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Tuftmaster Carpets, former Yarra Falls Ltd Textile Mill Company Factory

29-39 Attenborough Street, South Dandenong	Building
Value:	Regional
Estimated Date:	c1949,1952-4
Historical Themes:	3. 3 Developing an Australian Manufacturing capacity



History

The area now occupied by the Tuffmaster building and adjoining buildings, south of the railway line, was subdivided under Lodged Plan 1353 in November 1886 and it became known as the Kent Estate. Allotments 32-36 of Section 28 are occupied by the present building.¹

Rate books identify a change of ownership of the land and a five-room house between 1910-1940s. George L. Vagg, a farmer, owned the land and house between 1945 and 1946. In 1946, he subdivided the land into twenty-one allotments², retaining CA. 1, 2, 13, 14 and 15 for himself. He sold allotments 16 to 21 to the Gippsland Co-Operative Bacon Curing Company Ltd., who in turn sold it to the Yarra Falls Ltd Textile Mill Company in 1947.

Yarra Falls bought all the other surrounding allotments and the original Lodged Plan was cancelled. Prior to purchasing the land Yarra Falls Ltd moved into the adjoining block of land³ to an abandoned factory in Attenborough Street. In 1950/51, the Yarra Falls Ltd was occupying one allotment, now comprising of the original LP17451, and the abandoned factory site.⁴

Construction of the existing factory complex was commenced in 1949 and completed in 1954.⁵ The factory was used for textile spinning and dyeing⁶. Brennan stated in his *Chronicles of Dandenong* that the company's Dandenong development was perhaps the first of the great industrial complexes to be established here after WW2.

An architect's illustration of the north elevation of this factory, held in the State Electricity Commission collection, is dated 1954: this may indicate that the factory was built in stages with the railway elevation being the last. The annual rated value had increased from £4500 in 1952-3 to £7000 by 1956-7⁷

In 1965, the land surrounding the factory was further subdivided under LP 66772. The present building occupies allotment 3 and the northern part of allotment 7. Yarra Falls Ltd occupied the site until 1968 when Custom Carpet Manufacturers P/L took over. They were at 1 Bennet Street until 1974.

By the 1970s, Yarra Falls Ltd was centred at their Abbotsford complex, with a NSW branch at Ultimo, and subsidiaries of Globe Worsted Mills P/L and John Brown Industries. They employed 1400 and had a nominal capital value of \$6 million⁸.

Description

A 1954 architect's illustration (architect unknown) shows the north elevation of the building, with the central tower set on a square plan, what appears to be precast concrete grid pattern (six squares high, five wide) and the company logo on the upper level. Vertical precast ribs continue on the lower two-thirds of the tower. A strip of square windows is set into the base of the tower. These engage the concrete ribbing and connect with a similar horizontal strip with 14 apertures in a lower flanking brick wall on the west. On the east of the tower is a columnated open porch recess faced by windows and doors, with the company name spelt out in three-dimensional letters along its roof. East of this, is another brick block with horizontal precast window strips⁹.

Today, the factory is set among modern concrete tilt-up and glass clad industrial buildings. It is well concealed from Bennet Street but can be seen from across the railway.

This is a polychromatic brick industrial building, with a main elevation consisting of a horizontal element divided into two segments by the tower. The lower façade is clad with terracotta and cream brick while the tower is faced with a concrete grid set over glass brick panels. At the rear are multi-paned highlight steel-framed windows, brick and corrugated iron wall cladding.

Architects for the Abbotsford Yarra Falls buildings are thought to have been HW and FB Tompkins but these predate the Dandenong examples in date and style: it is possible that Tompkins could have been involved in the 1950s design. Styled after the European *de Stijl* architectural movement, the north elevation of the Dandenong building is a successful balance of horizontal and vertical massing and fenestration. It compares with Billson's Warburton Sanitarium complex and other *Moderne/Modern* styled industrial complexes in the Footscray area just prior to and during WW2. Designers such as Oakley & Parkes and Seabrooke & Fildes were associated with many of these projects. However, in contrast to these pre WW2 projects, this development was completed well after the war in the period when the new International Modernism was creating in factory complexes like GMH.

¹ Lodged Plan 1353.

² Lodged Plan 17451.

³ RBs 1945 to 1957 (entries 6798, 4714, 8799, 10419, 8814, 9459, 9479, 9471, 9758 to 9777, 9690, 9711 to 9730, 10636, 21398 and 21638) and Brennan, p 135.

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ *ibid.*

⁶ Phillip Ellis, pers. Com. 2000

⁷ RBs 1952-7

⁸ Business *Who's Who of Australia* 1974.

