### Latrobe City Heritage Study 2005

#### Index of places of local significance

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ST FRANCIS DE SALES CATHOLIC CHURCH

ADDRESS
Boolarra

DESCRIPTION
A simple weatherboard church building constructed in the Federation Carpenter Gothic style with a symmetrical rectangular plan and an enclosed front porch with side-entry door. It has a steep corrugated iron gable roof with a prominent vent and a flat-roofed skillion addition to the north side (probably a vestry). Each gable has a rectangular timber louvred vent. The rear gable has a pair of diagonally crossed, projecting timber braces which, although straight, create the illusion of being gently curved. Each end of the main roof is surmounted by a wrought iron cross. A door well above ground level on the south side of the front porch may suggest that the building was relocated to this site from elsewhere. The building exhibits a number of different window styles: gothic foil motifs to the porch and side elevations; a large lancet arch to the chancel divided into three bays and glazed with leadlight in an art nouveau design. The interior was not inspected. A single, free-standing toilet (outhouse) is located to the rear of the property and is constructed in a simplified version of the main building.

St Francis De Sales compares with other Federation Carpenter Gothic churches in Latrobe City including Christ Church of England (also in Boolarra) and Our Lady of Good Counsel in Yinnar.

Condition
Good

Integrity
Intact

Threats
None apparent

Key elements
Building

Designer
Builder

HISTORY

PLACE HISTORY
This church was built in 1907 and dedicated to St Francis de Sales, on land purchased from Mr WR. Corrigan the previous year. Between 1888 and 1906, masses had been held at Scanlon's Hall at the Club Hotel. Before this, masses were held at the home of local resident John Kelleher at his property on the Morwell River.

THEMATIC HISTORY
While the first church services were held in people’s homes or farm buildings - travelling Anglican minister, Francis Hales, held a service at the Hazelwood station in 1848 as he moved around Gippsland - once communities became established a church was often one of the first buildings they constructed. Here, people have performed some of their most important ceremonies and rituals.

The churches and their associated buildings, such as halls, residences and schools, have made distinctive contributions to town streetscapes and rural districts throughout the region. Communities have had close affiliations with their churches, especially during times of sectarian rivalry when people's denominations greatly influenced their identity, work and social contacts. Churches also contain community memorials to local people through stained glass windows, monuments and plaques.

SOURCES
Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005
Roslyn M. Carstairs. 'The Twelve Mile Peg, Boolarra 1884-1984', Boolarra and District Centenary Committee, 1984

Creation Date
1907

Change Dates

Associations

Local Themes
9. Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
9.1 Religion

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
St Francis De Sales Catholic Church is a Federation Carpenter Gothic Church, which was
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the church in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

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<th>Register</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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<th>Status</th>
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<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
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Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

| External Paint Controls: | No | On VHR: | No | VHR Ref No: | No |
| Internal Alteration Controls: | Yes | Prohibited Uses: | No |
| Tree Controls: | No | Aboriginal Heritage Place: | No |
| Outbuildings or Fences: | No | Incorporated Plan: | No |
| Description: | None specified |

Conservation Management

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4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

Latrobe City Heritage Study

Context Pty. Ltd.

Updated: 14/03/2005
5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

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Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
DESCRIPTION

The former Boolarra State School is a two-wing (square-edged) weatherboard building with a gabled body, a gabled projecting porch and a transverse extension with a half-gabled roof, all clad in corrugated iron and penetrated by [two?] brick chimneys with terracotta chimney pots.

The original section, constructed c.1890 (see the History) is gable-fronted with a timber finial at the top, above a timber vent and a bank of three multi-paned sash windows with hoppers (these have replaced a single window shown in early photos, similar to the surviving window in the rear elevation). The side elevation has three multi-paned windows. The rear elevation of this section also has a timber finial at the gable peak, a timber vent below it, a single multi-paned, sash window and a simple back door.

The enclosed front porch and transverse extension appear to date to c 1913. The original schoolhouse would have had a smaller enclosed porch, but it had to be enlarged to serve as an entrance both to the original schoolroom and the new extension. The gable end of the projecting front porch also faces the front and is decorated with ornamental half-timbering around a timber vent. The eave fascias are clad in beaded timber lining boards. The gable rests on curved timber brackets above a bank of three small, multi-paned windows. The school entrance is on the side elevation of the porch, in the inside corner with the original building.

The transverse extension is situated partially behind the front porch. It has a chimney at the junction with the original schoolhouse. There are two adjoining multi-paned sash windows on the façade, three small multi-paned hopper windows on the side, and a bank of four multi-paned sash windows on the rear elevation. The interior of this extension is a single room with the walls and open roof clad with horizontal lining boards.

The rest of the interior also shows a high degree of internal integrity and the building now contains a collection of historic objects collected by the Boolarra Museum, including some belonging to the school.

A weatherboard schoolteacher's house is situated just behind the schoolhouse, on the south side. It also appears to have been constructed in at least two stages. The original, four-room house appears to have been built at the same time as the schoolhouse, c.1890. It now comprises the rear of the house and has two small hipped roofs, clad in corrugated iron (as is the rest of the roof), and a skillion-roof rear verandah. The chimney in this section is constructed of brick with corbeling at the top. This section of the roof appears to have been part of a U-shaped hipped roof, very common to 19th-century domestic buildings, which would have had a single, large hipped roof over the front section of the house. Instead, the front half of the house has a double transverse gable roof. The two gables appear to have different pitches. The central gable may be original, or it may have replaced the original hipped roof when the front of the house was extended.

The section under the front gable appears to have been added c.1913, as indicated by the brick chimney with rough-cast render band at the top and the bracketed hoods over the two multi-paned sash windows which face the road. This gable has a skillion-roof verandah, with decorative timber brackets, facing the rear of the schoolhouse. It is not known whether the original front door faced the road instead. The windows throughout the house have six-pane upper sashes and six-, two- or single-pane lower sashes.

The trees, which would have been part of the school yard, include: two Canary Island Date Palms (Phoenix canariensis) on the street frontage, a large Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon) (20m high x 12m canopy) and several seedling, an unidentified conifer adjacent, and a magnificent English Oak (Quercus robur) (22m high x 34m canopy, 4m circumference trunk) at the rear of the building, which dominates the site. A second, smaller English Oak (possibly a seedling but still now 16m high x 14m canopy), stands on the Irving Street perimeter, and another at the rear of the school teacher's house next door.

There is a slightly smaller English Oak in the yard of the teacher's residence.
**HISTORY**

Boolarra State School No. 2617 was constructed on this site in c.1890 along with a detached four room residence. It was built to a standard design for single room schools to accommodate 60 pupils that was used by the Education Department at 240 schools in Victoria between 1873-90. As originally constructed, the school comprised a simple gabled weatherboard building with a small projecting porch at the front. There was one tall double hung sash window with 6 pane windows in each end elevation and three windows in each side elevation.

By 1909, enrolments had grown to 90 and extensions were required. The exact date of these additions is not known but it is thought that they were completed by c.1913. This created a larger entry porch and extended the building to one side. Larger windows were also added to the main elevation of the 1890 building. The school reached a maximum of 145 enrolments by 1967 and this necessitated the move to a new site in Mirboo North Road in 1968.

The school is now the home of the Boolarra Historical Society and contains a display of objects, photographs and other material associated with the history of Boolarra and district.

The first Boolarra State School opened in October 1884 in a temporary hut on low ground that was described as 'hopelessly wet and muddy in winter' (Blake 1973:1234). The following year it moved to the Presbyterian Church where it remained until this school building was opened in 1890.

**THEMATIC HISTORY**

A major impact of the Public Works Department on the City's landscape are the many schools that have been built to PWD designs - from one-teacher schools in isolated communities to larger schools on busy streets such as Commercial Road in Morwell, Grey Street in Traralgon and Albert Street in Moe. The surviving buildings document not only the educational history of the City but also community involvement and social history. The schools' designs may be a standard plan reproduced throughout Victoria but communities have infused them with an identity and they have become special community places.

Although education had become 'free, secular and compulsory' in Victoria in 1872, parents often had to lobby hard to persuade the Education Department that a school was urgently needed in their area. This was the case at Tyers. Although parents first requested a school in 1875, one was not established until 1879. Parents often had to provide a venue, as at Traralgon South, or classes were held in community buildings such as churches or halls before a school was built. For many parents getting a school and keeping it open was a continuous struggle with the Education Department, as the history of the Driffield School illustrates. Driffield parents were anxious to have a school on their side of the Morwell River because of the dangers children faced crossing it. The first school was a portable building, opened in 1881, with a two roomed teacher's residence – quite useless in this case as the first teacher had 10 children. When it was burnt in bushfires in 1905, the Department decided not to rebuild and the school was effectively closed. Eventually, a teacher was appointed in the 1920s but classes had to take place in the church. Driffield did not get a new school until 1946.

**SOURCES**

Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005.
L.J. Blake (General Editor), 'Vision and Realisation' Vol 3, Melbourne, Education Department of Victoria 1973, p.1234.
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historical development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
The Boolarra State School No. 2617 (former), constructed c.1890 with c.1913 additions, is a two-wing weatherboard building with notable external decorative detailing as well as a high degree of internal integrity. Adjacent to the school is the former school residence also constructed c.1890 with later additions, which is a weatherboard cottage with hip and gable roofs. In the school yard, several trees contribute to the place, including a magnificent English Oak (Quercus robur) behind the school building which dominates the site and street setting, two Canary Island Date Palms (Phoenix canariensis) in the front of the schoolyard and parallel to the street frontage, a large Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon), and several other trees including seedlings from these trees.

How is it significant?
The Boolarra State School and residence (former), and its schoolyard plantings including the dominant English Oak (Quercus robur), are of local historical, aesthetic and social significance.

Why is it significant?
The Boolarra State School, and its schoolyard plantings including the dominant English Oak (Quercus robur), are of local historical significance as the school for Boolarra and district local children between c.1890 and 1968, and as a meeting place and community hub. The decoratively detailed school building is notable as (in part) an example of an early Education Department single room school design, which has been extended to accommodate increased enrolments. The school and its associated tree plantings demonstrate the aesthetic and social values ascribed to public buildings (and especially school buildings) during this period. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2)

The Boolarra State School No 2617, and its schoolyard plantings are of local aesthetic significance for their contribution to the streetscape and its nearby picturesque sited buildings. The external detailing to the c.1913 porch addition is notable amongst schools in this region. Of the trees, the large English Oak, in particular, is an exceptional specimen in terms of size, canopy and condition. (RNE criterion E.1)

The Boolarra State School, and its schoolyard plantings are of local social significance for the previous use, as well as the ongoing use as a local museum and meeting place for the Boolarra Historical Society. (RNE criterion G.1)

LEVEL

Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>HO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
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Extent

The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

External Paint Controls: No  On VHR: No  VHR Ref No: No
Internal Alteration Controls: Yes  Prohibited Uses: No
Tree Controls: Yes  Aboriginal Heritage Place: No
Outbuildings or Fences: No  Incorporated Plan: No  Incorporated Plan Details: None specified
Description: None specified

Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historical development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
- The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
- The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
- It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
- In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the residence and the school in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition or buildings of trees may have changed.

Therefore, if changes are proposed to the property at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

**Extra Research** The exact dates of both the schoolhouse and teacher's residence and alterations thereto should be confirmed by detailed interior inspection and investigation of documentary sources.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**
Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
CHRIST CHURCH BOOLARRA

ADDRESS
Tarwin Street
Boolarra

HISTORY
Christ Church at Boolarra was opened by May 1911. One year earlier, on 18 May 1910 the secretary of the church committee, William Christian, wrote to Board of Public Health seeking approval for plans of the new church, which were prepared by George H Cain, architect, of Sale. The building was completed by December 1910 but a certificate was not granted until April 1911, when door and bolts were changed. [1]

The next record of a change to the building came in 30 May, 1961 when the plan for the Sunday School building was approved. It was constructed at a right angle to the altar end and attached by a roof. The vicar at the time was Donald Gibson. The Sunday School extension was completed by November 1961 and for next few years (at least until 1963) it was used by the state school as a classroom for a prep grade, and the church received rent from the Department of Education. The PROV building file includes some correspondence from 1961-63 about poor ventilation. [1]

More recently, Christ Church, Boolarra has become part of the Co-operating Parish of Boolarra, Yinnar and Yinnar South.

THEMATIC HISTORY
While the first church services were held in people's homes or farm buildings - travelling Anglican minister, Francis Hales, held a service at the Hazelwood station in 1848 as he moved around Gippsland - once communities became established a church was often one of the first buildings they constructed. Here, people have performed some of their most important ceremonies and rituals.

The churches and their associated buildings, such as halls, residences and schools, have made distinctive contributions to town streetscapes and rural districts throughout the region. Communities have had close affiliations with their churches, especially during times of sectarian rivalry when people's denominations greatly influenced their identity, work and social contacts. Churches also contain community memorials to local people through stained glass windows, monuments and plaques. [2]

SOURCES
[1] Public Records Office of Victoria (PROV), VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 610.

Latrobe City Heritage Study
Conservation Management

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
Christ Church, Boolarra, designed by George H Cain and constructed in 1910-11, and the associated Giant Redwood (Sequoia giganteum) and Evergreen Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora) in Tarwin Street, Boolarra.

How is it significant?
Christ Church, Boolarra is of local historic, social, aesthetic, and scientific (horticultural) significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
Christ Church, Boolarra is of historic and social significance as the centre of Anglican worship in Boolarra for almost one hundred years. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, G.1)

Christ Church, Boolarra is of aesthetic significance as a representative and intact example of a Federation era Carpenter Gothic church. The setting of the church is enhanced by the mature Sequoia and Magnolia trees. (RNE criterion E.1)

Scientifically, the Sequoia gigantum is of horticultural significance as a fine example of this tree in the Latrobe region. (RNE criterion A.3)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

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Extent
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Heritage Schedule

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Conservation Management

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significance of the place, or
- It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
- In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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Extra Research  None specified

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### BOOLARRA MEMORIAL PARK ENTRANCE GATEWAY

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#### DESCRIPTION
The entrance gateway at Boolarra Memorial Park comprises four granite pillars arranged symmetrically with two on either side of the driveway. All pillars are identical in design with a chamfered plinth and pyramid capital. The inner pillars are approximately 2.5m high and the outer pillars 1.5m. The larger inner pillars are inscribed with raised lead lettering that lists 20 local enlistees on one and on the other: 'The Great War 1914-1918, erected by the residents of Boolarra and District in memory of our fallen heroes'. Two Deodar Cedars (Cedrus deodar) are closely planted behind the smaller pillars. There is a small shelter just inside the gates on the left.

The inner pillars have a large bolt protruding from about 50cm above the base, suggesting that gates were attached at one stage. Later painted signs between the pillars list the various clubs that use the reserve.

Within the Reserve itself most of the buildings appear to date from the post-war period. There is what appears to be a former Nissen hut, which is a corrugated-iron clad building, semi-circular in shape.

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<td>Threats</td>
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#### HISTORY

**PLACE HISTORY**
The recreation reserve at Boolarra was dedicated in 1924 as a memorial to commemorate locals who served in World War I. To mark the occasion, memorial gates were erected and two trees planted at the entrance. The gates listed the names of local who died in the war. [1]

**THEMATIC HISTORY**
Memorials may be placed in prominent sites in towns or they may mark a site of significance where an incident took place. They may celebrate or mourn, but they act as a way of infusing remembrance into the landscape. The memorials document what people feel should be remembered and marked on the landscape.

'Some memorials in Latrobe City are monuments erected by later generations to remember the explorers and pioneers who came before them. The memorials to explorer Paul de Strzelecki on the Princes Highway just east of Traralgon and at Koornalla are examples of this. A memorial to Ned Stringer who discovered gold at Walhalla but died soon after in an accommodation house on the Toongabbie Creek was built in Hower Street, Toongabbie.

'In common with other communities throughout Australia, memorials have been erected in small and large towns in Latrobe City to remember and honour those who died in the First World War. At Yinnar, a soldier blows a bugle; at Moe, the memorial has been relocated to the RSL building in Albert Street. Added to the First World War memorials have been the names of those who served or died in the Second World War and more recent conflicts.

'Besides the stone obelisks, statues and pillars erected on prominent sites, there are many other ways that soldiers have been commemorated. In Boolarra, a recreation reserve, Memorial Park, was opened in 1924 as a commemorative park. Victory Park in Traralgon commemorates the Second World War. In schools, churches and halls throughout Latrobe City are honour boards that commemorate those who served. On an honour board at Toongabbie are the names of the three Hillsley brothers who enlisted in the First World War and did not return. In Traralgon, there are street names in the APM subdivisions that commemorate employees who were killed in the Second World War. Citizens in Traralgon South planted trees to honour the dead. After the township was acquired for the Loy Yang development, ten trees were planted at the new township site, ensuring that the men were not forgotten. Citizens in Glengarry planted an avenue of honour after the Second World War. [1]
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the gates which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historical development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory fabric unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
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3. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

4. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

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Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
               Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe Heritage Study 2005, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
DESCRIPTION
The house at 17 Tarwin Street, Boolarra is a double fronted symmetrical Victorian weatherboard villa with a return verandah supported on timber posts with a cast iron frieze (reconstructed?). There are two corbelled brick chimneys. The centrally located four-panelled front door with highlight is flanked by two double hung sash windows. The house is set within a sympathetic (although recent) cottage garden. The timber picket fence is also recent, but sympathetic.

Two images of the house in a local history book provide an understanding of how little the house has changed after the years. The first image, presumably taken soon after the house was constructed, shows the house much as it appears today complete with a scalloped timber picket fence along the frontage with central gate. The second image c.1980 shows the house missing part of the verandah along the side elevation, while the cast iron frieze shown in the early photo has also been removed. There is no front fence and very little garden.

Condition: Excellent
Integrity: Minor Modifications
Threats: None apparent
Key elements: Building
Designer: Builder

HISTORY
This house was constructed in 1886 was built for HWG Payne and his family who came to Australia via Hong Kong. According to a story told by his granddaughter he decided to stay in Melbourne against his wife's wishes and obtained a position as Harbour Master at the Port of Melbourne. In 1879 he decided to pioneer Budgeree south of Boolarra where he built a two-roomed hut from bush timber on the then uncleared property. Shortly after he replaced it with this more substantial residence which was reputedly constructed from timber carted on bullock wagon from Melbourne.

SOURCES
Sheila Moody, pers. Comm. 2004 - she cites local history of Payne family (Amy 1869-75' (?) pp.73, 77-78)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The house, constructed c.1886 for HWG Payne, at 17 Tarwin Street, Boolarra.

How is it significant?
The house at 17 Tarwin Street, Boolarra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The house at 17 Tarwin Street, Boolarra is of historical significance as a now rare example of an early residence that demonstrates the early development of Boolarra immediately after the opening of the railway. It also has important associations with the locally important Payne family who were among the early settlers in this area. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

The house at 17 Tarwin Street, Boolarra is of aesthetic significance as a representative and intact example of a simple late Victorian villa. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.
Therefore, if changes are proposed to the property at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

**Extra Research** None specified

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
O'HALLORAN & HARE FARMHOUSE SITE
Mathison Park, Lake Hyland

ADDRESS
Mackeys Road
Churchill

DESCRIPTION
The site of the O'Halloran and Hare farmhouses is situated within Mathison Park at the southern end of Lake Hyland. The property contains the ruins of buildings, wells and trees associated with the settlement and development of this property by the O'Halloran and Hare families from c.1870-1950, which include:

- The ruinous remains of the c.1920 Hare farmhouse. This comprises concrete walls that appear to have been created in situ and built up in layers using timber framework and locally collected randomly-sized stone rubble aggregate with assorted steelwork for reinforcement (now visible in places such as pipes, angles, saw, fencing wire etc.). Timber cast in for fixing plates such as skirtings. There are large window openings and an arched back verandah. At the rear is a concrete water tank and stand,

- The ruined slab footings of the former dairy/milking shed and a pile of rubble.

- Two partly destroyed wells constructed of brick and concrete render. The O'Halloran well has an internal diameter of 2.5m and begins to form the dome at around 0.75m below ground. The dairy well has an internal diameter of 1.65m and the brickwork begins to form the dome roof at about 0.3m below ground. The original domes are missing from the top of both.

- Significant vegetation includes an Italian Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens?) at the front of the ruined Hare farmhouse, a Peppercorn (Schinus molle var. areira) at the south-west corner of house ruins (which is reputed to have been planted by O'Halloran) and the remains of an orchard including 3 plums, (and others probably seedings), 6 pear trees, and one quince.

The perimeter of the property is planted with more recent Australian natives, which are presumably related to the more recent development of this area as a public park. This has also included the installation of interpretive signage.

Condition: Ruinous
Integrity: Ruinous

Threats

Key elements
Buildings
Ruins/remnants
Tree/s

Designer
Builder

HISTORY
In 1876 Thomas O'Halloran selected 210 acres (85 hectares) and on the northern part of this land (in the area that now forms part of Mathison Park) he built a house of log and bark construction. This was replaced c.1880s by another more substantial home, probably of weatherboard construction and a semi-underground tank. The tank was constructed from Morwell bricks and was fed by rain from the roof of the homestead, which drained into the tank reputedly via a clay stormwater pipe that connected to the house's downpipe. A hand pump was mounted on the north side of the tank and connected to the tank below water level. Water was pumped into a hand held bucket and carried in to the kitchen where it was used for drinking, washing and cooking.

Robert Hare from Gormandale appears to have leased the property from 1919, before purchasing it in 1924. His wife Cora had recently died leaving him with four children. They took up residence in the O'Halloran house for a time while they built themselves a new concrete house c.1925. Locals believe the sand for the concrete was shovelled from the creek and stone was dug from the ground nearby. His son Cyril Hare acquired the property in 1948. Around 1950, Bill Dobbin leased and then purchased the northern section in 1957. Soon after, Dobbin installed an electric pump to transfer water from O'Halloran's tank to a new above-ground concrete tank at the rear of c.1925 Hare farmhouse.

The Housing Commission of Victoria compulsorily acquired the property in 1963. Hare's farmhouse was last occupied by tenants in 1968. The O'Halloran tank continued to be used up
until 1965. In the late 1960s it was partially destroyed as it was thought to have become unsafe. The property was used as a dairy farm and a dairy was constructed along with a water tank or cistern of its own by the early 1900s. This tank was used to provide water to wash the dairy and equipment. A wood and briquette fired heater heated the water for washing. The dairy and other farm buildings were destroyed by fire in 1965.

In recent times, the site surrounding the farmhouse ruins has been developed as a public park known as 'Mathison Park'. It was named in honour of WK Mathison who served as Shire Secretary from 1947 to 1962 at a time when significant development associated with the State Electricity Commission was occurring within the Shire. As part of the park development, some interpretive material has been installed at the site, which provides a history of the site and describes the surviving elements.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**What is significant?**

The O'Halloran & Hare farmhouse site, now situated within Mathison Park, Churchill comprises the ruins of buildings, wells and remnant trees associated with the use of this land as a farm by the O'Halloran and O'Hare families between c.1880 and 1960.

**How is it significant?**

The O'Halloran & O'Hare farmhouse site is of local historic significance to Latrobe City.

**Why is it significant?**

The O'Halloran & O'Hare farmhouse site is of local historic significance for its associations with the early settlement of the Hazelwood area during the selection era in the late nineteenth century. It illustrates how farms were developed and is of particular interest for the surviving domed wells, which are rare examples within the study area. (RNE criteria A.4, B.2, D.2, H.1)

**LEVEL**

Local significance

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Register Listings</th>
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<th>Zoning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
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</table>

**Extent**

To the extent of the ruined farmhouse, dairy, two underground tanks and early trees as described in this citation and surrounding land to a minimum of 2m around each item. The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

**Heritage Schedule**

<table>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Conservation Management**

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes above ground fabric as well as any archaeological remains.
2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

4. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

5. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

6. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

7. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The Flynnstead State School is a single storey red brick bungalow-style building, with a small entrance wing. It was probably built from locally manufactured red bricks. The building has a corrugated iron gabled roof, with shingle infill to the upper portion of the gable ends. There is a louvred vent to the main gable end. A relief sign to the entrance reads "FLYNNSTEAD SCHOOL NO.2944." The school has several painted sills and lintels with multi-paned double-hung sash windows. There is a single red brick chimney with a terracotta chimney pot. The building is in poor condition, but has a high degree of external integrity. Remnant trees including Monterey Pines (Pinus radiata) and Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa) provide a related landscape and indicate the original extent of the school yard.

**HISTORY**
Flynnstead State School No. 2944 opened in 1924 in response to the closer settlement of this area after World War One. It closed just 24 years later in 1948. It was also known as Flynns Creek Railway Station School. [1]

The town of Flynnstead was surveyed by 1882 and the station opened in 1884. A school was established in May 1889.

**THEMATIC HISTORY**
A major impact of the Public Works Department on the City's landscape are the many schools that have been built to PWD designs - from one-teacher schools in isolated communities to larger schools on busy streets such as Commercial Road in Morwell, Grey Street in Traralgon and Albert Street in Moe. The surviving buildings document not only the education history of the City but also community involvement and social history. The schools’ designs may be a standard plan reproduced throughout Victoria but communities have infused them with an identity and they have become special community places. [2]

Although education had become 'free, secular and compulsory' in Victoria in 1872, parents often had to lobby hard to persuade the Education Department that a school was urgently needed in their area. This was the case at Tyers. Although parents first requested a school in 1875, one was not established until 1879. Parents often had to provide a venue, as at Traralgon South, or classes were held in community buildings such as churches or halls before a school was built. For many parents getting a school and keeping it open was a continuous struggle with the Education Department, as the history of the Driffield School illustrates. Driffield parents were anxious to have a school on their side of the Morwell river because of the dangers children faced crossing it. The first school was a portable building, opened in 1881, with a two roomed teacher's residence - quite useless in this case as the first teacher had 10 children. When it was burnt in bushfires in 1905, the Department decided not to rebuild and the school was effectively closed. Eventually, a teacher was appointed in the 1920s but classes had to take place in the church. Driffield did not get a new school until 1946. [2]

**SOURCES**
[2] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005,

**Creation Date** 1924  **Change Dates** 1949
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
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   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of Flynnstead State School.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Flynnstead State School is a one room brick Inter-War school of standard design, which opened in 1924 and closed in 1948.

How is it significant?
Flynnstead State School No. 2944 (former) is of local historic, social, and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Flynnstead State School No. 2944 is of historical significance as a representative example of an isolated rural school that illustrates the development of communities during the Inter-War period as a result of closer settlement. It has strong social values as the only surviving community building in the Flynns Creek district. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, G.1)

**LEVEL**
Local significance

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
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**Extent**
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

**Heritage Schedule**

- **External Paint Controls:** No
- **Internal Alteration Controls:** No
- **Tree Controls:** No
- **Outbuildings or Fences:** No

**Conservation Management**

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of Flynnstead State School.
the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views
to and from the site.
6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale
and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.
7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.
8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees
and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate,
it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of
the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of
initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition or
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that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed
assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or
works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place
should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
GLENGARRY AVENUE OF HONOUR

ADDRESS
Cairnbrook Road
Glengarry

DESCRIPTION
The Glengarry Avenue of Honour comprises a variety of mature trees that line both sides of Cairnbrook Road between the Traralgon-Maffra Road and Railway Avenue and it is believed that these are remnants of at least two different memorial plantings. [1]

The majority of the trees are mature Eucalypt species (possibly Mahogany Gums), which are believed to be the trees planted c.1950 as part of the World War II Avenue of Honour. There are some gaps in the avenue, as well as some semi-mature and different species such as Flowering Gums.

On the north side, on either side of the entrance to the Glengarry Recreation Reserve, are a number of Cypress trees (possibly Monterey Cypress, Cupressus macrocarpa). These trees may have been part of the original avenue, or could be replacement trees, or may have formed part of a large "square" of cypress and/or radiata pines planted completely encircling the Glengarry Recreation Reserve after World War I by local school children to honour the war veterans.

SOURCES

Condition Mixed
Threats None apparent

HISTORY
PLACE HISTORY
The Glengarry Avenue of Honour was originally planted c.1950 by the Country Women's Association to honour locals who served in World War II. Replacement trees have been added over the years by members of the Girl Guides. [1]

THEMATIC HISTORY
Memorials may be placed in prominent sites in towns or they may mark a site of significance where an incident took place. They may celebrate or mourn, but they act as a way of infusing remembrance into the landscape. The memorials document what people feel should be remembered and marked on the landscape.

Some memorials in Latrobe City are monuments erected by later generations to remember the explorers and pioneers who came before them. The memorials to explorer Paul de Strzelecki on the Princes Highway just east of Traralgon and at Koornalla are examples of this. A memorial to Ned Stringer who discovered gold at Walhalla but died soon after in an accommodation house on the Toongabbie Creek was built in Hower Street, Toongabbie.

In common with other communities throughout Australia, memorials have been erected in small and large towns in Latrobe City to remember and honour those who died in the First World War. At Yinnar, a soldier blows a bugle; at Moe, the memorial has been relocated to the RSL building in Albert Street. Added to the First World War memorials have been the names of those who served or died in the Second World War and more recent conflicts.

Besides the stone obelisks, statues and pillars erected on prominent sites, there are many other ways that soldiers have been commemorated. In Boolarra, a recreation reserve, Memorial Park, was opened in 1924 as a commemorative park. Victory Park in Traralgon commemorates the Second World War. In schools, churches and halls throughout Latrobe City are honour boards that commemorate those who served. On an honour board at Toongabbie are the names of the three Hillsley brothers who enlisted in the First World War and did not return. In Traralgon, there are street names in the APM subdivisions that commemorate employees who were killed in the Second World War. Citizens in Traralgon South planted trees to honour the dead. After the
township was acquired for the Loy Yang development, ten trees were planted at the new township site, ensuring that the men were not forgotten. Citizens in Glengarry planted an avenue of honour after the Second World War. [2]

SOURCES

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
Glengarry Avenue of Honour was created c.1950 originally using Eucalyptus species along Cairnbrook Road by members of the Country Women's Association to honour locals who served in World War II. Replacement trees including other types of trees were planted by the Girl Guides in later years.

How is significant?
Glengarry Avenue of Honour is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is significant?
Glengarry Avenue of Honour is of historic and social significance as memorial commemorating Glengarry and district servicemen and women who served in World War II. It remains as a tangible reminder of the impact of that conflict upon local communities. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, G.1)

Glengarry Avenue of Honour is of aesthetic significance for its contribution to the cultural landscape character of Glengarry township. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
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<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
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Extent
To the extent of the trees on both sides of Cairnbrook Road including all land within the Road Reserve.

Heritage Schedule

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</tbody>
</table>

Conservation Management
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the place:

- Develop a management plan to encourage the proper care and maintenance of the Avenue to ensure that the trees survive in good condition according to their normally expected lifespan. This should include a strategy for major cyclical replacement when the Avenue becomes senescent as well as incidental replacement of individual dead, dying or dangerous specimens; and maintenance regimes
for monitoring condition, pruning, pest and disease and roadside weed management.

- Maintain the integrity of the Avenue by the replacement of 'like with like' species (i.e. Eucalyptus species). Remove inappropriate or historically inaccurate species. Document the replacement process (photographs and written record before, during and after) for future record.

- Manage surrounding vegetation to maintain the integrity and condition of the tree/s. Remove weed vegetation species.

- Ensure that any future development, or changes in immediate environmental conditions, adjacent to the Avenue does not have a detrimental impact upon the integrity and condition of the avenue. Investigate ways in which adjacent development could include or coordinate with recovery and improvement of the Avenue's integrity and condition.

**Extra Research** Further research would be desirable to determine the actual creation date and the type and number of trees originally planted, as well as the dates of replacement trees and the types used.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**  
Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
GLENGARRY RECREATION RESERVE MEMORIAL GATES AND TREES

Fred King Oval

ADDRESS
Cairnbrook Road
Glengarry

HISTORY
Sometime after World War I a large "square" of cypress and/or radiata pines was planted completely encircling the Glengarry Recreation Reserve by local school children to honour the war veterans. Many of these were later removed for a variety of reasons but some remain along the southern boundary of the reserve with Cairnbrook Road and along the common boundary with the Primary School. [1]

Following World War II, Memorial Gates were erected at the entrance to the Reserve in honour of three locals who made the supreme sacrifice during that conflict. They were dedicated on 15 August 1947 by WO Fulton MLA. At about the same time that the gates were erected, an avenue of honour was established in Cairnbrook Road (Refer to separate citation in this Study).

THEMATIC HISTORY
Memorials may be placed in prominent sites in towns or they may mark a site of significance where an incident took place. They may celebrate or mourn, but they act as a way of infusing remembrance into the landscape. The memorials document what people feel should be remembered and marked on the landscape.

Some memorials in Latrobe City are monuments erected by later generations to remember the explorers and pioneers who came before them. The memorials to explorer Paul de Strzelecki on the Princes Highway just east of Traralgon and at Koornalla are examples of this. A memorial to Ned Stringer who discovered gold at Walhalla but died soon after in an accommodation house on the Toongabbie Creek was built in Hower Street, Toongabbie.

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Besides the stone obelisks, statues and pillars erected on prominent sites, there are many other ways that soldiers have been commemorated. In Boolarra, a recreation reserve, Memorial Park, was opened in 1924 as a commemorative park. Victory Park in Traralgon commemorates the Second World War. In schools, churches and halls throughout Latrobe City are honour boards that commemorate those who served. On an honour board at Toongabbie are the names of the three Hilsley brothers who enlisted in the First World War and did not return. In Traralgon, there are

DESCRIPTION
The Glengarry Recreation Reserve is situated on the north side of Cairnbrook Road, Glengarry adjacent to the Glengarry Primary School. At the entrance to the reserve are gates erected as a memorial to locals who served in World War II. These are constructed of four large rough-hewn granite piers on granite bases with granite caps, flanked by two smaller piers, one to the right and one placed at the centre. The smaller piers are connected to the larger by iron palisade fences. There are wrought iron gates between the entrance piers on the left (these may be new or a replica of the original). The gates were repaired in 2004-05.

Around the perimeter of the reserve are a number of mature Monterey Pines (Pinus radiata) - these are believed to be the remnants of the trees planted as a memorial to World War I soldiers during the Inter-War period.

Condition Good
Integrity Minor Modifications
Threats None apparent
Key elements Fence/Gate/Wall
Tree/s

DESIGNER
Context Pty. Ltd.

UPDATED: 6/03/2005
street names in the APM subdivisions that commemorate employees who were killed in the Second World War. Citizens in Traralgon South planted trees to honour the dead. After the township was acquired for the Loy Yang development, ten trees were planted at the new township site, ensuring that the men were not forgotten. Citizens in Glengarry planted an avenue of honour after the Second World War. [2]

SOURCES

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
Pine and Cypress trees were planted at the Glengarry Recreation Reserve sometime after World War I to commemorate locals who served in that conflict. In 1947, memorial gates were erected at the entrance of the Reserve to honour three men who made the supreme sacrifice in World War II. While some of the trees have been removed, many still remain along the south and east boundaries.

How is it significant?
The Glengarry Recreation Reserve Memorial Gates & trees are of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The Glengarry Recreation Reserve Memorial Gates & trees are of historic and social significance as a memorial commemorating Glengarry and district servicemen and women who served in the two World Wars. They remain as a tangible reminder of the impact of those conflicts upon the local community. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, G.1)

The Glengarry Recreation Reserve Memorial Gates & trees are of aesthetic significance as important contributory elements to the cultural landscape character of Glengarry township. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
<td>On VHR: No</td>
<td>VHR Ref No: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extent
To the extent of the mature Monterey Cypress and Pine trees along the boundaries of the reserve including all land surrounding the trees to the edge of their canopy, and the memorial gates and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 2m.

Heritage Schedule

External Paint Controls: No  On VHR: No  VHR Ref No: No
Internal Alteration Controls: No  Prohibited Uses: No
Tree Controls: Yes  Aboriginal Heritage Place: No
Outbuildings or Fences: No  Incorporated Plan: No  Incorporated Plan Details: None specified
Description: None specified

Conservation Management
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following
objectives be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the place:

- Maintain and conserve the memorial gates and protect from damage from vehicles using the reserve.

- Ensure that the tree/s survive in good condition according to their normally expected lifespan. Regular maintenance should include monitoring condition, pruning, and pest and disease management.

- Develop a strategy for replacement when the tree/s becomes senescent or dangerous. Document the replacement process (photographs and written record before, during and after) for future record.

- Replace ‘like with like’ species to maintain the significance of the vegetation fabric.

- Manage surrounding vegetation to maintain the integrity and condition of the tree/s. Remove weed vegetation species.

- Ensure that any future development, or changes in immediate environmental conditions, adjacent to the tree/s does not have a detrimental impact upon the integrity and condition of the tree/s. Investigate ways in which adjacent development could include or coordinate with recovery and improvement of the tree/s integrity and condition.

It would be desirable to erect interpretive signage explaining the origins and purpose of the trees and the gates.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The exact date of the house at 40 Cairnbrook Road, Glengarry is not known. However, title records indicate that it may have been built c.1900 (or earlier) for John Kyne.

In 1905 John Kyne obtained the Crown Grant to two parcels of land described as CA 141 and 141B Parish of Toongabbie South on the south side of what is now Cairnbrook. He died in 1917, and the property then passed to members of his family. Later owners included the O’Mara family. Subsequent re-subdivisions have reduced the allotment to a small area surrounding the house, while the balance of the Kyne farm has been subdivided for small lot rural residential development.

Selection has had a major impact on shaping the land in this region. It attracted large numbers of people to the area, resulted in widespread clearing of land, and was responsible for many of Latrobe City’s towns and communities developing. Selection led to the foundation of institutions such as schools and churches and to new local government areas.

