by its first owner, Thomas Little. The population of the town reached 600 in the 1890s but gradually fell away.

Lancefield never grew beyond the size of a small village and local residents emphasised that village quality through street plantings and a public park. A Lancefield park was opened in 1880 and treeplanting in streets and around the park was carried on during the 1880s and 1890s, with a nostalgic array of English species. The unusual curved alignment of the Crescent in Lancefield adds to the English feeling of the town. Paradoxically, Lancefield has been associated with some of the leading figures in the Irish Catholic community of Victoria; in part at least a consequence of the town's nearness to Kilmore and Rutledge's peculiarly Irish settlement. The town was the birthplace of Mark Foy, one of the most successful Irish Australians of the later nineteenth century. Thomas Little, the grandfather of the Catholic archbishop of Melbourne, ran the Macedonia Hotel and Lancefield figures in the writings and the autobiography of Vincent Buckley. The St Mary's Catholic Church Lancefield, dating from 1872 and its successor, Our Lady of Lourdes, registers the importance of the Irish Catholic community in the town and its surrounds.

---

## DESCRIPTION

### Townscape Character

The main street High Street runs along a low ridge intersecting the Melbourne Road at a crescent. The early town planners developed the intersection as a feature which was further emphasised by the three storey 'Macedonia' Hotel. The Lancefield Conservation area, registered in the National Estate includes the northern commercial area streetscape to Raglan Street and the central median plantation and the aged exotic trees, many of which require management.

Historic Lancefield has developed on higher ground along the major road from Woodend to the west and into the lower land to the north. The recreational area exhibits mature cypress windbreaks, and these together with paddock plantings, have formed a visual barrier to the southern boundary. Newer development is spreading to the west with the result that new housing and associated buildings now appear within the containing framework of tree rows and copses. The southern road entry is characterised by avenue planting, sparse in some areas and a mature hawthorn hedge marking the traditional property boundary.

### Landmarks

The former 'Macedonia' hotel due to height, location and historic character is a landmark feature, providing a distinctive focal point to the rural countryside viewed from the Kilmore Road.

A road marker nearby Deep Creek, proclaims the camp of Burke and Wills, and the evidence of the path taken by the explorers through the study area.

### Views and Corridors

The highway between Romsey and Lancefield has been planted with elms at approximately 30 m centres. The plantings attractively enframe views of the rural scenery.

The Cobaw Ranges rise beyond the town to the north, and the Macedon Massif to the west, enframe these aspect of the townscape by seemingly continuous native forested hills.

### Cultural Features

Apart from the registered Lancefield Conservation Area, heritage features of the town include the recreation area and avenue plantings on the Melbourne Road which continue to Romsey.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Culture Contact

Lancefield Swamp is a very early site indicating Aboriginal occupation. **Individual site Criteria 1, 2, 3 SR 2**

### Towns

Lancefield town centre and road reserve is registered as an important example of nineteenth century rural town development. The Macedonia hotel is a cultural landmark on many approaches to the town. **Complex Criteria 2, 4 & 6 SR 1**

### Transport and Travel

A crossroads town for gold and trade during the last century. **Complex Criteria 2 & 4 SR 3**

### **Natural and Cultural Landscapes**

Established original park and street tree plantings within the townscape reinforces the historic character of the place. **Complex Criteria 7 SR3**

---

### **IDEAS & ACTIONS**

Restrain potentially sprawling development outside of planning layouts established in the original town plan. Consider the town/pastoral boundary treatment in line with existing successful cultural plantings as in the recreation area.

Maintain perpendicular development from the Melbourne Lancefield Road as originally envisaged.

Ensure continuity of existing town treescape through management and replanting regimes.

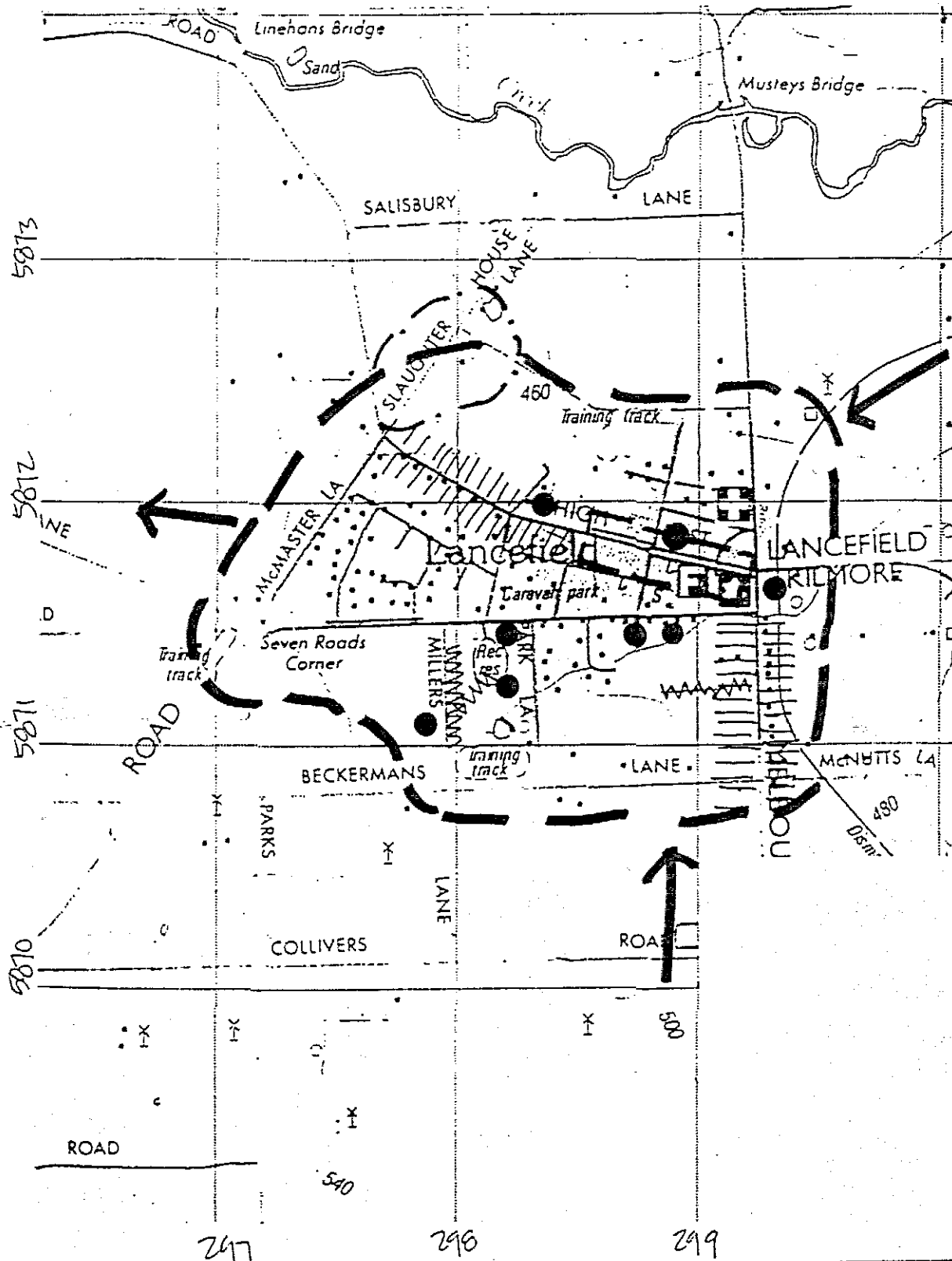
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### **SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT**

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 20-22 in the Appendix.

---

NAME: LANCEFIELD (Landscape Unit: T2)



- |  |                  |  |                    |  |                        |
|--|------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------------|
|  | LU Boundary      |  | Historical complex |  | Former sawmill site    |
|  | Forest           |  | Plantation         |  | Former tramway site    |
|  | Creek Gorge      |  | Built area         |  | Pine plantation        |
|  | Windbreaks       |  | Significant view   |  | Hawthorn hedge         |
|  | Development      |  | Ridge              |  | Preemptive rights area |
|  | Landmark feature |  | Precinct           |  | Dismantled rail line   |

T2 Grid = 1 km scale

NAME: LANCEFIELD (Landscape Unit: T2)

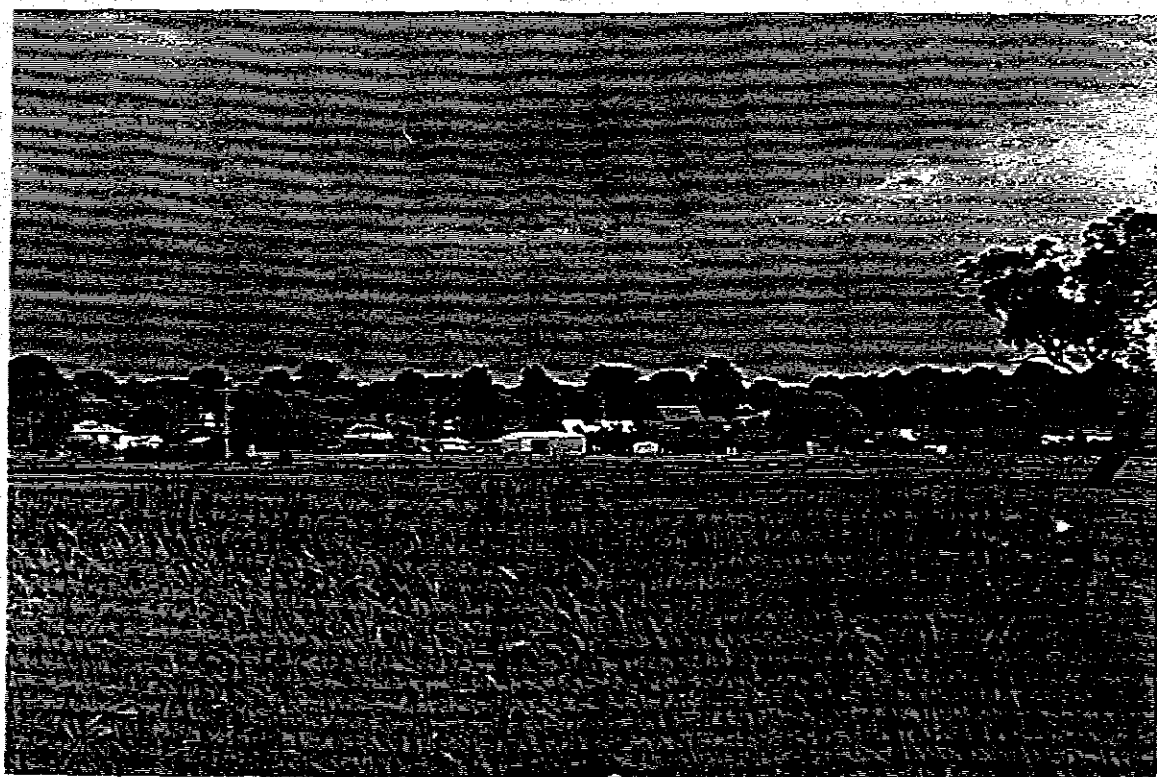
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The landmark Macedonia Hotel

High Street historic commercial buildings and median plantings

NAME: LANCEFIELD (Landscape Unit: T2)



Northerly approach with backdrop to the Cobaws

Edge of town from the north

## MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

**NAME:** LANCEFIELD PARK RESERVE (Place)

---

**LGA:** ROMSEY      **ESMAP:** 911      **AMG:** 2 982 E, 58 715 N

**HISTORICAL THEMES:** Towns (Recreation and Social)

### **REFERENCES:**

Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh

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### **HISTORY**

Preparations for the park began in 1879 and it was in 1887 when the major tree planting was commenced. The publication *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey* describes the tree planting and other features of a lake, a pavilion and a grandstand. The park has undergone a number of minor changes due to popularity of different sports. At various times it has had a football oval, bike track, croquet lawn, cricket ground, bowling green, swimming pool and trotting track and is currently used for sheepdog trials, school sports, agricultural shows and bowls.

Tennis courts have been relocated around the reserve and the existing bowling green was established around 1960 (Reid 1992).

---

### **DESCRIPTION**

#### **Landscape Character**

The place is a country town recreational area with playing fields, including cricket pitch, bar-b-ques, bowling greens, and club rooms. Tree planting is particularly noteworthy as the sporting facilities are in a parkland setting of mature exotic trees. The planting is mature and the patterns of the tree layouts, including a former elm tree avenue indicate past intentions and uses of the area.

Apart from the trees the town recreation features from various periods of development trace a history of social use. The advertisements surrounding the cricket field are all from local businesses.

---

### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The place has significance as a country town recreation area which demonstrates continual use, and changes in use, over a long period of time **Complex, Criterion 2, SR 3**

The place is valued by the community as a centre for sporting and social activity and for over one hundred years has been a common ground where the local community have together built facilities for their common benefit **Complex, Criterion 8, SR 3**

The substantial tree plantings add textural richness and landscape design interest as well as providing aesthetic and amenity value **Complex, Criterion 7, SR 3**

---

## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Further research on the town recreation grounds to establish eras of development, and the relationship of different features to periods of development and historic themes. This could be carried out as a community project in the Romsey shire which manages all the recreation grounds. It would focus attention on and interest in caring for them.

Following the research a landscape conservation and management plan is recommended for these places.

---



NAME: LANCEFIELD PARK RESERVE (Place)

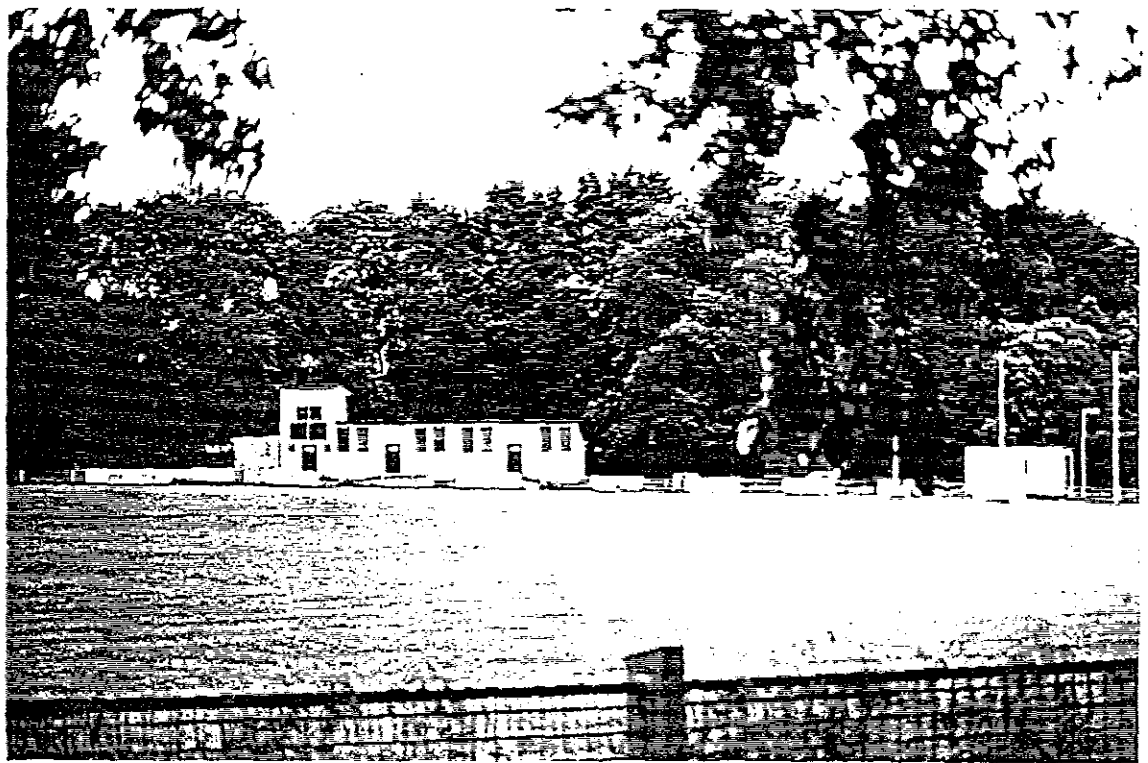
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Avenue of mature oaks in Lancefield Park Reserve

NAME: LANCEFIELD PARK RESERVE (Place)

---



Sports field in the Lancefield Park Reserve with local business advertisements.

NAME: WOODEND (Landscape Unit:T3 )

---

LGA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP: 596, 903B

AMG: 280-282 E  
5861-5865 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Towns, Transport and Travel, Tourism and Retreats

REFERENCES:

Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)

---

## HISTORY

The small town of Woodend grew as a transport centre on the busy road and rail routes between Melbourne and the goldfields. For travellers from Melbourne in the 1850s, Woodend was their first stopping point after the dangerous traverse across the Macedon Range. Woodend was also one of the principal stations on the rail line to Bendigo and Echuca. The line to Woodend from Melbourne was opened in 1861 and the extension to Kyneton completed in 1862. The line around the base of Macedon Range posed major engineering difficulties and Woodend for many years was a home to railway construction gangs. The station and its adjacent buildings still forms an important element in the town and is one of the major groups of buildings along the Bendigo line. The Woodend railway turntable for example is a rare reminder of the technology of railways, still in use until quite recently.

Larger than other nearby towns, 1500 people lived in Woodend in 1880 but the population then gradually declined as travellers passed through to northern centres. The population fell to one thousand by the 1920s and improvements to the Calder highway between the wars meant that the town lost some of its previous functions as a transport centre. Instead by the early twentieth century it had gained a reputation as a tourist centre. Woodend was a favourite centre for exploring Macedon and a railway station handy to Hanging Rock and other popular local destinations. The town supported guest houses and other tourist services.

It also created from the 1880s through to the Second World War some significant community buildings which still give an identity to the town. The Woodend Clocktower is a familiar landmark to highway travellers, the Mechanics Institute and St Mary's Anglican Church give a sense of identity to the town. The Woodend Courthouse was originally built in 1870. The surviving nineteenth century shopping strip and the town tree plantings still reflect the character of the small town which was often the first introduction for visitors to the Macedon region.

---

## DESCRIPTION

### Townscape Character

Woodend has grown on the boundary of the Black Forest to the east and stretches some three kilometers as it rises out of the Five Mile Creek basin, past Golf Course Hill, to the western pastoral plains past Woodend North. The highway sweeps into a townscape which opens up to display a bustling commercial centre of buildings with varying ages and scale. Native bush and large signature eucalypts lining the road, reduce in density to the occasional exotic street planting in the town centre. Woodend street patterns have developed along the main access roads leading in all directions out of town. To the east the Macedon Massif provides a both a strong boundary and a setting to the foothills character of the town.

The substantial and important Avenue of Honour lines the northern exit road and separates larger residential properties and recreation areas from the Calder Highway. The lower areas of the town, adjacent the creek flats are well used as recreation and park areas.

New residential development in Woodend is occurring to the south as incursions into the edges of the Black Forest, to the east, as subdivisions of larger land holdings towards Mount Macedon, and on the plains of Woodend north. The scale and density of the developments appear to be dependent on land form.

### Landmarks

The central clocktower marker, together with a cluster of substantial buildings around the Calder Highway and Anslow Street proclaims the town centre. Identified sites in this area include Keating's Hotel, the Memorial Rotunda and the Courthouse.

### Views and Corridors

Views to the east across the lower slopes of Mount Macedon and further north to Mount Diogenes, are important as settings for the unusual mountain landforms that rise steeply out of relatively flat, lightly wooded pastoral plains. Extensive cultural plantings of cypress windbreaks, herald the upper boundar of the town.

The densely wooded Black Forest road corridor to the south and the Avenue of Honour to the north west are major identifiers of the contrasts between natural and cultural landscapes in the development of the area.

### Cultural Features

Woodend Avenue of Honour is one of the most important and intact examples of this type of memorial planting in the State. Woodend Station is a recorded important extant feature of the original Mount Alexander-Murray Valley railway line development from the 1860's, and the bluestone Woodend bridge over the creek on the Calder Highway is also AHC registered.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Transport and Travel

A traditional stopping off point and transport interchanges during the 1850's goldrush, which still displays important structures and artifacts from that time. **Individual site Criteria 1,2 & 5, SR 3**

### Tourism

Woodend has always associated with Hanging Rock as a destination for country travellers. **Individual Site Criterion 1, SR 3**

### Natural and Cultural Landscapes

The Woodend Honour Avenue is an extensive and intact example of cultural landscape treatment from the early twentieth century. **Individual Site SR 2**

Woodend township and its separate but close relationship to the spectacular landscape of the Macedon Massif is significant. **Complex SR 2**

---

## ISSUES

Woodend exhibits an urban sprawl which is heading towards the lower slopes of the Macedon Massif, barely two kilometers away, and encroaching past the traditional avenue entry to the west of town.

The town centre displays the conflicts of commercial development over time with increasingly larger centres and associated parking areas running tangentially to the existing and traditional strip development and streetside parking of the historic town. Established and bold street planting as presented in the approaches to the town is lacking in the town centre.

---

## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Consider the sensitivity of new development in the view sheds and foothills of the Macedon Massif and reduce the occurrence or impact of any new structures in the area, by limiting of scale and contrast to existing conditions.

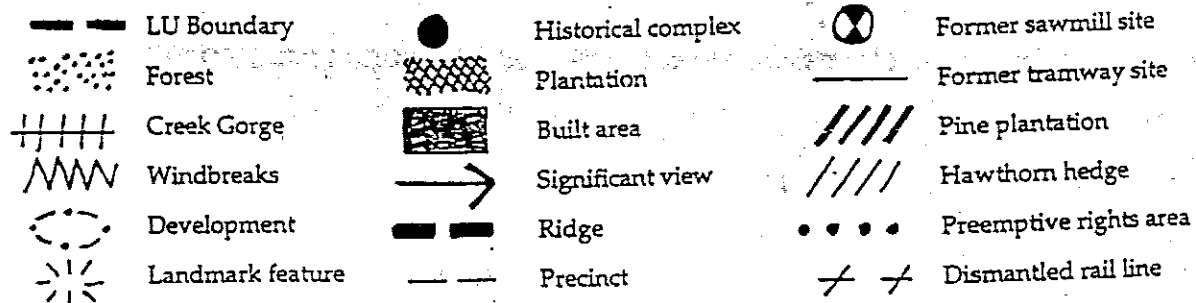
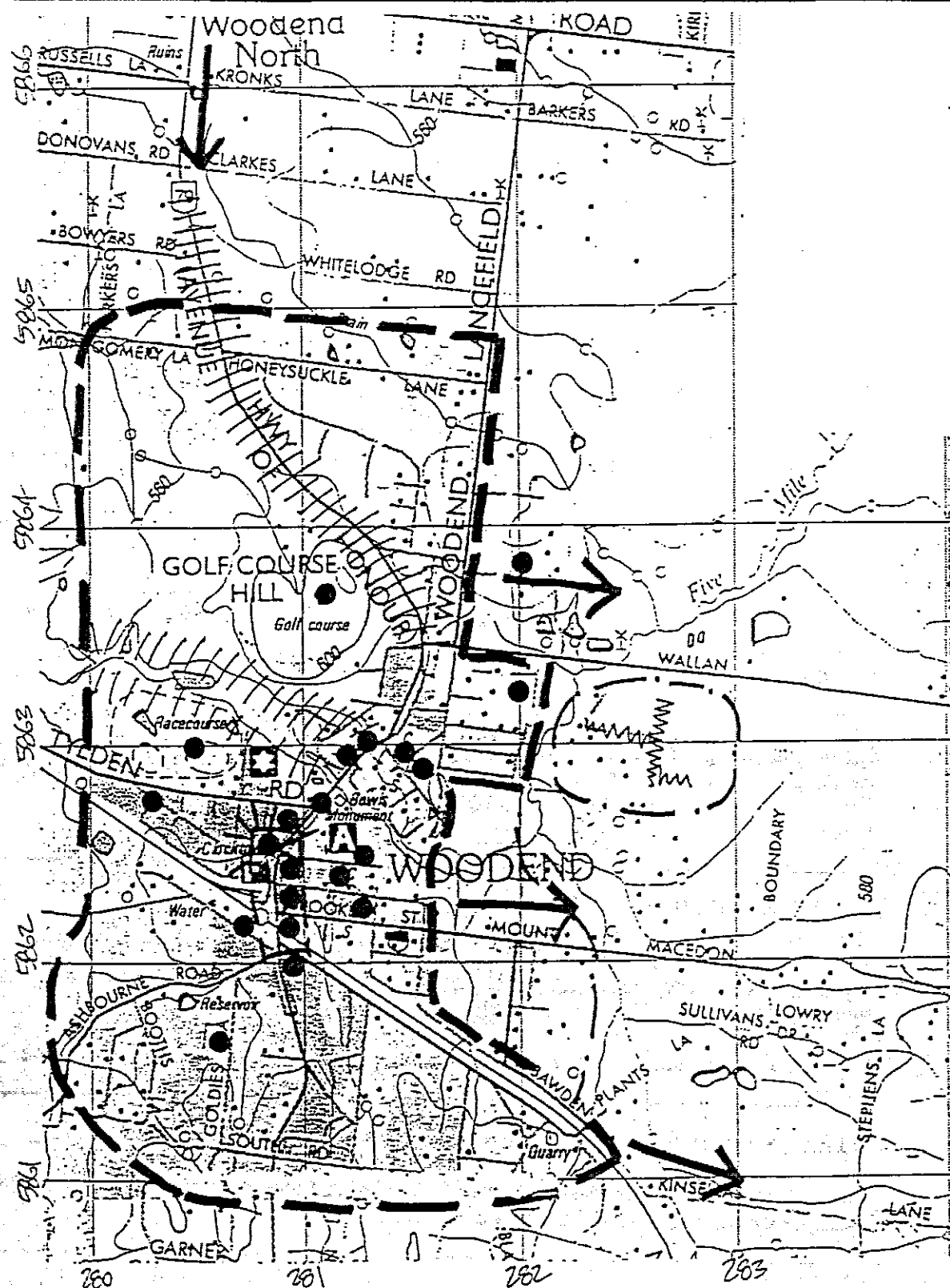
Improve and rationalise street and townscape planting in the central commercial area.