⁹ Museum of Victoria: Reference Number: MM 11432 Collection: State Electricity Commission Of Victoria

External Condition & Integrity

Externally the building appears to have undergone only minor alterations over time (e.g. blocking-in of openings) but the overall integrity of the building appears to be intact.

Context

This building is partly concealed by new concrete industrial buildings that have modified its original visual presence in Bennet Street.

Significance

This building is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong and the Melbourne region:

- As a strong and successful; architectural composition in the de Stijl manner, unique to the City of Greater Dandenong area and outstanding in the metropolitan region, with the juxtaposing of horizontal and vertical design elements, use of polychromatic brickwork and concrete bands (Criteria F. 1);
- for its strong associations with the early development period of secondary industry in the City, underscoring Dandenong’s role as a new major industrial centre in the State after WW2 (Criteria A. 4);
- for its association with the well known firm of Yarra Falls Ltd Textile Mill Company (Criteria H. 1).

Recommendations

Planning Scheme Protection in a heritage overlay:	Recommended
External paint controls apply?	Yes
Internal alteration controls apply?	No
Tree controls apply?	No
Are there outbuildings or fences not exempt from advertising?	No
Included on the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Recommended

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1949,1952-4).

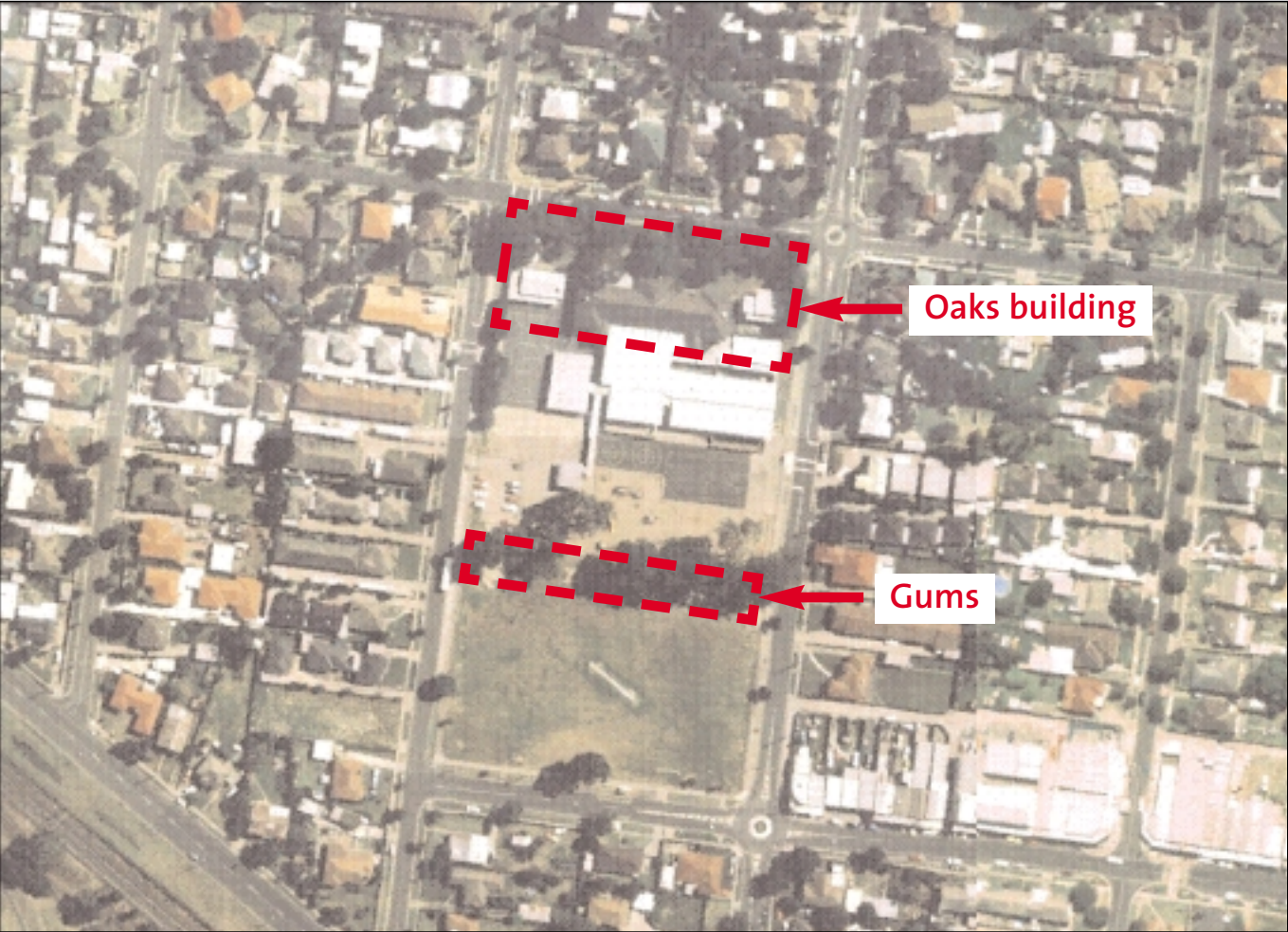
References

- Communication with Arthur Morrison, a former employee at Yarra Falls in Collingwood
- Brennan, N. , Chronicles of Dandenong, The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1973
- Central Plan Office: Lodged Plan 1353 Lodged Plan 17451
- Rate Books at the City of Greater Dandenong, Springvale offices.



Dandenong West Primary School (4217) and Trees

Birdwood Avenue, Dandenong	Building & Trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1925 (additional classrooms added in 1949, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964 and 1969)
Historical Themes:	6. 2 Establishing Schools, 6. 3 Training people for the workplace skills
Associated Persons:	PWD Chief Architect E. Evan Smith (architect), F. Groves MLA, Sir Alexander Peacock (Minister of Public Institution) & Mr Cotter MLA.



History

In 1921 the land currently occupied by the Dandenong West Primary School, the southern half of Section 19 and small parts of Section 28 and 35, was subdivided into 198 allotments under Lodged Plan 8541. The subdivision was named the “Dandenong Station Estate”.

Agitation for a new primary school commenced in 1923 by Mrs Downey and Mrs Murray with the support of the Dandenong Improvement Association with Cr Butler as President and Mr A. Branston as secretary. In 1923, the Department of Education purchased 2.35 acres (310'x330' overall) for £910, occupying allotments 61-93 on which to build an eight classroom brick school. E. Evan Smith, chief architect of the Public Works Department (PWD), designed the school in 1924.¹⁰ A contract to erect the brick building to accommodate 420 pupils with the provision of a septic tank was let to Jas C Brockey and Sons of Black Rock for £8,900. The school was completed two and half months ahead of schedule. E. Evan Smith was responsible for the design of several important buildings in Melbourne including the Melbourne Boys High School in South Yarra and the Former Emily Macpherson College of Economics.