Although selectors faced many difficulties carrying out their schedules of improvements including floods, fires, caterpillar plagues, poor prices and limited capital, land on the plains and river flats was transformed from forest and scrub to cleared paddocks, fenced crops and pasture. Swamps were drained. In the early 1880s, selectors began penetrating the southern regions of the City, selecting land in Jumbuk, Boolarra, Budgeree and Callignee. The rainfall was higher in the densely forested Strzeleckis and it was assumed the land was fertile because of the giant trees that grew there. Ahead of them was the Herculean task of clearing the giant trees, and of trying to get their produce to market.

SOURCES
Land Victoria Titles Vol. 2900 Fol. 937 (CA 141 - 40 Cairnbrook Road), Vol. 2902 Fol. 211 (CA 141B)
Fletcher, Dr. Meredith (2005) ‘Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History’

DESCRIPTION
The house at 40 Cairnbrook Road, Glengarry is a large asymmetrical Victorian weatherboard villa, in a garden setting which includes a very large oak tree (probably Quercus robur) in front of the house. A return verandah with simple decorative wooden verandah posts and bracket detailing extends along the main frontage, where the front door is flanked by multi-pane double hung sash windows. At one end, the projecting wing with gable end includes a bay window with a tri-partate double hung sash window on the projecting wing. at one end. The roof is corrugated iron, hipped on the main wing and to the verandah. A narrow garden path leads in a straight line from the street frontage/footpath area to the front door. The oak which stands adjacent to the path is of very large proportions - its canopy extending across almost the entire street frontage. Simple garden beds fronting the verandah and bay window are brick edged in an upright saw-tooth pattern and planted in a cottage style. A low (unpainted) open-picket fence extends from the house at one side, and a higher painted picket fence to the other, the latter meeting a new skillion roof garage on this side.

CONDITION
Excellent

INTEGRITY
Not known

THREATS
None apparent

KEY ELEMENTS
Building
Garden
Tree/s

DESIGNER
Builder
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed.

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

**What is Significant?**

The house, constructed c.1900 at 40 Cairnbrook Road, Glengarry.

**How is it Significant**

The house at 40 Cairnbrook Road, Glengarry is of local historic, aesthetic, and scientific (horticultural) significance to Latrobe City.

**Why is it Significant?**

Historically, it is significant as a relatively intact example of an early farm homestead in this area, reflecting the broader patterns of selection in the Study area as well as the aspirations of its owners, the Kyne family. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a simple but elegant example of a late Victorian/Edwardian villa and garden, with its large Oak (probably Quercus robur) making an important contribution to the streetscape. (RNE criterion E.1)

Scientifically, it is of horticultural significance for its large Oak (probably Quercus robur) (RNE criteria A.3, E.1).

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Heritage Register Listings

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</tbody>
</table>

**Extent**

The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

#### Heritage Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External Paint Controls:</th>
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</tr>
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<td>Incorporated Plan Details</td>
<td>None specified</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

#### Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed.
to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

Therefore, if changes are proposed to the property at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This may require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
GLENGARRY PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 2888
Glengarry State School No. 2888

ADDRESS
41 - 45 Cairnbrook Road
Glengarry

DESCRIPTION
The 1916 Glengarry State School building is a two-room interwar weatherboard single storey school building with a gabled corrugated galvanised steel roof (reclad) with Health Department vents. The asymmetrical form of the school is unusual and reflects the adaption of two earlier single room schools to form this building (See History). Otherwise, the detailing is typical of schools of this period and includes:

- a projecting entry porch to the front of the (presumed) original Glengarry school room. This has a gabled roof, a small four pane window and an original timber entry door;
- the weatherboard gable end, which has a louvred vent;
- tripartite multi-pane double-hung sash windows with hopper uppers. The side (east) elevation has four single hoppers;
- the unpainted red brick chimneys.

There is a freestanding school bell beside the entrance porch to the building. Mature Monterey Cypress and other trees (presumably planted by former students on Arbour Day) provide a related landscape.

Condition Good
Integrity Intact
Threats None apparent
Key elements Building
Tree/s
Designer Public Works Department
Builder

HISTORY
PLACE HISTORY
Glengarry State School No. 2888, which comprised a weatherboard four-room school and attached residence opened in October 1889 on a 'wet and low lying site' opposite the present school soon after the township began to develop around the railway station, which opened in 1883. The opening of the school came soon after the township began to develop around the railway station and followed a petition by local residents, which was forwarded by CJ William and was 'strongly supported' by the District Inspector, C Hepburn. The school opened in the Glengarry Mechanics' Institute in July 1888, before moving to the new building. [1]

The 1889 school eventually resulted in the closure (in 1894) of an earlier school two miles to the east, which had opened in 1875, which was known as Toongabbie West. [1]

In 1891 a 12" school bell was purchased for 6/19/- At some point in the school's history, this was misplaced and was found 'buried in the woodshed' many years later. It was re-instated in 1964 on a small tower donated by the school committee. [1]

In 1916, a new school was established on the present site. The old school building was moved across the road by bullock dray, where it was joined by the former Toongabbie West school building (constructed in 1889). Both buildings were then remodelled to form a two-roomed school. This accounts for the unusual asymmetrical design of the building. [1]

The 1916 classrooms now form part of a much larger complex that comprises additional classrooms, offices and a staffroom that have been added as the town of Glengarry grew. Many trees were planted over the years as part of Arbour Day.

First known as Tooongabbie South, Eaglehawk and Latrobe, the district of Glengarry was opened for selection in 1865. When the Traralgon to Stratford railway line was built in 1883, the station just north of the Latrobe River was named Glengarry, adopting the name that Angus McMillan had given to the Latrobe River in 1840.

Set on the red gum plains, saw milling became a major occupation. Paving blocks, wooden wheel rims and building timber were sent to Melbourne from the Glengarry station. Dairying also became an important industry in the district, as well as grazing. First a creamery and then a butter
factory and milk factory operated at Glengarry. Once the town was established, St John's Church was relocated from private property to the town.

An estate to the west of Glengarry was subdivided for soldier settlement after World War I and two more estates were subdivided after World War II. Dairying was the major occupation and by the 1950s, 150 farms supplied the milk factory. The factory closed in 1973. [2]

THEMATIC HISTORY
A major impact of the Public Works Department on the City's landscape are the many schools that have been built to PWD designs - from one-teacher schools in isolated communities to larger schools on busy streets such as Commercial Road in Morwell, Grey Street in Traralgon and Albert Street in Moe. The surviving buildings document not only the educational history of the City but also community involvement and social history. The schools' designs may be a standard plan reproduced throughout Victoria but communities have infused them with an identity and they have become special community places.

Although education had become 'free, secular and compulsory' in Victoria in 1872, parents often had to lobby hard to persuade the Education Department that a school was urgently needed in their area. This was the case at Tyers. Although parents first requested a school in 1875, one was not established until 1879. Parents often had to provide a venue, as at Traralgon South, or classes were held in community buildings such as churches or halls before a school was built. For many parents getting a school and keeping it open was a continuous struggle with the Education Department, as the history of the Driffield School illustrates. Driffield parents were anxious to have a school on their side of the Morwell River because of the dangers children faced crossing it. The first school was a portable building, opened in 1881, with a two roomed teacher's residence - quite useless in this case as the first teacher had 10 children. When it was burnt in bushfires in 1905, the Department decided not to rebuild and the school was effectively closed. Eventually, a teacher was appointed in the 1920s but classes had to take place in the church. Driffield did not get a new school until 1946. [2]

SOURCES

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
Glengarry Primary School No. 2888 was established on this site at 39 Cairnbrook Road in 1916 in a building created from the old school (constructed c.1888), which was moved from across the road, and the former Toongabbie West School. This building still exists in very intact condition and is complemented by a number of mature trees including mature Monterey Cypress and other presumably planted on Arbour Day.

How is it significant?
Glengarry Primary School No. 2888 is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Glengarry Primary School No. 2888 is of historical and social significance as a representative example of an early twentieth century school. It demonstrates the development of Glengarry township in the early twentieth century when it was experiencing a period of growth. It also illustrates how school buildings were moved and adapted as required to serve the changing needs of communities. (RNE criterion A.4, D.2, G.1)

Glengarry Primary School No. 2888 is of aesthetic significance as an unusual example of a two-roomed Edwardian school. It is notable for its unusual asymmetrical plan, which demonstrates how two one room schools were incorporated into the new building, and high degree of external integrity. The mature Monterey Cypress provide a related landscape. It is one of a number of
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the building which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historical development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
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   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the 1916 School in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees...
and related elements on one lot.

TREES
- Ensure that the tree/s survive in good condition according to their normally expected lifespan. Regular maintenance should include monitoring condition, pruning, and pest and disease management.

- Develop a strategy for replacement when the tree/s becomes senescent or dangerous. Document the replacement process (photographs and written record before, during and after) for future record.

- Replace ‘like with like’ species to maintain the significance of the vegetation fabric.

- Manage surrounding vegetation to maintain the integrity and condition of the tree/s. Remove weed vegetation species.

- Ensure that any future development, or changes in immediate environmental conditions, adjacent to the tree/s does not have a detrimental impact upon the integrity and condition of the of the tree/s. Investigate ways in which adjacent development could include or coordinate with recovery and improvement of the tree/s integrity and condition.

INTERPRETATION
It would be desirable to erect interpretive signage explaining the history of the school.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

Therefore, if changes are proposed to the property at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This may require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
ST COLUMBKILLE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

ADDRESS
50 - 54 Cairnbrook Road
Glengarry

HISTORY
St Columbkille's Catholic Church at Glengarry was constructed c.1890.

THEMATIC HISTORY
While the first church services were held in people’s homes or farm buildings - travelling Anglican minister, Francis Hales, held a service at the Hazelwood station in 1848 as he moved around Gippsland - once communities became established a church was often one of the first buildings they constructed. Here, people have performed some of their most important ceremonies and rituals.

The churches and their associated buildings, such as halls, residences and schools, have made distinctive contributions to town streetscapes and rural districts throughout the region. Communities have had close affiliations with their churches, especially during times of sectarian rivalry when people's denominations greatly influenced their identity, work and social contacts. Churches also contain community memorials to local people through stained glass windows, monuments and plaques.

SOURCES
Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005

DESCRIPTION
Condition
Integrity
Threats
Key elements
Designer
Builder

HISTORY PLACE HISTORY
St Columbkille's Catholic Church at Glengarry was constructed c.1890.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is Significant?
The house, constructed c., at Road Street,

How is it Significant
The house at Road Street is of local historic, social, aesthetic, technical and scientific (horticultural) significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
Historically, it is significant (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)
Socially, it is significant (RNE criterion G.1)
Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of (RNE criterion E.1)
Technically, it is significant as (RNE criterion F.1)
Scientifically, it is of horticultural significance as (RNE criteria A.3, E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
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   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon

Latrobe City Heritage Study Context Pty. Ltd. Updated: 3/02/2005 page 37
Glengarry is a small rural village. The precinct comprises the historic core of the township, which includes a number of late nineteenth and early twentieth century civic, commercial and residential buildings in Cairnbrook Road, Main Street, and Railway Avenue that illustrate the development of the township around the railway station up to the middle of the twentieth century. Standing at the Glengarry War Memorial, situated at the corner of Main Street and Cairnbrook Road, almost all of the key township buildings are visible.

Cairnbrook Road is set within a wide road reservation that contains the World War II Avenue of Honour. Along this road are situated many of Glengarry's key community buildings and places including the Memorial Recreation Reserve, Glengarry Primary School, Glengarry Uniting Church, and St Columbkille's Catholic Church. Facing the Catholic Church, but actually situated in Railway Avenue, are the Glengarry Mechanics' Institute and St John's Church of England. Set back from the road is the former Glengarry Butter Factory complex, now a farm supplies depot. These buildings are all set back from the road, often with mature trees surrounding them. There are also three houses; The house at No. 40 dates from the late nineteenth century and is complemented by a magnificent Oak tree, while the adjacent house at No. 38 and opposite at No. 49 are from the Edwardian or Inter-War period.

Main Street runs off Cairnbrook Road alongside the former rail reserve, which still contains the station building and platform. Along the west side of Main Street facing the station are early commercial buildings including the General Store, brick shops and the Glengarry Hotel. The railway reserve has been converted to a park.

The character of the township is derived from the buildings themselves as well as their spacious setting, and the direct visual relationship between almost all of the buildings and the former Glengarry Railway Station. While Glengarry township has grown considerably to the south of Cairnbrook Road and north of the recreation reserve the historic township remains very intact today with few modern intrusions.

| Condition | Good |
| Threats   | Redevelopment |
| Integrity | Intact |
| Key elements | Buildings, Landscape, Tree/s |

HISTORY
First known as Tooongabbie South, Eaglehawk and Latrobe, the district of Glengarry was opened for selection in 1865. When the Traralgon to Stratford railway line was built in 1883, the station just north of the Latrobe River was named Glengarry, adopting the name that Angus McMillan had given to the Latrobe River in 1840. Like many other towns, the railway station became the focus of the township and remained an important influence on its development until its closure in the late 1970s.

Set on the red gum plains, saw milling became a major occupation. Paving blocks, wooden wheel rims and building timber were sent to Melbourne from the Glengarry station. Dairying also became an important industry in the district, as well as grazing. First a creamery and then a butter factory and milk factory operated at Glengarry once again using the station to transport goods to market. Once the town was established, St John's Church was relocated from private property to a site in Railway Avenue.

The Glengarry Mechanics' Institute opened on a site adjacent to St John's in the late nineteenth century and was extensively re-built in 1929. Meanwhile, in Cairnbrook Road, the Glengarry School opened on a site to the south of the road in 1889 before moving to its present site in 1916. Also erected during the late nineteenth century were St Columbkille's Catholic church and the Glengarry Uniting Church.
A small commercial area developed in Main Street facing the railway station. By the interwar period, this boasted various shops, the post office as well as the Glengarry Hotel.

The importance of the town as a local service centre grew with closer settlement. An estate to the west of Glengarry was subdivided for soldier settlement after the First World War and two more estates were subdivided after the Second World War. Dairying was the major occupation and by the 1950s, 150 farms supplied the milk factory. The factory closed in 1973.

Close to Traralgon, Glengarry's population increased in the 1970s with people employed in the Latrobe Valley power industry moving to new subdivisions in the town and to live on acreages.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**What is significant?**  
The Glengarry township comprises a group of civic, commercial and residential buildings that illustrate the development of the township from the opening of the railway station in 1883 until the mid-twentieth century.

**How is it significant?**  
The house at Road Street is of local historic, social, aesthetic, technical and scientific (horticultural) significance to Latrobe City.

**Why is it significant?**  
The Glengarry Township precinct is of local historic significance as the nucleus of a town which was born and flourished as a result of the provision of railway services to the district after 1883, thus providing a hub for the local timber and dairy industries from that time. Its range of shops and other building types set on a wide street alignment epitomises small-town patterns of development in both the Study area as well as the broader Gippsland region. (RNE criteria A.4, D.2)

The Glengarry Township precinct is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of a small rural village with an intact core of early buildings gathered around the original railway station reserve and still within their original settings. The buildings still maintain a strong visual relationship to one another and to the station. Cairnbrook Road is notable for its high degree of visual integrity, which is derived from the important grouping of civic and commercial buildings, which are complemented by three houses. The setting of the whole enhanced by mature trees including the Avenue of Honour. (RNE criterion E.1)

**LEVEL**  
Local significance

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Heritage Register Listings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
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<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extent**  
To the extent of properties as shown on the Glengarry Township precinct map in the Key Findings and Recommendations Report.

**Heritage Schedule**

| External Paint Controls: | No | On VHR: | No | VHR Ref No: | No |
| Internal Alteration Controls: | No | Prohibited Uses: | No |
| Tree Controls: | Yes | Aboriginal Heritage Place: | No |
| Outbuildings or Fences: | No | Incorporated Plan: | No | Incorporated Plan Details |
| Description: | None specified | | None specified |

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Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this precinct, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the precinct:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the precinct. This includes original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the precinct and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and related buildings in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the contributory buildings within the precinct.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the precinct by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the precinct.

6. Encourage any new development to be complementary in form, scale and materials to the contributory buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of contributory buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:

While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

Therefore, if changes are proposed to the precinct at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
GLENGARRY RAILWAY STATION (FORMER)

ADDRESS
Main Street
Glengarry

DESCRIPTION
Glengarry Railway Station is a c.1900 small timber country railway station building, in its original location but now part of a community park. The building is timber with a painted corrugated galvanised steel gabled roof (reclad) and a skillion verandah roof, similarly clad. The verandah has chamfered timber posts, with scalloped endboards. The chimneys are rendered and painted with decorative capping. The building has double panelled timber doors with glass uppers, which have been painted over, and glass highlights. Windows are double-hung sash with decorative surrounds.

Adjacent to the is a small timber toilet on the platform, with a painted corrugated galvanised steel skillion roof. At the end of the platform is a small corrugated & sheet iron clad building, which may have been the van goods shed.

The platform facing (which appears to date from the Post-war period) is constructed from pre-cast concrete slabs with steel I-beam uprights and timber capping, and an earth-filled platform. Most of the associated infrastructure such as the tracks has been removed, however, a crane has been retained. There are some embankments, which indicate the original location of sidings. There are a number of mature exotic and native trees, which provide an appropriate setting.

Condition: Good
Integrity: Minor Modifications
Threats: None apparent
Key elements: Buildings
Other (see description): None apparent
Designer: Victorian Railways
Builder: Victorian Railways

HISTORY
PLACE HISTORY
The railway from Traralgon to Glengarry was open by 1883 and was part of the loop line built between Traralgon, Heyfield and Stratford that opened in stages during the early 1880s. The station building was constructed soon after the line opened and is now thought to be the only surviving example of the station buildings built along the Traralgon-Heyfield loop line in 1883. Unlike other lines which had simple prefabricated station buildings, those along this line were individually built and more ornate. [1]

The station ceased being used by freight traffic in 1987 (it was closed to passenger traffic in 1977) and other station buildings were dismantled. In 1993 it was restored through community and Government assistance and in 2004 was being used as a craft and gift shop. [1]

First known as Tooongabbie South, Eaglehawk and Latrobe, the district of Glengarry was opened for selection in 1865. When the Traralgon to Stratford railway line was built in 1883, the station just north of the Latrobe River was named Glengarry, adopting the name that Angus McMillan had given to the Latrobe River in 1840. The opening of the railway station determined the site of the township for the district of Glengarry, which until then had been centred around St John's Anglican Church, which was constructed in 1879 on a site in Cairnbrook Road.

Set on the red gum plains, saw milling became a major occupation. Paving blocks, wooden wheel rims and building timber were sent to Melbourne from the Glengarry Station. Dairying also became an important industry in the district, as well as grazing. First a creamery and then a butter factory and milk factory operated at Glengarry, which also took advantage of the station to send its produce to market. Once the town was established, St John's Church was relocated from private property to the town.

SOURCES

Creation Date: c.1890
Change Dates: None apparent
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Glengarry Railway Station was opened in 1883 on the Traralgon-Heyfield-Stratford line, and the station building was built soon after. Passenger services ceased in 1977 and freight services in 1987 after which the track was dismantled along with most of the other station buildings along the line except for Glengarry. The surviving elements of the Glengarry Station complex now comprise the station building, platform formation, and other embankments indicating the extent of the former sidings.

How is it significant?
The Glengarry Railway Station complex is of local historic, social, and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The Glengarry Railway Station complex is of historical significance as the only station building to survive along the Traralgon-Heyfield-Stratford line. This line was of critical importance in the opening up and development of this area for farming and sawmilling industries and until the post-war period was the key transport link in the area. It has social significance as an important community meeting place for over a one hundred year period. The station building and remnant infrastructure including the platform, van goods shed, crane and embankments assist in understanding how the station functioned. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, G.1)

The Glengarry Railway Station building is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of a late nineteenth century station building of individual design, which is very intact externally. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL

Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>HO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extent

To the extent of the Railway Station, platforms and surrounding land within the former rail reserve.

Heritage Schedule

- External Paint Controls: No
- Internal Alteration Controls: No
- Tree Controls: Yes
- Outbuildings or Fences: No
- Description: None specified

- Prohibited Uses: No
- Aboriginal Heritage Place: No
- Incorporated Plan: No
- Incorporated Plan Details: None specified

Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historical development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
- The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
- It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
- In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.
Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main station building in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
ST JOHN'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND

ADDRESS
Railway Avenue
Glengarry

HISTORY
PLACE HISTORY
The first St John's Church of England in Glengarry was a simple timber building constructed in c.1879 by John King using local red gum timber, with bush poles as stumps. It was originally situated on the on King's property 'Brookleigh' in Cairnbrook Road. King transferred the land to the Church of England in that year. The first minister was the Rev Thomas Moorhouse of Traralgon parish. The church has been moved twice, first in 1883 after the arrival of the railway caused the focus of the town to concentrate around the railway, and later sometime between 1893 and 1900 to its present site in Railway Parade. The original red gum church became the chancel and vestry of the present-day St John's, while a new front section was added. [1]

The church was the first to be established in the district originally known as Toongabbie South, Eaglehawk and Latrobe, and finally Glengarry, which was opened for selection in 1865. When the Traralgon to Stratford railway line was built in 1883, the station just north of the Latrobe River was named Glengarry, adopting the name that Angus McMillan had given to the Latrobe River in 1840. John King was one of the first settlers in the area. He born in 1829 County Cavan Ireland, and settled at his property in Cairnbrook Road in 1864. [2]

Set on the red gum plains, saw milling became a major occupation. Paving blocks, wooden wheel

DESCRIPTION
St John's Church of England, Glengarry is a Victorian Carpenter Gothic church, with a gabled painted corrugated galvanised steel roof (reclad). The building comprises two distinct sections:

- The rear of the church, which incorporates the original timber church built in 1879.
- The front section, which comprises the addition made in 1900 when the 1879 church was moved to the present site.

The 1879 section was originally constructed from local red gum timber, with bush poles as stumps. This part of the building now functions as the chancel and vestry to St John’s, and is set at right angles to the 1900 addition. The 1879 church features a gothic pointed arch door and a series of pointed arch windows. At each gable end is a small timber cross contained within a circle. These are repeated at the front of the church and were probably added as part of the 1900 additions.

The 1900 addition is distinguished by its decorative carved timber bargeboards, repeated in the 1879 church, and its simple and elegant timber bell tower to the end of the front gable. The bell tower is supported via timber posts which project through the roof line and continue down the front elevation of the church, finishing just above the entrance porch roof. Windows to the c.1900 portion of the church are also pointed with leadlight detailing and flashed glass.

There are three white-painted gate posts on the front boundary that appear to date from the early 1900s. They support wrought iron pedestrian and traffic gates that appear to be of a later date (interwar) Within the grounds are memorial walls.

There was originally a hedge to the street boundary of the block, but this has since been removed. There are mature Monterey Cypress (Cupressus Macrocarpa) trees at the rear of the church and a semi-mature Deodar Cedar (Cedrus Deodara)

St John's compares most closely with St David's Church of England in Toongabbie, which shares several similar design elements including the carved timber bargeboards and the inclusion of a bell tower that suggest the same designer or builder was involved in both churches.

Condition Good
Integrity Intact
Threats None apparent
Key elements Building
Designer Builder

context.development.team
rims and building timber were sent to Melbourne from the Glengarry station. Dairying also became an important industry in the district, as well as grazing. First a creamery and then a butter factory and milk factory operated at Glengarry. Once the town became established around the railway station, St John's Church was relocated from private property to the town, where it was one of the first public buildings in the nascent community and became an important community meeting place. [2]

THEMATIC HISTORY
While the first church services were held in people's homes or farm buildings - travelling Anglican minister, Francis Hales, held a service at the Hazelwood station in 1848 as he moved around Gippsland - once communities became established a church was often one of the first buildings they constructed. Here, people have performed some of their most important ceremonies and rituals. [2]

The churches and their associated buildings, such as halls, residences and schools, have made distinctive contributions to town streetscapes and rural districts throughout the region. Communities have had close affiliations with their churches, especially during times of sectarian rivalry when people's denominations greatly influenced their identity, work and social contacts. Churches also contain community memorials to local people through stained glass windows, monuments and plaques. [3]

SOURCES
[3]  Dr. Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
St John's Church of England, Glengarry is a Victorian Carpenter Gothic Church, which incorporates the original 1879 church (now the chancel and vestry) and the 1900 additions that were made when the church was moved to this site in 1900. The 1879 church was one of the first public buildings to be erected in Glengarry when it was opened for selection and pre-dated the opening of the railway line, which eventually led to its re-location to be closer to the station (and hence the township) twenty years later. The church remains very intact to its 1900 changes. A cypress hedge that once graced the front boundary is gone, but some early gateposts remain. There are some semi-mature trees at the rear including a Deodar Cedar.

How is it significant?
St John's Church of England (former) is of local historic, social, and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
St John's Church of England, Glengarry is of historic and social significance as the centre of Anglican worship in Glengarry for over 120 years. In part, it incorporates one of the oldest extant churches in the municipality and illustrates the early development of Glengarry after the land was opened for selection and the influence of the railway, which led to its relocation to its present site to be closer to the township. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

St John's Church of England, Glengarry is of aesthetic significance as a representative and intact example of a Victorian era Carpenter Gothic church, which is notable for its detailing added during the 1900 additions including the decorative carved timber bargeboards and its simple and elegant timber bell tower to the end of the front gable. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the church in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.
Therefore, if changes are proposed to the property at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The Glengarry Mechanics’ Institute & Free Library was originally built in the late 19th century and then extensively rebuilt in 1929 to a design by architect Harry Hopkins of Bairnsdale. The building comprises three main sections, all clad in weatherboard with modern tiled roofs: anterooms, the main hall and a rear section. The main hall is two-storeys high, while the flanking sections are lower (except for the ‘bio box’).

The central hall is a simple, gabled structure with a number of single-paned sash windows and doors on the side elevation and metal pop-up vents on the roof. It contains the auditorium. The anterooms are appended to the front gable of the hall. This small transverse-gabled section would have contained male and female cloakrooms on either side. Projecting upward at the centre, between the cloakrooms, is a small gable-fronted room (this gable in line with that of the hall), whose face is continuous with the ground floor’s wall. This was the ‘bio box’, a film projection room. This same configuration of hall, bio box and cloakrooms is seen on other Mechanics' Institutes of the late 1920s, such as the one at Mirboo, South Gippsland (see below). The front door is located below the bio box and is covered by a skillion-roof verandah, which appears to be a later addition. The anteroom windows are all single-pane sash windows. Small, skillion-roof additions also extend from either end of the cloakrooms and are probably toilets, added later. There is another skillion-roof addition, probably of the same age, appended to the rear side of the hall.

Behind the hall is another section with a transverse gable roof. It has double-paned sash windows, which may pre-date the 1929 works. The space probably served as a supper room. A later skillion-roof addition is behind it.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES

The Glengarry Mechanics’ Institute & Free Library as remodelled in 1929-30 compares with two other halls in the Gippsland region, which were built at the same time. They are the Mirboo-on-Tarwin Hall and the Fish Creek Public Hall. Both of these halls were designed by Leongatha architect, TE Molloy, and incorporated a bio-box in a similar arrangement of rooms at the front of the building, with the hall and supper room behind. The Mirboo-on-Tarwin Hall is included on the Victorian Heritage Register as H2.
application to build a lean-to supper room at the east end of Institute, to have hardwood walls, iron roof and brick chimney. However, it is unclear if it was completed at this time or in the 1920s. [1]

First known as Tooongabbie South, Eaglehawk and Latrobe, the district of Glengarry was opened for selection in 1865. When the Traralgon to Stratford railway line was built in 1883, the station just north of the Latrobe River was named Glengarry, adopting the name that Angus McMillan had given to the Latrobe River in 1840.

Set on the red gum plains, saw milling became a major occupation. Paving blocks, wooden wheel rims and building timber were sent to Melbourne from the Glengarry station. Dairying also became an important industry in the district, as well as grazing. First a creamery and then a butter factory and milk factory operated at Glengarry. Once the town was established, St John's Church was relocated from private property to the town.

THEMATIC HISTORY
The mechanics' institute movement began as another form of education. It originated from a series of lectures delivered by Dr Birkbeck in Glasgow to tradesmen, artisans and factory workers - or 'mechanics' as people who worked with machines were known - and aimed to educate workers and to spread technical knowledge. The movement spread throughout Victoria after the gold rushes, encouraged by financial support from the government. Mechanics' institutes that would serve as a library, hall and be a venue for lectures were built throughout the state. [2]

SOURCES
Fletcher, Dr. Meredith (2005) 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005.
Public Record Office of Victoria (PROV), VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 346.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The present Glengarry Mechanics' Institute & Free Library at Railway Avenue was designed by Harry Hopkins and constructed in 1929-30 and may contain elements of an earlier building. Only minor additions have been made and the form of the hall remains substantially intact to the 1929 plan.

How is it significant?
The Glengarry Mechanics' Institute & Free Library is of local historic, social, and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
The Glengarry Mechanics' Institute & Free Library is of historic and social significance for its continuous use as a community meeting place within Glengarry for over 100 years. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, G.1)

The Glengarry Mechanics' Institute & Free Library is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of an Inter-War unusual and individual design, which expresses the added function of the building as a cinema. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

<table>
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<td>HO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extent The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the building which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historical development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main hall in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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Extra Research None specified
GLENGARRY WEST STATE SCHOOL NO. 4426 (FORMER)

ADDRESS
Tyers-Glengarry Road
Glengarry West

HISTORY
Glengarry West State School No. 4426 was opened on 29 September 1929 by Mr William A. Moncur, MLA for Gippsland Central. The school was opened following a petition brought by four locals WH Paulet, B Christensen, HW Rawson and W Leviston. These people later formed the nucleus of the School Committee. The initial enrolment was 24 pupils and a teacher's residence was added by 1952. The school was closed by the late 1970s. [1]

THEMATIC HISTORY
A major impact of the Public Works Department on the City's landscape are the many schools that have been built to PWD designs - from one-teacher schools in isolated communities to larger schools on busy streets such as Commercial Road in Morwell, Grey Street in Traralgon and Albert Street in Moe. The surviving buildings document not only the educational history of the City but also community involvement and social history. The schools' designs may be a standard plan reproduced throughout Victoria but communities have infused them with an identity and they have become special community places.

Although education had become 'free, secular and compulsory' in Victoria in 1872, parents often had to lobby hard to persuade the Education Department that a school was urgently needed in their area. This was the case at Tyers. Although parents first requested a school in 1875, one was not established until 1879. Parents often had to provide a venue, as at Traralgon South, or classes were held in community buildings such as churches or halls before a school was built. For many parents getting a school and keeping it open was a continuous struggle with the Education Department, as the history of the Driffield School illustrates. Driffield parents were anxious to have a school on their side of the Morwell River because of the dangers children faced crossing it. The first school was a portable building, opened in 1881, with a two roomed teacher's residence - quite useless in this case as the first teacher had 10 children. When it was burnt in bushfires in 1905, the Department decided not to rebuild and the school was effectively closed. Eventually, a teacher was appointed in the 1920s but classes had to take place in the church. Driffield did not get a new school until 1946. [2]

SOURCES

DESCRIPTION
The former Glengarry West State School is a typical timber inter-war primary school, one room with an entrance porch. It has a corrugated iron gabled roof with louvred roof vents in the gable end. The entrance porch has a skillion roof. The red brick chimney has a brown brick cap. The building has typical tripartite multi-pane double-hung sash windows with hopper uppers.

The building is now abandoned. There is small mid-twentieth century timber building (shelter shed?) with a corrugated iron skillion roof at the rear of the school. The extent of the school yard is defined by steel pipe and mesh fencing, and there are some remnant mature trees in the grounds.

Condition Fair
Integrity Intact
Threats Neglect
Vandalism
Key elements Buildings
Builder

HISTORY
PLACE HISTORY
Glengarry West State School No. 4426 was opened on 29 September 1929 by Mr William A. Moncur, MLA for Gippsland Central. The school was opened following a petition brought by four locals WH Paulet, B Christensen, HW Rawson and W Leviston. These people later formed the nucleus of the School Committee. The initial enrolment was 24 pupils and a teacher's residence was added by 1952. The school was closed by the late 1970s. [1]

THEMATIC HISTORY
A major impact of the Public Works Department on the City's landscape are the many schools that have been built to PWD designs - from one-teacher schools in isolated communities to larger schools on busy streets such as Commercial Road in Morwell, Grey Street in Traralgon and Albert Street in Moe. The surviving buildings document not only the educational history of the City but also community involvement and social history. The schools' designs may be a standard plan reproduced throughout Victoria but communities have infused them with an identity and they have become special community places.

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SOURCES
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historical development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the school in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
Glengarry West Primary School No. 4426 (former) is an Inter-War school with a shelter shed, boundary fence defining the school yard and some remnant trees. It opened in 1929 and closed in the 1970s and is presently vacant.

How is it Significant?
Glengarry West Primary School No. 4426 (former) is of local historic and social significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
Glengarry West Primary School No. 4426 (former) is of historical and social significance as a representative example of an early twentieth century school. It demonstrates the development of Glengarry West in the early twentieth century as a result of closer settlement. It has social significance as a school that was opened in response to demands by local families and played an important role in the development of the Glengarry West community. (RNE criterion A.4, D.2, G.1)

LEVEL

Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Register Listings</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
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**Extent**
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

**Heritage Schedule**

| External Paint Controls: | No | On VHR: | No | VHR Ref No: | No |
| Internal Alteration Controls: | No | Prohibited Uses: | No |
| Tree Controls: | Yes | Aboriginal Heritage Place: | No |
| Outbuildings or Fences: | Yes | Incorporated Plan: | - | Incorporate Plan Details |

**Conservation Management**

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

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   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the school in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.
4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

**Extra Research** None specified

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
HAZELWOOD HOMESTEAD (SITE)

ADDRESS

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brodribb Road</td>
<td>6/03/2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazelwood</td>
<td>HO No.</td>
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</table>

DESCRIPTION

The site of the Hazelwood homestead is situated on a prominent crest that now overlooks the Morwell Open Cut Mine. The site is marked by several mature exotic trees (mostly conifers) in good condition. No other visible remains are immediately evident, however, archaeological remains may be present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Integrity</th>
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<td>Ruinous</td>
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Threats

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<tr>
<td>Neglect</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redevelopment</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Designer

Builder

HISTORY

The Haslewood (later Hazelwood) cattle run of 16,000 acres, three miles south of Morwell was originally taken up by Albert Brodribb and William Bennett in 1844 and is thought to have been the first squatting run in the Morwell district. Albert’s sister married William Bennett and together they retained ownership of the run until 1852. It was later transferred to John McMillan in September, 1860.

It is believed the original Hazelwood homestead was built c.1850 by the Bennett family on the western boundary of the run near the Morwell River on or near this site. This remained the main homestead on the property until 1881 when John McMillan gained a pre-emptive right to the homestead block. Once he gained this security of tenure, it is thought that he built a substantial new homestead near the site of the original homestead. This building was reputedly built by tradesmen and materials brought from England. The trees still extant on the site date from this period.

John McMillan managed to consolidate a considerable amount of freehold land during the selection years. He developed a renowned herd of shorthorn cattle there and also bred horses for the Indian Army. After World War I, the Soldier Settlement Board bought part of the estate and subdivided the land into 45 soldier settlement allotments. The homestead block including the original Bennett & McMillan homesteads was bought and farmed by WP Sweeney, while the adjoining block was allotted to Jim Lawless (who operated a sawmill elsewhere). In c.1921 another soldier settler, Charles Hatfield, bought what was thought to be the c.1850s Bennett home and moved it by sledge to his nearby block. In 1937 this house was moved by sledge to Morwell where its eventual fate is unknown. Meanwhile, the c.1880s McMillan homestead remained on this site until the 1970s when land around the homestead was bought by the SEC. It was dismantled and sold, the parts 'not affected by borer' were reputedly used by the Lawless family in a building on their property.

SOURCES

Dr. Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creation Date</th>
<th>Change Dates</th>
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<td>c.1850, c.1880</td>
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<tr>
<th>Associations</th>
<th>2 Settling the land: Layers of settlement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albert Brodribb, William Bennett, John</td>
<td>2.1 Squatters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?

The Hazelwood homestead site at Brodribb Road, Morwell contains mature trees and potential archaeological remains that are believed to be associated with the construction of the Hazelwood homesteads on this site in c.1844 (removed c.1920s) and c.1880 (demolished removed c.1970s).
How is it significant?
The Hazelwood homestead site is of local historic and scientific significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The Hazelwood homestead site is of historical significance for its associations with the Hazelwood cattle run, one of the first runs to be established in this area, which led to the opening up of the land for selection. The trees and potential archaeological remains are thought to be the only elements associated with the former homestead to remain and therefore provide valuable evidence of this important chapter in the history of the area. (RNE criteria A.4, B.2, C.2, D.2, H.1)

The Hazelwood homestead site is of scientific (archaeological) significance as it may provide further evidence about the early settlement and development of this area during the Bennett and McMillan ownerships in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (RNE criteria A.3, E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victorian Heritage Inventory</td>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Extent
To the extent of the group of trees identified by this study and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 10m including all land between the trees.

Heritage Schedule

| External Paint Controls:  | No         | On VHR: | No | VHR Ref No: | No       |
| Internal Alteration Controls: | No        | Prohibited Uses: | No |
| Tree Controls: | Yes | Aboriginal Heritage Place: | No |
| Outbuildings or Fences: | No | Incorporated Plan: | No |
| Description: | None specified | | | |

Conservation Management
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future management or development of the place:

- Ensure that the tree/s survive in good condition according to their normally expected lifespan.

- Record the trees before they are removed.

- Manage surrounding vegetation to maintain the integrity and condition of the tree/s. Remove weed vegetation species.

- Ensure that any future development, or changes in the immediate environmental conditions, adjacent to the tree/s does not have a detrimental impact upon the integrity and condition of the tree/s. Investigate ways in which adjacent development could include or co-ordinate with recovery and improvement of the tree/s integrity and condition.