---

## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 22-25 in the Appendix.

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T3 Grid = 1km scale

Base Map: ESMAP 597, 598

NAME:

WOODEND (Landscape Unit:T3 )

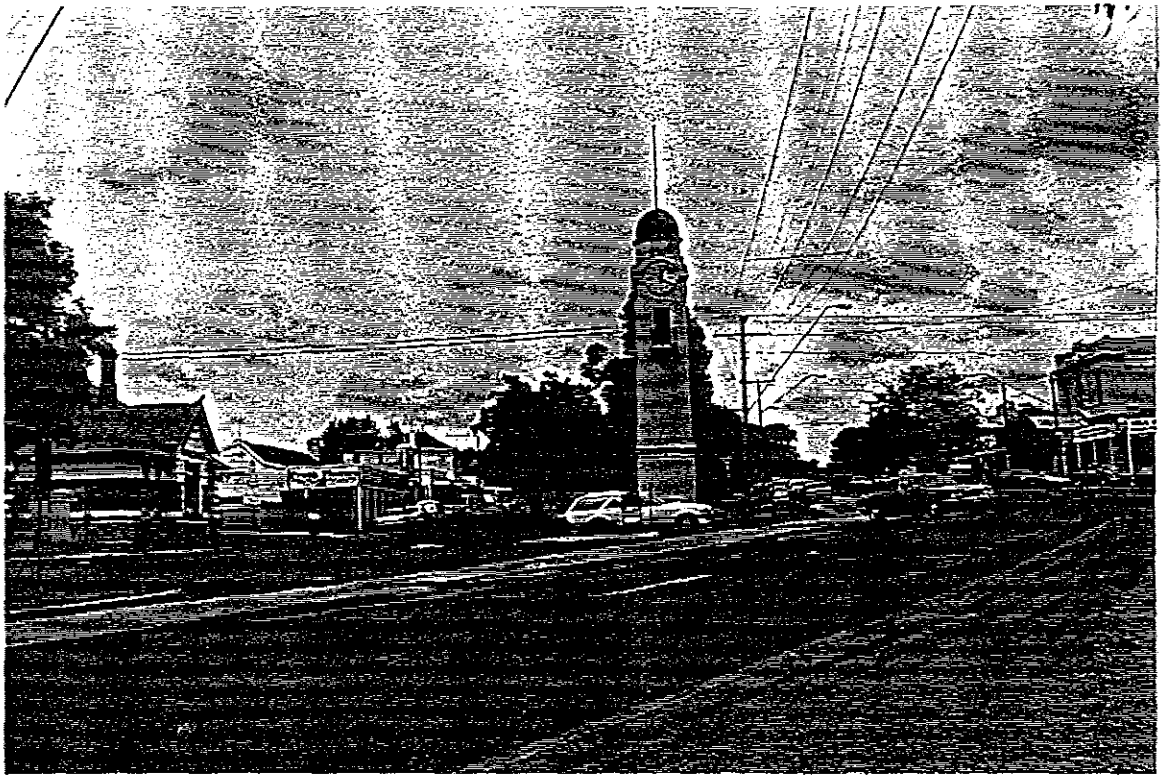


Calder Highway entrance from the south

South Road new housing with views to Mount Macedon

NAME:

WOODEND (Landscape Unit:T3 )



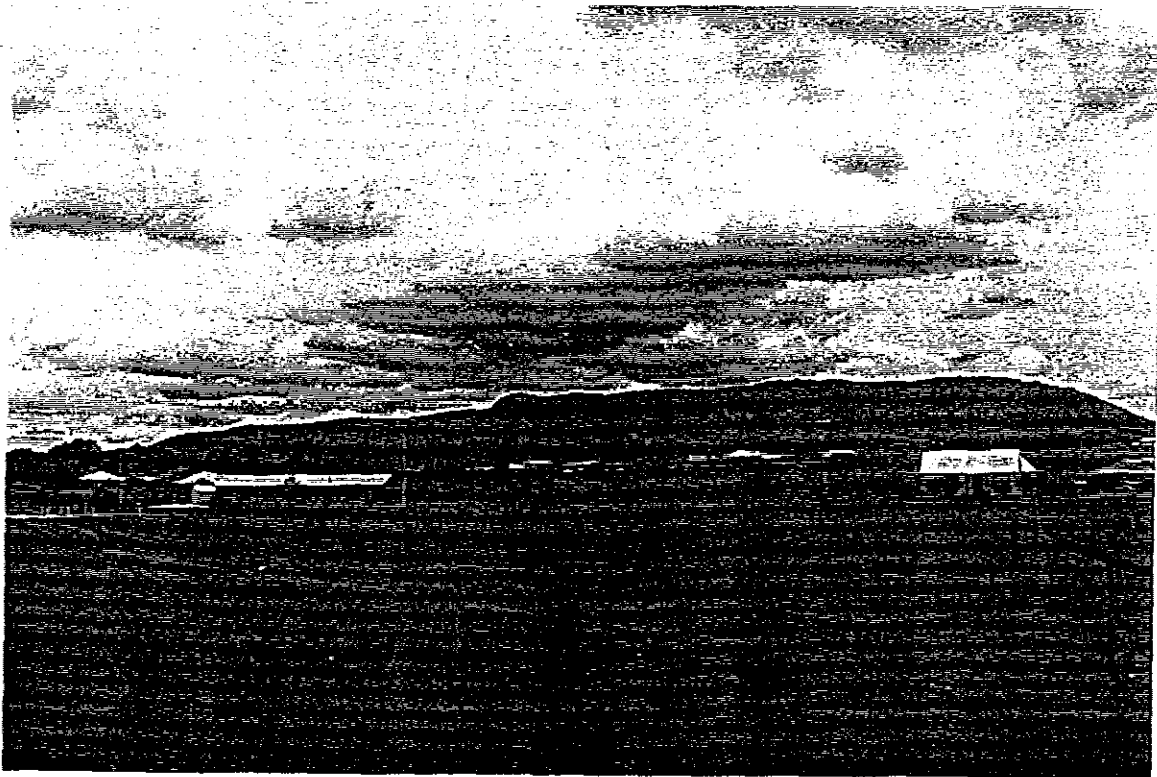
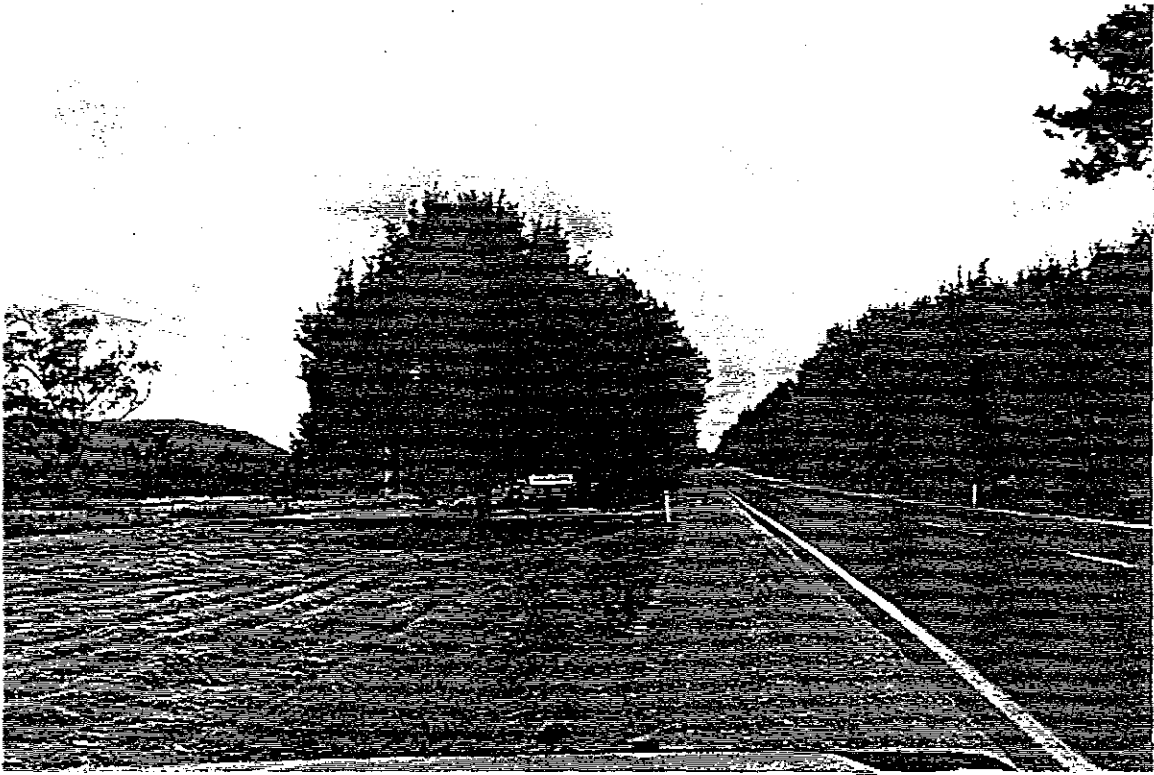
High Street and Clocktower

High Street and Urquhart Street with backdrop of historic plantings



NAME:

WOODEND (Landscape Unit:T3 )



Avenue of Honour on Calder Highway

Western rural urban development looking towards Mount Macedon

## MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: MACEDON (Landscape Unit:T4 )

---

LGA: GISBORNE

ESMAP: 596, 619, 904

AMG: 283-287 E

5853-5859 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Towns, Tourism and Retreats, Forests and Forest Industry, Gardens

### REFERENCES:

- 1852 Hams Map of the Routes to the Mt. Alexander & Ballarat Gold Diggings  
1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*  
Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)  
Forster, P 1990 Pilot Study for the Shire of Gisborne (Student Assignment)  
Cater, G. Shire of Gisborne Pilot Study Key events and People of the Area (Student Assignment)  
Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.  
Green, R., Schapper, J. Bishop, I. & M c Carthy, M. 1985 *Design for Change*. University of Melbourne.  
Moulds, F., 1991 *The Dynamic Forest*. Lynedock Publicationa, Melbourne.  
Ried, J., 1992 *When Memory Holds the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh
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### HISTORY

The Mount Macedon locale is a rare Victorian example of a hill station complex on the model of British India, taking its inspiration from Simla, Murri and other summer seats of British colonial rule in the highlands of the subcontinent. The choice of Macedon by the Victorian governor as his summer residence undoubtedly hastened its settlement by the elite of Melbourne society, wealthy industrialists and professional figures who along with their families were wishing to escape the oppressive summer days of the city. Macedon township grew up as a stop on the main rail route to Bendigo but apart from servicing the state nursery and some local orchardists its main function seemed to be to sustain the wealthy holiday makers on the mount. Leading figures in Melbourne society built elaborate summer residences on the road to the peak of Mount Macedon and the climate and setting led to unique gardens and road plantings around these hill retreats.

Mount Macedon is one of the few internationally recognised garden townships of Australia. The physical setting and unique combination of hill station homes and plantings give a special character to what has now become a township with sprawling and ill-defined boundaries.

The Macedon area attracted day-trippers from Melbourne by the end of the nineteenth century and the supposedly health-inducing airs of the mountains resulted in the establishment of hill retreat houses, guest houses and a sanatorium. Bushfires and recent mass tourism have altered the character of the town and its fringes but this is still a rare combination of private dwellings. Where other towns may be identified with civic or community buildings, Macedon has a distinctive character because of its private dwellings and their attached gardens.

---

## DESCRIPTION

### Townscape Character

These two townships of quite distinct and different landscape character, are located on the southern slopes of the Macedon Massif.

Macedon, the original dropping off point from the Melbourne train for the final journey to the mount, has a street grid pattern to the west and east of the station area. The townscape is one of smaller residential lots and modest commercial development on Victoria Street, set in a gently sloping, heavily native treed, terrain. Bounded on the east by the Conservation and Environment Nursey and pine plantation, Macedon terminates to the east at the pastoral area of the famed Bolobek property on the Mount Macedon Road. Newer smallscale rural subdivisions radiating outwards on the lower parts of this road, provide the boundary character between town and traditional rural landscape

Mount Macedon township, stretches along the upward climbing Mount Macedon Road for four kilometers over 300 metres elevation, terminating at the boundary of State Forest, an oasis of exotic plantings in generally large scale residential holdings, many of which have significant houses and gardens. High rainfall, a cooler climate and good water supplies from Turritable and Willimigongon Creeks have ensured the success of the developed exotic plantings in the area. The main road, lined with mature exotic street trees, reveals a panorama of established hedges and fences, behind which, extensive gardens are present. Residential roads at right angles to the main road, have traditionally remained unsealed, and properties have been set into the existing terrain and native vegetation. The 1983 bushfire devastated much of the Mount, and many areas have been cleared and rebuilt on the hillside to take advantage of the views to the south. The village atmosphere of the small commercial area remains, although the townscape sense is diminished by a lack of focus at this spot.

### Aesthetic Attributes

The combination of urban/hillstation/native environment has a high scenic quality, when viewed from the road, and the extensive, established gardens and houses display a unique example of nineteenth century picturesque landscape treatment.

### Views and Corridors

The Mount Macedon Road and the Melbourne Bendigo Railway are surviving transport corridors which enabled the exotic landscape of Mount Macedon to firstly be established and then maintained.

Many homes and roads on the higher slopes are afforded views to the south across the pastoral and wooded landscapes of the Gisborne and Romsey plains. Directed views along treelined roads frame long views over the countryside and up into the hillsides.

### Cultural Features

The Macedon Honour avenue leads from Mount Macedon Road into the township of Macedon. Numerous significant houses and gardens of the National Estate are located on the southern slopes, many of which have been closely connected with important social and political leaders over time. The AHC listed about thirty gardens, including Alton and Hascombe. The National Trust statement of significance (Aitken, 1990) lists Alton, Hascombe, Durrol and Duneira as of outstanding significance; and Ard Rudah, Brookdale, Cameron Lodge, Cheniston, Drusilla, Dreamthrope, Forest Glade, Glen Rannoch, Huntly Burn, Karori, Curramundi, Maatlock, Sefton, Marnanie, Penola, Penrith, Tanah Merah and Timsbury as gardens of high significance.

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### **Towns**

Important towns established to both service and contain the unique hillstation development of last century. **Complexes, Criteria 2 & 5 SR 3**

### **Tourism**

Traditional and contemporary tourist destination for regional, state and international visitors since the last century. **Complexes, Criteria 1, 2, 4 & 5 SR 2**

### **Forestry and Forest Industries**

Associated with plantations and past century forestry practices and establishment of associated industries. **Individual Criteria 3, 4 & 5 SR 2**

### **Gardens**

An array of fine gardens, containing extensive plantings and rare species are contained on the Mount Macedon slopes. The finest collection of historic gardens in the State. Mature avenue exotic trees contrasted by native shrub and treelined secondary streets. **Complexes, Criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 SR 1**

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## ISSUES

Newer hobby farm and large scale rural residential allotments on the lower slopes and plains, are diminishing the quality of town development contained on the southern slopes, especially as they sprawl towards the Calder Highway. The historic sense of a settled hillside oasis reduces as highly visible continuous development increases.

Clearing of lower hillside slopes reduces the scenic quality of the dense eucalypt covered natural environment, and the traditional pastoral views enjoyed by residents on the Mount.

Incursions of exotic shrubs from gardens into the streetscape and adjacent forest is occurring on the upper slopes.

Smaller scale subdivision is interfering with the mature and complex collection of established hillstation gardens on the southern slopes of the mount.

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## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 26-29 in the Appendix.

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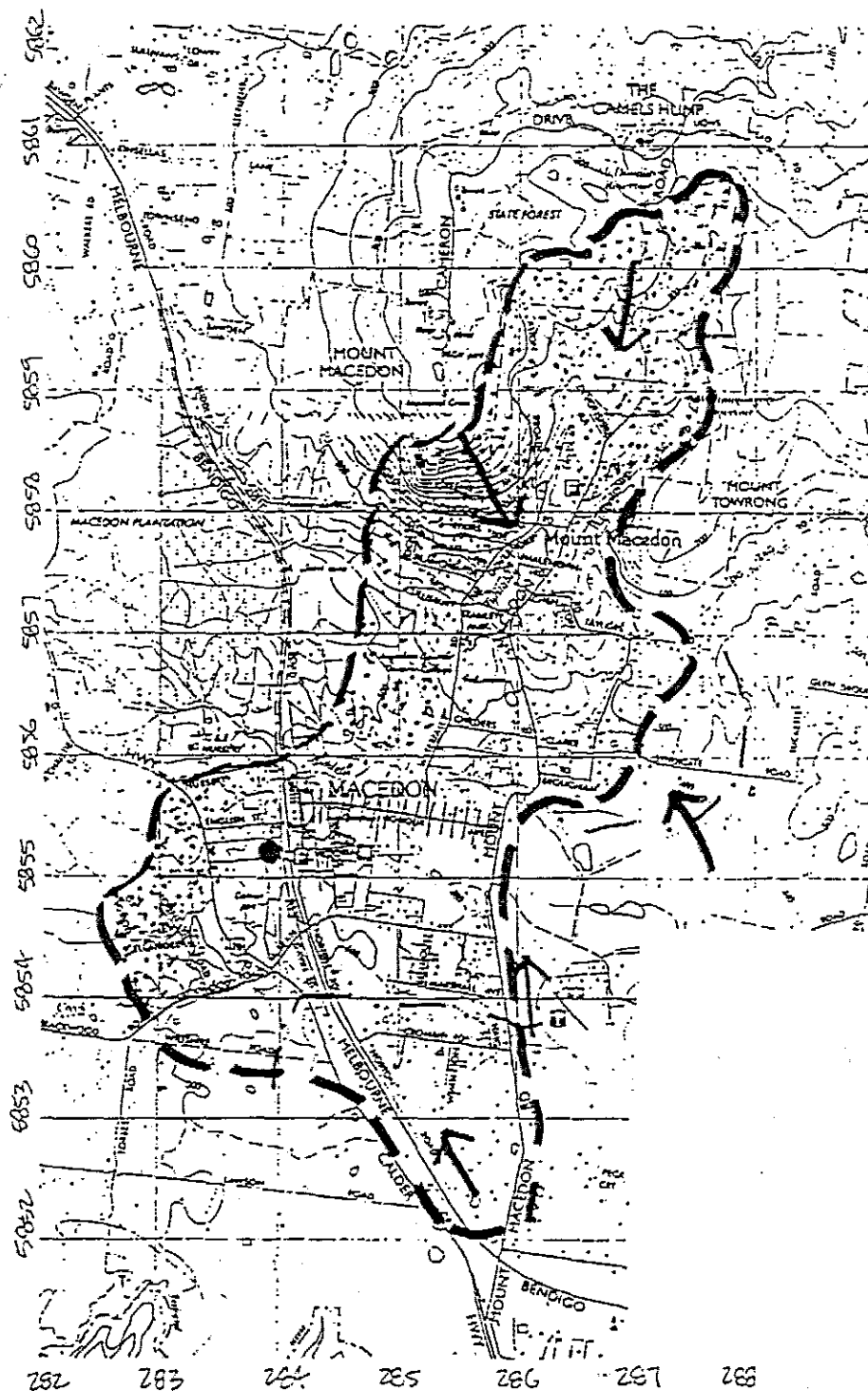
## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Consider view sheds from both upper slopes and plains to ensure that any new development does not interrupt the broad landscape character of the southern slopes of the Mount.

Management of street trees and associated exotic vegetation, must ensure the traditional townscape character is retained relative to the qualities of the surrounding bushland and densely tree covered slopes.

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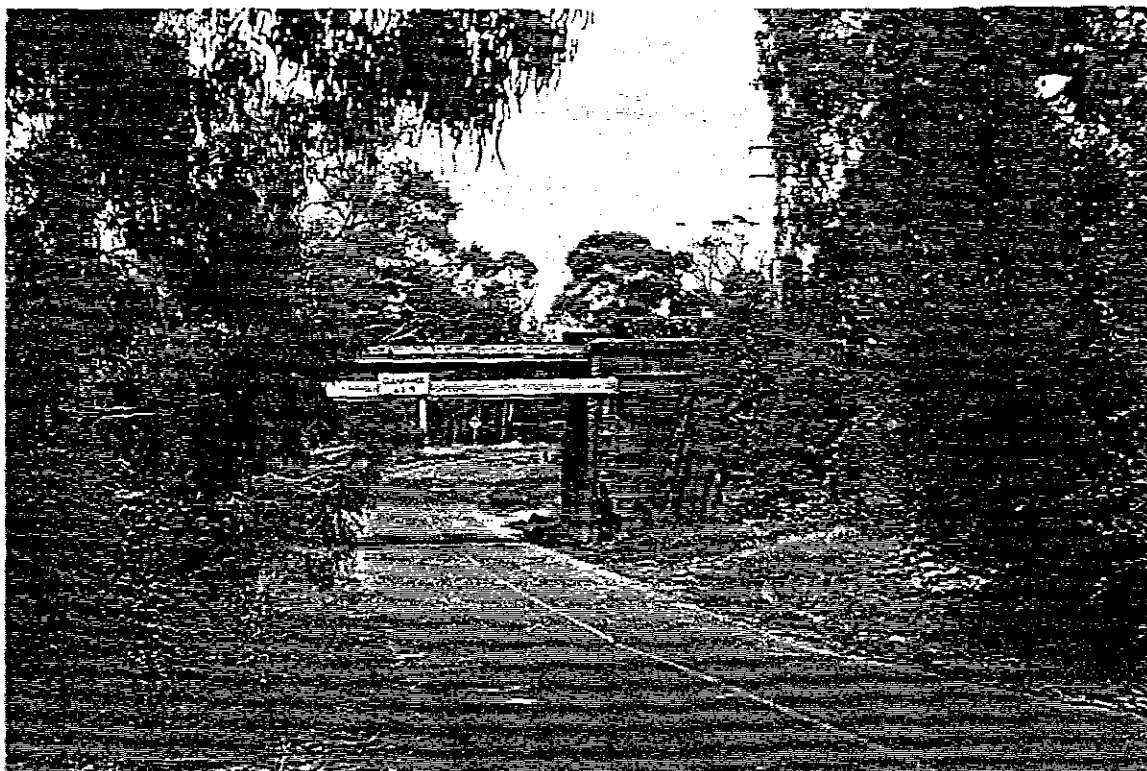
NAME: MACEDON (Landscape Unit:T4 )



- |                  |                    |                        |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| LU Boundary      | Historical complex | Former sawmill site    |
| Forest           | Plantation         | Former tramway site    |
| Creek Gorge      | Built area         | Pine plantation        |
| Windbreaks       | Significant view   | Hawthorn hedge         |
| Development      | Ridge              | Preemptive rights area |
| Landmark feature | Precinct           | Dismantled rail line   |

T4 Grid = 1km Scale

NAME: MACEDON (Landscape Unit:T4 )



Melbourne Bendigo Railway bridge over Nursery Road

Honour Avenue of Pin Oak *Quercus sp.*

NAME: MACEDON (Landscape Unit:T4 )



Bush lined road at McBean Avenue at Macedon

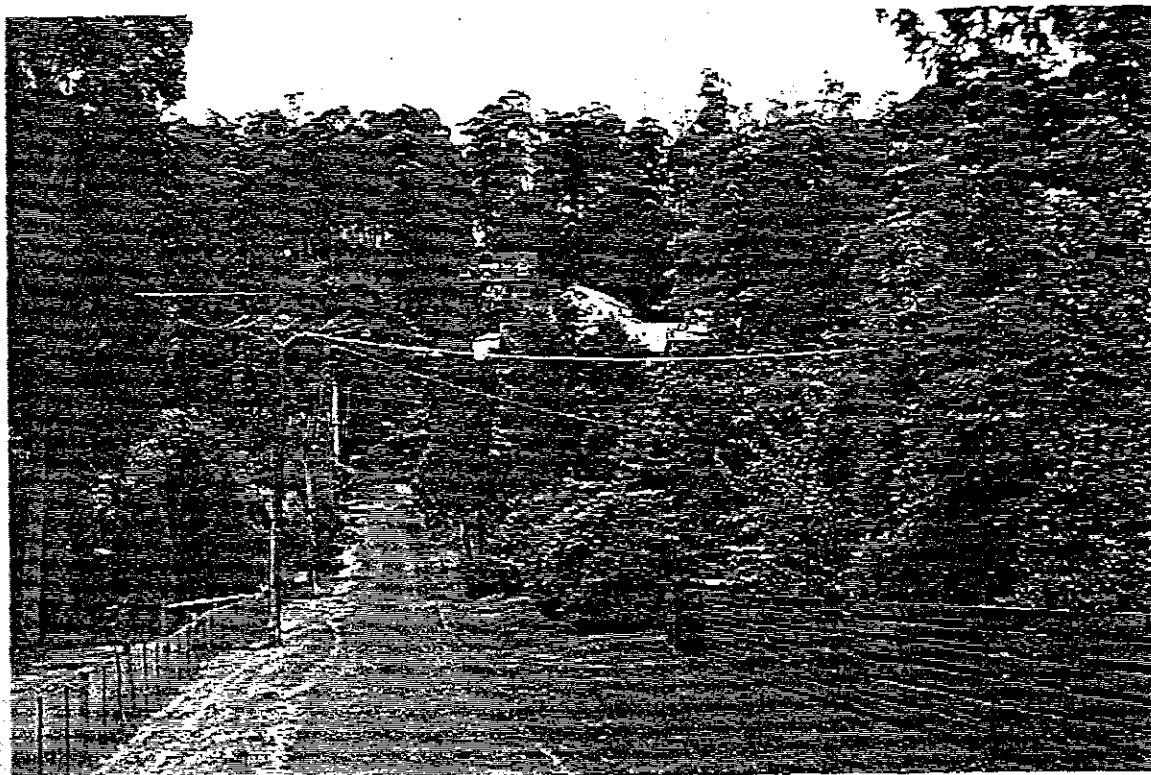
Carrington Street commercial centre



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: MACEDON (Landscape Unit:T4 )