F. Groves MLA laid the foundation stone at the official opening on 26 August 1925 before a large crowd. A public half-day holiday was declared within the Shire of Dandenong for the occasion. Among the important guests were Sir Alexander Peacock, Minister of Public Instruction, Mr F Groves MLA as mentioned above and Mr Cotter MLA. Mr A. Branston, secretary of the Dandenong Improvement Association, unfolded the flag and Sir Alexander Peacock was presented with a gold key by Mrs Downey, President of the Ladies Auxiliary, to open the new building.

The first Head Teacher, Mr James Hillard, remained at the school eleven and a half years until he was promoted to the position of Head Teacher at the Noble Park School.

Teacher Ronald MacDonald was in charge of the school between 1954 and 1969 (the longest stay of any Head Master).

In 1949, an increased attendance at the school overtaxed the availability of accommodation and construction of two additional classrooms was commenced and completed in 1950. Land at the south end of the school was purchased in 1952 for an oval and in 1953, two more classrooms were added. In 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964 and 1969 further classrooms were

constructed, with a total of 23 classrooms.

In 1961, the school was proclaimed as a training school for students from the Frankston Teachers College. In 1962, it received the highest classification for primary school in the Victorian Education Department as a Special Class Training School.

The history of this school is testament to the history of primary schools in Victoria over the last forty years. The school opened with instruction up to the grade eight. Even when primary education ended in most Victorian schools at grade six, grade seven and eight for pupils who did not proceed to secondary education were continued as post-primary classes at Dandenong West until 1953.

Extra curriculum activities were encouraged at Dandenong West Primary School. Softball in Dandenong originated at this school with a school team competing successfully at weekend competitions and leading to the formation of an ex-students team. Dandenong West Cricket Club, Football Club, Basketball Club, and the Amateur Athletics Club have all been assisted and in most cases commenced at the Dandenong West Primary School.

Description

The Dandenong West Primary School is typical of Public Works Department designs after WW1. The cemented entry porch provides the main stylistic key, in the Edwardian Baroque manner, with a stepped parapet and quoined edges. The school has a terracotta tiled hipped roof, rectangular windows and red brick walls.

Some changes have occurred over the years including the replacement of the original rainwater goods with less sympathetic ones, but the overall design of the building is intact.

The building is surrounded by several portables of more recent construction.

On the perimeters of the school grounds there are mixed native trees and shrubs from the 1950s-1980s. An impressive row of mature mahogany gums (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) runs east-west on the southern side of the school buildings. The oldest trees on the site are located in the north-west corner, including an uncommon evergreen oak.