Extra Research
It would be desirable to investigate what became of the parts of the c.1880 homestead reputedly moved to a property owned by the Lawless family in the 1970s

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
DESCRIPTION

The Moore Street precinct comprises the properties at 35-55 and 64-78 Moore Street, Moe. It is a residential precinct, which comprises almost exclusively detached single storey weatherboard and brick houses from the Inter-War period, with many exhibiting influences of the Californian Bungalow style and some the Streamlined Moderne. The houses share similar siting (detached, garden setback), scale (single storey), form (asymmetrical, prominent hip and gable roofs) creating a homogeneous streetscape.

Front fences are mostly low and some are original such as those at Nos. 64, 74 and 33 (which also has a front hedge). There is another notable hedge at Nos. 43, a Pin Oak in the garden of No. 41 and a Canary Island Palm in the garden of No. 51.

The precinct has a high degree of integrity with only three non-contributory houses at Nos. 72, 76 and 37. Individually notable houses include Nos. 64 and 74, and the former Moe Bush Nursing Hospital at No. 70. These properties are described in more detail in separate citations in this Study.

The street is lined with Liquidambers (Liquidambiber styriflua) which, though at least some are relatively recent plantings, form a unified streetscape reflective of this era.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES

Moore Street compares directly with Langford Street in Moe. By comparison, Moore Street is more intact and includes properties on both sides of the street, rather than just one as in Langford Street. Moore Street is also enhanced by mature street trees, which enhance the setting of the houses and provide an additional unifying element. It also compares with Bridges Avenue in Traralgon.

Condition  Good
Integrity  Intact
Threats  Redevelopment
Key elements  Buildings
Tree/s
Designer
Builder

HISTORY

Moore Street (formerly known as the Walhalla Road) was part of the original township survey of Moe. In 1922 land in Moore Street was purchased by Leon Wuttrich, Henry Robinson and Edward Hunter for St Helen's Private Hospital, which was the first private hospital in Moe and would become the Moe Bush Nursing Hospital in 1933. The street began to develop during the Inter-War period when it became a fashionable address within Moe with prominent families such as Purvis and Staff erecting substantial homes.

The Purvis family were a prominent local family who owned a chain of stores throughout the Latrobe Valley. The owned substantial amounts of land on the east side of Moore Street extending back to Saxton Street and by the early 1930s had erected their first family home. This was replaced in 1942 by a more substantial brick house at the corner of Westbury Street.

Also in 1942, the house known as 'Stanleigh' at No. 74 was built for local farmer Claude Stanley Staff and his wife Margaret Lillian.

The Moore Street precinct was almost entirely developed by c.1950.

SOURCES

Narracan Shire Rate Books (North Riding): 1936-50
Personal communication, Moe Historical Society, January 2005.

Creation Date  c.1920-45
Change Dates
Associations
Local Themes

Latrobe City Heritage Study  Context Pty. Ltd.  Updated: 21/03/2005  page 57
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this precinct, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the precinct:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the precinct. This includes original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the precinct and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
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Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its...
demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and related buildings in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the contributory buildings within the precinct.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the precinct by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the precinct.

6. Encourage any new development to be complementary in form, scale and materials to the contributory buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of contributory buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
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Therefore, if changes are proposed to the property at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
MOE STATE SCHOOL NO. 2142

ADDRESS
Albert Street
Moe

DESCRIPTION
The Moe State School No. 2142 building, constructed in 1926, is a single storey red brick building with a hipped concrete tile (reclad) roof. It has a horizontal form with projecting wings at each end. Details are typical of primary school buildings of the Inter-War period, including plain painted rendered chimneys and double triple panel multi-pane windows with double-hung sash uppers and hopper lowers. The building has been altered, including a modern glass entrance. An original rendered panel centrally located on the wall bears the words 'MOE SCHOOL 2142'.

HISTORY
A state school was first established in Moe in 1879, and moved to a site in Moore Street in 1882. After moving to Anzac Street in 1887, it was moved to present site in 1924. This land had been purchased in 1911, originally as a school recreation ground. The old timber school burnt down in August 1926 and was replaced by a four room brick building, which survives today along with a number of other classrooms added during the postwar period. Pines and other trees were planted on the site to commemorate Arbor Day and in remembrance of World War I soldiers.

Charles Kilpatrick, well-known Moe arborist, responsible for many plantings in the town, was a pupil of the school between 1929-36. [1]

THEMATIC HISTORY
A major impact of the Public Works Department on the City's landscape are the many schools that have been built to PWD designs - from one-teacher schools in isolated communities to larger schools on busy streets such as Commercial Road in Morwell, Grey Street in Traralgon and Albert Street in Moe. The surviving buildings document not only the educational history of the City but also community involvement and social history. The schools' designs may be a standard plan reproduced throughout Victoria but communities have infused them with an identity and they have become special community places.

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SOURCES
[2] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005,
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

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Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and their associated fabric.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
Moe State School No. 2142 was opened on this site in 1924 and in 1926 a new brick school was erected to replace the old timber school, which burnt down. The 1926 building is still used as classrooms today and retains a moderate degree of external integrity. The mature trees around the site were planted by former students, some said to be in honour of World War I soldiers.

How is it significant?
Moe State School No. 2142 is of local historic and social significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Moe State School No. 2142 is of historical significance as a representative example of an Inter-War school, which demonstrates the improvements that were made to schools as towns developed in the first half of the twentieth century. It is now the earliest surviving school building in Moe and now one of the few surviving early twentieth century public buildings in the town. (RNE criteria A.4, D.2, H.1)

Socially, it is significant for its continuous use as a school for over eighty years. (RNE criterion G.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Register Listings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extent
To the extent of the 1926 school and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 10m including all land between the school and Albert Street.

Heritage Schedule

| External Paint Controls: | No | On VHR: | No | VHR Ref No: | No |
| Internal Alteration Controls: | No | Prohibited Uses: | No |
| Tree Controls: | No | Aboriginal Heritage Place: | No |
| Outbuildings or Fences: | No | Incorporated Plan: | No |
| Description: | None specified | Incorporated Plan Details | None specified |

Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

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the 1926 school in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

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NOTE:
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Therefore, if changes are proposed to the place at a future date, this citation should be reviewed. This may require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
MOE MASONIC LODGE NO. 210 TEMPLE

ADDRESS
High Street
Moe

HISTORY
The Temple of the Moe Masonic Lodge No. 210 was dedicated for use late in 1939 after the foundation stone was laid on 11 February 1939 by Wor. Bro. John HW Pruden P G St Wd. Others mentioned on the foundation stone include WM Wor Bro. Wilford J Johnson SW Bro WA Andrews, JW Bro HW Macrae.

SOURCES
Moe Masonic Lodge No. 210 Temple Foundation Stone

DESCRIPTION
The Moe Masonic Hall (1939) is a single storey painted stucco building, L-shaped in plan, with a corrugated steel gabled roof. The building is plain, with rendered buttresses on each primary elevation. The front entrance is marked by a square columned portico. The Freemasons' symbol is above this entrance in the gable end. There is some remnant half-timbering in the gable end and a smaller entrance to the side elevation, which has been covered up. There is a small addition to the rear of the building.

Condition Good
Integrity Minor Modifications
Threats Redevelopment
Key elements Building
Designer
Builder

HISTORY
The Temple of the Moe Masonic Lodge No. 210 was dedicated for use late in 1939 after the foundation stone was laid on 11 February 1939 by Wor. Bro. John HW Pruden P G St Wd. Others mentioned on the foundation stone include WM Wor Bro. Wilford J Johnson SW Bro WA Andrews, JW Bro HW Macrae.

SOURCES
Moe Masonic Lodge No. 210 Temple Foundation Stone

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
Moe Masonic Lodge No. 210 Temple at High Street, Moe is a classically inspired Inter-War gabled hall, constructed in 1939. It is substantially intact with minor modifications.

How is it significant?
Moe Masonic Lodge No. 210 Temple is of local historic and social significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Moe Masonic Lodge No. 210 is of historical and social significance as a representative example of a Masonic Temple, which illustrates the importance of Masonic Lodges during the Inter-War years. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, G.1)

LEVEL Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

Heritage Register Listings
Register Reference Zoning Status
Latrobe Planning Scheme HO Recommended

Extent The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

External Paint Controls: No On VHR: No VHR Ref No: No Internal Alteration Controls: No Prohibited Uses: No

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Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition or buildings or trees may have changed.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The house at 21 High Street, Moe is of a simple rectangular form with a flat metal deck roof featuring very large cantilevered eaves and an attached carport. It has exposed steel post and beam framing with similarly exposed deep timber beams cantilevered to support the eaves on the north and south elevations. The frame is in-filled with floor-to-ceiling windows, reminiscent of curtain-walling. This glazing extends right around the entire north, south and east elevations, with the west elevation being clad with some sort of lightweight cladding. This cladding may be a more recent alteration. The carport is located at the east end of the house and is a continuation of the main roof but is supported only by one very slender round steel pipe post. The house is complemented by a mature although overgrown garden including a large tree and is surrounded by a high woven timber fence (c1970s-1980s), while there is an earlier steel pipe rail and post fence along the High Street boundary, which be earlier or original

**Condition** Good  **Integrity** Minor Modifications

**Threats** Redevelopment  **Key elements** Building

**Designer Builder**

The exact date of the house at 21 High Street, Moe is not known, however title information suggests that it was constructed c.1958 for Allan and Beryl Ormond. The house was constructed at a time of rapid growth in Moe, when many prefabricated houses using cheap materials were constructed by the Housing Commission of Victoria and AV Jennings as a means of solving the post-war housing shortage. This house, on the other hand, shows the influence of more innovative post-war architects such as Robin Boyd through the extensive use of glazing in window-wall arrangements, a method that Boyd pioneered in conjunction with Stegbar in the mid-1950s.

This property formed part of land owned in 1938 by Geoffrey H Langford, who was presumably related to former Shire Secretary Benjamin Langford. In that year, Mr Langford subdivided land described as Crown Allotments 6-14 (inclusive), Section 10 Township and Parish of Moe to create the lots bounded by Langford Street, High Street (then noted simply as 'Government Road') and Reservoir Road. This property was Lot 29 in that subdivision and was purchased in February 1941 by one Clarice Laidlaw. The property was sold in turn to Roland Barrett (in 1946) and later to David Phillips (1950). Finally, in 1957 it was purchased by Allan Ormond, Motor Mechanic and his wife Beryl whose address was Kirk Street, Moe. Within a year they had taken out a mortgage over the property with the National Bank of Australasia, suggesting that the house was built soon after this.

**SOURCES**
Land Victoria Titles Vol. 6234 Fol. 736, Vol. 6465 Fol. 893,
Lodged Plan No. 14834 (Notes that 'Plan may be lodged 25/10/38') (Note: it is of interest that this plan shows what is thought to be Mr Benjamin Langford's nineteenth century residence on Lot 16 facing Langford Street)
Note: Building records do not appear to exist for this property prior to 1970.

**Creation Date** c.1958  **Change Dates**

**Associations**

**Local Themes**
6. Building settlements and towns
6.6 Moe

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**
What is significant?
The house at 21 High Street, Moe is thought to have been constructed c.1958 for Allan and Beryl Ormond.
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historical development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
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   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

How is it significant?
The house at 21 High Street, Moe is of local aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The house at 21 High Street, Moe is of local aesthetic significance as a representative and intact example of a post-war modern house of individual design that exhibits the influence of architects such as Robin Boyd. This is the only known example of this style of architecture identified in the municipality. (RNE criterion B.2 and E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

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Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

External Paint Controls: No
Internal Alteration Controls: No
Tree Controls: Yes
Outbuildings or Fences: No

Description: None specified

Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historical development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research It would be desirable to undertake further research into the provenance of this place to determine who the designer was.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
ADDRESS
44 High Street
Moe

DESCRIPTION
Constructed from red clinker bricks, the house at 44 High Street, Moe has a steeply pitched terracotta tiled roof and contains many elements of the Inter-War Old English style. The roof is gabled and contains attic rooms. These rooms have a timber-framed window with a raked head (matching the roof pitch) at each end of the gable. The front porch is located on one side of a projecting gable with round-arched brickwork openings. Decorative brick patterning and corbelling to the eaves are a feature of the porch and other overhangs. There is also brick soldier-coursing above all of the window openings. Windows are generally timber-framed and double-hung. An extensive addition to the rear (east) appears to be very recent. It has been sensitively designed with materials and details similar to the original construction. The house is on a large block, which includes some mature trees (including a Silver Birch (Betula pendula), two ?Pinoaks (Quercus palustris - not inspected) a Chamaecyparis (not inspected), as well as newer garden areas and beds with perennial plantings. The property is located on a corner allotment and is bounded by a recent tall steel picket fence.

HISTORY
The exact date of the house at 44 High Street, Moe is not known, but it was built by 1942. This property forms part of land described as Crown allotment 14, Section 7 Parish of Moe that had originally belonged to Benjamin Langford, who owned the land between 1911 and 1930 and comprised much of the land bounded by the present day High Street and Railway Crescent. The land was subdivided in the 1930s and Lots 10 and 11 (Number 44 is on 11) were bought in 1937 by Neil Wilfred Bohnholtzer, tally clerk of Moe, and valued at £2. Rate books show that the land was valued at £2 rising to in 1942 this had risen to £42, therefore house built between these two dates.

SOURCES
[2] Narracan Shire Rate Books (East Riding): 1934 (Rate number 1408); 1938 (1664 and 1243), 1942 (648) Note: Rate books between 1938 and 1942 are incomplete and no record for this property could be found during that period.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The house at 44 High Street, Moe was constructed c.1940 and remains substantially intact today and is set in a well-kept mature garden.

How is it significant?
The house at 44 High Street, Moe is of local aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The house at 44 High Street, Moe is of historical significance as a fine and intact representative example of an Inter-War house that exhibits the influences of the Old English style. Set on a prominent corner block, it is complemented by a mature garden, which includes a Silver Birch (Betula pendula), two ?Pinoaks (Quercus palustris - not inspected) and a Chamaecyparis (not inspected), which are locally notable examples for their size and form. (RNE criterion E.1)
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historical development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
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   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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**Extra Research**  None specified

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The house at 9 High Street, Moe is a double fronted Victorian weatherboard villa with a hipped corrugated iron roof. Two symmetrical chimneys have decorative corbelling and have a rendered finished with jointing to give an appearance of stonework. The full-width front verandah is also hipped but unfortunately the original verandah posts have been replaced with tapered, fluted concrete columns. The northern end of the front verandah has been enclosed to provide additional accommodation. The house has a projecting gabled wing at the rear and a hipped skillion verandah similar to that on the front elevation. The rear boundary of the property fronts onto Langford Street and it is from here that access is gained to a later double garage and other shedding. The High Street frontage has a low, patterned concrete block fence and wrought iron gate, both from a later period. The property features a mature garden with many large trees including a Pin Oak, Catalpa, and a Water Gum.

The exact date of the house at 9 High Street, Moe is not known, however title information suggests that it was constructed c.1895 for Benjamin Langford. A Certificate of Title names Benjamin Langford as the owner of CA 9 Section 8 in 1896. A mortgage was taken out at this time, giving a probable date for construction. [1] In 1927, the Moe police station was located at this address prior to the construction of a new station on another site. [2]

Benjamin Langford was Narracan Shire Engineer from 1885-1893 and Shire Secretary from 1889-1919. He resigned his latter post as a result of failing eyesight. It is not known whether he actually lived in this house as he is known to have built a more substantial house for himself on the south side of what is now Langford Street, which survived at least until the late 1930s. [3]

SOURCES
[1] Land Victoria Title Vol. 1933 Fol. 586

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is Significant?
The house at 9 High Street, Moe is an altered late Victorian double fronted weatherboard villa. There is a concrete block fence of Inter-War vintage, a weatherboard outbuilding at the rear and some mature trees.

How is it Significant
The house at 9 High Street, Moe is of local historic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The house at 9 High Street, Moe is of historic significance as one of perhaps only two surviving nineteenth century houses in Moe. It demonstrates the development of the town when it was still the home of the Shire of Narracan, and is also of interest for its associations with Benjamin Langford.
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historical development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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**Conservation Management**

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historical development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
DESCRIPTION

This is a cream brick triple-fronted house and attached garage constructed in a modern style and featuring detailing not common in Latrobe City. The hipped roof is clad with red terracotta tiles and features two elaborately detailed chimneys in the waterfall style. Glazed manganese bricks have been used extensively to cap the chimneys as well as the fence and window sills etc. The northwest corners of the house, garage and front fence all feature curved brickwork, achieved through the use of half bricks. Base walling is in a contrasting red brick and there is also contrasting brickwork above each of the window openings. The front porch consists of a cantilevered, flat-roofed quadrant with decorative wrought iron parapet above and also on the low balustrade. The base of the porch is faced with crazy patterned stonework. Windows are generally timber-framed double-hung sash, however, one of the most distinguishing features of this house is the multiple use of oeil-de-boeuf windows. The small round windows are located either side of the main entrance door as well as on the eastern side of the house which faces onto a side street (Reservoir Road). The low brick front and side fence echoes the waterfall style in the manner that it follows the natural fall of the ground. A simple gabled-roof garage sits at the rear of the property. Given the age of the house, there is a notable lack of substance to the garden plantings, however this is probably a reflection of the attitudes and style of the period.

Externally, the house is in original condition and it has been maintained to an excellent standard. The neighbouring house at No. 21 has a few similar features such as the contrasting brickwork, the use of glazed manganese bricks, chimney style, front fence, etc. and may well have been planned by the same designer as No 19. It is also in excellent and original condition, although the roof tiles appear to have either been replaced or spray-painted recently.

The house is an integral element in the Langford Street precinct, which comprises a group of Inter-War and Post-War houses with similar architectural style, siting, and scale.

Condition: Excellent
Integrity: Intact
Threats: None apparent
Key elements: Building
Designer
Builder

HISTORY

The south side of Langford Street forms part of land owned in 1890 by Frederick Savige, butcher, which was described as part of Allotments 5 and 6 in the Township of Moe. By 1901 he had sold it to Frances Langford, wife of Benjamin Langford. This marks the beginning of dominance in holdings of the Langford family, after whom the street is named. Mr and Mrs Langford built their house on the south side of Langford Street, which survived at least until the late 1930s when the land began to be subdivided for residential allotments.

A certificate of title from 1938 in the name of Geoffrey Hale Langford (The son of Benjamin and Frances?), civil engineer, of Toorak, for 19 acres shows a subdivision of Crown allotments 6-14 (inclusive) of Section 10, Township of Moe comprising, in part, the south side of Langford Street, extending from High Street to Reservoir Road. This points to the start of the residential development of the street; several Certificates of Title date from the late 1930s to the early 1940s. [1]

The exact date of the house at No. 19 Langford Street, Moe is not known. It was built sometime in the decade after 1938, when it was rated as land with a value of £7. [2]

SOURCES
[1] Lodged Plan No. 14834 (Notes that 'Plan may be lodged 25/10/38') (This plan shows what is thought to be Mr Benjamin Langford's nineteenth century residence on Lot 16 facing Langford Street.)
[2] Shire of Narracan Rate Books, 1938 (No. in rate 1660) Note: Rate books between 1938 and

Latrobe City Heritage Study
Context Pty. Ltd.
Updated: 21/03/2005

page 74
1942 are incomplete and no record for this property could be found during that period.

**Conservation Management**

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

What is significant?
The cream brick triple fronted house and attached garage with brick front fence at 19 Langford Street, Moe.

How is it significant?
The house and front fence at 19 Langford Street, Moe are of local aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The house at 19 Langford Street, Moe is of aesthetic significance as a fine and intact representative example of an Inter-War house with uncommon detailing such as to the chimneys and windows, which contributes to the character of Langford Street. It is complemented by a low brick front fence (RNE criterion E.1)

**LEVEL**

Local significance

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Register Listings</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
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**Extent**
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

**Heritage Schedule**

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<th>No</th>
<th>VHR Ref No:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Outbuildings or Fences:</td>
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<td>Front fence</td>
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**Conservation Management**

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
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Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.
3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

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Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
27 Langford Street

Moe

The south side of Langford Street forms part of one acre owned in 1890 by Frederick Savige, butcher, which was described as part of Allotments 5 and 6 in the Township of Moe. By 1901 he had sold it to Frances Langford, wife of Benjamin Langford. This marks the beginning of dominance in holdings of the Langford family, after whom the street is named. Mr and Mrs Langford built their house on the south side of Langford Street, which survived at least until the late 1930s when the land began to be subdivided.

A certificate of title from 1938 in the name of Geoffrey Hale Langford (The son of Benjamin and Frances?), civil engineer, of Toorak, for 19 acres shows a subdivision of Crown allotments 6-14 (inclusive) of Section 10, Township of Moe comprising, in part, the south side of Langford Street, extending from High Street to Reservoir Road. This points to the start of the residential development of the street; several Certificates of Title date from the late 1930s to the early 1940s.

The house at 27 Langford Street was built c.1942 either for G.Pruden who then sold it to Eric Batten, or by Batten after he bought the land. The rateable value increased from £10 to £40 in that year.

SOURCES
[1] Lodged Plan No. 14834 (Notes that 'Plan may be lodged 25/10/38') (Note: it is of interest that this plan shows what is thought to be Mr Benjamin Langford's nineteenth century residence on Lot 16 facing Langford Street.)

[2] Shire of Narracan Rate Books, 1938 (No. in rate 1300), 1942 (701) Note: Rate books between 1938 and 1942 are incomplete and no record for this property could be found during that period.

The house at 27 Langford Street, Moe was built c.1942 either for G.Pruden who then sold it to Eric Batten, or by Batten after he bought the land. The rateable value increased from £10 to £40 in that year.

SOURCES
Narracan Shire rate books 1938 (No. in rate 1300), 1942 (701)
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

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Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The house at 27 Langford Street, Moe, construct c.1942 for G. Pruden or Eric Batten. It is an Inter-War style house with a hipped, terracotta tile roof, weatherboard sides and a stuccoed front. The main decorative element is the rendered porch which has a Moderne-influenced stepped gable and motif. A double garage was constructed at a later date on the east side of the property. It is one of a number of houses constructed in Langford Street during the Inter-War and Post-War periods that still exist today.

How is it significant?
The house at 27 Langford Street, Moe is of local aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The house at 27 Langford Street, Moe is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of an Inter-War house with Moderne influence. The house comprises an integral element of the Langford Street Precinct. (RNE criterion E.1)

### LEVEL
Local significance

### RECOMMENDATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Register Listings</th>
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<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

#### Heritage Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External Paint Controls:</th>
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<td>Incorporated Plan:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>None specified</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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#### Conservation Management
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.
4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
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**Extra Research** None specified

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
HOUSE

ADDRESS 29 Langford Street  Moe

HISTORY The south side of Langford Street forms part of one acre owned in 1890 by Frederick Savige, butcher, which was described as part of Allotments 5 and 6 in the Township of Moe. By 1901 he had sold it to Frances Langford, wife of Benjamin Langford. This marks the beginning of dominance in holdings of the Langford family, after whom the street is named. Mr & Mrs Langford built their house on the south side of Langford Street, which survived at least until the late 1930s when the land began to be subdivided for residential allotments.

A certificate of title from 1938 in the name of Geoffrey Hale Langford (The son of Benjamin and Frances?), civil engineer, of Toorak, for 19 acres shows a subdivision of Crown allotments 6-14 (inclusive) of Section 10, Township of Moe comprising, in part, the south side of Langford Street, extending from High Street to Reservoir Road. This points to the start of the residential development of the street; several Certificates of Title date from the late 1930s to the early 1940s.

The exact date of the house at No. 29 Langford Street is not known. It is thought to have been constructed c.1940.

SOURCES
[1] Lodged Plan No. 14834 (Notes that 'Plan may be lodged 25/10/38') (This plan shows what is thought to be Mr Benjamin Langford's nineteenth century residence on Lot 16 facing Langford Street.)
[2] Shire of Narracan Rate Books, 1938, 1942. Note: Rate books between 1938 and 1942 are incomplete and no record for this property could be found during that period.

DESCRIPTION An Inter-War California Bungalow with a gabled terracotta tiled roof and timber weatherboard cladding to the walls. The rectangular plan features a gable roof running laterally across the block with a large gabled porch projecting perpendicular to the front elevation. The porch is supported by three tapered pylons with slab cappings, and has a rendered solid balustrade wall facing the street. Decoration is minimal, but the porch gable is broken by a rectangular window. There are two brick chimneys also without decoration. Windows are projecting timber-framed double-hung sashes with wide timber architraves and moldings similar to those on No. 27. The garden includes mature plantings of large deciduous trees.

The house is an integral element in the Langford Street precinct, which comprises a group of Inter-War and Post-War houses with similar architectural style, siting, and scale.

Condition Good  Integrity Intact  
Threats None apparent  Key elements Building  Tree/s
Designer  Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE What is significant?
The house at 29 Langford Street, Moe is an Inter-War California Bungalow with a gabled terracotta tiled roof and timber weatherboard cladding. The garden includes mature plantings of large deciduous trees. It is one of a number of houses constructed in Langford Street during the Inter-War and Post-War periods that still exist today.

How is it significant
The house at 29 Langford Street, Moe is of local aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.
7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

Therefore, if changes are proposed to the property at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This may require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
TYRONE (FORMER)

ADDRESS

064 Moore Street
Moe

DESCRIPTION

The house at 64 Moore Street, Moe is a large interwar, single-storey stucco and clinker-brick bungalow with a ceramic-tiled hipped roof. The block is surrounded by a contemporaneous low wall (rendered, with clinker-brick borders and posts) and mature hedgerows, and the house is reached via a long, curved drive.

The house, which apparently dates from 1942 (see History) incorporates many aspects of the Streamlined Moderne style, namely curved walls around the front door, and a horizontal emphasis created by the strong brick base and brick stringcourses above and below the windows. This is combined with a decidedly un-horizontal hipped roof - which was a common combination in the domestic architecture of both Australia and England at the time.

The entrance porch is supported by massive, square brick piers with unusual niches in them. Most of the windows are grouped in tripartite banks: a large, fixed pane at the centre, flanked by smaller sash windows. There is a sunroom on one side of the house. The two tall and narrow chimneys continue the palette of materials - rendered with a brick cap (which has projecting horizontal bands) and several bricks 'protruding' through the render on the corners.

The house is set within an established garden on a large block on the corner of Moore Street and Street. Other remnant trees include a Canary Island Palm (Phoenix Canariensis) There are outbuildings including an old garage, as well as a former tennis court.

HISTORY

The house on the corner of Moore and Westbury Streets was built in 1942 for the prominent regional retailer George Clifford (Jack) Purvis and his family by Ireland Brothers. Reputedly, it was called 'Tyrone' to commemorate the family's origins in Ireland. The house was built on land described as Pt 43 of Section 1 previously belonging to a relative, Alice Purvis. Rate and title records show that the land came into the ownership of 'Purvis Stores and Family' in 1939. A previous house on Pt 43 of section 1 valued at £48 in 1938 (a decline from £60 in 1932-1935) was replaced with one worth £110 in 1942 after the land had changed hands. During his lifetime, Purvis added parcels of land adjacent to the house, stretching to Saxton Drive and comprising 10 lots in total. [1]

GC Purvis was part of the Purvis family retail dynasty and is credited with developing the family business into the largest retail chain in Gippsland, which at its peak had 20 'thriving stores, a fleet of motor transport, its own garage, maintenance department, etc.' He took over the running of a general store in Moe from his father William Alexander. This origins of this first store could be traced back to a store trading under the name of Hampton & Brooks at first settlement near the Narracan Creek in 1870. In about 1879 the store along with the town was moved 2km south to the new railway station, and went through a succession of owners before it was purchased by WA Purvis in 1910. [2]

Over the years, the stores diversified from groceries into furniture and drapery, but following increased competition they were gradually closed and the last food outlet closed in Moe in 1987. The Purvis family is also known for establishing the 'Aussie Disposals' chain of stores, opening their first in Moe before expanding throughout Victoria. [2]

SOURCES

[1] Narracan Shire Rate Book (North Riding): 1932 (728); 1933 (705); 1935 (747); 1936 (760)
has George Purvis owning land and a house on part 44 of CA 1, Lot 1, Moe Town, valued at £26. 1938 (745); 1939 (794);1941/2 (2629).
Personal communication, Moe Historical Society, January 2005.

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<td>6. Building settlements and towns</td>
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<th>Local Themes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Purvis and family</td>
<td>6.6 Moe</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

What is significant?
The house at 64 Moore Street, Moe was constructed c.1942 for the Purvis family who became famous both locally as well as in Victoria for their chain of stores including Aussie Disposals. The house remained in Purvis family ownership for many years. Today, the house remains along with the original front fence and remnants of the once extensive gardens including hedges, a Canary Island Palm, other mature trees, outbuildings and a tennis court. It was one of a number of houses constructed in Moore Street during the the Inter-War period that still exist today.

How is it significant?
The house at 64 Moore Street, Moe is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The house at 64 Moore Street, Moe is of historic significance as a representative example of an Inter-War house that illustrates the development of Moe into an important district service centre in the Inter-War period. It is also significant for its strong associations with the locally important Purvis family. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

The house at 64 Moore Street, Moe is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of an Inter-War house that exhibits the influence of the Streamlined Moderne style. It is complemented by an original fence and remnants of a once extensive garden that provide an appropriate and related setting to the house. The house, fence and garden as a whole are important contributory elements within the Moore Street precinct. (RNE criterion E.1)

**LEVEL**

Local significance

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Extent**

Add to HO as an individual place with tree and fence controls.
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

**Heritage Schedule**

| External Paint Controls: | No | On VHR: | No |
| Internal Alteration Controls: | No | Prohibited Uses: | No |
| Tree Controls: | Yes | Aboriginal Heritage Place: | No |
| Outbuildings or Fences: | Yes | Incorporated Plan: | No |
| Description: | Front fence, hedge and mature trees in garden. |

**Conservation Management**

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

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**Extra Research** None specified

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
MOE BUSH NURSING HOSPITAL (FORMER)
St Helen's Private Hospital

ADDRESS
070 Moore Street
Moe

HISTORY
The region that is now Latrobe City did not have a large public hospital until 1956. Patients requiring intensive hospital care had to travel to Sale (from the 1860s) or Warragul. The region’s earliest hospitals were private hospitals and bush nursing hospitals. The Moe Bush Nursing Hospital began as a private venture when it was built in 1922 as the St Helen's Private Hospital on land purchased for this purpose by Leon Wuttrich, Henry Robinson and Edward Hunter, becoming a bush nursing hospital in 1933. At that time, it was registered as a nine bed hospital. The majority of cases were maternity patients but people with injuries from timber mill accidents in the Erica district were also frequent patients. In 1933 it was taken over by the Central Council in Melbourne and became the Moe Bush Nursing Hospital. The Moe Red Cross Ladies' Auxiliary formed the basis of a committee that ran the hospital between 1933 and 1952, when it was bought for Yallourn Hospital and became known as the Moe Annexe. The SEC had founded the Yallourn Hospital and Medical Society and built the Yallourn Hospital in the 1920s, which was used by many Latrobe Valley residents. The Moe Annexe continued to operate until the new Latrobe Valley Community Hospital opened in Moe in 1972. The building is now a private home.

SOURCES
Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005

DESCRIPTION
The former Moe Bush Nursing Hospital is a single-storey rendered building dating from c. 1922 with a low hipped corrugated metal roof, which forms a continuous line over the verandah. A plain brick chimney projects from the roof. The front verandah is enclosed by small wings at either end, which are also covered by the main roof. The windows are double-hung sashes, except for later single-pane windows in the small wings at either end of the front verandah.

There have been many minor alterations to the hospital, including a new front door, new Colourbond roof, new verandah posts and installation of inoperable 'shutters' on the front windows. The verandah wings have also been modified.

Condition: Good
Integrity: Minor Modifications
Threats: None apparent
Key elements: Building
Designer: Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The building at 70 Moore Street, Moe is a large Inter-War rendered bungalow, which was erected in 1922 as St Helen's Private Hospital, which was the first hospital in Moe. It became the Moe Bush Nursing Hospital in 1933, and was an annexe of the Yallourn Hospital between 1952 and 1972. It is now a private home.

How is it significant?
Moe Bush Nursing Hospital is of local historic and social significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Moe Bush Nursing Hospital (former) is of historic and social significance for its use as Moe's first hospital between 1922 and 1972. It demonstrates how communities developed their own health facilities in the years before the development of public hospitals. (RNE criteria A.4, D.2, G.1)
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of...
initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

Therefore, if changes are proposed to the place at a future date, this citation should be reviewed. This may require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

**Extra Research**  None specified

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The house at 70 Moore Street, Moe known as 'Stanleigh' was built for local farmer Claude Stanley Staff and his wife Margaret Lillian by 1942 (when rate records show that the property value increased from £2 to £70) on land originally purchased in October 1937.

Claude Staff farmed along the Latrobe River and was prominent in local affairs.

SOURCES
Narracan Shire Rate Books (North Riding): 1938 (Rate Number 868), 1939 (931), 1942 (3421)
Personal communication, Moe Historical Society, January 2005.

DESCRIPTION
Stanleigh, at 74 Moore Street, Moe is an interwar, double-fronted brick house with a ceramic-tiled hipped roof. The house is an amalgamation of a traditional hipped-roof house with a dash of the Streamlined Moderne in the portico.

The façade is flat with three sets of tripartite windows: two on either end and one under the portico. They consist of a fixed centre pane flanked by smaller sash windows, with a strong cement lintel and sill. The upper halves are ornamented by a continuous curved line crossing them. The front door is off centre, located under the portico.

The curved portico projects from the centre half of the façade. It has a heavy parapet top, which is slightly taller than the eaves line, two rendered piers and an engaged pier on either side where the portico meets the house. The name 'Stanleigh' is written in raised letters on the rendered portico and there are decorative areas of brick 'showing through' the render.

The house is complemented by a low brick front fence and a well-maintained (though mostly recent) garden.

Stanleigh was constructed c.1942 for Claude Stanley and Margaret Lillian Staff. The house, constructed of brick with a hipped tile roof demonstrates influences of the Streamlined Moderne style, most notably in the dominant front porch. There is a low brick fence at the frontage.

What is significant?
Stanleigh was constructed c.1942 for Claude Stanley and Margaret Lillian Staff. The house, constructed of brick with a hipped tile roof demonstrates influences of the Streamlined Moderne style, most notably in the dominant front porch. There is a low brick fence at the frontage.

How is it significant?
Stanleigh is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
Stanleigh is historically significant as a representative example of a house that illustrates the development of Moe during the Inter-War period. It is also significant for its association with locally known individuals, Claude and Margaret Staff. (RNE criteria A.4, D.2, H.1)

Stanleigh is aesthetically significant as a representative example of an Inter-War house, which is
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
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   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees

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**Level**

Local significance

**Recommendations**

**Heritage Register Listings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
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**Extent**

Add to HO either individually (whole of property as defined by Title) or as part of the Moore Street precinct.

**Heritage Schedule**

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<th>External Paint Controls</th>
<th>No</th>
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<th>No</th>
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<td>Aboriginal Heritage Place:</td>
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<td>Outbuildings or Fences:</td>
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<td>Incorporated Plan:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Front fence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conservation Management**

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   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees
and related elements on one lot.

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Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
**BAILLUEL**

**ADDRESS**
121 Moore Street  
Moe

**Last Update** 6/03/2005  
**HO No.**

**DESCRIPTION**
Bailluel at 121 Moore Street, Moe is a single-storey interwar California Bungalow with a corrugated metal roof (which is new) and fibro panel sheets in the gables. Below the gable level, the walls are coated in a rough-cast render accented by smooth render bands. The façade is articulated by two large gables, one over the bulk of the house, the other protruding forward on one side to cover the front porch and a room. The gables are clad in fibro panels, above a row of dentils, and have an area of timber shingles at the apex. The porch is supported by two short, angular and chunky piers, typical of the California Bungalow style. The name of the house, 'Bailluel' is spelt out in raised rendered letters above the arch, framed in curlicues. The front door has a transom window and sidelights, all executed in leaded glass with a geometrised rose motif. On either side of the façade is a shallow, curved bay window. They comprise five narrow casement windows with a rose lead-light transom above each. The house has three tall and narrow brick chimneys with a small area of render decoration at the top.

There is a porte-cochere on one side of the house, supported on the same short piers as the front porch. There is an analogous structure on the other side of the house which is enclosed, and may have served as a sun porch. On this same side of the house is a recent single-storey extension which houses a commercial car repair garage.

There are several large shrubs in front of the house and a fruit tree. At the front edge of the property is a large pine tree.

**Condition** Excellent  
**Integrity** Intact

**Threats** Redevelopment  
**Key elements** Building

**Designer** Builder

**HISTORY**
The exact date of 'Bailluel' at 121 Moore Street, Moe is not known but it is thought to have been built c.1934 for local farmer Tom Robinson. Rate books for the period are incomplete but a concrete house and six acres, valued at £50 is listed in 1934. The name, although spelt in a different form, is reputed to refer to Bailleul, a small town in Northern France near the Somme, which saw heavy fighting in World War I and was the headquarters of General Sir John Monash.

This property once formed part of a large parcel of land that was purchased in 1928 by Henry Robinson of Moe, farmer, which extended from what is now Moore Street to Bowman Street. In 1930 he sold a triangular-shaped portion of the land between the Moe-Walhalla Railway line and Moore Street to Thomas John Robinson (who may have been his son).

**SOURCES**
Land Victoria Titles Vol. 5502 Fol. 213, Vol. 5705 Fol. 969  
Narracan Shire rate book (North Riding) 1934 (rate number 731).  
C.E.W. Bean The A.I.F. in France, multiple parts, St Lucia, University of Queensland Press, 1982.  
Personal communication, December 2004.