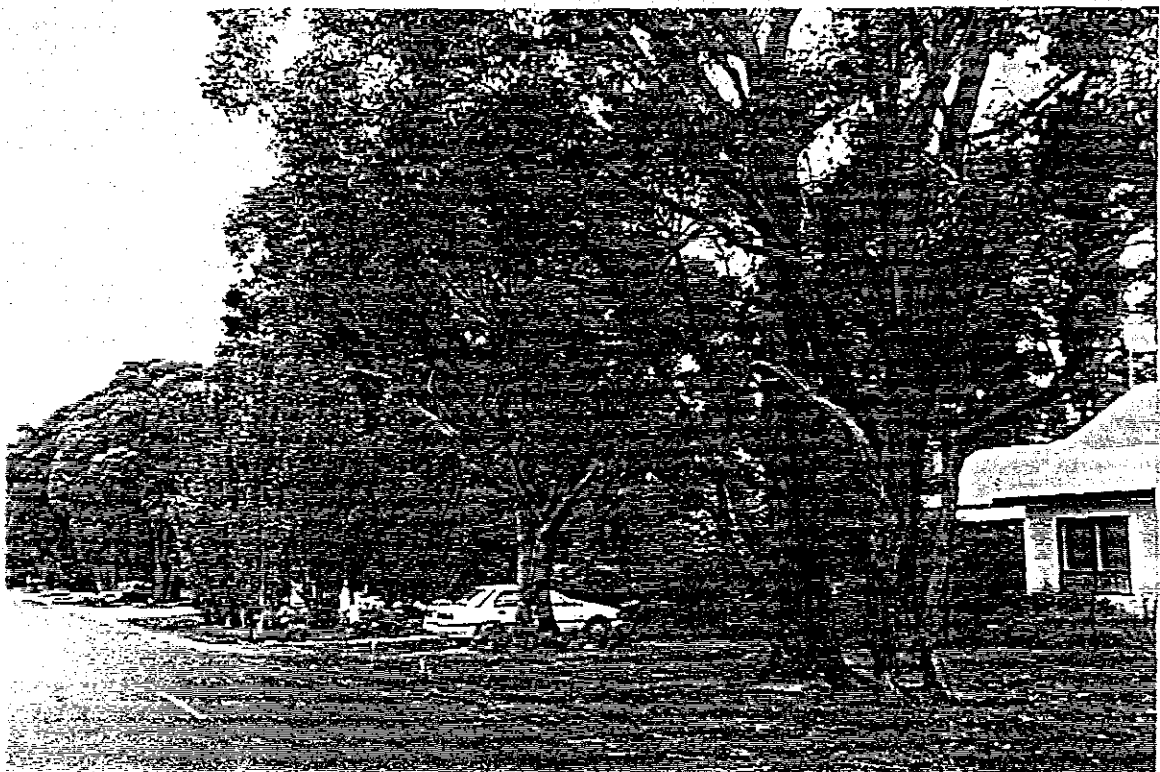
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Devonshire Lane area Mount Macedon

Mount Macedon northern town boundary

NAME: MACEDON (Landscape Unit:T4 )



Rural residential development on Mount Macedon Road near Bolobek

Remnant exotic and natural vegetation associated with housing at Macedon

NAME: MACEDON (Landscape Unit:T4 )

---



New planting of avenue trees Mount Macedon Childers Road area

Mount Macedon village centre

NAME: GISBORNE (Landscape Unit: T5)

---

LGA: GISBORNE

ESMAP: 619,

AMG: 286 - 289 E,  
5846-5851 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Towns, Transport and Travel, Natural/Cultural Landscapes

REFERENCES:

1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*

Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)

Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Holds the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications,  
Bacchus Marsh

---

## HISTORY

Gisborne is one of the larger towns in the study area and with its closeness to the metropolitan fringe of Melbourne is likely to attract new suburban subdivisions over the next decade. For much of its history it has had less than 1000 residents. In 1865 there were less than 500 people in Gisborne, the population rose to 600 in the 1870s and remained roughly at that level until after the Second World War.

The present town of Gisborne stands at the junction of three pastoral runs and was by 1850 the site of an unofficial post office. After the discoveries of gold this small stopping place with the usual shops and hotels grew up on the southern bank of the Jacksons Creek. A township street plan was laid out in 1851. In 1860 Gisborne became a centre of municipal government with the formation of the Gisborne Road District and in 1871 the Shire of Gisborne was formed. Unlike several other local towns, Gisborne was not directly dependent for its growth on railways since the main northern line bypassed Gisborne and followed an easier gradient to a new town of New Gisborne several miles away from the initial settlement.

Along with other local townships, Gisborne created several important community buildings in the later nineteenth century and these still characterise the modern town. The Gisborne Court House was perhaps the first of these buildings, erected in 1858. Other buildings which followed included the Mechanics Institute in 1860 and then various school buildings between 1853 through to the 1920s.

Gisborne is also characterised by substantial street plantings of the English tree species familiar to nineteenth century emigrants from Britain.

---

## DESCRIPTION

### Townscape Character

Rising out of sparsely wooded plains the town is established in a creek gorge alongside Jacksons Creek. It was laid out in grids at right angles to a section of the creek course with Mount Gisborne as a terminal feature to the main road. Magnet Hill, now partially obscured by the Calder Freeway, would also at one time have been a landmark for the townscape and separates Gisborne with New Gisborne, which was established in the 1860s to service the railway station.

Reserve areas were established adjacent to the creek which have been extended as recreation areas to the west of Aitken Street. Mature exotic trees line the banks of the creek and the old reserves as well as the northern entrance to the town, and some side streets.

The main street buildings are small scale, with different fabric and styles, representing sequential eras of development. Commercial development historically faced onto Aitken Street, but now larger scale development is occurring behind the old street facades on the western side.

Until recent years the town has been confined to the landform basin. Recent housing development has spread outside the town basin and onto the surrounding ridges and plateaus.

#### Aesthetic Attributes

The containment of the older township within the creek gorge and on lower areas together with mature plantings forms a picturesque view of an established rural townscape.

Mature avenue plantings of exotic trees along the gridlike streets enhance the wide verges and generous setbacks of houses in residential areas.

#### Views and Corridors

The Jacksons Creek gorge and escarpment both contain the view of the traditional town boundary and provide the transition from town to rural, particularly to the east.

The Calder Freeway transit corridor, allows for views of Gisborne in relation to the Macedon Massif landscape, rather than the traditional focus on the township topography afforded from the old road system and plantings.

The north-western section of the Old Calder Highway is evident from remnant white poplar avenue planting, adjacent the Calder Freeway.

#### Cultural Features

The relationship of the old areas of Gisborne with the creek and Mt. Gisborne along with the mature exotic tree plantings are features which form the backbone of the historic townscape character to which the commercial buildings remain subordinate.

Gisborne Courthouse and Police Station, Macedon House, and the Aitken Street Former Corner Store have been registered by the National Trust Victoria and entered in the Register of the National Estate.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Towns

Although later development has been patchy in quality, Gisborne basin possess a group of fine old buildings and relatively intact nineteenth century park and recreation areas, and avenue planting.

A number of buildings are registered by the National Trust. **Individual Criteria 4, 5 & 6 SR 2**

### Transport and Travel

New Gisborne railway station reflects the importance of the railway and associated exotic plantings along the connecting avenue to Gisborne link the two settlements historically. **Individual Criteria 2 & 5 SR 3**

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## ISSUES

The central townscape and traffic management planning has juxtaposed a modern character within the area of historic fabric. New entry roads from Calder Freeway do not retain the significance of the avenue approach to Gisborne. The freeway bridge over Jacksons Creek gorge has severely interrupted the natural beauty and rural aspect of this most important feature.

A sub-urban sprawl of hobby farms and large house blocks threatens the landscape character of the towns of Gisborne and New Gisborne and near surroundings. Views into the once-nestled town of Gisborne now include development on the surrounding hillsides and the escarpment over Jacksons Creek, and degrade the pastoral aspect of the landscape.

Ageing tree stands, particularly around New Gisborne, have become patchy and Jacksons Creek is infested with willow species.

---

## IDEAS & ACTIONS

The detail and scale of the town centre should be planned to reflect the strong historical nature of the original entry and exit road plantings.

Contain residential and commercial development to areas within the escarpment, and avoid ridges from where views from all access roads into and overlooking the township can be afforded.

Ensure the integrity of Gisborne tree avenues is maintained by renovation and replacement where necessary, and retain the planting link between the two towns.

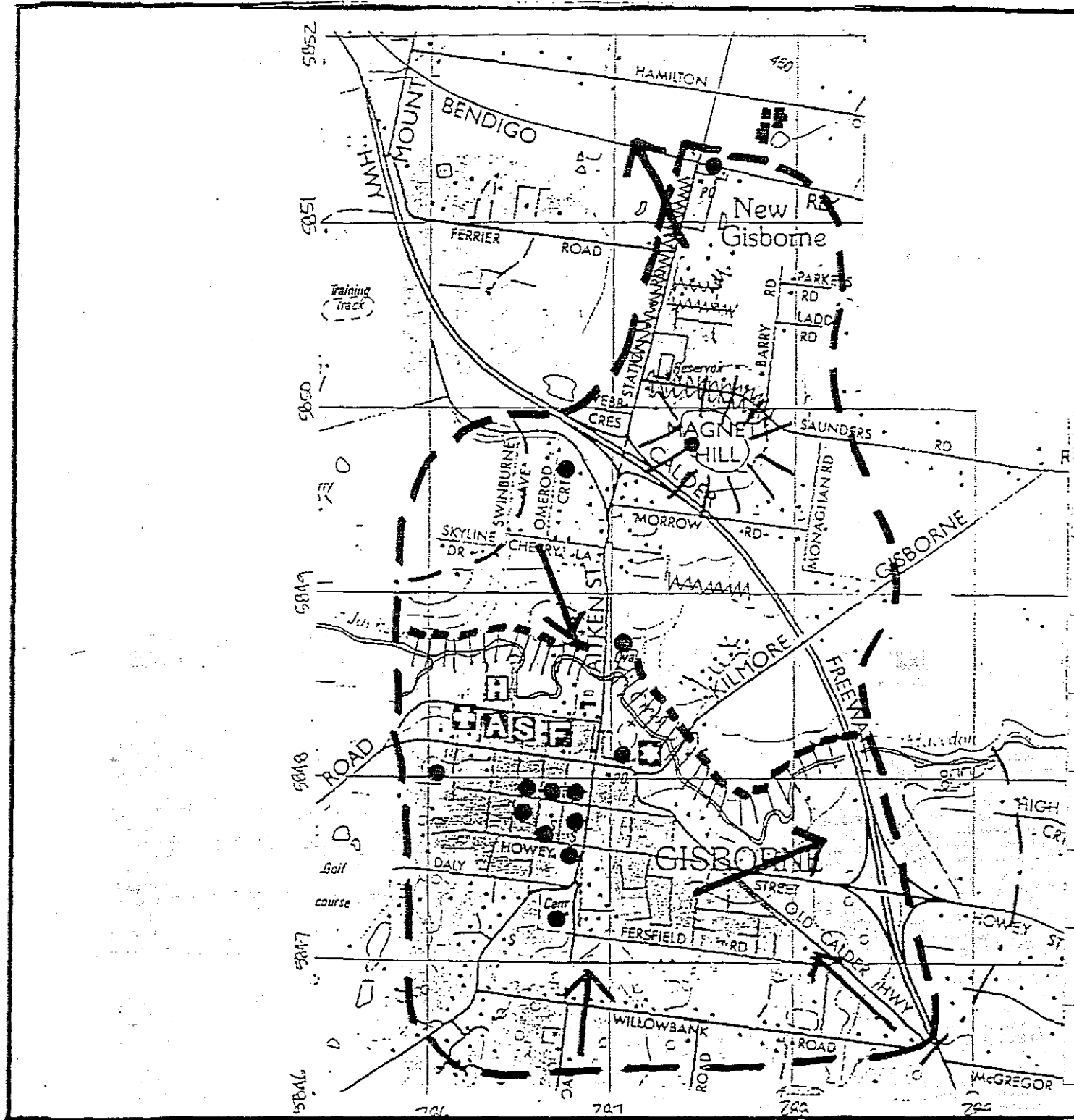
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## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 29-32 in the Appendix.

---

NAME: GISBORNE (Landscape Unit: T5)

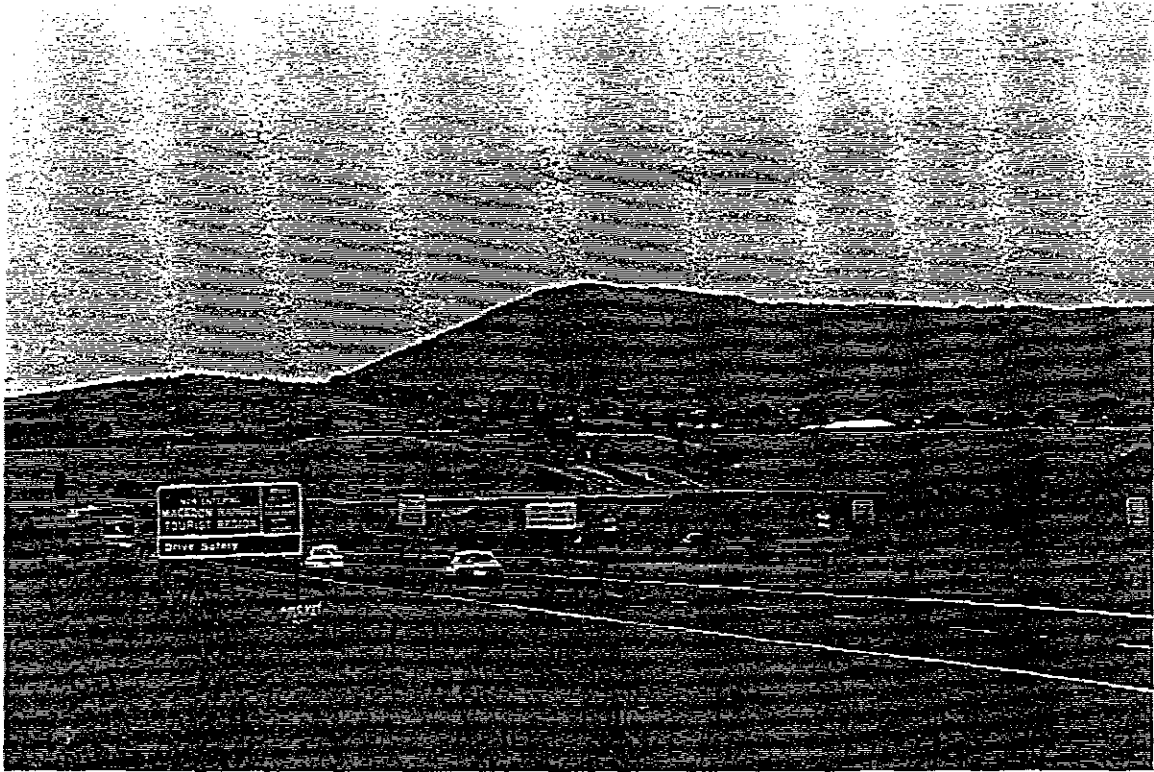


- |                  |                    |                        |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| LU Boundary      | Historical complex | Former sawmill site    |
| Forest           | Plantation         | Former tramway site    |
| Creek Gorge      | Built area         | Pine plantation        |
| Windbreaks       | Significant view   | Hawthorn hedge         |
| Development      | Ridge              | Preemptive rights area |
| Landmark feature | Precinct           | Dismantled rail line   |

T5 Grid = 1km Scale



NAME: GISBORNE (Landscape Unit: T5)

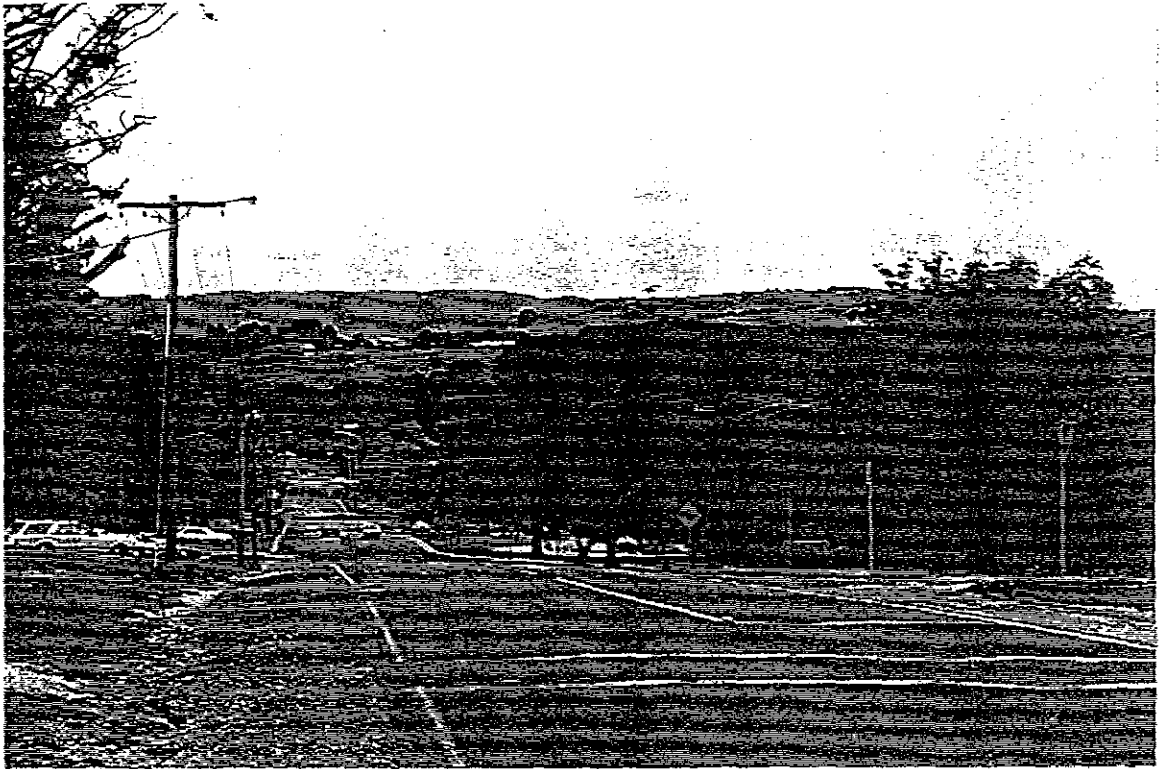


Entry to Gisborne from Calder Highway, Mount Macedon in the distance

Mature avenue plantings on Older Calder Highway southern approach



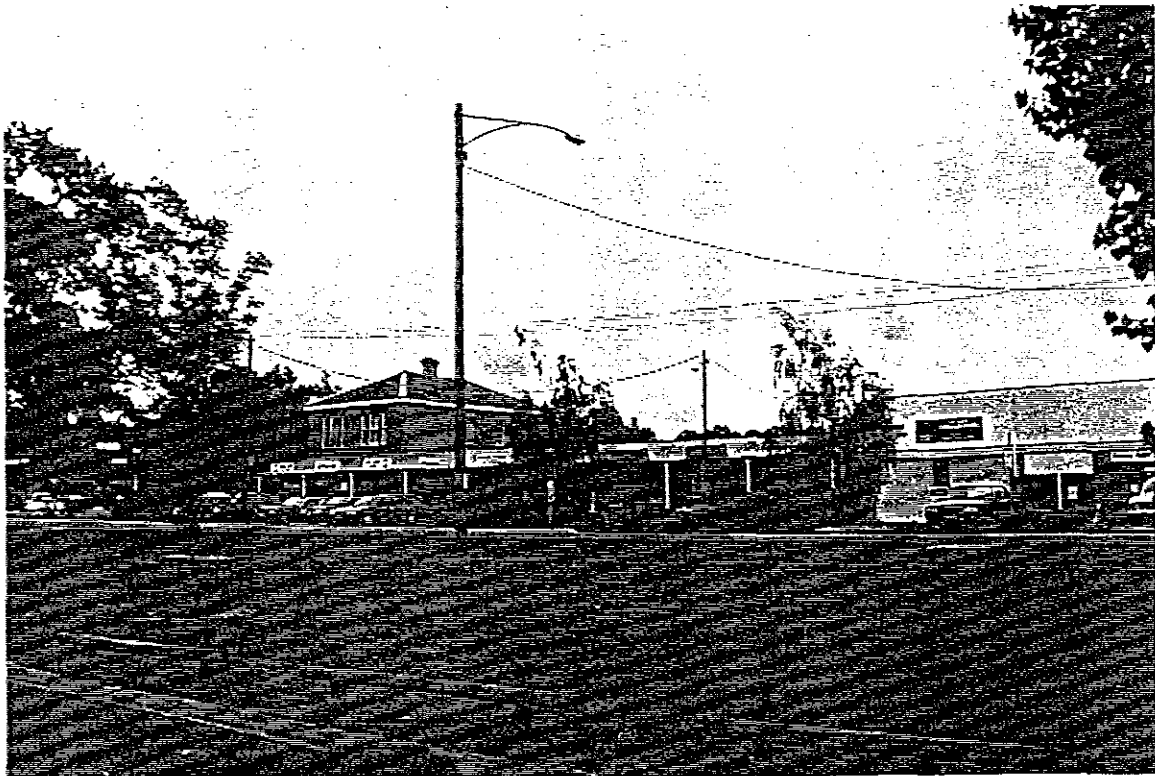
NAME: GISBORNE (Landscape Unit: T5)



Aitken Street overlooking town centre, Jacksons Creek and escarpment development

Historic Plantings on oval at Jacksons Creek

NAME: GISBORNE (Landscape Unit: T5)

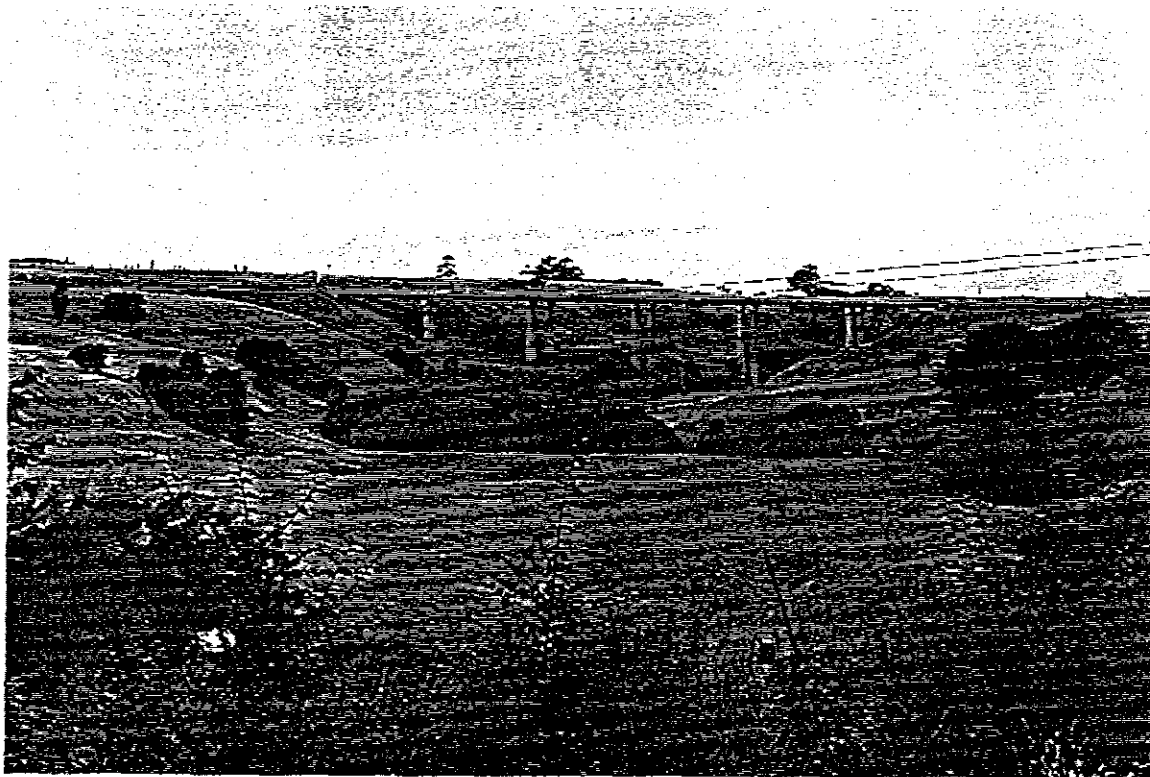


Aitken Street original commercial centre

Hamilton Street commercial development

NAME: GISBORNE (Landscape Unit: T5)

---



View over town ship from eastern entry

Jacksons Creek Gorge with Calder Highway bridging

NAME: RIDDELLS CREEK (Landscape Unit: T6 )

---

LGA: ROMSEY

ESMAP: 620, 912A

AMG: 293-296 E  
5851-5853 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Towns, Transport and Travel, Tourism

REFERENCES:

1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*

Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan).