¹⁰ Public Records Office, Drawing No. SSN 4217. 4 & 4217. 52

External Condition & Integrity

Although many modern portable classrooms have been added to the complex, the overall integrity of the building is relatively high. The planting of native trees and shrubs on the school boundaries are typical of many Victorian schools, placing the school buildings in a simple landscape setting which to some extent buffers the school grounds and buildings from the street.

Context

The building is set in suburban Dandenong, with largely more recent development evident. The interface between the school and its built context is buffered by native trees and shrubs on the school boundaries.

Significance

The Dandenong West primary school (SS4217) building and trees are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- For the building's important role in the development of the education system in the Dandenong region (Criteria A. 4);
- For the school's public role and close associations with the Dandenong community throughout its history and its symbolism of the efforts of community groups and individuals active in its creation (Criteria G.2);
- For the main building's design in the Edwardian Baroque manner which is uncommon in the City;
- For the school's association with its designer, PWD Chief Architect E. Evan Smith, who was responsible for many important projects in the State (Criteria H. 1).
- For the rarity of the evergreen oak in the grounds and the row of mahogany gums (Criteria B. 2);

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees (evergreen oak and row of mahogany gums) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1920s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball, canopy of the listed trees.

References

- Central Plan Office: Lodged Plan 8541
- Rate Books at the City of Greater Dandenong, Springvale offices: "Dandenong Station Estate"
- From Public Record Office: VPRS 795, Unit 2998 - Building File for Dandenong West State School
- Public Works Department drawings no. SSN 4217. 4 & 4217. 52
- Dandenong and District Historical Society: handwritten notes from a typescript history of the Dandenong West School
- Details from foundation stone: laid 26 August 1925 by Hon. F. Groves M. L. A.
- Blake, L. (Ed.). Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria, vol. 3, Education Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1973
- Torrens Application No. 11332E - Registrar General's Office - 1878



Dandenong Stock Market Complex

Brighton Road, Dandenong	Stock Market Complex
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1958
Historical Themes:	4. 1 Dandenong Market
Associated Persons:	Tom Carroll, Corrigan Family, Alex Scott & Co-Auctioneers; Roy Bassett: Pat Kenneally; Allan Family



(Derived from Gary Vines, 1999, Heritage Assessment – Dandenong Livestock Market)

History

“The Dandenong Livestock Markets have now closed. As the markets had operated on this site from the 1950s, and been a significant focus of activity in the Dandenong region for over 130 years, the Greater Dandenong Council determined to commemorate the markets, and conduct a recording project prior to their closure. The following documentation is part of that project.”

Dandenong began, like many Victorian country towns, as a pub on a road near a creek, providing amenities to travellers at a point where water was available, and creek crossing slowed down the passage of vehicles and live-stock. The Wedge brothers, R. C. Walker and the Keys family were pastoralists who survived initial squatting period to establish secure tenure. Provision of a township in the original crown land surveys was considered necessary to serve the needs of this first pastoral population. In 1858, the Township of Dandenong was proclaimed and land was reserved for cattle yards. In 1864, a meeting of residents was called at the Bridge Hotel to discuss the need for a public market. The first Dandenong Market Committee met in 1866. In 1873, the Dandenong Shire Council took over control of the Market. In 1892, the Council purchased land for a potential future market site. The Market was moved to this new site on Clow and Cleeland Streets in 1926, then the Stock Market was relocated in 1958 to the present site in Cheltenham Road.

Market sites

The first official site for the Dandenong Market was a one-acre triangular site at the corner of Lonsdale and McCrae Streets¹¹. This opened in 1866 and was used for 40 years.

The Lonsdale Street site became very overcrowded and stalls occupied part of the street itself. The second site was at the corner of Clow and Cleeland streets, on land bought by the Council of the Shire of Dandenong. This was used by both stock market and produce market for 30 years. The third site was a new site for the Stock Market, between Cheltenham Road and the railway line. The Council bought this and moved the Stock Market there in 1958, leaving the Produce Market at the Clow-Cleeland Streets site. In the mid 1990s the Council decided that the Stock Market should be closed.

Early days

From the beginning the market was a general market, with cattle yards, cow yards, calf pens, pig yards and a farm produce area. Robert Caldicot Walker who had taken over McCrae's pastoral lease in 1846 and remained in the district for many years, became one of the first commissioners of the Dandenong Market, in 1866. In March 1870, while under Thomas Rosling's management, it changed from being a fortnightly market to a weekly market. This probably strengthened the Dandenong market's success, since most country markets in the region operated on a monthly basis.