**Creation Date** c.1934  
**Change Dates**

**Associations**
Tom Robinson

**Local Themes**
6. Building settlements and towns  
6.6 Moe

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**
What is significant?
Bailluel at 121 Moore Street, Moe is a very intact and fine example of a transitional Inter-War house set in a garden with some mature trees, which was constructed c.1934 for Tom Robinson.

How is it significant?
Bailluel is of local aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

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7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.
8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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**Extra Research** None specified

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**  
Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
**BUSHY PARK**  
Gippsland Heritage Park, Old Gippsstown

**ADDRESS**
Princes Highway  
Moe

**DESCRIPTION**  
The Bushy Park homestead now situated at Gippsland Heritage Park is a rectangular timber building, built of pit sawn red gum timber and surrounded on three sides by verandahs. The roof shingles are clearly visible under the later corrugated iron roofing. The front door leads directly into the sitting room. The main portion of the house is lined with hessian and paper, probably covering rough lining boards. The rear rooms are lined with split boards with some bead-edged boards lining the ceiling. The windows are multi-pane double-hung sashes with two flanking the central four-panel front door. There is a timber verandah with chamfered verandah posts.

The homestead has since been conserved, with some additional old material salvaged from the homestead complex used in the reconstruction. It contains artefacts associated with McMillan, such as his writing case, and his original 'NR' cattle brand (purchased from Roy Nicholson), which was found under the floor of the building during its removal to Moe.

**Condition**  
Good

**Integrity**  
Minor Modifications

**Threats**  
None apparent

**Key elements**  
Building

**Designer**  
Builder

**HISTORY**

**PLACE HISTORY**
This homestead was constructed c.1855 for Angus McMillan on the banks of the Avon River on his 'Bushy Park' pastoral run. McMillan's first house at 'Bushy Park' was a small wattle and daub building and this more substantial building was apparently built to accommodate his common law wife, Christina MacNaughton. A room was added probably after the birth of one of their two sons (1858 and 1861) and was later enlarged and used as a billiard room. Angus and Christina were married at 'Bushy Park' in 1861. Another building was constructed in 1868 at the rear of the homestead and is apparently now located at Metung.

McMillan had sought out the Gippsland plains and a port for Macalister to enable the continued expansion of the pastoral industry into new pastures. His explorations opened up much of Gippsland to grazing, and he established his own share of the pastoral riches first at Bushy Park and then at Cungmundie, Tabberabbera, Sandy Creek, and Stratford.

McMillan was one of the many Scots who held the pastoral runs of Gippsland. His fortune advanced and declined rapidly; by his death in 1865 at age 53 his fortune was gone and his wife was left to raise their sons on charity and domestic labour. She died in 1884, drowning herself in the Latrobe River.

**THEMATIC HISTORY**
The following extract from Section 1.2 of the Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History provides a brief description of the influence of early explorers and settlers such as McMillan upon the historic development of the study area:

'For European settlers in the Port Phillip District, Gippsland was a little known region until the steamer 'Clonmel', en route from Sydney to Melbourne, was wrecked at the entrance to Corner Inlet, near Port Albert, in January 1841. The rescued passengers and crew publicised the region. The mountains, forests and swamps that surrounded Gippsland had formed a barrier to settlement. From the mid 1830s, there had been several forays into Gippsland from the Monaro in New South Wales by pastoralists looking for grazing areas. Angus McMillan was one of these. After establishing a station on the Avon River, he mounted another expedition to find a port from where he could ship his stock to markets. He reached the coast at Port Albert in February 1841, a month after the ‘Clonmel’ had been wrecked.

'Explorer and scientist Paul de Strzelecki followed a similar route to McMillan. After crossing the Latrobe River he followed the Traralgon Creek, intending to reach Corner Inlet but after an exhausting trek and close to starvation, his party reached Westernport Bay.
'With favourable reports from Strzelecki and the passengers on the ‘Clonmel’, a group of Melbourne citizens formed the Gipps Land Company (inspired by the name that Strzelecki had given to the region) and sailed to Port Albert to investigate its grazing potential. Several of the party, guided by Aboriginal, Charlie Tarra and led by William Brodribb, travelled back overland to Melbourne to look for a stock route. They followed the Latrobe westward and encountered extremely difficult country before they reached Melbourne. In 1842, another small party set off from Melbourne to look for a stock route. They went to the north of the Moe swamp, along the Latrobe River and across to Port Albert, also unsuccessful in the hunt for a good route.'

SOURCES
Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
Bushy Park, comprising the homestead constructed c.1851 for Angus McMillan and now situated at Gippsland Heritage Park, Moe.

How is it significant?
The 'Bushy Park' homestead is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
'Bushy Park' homestead is of outstanding historical significance as the only known remaining example of a homestead built during the early years of a pastoral run in central Gippsland that remains substantially intact. Its direct association with Angus McMillan adds substantially to its significance. Angus McMillan was responsible for seeking out the plains of Gippsland, the opening up of Gippsland for pastoral runs, and ensuring their success through the location of a suitable deep sea port site at Port Albert. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

LEVEL Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extent The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

External Paint Controls: No On VHR: No VHR Ref No: No
Internal Alteration Controls: Yes Prohibited Uses: No
Tree Controls: No Aboriginal Heritage Place: No
Outbuildings or Fences: No Incorporated Plan: - Incorporated Plan Details
Description: None specified

Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the property:
1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historical development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.
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4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.
5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.
6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.
7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.
8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The exact date of the house at 26 Railway Crescent, Moe is not known, but it could have been built in stages from as early as c.1892. It was built on land originally owned by James Holbrook Attwood, who acquired 12 acres in 1892, being lots 18 and 19 of Crown allotment 7 in the Parish of Moe. All or part of the land then changed hands several times over the subsequent years: Rosanna Maffey, July 1896; Ernest Perry, July 1897; Octavius Lawrence, May 1901; Sarah Phelps, January 1904, and John Pruden, March 1919. [1] Rate books are missing for the period up to 1932 which shows that Pruden was still living in the house in 1933, had acquired lot 16 as well, and that it had a rateable value of £40. [2] John Pruden was a member of the Moe Masonic Lodge No. 210 and laid the foundation stone for the new temple at the opposite end of High Street in 1939.

After the goldrushes significantly increased Victoria’s population, the government introduced legislation that promoted more intensive use of the land and enabled many former gold miners to ‘select’ land and develop farms. Under a series of land acts, the former squatting runs were thrown open for selection. Selectors began arriving in 1865, as a result of the Grant Land Act. A decade later, the railway line that was under construction provided further inducement to select in the area and a Lands Office was opened in Traralgon. As a series of land acts were passed, conditions that the selectors had to fulfil changed. For prospective selectors moving to Flynn’s Creek, for example, after the lease on the Loy Yang run had been extinguished in 1877, boundaries had to be fenced, a house built and a designated proportion of the land had to be cleared and cultivated each year. Selectors had to live on their properties.

Selection has had a major impact on shaping the land in this region. It attracted large numbers of people to the area, resulted in widespread clearing of land, and was responsible for many of Latrobe City’s towns and communities developing. Selection led to the foundation of institutions such as schools and churches and to new local government areas.

[2] Narracan Shire Rate Books: 1933 (rate number 1603)
[3] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005, Section 2.2
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and
the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

Therefore, if changes are proposed to the place at a future date, this citation should be reviewed. This may require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
HISTORICAL

The exact date of the house at 7 Railway Crescent, Moe is not known, but it is thought to have been built c.1933. This property forms part of land described as Crown allotment 10, Section 7 Parish of Moe that had originally belonged to Benjamin Langford, who owned the land between 1911 and 1930 and comprised much of the land bounded by the present day High Street and Railway Crescent. The land was subdivided in the 1930s and rate books show that Thomas Bezer Drew, managing clerk of Moe acquired lots 12 and 13 in July 1931. Lots 12 and 13 correspond to the present No. 9. Rate records show that the plot had increased in value from £6 in 1932 to £35, with the addition of a house, in 1933. This house is thought to have been built soon after.

SOURCES
Narracan Shire Rate Books (East Riding): 1932 (rate number 1297); 1933 (1219) Note: Rate books are incomplete for the period from 1933-42.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
The house at 7 Railway Crescent, Moe is constructed c.1933. It is a large California Bungalow style house sited prominently with extensive views to the north. It is clad in weatherboard with rendered gables and other rendered elements. The front fence appears to be original and the house is surrounded by an extensive garden of mature plantings.

How is it significant?
The house at 7 Railway Crescent, Moe is of local aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The house at 7 Railway Crescent, Moe is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of an Inter-War house in the California Bungalow style, which is related to the contemporary house at No. 9. It is notable for its intact and original condition. It is complemented by an original fence and an extensive and rambling garden of mature plantings that provide an appropriate and related setting to the house. (RNE criterion E.1)
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The house at 9 Railway Crescent, Moe was built in 1933. Thomas Bezer Drew, managing clerk of Moe acquired lots 12 and 13 of CA 10 section 7 in July 1931. Lots 12 and 13 correspond to today’s number 9. Rate records show that the plot had increased in value from £6 in 1932 to £35, with the addition of a house, in 1933.

A large Inter-War house with a hipped, terracotta tile roof, it sits prominently on the high side of the road commanding extensive views to the north. A central, forward projecting hip contains a room with a bay window as well as the front entry porch. The porch is supported by two red brick piers topped with tapered concrete pylons and slab cappings. A low red brick balustrade wall sits between the two piers. External walls are clad with fibro cement sheet and timber cover battens with a timber weatherboard skirt. There are double front doors with decorative timber detailing. Windows are projecting timber-framed double-hung sashes with wide timber architraves and mouldings. A large bungalow style addition lies to the southeast of the main building and has been constructed in a sympathetic manner. The front fence would appear to be original and is constructed from timber posts and rails with woven wire. The large garden of mature plantings is dominated by two landmark Canary Island palm trees (Phoenix Canariensis).

**Condition**  Good  **Integrity**  Intact

**Threats**  Redevelopment  **Key elements**  Building

- Fence/Gate/Wall
- Garden
- Tree/s

**Designer**  **Builder**

---

**HISTORY**

The house at 9 Railway Crescent, Moe was built in 1933. Thomas Bezer Drew, managing clerk of Moe acquired lots 12 and 13 of CA 10 section 7 in July 1931. Lots 12 and 13 correspond to today’s number 9. Rate records show that the plot had increased in value from £6 in 1932 to £35, with the addition of a house, in 1933.

**SOURCES**

Narracan Shire Rate Books, East Riding: 1932 (rate number 1297); 1933 (1219)

Land Victoria Title Vol. Fol.

**Creation Date**  1933  **Change Dates**

**Associations**

**Local Themes**

6. Building settlements and towns
6.6 Moe

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**What is significant?**

The house at 9 Railway Crescent, Moe was constructed in 1933 for Thomas Bezer Drew. It is a large California Bungalow style house sited prominently with extensive views to the north. It has a hipped, terracotta tile roof and is clad in fibro cement sheet with timber battens, and a weatherboard skirt. The tapered piers typical of this style are brick and concrete. There is a sympathetically designed extension on the southeast side. The front fence appears to be original and the house is surrounded by an extensive garden of mature plantings dominated by two landmark Canary Island palm trees.

**How is it significant?**

The house at 9 Railway Crescent, Moe is of local aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

**Why is it Significant?**

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of an Inter-War house in the California Bungalow style, which is related to the contemporary house at No. 7. It is notable as fine and large example of the style and is complemented by an original fence and a large garden of mature plantings, dominated by two landmark Canary Island palms, which provide an appropriate and related setting to the house. (RNE criterion E.1)
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

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**Extra Research** None specified

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
WASHINGTON PALMS (2)

ADDRESS
Morwell

DESCRIPTION
Two Washington palms (Washingtona filfera), which are located on the embankment on the north side of the Princes Highway (south of the railways line) and opposite Powerworks Power Station and information centre. The palms are clearly visible from Commercial Road, adjacent to Powerworks. The Palms are both approximately 15-18m high with 2m canopies and appear to be in good condition.

Condition  Good
Threats  Neglect
Vandalism

HISTORY
These trees stood at the entrance to the Morwell Butter Factory manager's residence and are believed to date from the early twentieth century. The factory operated from c.1890 until it was destroyed by fire in 1929. The manager's residence survived until 1944 when it too was destroyed in the bushfires of that year.

SOURCES
Latrobe Significant Tree Study n.d.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The pair of Washingtonia Palms, which were planted c.1900 at the entrance to the Morwell Butter Factory Manager's house, which was destroyed by fire in 1944.

How is it significant?
The pair of Washingtonia Palms is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The pair of Washingtonia Palms is of historical significance for their associations with the former Morwell Butter Factory as they mark the location of the Manager's residence, destroyed in the 1944 bushfires. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2)

The pair of Washingtonia Palms is of aesthetic significance as good examples of their type. Situated on a prominent hillside they are a local landmark in Morwell. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extent
To the extent of the trees and surrounding land to a minimum of 5m from the edge of the canopy.

Heritage Register Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place No.</th>
<th>323</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conservation Management
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the place:

- Ensure that the tree/s survive in good condition according to their normally expected lifespan. Regular maintenance should include monitoring condition, pruning, and pest and disease management.

- Develop a strategy for replacement when the tree/s becomes senescent or dangerous. Document the replacement process (photographs and written record before, during after) for future record.

- Replace ‘like with like’ species to maintain the significance of the vegetation fabric.

- Manage surrounding vegetation to maintain the integrity and condition of the tree/s. Remove weed vegetation species.

- Ensure that any future development, or changes in immediate environmental conditions, adjacent to the tree/s does not have a detrimental impact upon the integrity and condition of the tree/s. Investigate ways in which adjacent development could include or coordinate with recovery and improvement of the tree/s integrity and condition.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
AIRLIE BANK (FORMER)

Bridle homestead

ADDRESS

Airlie Bank Road
Morwell

DESCRIPTION

The homestead at 'Airlie Bank' is a double fronted Victorian villa, which comprises the main brick rendered dwelling and a semi-detached weatherboard kitchen wing. The main dwelling is constructed of local handmade bricks, stucco rendered externally and ruled in an ashlar blockwork pattern on the front walls facing Waterhole Creek. The layout is unusual, being essentially one room deep, with a broad front elevation with four double hung sash windows facing Waterhole Creek, with the main entrance located at the side through a panelled door with no sidelights or highlights. The later front return verandah (which may be partially reconstructed) has timber posts with cast iron lacework frieze. There are three rendered chimneys. Internal ceiling heights are 11 feet throughout and one room retains the original lath and plaster ceiling.

The adjacent timber framed weatherboard kitchen wing comprises two rooms and has external access off a rear verandah - both the cladding to this structure and the verandah appear to have been replaced or reconstructed.

The homestead is located approximately 60 metres from the eastern bank of Waterhole Creek, in public parkland. The immediate curtilage of the house is fenced with a low timber picket fence (new), and the building itself has been used until recently as a military museum. None of the early outbuildings survive. Beyond the picket fence, several mature trees, dating from the late nineteenth century, remain from a garden formerly associated with the homestead and extend towards the creek bank. Typical of the era, these are mostly evergreen and the majority are conifers. The mature trees include: a Monkey Puzzle Tree (Auracaria araucana) which was an unusual and highly prized species in nineteenth century Victoria and Australia, two Norfolk Island Pine (Auracaria heterophylla), a Queensland Hibiscus (Lagunaria parkinsonii), Holly (Ilex cornuta), two Bhutan Cypress (Cupressus torulosa), Pepper Tree (Schinus molle var. areira), Desert Ash (Fraxinus oxycarpa), and a Flowering Gum (Eucalyptus ficifolia) (the first eucalypt species adopted for ornamental planting in Australia). All of the the trees are in fair or fair-to-good condition.

Condition Good
Integrity Minor Modifications
Threats None apparent
Key elements Building
Tree/s
Designer
Builder

HISTORY

PLACE HISTORY [1]

Airlie Bank homestead was built c.1880 adjacent to Waterhole Creek for David Ogilvy. Like his father (also named David, who constructed a mansion in Melbourne in 1872), he named his homestead after Airlie, the ancestral castle and seat of the Ogilvy clan in Scotland. David developed the house and farm over the next 17 years.

The homestead was built of local handmade bricks that were stucco rendered externally and ruled in an ashlar blockwork pattern on the front walls facing Waterhole Creek. At a later stage, a front verandah was added featuring decorative cast iron lacework. The adjacent timber framed detached kitchen had a large cast iron wood fired stove and this room was the day-to-day living area for the family, the house being used mainly for sleeping and receiving important visitors. The house had six rooms, four within the main dwelling and two with external access off a rear verandah. Three chimneys served fireplaces in four rooms and ceiling heights were 11 feet throughout. Access to the homestead was originally along a gravel track on the western side of Waterhole Creek leading to a timber bridge over the creek.

The homestead was at the centre of a complex of buildings that also included a separate timber framed building on the north side of the main house used as sleeping quarters and later as a storeroom. A large brick cheese house and cellar once stood between the house and Waterhole Creek. Farm outbuildings comprised shedding and a 'horseworks', a roofed structure housing a geared mechanism driven by a pair of horses walking round and round the 'horseworks' to belt drive farm machinery in the adjacent sheds.
In 1897, Robert Bridle brought his family to Morwell from the Western district and purchased the Airlie Bank farm from David Ogilvy. The farm remained in the Bridle family until 1959 when the family generously gifted the homestead to Morwell Council for safekeeping when the elderly Bridle daughters could no longer live there independently. After they left, the remainder of the farm was subdivided for residential housing and is known as the Bridle Estate.

Morwell Shire Council and later the Latrobe City Council managed the property for forty years, leasing the homestead to various occupiers, particularly council employees who worked at the adjacent plant nursery. Over the years, the condition of the building gradually deteriorated and vandalism began to take its toll.

In 1999, a local community group, Advance Morwell, submitted a feasibility study to Council based on restoring the property under the Commonwealth government Work for the Dole program and converting it to a gallery housing the Auchterlonie Lighthorse exhibition. Major restoration work was carried out during a six-month period commencing in October 1999 and completed over the next two years with additional funding from Heritage Victoria, Latrobe City Council, the RACV Foundation and the Department of Veterans’ Affairs together with considerable financial and in-kind support from the local community.

Early history of the Airlie Bank property
The Airlie Bank homestead was constructed on land situated within the southern portion of the Maryvale Station, one of four cattle runs established in this area during the mid-nineteenth century. The others were Hazelwood Station, Scrubby Forest Station and Merton Rush Station.

Maryvale Station was located on the east bank of the Morwell River and had a frontage of five miles extending southward from the Latrobe River. It had an area of 35 square miles and was first settled by Thomas Gorringe in 1851.

Squatters leased the Crown land from the Government at a cheap rent until the 1860s when selectors were allowed to purchase small holdings of Crown land of not more than 320 acres (half a square mile). Selectors initially favoured the rich river flats but the advent of the railway in 1879 influenced selectors to take up land nearer the Morwell railway station.

The first grantee of Crown land associated with Airlie Bank was Andrew Matthews who purchased 244 acres of land on 7 July 1879 and sold it on 24 October that year to Mrs Elizabeth Aitcheson Ogilvy, widow of David Ogilvy, a solicitor and prominent citizen of Melbourne who had emigrated from Scotland in 1839. Mrs Ogilvy bought the property for her eldest son David who was about to be married.

THEMATIC HISTORY [2]
After the goldrushes significantly increased Victoria’s population, the government introduced legislation that promoted more intensive use of the land and enabled many former gold miners to "select" land and develop farms. Under a series of land acts, the former squatting runs were thrown open for selection. Selectors began arriving in 1865, as a result of the Grant Land Act. A decade later, the railway line that was under construction provided further inducement to select in the area and a Lands Office was opened in Traralgon. As a series of land acts were passed, conditions that the selectors had to fulfil changed. For prospective selectors moving to Flynn’s Creek, for example, after the lease on the Loy Yang run had been extinguished in 1877, boundaries had to be fenced, a house built and a designated proportion of the land had to be cleared and cultivated each year. Selectors had to live on their properties.

'Selection has had a major impact on shaping the land in this region. It attracted large numbers of people to the area, resulted in widespread clearing of land, and was responsible for many of Latrobe City’s towns and communities developing. Selection led to the foundation of institutions such as schools and churches and to new local government areas.

'Although selectors faced many difficulties carrying out their schedules of improvements including floods, fires, caterpillar plagues, poor prices and limited capital, land on the plains and river flats was transformed from forest and scrub to cleared paddocks, fenced crops and pasture. Swamps were drained. In the early 1880s, selectors began penetrating the southern regions of the City, selecting land in Jumbuk, Boolarra, Budgeree and Callignee. The rainfall was higher in the densely forested Strzeleckis and it was assumed the land was fertile because of the giant trees that grew there. Ahead of them was the Herculean task of clearing the giant trees, and of trying to get their produce to market.
SOURCES
[2] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
Airlie Bank homestead built c.1880 for David Ogilvy in its present location, adjacent to Waterhole Creek (now parkland). The unusual single room-deep homestead building was constructed from local handmade bricks, with ashlar blockwork rendering, a later cast iron lacework verandah, and some ancillary structures. Several mature trees, dating from the late nineteenth century and typical of this era, remain from garden formerly associated with the homestead and extend towards the creek bank. Mostly evergreen, and the majority of which are conifers, the mature trees are typical of the era. Of note is the Monkey Puzzle Tree (Auracaria araucana) which was an unusual and highly prized species in nineteenth century Victoria and Australia.

How is it significant?
Airlie Bank homestead is of local historical, aesthetic and scientific (horticultural) significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Airlie Bank homestead is of local historical significance as one of only a small number of remaining examples of selector's homes in the Morwell district, demonstrating the developing settlement pattern of landholders on early cattle runs in proximity to nearby railway connections. The whole of the site, including the house and its ancillary structures, its relationship to Waterhole Creek, and the numerous remnant trees, together demonstrate the activities, lifestyle, and aesthetic aspirations of settlers during the later nineteenth century. It has associations with the locally known Ogilvy and Bridle families. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

Airlie Bank homestead is of local aesthetic significance for the main homestead and numerous mature exotic trees in the parkland and creek setting, all of which contribute to a cultural landscape evocative of its nineteenth century origins. (RNE criterion E.1)

Airlie Bank homestead is of local scientific (horticultural) significance for the the mature trees which are remnants of the garden and typify planting species and style of the settlement era. In particular, the Monkey Puzzle Tree (Auracaria araucana) which was an unusual and highly prized species in nineteenth century Victoria and Australia, is notable.

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

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Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

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<td>Outbuildings or Fences:</td>
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<td>Incorporated Plan: No</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Incorporated Plan Details
Conservation Management

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It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The house at 30 Ann Street, Morwell was built on land owned by Mary Ann Keegan from the 1890s until 1917. A house is listed from 1894 and valued at £8. Its value had risen to £12 by 1895-6 and was re-valued at £9 in 1901-2. In 1917 it is rated at £11. A Certificate of title exists for John Curtain, farmer, from 1920, for a land parcel of 60 foot frontage, double the later width. Walter Handley bought it from Curtain in 1923 and in 1924 it was owned by John Chester, and an easement created. There is a gap in the rate books until 1927 when John Ronald McPhee is the owner and the house is valued at £23. Improvements and additions could have been made at this time, as the frontage is now only 28 feet. Chester continued to be his neighbour until he died in 1935, when Robert McPhee bought Chester’s house.

**DESCRIPTION**

The house at 30 Ann Street, Morwell is a single fronted gable roof weatherboard cottage. There is one brick chimney with corbelling, new corrugated iron roof, timber finial (new?) skillion verandah with turned timber verandah posts. The central front door is flanked by double hung timber sash windows (window in side walls not original), and there is a new cast iron lace frieze and balustrade on verandah. At the rear there is a skillion addition plus a very recent parallel gable addition and a new weatherboard dwelling at rear of property.

**CONDITION** Good

**INTEGRITY** Major alterations

**THREATS** Redevelopment

**KEY ELEMENTS** Building

**DESIGNER** Builder

**HISTORY**

The house at 30 Ann Street, Morwell was constructed c.1894 for Mary Ann Keegan. Originally a weatherboard gabled cottage, it has been altered extended at the rear but still retains its characteristic form and front verandah. It is one of a small number of surviving nineteenth century houses in Morwell.

**SOURCEs**

Morwell Rate Books: 1893 (Rate number 316); 1894-5 (387); 1899-1900 (405); 1917-18 (239); 1927-8 (410); 1928-29 (412).

**CREATION DATE** c.1894

**CHANGE DATES**

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Mary Ann Keegan

**LOCAL THEMES**

6. Building settlements and towns

6.7 Morwell

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

What is significant?

The house at 30 Ann Street, Morwell was constructed c.1894 for Mary Ann Keegan. Originally a weatherboard gabled cottage, it has been altered extended at the rear but still retains its characteristic form and front verandah. It is one of a small number of surviving nineteenth century houses in Morwell.

How is it significant?

The house at 30 Ann Street, Morwell is of local historic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?

The house at 30 Ann Street, Morwell is of historical significance as one of a small number of surviving late nineteenth century houses that demonstrate the early development of Morwell following the opening of the railway and the land subdivision that occurred in the 1880s. It is also important for its associations with Mary Ann Keegan, an early landowner who undertook some of the first major private subdivisions in Morwell. (RNE criteria A.4, D.2, H.1)

**LEVEL**

Local significance

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY
Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
**ST MARY'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND (FORMER)**

**ADDRESS**
Chapel Street
Morwell

**HISTORY**
At first part of the Traralgon Parish, St Mary's Church of England at Morwell was constructed in 1886, when it became a parish in its own right. [1]

The first Anglican services in the Morwell area was conducted by Francis Hales in the Bennett homestead at Hazelwood Station in 1848. The new church constructed in 1886 served the congregation for over 50 years when planning for a new church began. The present St Mary's site in Latrobe Road, Morwell was purchased in 1931, but plans for its development were delayed by the depression and the Second World War. Ex-RAAF barracks that served as a church, hall and meeting rooms were opened in 1947. A church was built on the site in 1958 with the intention of converting it to a hall and building a new church in the future. A new church and office complex on the Latrobe Road site was dedicated by Bishop Delbridge in 1980. [2]

**THEMATIC HISTORY**
While the first church services were held in people's homes or farm buildings - travelling Anglican minister, Francis Hales, held a service at the Hazelwood station in 1848 as he moved around Gippsland - once communities became established a church was often one of the first buildings they constructed. Here, people have performed some of their most important ceremonies and rituals.

The churches and their associated buildings, such as halls, residences and schools, have made distinctive contributions to town streetscapes and rural districts throughout the region. Communities have had close affiliations with their churches, especially during times of sectarian rivalry when people's denominations greatly influenced their identity, work and social contacts. Churches also contain community memorials to local people through stained glass windows, monuments and plaques. [2]

**SOURCES**
[2] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005

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**DESCRIPTION**
The former St Mary's Church of England, Morwell is a Victorian Gothic brick church (now painted) with a weatherboard front elevation and entrance porch. There are brick buttresses to the side elevations and pointed plain glass windows. The steeply pitched corrugated steel (new) gabled roof has vents to both sides.

The church was originally sited at the corner of Chapel Street and George Street and now forms part of the Commercial Road State School complex, which has incorporated part of George Street into the school grounds. The church is located just to the south of the school buildings that date from the early to mid-twentieth century (refer to separate citation in this Study).

**HISTORY**
PLACE HISTORY
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**Creation Date** 1886

**Associations**

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<td>9. Developing cultural institutions and ways of life</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.1 Religion</td>
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</table>
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
St Mary's Church of England (former), Morwell was constructed in 1886 at the time that Morwell became a separate parish and was used until a new church was constructed on another site in Latrobe Road in 1958. It was then incorporated into the Commercial Road State School and is currently used as a Library.

How is it significant?
St Mary's Church of England (former), Morwell is of local historic, social, and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
St Mary's Church of England (former), Morwell is of historical significance for its strong associations with the Anglican Church in Morwell and the creation of Morwell as a separate parish in 1886. It demonstrates the development of Morwell after the opening of the railway and is now the oldest surviving church in Morwell and the only one to date from the nineteenth century. (RNE criteria A.4, B.2, C.2, D.2)

St Mary's Church of England (former), Morwell is of social significance as a building that has been used continuously by the community for over 100 years first as a church and now as part of the Commercial Road school. (RNE criterion G.1)

St Mary's Church of England (former), Morwell is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of a simple late nineteenth century brick Gothic church. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

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Extent
To the extent of the church and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 2m including all land between the church and Chapel Street.
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

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Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The former Colonial Bank of Australasia at 154 Commercial Road, Morwell is a two-storey Victorian Boom-era commercial building. The double-brick walls are coated in smooth cement render, which also forms a variety of classical decorative elements. The building draws upon the Italian Renaissance in style and employs conventional Orders of architecture. The ground floor façade openings have round-arched heads: two central windows and a door on either side, all with keystones. Each doorway is flanked by Ionic pilasters supporting a rendered entablature. The first floor has four rectangular windows beneath flat aedicules on scrolled brackets. The four pilasters of the first floor, directly above those below, are of the Corinthian order. The two corner pilasters wrap around to the side elevations, where one more pilaster is repeated, though the rest of these elevations, as seen from the street, are blank (the ground floors are completely hidden by the abutting buildings). The building is crowned with a parapet, which conceals the roof. Its two centre bays are balustraded.

The rear section of the building is single storey. The rear toilets and stable were rebuilt for new purposes in the early 1980s and the rear verandah was enclosed to serve as a corridor. Reportedly, decorative pressed-copper ceilings survive in six rooms.

**HISTORY**

The former Colonial Bank of Australasia at 154 Commercial Road, Morwell was designed by architect George Jobbins and completed by 1888 by contractor Mr J. Kinder. [1] The first Colonial Bank in Morwell was opened by Mr Henry McIntosh in 1884. It was the first bank in town and operated so successfully that a decision was made to erect this building by 1888. [2] Later the National Bank, it is now a solicitor's office.

The opening of the bank illustrated the development of the Morwell district since 1844, when pastoral runs had been taken up along the Morwell River which flows from the Strzelecki Ranges into the Latrobe River. The first settlement developed at Morwell Bridge where a hotel had been built and a staging post was established on the coaching route between Sale and Melbourne.

When the railway line between Melbourne and Sale was built in the late 1870s, the Morwell railway station, several kilometres to the east of Morwell Bridge, became the new centre of activity. The first township blocks were surveyed around the railway station in 1878. Businesses were established to supply railway workers and travellers, as well as settlers who had been taking up selections in the area from the 1870s. During the 1880s, a mechanics institute was built, as well as a post office, hotels, churches, school and stores.

A branch line was opened to Mirboo North in 1885 and the timber industry expanded. Dairying became an important industry in the surrounding area and a butter factory was built in Morwell. Morwell began developing as a major centre for a large agricultural district. Industries such as brick making and pottery making were also established in the town. [3]

During the 1870s and 1880s Jobbins designed some 25 banks, mainly in rural Victoria, in what is described by architectural historian Bruce Trethowan as the 'Conservative Classical' style. [1]

**SOURCES**

[3] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005
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---

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
The Colonial Bank of Australasia at 154 Commercial Road is a two-storey rendered brick Victorian commercial building in the Italian Renaissance style. It was erected in 1888 by J Kinder to a design by well-known bank architect, George Jobbins, and was one of the first permanent bank branches in Morwell. It remained a bank for over 100 years, later becoming the National Bank of Australia and is now used as a solicitors office.

How is it significant?
The former Colonial Bank of Australasia at 154 Commercial Road, Morwell is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The former Colonial Bank of Australasia is of historic significance as the first bank to be erected in Morwell and is now the oldest commercial building in Morwell. It demonstrates the optimism and development of Morwell during the 'boom years' of the 1880s after the opening of the Gippsland Railway. It is now the only surviving nineteenth century bank in the municipality. (RNE criteria A.4, B.2, D.2)

The former Colonial Bank of Australasia is of aesthetic significance and a fine and intact example of a Victorian commercial building in the Italian Renaissance style. It is the only example of its type within the municipality (RNE criteria B.2, E.1)

LEVEL

Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

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Extent
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Heritage Schedule

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Extra Research None specified

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SHOP

ADDRESS 166 Commercial Road
Morwell

DESCRIPTION A two storey rendered brick Federation era shop. Original features include the window openings (but not the windows themselves), the parapet, which includes some detailing and at least one rendered chimney which is visible from the side. The shopfront has been altered and the post supported verandah has been replaced with a cantilevered awning. The shop adjoins a row of late Victorian shops to the east, which share some common features.
Condition Good
Integrity Altered
Threats Key elements
Designer Builder

HISTORY This shop building was rebuilt in 1913 after a fire in December 1912 destroyed many shops in Commercial Road.
Creation Date 1912
Change Dates
Associations

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE What is Significant?
The house, constructed c., at Road Street,

How is it Significant
The house at Road Street is of local historic, social, aesthetic, technical and scientific (horticultural) significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
Historically, it is significant (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)
Socially, it is significant (RNE criterion G.1)
Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of (RNE criterion E.1)
Technically, it is significant as (RNE criterion F.1)
Scientifically, it is of horticultural significance as (RNE criteria A.3, E.1)

LEVEL Local significance

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Extra Research None specified

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SHOPS

ADDRESS
168 - 178 Commercial Road
Morwell

DESCRIPTION
A row of six double storey brick Victorian shops. The shops at Nos.168-172 are the most intact above street level and feature bi-chromatic brickwork with cement parapet and mouldings and small amount of decorative work. There are original upstairs double hung sash windows on 168 and 170, while an aluminium window has replaced the original at No. 172. The end shop at No. 178-80 is also relatively intact; it has a slightly wider frontage and features two windows with slightly lowered heads. The brickwork has been painted. The shops at Nos. 174-76 are the least intact and have been almost completely altered above street level with the replacement of windows and the rendering of the façade.

All of the shops have been extensively altered at street level with new shop fronts and the original post verandahs replaced by cantilevered awnings.

Condition Good Integrity Altered
Threats Redevelopment Key elements Buildings
Designer Builder

HISTORY
PLACE HISTORY
The shops at 168-80 Commercial Road, Morwell were reputedly constructed by William Tulloch, a major local builder, before 1894 when he gave up building to take on other business interests. [1] This would appear to be confirmed by Land title records which show that part of this property (described as Lot 6) was acquired in 1894 by Hannah Tulloch, wife of William Tulloch from City of Melbourne Building Society. She immediately took out a mortgage over the property (which was only discharged when the property was sold in 1897), which was presumably to finance the construction of these shops. [2]

The bricks for the shops probably came from the Morwell Brick and Tile Works which was operating in the 1880s. As originally constructed the row contained six two storey shops and residences. Four of the shops had slightly narrower identical facades with a single upper storey window, whilst the two at the eastern end had slightly wider frontages with two upper storey windows. [3]

THEMATIC HISTORY
Commercial Road (originally known as Main Street) was the first surveyed street of Morwell, with three blocks of allotments being surveyed on the south side of the street in 1878; subsequent surveys covered the sections south of George Street. Ten traders were reported to have already set up business in Commercial Road prior to the first land sales in 1879 being part of the first surveyed township section. [4]

SOURCES

Creation Date c.1894 Change Dates
Associations
Hannah & William Tulloch

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is Significant?
The two storey brick shops at 168-178 Commercial Road Morwell were constructed c.1895 by William Tulloch. They are now the only surviving nineteenth century commercial buildings in
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

4. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

5. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

NOTE:

Morwell.

How is it significant?
The shops at 168-78 Commercial Road, Morwell are of local historic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The shops at 168-78 Commercial Road, Morwell are historically significant as the only surviving nineteenth century commercial buildings in Morwell. They demonstrate the early development of Morwell in the decades following the opening of the railway. The association with William and Hannah Tulloch is of interest. (RNE criteria A.4, D.2, H.1)
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

It would therefore be desirable to review the information in this citation at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
COMMERCIAL ROAD PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 2136

COMMERCIAL ROAD PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 2136
Commercial Road State School No. 2136

ADDRESS
Commercial Road and Chapel Street
Morwell

HISTORY

In 1879, John Irving stepped off the first through train from Melbourne to Sale to open Morwell's first school in a former butcher's shop. The school moved to its present site in Commercial Road in 1881 where a wooden school was built. This was replaced in 1906 by a weatherboard building, which was extended in 1921, enveloping the original building. [1]

Finally, in 1936 a new building was built on the front of the 1921 buildings. Designed under the direction of Percy Everitt, chief architect of the Public Works Department, it was among the first group of school buildings that demonstrated Modernist influences that would become the hallmark of Everitt's style. Everitt was also one of the many architects in Victoria inspired by the work of Wilem Dudok - this is demonstrated by his use of exposed brick and prominent horizontal lines. The prototype for these buildings was MacRobertson Girls Schools completed in 1933-34. Morwell was one of the first 3 schools (others being Drouin and Upwey) completed by 1936. Everitt had also designed the impressive Yallourn Technical School in the 1930s. [2]

The former St Mary's Church of England (refer to separate citation in this Study) which originally stood on the opposite side of George Street has been in recent times been incorporated (along with the street) into the school and converted to a library.

DESCRIPTION

Commercial Road Primary School No. 2136 is a single-storey building on a prominent corner site constructed in three stages as described in the History. The original school, built in 1906, is a weatherboard building now situated to the rear of the main school building, which faces Chapel Street. It is typical of early-20th century schoolhouses, with a gabled roof and multi-paned sash windows.

The second section, which dates from the 1920s, is partly visible as the rear section of the building facing Chapel Street. It has a hipped roof with exposed rafters, covered in corrugated iron. There are small, multi-paned casement windows and grouped multi-paned sash windows with simple render lintels and sills which contrast with the red-brick walls. A concrete relief plaque facing Commercial Road reads: 'Morwell School No. 2136'.