Ried, J., 1992 *When Memory Holds the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh

---

HISTORY

Riddells Creek grew up around the railway line to northern Victoria and the township was a site for a railway workers' camp during the building of stages through Lancefield Rd and Gisborne. Apart from the railway the town had some nineteenth century importance because of the location of Corrie's flock and mattress factory and the nursery begun by W. John Smith. Smith's nursery became a centre for the distribution of seed and specimens throughout Victoria and at times to Europe. His lily pond drew visitors from Melbourne and by the end of the nineteenth century, Riddells Creek had become a familiar tourist destination for Melbournians. The views across to the Macedon ranges and the many picturesque roads leading to the ranges made Riddells Creek a popular excursion centre from the 1890s onwards.

The town had over 500 residents in 1880 but this number fell back in the twentieth century. The expansion of Riddells Creek in recent years has been due, as much as was the town's beginnings, to the railway. The old railway buildings now service commuters bound for the offices of Melbourne rather than visitors to picturesque Macedon or travellers heading for the mines of Bendigo. Although much altered by recent additions, the main commercial strip of Riddells Creek and the station and surrounds still reflect some of the historical character of the town. The arch of the basalt rail bridge is a significant feature of the modern town.

---

DESCRIPTION

Townscape Character

The town of Riddells Creek exhibits a mix of historic and contemporary qualities quite unlike any other town in the area. The original gridded town plan houses residential development of late twentieth century detail and native plantings, while the main street, the Gisborne Kilmore road, has interspersed small scale commercial and institutional buildings with nineteenth century shops, park and railway structures.

Situated on the edge of the Macedon Massif, Riddells Creek drops steadily down from Browns Hill to the west and pastoral plains to the north down to the valley of Riddells Creek, around which historic park and recreation facilities, particularly the Walter J Smith Reserve, have been established since last century. Exotic plantings reflect the areas of original development, but generally elsewhere in the township and surrounds, native plantings and forest are dominant.

#### Aesthetic Quality

Riddells Creek is a spacious rural township, well integrated with the adjacent Macedon Landscape

#### Views and Corridors

The Melbourne Bendigo Railway is an important corridor in the development of the town and adjacent area. Riddells Creek is also a crossroads for access to Kilmore, Gisborne and Sunbury, and the Railway Bridge is a familiar landmark

Extensive views from the north of Riddells Creek over the eastern plains and the Macedon Massif show important areas of larger pastoral holdings and cultural windbreak and avenue plantings, now increasingly interspersed with dense rural/residential development especially surrounding existing towns and the base of the foothills.

#### Cultural Features

The National Estate Register includes listing of the original rail station and bridge, and the creek bridge on the upside of town.

---

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Towns

A nineteenth century centre for small industry and a renowned nursery, Riddells Creek has an intact historic town plan and important structures associated with the rail ways.

**Complexes Criteria 2 & 5 SR 3**

#### Natural and Cultural Landscapes

The park reserve and associated plantings and creek treatment adjacent the railway line and bridge reflect the original character of the historic town. **Individual Site SR 3**

The transition of foothills town to native bushland is an important aspect of the town and style of development. **Landscape Area SR 3**

---

### IDEAS & ACTIONS

Contain rural residential development and clearing adjacent the foothills of the Macedon Massif, and provide recommended planting and building detail development guidelines for any newer developments, to reduce the "spottiness" of the built incursions into the pastoral landscape.

Maintenance and renovation of old tree stands surrounding the historic town areas is essential to retain the character of the nineteenth century in areas of early development only. Ensure indigenous native vegetation is retained in other areas.

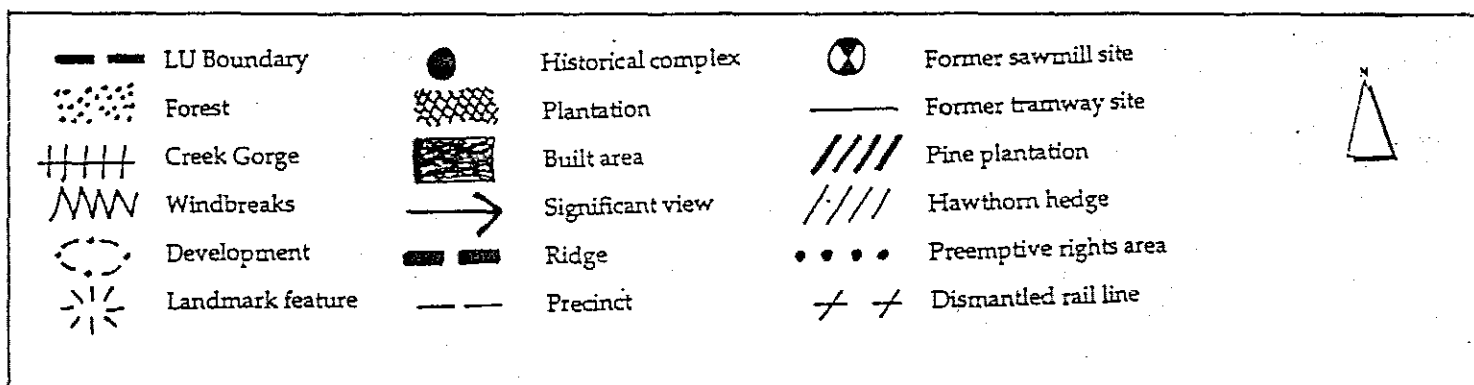
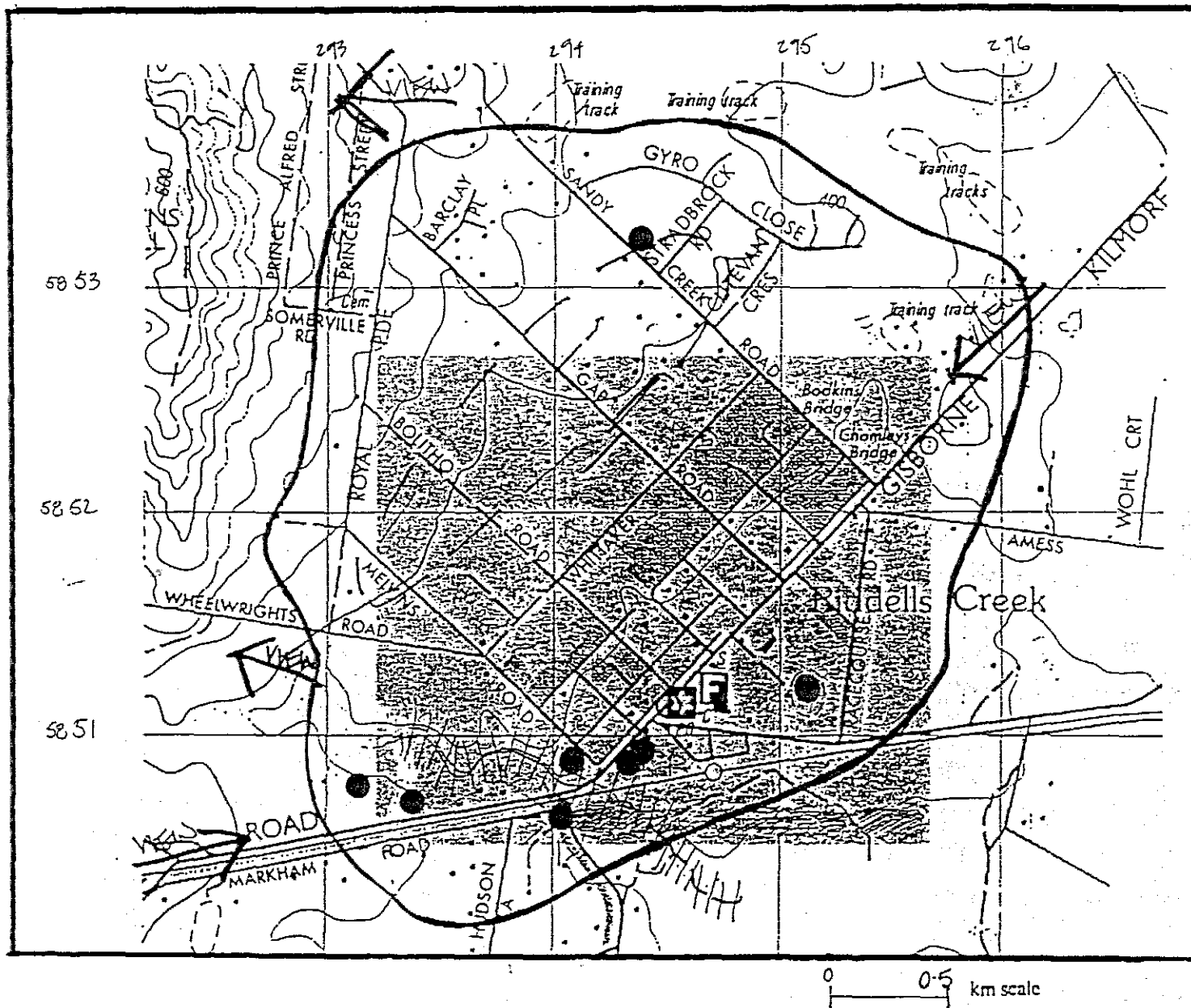
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### SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see pages 32-33 in the Appendix.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: RIDDELLS CREEK (Landscape Unit: T6 )



NAME: RIDDELLS CREEK (Landscape Unit: T6 )

---



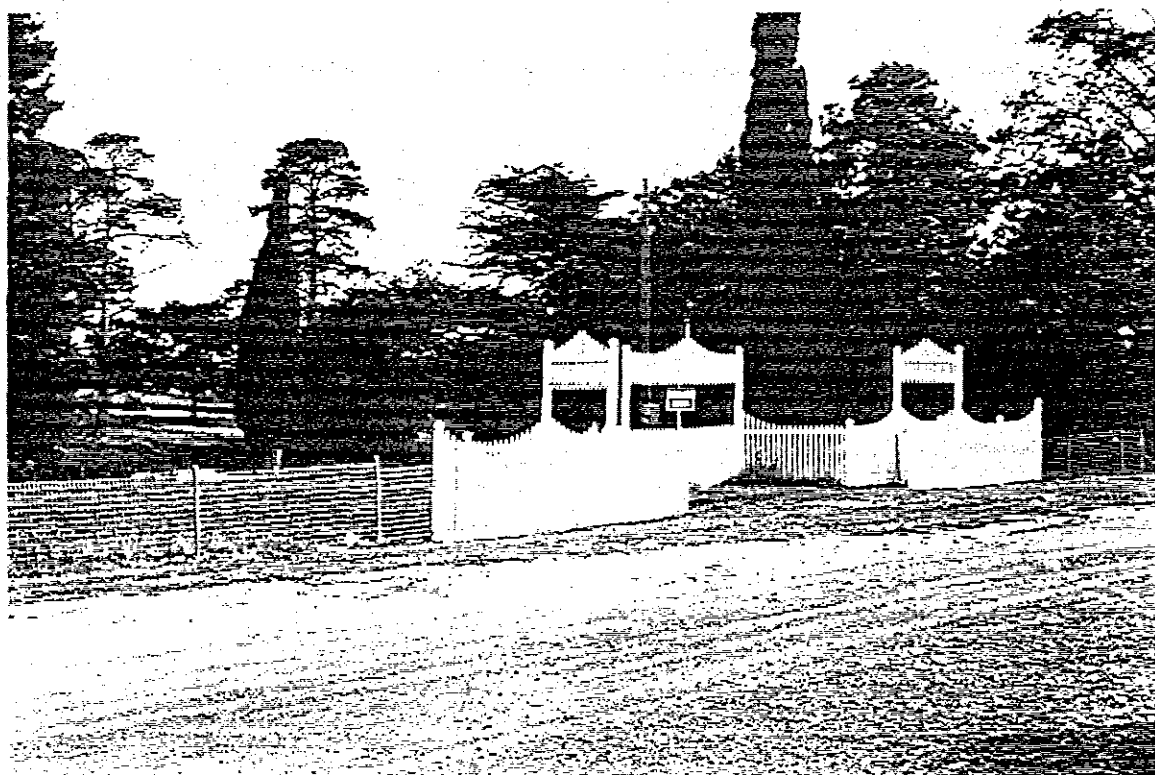
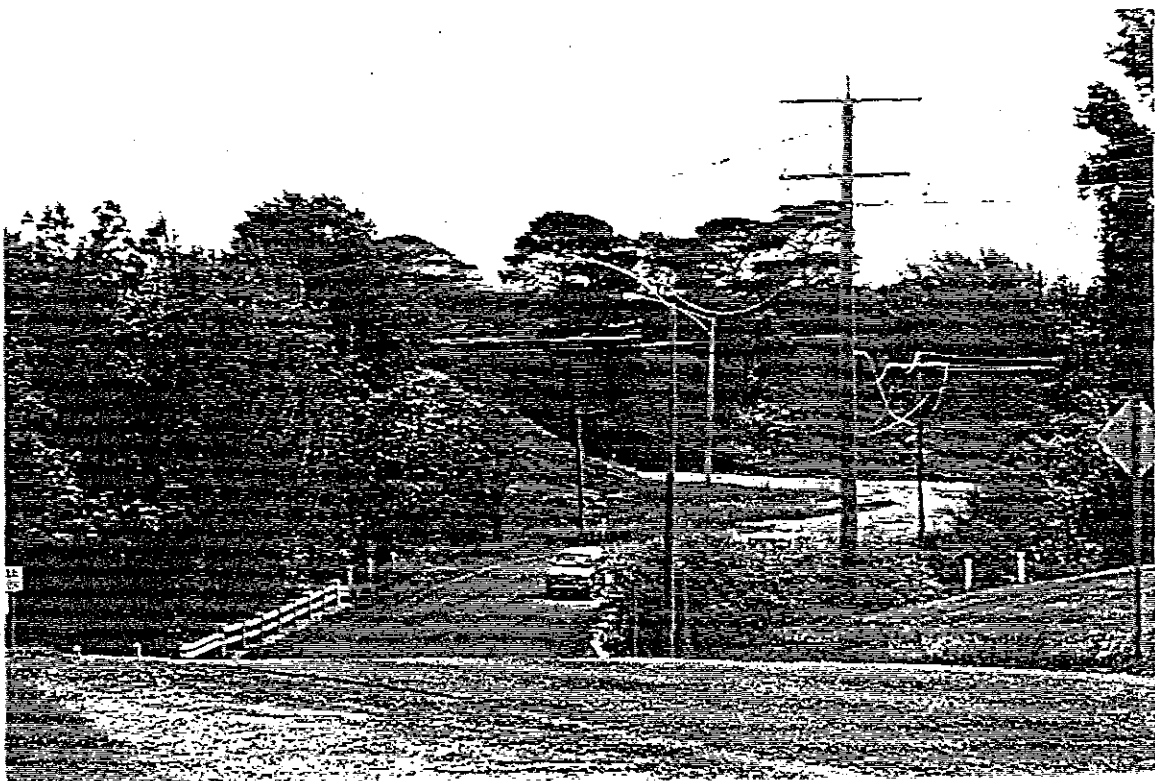
Kilmore Road entrance overlooking town and Macedon Massif

Northern town entry and mature eucalypt plantings



NAME: RIDDELLS CREEK (Landscape Unit: T6 )

---



Gisborne Sunbury Road intersection at historic bridge and Riddells Creek

Walter J Smith Reserve Historic planting and detail



NAME: RIDDELLS CREEK (Landscape Unit: T6 )

---



Riddells Creek in winter

Gap Road housing and native planting

---

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

---

NAME: RIDDELLS CREEK RECREATION RESERVE (Place)

---

LGA: ROMSEY ESMAP: 620 AMG: 2 95 E, 58515 N  
HISTORICAL THEMES: Towns (Recreation and social)

**REFERENCES:**

Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh

---

**HISTORY**

(see opportunities)

---

**DESCRIPTION**

Landscape Character

The place is a small town recreational ground with playing field club rooms and horse training area.

---

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The place has significance as a country town recreation area which demonstrates continual use, and changes in use, over a long period of time (Complex, Criterion 2, SR 3)

The place is valued by the community as a centre for sporting and social activity and for over one hundred years has been a common ground where the local community have together built facilities for their common benefit (Complex, Criterion 8, SR 3)

---

**IDEAS & ACTIONS**

Further research on the town recreation grounds to establish eras of development, and the relationship of different features periods of development and historic themes.

This could be encouraged and carried out as a community project in the shire which embraces all the recreational grounds. It would focus attention on and interest in caring for them.

---

NAME: DARRAWEIT GUIM (Landscape Unit: T7)

---

LGA: ROMSEY

ESMAP: 599

AMG: 313-314 E  
5857-5858 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Towns, Pastoral and Agricultural

REFERENCES:

- Hilcke, F. 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)  
Ried, J., 1992 *When Memory Holds the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications,  
Bacchus Marsh
- 

## HISTORY

Darraweit Guim has remained a small hamlet on the border between the Shires of Kilmore and Romsey. The town is located above the junction of the Deep Creek and Boyd Creek. This was a crossing place for travellers heading between the towns of the Creswick goldfields or the central highlands and the former main road between Melbourne and Sydney, which skirted the western slope of Mt Pretty Sally. The creek crossing at Darraweit Guim never became a major stopping point for traffic and the small settlement remained a service centre for nearby farmers. Largely because it lies away from major transport routes it has retained some of the character lost by other small nineteenth century settlements. The unusual Presbyterian Darraweit Guim cemetery and church are important landmarks and although the original post office and hotel have gone, the town still retains school buildings. Many other nineteenth century structures were destroyed in bushfires in 1969. However the Darraweit Guim Store is thought to be more than 150 years old, a rare survivor from amongst pre-gold rush buildings and an extremely rare reminder of small town commercial life in the first decades of European settlement inland from the Victorian coast.

---

## DESCRIPTION

### Townscape Character

The town is clustered on the north face of Deep Creek gorge slopes.

The section of the creek which flows through Darraweit Guim appears to be the only watercourse in the study area which has significant riverine vegetation. Although this may result from management in recent years it is nonetheless important for its rarity within the study area. It indicates the past character of the watercourses which were once vital to the historic settlements.

Residential housing blocks are now being developed on the upper parts of the gorge slopes and further rural residential holdings now overlook the town from the north east escarpment. Urban landscape treatments are not of the quality of the old townscape plantings which include mature horse-chestnuts

### Aesthetic Attributes

Entrances to the town are dramatic. From the south, the arrival is sudden with the steep drop in the landform while from the north the creek course and bridge create a natural enclosure and gateway.

## IDEAS & ACTIONS

---

### Views and Corridors

Views into the basin town from surrounding, treeless pastoral plains reveals an oasis of green adjacent the Creek.

### Cultural Features

The Darraweit Gum General Store is a relic of the original single owner, general goods store which would have formed the backbone and the focus of community life in this stopping off post on trips from the goldfields. The Bluestone hilltop church and cemetery are important cultural elements.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Towns

An example of an almost intact small settlement plan of typical stopping off towns during the last century, particularly with elements such as the general store. Complexes Criteria 1, 2 & 4 SR 3

### Natural and Cultural Landscapes

Surrounding pastoral plains and the deeply cut creek gorges, are important cultural landscapes reflecting the practice of the early pastoral clearing and associations with water courses.

---

## ISSUES

New and spreading larger scale residential developments on ridge tops with associated detail plantings, interject with the simple plains and sparse cultural planting landscape character of the area, and reduce the impact of the scale and intactness of the existing town.

---

## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Contain residential and rural residential development within lower lying areas or at distance from distinct ridge lines.

Encourage planting regimes sensitive to ecological and erosion protection and in harmony with existing cultural plantings in the immediate area surrounding the township. Continue regeneration activities along creek and road edges.

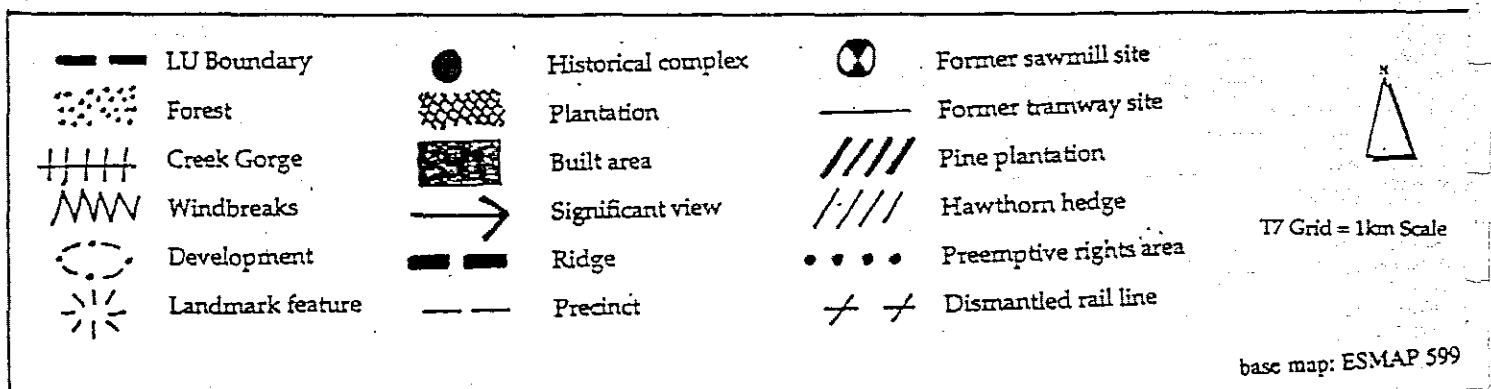
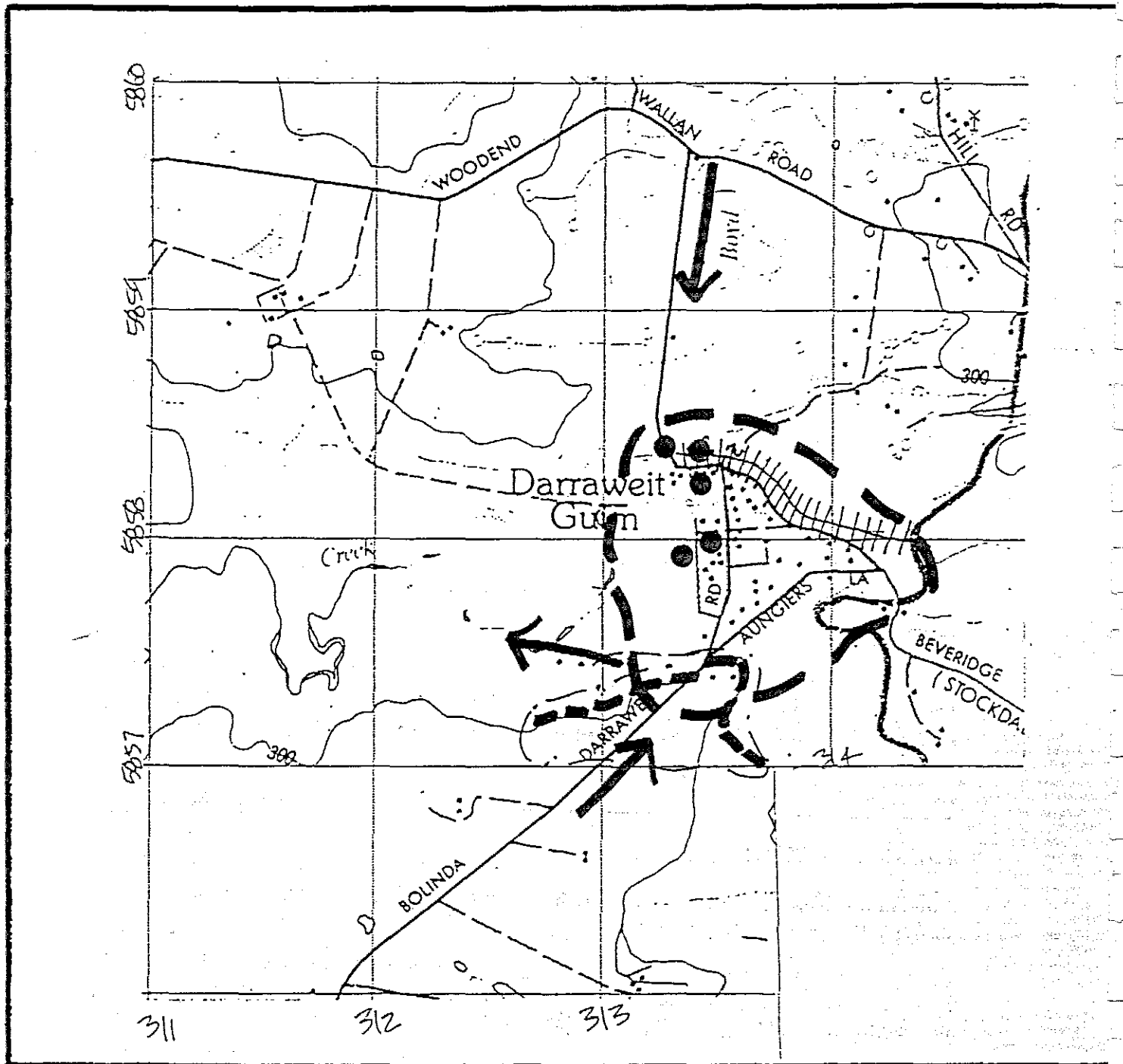
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## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see page 34 in the Appendix.

---

NAME: DARRAWEIT GUIM (Landscape Unit: T7)



NAME: DARRAWEIT GUIM (Landscape Unit: T7)

---



Rural residential ridge development

Darraweit Guim general store

NAME: DARRAWEIT GUIM (Landscape Unit: T7)

---



Deep Creek at Darraweit Guim

NAME: NEWHAM (Landscape Unit: T8 )

---

LGA: Newham and Woodend      ESMAP: 596, 597, 584 & 585    AMG: 286 -287E,  
58675 -58682 N

HISTORICAL THEMES: Agricultural and Pastoral, Towns

REFERENCES:

1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne*  
Hilcke, F., 1919 *County of Bourke* (historic plan)  
Town & Country Planning Board, 1975 *Macedon Ranges and Surrounds*. T&CPB, Melbourne.  
Reid, J., 1992 *When Memory Turns the Key, the History of the Shire of Romsey*. Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh  
(McKenzie, C ,1977 Looking Back - the History of Newham. reference not located)

---

HISTORY

The 1866 *Plan of the Road District of Gisborne* shows the Parish of Newham with a few large blocks before alienation of land had occurred in the Woodend area. The 1919 *County of Bourke* plan shows the area divided into small rural blocks. Further subdivision appears to have occurred in recent years for hobby farm blocks. Newham appears to have always been only a hamlet but yet had a church and a Mechanics Institute and at one time had a school.