In May 1873, the Dandenong Road District became a shire and on 23 August 1873 the new Shire Council took over the Market's management and debts. For the next few years, expenditure on the Market exceeded income but by 1879, the Council was making a profit. All sellers paid dues and a schedule of 1874 shows that items sold at the market ranged from livestock, including poultry and horses, to fruit, vegetables, hay, grain, flour, dairy produce, eggs, fish, rabbits, pork and bacon. (Ferguson, 1986: 18, 103) Sellers came long distances. One Gippsland farmer later recalled the difficulties of travelling by road: 'After some years we commenced carting our butter, eggs and bacon to the Dandenong market. The roads were still very bad; the journey always took three strenuous days'. (Gunson, 1968: 109)

Dairymen would bring in pigs and calves to the Market, and perhaps take home a milker or two. Pigs were a major commodity at the Market in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. On the early farms of Gippsland, milk production and pig-keeping were closely linked, since farmers kept cows, milked them, separated the cream and fed their pigs, especially young pigs, on the skimmed milk that was left. The cream was made into butter, at first on the farms and later in butter factories. Later, farms sold milk direct to milk distributors and used more grain or other feed for their pigs. When wheat was dear, it was less profitable to keep pigs and pig breeding declined.

The 'Gateway to Gippsland'

Dandenong was the junction of the eastern and south-eastern road and railway systems that connected Gippsland with the metropolis, 20 miles away. The district around Dandenong became one of the main sources of Melbourne's milk supply and famous for its herds of pedigree dairy cattle. (Argus, 21

¹¹ Victorian Government Gazette, 1863: 2612; quoted in Ferguson, 1986: 15

December 1921) Dandenong Market was important as 'a great clearing centre of surplus stock from one of the most productive closer-settled districts in the state'. (Leader 23 July 1947:4) Some farmers came to buy 'store' cattle to fatten them up and sell later at a profit. Others came to buy dairy cattle to build up their herds.

A market for small farmers

From early days, there were many small farms in the Dandenong, Mornington and Gippsland region, so the stock brought into the Dandenong Market were often 'single offerings', such as one calf, brought in a chaff bag. On one market day in 1947, Mrs E. Smith, of Dandenong, had two cockerels for sale; Mr R. Walker of Cardinia brought in a cow. Even in 1988, Dandenong was described as an area that was 'somewhat unique geographically, in that a great number of vendors are small land holders resulting in many small and single lots being presented for sale'. (Correspondence: Dandenong City Council)

Premier cattle and horse market

In 1985, the Dandenong Market was described as 'Victoria's premier cattle market'. Dandenong Market was famous as a cattle market for many years. From 1960 to 1997 over six million cattle were sold there. Between 1960 and 1985 over one and a half million calves (1,718,833) were sold at Dandenong Market. Horse sales were also a feature of the Market, being held on Saturdays and later Fridays. With the coming of cars and trucks, fewer people used horse transport and the number of horses sold at the Market decreased over the years. However, more horses were sold at Dandenong Market than at any other market in Victoria in the early 1990s. In 1996-7 the 1,864 horses sold at Dandenong Market made up 38% of all horses sold at markets in Victoria.

Exports

Dandenong Market became involved with overseas trade through the Dandy Bacon factory, which had developed a large export business by 1930 and through major meat works and canneries such as Angliss'. By the late 1980s ten of the major meat works in Victoria were operating within 30 minutes drive of the Dandenong Market. They had large abattoirs and exported frozen meat across the world. So Dandenong became 'the hub of the wheel', both in selling and processing, especially of beef. (Correspondence: Dandenong City Council)

Description

The Dandenong Livestock Markets was a complex of timber post-and-rail animal pens, covered walkways, corrugated iron auction rooms and office building, located south of the Gippsland Railway line and Dandenong railway goods yard.

The site straddled the old Brighton Road, which was subsequently relocated to the south becoming Cheltenham Road. The yards, as originally built, were separated between the cattle yards and offices on the north side of Brighton (Old Cheltenham Road) the sheep drafting and sales yards and rail trucking yards to the west, and the calf, pig and poultry yards south of Brighton Road, along with car and truck parking areas. South of Cheltenham Road were open holding paddocks. An area adjacent to the railway yards was leased from Victorian Railways for unloading ramps and sheep pens.

The Cattle Market comprised of 132 rectangular uncovered pens, in six rows with pairs of rows separated by long elevated auction podia and walkways. Paved laneways of rough surface concrete (exposed aggregate and stone pressed in the surface to provide grip to cattle) ran east-west between the pens and north south down the centre with six rows of 11 pens either side. These provided access to the pens.