The third, and largest, part of the school building was designed by prominent Public Works Department architect Percy Everitt and completed in 1936. It extended the 1920s building creating a completely new elevation to Chapel Street and the Commercial Road corner. Everitt was one of the many architects in Victoria inspired by the work of Wilem Dudok - this is demonstrated by his use of exposed brick and prominent horizontal lines. The school also shows the influence of the Streamlined Moderne in the decorative vertical fins which spring above the heavy parapet wall and provide a counterpoint to the rest of the building. The main entrance at the corner of the site is articulated by a squat square tower with the name 'Morwell School No. 2136' executed in bronze letters facing Commercial Road. The fins and the parapet are executed in render as a contrast to the red brick, echoing the pallet of the 1920s section.

Everitt was able to provide extensive visual interest using standard PWD materials, particularly the windows with hopper transom windows. These he grouped in horizontal bands with continuous rendered sill and string courses above and below the hopper windows. Everitt's school is bound by a low, two-toned brick wall which sweeps around the corner in a smooth curve.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES
Upwey High School, Coburg High School, Essendon North

Condition
Good
Threats
Redevelopment
Designer
Percy Everitt (1936)

Integrity
Minor Modifications
Key elements
Buildings
Fence/Gate/Wall
Builder

HISTORY

PLACE HISTORY

In 1879, John Irving stepped off the first through train from Melbourne to Sale to open Morwell's first school in a former butcher's shop. The school moved to its present site in Commercial Road in 1881 where a wooden school was built. This was replaced in 1906 by a weatherboard building, which was extended in 1921, enveloping the original building. [1]

Finally, in 1936 a new building was built on the front of the 1921 buildings. Designed under the direction of Percy Everitt, chief architect of the Public Works Department, it was among the first group of school buildings that demonstrated Modernist influences that would become the hallmark of Everitt's style. Everitt was also one of the many architects in Victoria inspired by the work of Wilem Dudok - this is demonstrated by his use of exposed brick and prominent horizontal lines. The prototype for these buildings was MacRobertson Girls Schools completed in 1933-34. Morwell was one of the first 3 schools (others being Drouin and Upwey) completed by 1936. Everitt had also designed the impressive Yallourn Technical School in the 1930s. [2]

The former St Mary's Church of England (refer to separate citation in this Study) which originally stood on the opposite side of George Street has been in recent times been incorporated (along with the street) into the school and converted to a library.
The School’s most famous 20th century pupil is General Sir Horace Robertson, known as 'Red Robbie' who attended between 1903-5 when his father was head teacher. Robertson led the first mounted cavalry charge by Australian horsemen in World War I, and had a prominent World War II career in Europe, the Middle East and the Pacific. [3]

THEMATIC HISTORY
A major impact of the Public Works Department on the City's landscape are the many schools that have been built to PWD designs - from one-teacher schools in isolated communities to larger schools on busy streets such as Commercial Road in Morwell, Grey Street in Traralgon and Albert Street in Moe. The surviving buildings document not only the educational history of the City but also community involvement and social history. The schools' designs may be a standard plan reproduced throughout Victoria but communities have infused them with an identity and they have become special community places.

Although education had become 'free, secular and compulsory' in Victoria in 1872, parents often had to lobby hard to persuade the Education Department that a school was urgently needed in their area. This was the case at Tyers. Although parents first requested a school in 1875, one was not established until 1879. Parents often had to provide a venue, as at Traralgon South, or classes were held in community buildings such as churches or halls before a school was built. For many parents getting a school and keeping it open was a continuous struggle with the Education Department, as the history of the Driffield School illustrates. Driffield parents were anxious to have a school on their side of the Morwell River because of the dangers children faced crossing it. The first school was a portable building, opened in 1881, with a two roomed teacher's residence - quite useless in this case as the first teacher had 10 children. When it was burnt in bushfires in 1905, the Department decided not to rebuild and the school was effectively closed. Eventually, a teacher was appointed in the 1920s but classes had to take place in the church. Driffield did not get a new school until 1946. [4]

SOURCES
[4] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005,

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
Commercial Road State School No 2136 was opened on this site in 1881 and the present buildings date from 1906, 1921 and 1936. The 1936 building was was one of the first Modernist schools to be designed under the direction of Percy Everitt and remains very intact externally today.

How is it significant?
Commercial Road State School No. 2136 is of local historic, social, and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The whole of Commercial Road Primary School No. 2136 is of historical significance as the site of the first school in Morwell and the buildings illustrate the growth in Morwell during the early twentieth century. The 1936 is notable for its associations with Percy Everitt and is one of the earliest examples of a school using his trademark Modernist style. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

Commercial Road Primary School No. 2136 is of social significance for its continuous use as a school for over one hundred years. (RNE criterion G.1)

The 1936 extension to Commercial Road Primary School No. 2136 is of high aesthetic significance as a rare and notable example of a Modernist school building that includes both
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

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   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main buildings in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees

**LEVEL**

Local significance

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Register Listings</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
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</table>

**Extent**

To the extent of the 1906, 1921 and 1936 buildings and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m including all land between the 1940s building and Commercial Road and the brick fence along the Commercial Road and side frontage.

**Heritage Schedule**

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<th>External Paint Controls:</th>
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<td>Outbuildings or Fences:</td>
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<td>Description:</td>
<td>Commercial Road fence</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**Conservation Management**

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3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main buildings in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

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7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees
and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
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Extra Research  None specified

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
MORWELL WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL

ADDRESS
Cnr. Elgin and Tarwin Streets
Morwell

HISTORY
The Morwell World War I memorial was unveiled by Senator Brigadier-General Elliot at a ceremony on 6 June 1921. A number of locals and politician made an address to the gathered crowd including Mr CR Aherin (Chairman of the Memorial Committee), the Hon. GH Wise MHR (Postmaster General), Hon. S Barnes MLA (Minister of Mines and Railways), Hon. T Livingston MLA (Assistant Minister of Agriculture) and Cr. JF Daly (President, Morwell Shire).

Originally sited at the level crossing between Commercial Road and Station Street (Princes Highway), it was later moved to a site in Princes Highway opposite Hoyle Street (where a Lone Pine seedling), and finally to its present site outside the Morwell RSL in the centre of the roundabout at the intersection of Elgin and Tarwin Streets.

SOURCES

Well-known Morwell Businessman, John Barton Hoyle, who 'worked tirelessly' for the building of the memorial sadly died on the morning of its unveiling.

DESCRIPTION
The Morwell World War I memorial, constructed in 1921, comprises a soldier standing on a square column and plinth into which tributes are engraved. The soldier faces to the west, looking toward the Returned Serviceman's League Club on the opposite corner.

The original fence comprising rough-hewn granite posts connected a single chain link surrounding the memorial has been lost in the relocation to its present position. The memorial is now surrounded by standard roses and four plaques that commemorate other conflicts as well as Australia's role in 'peace-keeping' and 'peace-making'.

Condition Excellent
Integrity Intact

HISTORY
The Morwell World War I memorial was unveiled by Senator Brigadier-General Elliot at a ceremony on 6 June 1921. A number of locals and politician made an address to the gathered crowd including Mr CR Aherin (Chairman of the Memorial Committee), the Hon. GH Wise MHR (Postmaster General), Hon. S Barnes MLA (Minister of Mines and Railways), Hon. T Livingston MLA (Assistant Minister of Agriculture) and Cr. JF Daly (President, Morwell Shire).

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SOURCES

Well-known Morwell Businessman, John Barton Hoyle, who 'worked tirelessly' for the building of the memorial sadly died on the morning of its unveiling.

Creation Date 1921
Change Dates

Associations

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The Morwell World War I memorial was constructed in 1921 and originally located at the intersection of Commercial Road and Station Street before being re-located to its present site. It comprises a tall granite obelisk on a rough hewn granite base that is surmounted by a statue of soldier holding a gun. It is surrounded by rough hewn granite piers connected by a single link of chain.

How is it significant?
The Morwell World War I memorial is of local historic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The Morwell World War I memorial is historically and socially significant as the memorial to locals who enlisted in the World Wars. It demonstrates the impact of the conflicts upon the district. (RNE A.4, D.2 and G.1)

LEVEL Local significance
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future management or development of the place:

Conserve the fabric of the memorial, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place.

It would be desirable to restore or re-construct the original fence.

A discreet interpretive sign should be erected on one of the street corners surrounding the memorial giving information about its provenance including its former sites and the reasons for its removal to the present location.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Morwell
PRESBYTERIAN MANSE (FORMER)

ADDRESS
42 Elgin Street
Morwell

HISTORY
This house was the second Presbyterian Manse and was built next to the original Presbyterian Church in 1913. It replaced an earlier Manse built in the 1880s 'on the ridge', which was sold in 1914 to a Mr R. Brinsmead. [1]

A new Presbyterian Church was built and opened in 1963. At that time, the old church was sold to the Greek Orthodox Church and was demolished to make way for the construction of the present Greek Orthodox church by 1970.

THEMATIC HISTORY
While the first church services were held in people's homes or farm buildings - travelling Anglican minister, Francis Hales, held a service at the Hazelwood station in 1848 as he moved around Gippsland - once communities became established a church was often one of the first buildings they constructed. Here, people have performed some of their most important ceremonies and rituals.

The churches and their associated buildings, such as halls, residences and schools, have made distinctive contributions to town streetscapes and rural districts throughout the region. Communities have had close affiliations with their churches, especially during times of sectarian rivalry when people's denominations greatly influenced their identity, work and social contacts. Churches also contain community memorials to local people through stained glass windows, monuments and plaques.

SOURCES
[2] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005

DESCRIPTION
The former Presbyterian Manse at 42 Elgin Street, Morwell is a single-storey, double-fronted late Victorian weatherboard house. The original house was L-shaped in plan, with a hipped roof over the body of the house and a smaller hip over the projecting room. An addition was added to the right side at a later date. A small, bell-cast verandah inside the ‘L’, with a tiny cast-iron lace valance and corner brackets on turned timber posts, is original to the house. The sash windows of the original section have two narrow sidelights, while the addition has multi-paned casement windows. Two brick chimneys survive.

The entire roof and verandahs are clad in Colourbond sheeting and a newer, skillion-roof verandah was added with the extension, covering the projecting front room and the addition. There is a later (reproduction) fence and lych gate to the house.

Condition Good
Integrity Altered
Threats Redevelopment
Key elements Building
Designer Builder

HISTORY
PLACE HISTORY
This house was the second Presbyterian Manse and was built next to the original Presbyterian Church in 1913. It replaced an earlier Manse built in the 1880s 'on the ridge', which was sold in 1914 to a Mr R. Brinsmead. [1]

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SOURCES
[2] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005

Creation Date 1913
Change Dates

Associations
Presbyterian Church

Local Themes
9. Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
9.1 Religion

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The former Presbyterian Manse at 42 Elgin Street, Morwell is a late Victorian asymmetrical villa,
which was constructed in 1913 and served as the church residence until a new church and manse was constructed in the early 1960s.

How is it significant?
The former Presbyterian Manse at 42 Elgin Street, Morwell is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
The former Presbyterian Manse is of historic and social significance as the only surviving building associated with the first Presbyterian Church in Morwell. It demonstrates the important role of the church in the early development of Morwell. (RNE criteria A.4, B.2 D.2, G.1)

The former Presbyterian Manse is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of a late Victorian weatherboard villa. (RNE criterion E.1)

**LEVEL**

Local significance

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Register Listings</th>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.</th>
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</table>

**Heritage Schedule**

- External Paint Controls: No On VHR: No VHR Ref No: No
- Internal Alteration Controls: No Prohibited Uses: No
- Tree Controls: No Aboriginal Heritage Place: No
- Outbuildings or Fences: No Incorporated Plan: No Incorporated Plan Details
- Description: None specified

**Conservation Management**

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

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2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
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Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.
3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.
4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.
5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.
6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale
and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.  
7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.  
8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees 
and related elements on one lot.  
NOTE:  
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, 
it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of 
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assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or 
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should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.  

Extra Research  None specified  

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd. (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The present Our Lady of Dormition Greek Orthodox Church was constructed on this site c.1970 on the site of the former Morwell Presbyterian Church. It was one of the first non-metropolitan Greek Orthodox Churches to be established in Victoria. [1]

St Andrew's Presbyterian Church was built on this site in 1886 and served the congregation for almost 80 years until a new church was built in Church Street, Morwell in 1960-61. The old church was then sold to the Greek Orthodox Church of Gippsland, which had been founded in Morwell in 1955. [2]

The old church served its new congregation for about 5 years when it began to plan a new building. The first record of correspondence to the Public Health Department about plans for a new church is dated 31 October 1967. No name of architect is specified, but John Counan is listed as engineer, construction under supervision of Morwell Shire authorities. On 17 January 1968 there is a letter to Mr Humble of Commission of Public Health, from Mr E. Dimos, Church Building Committee:

"In view of the fire hazard that the old church presents, it has been decided to demolish it as soon as the new one is erected and an appropriate type of hall will then be provided through the SEC with suitable toilets."

The certificate of approval for opening of the church was granted on 29 September 1970. However, the fate of the new hall alongside the church is unclear; A plan held by the PROV dated 22 January 1969 has a note saying hall (to right of church) demolished and new one built. This demolished hall may have been the new one as the reason it was demolished was that it was only 5' 6" from boundary rather than regulation 10'. [1]

The next major change came in November 1976 when an application was made to build a bell tower in accordance with plans drawn up by Hall, Kennedy and Associates. This was approved in January 1977. [1]

The following history of the Greek Orthodox Church in Australia is taken from the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Australia website (http://home.it.net.au/~jgrapsas/pages/) [3]:

"The first priest to serve the needs of the Greek Orthodox in Sydney and Melbourne was Archimandrite Dorotheos Bakaliaros around 1896 AD. He inspired the Greek people celebrating the Liturgy, marriages and baptisms. The first Greek Orthodox Church was opened in May 1898 at Surry Hills, New South Wales, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity in Melbourne.

In March 1924, the Metropolis of Australia and New Zealand was established under the Ecumenical Patriarchate. Christoforos (Knitis) of Serres was the Metropolitan of this new province of the Ecumenical Throne."
By 1927 there were more than 10,000 Greeks living in Australia. Greek Orthodox Communities developed in Brisbane, Perth, Port Pirie and Darwin.’

The boom in postwar migration saw the number of Greeks increase dramatically and the communities extend into regional areas of Australia. The website concludes that:

'Beyond any doubt, in all of these Communities the church was the centre of stability and unity for the new life of the migrant in Australia. .. This was a period in history when the steep increase in Greek migration from war-torn Europe created new religious and social needs in Australia. This increase was satisfied by the creation of new communities, churches, schools, and other social facilities to care for the young and old.’

The postwar growth saw the Metropolis of Australia and New Zealand elevated to Archdiocese and Metropolitan Ezekiel to Archbishop on 1st September 1959. Today the Archdiocese has over 100 priests, 105 churches and 120 community organisations.

THEMATIC HISTORY
While the first church services were held in people's homes or farm buildings - travelling Anglican minister, Francis Hales, held a service at the Hazelwood station in 1848 as he moved around Gippsland - once communities became established a church was often one of the first buildings they constructed. Here, people have performed some of their most important ceremonies and rituals.

The churches and their associated buildings, such as halls, residences and schools, have made distinctive contributions to town streetscapes and rural districts throughout the region. Communities have had close affiliations with their churches, especially during times of sectarian rivalry when people's denominations greatly influenced their identity, work and social contacts. Churches also contain community memorials to local people through stained glass windows, monuments and plaques. [4]

SOURCES
[1]  Public Records Office of Victoria (PROV) VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 1551
[4]  Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creation Date</th>
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<td>9. Developing cultural institutions and ways of life</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9.1 Religion</td>
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
Our Lady of Dormition Greek Orthodox Church, constructed c.1970 with the bell tower designed by Hall, Kennedy & Associates added in 1976, at Elgin Street, Morwell.

How is it significant?
Our Lady of Dormition Church is of local historic, social, and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Our Lady of Dormition Church is of historical and social significance as an important community building associated with the Greek community in Gippsland. One of the first Greek Orthodox Churches to be established outside of the metropolitan area, it demonstrates the influence of migration upon the development of Morwell in the post-war period. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, G.1)

Our Lady of Dormition Church is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of a post
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the church in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
MORWELL MASONIC TEMPLE

ADDRESS
Hazelwood Road
Morwell

DESCRIPTION
The Morwell Masonic Temple, constructed in 1927, is a simple single-storey red-brick building with a corrugated steel clad gabled roof (with vents along the ridge) concealed behind a façade parapet. The main part of the façade is symmetrically arranged with a central porticoed entrance and a window to either side. The portico is supported on tapered Tuscan columns and has a triangular pediment with the Masonic emblem in the tympanum. The front entrance beneath it has a double door with a lead-light transom, also featuring the Masonic emblem of the compass and square. The two single-pane sash windows have concrete render sills and segmentally arched lintels of orange-red brick, in contrast to the dark red speckled brick of the rest of the façade. The parapet wall is rather conservative for the 1920s and may have been modelled on a previous Masonic Temple, as the local chapter was apparently founded in 1887 (this date is featured on the parapet).

The brickwork, however, is decidedly of the 1920s, with horizontal chamfered bands of bricks running above the windows of the façade and a side elevation. The walls are divided into window bays by shallow brick piers between the chamfered brick bands.

This same chamfer motif is continued on the façade of the side annexe, which also has a similar window. The upper third of the brickwork appears to have been relaid. The annexe has a very simple parapet concealing a skillion-roof section behind it. The annexe may have been part of the original building or constructed soon after. Both the lintels and sill of the side elevation windows are concrete.

Condition Good
Integrity Minor Modifications
Threats Redevelopment
Key elements Building
Designer Builder

HISTORY
PLACE HISTORY
The Morwell Masonic Temple was opened in 1927 after the foundation stone was laid on 27 January 1927 by Bro. D McKay PJCD assisted by Bro. W McGowan WM and Bro. J Langdon Secretary. It is still used by the Masonic Lodge today.

Local resident Sheila Moody remembers that:
"The hall was in demand for social and wedding receptions. Often used by youth groups. It was one of three local halls that small groups could use for functions, the others being the Town Hall Supper Room, the Scout Hall and later the Community Hall."

Creation Date 1927
Change Dates
Associations Morwell Masonic Temple
Local Themes 9. Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
9.4 Recreation and forming associations

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is Significant?
The Morwell Masonic Temple, constructed in 1927, at Hazelwood Road, Morwell.

How is it Significant
The Morwell Masonic Temple is of local historic, social, and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Morwell Masonic Lodge Temple is of historical and social significance as a representative example of a Masonic Temple, which illustrates the importance of Masonic Lodges during the Inter-War years. The hall is also socially significant as an important community meeting place...
and recreation venue. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, G.1)

Morwell Masonic Temple is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of an Inter-War public building with classically-derived detailing. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL

Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
<td>On VHR: No</td>
<td>VHR Ref No: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extent The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

| External Paint Controls: | No     | On VHR: No   | No         |
| Internal Alteration Controls: | No     | Prohibited Uses: No |
| Tree Controls: | No     | Aboriginal Heritage Place: No |
| Outbuildings or Fences: | No     | Incorporated Plan: No | Incorporated Plan Details |
| Description: | None specified | None specified |

Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees
and related elements on one lot.

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Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The exact date of the house at 28 Hazelwood Road, Morwell is not known, however, title and rate information suggest that it may have been built as early as c.1895 for Elizabeth Smith or c.1898 for Charles Davey. The 1893 rate book (the first available) lists house, land, Maryvale, in the name of Elizabeth Smith valued at £20. In 1898, after the property was bought by Charles Davey, gentleman it was valued at £25. In 1929 the house was owned by Percy Leonard Lubcke and was valued at £60, suggesting improvements/additions as well as inflation. [2]

What is now 28 Hazelwood Road, a property at the south-west corner of Ann Street, once formed part of a large parcel of land described as Crown Allotment 11E in the Parish of Maryvale that extended from what is now Hazelwood Road to the railway line. Mary Ann Keegan obtained the Crown Grant for this land in May of 1884 and by 1886 began to subdivide and sell the land for building allotments. [1] This allotment, described as Lot 1 in Block 3 of LP1220 and another lot (Lot 11 in Block 2) were purchased in October 1886 by Elizabeth Smith. [3] In 1898, Elizabeth sold this property to Charles Davey (a local whose family owned large areas of land in and around Morwell during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century) who held it for over 20 years before selling to John Henry Buckley in 1922. Upon Buckley's death in 1926 it passed to his trustee before eventually being sold to Percy Lubcke in 1929. [4]

Percy Lubcke married his wife Mary in 1907 and was a mailman in the Jeeralang-Jumbuk area from 1914-19. Upon leaving that area he received a testimonial from grateful local residents, which read in part:

'For some years as mailman you have been our connecting link with the outside world. You have had to face severe winters, cutting winds, snow, rain, mud, bad roads and fallen timber, but you have never once failed us.'

SOURCES
[1] Land Victoria Title Vol. 1601 Fol. 073
[2] Shire of Morwell rate books. 1893 (No. in rate 578), 1898-9 (163), 1929-30 (345)
[3] Land Victoria Title Vol. 1858 Fol. 559
[4] Land Victoria Title Vol. 4561 Fol. 154

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is Significant?
The house, constructed c.1895, at 28 Hazelwood Road, Morwell.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>Place No.</th>
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<td>028 Hazelwood Road</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The house at 28 Hazelwood Road, Morwell is a double fronted symmetrical Victorian bi-chromatic brick villa with a separate return verandah supported on timber posts with cast iron frieze and brackets. There are three brick chimneys with corbelling and contrasting brick patterning. The central four panelled front door with narrow sidelights is flanked by double hung sash windows. Contrasting brick patterning to window and door openings. &amp; to return corners.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The woven wire front fence is a recent addition as is the cottage style garden. There have been extensive additions at rear and carport. The front brickwork has been sandblasted, and the roof has been re-clad in colourbond.

| Condition | Excellent |
| Threats | None apparent |
| Designer | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORY</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

What is now 28 Hazelwood Road, a property at the south-west corner of Ann Street, once formed part of a large parcel of land described as Crown Allotment 11E in the Parish of Maryvale that extended from what is now Hazelwood Road to the railway line. Mary Ann Keegan obtained the Crown Grant for this land in May of 1884 and by 1886 began to subdivide and sell the land for building allotments. [1] This allotment, described as Lot 1 in Block 3 of LP1220 and another lot (Lot 11 in Block 2) were purchased in October 1886 by Elizabeth Smith. [3] In 1898, Elizabeth sold this property to Charles Davey (a local whose family owned large areas of land in and around Morwell during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century) who held it for over 20 years before selling to John Henry Buckley in 1922. Upon Buckley's death in 1926 it passed to his trustee before eventually being sold to Percy Lubcke in 1929. [4]

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<th>Local Themes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Smith, Charles Davey</td>
<td>6. Building settlements and towns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

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6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

How is it Significant?
The house at 28 Hazelwood Road, Morwell is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
Historically, it is significant as a rare example of a late nineteenth century house that demonstrates the early phase of development of Morwell. It is also of interest for its early association with the locally important Davey family, and later with the Lubcke family. (RNE criteria A.4, B.2, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of a late Victorian bi-chromatic brick house. One of only two known examples within Morwell, it is notable for its relatively high degree of external integrity. (RNE criterion B.2 and E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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<th>Status</th>
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Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

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<th>Internal Alteration Controls</th>
<th>Tree Controls</th>
<th>Outbuildings or Fences</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>Aboriginal Heritage Place</th>
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<th>Incorporated Plan Details</th>
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Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
HOUSE & SURGERY

ADDRESS

26 Hazelwood Road
Morwell

HISTORY

This house was built c.1924 for Mr Reg Davey and family and may have been financed by the State Savings Bank of Victoria as a mortgage was taken out to the SSBV on 15 December 1924. The Davey family lived there for a number of years before building a brick residence further down the street. According to title and rate records it was bought by Geoffrey Harris Dreuerman of Foster in 1940 but was in the possession of John Gerald Haugh in 1941 and then became the home and practice of dentist M Lucy Haugh a locally well known and highly respected practitioner. [1]

What is now 26 Hazelwood Road, a property at the north-west corner of Ann Street, once formed part of a large parcel of land described as Crown Allotment 11E in the Parish of Maryvale that extended from what is now Hazelwood Road to the railway line. Mary Ann Keegan obtained the Crown Grant for this land in May of 1884 and by 1886 began to subdivide and sell the land for building allotments. [2] This allotment, described as Part of Lot 4 in Block 2 of LP1220 was purchased in 1908 by Charles Davey (a local whose family owned large areas of land in and around Morwell during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Presumably, he was related to Reginald to whom he sold this site in October 1924. [1]

The 1893 rate book (the first available) lists house, land, Maryvale, in the name of Elizabeth Smith valued at £20. In 1898, after the property was bought by Charles Davey, gentleman it was valued at £25.

SOURCES

[1] Land Victoria, Title Vol. 3265 Fol. 880
[2] Land Victoria, Title Vol. 1601 Fol. 073

DESCRIPTION

A weatherboard Inter-War house of possible State Savings Bank of Victoria design. Further detail to be added.

Condition Good
Integrity Minor Modifications
Threats
Key elements Building
Designer
Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
The house at 26 Hazelwood Road, Morwell was constructed c.1924 for Reg Davey and may be a State Savings Bank of Victoria design. It was later used as a residence and surgery by M Lucy Haugh.

How is it significant?
The house at 26 Hazelwood Road, Morwell is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The house at 26 Hazelwood Road, Morwell is of historical significance as a representative example of an interwar house, possibly built with the assistance of the State Savings Bank of Victoria. It is also of interest for its association with the locally known Haugh family and its long term use as a dental surgery. (RNE criterion A.4, D.2 and H.1)

The house at 26 Hazelwood Road, Morwell is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of an interwar house in the township of Morwell. (RNE criterion E.1)
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

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   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

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3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

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Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
**THE ASCENDING CHRIST**

St Mary's Church of England

**ADDRESS**
Latrobe Road
Morwell

**Last Update** 14/03/2005

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**DESCRIPTION**

'The Ascending Christ' is a mural measuring 5m by 7m and gives the impression of a mosaic, with a surface of tessellated colour blocks, although in actuality it is painted in casein and tempera on hardboard. The rich blues evoke lapis lazuli and Byzantine church interiors. The fiery white Christ figure has both arms outstretched and appears to hover over the altar. Unfortunately a wooden cross has been fixed to the painting over the head, compromising its impact.

Originally installed in the sanctuary of St John's Church, Yallourn, the 'Ascending Christ' is now situated within St Mary's Church in Morwell, which was specifically designed to incorporate the mural. It is now lit by a skylight and amber light from side windows.

**Condition** Good

**Integrity** Minor Modifications

**Threats** None apparent

**Key elements** Other (see description)

**Designer** Arthur Boyd

**Builder**

---

**HISTORY**

'The Ascending Christ', a mural by Arthur Boyd was originally installed at St John's Anglican Church in Yallourn in 1960 and unveiled at the dedication of the newly refurbished church on Sunday 8 May of that year.

St John's was first opened in 1924 and was one of the first churches built at Yallourn to minister to the SEC workers and their families. After opening it became a frequently used hall for Yallourn residents for meetings, dances and screening pictures. This role continued until the late 1950s when it was decided to refurbish the original building and construct a new Sunday School complex. With 800 raised by the St John's Ladies Guild, Arthur Boyd was commissioned to paint a mural on the theme of the Ascension.

The mural was found to be too big at the time of its installation and the bottom panels, including the artists signature, had to be trimmed. Fortunately, Meg Sims, secretary of the sanctuary guild was present and kept the off-cuts, which she returned to the church when she left Yallourn.

St John's was demolished by 1976 as the town of Yallourn met its demise. The Parish of Yallourn ceased to exist and the Diocese of Gippsland took control of the mural. As many Yallourn parishioners began to worship at St Mary's, Morwell it was decided that a new church planned for that parish would become the home of the 'Ascending Christ'. The mural became the focal point of the design of the new church and it was installed complete with the restored bottom panels so thoughtfully salvaged by Mrs Sims. The new church and office complex was dedicated by Bishop Delbridge in 1980.

**SOURCES**

Dr Meredith Fletcher (ed.) et al, 'Gippsland Heritage Journal No. 19 (March 1996)' article 'The Moving Ascension' by Ian Huguenin, pp.47-48

**Creation Date** c.1960

**Change Dates** 1980

**Associations**

**Local Themes**

- 9. Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
- 9.1 Religion
- 9.5 Writers and artists

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

What is significant?

'The Ascending Christ', a 7m x 5m mural of casein and tempera paint on hardboard created c.1960 by Arthur Boyd and originally installed in St John's, Yallourn before being restored and installed in St Mary's, Morwell in 1980.
How is it significant?
'The Ascending Christ' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
'The Ascending Christ' is of historic significance as a rare example of a mural commission by Arthur Boyd, one of Australia's foremost painters, in a public building. The mural illustrates Boyd's exploration of spiritual themes during the late 1950s and early 1960s. (RNE criteria A.4, B.2, D.2 and H.1)

'The Ascending Christ' is of aesthetic significance as one of the finest artworks within a public building in Latrobe City. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extent
To the extent of the interior of the church only.

Heritage Schedule

External Paint Controls: No
Internal Alteration Controls: Yes
Tree Controls: No
Outbuildings or Fences: No
Description: None specified

Conservation Management
None specified

Extra Research
None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The exact date of this house is not known, however, rate and title information suggests that it was constructed c.1899. Rate books show that in 1895-96 John Dwyer owned 440 acres on lots 85, 85a and 86. This was valued at £45. In 1899-1900 a house is mentioned and the rateable value has increased to £60, pointing to this being the year of construction. [1] The house was on Crown land and, according to personal comment, was built of local bricks. Dwyer was a well-known bullocky in the district. The house was later owned by George Rae, farmer. [2]

' Selection has had a major impact on shaping the land in this region. It attracted large numbers of people to the area, resulted in widespread clearing of land, and was responsible for many of Latrobe City’s towns and communities developing. Selection led to the foundation of institutions such as schools and churches and to new local government areas.

Although selectors faced many difficulties carrying out their schedules of improvements including floods, fires, caterpillar plagues, poor prices and limited capital, land on the plains and river flats was transformed from forest and scrub to cleared paddocks, fenced crops and pasture. Swamps were drained. In the early 1880s, selectors began penetrating the southern regions of the City, selecting land in Jumbuk, Boolarra, Budgeree and Callignee. The rainfall was higher in the densely forested Strzeleckis and it was assumed the land was fertile because of the giant trees that grew there. Ahead of them was the Herculean task of clearing the giant trees, and of trying to get their produce to market. [2]
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

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Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The Club Astoria, also known as the German Club was opened in this building by 1970. The building itself was a former State Electricity Commission of Victoria ‘hut’, which was moved to this site and adapted for use by the club. Application was made to the Public Health Department on 25 October 1967 and the plans were approved on 23 April 1968. The president of the building committee was G. Kruger, and the secretary Joachim Nehls. On 15 June 1971 an application was made for extension, in timber, to the building to hold a maximum of 150 people. This was approved on 20 March 1972. [1]

Club Astoria was originally established in Morwell in 1957.

THEMATIC HISTORY

Since European settlement of this region in the 1840s, successive waves of migrants have settled in the region. English, Scottish and Irish migrants have predominated and have shaped the landscape with names, buildings and sites that reflect their British and Irish cultural traditions.

During the first phase of electricity generation in the 1920s, Maltese workers came to work for the Mines Department and SEC, mostly working in the Old Brown Coal Mine and living in the settlement there. In 1927, there were 102 Maltese workers in the SEC workforce. The men came alone and saved hard to enable their families to join them in Australia. Significant numbers of British migrants also came to work at Yallourn in the 1920s, many of whom had served in the First World War.

In the postwar years, the power industry was responsible for establishing a greater cultural diversity in Latrobe City as migrants from many parts of Europe came to work for the SEC. Many ‘displaced persons’ and assisted migrants, in return for a free passage to Australia, fulfilled their two year work contract by working for the SEC. They stayed on, many building their own homes. Sociologist Jerzy Zubrzycki has studied the impact of postwar migration on the development of the Latrobe Valley with its much higher proportion of migrants in the local population, compared with the rest of Victoria. His study details the experiences of predominantly British, Italian, Dutch, German, Maltese, Polish and Ukrainian migrants.

The cultural diversity that resulted from postwar migration is reflected in the landscape. Notable are the Holy Trinity Free Serbian Orthodox Church in Yallourn North, built in 1975, and institutions such as the Italian Club, the German Club and the Maltese Community Centre in Morwell. [2]

RESOURCES

[1] Public Records Office of Victoria (PROV), VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 1836
[2] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
Haus Astoria, also known as the German Club, established c.1970 on this site in a former SEC building, at Maryvale Crescent, Morwell.

How is it significant?
Haus Astoria is of local historic and social significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Haus Astoria is of historical and social significance for its associations with the German community in Morwell. It illustrates the influence of post-war migration upon the development of Morwell and the Latrobe Valley region. The use of a former SEC building by the club illustrates the close relationship of the SEC and the migrant workforce in the post war era. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, G.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

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Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

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<td>None specified</td>
<td>Incorporated Plan Details:</td>
<td>None specified</td>
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Conservation Management

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Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
HOUSE

ADDRESS 021 Maryvale Crescent Morwell

HISTORY Title records show that Edwin Whimper Poynter, chemist, became the owner of lots 15 and 16 Township of Morwell in 1921. This house was built sometime between then and 1927, the earliest date for surviving rate books. Mabel Felton Poynter, his wife, owned a chemist shop in Commercial Road. Edwin Poynter died in 1935 but his wife was still living in the house in 1943.

Local resident, Sheila Moody, notes that:

'Today great care has been taken to retain this graceful home and retain it as it was. As so many of the houses in this street have gone, it is pleasing to know this one remains.'

SOURCES
[1] Morwell Rate Books 1927-28 (rate number 453); 1930-31 (472) to 1942-3 (901).

DESCRIPTION The house at 21 Maryvale Crescent, Morwell is a single story Inter-War weatherboard bungalow with a low pitched hip corrugated iron roof with rolled ridge and hip cappings, and two brick (semi-bagged) brick chimneys. There is a large portico with wall shingles to the gable, exposed rafter to the eaves (no fascia) and three timber posts on a brick base to each corner of the portico, with a scooped, painted brick balustrade. The recessed side entrance door features elaborate asymmetrical timber fretwork, and there are projecting bay windows, with other 12-light windows generally in pairs.

The house is set behind a timber fence featuring a matching lych gate with asymmetrical detail. The sympathetic garden is recent.

Condition Excellent Integrity Minor Modifications
Threats Key elements Building Fence/Gate/Wall
Designer Builder

HISTORY

Title records show that Edwin Whimper Poynter, chemist, became the owner of lots 15 and 16 Township of Morwell in 1921. This house was built sometime between then and 1927, the earliest date for surviving rate books. Mabel Felton Poynter, his wife, owned a chemist shop in Commercial Road. Edwin Poynter died in 1935 but his wife was still living in the house in 1943.

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SOURCES
[1] Morwell Rate Books 1927-28 (rate number 453); 1930-31 (472) to 1942-3 (901).

Creation Date c.1925 Change Dates
Associations Edwin & Mabel Poynter Local Themes
6. Building settlements and towns
6.7 Morwell

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant? The house at 21 Maryvale Crescent, Morwell was constructed c.1925 for Edwin and his wife, Mabel Poynter, who was a well known local chemist. The house remains in very intact condition today and is complemented by a fence and lych gate.

How is it significant? The house at 21 Maryvale Crescent, Morwell is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant? The house at 21 Maryvale Crescent, Morwell is of historical significance as a representative example of a house that demonstrates the development of Morwell during the Inter-War period and for its associations with the locally known Poynter family. (RNE criteria A.4, D.2, H.1)

The house at 21 Maryvale Crescent, Morwell is of aesthetic significance as a representative and intact example of an Inter-War house, which is notable for its external decoration and is complemented by a fence and lych gate. (RNE criterion E.1)
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

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Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
HISTORY

The exact date of the house at 103 Princes Drive, Morwell is not known, however, it is thought to have been built c.1940 for Albert and Hannah Hardaker.

Rate book and title records show that 265 acres on parts 45 and 46 were bought by Reginald Davey in 1939, for a price of £120, and subdivided. Albert and Hannah Hardaker are listed as owning lot 16 PS 14694, Station Street, in 1939/40, valued at £55, which is when the house was probably built. In 1940/41 they sold to Mrs Evelyn Jane Cooley.

SOURCES
Morwell Rate Books 1937-8 (rate number 150); 1938-39 (117); 1939-40 (371);1940-41(446); 1941-42 (261).

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house at 103 Princes Drive, Morwell constructed c.1940 is a very intact and fine example of an Inter-War bungalow, which retains an early garage and is set within a mature garden notable for the two liquidamber trees.

How is it significant?
The house at 103 Princes Drive, Morwell is of local aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
The house at 103 Princes Drive, Morwell is of aesthetic significance as a very intact and fine example of an Inter-War house of individual design with notable features including the recessed front doorway. It is complemented by the mature garden including two fine liquidamber trees,
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

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Latrobe City Heritage Study

Context Pty. Ltd.

Updated: 16/03/2005  page 160
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Extra Research  None specified

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HISTORY

The exact date of the Annis & George Bills' horse trough at Toner's Lane, Morwell is not known, but it appears to be of the design that was manufactured during the Inter-War period. It used to stand at the intersection of Hazelwood and Commercial Roads (in front of the Town Hall) and was relocated to its present site at the Pony Club Centre in Toner's Lane.