---

DESCRIPTION

Newham is a small cluster of modest structures nestled in the southern foothills of The Jim Jim, extending alongside a cross road where the Woodend Lancefield Road does a right angle turn and meets Dons Road and Jim Road. The land form is gently undulating and the Jim Jim with its patches of bush provides a backdrop. The Cobaws and Macedon range are visible from Newham as is Hanging Rock from certain locations. Newham has a distinctive 'old' core of historic character created by the key elements of the stone church and the Mechanics Institute Building and supported by a number of smaller historic elements, of hawthorn hedgerows, mature exotic trees- pines and elms, paling fences and roads with rural style verges. A modern shop constructed in a rural timber style now provides a community focus at the cross roads. The countryside around Newham is mostly attractive pastoral scenery.

---

ISSUES

Modern homes are a strong visible presence visually dominating not only the historic Newham but also the slopes of the Jim Jim. Modern homes on subdivided blocks have a tendency to have large shed structures associated with them. The new subdivisions have neither a hamlet /town pattern and are too small for a rural pattern. Instead they are just spotted solid features in the landscape. The essentially historic character of Newham as a nineteenth century rural hamlet is being destroyed.



## IDEAS & ACTIONS

Newham was a rural hamlet in a pastoral landscape. The integrity of that character is being eroded by sprawling modern large home developments on small subdivisions. A landscape conservation/management plan should be prepared for Newham. The plan should address the following points:

- Options for development should be considered such as an expanded village layout with village sized blocks addressing roads with back laneways, or planned rural subdivision with areas of common land for bush regeneration and screening
- Types of development people want, such as the size of blocks, the size of homes and outbuildings and if they desire a community focus. More sympathetic suggestions for achieving their desires can be designed.
- Conservation of historic features including the smaller elements such as hedgerows and retention of the essential rural character which relies on retaining natural verges and an undeveloped image.
- Sprawling development should be contained and Newham clearly defined as a place. This may be achieved by tree planting on the road verges to create gateways or perhaps avenue trees planted throughout what is considered to be Newham.
- Home developments on the slopes of the Jim Jim should not be allowed.

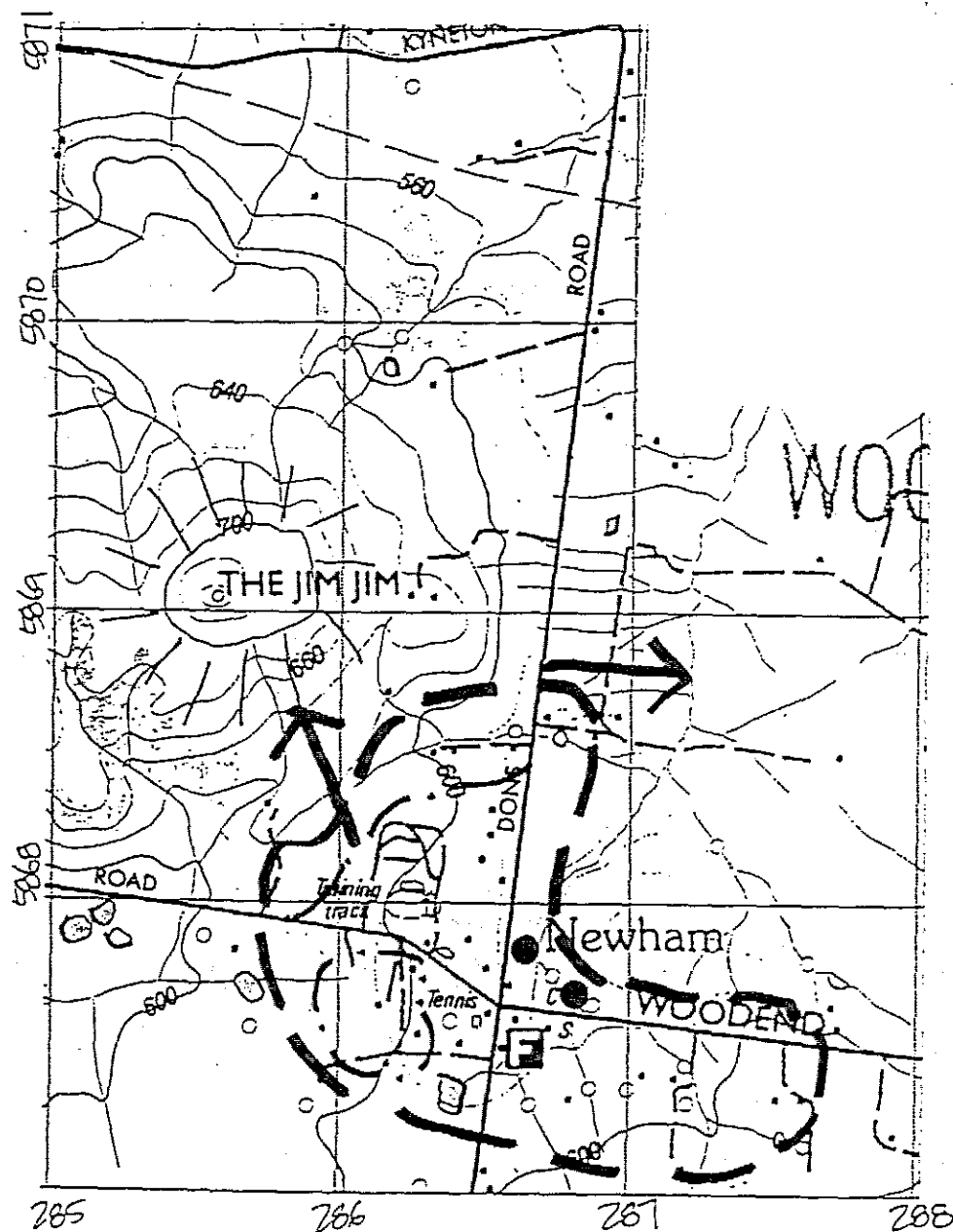
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## SITES WITH DETAILED CITATIONS IN THIS LANDSCAPE UNIT

For a list of sites in this landscape unit with detailed citations prepared and presented in Volume Four, please see page 34 in the Appendix.

---

NAME: NEWHAM (Landscape Unit: T8 )

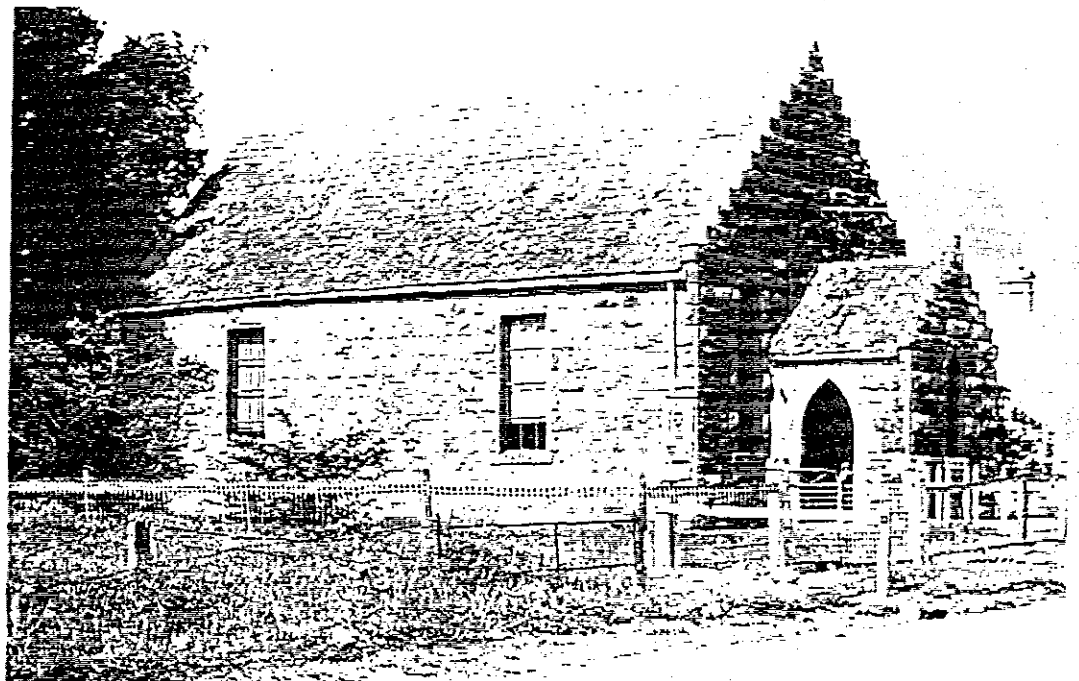


- |                  |                    |                        |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| LU Boundary      | Historical complex | Former sawmill site    |
| Forest           | Plantation         | Former tramway site    |
| Creek Gorge      | Built area         | Pine plantation        |
| Windbreaks       | Significant view   | Hawthorn hedge         |
| Development      | Ridge              | Preemptive rights area |
| Landmark feature | Precinct           | Dismantled rail line   |

T8 Grid = 1km Scale

Base Map: ESMAP 584

NAME: NEWHAM (Landscape Unit: T8 )



Stone church and historic fence features in Newham

NAME: NEWHAM (Landscape Unit: T8 )

---



Large home developments on the outskirts of Newham

# Appendix

## Index of Citation Sites by Landscape Unit

## INDEX - LANDSCAPE UNIT, BY ADDRESS

- F01 ANDERSON'S MILL ?, TIMBER MILL SITE, OFF ANDERSON MILL  
TRACK BULLENGAROOK
- F01 CHARCOAL/LOGGING AREA, TIMBER CUTTING AREA, FINGER POST  
ROAD BULLENGAROOK
- F01 JACKSON'S SLATE QUARRY, QUARRY SITE, 020 near FITZGERALD  
ROAD
- F01 ROAD, TAYLOR ROAD
- F02 ROAD, BULLARD ROAD
- F02 TIMBER MILL SITE, OFF DUNNE ROAD BULLENGAROOK
- F02 ROAD, HOBBS ROAD
- F02 KAY BROTHERS CUTTING AREA, TIMBER CUTTING AREA, OFF HOBBS  
ROAD BULLENGAROOK
- F02 BULLARD'S MILL SITE?, TIMBER MILL SITE, OFF HOBBS ROAD  
BULLENGAROOK
- F02 HOUSE, WATTERSON ROAD COUANGALT
- M01 ROAD, ASHWORTH'S ROAD
- M01 FARM COMPLEX, BURKE & WILLS TRACK
- M01 VIEW, CROZIERS ROAD COBAW
- M01 HOUSE, DOHERTYS ROAD
- M01 BRICK CHIMNEY, HOUSE RUIN, DOHERTYS ROAD
- M01 WIRREANDA, HOUSE, SCHOOL?, EGAN LANE
- M01 ROAD, FOREST ROAD
- M01 TREGUNNA NOW ICARUS PARK, HOUSE, FARM COMPLEX, GREENWAYS  
ROAD
- M01 VIEW, VIEW, LANCEFIELD TOOBORAC ROAD
- M01 DAVANNY'S MILL, TIMBER MILL SITE, OFF PINNACLE TRACK COBAW
- M02 ROAD, VIEWS, BLACK RANGE ROAD
- M02 HOUSE, RMB1220 BLACK RANGE ROAD
- M02 HAWTHORN HEDGE, HEDGE, KERRIE ROAD
- M02 KOOMANGOONONG, LATER WAHPETON, NOW TYE ESTATE,  
HOUSE, GARDEN, KERRIE ROAD KERRIE
- M02 BROCK MONUMENT, LANDFORM, MONUMENT ROAD HESKET
- M02 KERRIE PARK, FARM COMPLEX, O'SULLIVANS ROAD KERRIE
- M03 KARAMI, GARDEN, ALTON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- M03 HASCOMBE, GARDEN, STABLE, COTTAGE, 003 ALTON ROAD MOUNT  
MACEDON
- M03 WOOLING HILL PRIVATE CEMETERY, CEMETERY, TREES, BARRINGO  
ROAD MACEDON
- M03 ROAD, BOWENS ROAD
- M03 ENGLISH OAK, TREE, BOWENS ROAD HESKET
- M03 FARM COMPLEX, BOWENS ROAD NEWHAM
- M03 OAKDALE, HOUSE, BOWENS ROAD NEWHAM
- M03 CAMERON MEMORIAL CROSS, MONUMENT, CAMERON DRIVE MOUNT  
MACEDON
- M03 MOUNT MACEDON TRIGONOMETRIC SURVEY CAIRN, SURVEY  
MARKER, CAMERON DRIVE MOUNT MACEDON

- M03 MAJOR MITCHELL MEMORIAL PLAQUE, MEMORIAL, CAMERON DRIVE  
MOUNT MACEDON
- M03 MOUNT MACEDON FOREST PLANTATION, PLANTATION, TREES, off  
CAMERON DRIVE MOUNT MACEDON
- M03 BARBOUR'S MILL SITE & TRAMWAY, TIMBER MILL SITE, TRAMWAY, OFF  
CAMERON DRIVE MOUNT MACEDON
- M03 CROSSLEY'S ENGINE SITE, TRAMWAY, TIMBER MILL SITE, TRAMWAY,  
OFF CAMERON DRIVE MOUNT MACEDON
- M03 GIBSON-CARMICHAEL TABLET & TRIGONOMETRIC CAIRN(?),  
MEMORIAL, off CAMERON DRIVE MOUNT MACEDON
- M03 KERRIE VALE, OUTBUILDING?, CHEROKEE ROAD
- M03 BALLINDEAN, TREES, GARDEN, COMANS LANE
- M03 ROAD, COMANS LANE
- M03 LOG COTTAGE, HOUSE, EATONS ROAD CHEROKEE
- M03 ROAD, FALLS ROAD
- M03 TREE GROUP, FALLS ROAD
- M03 LOGGING RAMP, TIMBER MILL SITE, GAP ROAD ROMSEY
- M03 ROAD, GRADY LANE
- M03 FARM COMPLEX, WALLS, HAMILTON ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- M03 ROAD, HESKET BOUNDARY ROAD
- M03 HOLLY HEDGE, TREES, HESKET BOUNDARY ROAD
- M03 GUM, TREE, HESKET BOUNDARY ROAD
- M03 TREES, FARM COMPLEX, HESKET BOUNDARY ROAD
- M03 FARM COMPLEX, HESKET BOUNDARY ROAD
- M03 TREE ROW, HYLANDS ROAD
- M03 TREE GROUP, HYLANDS ROAD
- M03 BLACKWOOD FARM, FARM COMPLEX, HYLANDS ROAD
- M03 RIBBON GUM, TREE, HYLANDS ROAD
- M03 ROAD, HYLANDS ROAD HESKET
- M03 ROAD, KENT ROAD
- M03 MCCUBBIN HOUSE SITE, HOUSE SITE, LAVENDER FARM ROAD
- M03 ROAD, LAVENDER FARM ROAD HESKET
- M03 MCDONALDS TIMBER MILL, TIMBER MILL SITE, TRAMWAY, OFF  
MOUNT CHARLIE ROAD CHEROKEE
- M03 YALLAMBIE PARK, FARM COMPLEX, MOUNT ELIZA ROAD ROMSEY
- M03 BRAEMAR, LATER CLYDE GIRLS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BRAEMAR  
COLLEGE, GUEST HOUSE, SCHOOL, MOUNT MACEDON ROAD  
MOUNT MACEDON
- M03 MOUNT MACEDON GARDENS, GARDEN PRECINCT, MOUNT MACEDON  
ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- M03 MONKEY PUZZLE, LARCH AT HAVERSHAM, TREES, 410 MOUNT  
MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- M03 CAMELS HUMP, LANDFORM, OFF MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT  
MACEDON
- M03 DERRIWEIT HEIGHTS, GARDEN, MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT  
MACEDON
- M03 CRAIGIE LEA, 'ARAUCARIA SP.', FARM COMPLEX, TREE, MOUNTAINS  
ROAD CHEROKEE
- M03 ROAD, MT CHARLIE ROAD

- M03 HOUSE SITE, 1295RMB MT CHARLIE ROAD  
M03 ROAD, MUMFORDS ROAD  
M03 CREEK VALLEY, RIVERSIDE DRIVE  
M03 CARNIE & CO'S STAR SAW MILL, TIMBER MILL SITE, TRAMWAY, OFF  
SANDY CREEK ROAD CHEROKEE  
M03 TALLAWALLA, FARM COMPLEX, SANDY CREEK ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK  
M03 VIEW, SANDY CREEK ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK  
M03 VIEW, SANDY CREEK ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK  
M03 ROAD, SANDY CREEK ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK  
M03 ATTUNGA, GARDEN, SANDY CREEK ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK M03  
ROAD, SHANNONS ROAD  
M03 BLACKWOOD HILL, HOUSE, SHANNONS ROAD  
M03 QUAMARA PARK, HOUSE, FARM, SHANNONS ROAD  
M03 HIDDEN FARM, FARM COMPLEX, SOMERVILLE ROAD  
M03 HOLLY HEDGE, HEDGE, STRAWS LANE  
M03 ROSEVILLE, TREE AVENUE, STRAWS LANE  
M03 TREES, STRAWS LANE  
M03 FERNDAL, HEDGE, FARM BUILDING, STRAWS LANE MOUNT  
MACEDON  
M03 FARM COMPLEX, STRAWS LANE MOUNT MACEDON  
M03 VILLAGE SETTLEMENT, MOUNT MACEDON, ESTATE, STRAWS LANE  
MOUNT MACEDON  
M03 REDLANDS, HOUSE, FARM COMPLEX, GARDEN, 020 TUCKETTS ROAD  
BARRINGO  
M03 ROAD, TREES, TUNNEL CREEK ROAD  
M03 ARD CHEILLE, FORMERLY ARD CHOILLE, GARDEN, PAVILIONS, HOUSE  
STABLE, TURNER AVENUE MOUNT MACEDON M03 FONTAINEBLEAU,  
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES, OFF TURNER AVENUE MOUNT MACEDON  
M03 KEIR'S SAWMILL, TIMBER MILL SITE, TRAMWAY, TURNERS TRACK  
CHEROKEE  
M03 CARNIE'S CHEROKEE MILL, TIMBER MILL SITE, OFF TURNERS TRACK  
CHEROKEE  
M03 HARMONY HEIGHTS, FARM COMPLEX, WHEELWRIGHTS ROAD  
RIDDELLS CREEK  
M03 CALIFORNIAN REDWOOD GROUP, TREE GROUP, ZIG ZAG ROAD  
M04 HANGING ROCK RACE COURSE COMPLEX, RECREATION BUILDINGS,  
HANGING ROCK RESERVE ROAD WOODEND  
M04 HANGING ROCK RESERVE HALL, HALL, HANGING ROCK RESERVE  
ROAD WOODEND  
M04 HOUSE, SOUTH ROCK ROAD HANGING ROCK  
M04 HOUSE, FARM, WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD HANGING ROCK  
M04 HANGING ROCK HOTEL, HOTEL, SITE?, WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD  
NEWHAM  
NRC ROAD BRIDGE, ECHUCA TO MELBOURNE RAILWAY, BRIDGE,  
CALDER HIGHWAY WOODEND  
NRC MACEDON RAILWAY WATER TANK, WATER TANK, OFF CHURCH  
STREET MACEDON  
NRC WOODEND RAILWAY STATION SIGNAL BOX, SIGNAL BOX, OFF  
CORINELLA ROAD WOODEND



- NRC BRIDGE ECHUCA TO MELBOURNE RAILWAY, BRIDGE, OFF CROWS ROAD CARLSRUHE
- NRC ROAD BRIDGE, ECHUCA TO MELBOURNE RAILWAY, BRIDGE, RAILWAY, GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD
- NRC CULVERT, ECHUCA MELBOURNE RAILWAY, CULVERT, OFF HAMILTON ROAD
- NRC RIDDELL'S CREEK RAILWAY STATION, ECHUCA MELBOURNE RAILWAY, RAILWAY STATION, GOODS SHED, HAMILTON STREET  
RIDDELLS CREEK NRC THE MOUNT ALEXANDER - MURRAY VALLEY RAILWAY LINE, RAILWAY, MELBOURNE BENDIGO RAILWAY
- NRC CULVERT, ECHUCA TO MELBOURNE RAILWAY, CULVERT, OFF MIDDLE GULLY ROAD
- NRC MELBOURNE BENDIGO RAILWAY ROAD BRIDGE, BRIDGE, OFF MIDDLE GULLY ROAD
- NRC CULVERT, ECHUCA MELBOURNE RAILWAY, CULVERT, OFF MOUNT MACEDON ROAD GISBORNE
- NRC BRIDGE, ECHUCA MELBOURNE RAILWAY, BRIDGE, RAILWAY, MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MACEDON
- NRC BRIDGES, ECHUCA TO MELBOURNE RAILWAY, BRIDGES, RAILWAY, RIDDELLS CREEK RIDDELLS CREEK
- NRC GISBORNE RAILWAY STATION & GOODS SHED, RAILWAY STATION, GOODS SHED, STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- NRC CLARKEFIELD RAILWAY STATION, ECHUCA MELBOURNE RAILWAY, RAILWAY STATION COMPLEX, STATION STREET CLARKEFIELD
- NRC MACEDON RAILWAY STATION, ECHUCA MELBOURNE RAILWAY, RAILWAY STATION, VICTORIA STREET MACEDON
- P OAKS, TREES, BRUCE STREET MACEDON
- P KUMARA LODGE, FARM COMPLEX, CALDER HIGHWAY
- P STONE PINE, TREES, CALDER HIGHWAY
- P NURSERY, GARDEN, 019 GOVERNORS DRIVE MOUNT MACEDON
- P TREES, - GREENE STREET MACEDON
- P WHITELODGE, GARDEN, 071 HONOUR AVENUE MACEDON
- P TREES, MARGARET STREET MACEDON
- P RESERVOIR, MIDDLE GULLY ROAD
- P BRIDGE ECHUCA MELBOURNE RAILWAY, BRIDGE, NURSERY ROAD MACEDON
- P MACEDON STATE NURSERY, GARDEN SITE, NURSERY SITE, TREES, NURSERY ROAD MACEDON
- P MIDDLE GULLY RESERVOIR, RESERVOIR, OFF NURSERY ROAD MACEDON
- P MACEDON PRIMARY SCHOOL 1660, SCHOOL, SMITH STREET MACEDON
- P STATE NURSERY HOTEL, OAKS, HOTEL, TREES, 075 SMITH STREET MACEDON P OAKS, TREES, 109 SMITH STREET MACEDON
- R01 HOUSE COMPLEX, FENTON CLOSE
- R01 FENTON HILL, LANDFORM, FENTON CLOSE CLARKFIELD
- R01 EMU CREEK VALLEY, LANDFORM, OFF KONAGADERRA ROAD
- R01 GLEN PARK, FARM COMPLEX, KONAGADERRA ROAD

- R01 DORNEY'S FARM, FARM COMPLEX/RUIN, off QUIRKS LANE  
CHINTIN R01 ZIG-ZAG, ROAD, off QUIRKS ROAD
- R02 ROAD, BACK KILMORE ROAD
- R02 HOUSE, BOGGY GATE ROAD
- R02 FENCE, STONE, BOLINDA DARRAWAIT ROAD
- R02 BOLINDA DOWNS, FARM COMPLEX, BOLINDA DARRAWAIT ROAD  
BOLINDA
- R02 HAVELOCK LATER CHINTIN SCHOOL, SS1269, SCHOOL, SITE, OFF  
BOLINDA DARRAWAIT ROAD CHINTIN
- R02 CONDAH PARK, HOUSE, BOLINDA DARRAWAIT ROAD DARRAWAIT  
GUIM
- R02 STEEL FARM, HOUSE (RUIN), BOLINDA DARRAWAIT ROAD  
DARRAWAIT GUIM
- R02 ABORIGINAL CAMP SITE, ABORIGINAL, BOLINDA DARRAWAIT ROAD  
DARRAWAIT GUIM
- R02 SHEEDY'S HUT, HOUSE, BOLINDA DARRAWAIT ROAD DARRAWAIT  
GUIM
- R02 VIEW, CHINTIN ROAD
- R02 DONOVANS BRIDGE, DEEP CREEK, BRIDGE, CHINTIN ROAD
- R02 LANDFORM, CHINTIN ROAD
- R02 HOUSE, CHINTIN ROAD
- R02 FARM COMPLEX, CHINTIN ROAD
- R02 CONNOR'S FARM & STONE STOCKYARD, FARM COMPLEX, WALL,  
CHINTIN ROAD CHINTIN
- R02 CHINTIN SCHOOL SITE, SCHOOL, SITE, CHINTIN ROAD CHINTIN
- R02 HOUSE COMPLEX, CLEMENTS ROAD SPRINGFIELD
- R02 BANK GLEN, FARM COMPLEX, CLEMENTS ROAD SPRINGFIELD
- R02 PENMORE, FARM COMPLEX, HEATH LANE BOLINDA
- R02 VIEW, JOYCES ROAD
- R02 VIEW, JOYCES ROAD
- R02 SUMMERLEIGH, FARM COMPLEX, JOYCES ROAD MONEGEETA
- R02 BANOON, HOUSE, FARM COMPLEX, JOYCES ROAD MONEGEETA
- R02 FORD, FORD, KENNEDYS LANE CHINTIN
- R02 RUINS, HOUSE, KENNEDYS LANE CHINTIN N
- R02 ROWALLAN, FARM COMPLEX, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD
- R02 BOLINDA VALE COTTAGES, HOUSES, FARM BUILDING, MELBOURNE  
LANCEFIELD ROAD BOLINDA
- R02 BOLINDA VALE, FARM COMPLEX, GARDEN, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD  
ROAD BOLINDA
- R02 HOUSE, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD BOLINDA
- R02 BOLINDA STATE SCHOOL 1070, SCHOOL, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD  
ROAD BOLINDA
- R02 HAVELOCK HOTEL, HOTEL, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD  
BOLINDA
- R02 CLARKEFIELD STATE SCHOOL, SCHOOL, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD  
ROAD CLARKEFIELD
- R02 BOLINDA CREEK BRIDGE, BRIDGE, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD  
CLARKEFIELD
- R02 VIEW, MONEGEETA CHINTIN ROAD