Pens were constructed of bolted hardwood post and rails, four rails to the cattle pens, 5 or 6 to the lanes and boundary fences. Gates were galvanised mild steel pipe c40mm diam. for frames with a grid of smaller c20mm diam. horizontals and 10 x 30mm flat bar verticals. They were made to a small number of standard sizes and shapes and shared the same "U" bracket hinges and sprung, sliding bolt catches throughout. The same design gates were found in the sheep and pig & calf pens, but to varying overall dimensions.

Separate Bull Pens were located between the Dairy Ring and Springers Ring, with much smaller pens, higher fences and two elevated covered podia.

Nine unloading ramps were at the west of the site set back from Brighton Road, with holding pens between these and the sale pens. Another group of unloading ramps were located at the eastern end of the cattle yards off Greaves Street. Following sales, loading occurred at the ramps in the middle of the yards facing Brighton Road. The loading ramps had the same bolted post and rail fences, with concrete and bluestone ramps and paving. The bluestone appeared to be used to

provide a gripping surface with the leading edge of the blocks raised to assist animals to get a footing.

About central to the yards was the weighing station, with a small steel framed, elevated hut having outwardly angled glass on all sides, and hipped roof. The weighing apparatus had counterbalanced doors at each end, which were raised by remote operated hydraulic ramps. A small elevated walkway with an angled shelf for writing was used for marking cattle - tins of paint and marking sticks could be suspended from here.

The Sheep Pens were situated across the road to the north west and comprised uncovered drafting yards and sale pens, with small elevated auction podia and walkways located adjacent to each of eight groups of 20 small pens. Drafting yards with their own covered shelters for the stock counter/drafter were located at the south west end in two groups between the unloading ramps and sale pens. At the opposite (north east) end were holding pens and four loading ramps. In this arrangement, therefore, the stock was brought into the yards at one end, sorted, distributed to the pens, moved to the ramps, and then loaded back into trucks at the opposite end. A large area of open ground to the north west of the sheep yards was intended as an extension to cope with expected increased demand when Newmarket was closed, but this did not seem to eventuate.

The 1958 plan shows a slightly different arrangement of sheep pens with an angled unloading area to the north west. This was either not carried out to the design, or was subsequently modified.

Rail unloading ramps were located to the north west of the sheep yards, with ramps to a siding and holding pens. Further shunting and loading sidings were located north of the cattle yards, but had become redundant and were removed. A road truck washing bay was located in the western corner of this area.

The Pig Market was a steel framed, sawtooth roof corrugated iron clad shed open at the east and west sides and part open at the north. Loading ramps were located on the east and unloading ramps on the west, with a section of offices in the north east corner. The poultry market used to be located to the north of this, but it appeared to have been incorporated under the main building at the north end.

The offices and cafe were housed in the triangular complex

west of the Dairy Ring. The two storey cafe took up the prominent corner position. It was a conservative international style, constructed in cream brick cavity walls, with steel framed windows, manganese string course above the upper windows, small cantilevered concrete canopy over the double door entrance, which was also framed in stacked course of manganese bricks. Window sills were manganese bull-nosed tiles. The hipped tiled roof sits behind a brick parapet, which was capped by a concrete course. The shop interior had plaster panelling with scalloped cornices and lino floor. Barred grills had been fitted to ground floor windows.

A laneway ran between the offices and cafe, across the street corner: more offices were off this lane, including the Department of Agriculture and stock agents association. Another lane between the offices and Dairy Ring, provided access to the yards with the Market Superintendents office at the north end. This position gave some physical and visual control over both livestock and humans entering the yards. The time clock was positioned above the Agents office, and various plaques and notices were affixed to the walls.

The Auctioneers store sheds were located north of the cattle unloading ramps. These were housed in a timber framed, corrugated iron clad structure with gable roof and a row of timber doors on the south side.

The Clock was located near the Market Superintendents' Office, actually supported on top of the roof of the office building. This was a four faced electric clock in the form of a cube supported on a high single iron pipe post, tensioned by wires. The face was white with triangular black hands and heavy black lines marking the 12, 3, 6 and 9 hours and thinner black lines for the remaining hours. A bronze plaque cemented and bolted to the superintendent's office outside wall, proclaimed:

*City of Dandenong
The Market Clock was Erected
on 12th September 1962
in Memory of the pioneers of
dandenong and the early users of
The Dandenong Market.*

*This plaque was unveiled by his WORSHIP the Mayor
Cr. T. P. Carroll J. P. on 5th March, 1963.*

Signs

A number of signs were located around the yards. These were generally of three types:

- 1 advertising signs for the stock and station agents and other commercial entities
- 2 instruction and regulation signs erected by the council
- 3 numbering signs for the pens, lanes and co.