This trough is one of many throughout Victoria* that were established in accordance with a trust fund established by Annis and George Bills. Annis and George were animal lovers and keen supporters of the RSPCA with George becoming a Life Governor in 1924. Having no children of their own, they donated large sums of money to charities and individuals, and following the death of Annis in 1910 and George in 1927 a trust fund was established and administered by George's sister Daisy Crook and her husband in accordance with George's wishes. The Bills Trust was set up to (amongst other things):

'.construct and erect and pay for horse troughs wherever they may be of the opinion that such horse troughs are desirable for the relief of horses and other dumb animals either in Australasia, in the British Islands or in any other part of the world subject to the consent of the proper authorities being obtained.'

The early troughs were individually designed and constructed. By the early 1930s a relative of the Bills, JB (Jack) Phillips, became the contractor to the Estate and a registered design of pre-cast concrete became the standard for future troughs. Although designed primarily for horses, some troughs had dog bowls fitted to the side. Troughs were constructed at Phillips' site in Auburn Road, Hawthorn for despatch throughout Australia. Later in about 1938 Rocla took over manufacture (eventually moving production to a site in Junee, NSW), still using the standard Phillips' design, and production reached its peak by the end of the interwar period by which time almost 300 had been despatched.

However, the increasing use of motor cars from the late 1940s caused a decline in demand for the troughs and so no further troughs were despatched after World War 2. The focus of the Bills Trust moved to other areas of animal welfare such as the establishment of the RSPCA home for dogs, cats and other pets at Tally Ho in the 1960s.

*In the Gippsland region, other Bill's horse troughs can be found at Fish Creek, Bairnsdale (Howitt Park), Leongatha (Long Street), Omeo (showgrounds) and Stratford (Wesleyan Church). These are the known examples - there may be others.

SOURCES

Tim Gibson, "Donated by Annis & George Bills - Australia" Their Concrete Horse Trough Legacy' in Gippsland Heritage Journal No. 20 (September, 1996), pp.44-47
Sheila Moody, pers. comm. 2004
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
The Annis and George Bills' horse trough originally located at the corner of Hazelwood and Commercial Roads (in front of the Town Hall) and now at the Pony Club Centre in Toner's Lane, Morwell.

How is it significant?
The Annis and George Bills' horse trough is of local historic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The Annis and George Bills' horse trough is of historical significance as perhaps the only remaining example of this type of trough within the Latrobe municipality and one of a small surviving number in the Gippsland region. It demonstrates the facilities associated with horse-drawn transport that were once common, but have been all but lost since motor transport became the dominant form of transport from the interwar period onwards. The trough also serves as a reminder of the trust established by George and Annis Bills. (RNE criteria A.4, B.2 C.2, D.2, H.1)

LEVEL

Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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Extent

To the extent of the trough and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 2m.
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

| External Paint Controls: | No | On VHR: | No | VHR Ref No: | No |
| Internal Alteration Controls: | No | Prohibited Uses: | No |
| Tree Controls: | No | Aboriginal Heritage Place: | No |
| Outbuildings or Fences: | No | Incorporated Plan: | No |
| Description: | None specified | Incorporated Plan Details | None specified |

Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the trough, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory fabric unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

Relocation of the trough may be considered provided that the trough can still be used for its original purpose and remains in public view and use, and care is taken not to damage the fabric.
3. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

It would be desirable to provide some interpretive information about the origins of this trough in the form of a sign or information panel.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition or buildings or trees may have changed.

It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
Meredith Fletcher (ed.), (1996), Gippsland Heritage Journal No. 20, Kapana Press, Bairnsdale, 44-47
CANARY ISLAND PALM AVENUE

ADDRESS
Travers Street
Morwell

HISTORY
The exact date of the row of Canary Island Palms in Travers Street is not known. Their size suggests that they were planted sometime in the early Inter-War period.

DESCRIPTION
This is an avenue of 9 mature Canary Island palm trees (Phoenix canariensis) which stand on the north side of Travers Street leading to the Recreation Reserve. On average the trees measure 12m high, with a 7m canopy diameter. A matching row of trees on the south side of the road has been removed due to powerline clearance.

Condition: Good
Integrity: Tree/s
Threats: None apparent
Key elements: Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The avenue of nine mature Canary Island Date Palms (Phoenix canariensis), planted in either the early twentieth century or Inter-War period, standing in the nature strip along the north side of Travers Street and leading to the Morwell Recreation Reserve.

Why is it significant?
The Canary Island Date Palm Avenue is of local aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The Canary Island Date Palm Avenue is aesthetically significant as an unusual species used in street planting (and probably unique in the Study area), reflecting early-to-mid twentieth century tastes in plantings, and possibly intended as a bold entry planting for the Recreation Reserve. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS
Heritage Register Listings

<table>
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Extent The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conservation Management

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In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

- Develop a management plan to encourage the proper care and maintenance of the Avenue to ensure that the trees survive in good condition according to their normally expected lifespan. This should include a strategy for major cyclical replacement when the Avenue becomes senescent as well as incidental replacement of individual dead, dying or dangerous specimens; and maintenance regimes for monitoring condition, pruning, pest and disease and roadside weed management.

- Maintain the integrity of the Avenue by the replacement of ‘like with like’ species (i.e. Canary Island Date Palms [Phoenix Canariensis]).

- Ensure that any future development, or changes in immediate environmental conditions, adjacent to the Avenue does not have a detrimental impact upon the integrity and condition of the Avenue. Investigate ways in which adjacent development could include or coordinate with recovery and improvement of the Avenue’s integrity and condition.

- Ensure that the tree/s survive in good condition according to their normally expected lifespan. Regular maintenance should include monitoring condition, pruning, and pest and disease management.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place.

In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed. It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research Further research would be desirable to determine the reasons (if any) for planting these trees.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
PRECINCT - SEC NEWBOROUGH EAST HOUSING ESTATE

**ADDRESS**
Eastern Avenue, Western Avenue, Old Sale Road
Newborough

**DESCRIPTION**
The SEC Newborough East precinct includes the area generally bounded by Eastern and Western Avenues, John Field Drive, Monash Road and Old Sale Road. It includes properties in those streets as well as Bellbrook, Childers, Delburn, Ellinbank, Hallston, Gould, Koornalla, Mardan, Mirboo, Thorpdale and Wooreen Streets, and Boolarra and Darlimurla Avenues.

Boolarra Avenue forms the central spine of the precinct, with most other streets running off it except for the perimeter streets mentioned above as well as Darlimurla Avenue and Gould Street. There is a central reserve in the square bounded by Darlimurla Avenue, Wooreen Street, Boolarra Avenue and Ellinbank Street and small pocket parks elsewhere. The Newborough East School, originally sited in the block bounded by Hallston Street, Gould Street, Childers Road and the Old Sale Road has been demolished.

As discussed in the History, the SEC Newborough East Housing Estate was created in 1949-51 with pre-fabricated houses. The units comprising a house (lounge room, kitchen, bedrooms, etc.) were modular, so a variety of layouts could be created. Even so, certain types of massing predominate and the materials used are consistent throughout the estate.

The houses were all originally clad in narrow vertical timber boards and roofed with corrugated pressed concrete sheets. All roofs were gabled with a low pitch and ran parallel to the street. The two most common floor plans were a shallow ‘L’, with the short arm barely projecting, or a simple gabled box with a closed porch at one end or a small verandah on the front. Another plan seen has a double transverse gable or smaller rear rooms.

Windows were double-hung timber sashes, usually in pairs, or sometimes singly or in threes. Pairs of windows were often grouped at outer corners, in an oblique reference to the International Style. The houses had simple, rectangular brick (or sometimes cement-block) chimneys outside the building shell.

All of the houses contribute to the character of the precinct, although some have been altered. Most commonly windows have been replaced, a few extensions have been built, houses reclad or reroofed. The most intact examples, which are representative of the different houses found in the estate, are:

- 62 Boolarra Avenue
- 11 Childers Street
- 12 and 18 Delburn Street
- 10 Ellinbank Street
- 6 Gould Street
- 19 and 25 Koornalla Street
- 119, 121 and 127 Monash Road
- 10 and 12 Thorpdale Street
- 10 Yinnar Street

Other significant features include the Pin Oak street trees in Thorpdale Avenue. The trees on the south side are in good condition, while the trees on the north have been pruned to accommodate the power lines. There is also a fine specimen of a Gingko tree (Gingko bilbo) in a private garden at 16 Monash Road.

**Condition**  Good  **Integrity**  Intact

**Threats**  Redevelopment

**Key elements**
- Buildings
- Streetscape
- Subdivision
- Tree/s

**Designer**  Yuncken Freeman et al

**Builder**
Newborough, on the site of the settlement of Moe East, acquired its new name in 1942, by which time it had grown into a small township. In 1949-51 the State Electricity Commission established two new housing areas at North and East Newborough, with compulsory acquisition of land. Melbourne architects Yuncken Freeman Brothers Griffiths and Simpson, with Baxter Cox and Associates designed pre-cut houses, which were manufactured by W.J. Simms Sons and Cooke of Nottingham, England. They were imported to Australia and assembled on site, in a variety of configurations. A basic two-bedroom house with living room, kitchen bathroom and laundry could be configured in 22 different ways and have rooms added where necessary.

The scheme followed the precedent set by a similar scheme of the Victorian Railways and was devised to create quick, cheap homes for the wave of skilled British migrants working for the SEC at a time of rapid growth in the Latrobe Valley; between 1949 and 1951, it added 700 homes to its existing stock in Newborough; 350 in the East estate and 350 in the North. As houses and many of the occupants came from England they became known as 'snail houses', because the residents were said to have brought their houses with them.

In 1956, tenants were given the option of buying their houses. A five percent deposit was required, later reduced to £25. By this time Narracan Shire was the landlord.

In the 1970s, with the need to re-house Yallourn residents, these 'snail houses' were offered at 1950s prices. During this period, the SEC built a retirement complex in Newark Avenue, now called Banksia Village. The SEC also built houses on 60 allotments at Treswell Avenue, close to Newborough High School, 39 at Avon Court and Trent Street, 40 on allotments along Torres Street, and 33 on allotments in Northern Avenue.

SOURCES

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
The Newborough East housing estate was created from 1949-51 for the State Electricity Commission using pre-fabricated housing imported from England. The houses, designed by Yuncken Freeman with Baxter Cox was based on a standard design that could be configured in 22 different ways. Many of the original houses have survived today, although many have been altered in detail or extended. The estate retains a high degree of homogeneity and some streets are enhanced by mature street trees.

How is it significant?
The SEC Newborough East Estate is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The SEC Newborough East Estate is of historical significance as an illustration of the dramatic expansion in workforce of the SEC in the postwar period. It illustrates how the SEC, like other government organisations such as the Victorian Railways, sought innovative solutions to solve the postwar housing shortage. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS
Heritage Register Listings
Register
None Specified

Reference
Change Dates
State Electricity Commission, Yuncken, Baxter Cox

Zoning
6. Building settlements and towns
6.8 Newborough

Status
Associations

Context Pty. Ltd. Updated: 23/03/2005
Conservation Management
See recommendations for the Moore Street heritage precinct.

It is recommended that an interpretation strategy be developed to improve awareness amongst the local community and visitors to this area of its history and significance in the context of the development of the SEC and the Latrobe Valley. This could include information brochures and on-site signage.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
Newborough, on the site of the settlement of Moe East, acquired its new name in 1942, by which time it had grown into a small township. In 1949-51 the State Electricity Commission established two new housing areas at North and East Newborough, with compulsory acquisition of land. Melbourne architects Yuncken Freeman Brothers Griffiths and Simpson, with Baxter Cox and Associates designed pre-cut houses, which were manufactured by W.J. Simms Sons and Cooke of Nottingham, England. They were imported to Australia and assembled on site, in a variety of configurations. A basic two-bedroom house with living room, kitchen bathroom and laundry could be configured in 22 different ways and have rooms added where necessary.

The scheme followed the precedent set by a similar scheme of the Victorian Railways and was devised to create quick, cheap homes for the wave of skilled British migrants working for the SEC at a time of rapid growth in the Latrobe Valley; between 1949 and 1951, it added 700 homes to its existing stock in Newborough; 350 in the East estate and 350 in the North. In 1956, tenants were given the option of buying their houses. A five percent deposit was required, later reduced to £25. By this time Narracan Shire was the landlord.

In the 1970s, with the need to re-house Yallourn residents, these "snail houses" were offered at 1950s prices. During this period, the SEC built a retirement complex in Newark Avenue, now called Banksia Village. The SEC also built houses on 60 allotments at Treswell Avenue, close to Newborough High School, 39 at Avon Court and Trent Street, 40 on allotments along Torres Street, and 33 on allotments in Northern Avenue.

Meredith Fletcher, 'Digging People up For Coal', 2002, pp.135, 149-51, 159-60, 180-81, 188-93.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
The Newborough North housing estate was created from 1949-51 for the State Electricity Commission using pre-fabricated housing imported from England. The houses, designed by Yuncken Freeman with Baxter Cox was based on a standard design that could be configured in 22 different ways. Many of the original houses have survived today, although many have been altered in detail or extended. The estate retains a high degree of homogeneity and some streets are enhanced by mature street trees.

How is it significant?
The SEC Newborough North Estate is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The SEC Newborough North Estate is of historical significance as an illustration of the dramatic increase in the SEC workforce during the postwar period, which led to the creation of the new suburb of Newborough to house the workers and their families. It demonstrates how the SEC, along with other Victorian public agencies such as the Victorian Railways, sought innovative solutions to solve the postwar housing shortage. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon.
SEC GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE (FORMER)

ADDRESS
Henderson's Road
Toongabbie

DESCRIPTION
The former SEC General Superintendent's house at Henderson's Road, Toongabbie is designed in the storybook doll's house style with many steep gables and a 'catslide' roof over the front entry porch. The house is of timber stud frame construction clad with chicken wire and cement render. The single-storey section on the east end of the building formerly housed the servant's quarters. Decorative features include gable vents and projecting brackets supporting the barge. Windows are generally twelve-pane timber-framed although it is unknown if these are original (Note: Further comparison with earlier photos is required - See p.216 of Ries). The property is located on a rural lot and is surrounded by a mature garden dating from the same period as when the house was relocated to this site.

The exterior had to be completely re-rendered following its relocation. The original terracotta tiles were also replaced at this time with a lighter weight Decrabond sheet roofing to give the appearance of tiles.

| Condition | Good |
| Intensity | Altered |
| Threats | None apparent |
| Key elements | Building |

HISTORY
PLACE HISTORY
This house was designed by the State Electricity Commission architect, A.R. La Gerche, and constructed in 1929. Originally it was situated at 58 Narracan Avenue in Yallourn and was the residence of the General Superintendent of the SEC. It was relocated to its present site in 1979-80 by its current owners who saw the house in Yallourn and, upon hearing that it was about to be demolished, made an offer and then set about the massive task of relocating it. It was moved in as many as ten separate sections with one of the ground floor sections collapsing at one stage.

This house is one of about 24 Yallourn houses relocated to Toongabbie township between 1976 and 1981. It used to be referred to by locals as the "castle" or the "dolls' house".

THEMATIC HISTORY

SOURCES

| Creation Date | 1929 |
| Change Dates | c.1979 |
| Associations | SEC, A.R. La Gerche |
| Local Themes | 6. Building settlements and towns |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The former SEC General Superintendent's house, designed by A.R. La Gerche and constructed in 1929 in Yallourn and relocated to this site by 1980, at Henderson's Road, Toongabbie.

How is it significant?
The former SEC General Superintendent's house is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Historically, it is significant for its strong associations with the beginnings of the SEC in the Latrobe Valley. One of a number of houses relocated to other towns from Yallourn when it was demolished, this one is notable as the former residence of the General Superintendent. (RNE criteria A4, D2 and H1)

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Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees...
and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
EDWARD 'NED' STRINGER MEMORIAL

ADDRESS
Hower Street
Toongabbie

HISTORY
When Ned Stringer discovered gold in Stringers Creek late in 1862, a route via Toongabbie proved to be the easiest way to the isolated mountain valley. It was on a track already cut by Archibald Campbell when he entered the competition to find a route between Sale and the Jordan gold fields. With the publicising of Ned Stringer’s discovery, Toongabbie was poised to become a major supply post and its fortunes became linked to Walhalla’s rise and fall. Gold mining at Walhalla was also responsible for tracks, roadways and railway lines being built in Latrobe City. After the mines closed, houses were relocated from Walhalla to Traralgon.

Ned Stringer died just one year after his discovery and was buried at Toongabbie in October 1863. His remains were re-interred in the Toongabbie Cemetery on 15 March 1893. A memorial was erected on the site of his original grave on 18 April 1970 by the Traralgon & District Historical Society.

SOURCES
Fletcher, Dr Meredith (2005) 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History'

DESCRIPTION
The Edward 'Ned' Stringer memorial comprises a plaque attached to a large stone, which is set within a curved stone wall. It is situated within the road reserve at the side of the Hower Street, Toongabbie.

Condition: Good
Integrity: Intact
Threats: None apparent
Key elements: Fence/Gate/Wall
Designer: Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
Edward 'Ned' Stringer discovered gold at Stringer's Creek that led to the rush and resulted in the development of Toongabbie. He died just one year after his discovery and was buried on this site. His remains were re-interred in the Toongabbie Cemetery on 15 March 1893. This memorial was erected on the site of his original grave on 18 April 1970 by the Traralgon & District Historical Society.

How is it significant
Edward 'Ned' Stringer memorial is of local historic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Edward 'Ned' Stringer memorial is of historical significance for its associations with Ned Stringer as a commemoration of his original grave site. (RNE criteria A.4, H.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS
Heritage Register Listings
Register: 
Reference: 
Zoning: 
Status: 

Heritage Register Listings
Heritage Register Listings
Reference: 
Zoning: 
Status: 

Heritage Register Listings
Heritage Register Listings
Reference: 
Zoning: 
Status: 

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Context Pty. Ltd.
Updated: 6/03/2005
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the memorial, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory fabric unless the demolition is only of part of the memorial and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

4. Retain views of the memorial from the street.

Extra Research

None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The dairy/shearing shed at 'Mingara' includes a former dairy and shearing shed building surrounded by yards and loading ramp and a drinking trough hewn from a solid log, as well as other ruined buildings and remnant trees.

The dairy/shearing shed - signed and dated "11/9/30 WG"; is an excellent example of adzed slab wall construction and roof truss design, despite its relatively late date of construction for this type of pioneering structure. It shows high quality workmanship with attention to fine detail and appears to have been later part converted to a shearing shed with areas of timber decking over the original concrete floor. The dairy section contains six milking stalls and an ingenious 'remote' system for opening the external doors to release the cows once they had been milked. The walls in the milking area have also been white-washed, presumably for reasons of hygiene. The shed is surrounded by yards and loading ramp and include a drinking trough hewn from a solid log.

Archaeological remains of the original homestead are nearby as is a very large English oak tree. On the other side of the creek is the site of a water well used in the 1880-90s consisting of original well (timber lined, but silted up), three of the four original posts fencing off the cattle, and the original trough used to bucket well water into. The date of the trough construction is unknown, but it is interesting in that it is constructed from concrete with chicken-wire reinforcing and local river pebbles for aggregate. It has been formed inside a half-round piece of corrugated iron which is still in situ. The trough measures approximately 2m in length by 1m in diameter. It has unfortunately suffered recently due to a nearby tree crashing onto it. Further research needs to be undertaken to establish the age of this concrete trough.

Half a dozen or so large apple trees are evidence of a previous use of this land as an orchard during the ownership of Robert Ferguson from 1876 onward.

**Condition** Good  **Integrity** Minor Modifications

**Threats** Lack of maintenance weathering  **Key elements** Buildings Ruins/remnants Tree/s

**Designer**  **Builder**

**HISTORY**

The dairy/shearing shed at 'Mingara' was constructed by William Goodwin, son of Pioneer settler, Robert Goodwin. Evidence of this is provided by the mark "11/9/30WG" inside the building. The farm was settled in the mid to late nineteenth century by Robert Ferguson and there was a water well used by cattle owners in the 1880-90s which included a cement trough used to bucket well water into. The site is in the area of the discovery of kerosene and oil shale in the 1880s (anecdotal evidence suggests this is the earliest confirmed 'oil' discovery in Australia), but location of these is unknown.

During the ownership of Robert Ferguson from 1876 onward this property was developed for a commercial orchard. Ferguson moved into this area from Jordan near Walhalla. Fruit (predominantly apples and plums) was carted from Toongabbie by train to the markets in Melbourne and by dray to the Walhalla goldfields. (1) Packing sheds for the processing of the fruit used to stand on a flat area above the creek’s banks. (2) The orchard trees were removed in the 1950s by Mick Affleck when he blew them up with dynamite. (3)

**SOURCES**

[1] Information from Mr Roger Ries of Toongabbie.
[2] Information from the owners, John and Jenny Clubley.

**Creation Date** c.1880s, 1930  **Change Dates**
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
Mingara, a property on the Old Walhalla Road at Toongabbie contains a well-preserved dairy/shearing shed of adzed slab wall construction, which was built by William Goodwin in 1930, as well as ruins and trees associated with the development of the farm from the time of first selection in c.1880.

How is it significant?
Mingara is of local historic and technical and scientific (archaeological) significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Mingara is of historic significance for its associations with the selection of land for farming in the late nineteenth century. The shearing/shed dairy, ruins, and trees illustrate the development of the farm from the late nineteenth century until the mid twentieth century. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

The dairy/shearing shed is of technical significance as a fine and intact example of a vernacular rural building of adzed slab construction, which demonstrates the skill of its creator, William Goodwin. (RNE criterion F.1)

Scientifically, it is of archaeological significance for the ruined homestead site, which main contain further evidence of the early settlement and development of the Toongabbie area. (RNE criteria A.3)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

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Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

| External Paint Controls: | No       | On VHR:    | No     | VHR Ref No: No |
| Internal Alteration Controls: | No       | Prohibited Uses: | No     |
| Tree Controls:            | Yes      | Aboriginal Heritage Place: No |
| Outbuildings or Fences:   | No       | Incorporated Plan: - | Incorporated Plan Details |
| Description:              | None specified |             | None specified |

Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the
significance of the place, or
- It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
- In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings, fences etc. and the shearing shed in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

Therefore, if changes are proposed to the property at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
ST DAVID'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND

ADDRESS
Victoria Street
Toongabbie

HISTORY
St David's Anglican Church at Toongabbie was erected by 1884 on land that was owned by William Fryer. Fryer later swapped titles with the church for no fee. The builder was Henry Bostow of Toongabbie. The bell tower and porch were added by 1900. The Rev. Cadwallader PT Thomas of Rosedale was the first minister and conducted the first service on Sunday 26 October 1884. The original trustees were Jonathan Bassett, William Goodwin, Prescott Humphrey, John Majendic, Robert Morgan and Charles Stewart. [1]

The interior of the church was restored on the anniversary of its centenary in 1984 and the front fence and lych gate was erected in February 2001. [1]

THEMATIC HISTORY
While the first church services were held in people's homes or farm buildings - travelling Anglican minister, Francis Hales, held a service at the Hazelwood station in 1848 as he moved around Gippsland - once communities became established a church was often one of the first buildings they constructed. Here, people have performed some of their most important ceremonies and rituals.

The churches and their associated buildings, such as halls, residences and schools, have made distinctive contributions to town streetscapes and rural districts throughout the region. Communities have had close affiliations with their churches, especially during times of sectarian rivalry when people's denominations greatly influenced their identity, work and social contacts. Churches also contain community memorials to local people through stained glass windows, monuments and plaques.

SOURCES
[1] Church information board
[2] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005

Condition Good
Threats None apparent
Designer Henry Bostow (builder)

Integrity Intact
Key elements Building

St David's Church of England, Toongabbie is a typical small weatherboard Victorian era Carpenter Gothic church with an entrance porch and a painted corrugated galvanised steel roof (reclad). Windows are pointed with coloured flashed glass panes. The church is distinguished by the bell tower located at the front of the ridge line to the main roof, the stepped timber buttresses and the elaborate decorative carved bargeboards.

A lych gate was added in 2001, which is sympathetic to the original church detailing. The front picket fence is sympathetic, but not original. There is a large Eucalypt at the rear of the church.

St David's compares most closely with St John's Church of England at Glengarry, which shares several similar design elements including the carved timber bargeboards and the inclusion of a bell tower that suggest the same designer or builder was involved in both churches.

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St David's compares most closely with St John's Church of England at Glengarry, which shares several similar design elements including the carved timber bargeboards and the inclusion of a bell tower that suggest the same designer or builder was involved in both churches.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
St David's Church of England, Toongabbie is a Victorian Carpenter Gothic Church erected by 1884 by local builder Henry Bostow of Toongabbie. The bell tower and porch were added by 1900.

How is it significant?
Christ Church of England (former) is of local historic, social, aesthetic, and scientific (horticultural) significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
St David's Church of England, Toongabbie is of historic and social significance as the centre of Anglican worship in Toongabbie for over one hundred years. It is one of the oldest extant churches in the municipality and illustrates the early development of Toongabbie after the land was opened for selection. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

St David's Church of England, Toongabbie is of aesthetic significance as a representative and intact example of a Victorian Carpenter Gothic church, which is notable for its detailing including the bell tower located at the front of the ridge line to the main roof, the stepped timber buttresses and the elaborate decorative carved bargeboards. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

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Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

External Paint Controls: No On VHR: No VHR Ref No: No
Internal Alteration Controls: Yes Prohibited Uses: No
Tree Controls: No Aboriginal Heritage Place: No
Outbuildings or Fences: No Incorporated Plan: - Incorporated Plan Details
Description: None specified None specified

Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
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   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and
the church in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

It would therefore be desirable to review the information in this citation at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
PRECINCT - BRIDGES AVENUE

ADDRESS
3-21 & 2-20 Bridges Avenue
Traralgon

DESCRIPTION
The Bridges Avenue precinct comprises the properties at 1-21 and 2-20 Bridges Avenue, Traralgon. It is a residential precinct, which comprises almost exclusively detached single storey weatherboard and brick houses from the late Edwardian and Inter-War period, with many exhibiting influences of the Californian Bungalow style. The houses share similar siting (detached, garden setback), scale (single storey, some with attic rooms), form (asymmetrical, prominent hip and gable roofs) creating a homogeneous streetscape. Fences are low and mostly sympathetic and some are original.

Notable houses include Nos. 3, 4, 8, 13 and 21. These properties are described in more detail in individual citations in this Study.

The street is lined with Golden Ash (Fraxinus sp.) which, though at least some are relatively recent plantings, form a unified streetscape reflective of this era. The street plantings are complemented by the mature gardens on many of the properties, which complements the setting of the houses and contributes to the character of the precinct.

The places that are contributory to the precinct are:

(od) 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15-17, 19 and 21
(even) 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20.

Condition Good
Integrity Intact

Threats Redevelopment

Key elements
Buildings
Fence/Gate/Wall

Designer

Builder

HISTORY
The Bridges Avenue precinct is situated on just over 5 acres of land that was purchased by one Maria Littlejohn of Brunswick in 1883. Part of Crown Allotment 5 in the Parish of Traralgon, it was bounded by Mabel Street to the west, Railway (later Morwell) Road to the south, Breed Street to the west and Henry Breed's 'Ben Venue' subdivision to the north (see Henry Street precinct citation). The land remained unsubdivided and in single ownership passing through several owners until purchased in 1897 by one Eyre Lewis Bruce, surveyor, of Moonee Ponds. He subdivided the land in 1916 creating Bridges Avenue as well as lots along the east side of the south end of Mabel Street, the north side of the Morwell Road between Mabel and Breed Streets, and at the south end of Albert Street. The first lots were sold in 1917 and most were sold by 1925 when Mr Bruce died. [1]

The majority of houses were constructed during the Inter-War period. Some of the first houses constructed include No. 3, (c.1921 for Mr Ernest Leslie Clements) [2], No. 4 (c.1923 for Frederick Lidington Grubb) [3], No. 8 (c.1919 for Mr Harold Bowen) [4], No. 13 [5] and No. 21 [6].

SOURCES
[1] Land Victoria, Certificate of Title Vol. 1518 Fol. 531, LP 6989
[2] Land Victoria, Certificate of Title Vol. 4507 Fol. 275
[3] Land Victoria, Certificate of Title Vol. 4794 Fol. 729
[4] Land Victoria, Certificate of Title Vol. 4254 Fol. 789
[6] Land Victoria, Certificate of Title Vol. 4158 Fol. 483

Creation Date c.1917-1940

Change Dates

Local Themes

6. Building settlements and towns
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this precinct, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the precinct:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the precinct. This includes original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the precinct and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
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   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.
to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and related buildings in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the contributory buildings within the precinct.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the precinct by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the precinct.

6. Encourage any new development to be complementary in form, scale and materials to the contributory buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of contributory buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

Therefore, if changes are proposed to the precinct at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research None specified.

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
Henry Street, between Breed Street and Ethel comprises a mix of twentieth century housing, which illustrate various phases in the street's development. The first phase of development from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century is demonstrated by a group of double-fronted Victorian weatherboards villas at Nos. 8-14. These villas are of similar design and siting with hipped corrugated iron roofs and front verandahs and form a visually homogeneous group. Some retain their chimneys. Opposite this group is a similar weatherboard villa at No. 15.

Other individually notable buildings include the Edwardian double-fronted weatherboard villa at No. 2, the asymmetrical Queen Anne style villa at No. 19, 'Thus Kaner', a transitional weatherboard dwelling at No. 34, a cottage at No. 43 and 'Littlewood' at No. 45.

The balance of the house in the street is a mixture of some Inter-War and mostly Post-war houses. The houses are generally related in scale, siting and form to the earlier houses. Lot sizes and setbacks are generous and uniform along the street.

The road slopes from the western hill top towards the town at the east. There is a clear view from the crest to the intersection with Breed Street. The water tower at the north-east corner of Fairview Street is a landmark in the streetscape. Established Pin Oaks plantings highlight the visual continuity along the southern side of the street, while on the northern side there are also mostly Pin Oaks that have been pruned to avoid power lines. There is a consistent grass verge and concrete footpath on both sides of the road which compliment the lawned house frontages.

Common fencing techniques include low pickets, hedges and wire fences. Several properties on the street do not have fencing. The minimal emphasis on property borders contributes to the generous, relaxed character of the precinct and allows an appreciation of the historic character of the individual houses and groups described above.

**Condition**  Good  
**Integrity**  
**Threats**  Redevelopment  
**Key elements**  Buildings  
**Tree/s**  
**Designer**  
**Builder**  

**HISTORY**

One of the oldest residential streets in Traralgon, Henry Street was created by two subdivisions in the mid 1880s by two men, John Peterkin and Henry Breed. In 1882 John Peterkin obtained the Crown Grant to 47 acres of land west of the Traralgon township survey, which was part of Crown Allotment 5 in the Parish of Traralgon. Three years later in 1885 he subdivided his property, creating quarter acre lots along streets he named Ethel, Mabel and Olive after his daughters. Olive Street later became the western half of what is now Henry Street. Sales commenced in late 1885 and were initially slow with only 2 lots selling each in 1885 and 1886, however sales picked up from 1887-89 and by 1893 most of the lots were sold. [1]

Meanwhile, in August 1887, Henry Breed obtained the Crown Grant to 20 acres of land situated between Peterkin's land and the western edge of the Traralgon township survey, comprising Crown Allotments 6, 8, 9 and 11. His subdivision, known as the 'Ben Venue Estate', was approved by early 1888 and the first land sales were held on the 23rd of April in that year. This subdivision created the eastern half of Henry/Olive Street, connecting that street to the Government Road that defined the western edge of the township survey that would later be named after Breed. It also created a new north-south street known as Albert Street. Lots sold quickly and most were disposed of by 1895. However, despite this success Henry Breed appears to have gotten into some financial difficulty with the Title recording no fewer that three copy writs of 'Fieri Facias' issed by the Supreme Court against Mr Breed by individuals and organisations including the Colonial Bank of Australasia. This resulted, by 1908, in the transfer by 'the Sheriff' of the final unsold lot in the subdivision (at the south-west corner of Henry and Albert Streets) to the Colonial Bank. [2]
Houses began to be built by the late nineteenth century, and an undated photograph showing a view of Henry Street looking to the east shows many of the lots containing weatherboard Victorian villas.

SOURCES
[1] Land Victoria, LP 860, Certificate of Title Vol. 1426 Fol. 037
[2] Land Victoria, LP 1767, Certificate of Title Vol. 1935 Fol. 870, also Traralgon Heritage Study cites Cuthill Vol 4-1 p.22; 4-4 and Court, p. 29

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

What is significant?
The Henry Street precinct, comprising the properties created by subdivisions of land owned by John Peterkin in 1885 and Henry Breed in 1888 and developed from c.1890 to c.1940, at 1-45 and 2-40A Henry Street, Traralgon. The precinct retains a group of Victorian era villas at Nos. 8-14 and 15, as well as early twentieth century houses at Nos. 2, 19, 34, 43 and 45.

How is it significant?
The Henry Street precinct is of local historic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The Henry Street precinct is of local historic significance as representative example of the private residential subdivisions that illustrate the growth of Traralgon in the decade following the opening of the Gippsland Railway in 1879. As many of the earlier residential areas within the township survey area have been redeveloped, Henry Street is now one of the oldest residential areas within the town. It is also of interest for its early associations with locally important individuals, John Peterkin and Henry Breed, who are remembered by the street names within the precinct. (RNE criteria A.4, B.2, D.2 and H.1)

**LEVEL**
Local significance

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

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<tr>
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<th>Zoning</th>
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<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
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<td>Recommended</td>
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</table>

**Extent**
The Henry Street precinct should include the properties at Nos. 8-14 and 15. The individually significant properties at Nos. 2, 19, 34, 43 and 45 may be added individually as part of this precinct (ie. with the same HO number) or with separate HO nos.

**Heritage Schedule**

| External Paint Controls: | No | On VHR: | No | VHR Ref No: | No |
| Internal Alteration Controls: | No | Prohibited Uses: | No |
| Tree Controls: | Yes | Aboriginal Heritage Place: | No |
| Outbuildings or Fences: | No | Incorporated Plan: | No |
| Description: | None specified | Incorporated Plan Details | None specified |

**Conservation Management**
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this precinct, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the precinct:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the precinct. This includes original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the precinct and/or provide evidence of changing architectural
styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and related buildings in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the contributory buildings within the precinct.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the precinct by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the precinct.

6. Encourage any new development to be complementary in form, scale and materials to the contributory buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of contributory buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

Therefore, if changes are proposed to the precinct at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The historic development of this precinct is strongly linked to two key periods in the development of the Gippsland Railway; its survey and development leading during the mid to late 1870s leading to the opening in 1879 and the transfer in 1903 of the Railway Depot to Traralgon, which established it as a major centre on the Gippsland line and led to an increase in the number of railway employees living in the town. It is said that many railway employees 'naturally chose to live in this area' because of its proximity to the station. [1]

The 1858 township survey of Traralgon shows this precinct as a single large allotment [2] as does the 1871 survey [3]. The railway alignment was surveyed in 1873 [4] when twenty-one acres were set aside within the railway reserve [5]. The land to the south of the line was divided into allotments of between 1 and 3 acres and most of the land within this precinct between Collins and Shakespeare Streets, and on the south side of Queens Parade. 

Several residential buildings are local landmarks either because of their form, siting or history. 'Etheldale', a fine Queen Anne brick house occupies a landmark position on the corner of Shakespeare and Collins Street, and is probably the best example of this style in the Latrobe Valley. Another landmark is the former 'Ewington' hospital on the corner of Shakespeare and Collins Streets. 'Hazel-Lyn' at No. 5 Shakespeare Street is just outside of the precinct, but related historically to it.

The places that contribute to the precinct are:

- Coates Street - 2, 4, 6 and 8 Coates Street
- Collins Street - 15 (Etheldale)
- Morrison Street 2, 4 and 6 - These Inter-War houses are of similar design (suggesting that they were constructed by the same builder) and are very intact.
- Queens Parade (north side) The former Army Drill Hall, Victorian Railways Institute Hall and adjacent tennis courts, and the former Traralgon Railway Station complex.
- Queens Parade (south side) 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, and 41 on the south side of Queens Parade along with the weatherboard house immediately to the east of the Drill Hall on the north side of the street.
- Shakespeare Street (odd) 35, 37, 45 and 51, (even) 32, 38, 44, 48 and 50

| Condition | Mixed |
| Threats | Redevelopment |
| Integrity | Buildings |
| Key elements | Fence/Gate/Wall |
| | Garden |
| | Tree/s |

Designer Builder

Context Pty. Ltd. Updated: 23/03/2005
Kyren Curran died in 1887 and the land owned by the Currans was then not subdivided until 1903 (the same year as the creation of the Traralgon Railway Depot), by which time it had reverted to the ownership of one Michael Curran. The 1903 subdivision created Meredith, Curran and Coates Streets, as well as allotments on the south side of Queens Parade, and the north side of Shakespeare Street. Title records show that the lots sold quickly from 1903-05 with most lots sold by 1909. [6]

In Queens Parade, Catherine Curran regained ownership in 1906 of an allotment, which now contains the cottages at Nos. 27-29. The exact date of these cottages is not known, but Catherine did take out a mortgage over the property in 1912, before selling to William Pentland in 1915, which gives an indication of a construction date between these dates. [7] The house at No. 37 was possibly built for William MacDonald who purchased the land in 1908. He later sold to John Todd, a railway employee, in 1919. [8] West of Collins Street, Frederick Grubb, builder and contractor, built a fine weatherboard villa c.1910 at No. 41 for local watchmaker, Charles Welch. [9]

Coates Street was named for George and Albert Coates, local builders, who in 1909 purchased all of the land on the east side of the street. One lot, now No. 2 Coates Street, was sold in 1913 to another local builder Thomas Downie who built a weatherboard cottage on the site. [10]

Meanwhile on the south side of Shakespeare Street, a large allotment of 19 acres was purchased by Andrew Templeton, Walhalla Mail contractor in 1879. He sold ten years later to James Gray and Alexander Milligan who subdivided the land, creating suburban allotments along the south side of Shakespeare Street. These were sold over the next decade, although some were not sold until as late as the interwar period. [11] The majority of the lots were not developed until the early twentieth century and many were associated with prominent families in Traralgon. 'Ewington' at No. 35 was constructed c.1900 for the Pentland family, who later moved in the more substantial brick villa 'Etheldale', on the diagonally opposite corner of Collins Street, in 1914. 'Ewington' was converted to a private hospital after World War I by Agnes Pentland. Meanwhile 'Hazel-Lyn', a fine brick residence at the corner of Dunbar Road was constructed c.1910 for the locally prominent Wigg family, who owned one of the local brickworks. Other early Shakespeare Street houses include the transitional Edwardian villa at No. 44, constructed c.1905 for Kathleen Agnes Seaton [12], and the Inter-War bungalow at No. 50, constructed c.1925 for Louis Grosvenor Hay Ball, a clerk of Traralgon [13].