- R02 BOLINDA HALL, HALL, MULLALEYS ROAD BOLINDA  
R02 LAND FORM, OFF PATERSONS ROAD  
R02 BESSBORO, FARM COMPLEX, PATTERSONS ROAD  
R02 OAKVALE, HOUSE COMPLEX, PORTINGALES LANE MONEGEETTA  
R02 MONYNUT, ONCE PART GREENHILLS ESTATE, FARM COMPLEX,  
PORTINGALES LANE MONEGEETTA  
R02 OXFORD, FARM COMPLEX, QUIRKS LANE  
R02 ROAD, QUIRKS LANE  
R02 ROAD, SHEEHANS LANE  
R02 BRIDGE, SIMON HILL ROAD  
R02 FORD, ROAD SURFACE, FORD, ROAD, STENNINGS LANE DARRAWEIT  
GUIM  
R02 FLOWERDALE, FARM COMPLEX, TICKAWARRA ROAD ROMSEY  
R02 LITARA, FARM COMPLEX, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD  
R02 GLENGARRY, FORMER CHINTIN RUN, FARM COMPLEX, WOODEND  
WALLAN ROAD  
R02 CHINTIN GRANGE, FARM COMPLEX, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD  
R02 CLUNIE, PINETUM, TREES,HOUSE, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD  
CHINTIN  
R02 WILLIAM BROWN'S HOUSE SITE, HOUSE SITE, WOODEND WALLAN  
ROAD DARRAWEIT GUIM  
R02 BEN LUI HILLS, LANDFORM, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD  
DARRAWEIT GUIM  
R02 GLENGARRY (1ST), MCCDONELL HOMESTEAD SITE, FARM COMPLEX  
SITE, OFF WOODEND WALLAN ROAD DARRAWEIT GUIM R02  
GOLDEN GULLY, LANDFORM, GOLD SITE, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD  
DARRAWEIT GUIM  
R03 FARM COMPLEX, OFF BUCKLEYS LANE  
R03 LANDFORM, BUCKLEYS LANE  
R03 ROAD, BUCKLEYS LANE  
R03 VIEW, BUCKLEYS LANE  
R03 FARM COMPLEX, CLEMENTS ROAD  
R03 ROAD, GRAHAM TRACK  
R03 GRAHAMS GRAVEL PIT, QUARRY, GRAHAM TRACK, OFF  
R03 BADENOCH, FARM COMPLEX, GRAHAMS ROAD  
R03 POPLAR, FARM COMPLEX, HOCKINGS LANE  
R03 THE GAP, HOTEL, KILMORE LANCEFIELD ROAD  
R03 HIGH PARK, HOUSE, FARM COMPLEX, LANCEFIELD KILMORE ROAD  
SPRINGFIELD  
R03 VIEW, VIEW, LANCEFIELD TOOBORAC ROAD  
R03 RAILWAY, OFF MOUNT WILLIAM ROAD  
R03 ROAD, MOUNT WILLIAM ROAD  
R03 ROSENEATH, FARM COMPLEX, HUTS, STABLE, OFF MOUNT WILLIAM  
ROAD  
R03 HOUSE, FARM, MOUNT WILLIAM ROAD  
R03 ROAD, OLD KILMORE ROAD  
R03 SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL POST & RAIL FENCE, FENCE, PATTERSONS  
ROAD SPRINGFIELD

- R03 ROUND HILL, FARM COMPLEX, TREES, PATTERSONS ROAD  
SPRINGFIELD
- R03 SPRINGFIELD HAMLET, TOWN SITE, PATTERSONS ROAD  
SPRINGFIELD
- R03 ROAD, SINCLAIRS LANE
- R03 SPRINGFIELD POST OFFICE SITE, FORMER, HOUSE, TREES,  
SPRINGFIELD ROAD
- R03 SUGARLOAF, FARM COMPLEX, 1765RMB SPRINGFIELD ROAD  
SPRINGFIELD
- R03 OLD SPRINGFIELD ROAD?, ROAD, off SPRINGFIELD ROAD  
SPRINGFIELD
- R03 MOUNT WILLIAM ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA, LANDFORM, STAFFORDS  
LANE
- R03 WOODLANDS, FARM COMPLEX, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD ROMSEY
- R04 MOUNT VIEW, HOUSE, BARN, ANGLE ROAD ROCHFORD
- R04 HAWTHORN HEDGE, HEDGE, ASHWORTHS ROAD
- R04 HOUSE SITE, TREE, ASHWORTHS ROAD
- R04 VIEW, VIEW, BAYNTON ROAD
- R04 LINEHANS BRIDGE, BRIDGE, BAYNTON ROAD LANCEFIELD
- R04 GREENLEIGH, HOUSE, BOUNDARY ROAD
- R04 GORDON FARM, FARM COMPLEX RUIN, BOUNDARY ROAD  
ROCHFORD
- R04 GUM TREE, TREE, BURKE & WILLS TRACK
- R04 SAW MILL SITE, TIMBER MILL SITE, BURKE & WILLS TRACK
- R04 FARM COMPLEX, CEMETERY ROAD
- R04 FARM COMPLEX, CEMETERY ROAD
- R04 LANCEFIELD GENERAL CEMETERY, CEMETERY, CEMETERY ROAD  
R04 ROAD, COLLIVERS ROAD
- R04 SPRING MOUNT, FARM COMPLEX, COLLIVERS ROAD
- R04 THE PINES, FARM COMPLEX, GARDEN, COLLIVERS ROAD  
LANCEFIELD R04 THE GRANGE, FARM COMPLEX, COLLIVERS ROAD  
LANCEFIELD
- R04 ROAD, COLLIVERS ROAD LANCEFIELD
- R04 WHITE BRIDGE, BRIDGE, COLLIVERS ROAD ROCHFORD
- R04 NEMERIS PARK, FARM COMPLEX, CROOKED ROAD
- R04 HAWTHORN HEDGE, HEDGE, CROOKED ROAD
- R04 MEADOWBANK, FARM COMPLEX, CULLYS LANE R04 FORBES BRIDGE,  
BRIDGE, FORBES ROAD
- R04 SPRINGBANK, LATER DEBHEL PARK, BARN, DAIRY, HOUSE, 180RMB  
FORBES ROAD R04 OATLANDS, FARM COMPLEX, FORBES ROAD
- R04 ROAD, FRANKENBURGS LANE
- R04 GLENFERN PARK STUD, GARDEN, TREES, GLENFERN ROAD
- R04 TREES, GRAHAMS ROAD
- R04 HOUSE, FARM COMPLEX, GREENWAYS ROAD
- R04 EROSION, LANDFORM, GREENWAYS ROAD
- R04 ROCK FORMATION, LANDFORM, GREENWAYS ROAD
- R04 VIEW, VIEW, GREENWAYS ROAD
- R04 VIEW, VIEW, GREENWAYS ROAD
- R04 TREES, 114 ? LANCEFIELD BAYNTON ROAD LANCEFIELD

- R04 HOUSE AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH, HOUSE,CHURCH, GARDEN, 114  
LANCEFIELD BAYNTON ROAD LANCEFIELD
- R04 HOUSE, 104 LANCEFIELD BAYNTON ROAD LANCEFIELD
- R04 TREES, 104 opp LANCEFIELD BAYNTON ROAD LANCEFIELD
- R04 BIRRIBI, FARM COMPLEX, LANCEFIELD KILMORE ROAD
- R04 ROAD, LANCEFIELD TOOBORAC ROAD
- R04 MUSTEY'S BUTCHER'S SHOP, SHOP,RESIDENCE, LANCEFIELD  
TOOBORAC ROAD LANCEFIELD
- R04 RANGE VIEW, FARM COMPLEX, LUKES ROAD ROMSEY
- R04 BADGERS KEEP, FARM COMPLEX, MAHERS ROAD
- R04 DRUNKINNON, TREE AVENUE,FARM COMPLEX, MALONEYS ROAD
- R04 LANCEFIELD NO. 2 RESERVOIR, RESERVOIR, MALONEYS ROAD  
LANCEFIELD
- R04 TREES, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD
- R04 NARING LODGE, FORMER GLEN HOPE STUD FARM, FARM COMPLEX,  
1670RMB MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD
- R04 HOUSE, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD
- R04 BURKE & WILLS MONUMENT, CAMP 4, SITE,MONUMENT,  
MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD
- R04 TREES, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD LANCEFIELD
- R04 LANCEFIELD PRESBYTERIAN MANSE, FORMER, HOUSE, 230 RMB  
MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD LANCEFIELD
- R04 ROYAL MAIL HOTEL, ALSO ROMSEY SHIRE OFFICES, FORMER, HOTEL,  
STABLES, 1685RMB MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD ROMSEY
- R04 LAUSANNE, BARN, HOUSE, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD ROMSEY
- R04 LANCEFIELD SWAMP, FOSSIL SITE, MILLERS LANE LANCEFIELD
- R04 ROAD, MONUMENT LANE
- R04 COOK'S SMIDDY, BLACKSMITHS SHOP, MONUMENT ROAD  
ROCHFORD
- R04 CHOOOL, MUMFORDS ROAD
- R04 RAILWAY LINE, DISUSED, NOTMANS LANE LANCEFIELD
- R04 ROAD, OAKLEYS LANE
- R04 FARM COMPLEX, OCHILTREES ROAD
- R04 HEDGE, OCHILTREES ROAD
- R04 GRANTVILLE, NOW DEEP FIELDS, TREE AVENUE, FARM COMPLEX,  
OCHILTREES ROAD
- R04 OCHILTREE HILL, LAND FORM, OCHILTREES ROAD
- R04 HEDGE, OCHILTREES ROAD
- R04 MONUMENT VALE, LATER MONUMENT PARK, FARM COMPLEX,  
OCHILTREES ROAD
- R04 QUARRY, OCHILTREES ROAD ROCHFORD
- R04 ROCHFORD HALL, LATER CHARTWELL FARMS, FARM COMPLEX,  
1615RMB OCHILTREES ROAD ROCHFORD
- R04 OCHILTREE HILL, FARM COMPLEX, OCHILTREES ROAD ROMSEY
- R04 PARKSIDE, FARM COMPLEX, PARKS ROAD ROCHFORD
- R04 FARM COMPLEX, 110RMB PARKS ROAD ROCHFORD
- R04 OUTBUILDING, PYALONG LANCEFIELD ROAD
- R04 BAYRON PARK, FARM COMPLEX, RACECOURSE LANE
- R04 TREES, RACECOURSE LANE

- R04 TREES, RACECOURSE LANE  
R04 ROAD, RED GAP ROAD  
R04 CLEVELAND, FARM COMPLEX, SHANNONS ROAD LANCEFIELD  
R04 ROAD, SHEEHANS ROAD  
R04 BEASLEY'S FARM, HOUSES, TREES, SHEEHANS ROAD  
R04 MCDONALD'S FARM OR GREEN RISE (?), FARM COMPLEX, SHEEHANS ROAD  
R04 VIEW, SHEEHANS ROAD  
R04 ROMSEY, LATER TICKAWARRA SCHOOL RESIDENCE, GREEN RISE (?), HOUSE, SHEEHANS ROAD ROMSEY  
R04 LANCEFIELD RAILWAY, PART, RAILWAY, TICKAWARRA ROAD  
R04 ROAD, VINNICOMBE ROAD  
R04 HAWTHORN HEDGES, HEDGE, WEST GOLDIE ROAD  
R04 CONIFER GROUP, TREE, GROUP, WEST GOLDIE ROAD  
R04 ELM TREE FARM, FARM COMPLEX, 760 RMB WEST GOLDIE ROAD  
R04 EMU PARK, HOUSE, FARM, WEST GOLDIE ROAD  
R04 LANCEFIELD KILMORE RAILWAY, MT WILLIAM STATION & BRIDGE\*, RAILWAY, OFF WEST GOLDIE ROAD GOLDIE ?  
R04 CURRIE FARM, HOUSE COMPLEX, WEST GOLDIE ROAD GOLDIE ?  
R04 LANCEFIELD WINERY, HOUSE, FARM, WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD LANCEFIELD  
R04 ROCHFORD POST OFFICE?, FORMER, HOUSE, WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD ROCHFORD  
R04 WATTLE HILL, FARM COMPLEX, WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD ROCHFORD  
R04 BRAEWATTIE, HOUSE, FARM, TREES, WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD ROCHFORD  
\*R04 MONTEREY PINE AVENUE, TREE AVENUE, WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD ROCHFORD  
R04 ROCHFORD SCHOOL, SCHOOL, WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD ROCHFORD  
R04 LANDFORM, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD  
R04 VIEW, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD  
R04 DALEY'S BRIDGE, BRIDGE, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD  
R04 THE BREEN, FARM COMPLEX, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD ROCHFORD  
R04 MOUNT CRYSTAL, FARM COMPLEX, RMB 155 WOODEND WALLAN ROAD ROCHFORD  
R04 HEDGES, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD ROMSEY  
R04 EDEN PARK, FARM COMPLEX, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD ROMSEY  
R05 LANSDOWNE, FARM COMPLEX, TREES, BLACK RANGE ROAD  
R05 HOUSE, BLACK RANGE ROAD  
R05 KINGOONYA (PART), HOUSE, STABLE, BLACK RANGE ROAD  
R05 THE SPRINGS, IMPERIAL AIRWAYS BUILDINGS (?), FARM COMPLEX, BLACK RANGE ROAD MONEGEETTA NORTH  
R05 GLENCOE, FARM COMPLEX, DUCKHOLES ROAD MONEGEETTA  
R05 TWO HILLS, FARM COMPLEX, GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK  
R05 KAREN DOWNS, FARM COMPLEX, GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD

- R05 ROAD, KETTLEWELLS ROAD MONEGEETTA NORTH  
R05 RUIN, HOUSE, KNOX ROAD  
R05 FARM COMPLEX, KNOX ROAD  
R05 TREES, KNOX ROAD  
R05 EMU CREEK BRIDGE, BRIDGE, KONAGADERRA ROAD  
R05 HOUSES, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD BOLINDA  
R05 HALLYBURTON PARK, FARM COMPLEX, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD BOLINDA  
R05 RAILWAY TRESTLE BRIDGE, BRIDGE, RAILWAY, OFF MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD CLARKEFIELD  
R05 HOUSES, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD MACEDON NORTH  
R05 MINTARO; HOUSE,GARDEN,TREES,FENCE, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD MONEGEETA  
R05 OUT BUILDING, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD MONEGEETTA  
R05 MONEGEETTA STORE, SHOP, HOUSE, 001LOT MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD MONEGEETTA  
R05 HOUSES, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD MONEGEETTA  
R05 DUCKHOLES HOTEL, FORMER, HOTEL, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD MONEGEETTA  
R05 MONTAGUE PARK, HOUSE, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD MONEGEETTA NORTH  
R05 POST & RAIL FENCE, FENCE, MOFFATTS LANE  
R05 CLAVERINGS, FARM COMPLEX, GARDEN, MONEGEETA CHINTIN ROAD  
R05 FARM COMPLEX, MONEGEETA CHINTIN ROAD  
R05 FROSTS SAW MILL, TIMBER MILL, MONEGEETA CHINTIN ROAD MONEGEETA  
R05 DORRINGTON PARK, FARM BUILDINGS,TREES, MOUNT ELIZA ROAD  
R05 HOUSE, MULLALYS ROAD  
R05 HOUSE, MULLALYS ROAD BOLINDA  
R05 FENCE, OFF MULLALYS ROAD MONAGEETA  
R05 RANKINS CROSSING, FORD, RANKINS LANE  
R05 TORWOOD, FARM COMPLEX, SANDY CREEK ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK  
R05 CLARKEFIELD HOTEL, LATER LANCEFIELD ROAD, COACH & HORSES INN, HOTEL,STABLES, 001? STATION STREET CLARKEFIELD  
R05 HOUSE, 009 STATION STREET CLARKEFIELD  
R05 CLARKEFIELD HALL, HALL, 016 STATION STREET CLARKEFIELD  
R05 CLARKEFIELD GENERAL STORE & POST OFFICE, FORMER, SHOP, HOUSE, 007 STATION STREET CLARKEFIELD  
R05 CLARKEFIELD VILLAGE PRECINCT, PRECINCT, STATION STREET CLARKEFIELD  
R05 ROAD, STRANGES ROAD  
R05 HOUSE, STRANGES ROAD  
R05 POLPERRO and AMAROO, HOUSES, STRANGES ROAD  
R06 MONTEREY PINE AVENUE, TREE AVENUE, BARRINGO ROAD  
R06 QUARRY, QUARRY, BARRINGO ROAD BARRINGO  
R06 ELDERSLIE, HOUSE,GARDEN, BARRINGO ROAD MACEDON  
R06 WOOLING STATION HOMESTEAD SITE, HOUSE SITE,TREES, BARRINGO ROAD MACEDON

- R06 HAWTHORN HEDGES, HEDGES, BARRINGO ROAD NEW GISBORNE  
R06 MONTEREY PINE AVENUE, TREE AVENUE, BARRINGO ROAD NEW GISBORNE  
R06 MURPHY'S CORDIAL FACTORY SITE, OAK, RUIN, TREE, GISBORNE  
KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK  
R06 GISBORNE WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIR, RESERVOIR, GLEN DROUITT ROAD  
R06 GLEN DROUITT, HOUSE, GARDEN, DAIRY, GLEN DROUITT ROAD  
MACEDON  
R06 TREE GROUP, 002 ? HAMILTON ROAD  
R06 TREE, HAMILTON ROAD  
R06 TREE GROUP, HAMILTON ROAD  
R06 OUTBUILDING, HAMILTON ROAD  
R06 TREE ROW, HAMILTON ROAD  
R06 HAY HILL, FARM COMPLEX, HAMILTON ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK  
R06 SHILOH, FARM COMPLEX, 003 KERRIE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK  
\*R06 FASTIGIATE ENGLISH OAK, CENTENARY RESERVE, TREE, MOUNT  
MACEDON ROAD MACEDON  
R06 BOLOBEK, GARDEN, HOUSES, 135 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT  
MACEDON  
R06 VIEW, VIEW, LANDSCAPE, McDONALDS LANE RIDDELLS CREEK  
R06 HOUSE, McDONALDS LANE RIDDELLS CREEK  
R06 VIEW, LANDSCAPE, McDONALDS LANE RIDDELLS CREEK  
R06 FAIRVIEW, HOUSE, NOLANS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK  
R06 TREE, PAYNE ROAD  
R06 ROSENBERG PARK, LATER BEULAH AND WYCHWOOD, HOUSE,  
GARDEN, RIDDELL SUNBURY ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK  
R06 HOLDEN BRIDGE AT JACKSONS CREEK, BRIDGE, RIDDELL SUNBURY  
ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK  
R06 HOUSE, SAUNDERS ROAD  
R06 PINE GROVE, FARM COMPLEX, 084 SAUNDERS ROAD  
R06 HOUSES, SAUNDERS ROAD GISBORNE  
R06 VIEW, VIEW, LANDSCAPE, SUNDOWNERS LANE RIDDELLS CREEK  
R06 GUM AVENUE, TREE AVENUE, TUCKETTS ROAD  
R06 VIEW, TUCKETTS ROAD  
R06 LOGGING RAMP, TIMBER MILL SITE, TUCKETTS ROAD  
R06 REDWOODS?, HOUSE, FARM, ZIG ZAG ROAD  
R07 TREES, BENSON ROAD  
R07 BAY VIEW FARM, HOUSE, FARM, BENSON ROAD COUANGALT  
R07 BARN RUIN ?, 073 RMB BENSON ROAD COUANGALT  
R07 MOUNT AITKEN, LANDFORM, BERRY ROAD  
R07 VIEW, BLACK HILL ROAD  
R07 HOUSE, OFF BLACK HILL ROAD COUANGALT  
R07 TREE, FARM COMPLEX, CALDER HIGHWAY  
R07 ASH AVENUE, TREES, CALDER HIGHWAY  
R07 STANTON, FARM COMPLEX, CALDER HIGHWAY  
R07 TREES, CALDER HIGHWAY  
R07 HABITATION SITE, CALDER HIGHWAY  
\*R07 Mexican Cypress, TREE, CALDER HIGHWAY



- R07 BUNYA BUNYA, TREE, CALDER HIGHWAY  
R07 LORELLA?, FARM COMPLEX, 238 CALDER HIGHWAY COUANGALT  
R07 GISBORNE PARK, FARM COMPLEX, 770 CALDER HIGHWAY GISBORNE  
R07 THE PINES, FARM COMPLEX, 020 COUANGALT ROAD  
R07 MOORA, FARM COMPLEX, 069 COUANGALT ROAD  
R07 HOUSE, 086 COUANGALT ROAD  
R07 WALL, 040 COUANGALT ROAD COUANGALT  
R07 I R ROBERTSON RESERVE, RESERVE, TREES, COUANGALT ROAD  
COUANGALT  
R07 ROCK GLEN FARM, FARM COMPLEX, 008 DALRYMPLE ROAD  
GISBORNE  
R07 THE GROVE, LATER PREZ, NOW BUNDALEER, GARDEN, HOUSE, FARM  
COMPLEX, GISBORNE MELTON ROAD GISBORNE  
R07 MOUNT GISBORNE, LANDFORM, MOUNT GISBORNE DRIVE  
GISBORNE  
R07 HOUSE, MOUNT GISBORNE ROAD  
R07 FARM COMPLEX, 019 McGEORGE ROAD  
R07 TREES, FARM COMPLEX, WATTERSON ROAD  
R07 TREES, OFF WOODLANDS DRIVE GISBORNE  
R08 HOUSE, FARM, BACCHUS MARSH GISBORNE ROAD  
R08 TREES, 312 RMB BACCHUS MARSH GISBORNE ROAD  
R08 HOUSE, FARM, BACCHUS MARSH GISBORNE ROAD  
R08 BULLENGAROOK PARK PREEMPTIVE RIGHT, FARM COMPLEX, 445  
BACCHUS MARSH GISBORNE ROAD BULLENGAROOK  
R08 VIEW, BACCHUS MARSH GISBORNE ROAD BULLENGAROOK  
R08 MOUNT BULLENGAROOK GEELONG-TRENTHAM TOWER, FIRE  
OBSERVATION TOWER, OFF BACCHUS MARSH GISBORNE ROAD  
BULLENGAROOK  
R08 BULLENGAROOK NORTH STATE SCHOOL PLANTATION, TREES,  
BACCHUS MARSH GISBORNE ROAD BULLENGAROOK NORTH  
R08 HOUSE, FARM, BACCHUS MARSH ROAD  
R08 MORTON'S, ANDERSON'S MILL SITE, TIMBER MILL SITE?, OFF  
CARROLL ROAD BULLENGAROOK  
R08 TIMBER MILL SITE, OFF CARROLL ROAD BULLENGAROOK  
R08 ROAD, DINEEN ROAD  
R08 CHARCOAL KILN, CHARCOAL KILN, OFF FIRTH ROAD  
BULLENGAROOK  
R08 BINGARA, FARM COMPLEX, FITZGERALD ROAD  
R08 PLANTATION, SCHOOL, OFF FITZGERALD ROAD BULLENGAROOK  
R08 BULLENGAROOK SLATE QUARRY, QUARRY, OFF FITZGERALD ROAD  
BULLENGAROOK  
R08 STATE SCHOOL FOREST PLANTATION, PLANTATION, TREES, off  
FITZGERALD ROAD BULLENGAROOK  
R08 ROAD, HARRIES ROAD  
R08 ROAD, HASSED ROAD  
R08 SLATE QUARRY, QUARRY, NUMBER ONE FIRE BREAK ROAD  
BULLENGAROOK  
R08 ROAD, WALSH ROAD  
R08 ROAD, WEBB ROAD