Advertising signs

Included are those for each of the agents offices, with strip signs painted on the verandah edges (it is not clear whether these were removable or had been painted onto the structure), and small square metal signs bolted to the wall beside the doors. At the time of writing (Nov 1998) the agents offices were occupied by the following (from the north west, around the street frontage to south and then east):

Victorian Producers Co-operative
Steven, Egan Johnston & Company
Everett & Seely Pty Ltd
Rodwells - Brian Rodwell & Co. Pty Ltd.
Alex Scott & Staff, Pty Ltd.
Westfarmers Dalgetty

A larger sign for *Mick Hornsby* was attached to the corrugated iron on the adjacent dairy ring.

In front of some of the agents offices, paint spills from the marking brushes could be seen on the walls and pavement, the different colours indicated the particular agents, Orange for Westfarmers, Yellow for Everett, Red for Alex Scott, Grey for Rodwell's etc.

The offices down the lane included signs for the *Department of Agriculture*, *Livestock Market Reporting Service*, the *Drafting Service*, and the *Dandenong Stock Agents Association*, each of which had its own metal sign bolted to the wall.

Painted steel agents signs were also located over the unloading bays and above particular groups of pens at the Pig and Calf Market, including *Brian Rodwell*, *Victorian Producers*, *Dalgetty Farmers*, *SEJ CO.*, *G & N Co. Ltd.*

One agents sign (Gordon Ellis & Co Pty Ltd.) was affixed to the office at the Pig and Calf market, indicating the specialisation of that firm.

Other advertising signs were associated with current commercial operators in the auction rings including "The Shoe Tree Place", and "Double J Ranch Saddlery". Fixed high to the southern wall and in a "heritage" style of sign writing.

Instruction/Regulation Signs

These were nearly all erected by council, and ranged in age over the entire 40 years of the yards. They could probably be dated in some instances by the town clerk, whose name is included.

Examples include

CITY - OF - DANDENONG
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
MAY RESULT
IN PROSECUTION
UNDER POLICE
OFFENCES ACTS
C. A. ELLIOT
TOWN CLERK

CITY - OF - DANDENONG
STOCK WILL NOT BE RELEASED
BETWEEN 9:00 PM AND 7:30 AM
GOODS AND LIVESTOCK MUST
BE SOLD BY AN AUTHORISED AGENT
UNAUTHORISED VENDORS LIABLE TO PROSECUTION
C. J. DICKIE
TOWN CLERK

AUCTIONEERS,
BOOKING CLERKS,
TIMEKEEPERS ONLY
PERMITTED
ON CATWALK

Major signs were located above the Dairy and Springer Sale Ring doors announcing the "CITY OF DANDENONG STOCK MARKET, DAIRY CATTLE MILKER SALES.

Inside the Dairy Ring, agents names were suspended on white on black steel squares above various pens.

Special information signs were also provided to identify the order of auctions such as the glass framed sign on the Dairy Ring wall titled "Dandenong Saleyards Agents Order Of Sales", which had strip signs for each of the agents, with numbers for the order this week and next week, and the paint colour for cattle markings. The names were slid in and out to change the order, on a weekly basis.

Inside the auction rings were other signs and signboards for regulations and keeping tallies.

Behind the Springer ring podium was the “HORSE SALE” roster for “Today” and “Next Week” with sliding strips for the Auctioneers names. Next to this was a blackboard with the order of sale for Dairy Heifers, etc, and the sale regulations (small red print on white steel) The last was duplicated in the Dairy Ring.

The Dairy Ring had a prominent sign in red and black on white, behind the auctioneer with the legend:

*Notice To Buyers
Passes Will Only Be Issued
To The Purchasers In Person
Of Milking Cattle
After Satisfactory Financial
Arrangements Have Been Made
With The Auctioneer
Dandenong Stock Agents Association*

Against the back wall was a large white on blue advertising sign for the milking machine that was installed there. This was for the *Temple Brand Pty Ltd, Dandenong*.

Other signs relate to regulations for yard workers such as:

*DRIVERS AND DROVERS,
PLEASE ADVISE ATTENDANTS OF
CATTLE LOCKED UP OVER NIGHT
NO. OF PEN AND NO. OF HEAD,
THANK YOU*

Associated with this sign in the Drovers Shelter, was a blackboard with temporary instruction about location, numbers, and pens for stock they are moving around.

Another notice near the main lane proclaims

*NOTICE
ALL CATTLE TO BE
WEIGHED MUST BE AT
THIS RECEIVAL PT.
BY 12 - MIDNIGHT
BEFORE SALE*

The Pig and Calf market also had an order of Sales board with sliding name strips. This was affixed to the inside wall behind the offices, and was divided into categories for CALVES 9am - 4pm, STORE PIGS 11am - 1pm, and FAT PIGS 1pm - 4pm.