**SOURCES**

[2] Plan of the township at Traralgon and adjacent lots, A. L. Jones 1858  
[3] Suburban and Town Lots Traralgon, 1871  
[7] Land Victoria, Certificate of Title Vol. 3108 Fol. 488  
[8] Land Victoria, Certificate of Title Vol. 3263 Fol. 468  
[10] Land Victoria, Certificate of Title Vol. 3359 Fol. 761  
[11] Land Victoria, Certificate of Title Vol. 1161 Fol. 077, LP 2750  
[12] Land Victoria, Certificate of Title Vol. 2967 Fol. 226  
[13] Land Victoria, Certificate of Title Vol. 4979 Fol. 735

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

What is significant?  
The Queens Parade & Shakespeare Street precinct comprises a group of streets to the south of Traralgon Railway Station including Coates, Collins, Curran Meredith and Morrison Streets. It is an early twentieth century residential precinct that were subdivided and developed from the late 1890s to 1940.
nineteenth until the mid-twentieth century. Much of the development occurred after the creation of the Traralgon Railway Station as a Depot in 1903 and it now comprises a mixture of predominantly late Edwardian and Inter-War houses weatherboard with some individually notable brick villas on key sites.

How is it significant?
The Queens Parade & Shakespeare Street precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The Queens Parade & Shakespeare Street precinct is of historic significance as an illustration of the important influence of the Gippsland Railway upon the development of Traralgon, particularly after the transfer of the railway depot to Traralgon in 1903, which led to increased demand for accommodation for railway workers in proximity to the station. (RNE criteria A.4 and D.2)

The Queens Parade & Shakespeare Street precinct is of aesthetic significance as an early twentieth century residential precinct with a collection of cottages, houses and villas with similar scale, siting and design elements that create visually cohesive streetscapes and illustrate the changing fashions in domestic architecture in Traralgon during the early twentieth century. (RNE criterion E.1)

**LEVEL**

Local significance

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

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**Extent**

To the extent of properties as shown on the Queens Parade & Shakespeare Street precinct map in the Key Findings and Recommendations Report.

**Heritage Schedule**

- **External Paint Controls:** No
- **Internal Alteration Controls:** No
- **Tree Controls:** No
- **Outbuildings or Fences:** No
- **Description:** None specified
- **Prohibited Uses:** No
- **Aboriginal Heritage Place:** No
- **Incorporated Plan:** No
- **Incorporated Plan Details:** None specified
- **On VHR:** No
- **VHR Ref No:** No

**Conservation Management**

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this precinct, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the precinct:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the precinct. This includes original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the precinct and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its
demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and related buildings in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the contributory buildings within the precinct.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the precinct by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the precinct.

6. Encourage any new development to be complementary in form, scale and materials to the contributory buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of contributory buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
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Therefore, if changes are proposed to the precinct at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
PRECINCT - APM SENIOR STAFF HOUSES

ADDRESS
93-99 Grey Street, and 76 & 78 Kay Street
Traralgon

HISTORY
Australian Paper Mills established large housing estates in Traralgon, starting in 1939 to provide accommodation for workers at its nearby Mill at Maryvale, which began development in 1936. These estates were modelled on the notions emerging at this time about 'industrial garden villages' and were influenced by the appointment of Herbert Gepp as General Manager of APM in 1936, a position he held until 1950. He was influential in bringing these ideas to APM, which had been applied by Electrolytic Zinc (when he was General Manager at EZ) at Lutana Village constructed 1919-22 near Hobart. [1]

In addition to estates for workers, APM established hostels and a senior staff housing area on Grey and Kay Streets during the Inter-War period. In May 1938 APM purchased ten adjoining lots in Kay, McLean (later Clarke) and Kay Streets, which it re-subdivided to form 6 larger lots. [2] Within a year of purchase it took out mortgages to the State Savings Bank of Victoria, presumably to finance the construction of the six new senior staff houses, which were designed in 1938 in a range of eclectic Inter-War styles and completed by 1940. A plan dated 1941 shows the 'footprint' of each house, annotated with the intended occupant but does not indicate the designer of the buildings. [3] Each house design is distinctively individual, however as a group, they can be interpreted as a reflection of a philosophy of 'centralised team management' within manufacturing industry during that period. Original occupants of the houses included:

DESCRIPTION
The APM Staff Housing area is a distinct grouping of six houses at Nos. 76 and 78 Kay Street, and 93-99 Grey Street, Traralgon. The group is closest to the central business district of Traralgon compared with the other housing estates APM built for its workers, and takes advantage of the hilltop location. The Inter-War house on the south-west corner of Grey and Clarke Streets is not part of the APM group.

The houses are mostly weatherboard bungalows built in a range of Inter-War styles ranging from the 'picturesque', such as No. 78 Kay Street to more Moderne influences (No. 76 Kay Street).

The two Kay Street houses overlook the town and access the most prestigious street address. Each house occupies a large proportion of its site. Number 76 Kay Street is a timber house, with a gable roof, part of which extends to form a garage. A series of vertical fixed windows is the sole decoration on the south side (the garage), while the main section of the house uses corner windows to good effect. It is substantially intact. Number 78 Kay Street forms a focus of the cluster, being the only two-storey house and garden of this period and style in the group. It is a Cape Cod style house, a style more common in the 1960s and 70s, and possibly fairly unusual at this early date. It is substantially intact, retaining its original form and detailing, down to the timber garage doors. The fence has been replaced.

The Grey Street houses are row of large weatherboard bungalows with various styles of fencing and mixed exotic and native plantings. The house at No. 93 is based on a Bungalow, with a transverse gable and central gabled porch (now enclosed). It would appear that the porch was intended to suggest a classical reference, with the enclosed gable forming a pediment supported on paired columns. These columns can be seen through the small windows in the boarded walls that enclose the porch. Otherwise the house appears to be largely intact, with its fence and garage being part of the original plan. The lawn strip adjacent to the footpath features Prunus plantings, typical of the street tree preferences of the 1940s period.

All of the houses within the precinct contribute to its significance.

Condition Good
Integrity Minor Modifications
Threats None apparent
Key elements Buildings
Fence/Gate/Wall
Tree/s
Designer
Builder

Place No. 380
Last Update 21/03/2005
HO No.

Context Pty. Ltd. Updated: 21/03/2005
- Mr Frank M Hunter who lived at No. 76. Gepp had recruited Hunter from Kermandie and Bowaters (UK). While with APM he was involved in investigating tissue manufacture.
- No. 78 was the residence of Mr J A Bardsley who was the second superintendent of construction appointed to oversee the building of the Maryvale mill. Bardsley was one of Gepp's overseas appointments. He was from England and had been recruited while working at the Wayagamak kraft pulp and paper mill in Canada.

It is assumed that all of the houses in the APM staff house group were architect-designed, however further research is required to confirm this.

APM retained ownership over all of the houses until the late 1950s when they began to be sold. Some, like No. 76 Kay Street were purchased by former APM employees (in that case Norman Mallows, a Mill superintendent), while others were purchased by Traralgon business people such as Ronald Kyle, a chemist. [4]

SOURCES
[2] Land Victoria, Certificate of Title Vol. 6197 Fol. 263, LP 13476, LP 15136
[4] Land Victoria, Certificate of Title Vol. 6197 Fol. 263

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The APM Senior Staff housing precinct, comprising the houses constructed c.1939 for the Australian Paper Mills, at 93-99 Grey Street and 76-78 Kay Street, Traralgon.

How is it significant?
The APM Senior Staff housing precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The APM Senior Staff housing precinct is of local historic significance for its associations with Australian Paper Mills and demonstrates the important influence that APM had upon the development of Traralgon in the Inter-War and immediate post-war period. (RNE criteria A.4, D.2 and H.1)

The APM Senior Staff housing precinct is of aesthetic significance as a unique example of an Inter-War residential precinct comprising a group of houses of individual design that are nonetheless related in terms of their form, scale and siting and display a range of popular housing styles of the period. The houses both individually and as a whole are notable for their high degree of external integrity and are enhanced by mature gardens. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

<table>
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<tr>
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</table>

Extent
To extent of the houses at 93-99 Grey Street and 76 & 78 Kay Street, Traralgon.
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this precinct, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the precinct:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the precinct. This includes original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the precinct and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and related buildings in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the contributory buildings within the precinct.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the precinct by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the precinct.

6. Encourage any new development to be complementary in form, scale and materials to the contributory buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of contributory buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

Therefore, if changes are proposed to the property at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research None specified
DESCRIPTION

Condition

Integrity

Threats

Key elements

Designer

Builder

HISTORY

Creation Date

Change Dates

Associations

Local Themes

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is Significant?
The house, constructed c., at Road Street,

How is it Significant
The house at Road Street is of local historic, social, aesthetic, technical and scientific (horticultural) significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
Historically, it is significant (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)
Socially, it is significant (RNE criterion G.1)
Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of (RNE criterion E.1)
Technically, it is significant as (RNE criterion F.1)
Scientifically, it is of horticultural significance as (RNE criteria A.3, E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

Register
Reference
Zoning
Status

None Specified

Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

External Paint Controls: No
Internal Alteration Controls: No
Tree Controls: No
Outbuildings or Fences: No
Description: None specified

Conservation Management
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following
objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the property:
1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.
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   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.
Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.
3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.
4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.
5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.
6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.
7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.
8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

**Extra Research**  None specified

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**
ELM MEMORIAL AVENUE

ADDRESS
Kay Street
Traralgon

DESCRIPTION
 Condition
 Threats
 Designer

Integrity

Key elements
Builder

HISTORY

Creation Date
Associations

Change Dates
Local Themes

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is Significant?
The Elm Memorial Avenue, created in c.XXXX, at Kay Street, Traralgon

How is it Significant
The Elm Memorial Avenue at Kay Street, Traralgon is of local historic, social, aesthetic, and scientific (horticultural) significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
Historically, it is significant   (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)
Socially, it is significant   (RNE criterion G.1)
Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of   (RNE criterion E.1)
Technically, it is significant as (RNE criterion F.1)
Scientifically, it is of horticultural significance as (RNE criteria A.3, E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

Heritage Register

Register

Reference

Zoning

Status

None Specified

Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule
External Paint Controls: No
Internal Alteration Controls: No
Tree Controls: Yes
Outbuildings or Fences: No
Description: None specified

Conservation Management
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following
objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the property:
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   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.
3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.
4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.
5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.
6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.
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Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY
ST ANDREW'S UNITING CHURCH COMPLEX

ADDRESS
023 Kay Street
Traralgon

DESCRIPTION

Condition
Integrity
Threats
Key elements
Designer
Builder

HISTORY
The church is of primary significance, other Church buildings on site are contributory

Creation Date
Change Dates

Associations
Local Themes

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is Significant?
The house, constructed c., at Road Street,

How is it Significant
The house at Road Street is of local historic, social, aesthetic, technical and scientific (horticultural) significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
Historically, it is significant (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)
Socially, it is significant (RNE criterion G.1)
Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of (RNE criterion E.1)
Technically, it is significant as (RNE criterion F.1)
Scientifically, it is of horticultural significance as (RNE criteria A.3, E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td></td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conservation Management
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following
objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:

While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition or buildings or trees may have changed.

It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

**Extra Research**  None specified

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**
TRARALGON WAR MEMORIAL

ADDRESS
Kay Street, cnr Franklin Street
Traralgon

HISTORY

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is Significant?
The Traralgon War Memorial.

How is it Significant
The Traralgon War Memorial is of local historic, social, and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
Historically, it is significant (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)
Socially, it is significant (RNE criterion G.1)
Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of (RNE criterion E.1)
Technically, it is significant as (RNE criterion F.1)
Scientifically, it is of horticultural significance as (RNE criteria A.3, E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extent
The War Memorial should be included in the HO as part of the Kay Street Memorial Avenue.

Heritage Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Controls</th>
<th>Externally</th>
<th>Prohibited Uses:</th>
<th>Aboriginal Heritage Place:</th>
<th>Incorporated Plan:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tree Controls:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Aboriginal Heritage Place:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbuildings or Fences:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Incorporated Plan:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None specified</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conservation Management
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the memorial, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place.
2. Conserve significant plantings, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the memorial.
3. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the memorial and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.
4. Retain significant views of the memorial and plantings from surrounding streets.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place.

It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY
The George Bolton Eagle gravesite is marked by a large stepped concrete slab. The larger base slab measures 3.6m by 3.4m and steps up to a smaller slab measuring 1.98m long by 1.07m wide. The large slab has a metal barrier made of galvanised pipe to keep out grazing stock, and the smaller slab supports a grave surround consisting of a hooped, wrought iron fence. A brass plaque, presented by the Traralgon City/Shire Council 150th anniversary committee and the Traralgon Historical Society sits on a 'pillow' of concrete within the inner enclosure. The inscription reads:

'In memory of George Eagle. Died 30 July 1846, Aged 24 years. First white settler to die in Traralgon.'

Condition Good Integrity Intact
Threats None apparent Key elements Monument/memorial
Designer Builder

A memorial plaque was installed at the site of the grave c.1985 by the Traralgon City/Shire Council 150th Anniversary Committee and the Traralgon Historical Society.

THEMATIC HISTORY
After burying a friend on the banks of the Latrobe River near Sale in 1846, squatter Henry Meyrick bitterly reflected on the lack of cemeteries and cultural institutions in the newly settled region. He felt despair at leaving his friend in an isolated grave. Once cemetery trusts were formed, settlers had the solace of burying their families and friends in a designated burial area, rather than a lonely grave. Land for the Hazelwood cemetery was gazetted in 1879. The first recorded burial was for Grace Donaldson, who died as a result of a horse accident as she rode to a New Years Day picnic at the ridge. Cemeteries provide a commentary on the local area, with insights to how people have lived and died and often endure long after other tangible reminders of a community such as halls, schools and houses have vanished. [2]

SOURCES
[2] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005, Section 9.3
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the memorial, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory fabric unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition or buildings or trees may have changed.

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Latrobe City Heritage Study  Context Pty. Ltd.  Updated: 6/03/2005  page 206
BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
DESCRIPTION

The Tyers Mechanics' Institute is a plain burnt red brick (probably locally manufactured) building with a corrugated iron dutch gable roof with half-timbered infill. A small porch/entrance across the front of the building is a later addition; it has a gabled corrugated iron roof with simple half-timbered gable ends. Lintels to this entrance are concrete and sills are brick. Windows to the entire building are double-hung sashes. Front doors are double - three-panelled. There is a brick chimney to the front entrance and projecting roof vents to the hall proper. A modern brick addition has been added to the rear.

Condition Good
Integrity Minor Modifications

Threats None apparent
Key elements Building

Designer
Builder

HISTORY

The present Tyers Mechanics' Institute hall dates from mid-1932, and replaced an older hall that was built in 1887. The new building was described at the time of construction as being a brick building with three fibro-cement rooms. Building approval was granted in April 1932, but the opening was delayed until July 1933, due to a dispute over the siting of the men's lavatories. The Board of Health stated that they were located too far from the hall, and that men would urinate in the wood pile instead. A letter from the Tyers' Hall Committee, signed Robert Johnston Morley, rather tartly states that the new lav was much closer 'than was the case for twenty years'. Further correspondence in June 1940 refers to a request for a chimney and fireplace to be built in the ante room. This was granted.

In September 1950, H Christensen (whose father Christen Christensen had been secretary of the hall committee in the 1920s) wrote for permission to build a recreation/billiard hall, adjacent to the main hall. This was approved. Subsequent additions and changes made to the hall over the following years included:

- 1957/8: septic tank put in.
- 1961: new brick kitchen.
- 1978: removal of stage and wing walls.

The first Tyers Mechanics' Institute on this site was built between 1890 and 1900 and was sold for demolition and removal when the present brick hall was built. The building was used for all local gatherings, meetings, dances, school concerts and church services (earlier held in the school). The building was weatherboard with uneven softwood floors. One small water tank and oil lamps on brackets down each wall provided illumination. During the war, the hall was used for jumble sales and other fund raising efforts.

SOURCES
Public Records Office of Victoria (PROV), VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 395

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
The present Tyers Mechanics' Institute was constructed in 1932 and replaced the original building. It is a simple brick gabled Inter-War hall, which is very intact externally and has only minor modifications.

How is it significant?
The Tyers Mechanics' Institute is of local historic significance to Latrobe City.
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the hall in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

Why is it Significant?

The Tyers Mechanics' Institute is historically and socially significant as an important community meeting place that has played an important role in the development of Tyers, continuing the use established by the previous building on this site. (RNE criteria A.4, D.2, G.1)

LEVEL

Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

<table>
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<th>Register</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extent
Add to HO with the adjacent Tyers Lapidary Club building.

Heritage Schedule

External Paint Controls: No
Internal Alteration Controls: No
Tree Controls: No
Outbuildings or Fences: No
Description: None specified

 Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the hall in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

Latrobe City Heritage Study

Context Pty. Ltd.

Updated: 6/03/2005 page 209
8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
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It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
HJ SAUNDERS SAWMILL SOCIAL HALL (FORMER)
Tyers Lapidary Club

ADDRESS
Main Road
Tyers

DESCRIPTION
The former H.J. Saunders Sawmill Social Hall is a small weatherboard and fibro-clad utilitarian building located in front of the Tyers Mechanics’ Institute (Refer to separate citation in this Study). It has a gabled roof, re-clad with cement tiles. The fibro walls are strapped. The front door is timber and windows are simple double-hung sashes.

Condition Good
Integrity Minor Modifications
Threats None apparent
Designer

HISTORY
This building was built c.1940 by the men employed by HJ Saunders Tyers Sawmill. Led by Mr H Christensen, the men decided that they needed some entertainment at night so they borrowed the sawmill and logging equipment so that they could build a social hall. When it was no longer used by the sawmill workers the Lapidary Club took over the building which they still use today.

Creation Date c.1940
Change Dates

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
This hall was constructed c.1940 as a social club hall by and for the workers at the HJ Saunders Sawmill.

How is it significant?
The HJ Saunders Sawmill Social Hall (former) is of local historic and social significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The HJ Saunders Sawmill Social Hall (former) is of historic significance as a representative example of a recreation hall specifically constructed for workers. While a number of such halls were constructed by the SEC in the towns of Yallourn, Yallourn North and Morwell, this is a rare example in a rural township. It demonstrates the importance of sawmill industry up to the inter-war period in the study area. (RNE criteria A.4, B.2, C.2, D.2)

The HJ Saunders Sawmill Social Hall (former) is of social significance as a community meeting place, and forms part a group of public buildings with the adjacent Tyers Mechanics’ Institute. (RNE criterion G.1)

LEVEL Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS
Heritage Register Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extent Include within HO with Tyers Mechanics' Institute - include the whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
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   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.
   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the hall in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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Extra Research None specified
TRARALGON WATER TRUST WEIR

ADDRESS
Tyers Road (at Latrobe River)
Tyers

DESCRIPTION
The Traralgon Water Trust Weir (weir - a low dam built across the stream to raise its level) is a simple, reinforced concrete structure spanning the Tyers River, next to the Tyers River Pumping Station. Two large blocks protrude above water level in the middle of the river and at either end there is another raised section reached by concrete steps from the river bank, and slanted concrete slabs securing the riverbanks on the downstream side of the weir.

Condition Good
Integrity Minor Modifications
Threats None apparent
Key elements Dam
Designer
Builder

HISTORY
In 1889, the Traralgon town was in need of a permanent domestic water supply. Several schemes were proposed, including that a reservoir be placed near to the Dunbar Homestead or for the water to be pumped from the Traralgon Creek at the top end of Franklin Street, or that it be pumped from the La Trobe River or from a weir to be placed on the Tyers River. The later scheme was put forward by the Shire Engineer, Mr AKT Sambell who proposed the weir to be located 'near Tyers where the river winds about in the gorges and by making a short tunnel through a hill a good drop would be available to start the flow of the water'. The supply of water became a public issue, including the formation of a Property Owner's League and polls were taken to establish the preferred scheme. Two hundred and forty nine ratepayers voted in favour of the Tyers gravitation scheme. The Council then asked the Government to form a Waterworks Trust in order to organise the rating and capital works programme. The Trust was gazetted and held its first meeting on 5 June 1907. In 1919 a four foot concrete weir was constructed on the Tyers River and new cast iron pipes laid to Traralgon in 1921 and remains the main source of water today.

Creation Date 1919, 1921
Change Dates

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The Traralgon Water Trust Weir is a low reinforced concrete weir constructed in 1919-21 on the Latrobe River near Tyers Road, Tyers.

How is it significant?
The Traralgon Water Trust Weir is of local historic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The Traralgon Water Trust Weir is of historic significance for its associations with the development of services within local townships during the early twentieth century. The provision of water was essential in order to allow townships to grow and the Traralgon weir is thought to be the earliest surviving example of a municipal water supply in the Latrobe municipality. (RNE criteria A.4, B.2, D.2, H.1)

LEVEL Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS
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<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extent To the extent of the weir and associated land to a minimum extent of 5m.
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the weir, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of the weir and associated elements unless the demolition is only of part of the structure and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the weir and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

4. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

6. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

6. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon

Heritage Schedule

| External Paint Controls: No | On VHR: No | VHR Ref No: No |
| Internal Alteration Controls: No | Prohibited Uses: No |
| Tree Controls: No | Aboriginal Heritage Place: No |
| Outbuildings or Fences: No | Incorporated Plan: No |
| Description: None specified | Incorporated Plan Details: None specified |

Extra Research  None specified
YALLOURN NORTH CAMP RECREATION HALL (FORMER)

ADDRESS
Cnr. Old Brown Coal Mine Road & School Avenue
Yallourn North

HISTORY
The Yallourn North Camp Recreation Hall was constructed in 1949 by the State Electricity Commission to provide recreational facilities for SEC workers, many of whom were migrants, coming to work on extensions to the Yallourn power station complex during a period of critical power shortage. It operated as the Monash cinema until 1960 when it was closed down. Subsequently it was re-built and extended and opened as a public hall in 1963. Today the hall is used by the Yallourn North Historical Society as the 'Old Brown Coal Mine Museum'.

DESCRIPTION
The Yallourn North Camp Recreation Hall (now the Old Brown Coal Mine Museum) is a two storey painted weatherboard building with a shallow corrugated iron gabled roof. There are single storey wings to the front and rear of the building which appear to be original to the building, and a further single storey addition which may have been added later. Windows are typically double-hung sashes arranged in pairs with panes split horizontally. Finials have been added, probably recently, to each gable end, as well as the new front porch.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The Yallourn North Camp Recreation Hall is a simple gabled weatherboard hall. It was constructed in 1949 by the SEC as a recreational hall for workers and was later converted for use as a public hall.

How is it significant?
The Yallourn North Camp Recreation Hall (former) is of local historic and social significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The Yallourn North Camp Recreation Hall is of historical and social significance for its associations with the SEC and illustrates the facilities that were provided to SEC workers in the post-war period during a period of expansion when many thousands of new workers came to live at Yallourn North and surrounding areas. It also has social significance as an important community meeting place during an important period of development in Yallourn North. (RNE criteria A.4, D.2, G.1, H.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS
Heritage Register Listings

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<thead>
<tr>
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Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.
Heritage Schedule

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Conservation Management

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1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

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   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the hall in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

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7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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Extra Research None specified
BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
ST JAMES' ANGLICAN CHURCH

ADDRESS

Reserve Street
Yallourn North

HISTORY

PLACE HISTORY

Early Anglican services in Yallourn North (then known as 'Brown Coal Mine') were held in a local hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1924. Following the loss of the hall, a church hall was erected, which was dedicated as St James' Anglican Church on 12 November 1927. The present church building was moved to this site in 1957 from Morwell Bridge to serve the needs of the congregation at a time when the area was experiencing rapid growth. [1]

Yallourn North

Yallourn North, originally known as Brown Coal Mine, developed from the first attempts at mining brown coal in the Latrobe Valley. The Great Morwell Coal Mining Company began mining there in 1889, but ceased operating ten years later. The mine was re-opened by the Mines Department in 1916 to provide emergency fuel during a New South Wales coal strike. The Mines Department provided some huts for the workers, a marquee that was used as a school and a pump for a water supply. [2]

After the State Electricity Commission was formed a new open cut was developed on the southern bank of the Latrobe River in the 1920s and a model town was built to the south at Yallourn to house SEC workers. The original open cut at Brown Coal Mine and the small settlement passed into SEC jurisdiction. The SEC planned to close the old open cut by 1928. But instead of declining, the Brown Coal Mine settlement grew rapidly as SEC workers migrated across the river when they realised they could not afford to rent the houses that had been provided for them at Yallourn. Brown Coal Mine became a haphazard, independent settlement of huts, away from the coal dust that rained on Yallourn. The SEC was forced to acknowledge the settlement's existence and provide basic services for the residents. Instead of being phased out in 1928, mining continued at the open cut into the postwar years. [2]

Brown Coal Mine was transformed after the Second World War. Its name was changed to Yallourn North and the SEC began developing housing estates, including installing precinct houses from Nottingham, to accommodate its rapidly increasing workforce. [2] As a result the population increased to 1457 by 1954 and 1867 in 1961. [1]

THEMATIC HISTORY

While the first church services were held in people's homes or farm buildings - travelling Anglican minister, Francis Hales, held a service at the Hazelwood station in 1848 as he moved around Gippsland - once communities became established a church was often one of the first buildings they constructed. Here, people have performed some of their most important ceremonies and rituals.

The churches and their associated buildings, such as halls, residences and schools, have made distinctive contributions to town streetscapes and rural districts throughout the region. Communities have had close affiliations with their churches, especially during times of sectarian rivalry when people's denominations greatly influenced their identity, work and social contacts. Churches also contain community memorials to local people through stained glass windows, monuments and plaques. [2]
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
St James' Church of England at Reserve Street, Yallourn North was constructed in 1937 at Morwell Bridge where it served as the Public Hall. In 1957, the building was moved to its present site, where it was remodelled and adapted for use as the new St James' church to serve the needs of an expanding congregation.

How is it significant?
St James' Church of England Yallourn North is of local historic and social significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Historically and socially, it is significant as one of the first churches in Yallourn North and has played an important role in the development of the community over the past 70 years. Although the present building was not moved to the site until 1957, it demonstrates the growth of the church and its community from the interwar until the postwar period.

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

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Extent
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Heritage Schedule

| External Paint Controls: No | On VHR: No | Prohibited Uses: No |
| Internal Alteration Controls: No | Aboriginal Heritage Place: No |
| Tree Controls: No | Incorporated Plan: No |
| Outbuildings or Fences: No | Incorporated Plan Details |
| Description: None specified | None specified |

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Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the church in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

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Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
The Scrubby Forest homestead is perched high on the eastern bank of the Morwell River on a river terrace, almost surrounded by the river on three sides. It is a simple double fronted timber Victorian house surrounded, by verandahs on three sides and set within a rambling garden. The symmetrically arranged façade features a central door with highlight flanked by double hung sash windows divided into two panes (upper and lower). Other windows in the main elevations are similar (some have been replaced). Windows in the projecting side elevation have iron hoods. The hipped roof has been partly re clad in colourbond. Three are three brick chimneys, some with concrete caps, which appear to have been foreshortened.

Changes that have been made to the house include the concreting of the verandah floor and the replacement of posts.

The rambling garden includes an Irish Strawberry tree (poor condition), willow, roses and many other ornamentals. There are two timber outbuildings of indeterminate origin and use (at least one was recently moved to the site) to the south-west of the homestead.

<table>
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<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Altered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threats</td>
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HISTORY

The exact date of the homestead at 'Scrubby Forest' is not known, however, it is believed to have been constructed c.1895 for George Firmin and his family. The homestead replaced an earlier simple cottage, which is shown in an early photo of the Firmin family. The homestead is situated on land selected by Firmin in 1885 that formed the homestead section in the north west corner of the 'Scrubby Forest' cattle run.

'Scrubby Forest' was the last of the pastoral runs established along the east bank of the Morwell River south of the present town of Morwell. 'Scrubby Forest' was taken up by Nicol Brown and William Hillier around 1848-50 and originally extended across more than 5,000 acres. Partnership in the run changed several times with W Hillier the constant figure. Nicol Brown was replaced by 'Bun' Shiel in April 1869, and Shiel by George Firmin in October 1874. None of these men held other runs, unlike some other Gippsland lessees.

George Firmin was contracted to clear some of the Gippsland Road around 1878, constructing a bridge over the Latrobe River clearing the route to Coopers Creek and from there to the Toongabbie Road near Happy-Go-Lucky. The Firmin family were active in the Yinnar community. In 1888 a public meeting was held in which a decision was made to build a united church and George Firmin was one three trustees appointed, representing the Anglican faith. Firmin donated the land on which the church was constructed. On the 31st anniversary (1921) the children of George Firmin and his wife Maria had a tower built and dedicated a memorial bell.

THEMATIC HISTORY

After the goldrushes significantly increased Victoria’s population, the government introduced legislation that promoted more intensive use of the land and enabled many former gold miners to "select" land and develop farms. Under a series of land acts, the former squating runs were thrown open for selection. Selectors began arriving in 1865, as a result of the Grant Land Act. A decade later, the railway line that was under construction provided further inducement to select in the area and a Lands Office was opened in Traralgon. As a series of land acts were passed, conditions that the selectors had to fulfil changed. For prospective selectors moving to Flynn’s Creek, for example, after the lease on the Loy Yang run had been extinguished in 1877, boundaries had to be fenced, a house built and a designated proportion of the land had to be cleared and cultivated each year. Selectors had to live on their properties.
Selection has had a major impact on shaping the land in this region. It attracted large numbers of people to the area, resulted in widespread clearing of land, and was responsible for many of Latrobe City’s towns and communities developing. Selection led to the foundation of institutions such as schools and churches and to new local government areas.

Although selectors faced many difficulties carrying out their schedules of improvements including floods, fires, caterpillar plagues, poor prices and limited capital, land on the plains and river flats was transformed from forest and scrub to cleared paddocks, fenced crops and pasture. Swamps were drained. In the early 1880s, selectors began penetrating the southern regions of the City, selecting land in Jumbuk, Boolarra, Budgeree and Callignee. The rainfall was higher in the densely forested Strzeleckis and it was assumed the land was fertile because of the giant trees that grew there. Ahead of them was the Herculean task of clearing the giant trees, and of trying to get their produce to market.

SOURCES
[2] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 200

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is Significant?
Scrubby Forest, comprising the homestead constructed c.1895 for George Firmin, at Driffield or Stocks Road, Yinnar.

How is it significant?
Scrubby Forest homestead is of local historic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Historically, it is significant as a representative example of a selectors homestead dating from the 1890s, which demonstrates the more substantial homesteads that were erected when security of tenure was obtained over property and as farms became more profitable. It also is significant for its associations with the locally important Firmin family. (RNE criteria A.4, D.2, H.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

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Extent
To the extent of the c.1895 homestead and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 10m.

Heritage Schedule

| External Paint Controls: | No | On VHR: | No | VHR Ref No: | No |
| Internal Alteration Controls: | No | Prohibited Uses: | No |
| Tree Controls: | No | Aboriginal Heritage Place: | No |
| Outbuildings or Fences: | No | Incorporated Plan: | No |
| Description: | None specified | Incorporated Plan Details: | None specified |

Conservation Management
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3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

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Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
BURN BRAE

ADDRESS
Hazelwood Estate Road
Yinnar

HISTORY
The homestead at 'Burn Brae' was constructed on the crest of a rise in 1912 by W Young (builder) for William Bond. Local opinion is that 'Burn Brae' was built of pressed metal to reduce the risk from bush fires. In 1987, an addition was made to the house, which was clad in fibreglass sheeting, made to look like the original cladding.

William Bond and his brother, George, were among the early selectors in the Yinnar district. William married Ellen O'Hara.

Pressed metal sheeting was first manufactured in Australia in 1890 by Wunderlich Patent Ceilings And Roofing Co. Ltd, following earlier popularity in America. It was commonly used for ceiling linings, and sometimes as internal wall linings. Pressed metal sheeting was one of an increasing range of mass produced building materials that were available for use by the early twentieth century in the ordinary house although generally more expensive than wood or plaster. As well as internal linings, the Wunderlich catalogue of 1897 listed a wide range of metal products in zinc, copper or aluminium, including roofing, cornices, gable fillings, pediments, cretings etc. Sheet steel, imported from John Lysaght Ltd, Bristol, England (The company which perfected the steel rolling process c.1900) from about 1906, enabled this cheaper material to replace zinc. Exterior cladding was produced in (at least) rough cast and 'imitation rock face' and was promoted as being inexpensive, cheap to pack and freight and easy to attach. This made it particularly suitable for use in remote country areas.

THEMATIC HISTORY
The following extract from Section 2.2 of the Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History provides an explanation of the influence of land selection upon the early development of the study area:

DESCRIPTION
The homestead at 'Burn Brae' is a simple late Victorian Italianate villa, with verandahs on two sides, and a hipped roof, now clad in colourbond. Of typical design, form and layout, the building is notable for its internal and external cladding material: Both the exterior and interior walls are covered with pressed sheeting in a variety of ornate patterns. The external cladding simulates rusticated stonework and is believed to be a product produced by Wunderlich, which was known as 'imitation rockface'. Internally, an extraordinary array of pressed metal sheeting with art nouveau-influenced designs has been used in the hallway and main rooms. In the hallway and some rooms one design is used up to dado height, with a constrasting design above. The hallway features a pressed metal clad arch with columns.

Other features include:
- a centrally placed front entrance door with sidelights and highlights
- decorative eaves brackets
- the return verandah supported on turned timber posts with cast iron frieze and brackets.
- three brick chimneys with corbelling
- original double hung sash windows

Part of the verandah was been enclosed, and there is an addition clad in a fibreglass material manufactured to look like the original cladding.

There are two outbuildings to the rear of the house; a small gabled weatherboard building, and a corrugated iron clad building.

| Condition | Good |
| Threats   | None apparent |
| Integrity | Intact |
| Key elements | Buildings |
| Outbuildings |

DESIGNER
W Young (builder)

CONTEXT
HO No.

LAST UPDATE
6/03/2005

KEY ELEMENTS
Buildings
Outbuildings

THREATS
None apparent

CONDITION
Good

INTEGRITY
Intact

DESIGNER
W Young (builder)

BUILDER

PLACE NO.
370

LATROBE CITY HERITAGE STUDY

CONTEXT PTY. LTD.

UPDATED: 6/03/2005

PAGE 225
"The squatters were not destined to keep control over their large tracts of leasehold. After the goldrushes significantly increased Victoria’s population, the government introduced legislation that promoted more intensive use of the land and enabled many former gold miners to 'select' land and develop farms. Under a series of land acts, the former squatting runs were thrown open for selection. Selectors began arriving in 1865, as a result of the Grant Land Act. A decade later, the railway line that was under construction provided further inducement to select in the area and a Lands Office was opened in Traralgon. As a series of land acts were passed, conditions that the selectors had to fulfil changed. For prospective selectors moving to Flynn’s Creek, for example, after the lease on the Loy Yang run had been extinguished in 1877, boundaries had to be fenced, a house built and a designated proportion of the land had to be cleared and cultivated each year. Selectors had to live on their properties.

Selection has had a major impact on shaping the land in this region. It attracted large numbers of people to the area, resulted in widespread clearing of land, and was responsible for many of Latrobe City’s towns and communities developing. Selection led to the foundation of institutions such as schools and churches and to new local government areas.

Although selectors faced many difficulties carrying out their schedules of improvements including floods, fires, caterpillar plagues, poor prices and limited capital, land on the plains and river flats was transformed from forest and scrub to cleared paddocks, fenced crops and pasture. Swamps were drained. In the early 1880s, selectors began penetrating the southern regions of the City, selecting land in Jumbuk, Boolarra, Budgeree and Callignee. The rainfall was higher in the densely forested Strzeleckis and it was assumed the land was fertile because of the giant trees that grew there. Ahead of them was the Herculean task of clearing the giant trees, and of trying to get their produce to market."

SOURCES
Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005,
Chris Johnston, 1991, 'Latrobe Heritage Study',

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
'Burn Brae', comprising the homestead constructed in 1912 by W Young for William and Ellen Bond, at Hazelwood Estate Road, Yinnar.

How is it significant?
'Burn Brae' is of local historic, aesthetic and technical significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
'Burn Brae' is of historical significance as a representative example of a selector's homestead that illustrates how more substantial dwellings were erected as farms were made profitable in the early part of the twentieth century. (RNE criteria A.4 and D.2)

'Burn Brae' is of aesthetic and technical significance as a representative and very late example of a Victorian Italianate villa, which has a high degree of internal and external integrity. It is notable for its extensive use of pressed metal as both internal lining and external cladding, exhibiting a wide range of the available types of this material. Such extensive use of this material is unusual, and surviving examples are rare. (RNE criteria B.2, E.1 and F.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

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Latrobe City Heritage Study  Context Pty. Ltd.  Updated: 6/03/2005  page 226
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1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition or buildings or trees may have changed.