- R09 THROCKENHOLT, LATER TROCKENHOLT, NOW BRUCEDALE, FARM  
COMPLEX, 155RMB BACCHUS MARSH GISBORNE ROAD
- R09 FARM COMPLEX, BACCHUS MARSH GISBORNE ROAD
- R09 VIEW, BACCHUS MARSH GISBORNE ROAD
- R09 HOUSE,FARM, BARRINGO ROAD GISBORNE
- R09 TREES, CALDER HIGHWAY
- R09 ROSSLYNNE, FARM COMPLEX, CALDER HIGHWAY GISBORNE
- R09 CATHLAW, HOUSE, GARDEN, 009 FERRIER ROAD GISBORNE
- R09 SURAMA, GARDEN, 014 FERRIER ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- R09 WESTPORT, HOUSE, GARDEN, 020 FERRIER ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- R09 SUNBURY WATER FILTRATION PLANT, INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX,  
ROSSLYNNE RESERVOIR ROAD
- R09 FARM COMPLEX, WATERLOO FLAT ROAD
- R09 HOUSE, WATERLOO FLAT ROAD
- R09 ROAD, WATERLOO FLAT ROAD
- R10 BLACK GUM (27) ROAD RESERVE, TREE, off ANSLOW STREET
- \*R10 Black Gum, TREE, OFF ASHBOURNE ROAD
- R10 TREES, ASHBOURNE ROAD ASHBOURNE
- R10 HOUSE, ASHBOURNE ROAD ASHBOURNE
- R10 ASHBOURNE CATHOLIC CHURCH, CHURCH, ASHBOURNE ROAD  
ASHBOURNE
- R10 TRAMWAY?, EMBANKMENT, TRAMWAY?, ASHBOURNE ROAD  
WOODEND
- R10 KINERSLEY, HOUSE,BOARDING HOUSE, BOWYERS ROAD WOODEND  
NORTH.
- R10 FENCE, CALDER HIGHWAY
- R10 TREES, CALDER HIGHWAY
- R10 TREES, CALDER HIGHWAY
- R10 HOUSE RUIN, CALDER HIGHWAY SPRINGFIELD
- R10 IVY COTTAGE, HOUSE RUIN, CALDER HIGHWAY SPRINGFIELD
- R10 BLACK FOREST SAW MILL, SAWMILL COMPLEX/SITE, CALDER  
HIGHWAY WOODEND
- R10 HEDGE,HOUSE, CALDER HIGHWAY WOODEND
- R10 HOTEL, FORMER? NOW CLOVERDEL, HOTEL, RESIDENCE,  
CARLSRUHE STATION ROAD
- R10 HOUSE SITE, FORMER, SITE, CASEY ROAD ASHBOURNE
- R10 ROAD, CASEY ROAD ASHBOURNE
- R10 ELM GROVE, TREE GROUP, CHAMBERS ROAD
- R10 CAMPASPE RIVER BRIDGE, BRIDGE, CHAMBERS ROAD
- R10 THREE RAIL TIMBER FENCE, FENCE, CHAMBERS ROAD
- R10 CHRISTIAN & CO. SAW MILL, TIMBER MILL SITE, OFF CHAMBERS  
ROAD BULLENGAROOK
- R10 CAMPASPE RIVER VALLEY PLANTING, TREE, AVENUE, OFF CROWS  
ROAD
- R10 HOUSE, CROWS ROAD
- R10 MOORLANDS, HOUSE,HUT,TREES, CROWS ROAD
- R10 GUM GROVE, TREE, GROUP, CROWS ROAD
- R10 CAMPASPE RIVER FORD, FORD, CROWS ROAD
- R10 STONY RISE, FARM COMPLEX, OFF DONOVANS ROAD

- R10 HOUSE, LANDSCAPE, EINSPORNS ROAD  
 R10 MONTEREY CYPRESS, TREE AVENUE, OFF EINSPORNS ROAD  
 R10 THIELE, HOUSE, 1265RMB FALLOONS ROAD  
 R10 RIVERSIDE, HOUSE, FALLOONS ROAD ASHBOURNE  
 R10 ROAD, FALLOONS ROAD ASHBOURNE  
 R10 ROADSIDE, FALLOONS ROAD ASHBOURNE  
 R10 YARD CREEK/CAMPASPE RIVER AQUEDUCT, AQUEDUCT, OFF FALLOONS ROAD ASHBOURNE  
 R10 GUM GROVES, TREE GROUP, HARPERS ROAD  
 R10 EVERLEIGH, HOUSE, FARM, TREES, OFF HICKEY ROAD  
 R10 OLD GUM REMNANT, TREE, HOOPELLS LANE  
 R10 FARM COMPLEX RUIN, OFF HOOPELLS LANE CARLSRUHE  
 R10 CAMPASPE RIVER FORD, FORD, HOOPELLS LANE CARLSRUHE  
 R10 ROAD, ISLAND FARM ROAD  
 R10 OATLANDS, LATER CADELLA PARK, FARM COMPLEX, JAMES ROAD SPRINGFIELD  
 R10 KYNETON STATION HOMESTEAD, LATER CHEVELEY HOMESTEAD, FARM COMPLEX, JONES ROAD WOODEND NORTH  
 R10 ROAD, MUNTZ ROAD  
 R10 ROAD, MUNTZ ROAD  
 R10 FORD, FORD, MUNTZ ROAD ASHBOURNE  
 R10 ROAD, PORKERS LANE  
 R10 CAMPASPE RIVER BED, RIVER, PORKERS LANE  
 R10 MUD BRICK BARN, OUTBUILDING, PORKERS LANE  
 R10 BLACKWOODS, HOUSE, FARM, OFF PORKERS LANE ASHBOURNE  
 R10 HAWTHORN HEDGE, HEDGE, RUSSELL ROAD  
 R10 HAWTHORN HEDGE, HEDGE, RUSSELL ROAD  
 R10 ROAD, SLATELY CREEK ROAD  
 R10 BALLAM PARK, HOUSE, TREES, OFF TYLDEN WOODEND ROAD  
 R10 AVENUE OF HONOUR, TREE AVENUE, WOODEND TYLDEN ROAD WOODEND  
 \*R10 BRIDGE, OFF WOODEND TYLDEN ROAD WOODEND  
 R11 ROAD, CHEROKEE ROAD  
 R11 KERRIE PRIMARY SCHOOL, FORMER RAILWAY STEAM SAWMILLS SCHOOL, SCHOOL, SHELTER, PLANTATION, CHEROKEE ROAD KERRIE  
 R11 RIBBON GUM, TREE, COLLIVERS LANE HESKET  
 R11 HAWTHORN HEDGES, HEDGE, COLLIVERS LANE HESKET  
 R11 HOUSE, GARDEN, COLLIVERS LANE HESKET  
 R11 ROAD, EATONS ROAD  
 R11 VIEW, EATONS ROAD  
 R11 CHEROKEE TOWNSHIP, TREES, TOWNSHIP PRECINCT, TREES, GAP ROAD CHEROKEE  
 R11 MONTEREY PINE, TREE, GAP ROAD CHEROKEE  
 R11 VIEW, HESKET BOUNDARY ROAD  
 R11 CONIFER GROUP, TREE, GROUP, HESKET KERRIE ROAD  
 R11 GUM GROUP, TREE, GROUP, HESKET KERRIE ROAD  
 R11 HAWTHORN HEDGE, HEDGE, HESKET KERRIE ROAD HESKET  
 R11 KERRIE HALL, HALL, KERRIE ROAD KERRIE  
 R11 ROMSEY RESERVOIR, RESERVOIR, KERRIE ROAD KERRIE

- R11 MOUNT ELIZA ?, HABITATION SITE, TREES, MOUNT ELIZA ROAD  
R11 HOUSE, MOUNT ELIZA ROAD ROMSEY  
R11 MONTEREY PINE AVENUE, TREES, OSULLIVANS LANE  
R11 SPRING GROVE, FARM COMPLEX, O'SULLIVANS LANE  
R11 HOUSE, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD  
R12 VIEW, BOLGERS LANE  
R12 ROAD, BOLGERS LANE COBAW  
R12 YOUNGERBURRA, HOUSE, BOLGERS LANE NEWHAM  
R12 WOODVALE, now WOODVALE STUD, FARM COMPLEX, BOUNDARY ROAD R12 JIM JIM, LANDFORM, off BOUNDARY ROAD COBAW  
R12 PINE GROVE, LATER TRURO, SHEARING SHED, BRYCES ROAD  
R12 CADELLA PARK, PART, FARM COMPLEX, CALDER HIGHWAY  
R12 SPRINGVALE, FARM COMPLEX, CALDER HIGHWAY  
R12 ROSENEATH FARM, NOW C.S.L., FARM COMPLEX, TREES, CALDER HIGHWAY WOODEND NORTH  
R12 VICTORIA FARM; POLICE, LATER COBB & CO. CHANGING STATION, FARM COMPLEX, CALDER HIGHWAY WOODEND NORTH R12 CARLSRUHE CEMETERY, CEMETERY, CARLSRUHE CEMETERY ROAD CARLSRUHE  
R12 OAK GROVE, TREE, GROUP, COLWELLS ROAD  
R12 ZION BAPTIST CHURCH, CHURCH, COLWELLS ROAD HANGING ROCK  
R12 ROAD, DOHERTYS ROAD  
R12 NEWHAM FLOUR MILL HOUSE, FARM COMPLEX, DONS ROAD NEWHAM  
R12 NEWHAM MECHANICS INSTITUTE HALL, HALL, DONS ROAD NEWHAM  
R12 NEWHAM STORE, HOUSE, SHOP, DONS ROAD NEWHAM  
R12 VIEW, VIEW, GARDEN HUT CREEK ROCHFORD  
R12 NEWHAM PREEMPTIVE RIGHT, NOW CSL CHETWYND FARM, FARM COMPLEX, 3740 ? GARTH ROAD WOODEND NORTH  
R12 ROAD, HENNEBERGS ROAD COBAW  
R12 FARM COMPLEX, HENNEBERGS ROAD COBAW  
R12 ROAD, JIM ROAD  
R12 ROAD, KINGS LANE  
R12 COBAW COMMON SCHOOL, LATER CARLSRUHE, SCHOOL, KYNETON LANCEFIELD ROAD ? COBAW  
R12 ROAD, MONUMENT CREEK ROAD  
R12 MOWBRAYS ROAD BRIDGE, BRIDGE, MOWBRAYS ROAD  
R12 TREES, OFF MOWBRAYS ROAD  
R12 HEDGE, MOWBRAYS ROAD  
R12 GOLD BANK, HOUSE, FARM, MUMFORDS ROAD  
R12 MONTEREY PINE AVENUE, TREE, GROUP, MUMFORDS ROAD HESKET  
R12 HOUSE, PASCALS LANE  
R12 ROMSEY LANCEFIELD WATER BOARD GARDEN HUT RESERVOIR, RESERVOIR, PASCALS LANE  
R12 HOUSE, PASCALS LANE ROCHFORD  
R12 TREES, RYANS PARADE MOUNT MACEDON  
R12 ROAD, SAUNDERS ROAD COBAW

- R12 ROAD, SAUNDERS ROAD COBAW  
R12 ROAD, SHELTONS ROAD  
R12 HOUSE, SHELTONS ROAD  
R12 VIEW, SHELTONS ROAD  
R12 SHELTON FARM, HOUSES, SHELTONS ROAD ROCHFORD  
R12 QUARRY, WALKERS ROAD WOODEND  
R12 HAWTHORN HEDGE, HEDGE, WALLAN ROAD WOODEND  
R12 ROAD, WATERWORKS ROAD  
R12 ROAD, WHITE BRIDGE ROAD  
R12 ST ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OAK, CHURCH, TREE,  
WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD NEWHAM  
R12 FENCE, WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD NEWHAM  
R12 HOUSE, WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD NEWHAM  
R12 NEWHAM DIATOMITE MINE, MINE, WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD  
NEWHAM  
R12 DEEP CREEK VALLEY, VIEW, OFF WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD  
ROCHFORD  
R12 HAWTHORN HEDGES, HEDGE, WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD  
WOODEND NORTH  
R12 HOUSE, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD  
R12 ROAD, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD  
R12 OAK AVENUE, TREES, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD  
R12 FARM COMPLEX, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD HESKET  
R12 HESKET STATE SCHOOL, SCHOOL, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD  
HESKET  
R12 HESKET HOTEL, HOTEL, SITE?, WOODEND WALLAN ROAD? HESKET  
T01 HUNTINGDON, HOUSE, FARM, BAILEYS LANE  
T01 HOUSTON, HOUSE, 105 BARRY ROAD ROMSEY  
T01 HOUSE, GARDEN, BARRY STREET ROMSEY  
T01 ANGLICAN RESIDENCE, NOW BREFNY, HOUSE, 107 BARRY STREET  
ROMSEY  
T01 HOUSE, BARRY STREET ROMSEY  
T01 HOUSE, 051 BARRY STREET ROMSEY  
T01 MEMORIAL GATES, BARRY STREET ROMSEY  
T01 ROMSEY RECREATION RESERVE, RECREATION RESERVE, BARRY  
STREET ROMSEY  
T01 HAWTHORN HEDGE, HEDGE, COUZENS LANE ROMSEY  
T01 HEDGE, RAILWAY, OFF HUTCHINSONS LANE  
T01 TREE, HUTCHINSONS LANE ROMSEY  
T01 LINWEN, FARM COMPLEX, TREES, 1085 KNOX ROAD DUCKHOLES  
T01 TREE AVENUE, - MAIN STREET  
T01 ROMSEY COMMERCIAL BANK, NOW ROMSEY SHIRE CHAMBERS,  
BANK, 098-100 MAIN STREET ROMSEY  
T01 ROMSEY MECHANICS INSTITUTE, HALL, 122 MAIN STREET ROMSEY  
T01 CHEMIST SHOP, SHOP, HOUSE, 124 MAIN STREET ROMSEY  
T01 WHITE'S GENERAL STORE & RESIDENCE, FORMER, SHOP, RESIDENCE,  
106-108 MAIN STREET ROMSEY  
T01 MIDDLE GARAGE, GARAGE, 116 ? MAIN STREET ROMSEY

- T01 ROMSEY POST OFFICE, FORMER, POST OFFICE, 096 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 POST OFFICE HOTEL, NOW ROMSEY HOTEL, HOTEL, 092 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ROAD PLANTING, ROAD, MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 SHOP, 088 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, LATER LANGERS RESTAURANT, HOUSE, 086 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 NEWSPAPER OFFICE, FORMER, OFFICES, 084 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 080 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 078 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 DOCTOR'S RESIDENCE & SURGERY, HOUSE, 072-074 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 068 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ROMSEY MASONIC HALL, HALL, 073 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ST. PAULS ANGLICAN CHURCH, CHURCH, TREES, 077 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ROMSEY CATHOLIC CHURCH, CHURCH, 085 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 095 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 GALWAY ARMS HOTEL, HOTEL, 097 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ROMSEY NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, FORMER, BANK, GARDEN, 101-103 MAIN STREET ROMSEY T01 NEAL'S GENERAL STORE, SHOP, RESIDENCE, 111-113 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ROMSEY HOTEL, FORMER, HOTEL, 119 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ROMSEY ROAD BOARD, LATER SHIRE OFFICES, FORMER, OFFICES, HALL, 132 MAIN STREET ROMSEY T01 FIVE MILE CREEK ROAD BRIDGE, BRIDGE, MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 BARCHAM'S CHEMIST SHOP, FORMER, SHOP, HOUSE, 129 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ROMSEY COMMERCIAL BANK, NOW ARALDEN?, SHOP, BANK, HOUSE, 139 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, SHOP, 141 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ARALDEN TREES, TREES, 139 rear MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 UNION HOTEL, FORMER, HOTEL, 143-145 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 GARDEN, 147 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, GARDEN, 160 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 156? MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 DENTIST, FORMER ?, HOUSE, SHOP?, 156 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 154 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ROMSEY PRESBYTERIAN MANSE (?), HOUSE, 150 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ROMSEY STATE SCHOOL SS366, SCHOOL, 140 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 136 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 BRIDGE, OFF MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 SHOP, 120 MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 BILLS TROUGH, HORSE TROUGH, MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 STREET LAMP, MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 WORLD WAR ONE MEMORIAL, MONUMENT, MAIN STREET ROMSEY

- T01 ROMSEY COMMERCIAL AND CIVIC PRECINCT, PRECINCT, MAIN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 079 MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD
- T01 HOUSES, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD ROMSEY
- T01 TREE, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE,TREES, OFF MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD ROMSEY
- T01 LANNOX, FARM COMPLEX, MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, MURPHY STREET ROMSEY
- T01 CHURCH, MURPHY STREET ROMSEY
- T01 BARTON, NOW SEYMOUR COTTAGE, HOUSE, GARDEN, 020 PALMER STREET ROMSEY
- T01 TREE, FARM COMPLEX, SEE MAP PARK LANE ROMSEY
- T01 ROMSEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NOW UNITING CHURCH, CHURCH, 025 POHLMANN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ROMSEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HALL, HALL, POHLMANN STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, ROGERS STREET ROMSEY
- T01 FENCE, - STATION STREET
- T01 TREES, - STATION STREET
- T01 HOUSE, STATION STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 056 STATION STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 062 STATION STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 068 STATION STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 063 STATION STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 061 STATION STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ROMSEY COURT HOUSE & POLICE STATION COMPLEX, COURTHOUSE, POLICE COMPLEX, 018 STAWELL STREET ROMSEY
- T01 ROMSEY CIVIC & RESIDENTIAL PRECINCT, PRECINCT, STAWELL STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HEITON VALE, FARM COMPLEX, TICKAWARRA ROAD
- T01 HOUSE, 004 WILLIAMS STREET
- T01 TREES, 008 WILLIAMS STREET
- T01 COUNTRY WOMENS ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL ROW, TREES, - WILLIAMS STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, OAKS, HOUSE,TREES, 011 ? WILLIAMS STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 019 WILLIAMS STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, 008 WILLIAMS STREET ROMSEY
- T01 HOUSE, WRIXON STREET ROMSEY
- T02 OUR LADY OF LOURDES CATHOLIC CHURCH & PRESBYTERY, CHURCH COMPLEX, 027 CHAUNCEY STREET LANCEFIELD
- T02 CHRIST CHURCH OF ENGLAND, CHURCH, 031 CHAUNCEY STREET LANCEFIELD
- T02 CHRIST CHURCH CHURCH OF ENGLAND RESIDENCE, HOUSE, 033 CHAUNCEY STREET LANCEFIELD
- T02 THE ELMS, HOUSE, 055 CHAUNCEY STREET LANCEFIELD.
- T02 LANCEFIELD PARK & SPORTING GROUND, TREES, AVENUES, PUBLIC RESERVE, 057 CHAUNCEY STREET LANCEFIELD
- T02 HOUSE,STABLE, 062 CHAUNCEY STREET LANCEFIELD

- T02 HOUSE, 010 DUNDAS STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 HOUSE GROUP, 028-032 DUNDAS STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 FARMERS ARMS HOTEL, FORMER, HOTEL, STABLE, 012 ? DUNSFORD STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 HOUSE, GARDEN, 001 DUNSFORD STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 HOUSE, 023 DUNSFORD STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 LANCEFIELD NATIONAL SCHOOL, LATER WESLEYAN CHURCH, CHURCH, 033 DUNSFORD STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 NATIONAL SCHOOL RESIDENCE (?), LATER WESLEYAN PARSONAGE, HOUSE, 035 DUNSFORD STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 HOUSE, GARDEN, 078 DUNSFORD STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 HOUSE, 052 DUNSFORD STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 THE CHOOK PEN, HOUSE, 040 DUNSFORD STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 LANCEFIELD HIGH STREET COMMERCIAL PRECINCT, PRECINCT, HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 HAY GRAIN STORE, NOW EPIC GRANGE GRAIN STORE, STORE, HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 LANCEFIELD MECHANICS INSTITUTE & FREE LIBRARY, HALL, 016 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD T02 WIEGARDS BUILDINGS, SHOPS, RESIDENCE, 006-014 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 MACKS, LATER LANCEFIELD HOTEL, HOTEL, 002 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 LANCEFIELD COMMERCIAL BANK, FORMER, BANK, 001 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 HOUSE, 021 ? HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 LANCEFIELD UNITING CHURCH, CHURCH, 023 ? HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 SHOP & RESIDENCE, 027 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 SHOP & RESIDENCE, 031 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 LANCEFIELD NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, FORMER, BANK, 033 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA, NOW STATE BANK OF VICTORIA, BANK, 035 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 HOUSE, 037 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 GLENOUCHAN, HOUSE, 055 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 HOUSE, 069 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 HOUSE, 083 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 LANCEFIELD STATE SCHOOL, SCHOOL, 080 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 LANCEFIELD STATE SCHOOL RESIDENCE, NOW COMMUNITY HOUSE, HOUSE, 078 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 FIRST LANCEFIELD GUIDE COMPANY HALL, HALL, 076 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 LANCEFIELD MUNICIPAL RESERVE, RESERVE, 074 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 HOUSE, 052 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD  
T02 SHAMROCK HOTEL, FORMER, HOTEL, 050 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD



- T02 LANCEFIELD POST OFFICE, POST OFFICE, 046 HIGH STREET  
LANCEFIELD
- T02 HOUSE, 036 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD
- T02 HOUSE, 028 HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD
- T02 MEMORIAL, HIGH STREET LANCEFIELD
- T02 HOUSE, 085 LANCEFIELD BAYNTON ROAD LANCEFIELD
- T02 COMMERCIAL HOTEL, LATER WARRAWEE NOW LANCEFIELD  
HOSPITAL, HOTEL, HOSPITAL, LANCEFIELD TOOBORAC ROAD  
LANCEFIELD
- T02 HOUSE, 101 LANCEFIELD TOOBORAC ROAD LANCEFIELD
- T02 FARM COMPLEX, 136 LANCEFIELD TOOBORAC ROAD LANCEFIELD
- T02 LANCEFIELD COURT HOUSE, COURT HOUSE, MELBOURNE  
LANCEFIELD ROAD LANCEFIELD
- T02 MACEDONIA, LATER RAILWAY HOTEL, HOTEL, COFFEE PALACE, 072  
MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD LANCEFIELD
- T02 BRIDGE, OFF MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD LANCEFIELD
- T02 HOUSE, 006 ? MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD LANCEFIELD
- T02 HOUSE, 004 ? MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD LANCEFIELD
- T02 LANCEFIELD RAILWAY STATION, PART, RAILWAY STATION, 042  
MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD LANCEFIELD
- T02 FARM COMPLEX, MILLERS LANE LANCEFIELD
- T02 FARM COMPLEX, McNUTTS LANE LANCEFIELD
- T02 HOLM OAK ('QUERCUS ILEX'), TREE, OAKLEYS LANE LANCEFIELD
- T02 HOUSE, 053 PARK STREET LANCEFIELD
- T02 ST. MARYS CATHOLIC SCHOOL, SCHOOL, RAGLAN STREET  
LANCEFIELD
- T03 WOODEND RESIDENTIAL PRECINCT, PRECINCT, 034- ANSLOW STREET  
WOODEND
- T03 BALLYMOYER & RAINBOW LODGE, HOUSE, FARM, TREES, 010  
ASHBOURNE ROAD WOODEND
- T03 RESERVOIR, ASHBOURNE ROAD WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 003 ASHBOURNE ROAD WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, GARDEN, BAWDEN ROAD WOODEND
- T03 CENTENERY MEMORIAL, AVENUE & PLANTATION, TREES, RESERVE,  
BAWDEN ROAD WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, BLACKMORE ROAD WOODEND
- T03 ROAD, BOUNDARY ROAD
- T03 RENNIE FARM, FARM COMPLEX RUIN, BOWYERS ROAD SPRINGFIELD
- T03 HOUSE, 020 BREWSTER STREET WOODEND
- T03 THE GABLES, HOUSE, 019-021 BROOKE STREET WOODEND
- T03 BLANCHWOOD, HOUSE, STABLES, 016 BROOKE STREET WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 001 ? BROOKE STREET WOODEND
- T03 ST. MARYS ANGLICAN CHURCH, CHURCH, 013-015 BUCKLAND  
STREET WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND CEMETERY, CEMETERY, TREES, FENCE, BUCKLAND STREET  
WOODEND
- T03 TREES, - BUCKLAND STREET WOODEND
- T03 HEDGE, HOUSE, CALDER HIGHWAY
- T03 SPRINGFIELD HOTEL, FORMER, HOTEL, HOUSE, CALDER HIGHWAY

- T03 SPRINGFIELD RESERVOIR, RESERVOIR, CALDER HIGHWAY  
SPRINGFIELD
- T03 RESERVE, LANDSCAPE, CALDER HIGHWAY WOODEND
- T03 AVENUE OF HONOUR, TREE AVENUE, CALDER HIGHWAY WOODEND
- T03 GOLF HILL, WOODEND GOLF CLUB, LANDFORM, TREES, FENCE, OFF  
CALDER HIGHWAY WOODEND
- T03 SPRINGFIELD, TOWN SITE, CALDER HIGHWAY WOODEND
- T03 SPRINGFIELD STATE SCHOOL, NOW WOODBROOK NURSEY, SCHOOL,  
CALDER HIGHWAY WOODEND NORTH
- T03 MANCHESTER UNITY CONVALESCENT HOME, NOW BENTINCK  
HOTEL, HOUSING, RECREATIONAL, 002 CARLISLE STREET  
WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, CLANCYS LANE WOODEND NORTH
- T03 HOUSE, 014 COLLIER STREET WOODEND
- T03 LYNDHURST, HOUSE, 006-008 COLLIER STREET WOODEND
- T03 VICTORIAN RAILWAYS DEPARTMENTAL RESIDENCE, HOUSE,  
CORINELLA ROAD WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 008 CORINELLA ROAD WOODEND
- T03 KERVILLE HOUSE, HOUSE, 010 CORINELLA ROAD WOODEND
- T03 OAK AVENUE, TREES, OFF CORINELLA ROAD WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 035 CORINELLA ROAD WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 033 CORINELLA ROAD WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND CORINELLA STREET RESIDENTIAL PRECINCT, PRECINCT;  
CORINELLA STREET WOODEND T03 TREES, OFF DAVY STREET  
WOODEND
- T03 TREES, DAVY STREET WOODEND
- T03 WILLS HOUSE, HOUSE, 003 DICKENS STREET WOODEND
- T03 PINDARI, HOUSE, GARDEN, 002 DICKENS STREET WOODEND
- T03 POST & CABLE FENCE, FENCE, DICKENS STREET WOODEND
- T03 HAZEL DELL, FARM COMPLEX, TREES, 1470RMB DONALDS ROAD  
WOODEND
- T03 MACEDON LODGE, HOUSE, GARDEN, EAST STREET WOODEND
- T03 EASTBROOK, HOUSE, EAST STREET WOODEND
- T03 CARRAMARA, HOUSE, 020 EAST STREET WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 088 EAST STREET WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 031 FOREST STREET WOODEND
- T03 KILGARVAN, HOUSE, 033 FOREST STREET WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND MASONIC CENTRE, HALL, 035 FOREST STREET WOODEND
- T03 ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN, NOW UNITING CHURCH, CHURCH, 037  
FOREST STREET WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND COURT HOUSE, COURT HOUSE, 043 FOREST STREET  
WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND SCOUT HALL, HALL, 041 FOREST STREET WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 047 FOREST STREET WOODEND
- T03 ROAD, GARNER QUADRANT ROAD WOODEND
- T03 CAMPASPE HOUSE, HOUSE, GARDEN, GOLDIES LANE WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, GOLDIES LANE WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 005 HENDLEY STREET WOODEND