It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or

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**Context Pty. Ltd. Updated: 6/03/2005**

---
works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

**Extra Research** None specified

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
PRECINCT - YINNAR TOWNSHIP

DESCRIPTION

The Yinnar Township precinct remains the nucleus of a town which was initially born and flourished as a result of the provision of railway services to the district by 1885, providing a hub for the local timber and dairy industries. Contributory buildings along the west side of Main Street and opposite the railway station include the group of shops at Nos. 32-44. This includes:

- the original (now former) post office
- former bakery (with a domed oven in its rear yard)
- former butcher.

While these shops have been altered, and some are no longer used for their original function, they still retain their characteristic form with street verandahs and shopfronts.

This central group of commercial buildings is flanked on either side by residential properties - several of which are relatively intact, particularly on the southern end of the shopping strip - and the two early twentieth century churches (each denomination at opposite ends of the shopping area).

On the opposite (east) side of the street is the railway reserve and the former butter factory. The former Goods Shed and siding stands in a public reserve on the east side of Main Street (including extant railway lines and a small extant trolley cart shed on the southern edge, as well as a cutting beyond this point. The large brick (former) Yinnar Butter Factory (now an community arts centre with studios and exhibition facility) is a large brick building set close to the frontage that dominates the the precinct.

The contributory buildings are:

(west side) - Yinnar Butter Factory (former), Yinnar Railway Station Goods Shed and trolley shed.
(east side) - Yinnar Methodist Church (now St Matthew's United Church), Nos. 32-44, hardware store and residence at No. 58, Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic Church and houses at Nos. 68, 76 and 78.

Condition Mixed

Integrity

Threats Redevelopment

Key elements Buildings
Landscape
Monument/memorial

Designer Builder

HISTORY

Originally part of the Scrubby Forest run, Yinnar owes its existence to the branch railway line that ran from Morwell to Mirboo North. Opened in 1885, the railway station at the 'seven mile peg' became the nucleus for a township. The town hummed around the railway station, timber industry and the expanding dairy industry.

A post office was established in 1884 and located at the railway station between 1886 and 1909. It was then moved to Yinnar's Main Street and in 1948 again moved to a building next to the hotel. In 1971 the post office was relocated to a building next to the general store and is now within the general store building.

Many of the selectors who had moved into the area in the 1870s began transforming their selections into productive dairy farms. A co-operative butter factory opened in Yinnar in 1891. This was replaced by a new factory in 1929, later operated by Nestles and Murray Goulburn. In the 1920s, the Yinnar district dairy farmers were the first to establish herd testing services.

Reflecting changing transport trends, the railway closed in 1974, and the milk factory that had been producing powdered milk closed four years later. Yinnar’s population didn’t decline because...
of a new wave of settlement in the late 1970s when workers in the Latrobe Valley power industry came to live at Yinnar, as well as people employed at Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education at Churchill.

SOURCES

<table>
<thead>
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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

What is significant?
The Yinnar Township precinct comprises residential, civic, commercial and industrial properties on both sides of Main Street, Yinnar that illustrate the development of the township around the railway station, which opened in 1885.

How is it significant?
The Yinnar Township Precinct is of local historic significance to Latrobe City.

How is it significant?
The Yinnar Township Precinct is of local historic significance as the nucleus of a town which was born and flourished as a result of the provision of railway services to the district after 1885, thus providing a hub for the local timber and dairy industries from that time. Its range of shops and other building types set on a wide street alignment epitomises small-town patterns of development (including in terms of improved methods of transport and distribution), in both the Study area as well as the broader Gippsland region. (RNE criteria A.4, D.2)

**LEVEL**
Local significance

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

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<tr>
<th>Heritage Register Listings</th>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<td>HO</td>
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**Extent**
To the extent of properties as shown on the Yinnar Township precinct map in the Key Findings and Recommendations Report.

**Heritage Schedule**

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conservation Management**

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this precinct, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the precinct:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the precinct. This includes original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the precinct and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as
appropriate:
- The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
- The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
- It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
- In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and related buildings in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the contributory buildings within the precinct.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the precinct by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the precinct.

6. Encourage any new development to be complementary in form, scale and materials to the contributory buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of contributory buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

Therefore, if changes are proposed to the precinct at a later date, this citation should be reviewed. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
YINNAR WAR MEMORIAL

ADDRESS
Main Street
Yinnar

DESCRIPTION
The War Memorial in Main Street, Yinnar is located in the road reserve at the Northern entry to Yinnar township. It consists of the figure of a soldier sounding a bugle, set onto a rectangular base and plinth into which tributes are engraved. A seedling from the Lone Pine (Pinus brutia) is planted on the northern side of the memorial and is approximately 8m high x 6m wide. An adjacent marble panel with a triptych concrete support lists in ornate lead lettering the 'Yinnar and Districts Honour Roll Enlistments'.

Condition Good
Integrity Intact
Threats None apparent
Key elements Monument/memorial
Designer
Builder

HISTORY
The World War I memorial at Yinnar was erected c.1920. Originally dedicated as a World War I memorial, the memorial now commemorates those who served in the Boer War, World War I and World War II.

Creation Date c.1920

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The War Memorial in Main Street, Yinnar, comprises a stone statue of a soldier sounding a bugle and set on a rectangular base and plinth, a separate marble panel with a triptych concrete support and decorated with ornate lead lettering, and a young Lone Pine seedling, approximately 8 x 6m.

Why is it significant?
The Yinnar War Memorial is of local historical, social and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City

How is it significant?
The Yinnar War Memorial is of local historical and social significance as a monument commemorating the service of Yinnar and district servicemen during the Boer War, World War I and World War 2. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, G.1)

The Yinnar War Memorial is of aesthetic significance as a contributory element within the Yinnar township precinct. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS
Heritage Register Listings
Register Latrobe Planning Scheme
Reference HO
Zoning
Status Recommended

Extent Add to HO either individually (including the memorial and 2m of surrounding land including all land between the memorial and Main Street) or as part of the Yinnar township precinct.

Heritage Schedule
External Paint Controls: No
On VHR: No
VHR Ref No: No
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the memorial, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the memorial and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

4. Encourage any new development near the memorial to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

5. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY
Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
YINNAR & DISTRICT BUTTER FACTORY (FORMER)
Yinnar Dairy Products Pty Ltd factory, Art Resource Collective

ADDRESS
Main Street
Yinnar

HISTORY
The first Yinnar Butter Factory opened as a local co-operative in 1891 on a site in Creamery Road (then known as Duke Street). It was later acquired by the Melbourne firm of Wood and Co. and in 1902 a new factory was established on the Creamery Road by the Melbourne proprietary firm of PW Heyman & Co. [1]

A new butter factory was established on this site, adjacent to the railway line, in 1929 by three men with wide experience in the industry; TN Stephenson from Bairnsdale, WF (Bill) Stephenson from Maffra and RJ Morley from Tyers. The factory was engaged solely in the production of butter produced from cream delivered by private carriers including Teg Chessum, George McFarlane, Harry McLaverty, Ern Guy and Harry Robinson. Some farmers delivered their own supplies, chiefly in horse-drawn vehicles. [2]

After a year or two, Bill Stephenson returned to his Maffra factory and the management was taken over by Mr Ted Keat who joined the partnership and it became known as Stephenson, Morley and Keat Pty Ltd. Following the outbreak of World War II, the Nestle organization re-opened its Maffra condensery and being in urgent need of additional supplies of milk to fulfil contracts for the supply of condensed and evaporated milk for the armed services, began negotiations for the purchase of the Yinnar factory. The new company commenced business on 1 November 1940 and was known as the Yinnar Dairy Products Pty Ltd before assuming the Nestle title. [2]

After the sale of the factory to Nestle the method of supply was changed from cream to whole milk, resulting in the production of butter being phased out as farmers made the change. The milk thus collected in cans was tipped, refrigerated and transported to Maffra for processing, initially in cans and later in tankers. During WWII, when petrol rationing arose, these vehicles were operated with gas producer units. [2]

From its humble beginnings when the factory produced 1,100 gallons from just 15 milk suppliers, the factory reached a peak output during the 1950s of 37,000 gallons per day from 252 suppliers. The new operations provided quite an amount of additional employment, particularly when the company established a fleet of vehicles for the collection of milk. The staff increased to forty-two in the peak season and four additional houses were built to accommodate employees and hostel type accommodation was provided for single seasonal workers. A roller drier plant was transferred from Maffra and installed at Yinnar. Once this plant was set up with mechanical beaters and conveyor system, the factory was able to produce large quantities of milk powders. [2]

In 1959 there was a tremendous trend to bulk milk tanks on farms, so trials were conducted by installing three types of these tanks on supplier farms. After a year's trial period it was decided,

DESCRIPTION
The former Yinnar & District Butter Factory is a complex of industrial buildings located in the Main Street of Yinnar adjacent to the former railway line and station complex. It consists of a solid-brick building roofed by three parallel gables with large-span timber trusses and a corrugated iron roof. The walls are punctuated by large openings with concrete lintels, especially on the east (Main Street) elevation where the deliveries and milk receivals took place. This elevation also features wide eaves supported by steel brackets.

Adjacent buildings at the south end of the site include a garage building and annexe for the servicing and repair of milk trucks complete with a large service pit in the floor (now filled in). This building consists of corrugated asbestos cement sheet roof with rolled barge capping, unusually wide timber barge boards, timber framing, timber weatherboard walls, and metal-framed windows. A distinguishing feature is the full-width original concertina timber doors at the front. Unfortunately, this building has been poorly maintained.

Condition  Good  Integrity  Minor Modifications
Threats  None apparent  Key elements  Buildings
Designer  Builder

HISTORY
The first Yinnar Butter Factory opened as a local co-operative in 1891 on a site in Creamery Road (then known as Duke Street). It was later acquired by the Melbourne firm of Wood and Co. and in 1902 a new factory was established on the Creamery Road by the Melbourne proprietary firm of PW Heyman & Co. [1]

A new butter factory was established on this site, adjacent to the railway line, in 1929 by three men with wide experience in the industry; TN Stephenson from Bairnsdale, WF (Bill) Stephenson from Maffra and RJ Morley from Tyers. The factory was engaged solely in the production of butter produced from cream delivered by private carriers including Teg Chessum, George McFarlane, Harry McLaverty, Ern Guy and Harry Robinson. Some farmers delivered their own supplies, chiefly in horse-drawn vehicles. [2]

After a year or two, Bill Stephenson returned to his Maffra factory and the management was taken over by Mr Ted Keat who joined the partnership and it became known as Stephenson, Morley and Keat Pty Ltd. Following the outbreak of World War II, the Nestle organization re-opened its Maffra condensery and being in urgent need of additional supplies of milk to fulfil contracts for the supply of condensed and evaporated milk for the armed services, began negotiations for the purchase of the Yinnar factory. The new company commenced business on 1 November 1940 and was known as the Yinnar Dairy Products Pty Ltd before assuming the Nestle title. [2]

After the sale of the factory to Nestle the method of supply was changed from cream to whole milk, resulting in the production of butter being phased out as farmers made the change. The milk thus collected in cans was tipped, refrigerated and transported to Maffra for processing, initially in cans and later in tankers. During WWII, when petrol rationing arose, these vehicles were operated with gas producer units. [2]

From its humble beginnings when the factory produced 1,100 gallons from just 15 milk suppliers, the factory reached a peak output during the 1950s of 37,000 gallons per day from 252 suppliers. The new operations provided quite an amount of additional employment, particularly when the company established a fleet of vehicles for the collection of milk. The staff increased to forty-two in the peak season and four additional houses were built to accommodate employees and hostel type accommodation was provided for single seasonal workers. A roller drier plant was transferred from Maffra and installed at Yinnar. Once this plant was set up with mechanical beaters and conveyor system, the factory was able to produce large quantities of milk powders. [2]

In 1959 there was a tremendous trend to bulk milk tanks on farms, so trials were conducted by installing three types of these tanks on supplier farms. After a year's trial period it was decided,
mainly due to capital cost, to move into water cooled bulk milk. This required a whole new system of milk collection methods and factory receive. The can trucks were replaced by stainless steel bulk collection road tankers and the whole factory was altered to accommodate the new collection method. The old can stages were removed; the raised floors inside were pulled out and all floors replaced at ground level. New plant with bigger pumps and large milk audits tanks were installed. Extensions to the buildings consisted of a tanker washing station, and a large gantry was erected in the yard for quick change of tankers from one prime mover to another. All farms were converted to bulk collection by 1964. [2]

Nestle sold to the Murray Goulburn Co-operative in 1974, the same year that the railway closed. By this stage the factory was only producing powdered milk and further rationalisation of the dairy industry resulted in the closure of the factory four years later in 1978. In 1982 the buildings began to be converted for use by the Yinnar Art Resource Collective, which was officially opened in 1987. [2]

SOURCES

Creation Date 1929 Change Dates c.1960
Associations Nestle Pty Ltd, Murray Goulburn Pty Ltd
Local Themes 3. Utilising natural resources
3.2 Dairying

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The Yinnar & District Butter Factory comprises a complex of buildings constructed between 1929 and 1960 in Main Street Yinnar. Originally a co-operative venture it was later acquired by Nestle Pty Ltd and then by Murray Goulburn. The complex demonstrates the development of the dairying industry during a major period of change from the Inter-War until the Post-War period and illustrates the importance of the factory to the township of Yinnar.

How is it significant?
The Yinnar & District Butter Factory (former) is of local historic and technical significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it Significant?
The Yinnar & District Butter Factory (former) is of historic significance as a representative example of a twentieth century butter factory. It has associations with Nestle and Murray Goulburn and illustrates the importance of the dairying industry to the Yinnar district as well as the role of smaller factories in the era before rationalisation led to the centralisation of production. (RNE criteria A.4, B.2, D.2, H.1)

The Yinnar & District Butter Factory (former) is of technical significance for its ability to demonstrate the process of milk collection and processing, and the changes that were required as a result of the change to bulk milk collection in the post-war period. (RNE criterion F.1)

Scientifically, it is of horticultural significance as (RNE criteria A.3, E.1)

LEVEL Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS
Heritage Register Listings
Register Latrobe Planning Scheme
Reference HO
Zoning
Status Recommended

Extent The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries. This building can be added as an individual place or as part of the Yinnar township precinct.
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the place, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
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   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
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   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.
   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the factory in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

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Extra Research None specified
BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
YINNAR RAILWAY STATION (FORMER)
Morwell & Mirboo Railway

ADDRESS
Main Street
Yinnar

HISTORY
Construction of the Morwell and Mirboo Railway was authorised by the Railway Construction Act 1880. Later to become known as the Paterson Act, this authorised the construction of 18 railway lines throughout Victoria.

Surveying the route started in July 1881 at Morwell and was completed by July 1882. Tenders were called initially for only part of the line to Yinnar. Eventually tenders were called for the whole line and the tender of Mr John White, being the lowest tender was accepted. Construction commenced early in 1883. A report in the 13 January 1883 edition of the Gippsland Mercury gives a good impression of the task at hand:

'The tender for the Morwell-Mirboo Railway construction is for 20 miles, 15 chains of line with gradients of 1 in 40 including a section of one mile of continuous 1 in 40 grade. Although there are no rock cuttings, several substantial cuttings through clay are required.

One of the largest items will be the clearing to be done, which for the first twelve miles will be heavy and for the last 8 miles positively dense. For the most part timber consists of gum and messmate.'

DESCRIPTION
The Yinnar Railway Station comprises the following buildings and elements:

- The former Yinnar Railway Station Goods Shed is a timber framed and corrugated iron clad building with a timber floor. On the elevation facing the road timber battens have been placed horizontally along the lower part of the wall, presumably to provide protection from vehicles. It has a gabled roof which extends to form deep eaves over the front and rear elevation, which are supported by metal brackets. This was to provide shelter for the loading and unloading of goods through the sliding timber doors in each main elevation. Timber vents are situated in the point of the gable. A railway mural has been painted on the north end. It is not clear whether this building is in its original position and it is possible that it has been lowered.

- Opposite the Goods Shed is part of the original station platform with a concrete retaining wall supported by steel beams.

- Further away is the former Trolley Shed, where the motorised trolleys used by maintenance men (or 'gangers') on the railway. This is a small timber framed and corrugated iron clad building. It has a skillion roof with a curved front eave. The shed internals are all original, although a fire has damaged some of the fabric.

- Near the Trolley Shed is a low metal pipe fence, which defines the location of some of the station sidings. There are also remnants of a concrete hard stand (approx 50cm high).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
The Goods Shed is of a standard design that was once common, but is now becoming increasingly rare throughout Victoria. There are no other known examples of this type of Goods Shed or trolley shed within the Study area - although identical examples are known to survive at Leongatha, Korumburra and Nyora in South Gippsland Shire. In the context of the Morwell & Mirboo Railway, the only other station buildings to survive are found at Mirboo North where the c.1915 Station building survives, and a small shelter at Darlimurla - both of these buildings are outside the study area. The only other nineteenth century railway building in the study area is the Glengarry Railway Station (refer to separate citation in this Study).

Condition
Good

Integrity
Minor Modifications

Threats
Lack of maintenance

Key elements
Buildings
Fence/Gate/Wall

Builder

HISTORY
PLACE HISTORY [1]
Construction of the Morwell and Mirboo Railway was authorised by the Railway Construction Act 1880. Later to become known as the Paterson Act, this authorised the construction of 18 railway lines throughout Victoria.

Surveying the route started in July 1881 at Morwell and was completed by July 1882. Tenders were called initially for only part of the line to Yinnar. Eventually tenders were called for the whole line and the tender of Mr John White, being the lowest tender was accepted. Construction commenced early in 1883. A report in the 13 January 1883 edition of the Gippsland Mercury gives a good impression of the task at hand:

'The tender for the Morwell-Mirboo Railway construction is for 20 miles, 15 chains of line with gradients of 1 in 40 including a section of one mile of continuous 1 in 40 grade. Although there are no rock cuttings, several substantial cuttings through clay are required.

One of the largest items will be the clearing to be done, which for the first twelve miles will be heavy and for the last 8 miles positively dense. For the most part timber consists of gum and messmate.'
There are 28 bridges required, of moderate dimensions. Culverts are to be constructed of brick in barrel form. Sixty pound rails, ordinary sleepers and ballast will be used.’

However, the contractor made slow progress due to bad weather and disputes over pay and conditions. Eventually his contract was cancelled in June 1883. Fresh tenders were called and in January 1884 the tender of John Robb (once again the lowest) was accepted.

The new contractor was ‘evidently very soon on the job’. One of the first tasks was to find a suitable source of ballast for the line. Eventually a good outcrop of blue stone was found in the valley of Stony Creek, a tributary of the Morwell River, just west of Yinnar, on the selection of Mr. A Pearson. Negotiations were commenced in September 1884, with landowners through whose property the ballast line was constructed. The Yinnar ballast siding, a spur line approximately 2.5 miles in length commencing at the ‘8 mile peg’ (which was later to become the site of the Yinnar Railway Station) was constructed to link with the quarry in the valley of the Stony Creek to the west of the main line. The ballast line was dismantled following the completion of the construction contract, as the Railways Department declined to take it over. The quarry was located on the Stony Creek on the selection of Mr A Pearson. The quarry was closed down after the line was completed and was not used again until 1948, when it was re-opened to serve local needs.

Serious delays were caused by wet weather. In May 1885 it was reported that a brick culvert at the 19 mile had collapsed. The contractor decided that it would be cheaper to construct another culvert rather than excavate the first culvert from under the tons of spoil to effect repairs to the brickwork.

Work was sufficiently advanced to the allow the line to be opened for traffic to the 16 mile peg on 8 September 1885, where the station was named Darlimurla. On 1 December 1885, the contractors locomotives steamed into Mirboo for the first time. An official inspection of the line took place on 5 January 1886.

Meanwhile, the railway station at Yinnar opened on 10 April 1885 for passengers, and for goods soon after. Land for the station was resumed from the properties of Messrs. George Firmin and Henry Wicks. The township of Yinnar came into being almost immediately, being surveyed in May 1885. Stations to follow included Boolarra (1885) and Hazelwood (1888).

The line contract at Yinnar included the erection of a platform and carriage dock. Standard portable wooden station buildings were also provided. A standard goods shed was erected in 1887 (Contractor: W Bennett) and a cattle race provided in 1881 (Contractor: G Amey). A station cottage was also provided. Although the original plans for the station provided for two loop sidings, it seems certain that only one loop siding was built. A dead end carriage dock was provided at the up end of the passenger platform. This was removed in 1909. The cattle race was removed in July 1963. Yinnar had a stationmaster until 1917 when it became a caretaker station.

The Morwell-Mirboo railway line that had promised so much during the 1880s achieved its greatest prosperity with timber and agricultural produce between the 1890s and the 1930s. Daily passenger railcar services were introduced in 1945. These replaced the old postal rail motor and the mixed trains. From that year goods trains were scheduled to run on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. As competition from road freight grew, the goods service was made bi-weekly from 1963. With fewer than thirty people patronising the line each week, the State government call for an end to passenger services. The closure was inevitable give the SEC’s decision to expand the Morwell Open Cut over existing road and rail lines. The government decided to divert the Midland Highway and close the Mirboo railway line.

On Saturday 7 September 1968, the last passenger train, driven by Pat Shaw, made its run. Thereafter a passenger bus serviced was introduced from Morwell to Mirboo North via the growing town of Churchill. Only four years later, in June 1974, the railway line was finally closed to all traffic.

THEMATICAL HISTORY [2]
Latrobe City’s rail network had a major impact on the region’s development. It has been responsible for developing new towns, attracting settlers, overcoming isolation and stimulating the region’s economy. The many sites associated with railway history demonstrate the importance of Latrobe City’s railway heritage.

When the first train steamed into Moe from Melbourne in 1878, the Gippsland road was still
rough and flooded regularly, the coach ride was lengthy and arduous. Moe and Morwell
developed as towns around stations on the line. With the main line forming a spine, branch lines
were built on either side of the track and snaked off along river valleys or looped through
agricultural districts.

Most of the branch lines were built in the 1880s. A branch line was built from Moe to Thorpdale
in 1886 and helped to stimulate the coal mining activities at Coalville, as well as farming and
timber activities further south. The same year, a branch line from Morwell to Mirboo North was
completed. Railway construction camps at Boolarra and Yinnar soon developed as towns and
became busy centres where timber, dairy products and livestock were railed out. The loop from
Traralgon to Stratford was completed in several stages in the 1880s. Trains steamed through rich
agricultural land and helped to stimulate the newly developing dairy industry as well as
transporting vast tonnages of timber and railing livestock. In the late 1880s, Toongabbie was a
particularly busy station as supplies and heavy machinery for Walhalla could be railed all the way
from Melbourne, before the final arduous haul through the mountains.

SOURCES
[1] RK Whiteside, 'The Morwell and Mirboo Railway. A Descriptive History and Linesside
Guide', 1974 pp.7-13, 28-33
[2] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005

STATEMENT OF
SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
The Yinnar Railway Station complex was opened in 1885 as one of five stations on the Morwell &
Mirboo Railway, which was completed by 1886. The Goods Shed was constructed by 1887. The
railway was closed to passenger traffic by 1967 and goods traffic in 1974. The Goods Shed and
Trolley shed are among a small number of surviving buildings along the line. The only other
surviving buildings are the Station at Mirboo North and a small shelter at Darlimurla.

How is it significant?
The Yinnar Railway Station (former) is of local historic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
The Yinnar Railway Station (former) is of historic significance as a place that was of vital
importance in the opening up and development of the Yinnar district. Until the advent of motor
transport by the mid-twentieth the railway station played a pivotal role in the transport of goods
such as dairy products to market. The Goods Shed and Trolley Shed are among a small number of
surviving buildings (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extent
To the extent of the buildings described in this citation and surrounding land within the
former railway reservation to a minimum extent of 10m. This place may be added as an
individual place or as part of the Yinnar Township precinct.

Heritage Schedule

External Paint Controls: No  On VHR: No  VHR Ref No: No
Internal Alteration Controls: No  Prohibited Uses: No
Tree Controls: No  Aboriginal Heritage Place: No
Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

   NOTE:
   While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition or buildings or trees may have changed.

   It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic Church, Yinnar was constructed in 1903 and was opened on 26 April of that year by the Most Reverend Dr J.F. Corbett, Bishop of Sale assisted by then parish priest Father Colman. It was the second church in the town after the united Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian Church of 1895. The land was given by John Quigley and the tender, for £430, was won by builder John Hall of Morwell. The stained glass window above the altar was given by the parents of Terence McDonald of Middle Creek who was killed in action while serving with the Victorian Mounted Rifles in the South African campaign. [1]

While the first church services were held in people's homes or farm buildings - travelling Anglican minister, Francis Hales, held a service at the Hazelwood station in 1848 as he moved around Gippsland - once communities became established a church was often one of the first buildings they constructed. Here, people have performed some of their most important ceremonies and rituals.

The churches and their associated buildings, such as halls, residences and schools, have made distinctive contributions to town streetscapes and rural districts throughout the region. Communities have had close affiliations with their churches, especially during times of sectarian rivalry when people's denominations greatly influenced their identity, work and social contacts. Churches also contain community memorials to local people through stained glass windows, monuments and plaques. [2]

Sources
[2] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the church in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
Our Lady of Good Counsel Church, Yinnar, is a Carpenter Gothic Church, constructed by John Hall and opened in 1903.

How is it significant?
Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic Church is of local historic, social, and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Why is it significant?
Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic Church is of historic and social significance as the centre of Catholic worship in Yinnar for over one hundred years. It is now the oldest church in Yinnar and demonstrates the development of the town in the early twentieth century. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic Church is of aesthetic significance as a representative and intact example of a Federation Carpenter Gothic church. It is a key public building that contributes to the historic character of Yinnar. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

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Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

External Paint Controls: No
On VHR: No
VHR Ref No: No

Internal Alteration Controls: Yes
Prohibited Uses: No

Tree Controls: No
Aboriginal Heritage Place: No

Outbuildings or Fences: No
Incorporated Plan: No
Incorporated Plan Details: None specified

Description: None specified

Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

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   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

   Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the church in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.
4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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Extra Research None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
YINNAR METHODIST CHURCH (FORMER)
St Matthew's Uniting Church

ADDRESS
22-24 Main Street, Yinnar

HISTORY
The Yinnar Methodist Church was opened on 6 October 1934 and remained a methodist church until the late 1960s when the churches of Yinnar were once again united as a single congregation.

Prior to 1934 the Methodists worshipped in the 'United' Church, which was also used by the Anglican and Presbyterian congregations. That church was constructed after a public meeting held in 1888 when a decision was made to build a united church and three trustees appointed, S. A. Coleman, Methodist, John O'Hara, Presbyterian and George Firmin, Anglican. Firmin gave the land so got the deeds. Anglicans had two Sundays a month with the other two having one Sunday each. The tender was won by builder John Jollup at a cost of £120. He was given 12 weeks to complete the building, a deadline he apparently failed to meet. The church was dedicated by Archbishop Langley on 2 February 1890. On the 31st anniversary (1921) The children of George Firmin and his wife Maria had a tower built and dedicated a memorial bell. The Firmin family were first settlers in the area in 1874 and are still prominent. [1]

THEMATIC HISTORY
While the first church services were held in people's homes or farm buildings - travelling Anglican minister, Francis Hales, held a service at the Hazelwood station in 1848 as he moved around Gippsland - once communities became established a church was often one of the first buildings they constructed. Here, people have performed some of their most important ceremonies and rituals.

The churches and their associated buildings, such as halls, residences and schools, have made distinctive contributions to town streetscapes and rural districts throughout the region.

Communities have had close affiliations with their churches, especially during times of sectarian rivalry when people's denominations greatly influenced their identity, work and social contacts. Churches also contain community memorials to local people through stained glass windows, monuments and plaques. [2]

SOURCES
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   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the

Yinnar Methodist Church was opened in 1934 and provided local methodists with their own place of worship after sharing the 'United' Anglican church from its opening in 1890. The external detailing of the church, which is quite intact, is a mixture of traditional gothic influences with emerging Inter-War styles such as California Bungalow.

The Yinnar Methodist Church is of local historic, social, and aesthetic significance to Latrobe City.

Yinnar Methodist Church is of historic and social significance as a church used by both the Uniting and Anglican church congregations thereby continuing a tradition established by the first 'United' church over 100 years ago. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

Yinnar Methodist Church is of aesthetic significance as a representative and intact example of an Inter-War Church of individual design, which successfully integrates an eclectic range of stylistic influences. It is a key public building that contributes to the historic character of Yinnar. (RNE criterion E.1)
significance of the place, or
- It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
- In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the church in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.

4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.

6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

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Extra Research  None specified

BIBLIOGRAPHY  Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
HORSESHOE VALE

ADDRESS
Miss Bond's Road
Yinnar

HISTORY
The homestead at 'Horseshoe Vale' was designed and constructed in 1907 by Mr EA Weeland for Mr G Bond, who owned the property and bred horses for the Indian Army [1].

THEMATIC HISTORY [2]
After the goldrushes significantly increased Victoria’s population, the government introduced legislation that promoted more intensive use of the land and enabled many former gold miners to "select" land and develop farms. Under a series of land acts, the former squatting runs were thrown open for selection. Selectors began arriving in 1865, as a result of the Grant Land Act. A decade later, the railway line that was under construction provided further inducement to select in the area and a Lands Office was opened in Traralgon. As a series of land acts were passed, conditions that the selectors had to fulfil changed. For prospective selectors moving to Flynn’s Creek, for example, after the lease on the Loy Yang run had been extinguished in 1877, boundaries had to be fenced, a house built and a designated proportion of the land had to be cleared and cultivated each year. Selectors had to live on their properties.

Selection has had a major impact on shaping the land in this region. It attracted large numbers of people to the area, resulted in widespread clearing of land, and was responsible for many of Latrobe City’s towns and communities developing. Selection led to the foundation of institutions such as schools and churches and to new local government areas.

Although selectors faced many difficulties carrying out their schedules of improvements including floods, fires, caterpillar plagues, poor prices and limited capital, land on the plains and river flats

DESCRIPTION
The homestead at 'Horseshoe Vale' is a late Victorian or Edwardian era weatherboard farmhouse in a formal symmetrical plan with a 'M' hipped corrugated iron roof and a separate return verandah. It is set within a cottage garden on a small rise above Middle Creek. Adding to the symmetry are two red brick chimneys with corbelling and terracotta pots. A third, plain chimney is to the rear of the house. All walls visible from the front are clad with timber planking imitating ashlar, with the remainder clad with conventional timber weatherboards. The verandah is the most decorative and striking feature of the house, comprising cast iron lace frieze and verandah brackets. This is most likely original and would not have been common in the district at this time. Paired eaves brackets are also a feature of the front and side elevations. Fenestration is also symmetrical, with a central four-panel front entrance door, rectangular fanlight and coloured glass sidelights flanked by large double-hung timber-framed windows to either side. Smaller windows of similar construction are on the side elevations of the house and where there is no protective verandah, the windows are covered by a pressed metal awning. The house appears to have been added to at least twice with weatherboard extensions at the rear. Also to the rear of the house is a well with a domed concrete top and adjacent to this is a corrugated iron tank sitting atop a circular brick tank stand. A timber door provides access to the void inside the brick tank stand and it is currently used as storage space. Various timber outbuildings to the rear of the house were not inspected.

The house was not inspected internally, however, the National Trust citation for this property notes "The unusual joinery and fireplaces are noteworthy".

The garden includes cottage plants, some mature trees and a remnant cypress hedge; none are individually significant, but the garden provides a sympathetic setting for the home. A loose hedge planting to the rear and one side of the house forms a physical boundary and visual frame to the garden and its small plateau, over which the broader valley landscape is viewed.

Condition Good
Integrity Minor Modifications
Threats
Key elements Buildings
Garden
Designer EA Weeland
Builder

HISTORY
PLACE HISTORY
The homestead at 'Horseshoe Vale' was designed and constructed in 1907 by Mr EA Weeland for Mr G Bond, who owned the property and bred horses for the Indian Army [1].

THEMATIC HISTORY [2]
After the goldrushes significantly increased Victoria’s population, the government introduced legislation that promoted more intensive use of the land and enabled many former gold miners to "select" land and develop farms. Under a series of land acts, the former squatting runs were thrown open for selection. Selectors began arriving in 1865, as a result of the Grant Land Act. A decade later, the railway line that was under construction provided further inducement to select in the area and a Lands Office was opened in Traralgon. As a series of land acts were passed, conditions that the selectors had to fulfil changed. For prospective selectors moving to Flynn’s Creek, for example, after the lease on the Loy Yang run had been extinguished in 1877, boundaries had to be fenced, a house built and a designated proportion of the land had to be cleared and cultivated each year. Selectors had to live on their properties.

Selection has had a major impact on shaping the land in this region. It attracted large numbers of people to the area, resulted in widespread clearing of land, and was responsible for many of Latrobe City’s towns and communities developing. Selection led to the foundation of institutions such as schools and churches and to new local government areas.

Although selectors faced many difficulties carrying out their schedules of improvements including floods, fires, caterpillar plagues, poor prices and limited capital, land on the plains and river flats
was transformed from forest and scrub to cleared paddocks, fenced crops and pasture. Swamps were drained. In the early 1880s, selectors began penetrating the southern regions of the City, selecting land in Jumbuk, Boolarra, Budgeree and Callignee. The rainfall was higher in the densely forested Strzeleckis and it was assumed the land was fertile because of the giant trees that grew there. Ahead of them was the Herculean task of clearing the giant trees, and of trying to get their produce to market.

SOURCES
[2]  Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005

Conservation Management
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives be given priority in the future development or management of the property:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
What is significant?
The homestead, ancillary buildings, and garden at Horseshoe Vale is a late Victorian/Edwardian weatherboard farmhouse, built in 1907, with a formal, symmetrical plan and decorative detailing, and set in a cottage garden on a small rise above Middle Creek.

Why is it significant?
The homestead, ancillary buildings, and garden at Horseshoe Vale is of local historical and aesthetic significance.

How is it significant?
The homestead, ancillary buildings, and garden at Horseshoe Vale is of local historic significance as a relatively intact example of a homestead building reflecting the activities and aspirations of its inhabitants the Bond family who were part of an extensive and influential family in the district. (RNE criteria A.4, C.2, D.2, H.1)

The homestead, ancillary buildings, and garden at Horseshoe Vale are of local aesthetic significance for their setting on a rise above Middle Creek and views to the landscape to the west from both within the house as well as from the garden, and for their relationship as a set of buildings and garden elements as an picturesque domestic setting. (RNE criterion E.1)

LEVEL
Local significance

RECOMMENDATIONS

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Extent
The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Heritage Schedule

External Paint Controls:  No  On VHR:  No  VHR Ref No:  No
Internal Alteration Controls: Yes  Prohibited Uses:  No
Tree Controls:  No  Aboriginal Heritage Place:  No
Outbuildings or Fences:  No  Incorporated Plan:  -  Incorporated Plan Details
Description:  None specified  None specified

Conservation Management
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   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.
Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.
3. Conserve significant outbuildings and maintain a visual relationship between the outbuildings and the main house in order to demonstrate the historical use of these buildings.
4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.
5. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.
6. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.
7. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.
8. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.
NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition or buildings or trees may have changed.
It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

**Extra Research** None specified

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Latrobe City Heritage Study, Latrobe City Council, Traralgon
MIDDLE CREEK CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Holy Innocents Church of England

ADDRESS
Middle Creek Road
Yinnar South

HISTORY
Middle Creek Church of England was constructed during 1894 on land donated by Mr Walker and was licensed on 1 January 1895. The builder was James Mortan who also made eight seats for the church as a gift. The original paintwork was by John Currie. The porch was added at a later date. The name 'Holy Innocents' was adopted later. [1]

The cost of the church was raised by subscriptions of £18/10/- from several local families, while the Melbourne Diocese contributed £5. Prior to the opening of the church, services were held at the home of Arthur Gilbert. [2]

It was agreed that other denominations could use the church and for most of the period 1895-1930, Anglican and Presbyterian services were held on alternate Sundays. Anglican and Methodist services then alternated until the 1940s. Since then, services have been mostly Anglican. [1]

THEMATIC HISTORY
While the first church services were held in people's homes or farm buildings - travelling Anglican minister, Francis Hales, held a service at the Hazelwood station in 1848 as he moved around Gippsland - once communities became established a church was often one of the first buildings they constructed. Here, people have performed some of their most important ceremonies and rituals.

The churches and their associated buildings, such as halls, residences and schools, have made distinctive contributions to town streetscapes and rural districts throughout the region. Communities have had close affiliations with their churches, especially during times of sectarian rivalry when people's denominations greatly influenced their identity, work and social contacts. Churches also contain community memorials to local people through stained glass windows, monuments and plaques. [3]

SOURCES
[3] Dr Meredith Fletcher, 'Latrobe City Thematic Environmental History', 2005

DESCRIPTION
Middle Creek (Holy Innocents) Church of England, Yinnar South is a small simple Carpenter Gothic Church. It has weatherboard walls and a gabled corrugated iron roof. There are two round headed windows in each side elevation. A small gabled porch, apparently a later addition, is at the front gives access through a pointed arch door. Entry to the church is through a wrought iron gate that is flanked by two photinia (?) shrubs. There is a timber and wire fence at the frontage. The site contains a number of semi-mature trees and shrubs planted by parishioners over the years.

Condition Good
Integrity Intact
Threats None apparent
Key elements Building
Fence/Gate/Wall
Garden
Designer
Builder

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Creation Date 1894
Change Dates

Associated Themes
9. Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
9.1 Religion
In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the buildings, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.

2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
   - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
   - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
   - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
   - In the case of an industrial heritage place, it will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.

4. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views.
to and from the site.

5. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.

6. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

7. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition or buildings or trees may have changed.

It is therefore desirable that the information contained in this citation should be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council’s Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

**Extra Research** None specified

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