- T03 WOODEND POST OFFICE, POST OFFICE, 102 HIGH STREET  
WOODEND T03 CLOCK TOWER WOODEND, MEMORIAL TOWER,  
HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 MALOA, HOUSE, SURGERY, 062-064 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 KEATING MEMORIAL ROTUNDA, MONUMENT, OFF HIGH STREET  
WOODEND
- T03 CAROLYN CHISHOLM MEMORIAL, MONUMENT, OFF HIGH STREET  
WOODEND
- T03 ROTHERWOOD, HOUSE, 039 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 041 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 043 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 046 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 GARAGE, 059 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 VICTORIA HOTEL, HOTEL, 069 ? HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 THE TOP SHOP, SHOPFRONT, 073 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, NOW WESTPAC BANK, BANK,  
RESIDENCE, 075 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 WEIGHBRIDGE LATER ALL NATIONS, MACEDONIA, DEVON LODGE,  
HOTEL, 083 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND MECHANICS INSTITUTE & FREE LIBRARY, HALL, LIBRARY,  
085 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 SHOPS, 087-089 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 SHOP & RESIDENCE, 107-109 HIGH STREET WOODEND T03 KING'S  
SNACK BAR, SHOP, 105 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND THEATRE, NOW JOHNSONS FESTIVAL SUPERMARKET,  
THEATRE, 126-30? HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 SHOPS, 118-124 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 CHEMIST, SHOP, 112-114 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 SHOPS & RESIDENCE (FORMER), SHOPS, RESIDENCE, 098-100 HIGH  
STREET WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND & NEWHAM SHIRE OFFICES & COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
FORMER, HALL, OFFICES, 090 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 FLEICHER MEMORIAL SEAT, MEMORIAL, SEAT, 090 HIGH STREET  
WOODEND
- T03 STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA, NOW STATE BANK OF VICTORIA,  
BANK, 084 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND MOTORS, GARAGE, 080 ? HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 BILLS HORSE TROUGH, HORSE TROUGH, - HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 ISLAY HOUSE, FORMER SHOP & RESIDENCE, SHOP, RESIDENCE,  
HOTEL, 125 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 BETH-SHAN, SHOP, RESIDENCE, 127 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND BRIDGE, FIVE MILE CREEK, BRIDGE, HIGH STREET  
WOODEND
- T03 BEN WERRIN, HOUSE, 162 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 DARTMOUTH, HOUSE, 164 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 139 HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 MACGREGOR'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, NOW KEATINGS HOTEL,  
HOTEL, 079? HIGH STREET WOODEND

- T03 WOODEND HIGH STREET COMMERCIAL & CIVIC PRECINCT,  
PRECINCT, HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL PRECINCT, PRECINCT, 039-043  
HIGH STREET WOODEND
- T03 WAHROONGA, HOUSE, 007 JEFFREY STREET WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 017 JEFFREY STREET WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND RESIDENTIAL PRECINCT, PRECINCT, - JEFFREY STREET  
WOODEND
- T03 HALEWOOD, HOUSE, GARDEN, LANCEFIELD WOODEND ROAD  
WOODEND
- T03 TREES, 004 MAHONEY'S ROAD WOODEND
- T03 BIEN VENUTO, HOUSE, INTERIOR, 066 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD  
WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 007 NOONAN GROVE WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND STATE SCHOOL, SCHOOL, OWEN STREET WOODEND
- T03 TREES, - OWEN STREET WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, PLANTS LANE
- T03 ROAD, PLANTS LANE
- T03 OAK GROUP, TREES, PLANTS LANE WOODEND
- T03 QUARRY, PLANTS LANE WOODEND
- T03 DAY'S HOUSE, HOUSE, 007 PYKE STREET WOODEND T03 HOUSE,  
QUARRY ROAD WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, QUARRY ROAD WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, QUARRY ROAD WOODEND
- T03 MAYFIELD, HOUSE, 019 SAVAGES LANE WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, 001 SCHAW STREET WOODEND
- T03 WOODEND CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL, SCHOOL, TEMPLETON  
STREET WOODEND
- T03 ST. AMBROSE CATHOLIC CHURCH, CHURCH, TEMPLETON STREET  
WOODEND
- T03 ST. AMBROSE PARISH HALL, HALL, TEMPLETON STREET WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, TEMPLETON STREET WOODEND
- T03 OAKWOOD, OAK, HOUSE, TREE, URQUHART STREET WOODEND
- T03 HOUSES, 037 URQUHART STREET WOODEND
- T03 TREES, - URQUHART STREET WOODEND
- T03 HOUSE, WASHINGTON LANE WOODEND
- T03 BLANCHWOOD STABLE, LATER WOODEND CATHOLIC PRIMARY  
SCHOOL, STABLE, SCHOOL, WOOD STREET WOODEND
- T03 FLINT HILL, HOUSE, GARDEN, WOODEND LANCEFIELD ROAD  
WOODEND
- T03 GLEN OSMOND, FARM OUTBUILDING, WOODEND LANCEFIELD  
ROAD WOODEND NORTH
- T03 WOODEND RACECOURSE, RACECOURSE, OFF WOODEND TYLDEN  
ROAD WOODEND
- T03 SHIRLEY PARK, HEDGES & GATES, FARM COMPLEX, WOODEND  
WALLAN ROAD WOODEND
- T04 ALTON, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES, 002? ALTON ROAD MOUNT  
MACEDON

- T04 BUNGL-HI, GARDEN, OUTBUILDINGS?, 029 ALTON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 PENOLA, HOUSE, GARDEN, 047 ALTON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 CORSHAM PARK, GARDEN, ANZAC ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 GARDEN, HOUSE, BENT STREET MACEDON
- T04 MACEDON CEMETERY, CEMETERY, TREES, BENT STREET MACEDON
- T04 SHERFORD DOWNS, GARDEN, 066 BENT STREET MACEDON
- T04 ILLALANGI, FARM COMPLEX, BLACKWOOD ROAD
- T04 LILLIES LEAF, FARM COMPLEX, GARDEN ?, 013 BROUGHAM ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 APSLEY, HOUSE, NURSERY?, BROUGHAM ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 SAWMILL COMPLEX (PART), CALDER HIGHWAY
- T04 CHENISTON, HOUSE, GARDEN, 020 CHENISTON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 WOODBURY, GARDEN, 006 CHENISTON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 HOUSE, CHRISTIAN STREET MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 KARORI, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES, 015 DEVONSHIRE LANE MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 GLEN RANNOCH, HOUSES, GARDEN, 013 DEVONSHIRE LANE MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 ARD RUDAH, GARDEN, HOUSE, 022 DEVONSHIRE LANE MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 MARNANIE, GARDEN, HOUSE, 030 DEVONSHIRE LANE MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 PENBRYN (OR THE CHALET), GARDEN, HOUSE?, DEVONSHIRE LANE MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 PENRITH, GARDEN, DEVONSHIRE LANE MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 STATE NURSERY SITE, PLANTATION, GOVERNORS DRIVE MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 MOUNT DIOGENES, NOW HANGING ROCK, LANDFORM, HANGING ROCK RESERVE ROAD
- \*T04 AVENUE OF HONOUR, TREE AVENUE, HONOUR AVENUE MACEDON
- T04 TREES, - HONOUR AVENUE MACEDON
- T04 AVENUE OF HONOUR, CAIRNS, TREES, MEMORIALS, HONOUR AVENUE MACEDON
- T04 ROAD, LAWSON ROAD
- T04 CONIFER PLANTATION, TREES, GROUP, LIONS HEAD ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 HOUSE, 031 MARGARET STREET MACEDON
- \*T04 FRENCHAM, TREE, GARDENHOUSE, 423 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD
- T04 ELM ROWS, TREES, 382nr. MOUNT MACEDON ROAD
- T04 PINJARRA, GARDEN, HOUSE, 367? MOUNT MACEDON ROAD
- T04 SUMMIT NURSERY, NURSERY, 463 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD
- T04 CHADWELL, GATEWAY, MOUNT MACEDON ROAD
- T04 DREAMTHORPE, HOUSE, GARDEN, 220 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 BROOKDALE NURSERY, HOUSE, NURSERY, GARDEN, 210 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON

T04	CAMERON LODGE, HOUSE & ROTUNDA, GARDEN, 347 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	DUNEIRA, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES, 460 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	DURROL, HOUSE, GARDEN, 411 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	MONTPELLIER, NOW TIMSBURY, HOUSE, GARDEN, 361 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	BALLANTRAE, TREES, GARDEN, 385 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	FOREST GLADE, GARDEN, 415 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	BARREE, GARDEN, 035 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	HOHEWARTE, NOW CAMELOT, TENNIS PAVILION, GARDEN, 404 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	CARRAMUNDI, GARDEN, 328 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	CLIVEDEN, GARDEN, 489 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	BOWLELIA, LATER COOLANGATTA, TREE, GARDEN, OFF MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	CRAIGNAIR, GARDEN, HOUSE (PART), MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	DARJEELING, TREES, 390 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	DRUSILLA, NOW MARIST BROTHERS RETREAT, HOUSE, GARDEN, 229 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	FAIRMOUNT, GARDEN, TREES, 380 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	FEARNE LODGE, GARDEN, 269 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	GLENCAIRN, GARDEN, 271 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	HUNTLY BURN, TREES, GARDEN, 336 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	GREYSTANES, GATES, GARDENS, 407 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	EDZELL, GARDEN, 372? MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	ELLAMATTA, GARDEN, 409 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	MATLOCK, WALLS & GATES, GARDEN,, 421 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	MERROW LEA, GARDEN, HOUSE, 369 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	MILFORD, HOUSE, GARDEN, 491 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
T04	NANDI, GUEST HOUSE, GARDEN, 335 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON

- T04 TANDERRA, MONKEY PUZZLE TREE, TREES, GARDEN, 394 MOUNT  
MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 TANAH MERAH, GARDEN, WALL, 445 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD  
MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 THE LAURELS, TREES, GARDEN, 400 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD  
MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 TIEVE-TARAH, TREES, GARDEN, 360 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD  
MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 VIEWFIELD, GARDEN, MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 WAHBILLA, HOUSE, GARDEN, SHEARING SHED, 013 MOUNT  
MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 WARWICK, FORMER ST.MARGARETS, GARDEN, HOUSE, 425 MOUNT  
MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 WILLOWMOUNT, GARDEN, 354 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT  
MACEDON
- T04 BYRNE'S STORE, FORMER, SHOP, RESIDENCE?, 382 MOUNT MACEDON  
ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- \*T04 TEMU AT CURRAMUNDI, TREE, 328 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD  
MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 FRENCHAM, at, TREE, 423 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT  
MACEDON
- T04 MOUNT MACEDON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (PART), CHURCH,  
MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 HAVERSHAM, GARDEN & TREES, HOUSE, 410 MOUNT MACEDON  
ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 REAL ESTATE AGENCY, SHOP, 343 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT  
MACEDON
- T04 MOUNT MACEDON SCHOOL GATES, MEMORIAL, MOUNT MACEDON  
ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 GATEWAY, GATEWAY, 239 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD MOUNT  
MACEDON
- T04 FARM COMPLEX, PHALEMPHIN ROAD MACEDON
- T04 NOEL, GATES, TREES, PHALEMPHIN ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 KURANDA, HOUSE, GARDEN, PINSCHOFF LANE MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 SEFTON, HOUSE, GARDEN, PINSCHOFF LANE MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 LAMBARD HOUSE, HOUSE, GARDEN, 001? SANGSTERS ROAD MOUNT  
MACEDON
- T04 HIGH FOREST ?, SITE, GUEST HOUSE, SANGSTERS ROAD MOUNT  
MACEDON
- T04 TAYLOR & SANGSTERS NURSERY, MACEDON BRANCH, TREES,  
NURSERY, SANGSTERS ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 SEFTON COTTAGE, GARDEN, SANGSTERS ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 COACH HOUSE, 002 SANGSTERS ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 HOUSE, 008 THE GOVERNORS DRIVE MOUNT MACEDON T04  
GARDEN, 033 THE GOVERNORS ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T04 THE COACH HOUSE, STABLE, 011 TURRITABLE AVENUE MOUNT  
MACEDON
- T04 TREE, 052 ? VICTORIA STREET MACEDON

- T04 AUSTRALIAN COUNTER DISASTER COLLEGE, GARDEN, 125  
WATERFALLS ROAD MOUNT MACEDON
- T05 RITCHIE'S HOTEL, FORMER ?, HOUSE, 057 AITKEN STREET GISBORNE
- T05 SANKEY RESERVE, RESERVE, AITKEN STREET GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE,GARDEN, 050 AITKEN STREET GISBORNE
- T05 GISBORNE MASONIC HALL, HALL, AITKEN STREET GISBORNE
- T05 ST BRIGIDS CATHOLIC CHURCH, CHURCH, AITKEN STREET  
GISBORNE
- T05 ST BRIGID'S PRESBYTERY, HOUSE, AITKEN STREET GISBORNE
- T05 GISBORNE CEMETERY, CEMETERY, AITKEN STREET GISBORNE T05
- HOUSE, 063 AITKEN STREET GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 065 AITKEN STREET GISBORNE
- T05 ORCHARD COTTAGE, HOUSE, 069 AITKEN STREET GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 079 AITKEN STREET GISBORNE
- T05 FIVE OAKS, HOUSE,FENCE, 078 AITKEN STREET GISBORNE
- T05 WESLEYAN MANSE?, LYELL HOUSE, LATER A RESTAURANT, HOUSE,  
035 AITKEN STREET GISBORNE T05 HUSSY HAIG & CO STORE, STORE,  
FORMER, 040 AITKEN STREET GISBORNE
- T05 GISBORNE FORESTERS HALL, HALL, 052 AITKEN STREET GISBORNE
- T05 TELEGRAPH HOTEL, HOTEL, AITKEN STREET GISBORNE
- T05 EBLANA, HOUSE, GARDEN, 080-082 AITKEN STREET MACEDON
- T05 FARM COMPLEX, BRADY ROAD
- T05 HOUSE, BRADY ROAD
- T05 GISBORNE PRIMARY SCHOOL, SCHOOL, BRANTOME STREET  
GISBORNE
- T05 BRANTOME WATERS COTTAGE, HOUSE, 050 BRANTOME STREET  
GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, BRANTOME STREET GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 049 BRANTOME STREET GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE,FENCE, 051 BRANTOME STREET GISBORNE
- T05 OAKLEY HOUSE, HOUSE, 055 BRANTOME STREET GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 048 BRANTOME STREET GISBORNE
- T05 FARM COMPLEX, 021 BROOKING ROAD
- T05 WESTBURN PARK, FARM COMPLEX, AVENUE, CALDER HIGHWAY
- T05 MOUNT MACEDON HOTEL, NOW MACEDON HOUSE, HOTEL, 001  
CALTHORPE STREET GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 003 EARLY STREET NEW GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, FERRIER ROAD GISBORNE
- T05 FERSFIELD, FARM COMPLEX,GARDEN, FERSFIELD ROAD GISBORNE
- T05 ST PAULS ANGLICAN CHURCH, CHURCH, FISHER STREET GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, - FISHER STREET GISBORNE
- T05 CHURCH OF ENGLAND VICARAGE ?, HOUSE, FISHER STREET  
GISBORNE
- T05 ST ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN MANSE, FORMER, HOUSE, 042 FISHER  
STREET GISBORNE
- T05 ST ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHURCH, FISHER STREET  
GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 051 FISHER STREET GISBORNE



- T05 ST PAULS CHURCH OF ENGLAND, NOW PARISH HALL, CHURCH,  
FISHER STREET GISBORNE
- T05 ERIN VALE, HOUSE,GARDEN, 011 GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD  
GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD GISBORNE
- T05 BRIDGE, GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD GISBORNE
- T05 WOODLANDS, HOUSE, GISBORNE MELTON ROAD GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 052 GOODE STREET GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, GOODE STREET GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 050 HAMILTON STREET GISBORNE
- T05 DUMBARTON, FARM COMPLEX, 131 HAMILTON STREET GISBORNE
- T05 MULGUTHERIE, FARM COMPLEX,GARDEN, 085 HAMILTON STREET  
GISBORNE
- T05 DIXON'S OFFICE/HOUSE, NOW MIDDENDORP ELECTRICAL CO.,  
HOUSE, OFFICE, 041 HAMILTON STREET GISBORNE
- T05 GARDINERS GARAGE, MOTOR GARAGE, 007 HAMILTON STREET  
GISBORNE
- T05 GISBORNE MECHANICS INSTITUTE HALL, PART REAR, HALL,  
HAMILTON STREET GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, HAMILTON STREET GISBORNE
- T05 GISBORNE RECREATION RESERVE MEMORIAL GATES, MEMORIAL  
GATEWAY, HAMILTON STREET GISBORNE
- \*T05 GISBORNE COURTHOUSE,STABLE & GAOL, COURT HOUSE, 002  
HAMILTON STREET GISBORNE
- T05 GISBORNE COURTHOUSE & GAOL, POLICE STATION, COURT HOUSE,  
002 HAMILTON STREET GISBORNE
- T05 KIMBOLTON, GARDEN, ? HAMILTON STREET GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 006 HOWEY STREET GISBORNE
- T05 WYABUN PARK & CROWN LAND COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE,  
FARM COMPLEX, HOUSE, HOWEY STREET GISBORNE
- T05 OAK, OAK AVENUES, TREES, HOWEY STREET GISBORNE
- T05 ANNANDALE, HOUSE, GARDEN, 046 HOWEY STREET GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, HOWEY STREET GISBORNE
- T05 CHESSEY PARK ?, HOUSE, ? LIM COURT NEW GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, NEAL STREET GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, OLD CALDER HIGHWAY GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, OFF OLD CALDER HIGHWAY GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, 430 OLD CALDER HIGHWAY GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, OLD CALDER HIGHWAY GISBORNE
- T05 THE ROWANS, HOUSE, GARDEN, 428 ? OLD CALDER HIGHWAY  
GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, OFF ROBERTSON STREET GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, - RODNEY STREET GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, SITE, SAUNDERS ROAD
- T05 VIEW, SAUNDERS ROAD
- T05 TREE AVENUE, SAUNDERS ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, SAUNDERS ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 MAGNET HILL, LANDFORM, SAUNDERS ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, SAUNDERS ROAD NEW GISBORNE

- T05 NEW GISBORNE HOUSE GROUP & RAILWAY STATION PRECINCT,  
PRECINCT, STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 WHISTLE STOP TAVERN, THE, HOTEL, STATION ROAD NEW  
GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 172 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSES, 168-170 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 154 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 152 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 146 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE/OFFICE ?, 144 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 NEW GISBORNE R.S.L. HALL, HALL, 142 STATION ROAD NEW  
GISBORNE
- T05 RAVENSTONE, HOUSE, 133 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 141 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 143 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 NEW GISBORNE MECHANICS, LATER ROSS WATT CHILDREN'S HALL?,  
HALL, 147 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 149 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, SHOP, 157 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 159 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 165 STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 TREES, - STATION ROAD NEW GISBORNE
- T05 HOUSE, 038 STEPHENS STREET GISBORNE
- T05 LOCKSLEY LODGE, GARDEN, 061 WILLOWBANK ROAD GISBORNE
- T05 LINTON VALE, FARM COMPLEX, WILLOWBANK ROAD GISBORNE
- \*T05 FERSFIELD, HOUSE, WILLOWBANK ROAD GISBORNE
- T05 RESERVOIR, OFF ZEAL STREET NEW GISBORNE
- T06 HOUSE, 001 AMESS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 WALL, BOLITHOS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 PINE RIDGE, HOUSE, 034 BOLITHOS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 RIDDELLS CREEK STATION MASTER'S RESIDENCE (??), HOUSE, -  
FITZGERALD STREET RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 WALL, 090 ? GAP ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 STRATHARDLE, TREES, FARM COMPLEX, 080 GAP ROAD RIDDELLS  
CREEK
- T06 DROMKEEN, MONTEREY PINE, HOUSE, TREE, GISBORNE KILMORE  
ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 WALTER SMITH RESERVE, GARDEN, PUBLIC, GISBORNE KILMORE  
ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 BRIDGE, GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 HIGHTON VALE ?, GATEWAY, FARM COMPLEX, GISBORNE KILMORE  
ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 OAK, ELM & CYPRESS STREET TREES, TREES, GISBORNE KILMORE  
ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 GARDEN, HOUSE, 152 GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 HOUSE, 128 GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 HOUSE, 114 GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 HOUSE, 126 ? GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK

- T06 RIDDELLS CREEK RECREATION RESERVE GATEWAY, GATEWAY, GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 RIDDELLS CREEK RECREATION RESERVE, RESERVE, GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 HOUSE, 098 GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 RIDDELLS CREEK SCHOOL RESIDENCE, NOW COMMUNITY CENTRE, HOUSE, 057 GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK T06  
RIDDELLS CREEK PRIMARY SCHOOL, SCHOOL, 055 GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 CASTLENAU, HOUSE, GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 MILLBROOK, ALSO SMITH'S NURSERY, NURSERY, TREES, HOUSE, OFF GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 MILL HOUSE & MILL SITE, NOW FALBARROW HOUSE, MILL COMPLEX, GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 RIDDELLS CREEK RAILWAY RESIDENCE, HOUSE, 019 HAMILTON STREET RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 HOUSE, 021? HAMILTON STREET RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 HOUSE, 010 HAMILTON STREET RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 HOUSE, 026 MAHONEY'S ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 LANDSCAPE, TREES, OFF MELVINS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 HOUSE, MELVINS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 RIDDELLS CREEK RESIDENTIAL, LANDSCAPE & CIVIC PRECINCT, PRECINCT, MELVINS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 NORFOLK COTTAGE, HOUSE, 060 MELVINS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK TOWN
- T06 THE COTTAGE, HOUSE, 052 MELVINS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK TOWN
- T06 ST JOHNS ANGLICAN CHURCH, GARDEN, CHURCH, MELVINS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK TOWN
- T06 NORFOLK COTTAGE, HOUSE, 060 MELVINS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK TOWN
- T06 TREES, MERRIFIELD STREET RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 FARM COMPLEX, 017 MERRIFIELD STREET RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 CHENILS, HOUSE, 007 MOORES ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 TREES, PLANTATION ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 MELBOURNE BENDIGO RAILWAY BRIDGE, BRIDGE, RIDDELL SUNBURY ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 RIDDELLS CREEK CEMETERY, CEMETERY, TREES, ROYAL PARADE RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 LIGHT HILL, FARM COMPLEX, ROYAL PARADE RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 HOUSE, 055-059 SANDY CREEK ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 HOUSE, GARDEN, SANDY CREEK ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 GARDEN, HOUSE, SANDY CREEK ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 EDENDALE, HOUSE, 070 SOMERVILLE STREET RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 SHOP, RESIDENCE, STATION STREET RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 RIDDELLS CREEK COMMERCIAL & RESIDENTIAL PRECINCT, PRECINCT, STATION STREET RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 HOUSE, 014 STATION STREET RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 HOUSE, - STATION STREET RIDDELLS CREEK

- T06 BOLINDA PARK, FARM COMPLEX, GARDEN, SUTHERLANDS ROAD  
RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 RIDDELLS CREEK MECHANICS INSTITUTE HALL, HALL,  
SUTHERLANDS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 ST. ANDREWS UNITING CHURCH, CHURCH, SUTHERLANDS ROAD  
RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 RIDDELLS CREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH, CHURCH, SUTHERLANDS  
ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 STORE, WOOL SHED ?, SUTHERLANDS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T06 FLAX MILL, NOW HENDERSONS MATTRESS FACTORY, FACTORY,  
SUTHERLANDS ROAD RIDDELLS CREEK
- T07 DARRAWAIT GUIM STATE SCHOOL NO. 878 & RESIDENCE, SCHOOL,  
HOUSE\*, BEVERIDGE ROAD DARRAWAIT GUIM
- T07 DARRAWAIT GUIM STORE & RESIDENCE, HOUSE, SHOP, BEVERIDGE  
ROAD DARRAWAIT GUIM
- T07 MCCABE'S BRIDGE, LATER AUNGIER'S BRIDGE, BRIDGE, BEVERIDGE  
ROAD DARRAWAIT GUIM
- T07 DARRAWAIT (MONIER CONCRETE) BRIDGE, BRIDGE, BOLINDA  
DARRAWAIT ROAD DARRAWAIT GUIM
- T07 TREES, BOLINDA DARRAWAIT ROAD DARRAWAIT GUIM
- T07 DARRAWAIT GUIM PRESBYTERIAN, NOW UNITING CHURCH,  
CHURCH, OFF BOLINDA DARRAWAIT ROAD DARRAWAIT GUIM
- T07 DARRAWAIT GUIM GENERAL CEMETERY, CEMETERY, OFF BOLINDA  
DARRAWAIT ROAD DARRAWAIT GUIM
- T07 MAHONEY MEMORIAL, MONUMENT, DARRAWAIT ROAD  
DARRAWAIT GUIM
- T08 FARM COMPLEX, BOUNDARY ROAD