The numbered signs

These signs were of three type. The original style appeared to have been white lettering on black sheet metal with rounded corners, nailed to timber rails or riveted to steel gates. Some of these had faded, and had been roughly repainted.

More recent number signs were larger square sheet metal with blue figures on a white background. The most recent (presumable) were similar in shape to the previous, but with yellow figures on green background.

Numbers were fixed to each pen, and to many of the gates of each pen. The pens were numbered consecutively regardless of function. The loading ramps were also numbered, with the large blue and white signs.

A more detailed list of signs, with key to their location on the map of the market, and full text is provided separately below.

External Condition & Integrity

The Dandenong Livestock Markets have now closed and have been demolished.

Context

The Livestock Markets were located in the heart of Dandenong's commercial centre contributing to Dandenong's growth as a market town and a market centre of an extensive region.

Significance

The Dandenong Livestock Market was of local historical and social significance:

- As the final incarnation of a series of markets, which had a major formative role in Dandenong's growth and development and as the continuation of a much longer heritage of market structures in Victoria (Criteria A.4);
- As the heart of the town's commercial activity, the main influence on Dandenong's growth as a market town, later market city, giving it a special character of its own. The market made Dandenong the commercial centre of a vast region - Gippsland and beyond. For much of its life, until 1958, when the Stock Market and the Produce Market separated, Dandenong was a gateway between city and country, bringing both elements together on market days. An important aspect of the impact of the market on Dandenong over the years was its effect on local businesses, its link with the bacon factory and its involvement in the export trade via local and metropolitan abattoirs. In Dandenong, local business advertised their proximity to the market and did more business on market day than all the rest of the week (Criteria A.4);
- As the biggest stock market in Victoria after Newmarket and the largest dairy market in Victoria for some years. It was one of the busiest markets in the State, with 650 stalls in the early 1990s (Criteria A.4, B.2);

- As the only remaining large livestock market in or near the metropolis, with the demise of the Newmarket sale yards.
- For the purpose-built structures, including sales rings, stock pens and lanes, loading ramps, offices and amenities buildings which were also unique forms in a metropolitan context. The dairy rings were individually important as particularly expressive of the auction process in that their function is clearly seen in the building form (Criteria D.2, B.2);
- As the most important horse market in Victoria, for a few years, and the leading dairy-cattle market in the state for most of its life because of the positioning of Dandenong in relation to the main Victorian dairying areas of Gippsland and the Mornington Peninsula (Criteria B.2).

Recommendations

The significance of the Dandenong Market to the area's history warrants retaining at least a visually representative sample of fabric of the site that can stand as a physical memory. Because of both the extent of the yards and the specialised form of the structures, there is probably little chance of re-using much of the site for other purposes. If the bull and cattle pens, the original milking machine and numerous original signs are included in this project, the plan will retain only a sense of what the markets were about.

This report may recommend that some buildings be retained on site for adaptive re-use, within the context of the redevelopment of the market, however Council has proceeded with a plan to provide support to the Dandenong Agricultural and Pastoral Society project to relocate the Dairy Sale Ring to the Dandenong Showgrounds. In addition to physical remains of the livestock market, historic interpretation of the role of the market in Dandenong's history will be a part of that project and Council has ensured that the records relating to the market, and any significant moveable items such as equipment, signs, etc. are preserved and stored.

It is also recommended that the significance of the market be recognised in future development through appropriate interpretation including information panels, publications, choice of street names, and in the recycling of original materials such as fence timbers and bluestone cobbles, and their incorporation in future urban design which reflects the historic character of the site.

The components of the markets, including fences, gates, elevated walkways, etc. have value for recycling. They have been offered for sale as part of the process of demolition and dismantling of the market.

Conservation issues will clearly arise from the recovery and storage of any items from the saleyards, from individual signs or tools, to parts of pens and buildings. The Dandenong Agricultural and Pastoral Society is required to prepare a conservation management plan for the items determined to be retained, which includes an assessment of their condition; any necessary restoration or conservation requirements; proposed method and place of storage, display, etc; and a means for their interpretation to the public.

Critical to the long-term conservation of the items, is the arresting of rust and other forms of material deterioration. It is recommended that a Conservator be engaged to assess the material conservation requirements and to carry out these tasks as appropriate. Particular conservation issues that need to be addressed include treatment of rust on signs, preservation of the chalk board outside the drivers' shed, and the sections of wall from the Milker shed that display pencilled notes. Both of these last items have special problems in terms of conserving the ephemeral markings.

References

- Brennan, N. , *Chronicles of Dandenong*, Melbourne, 1973.
- Dickson, G. "Dandenong Market, a major metropolitan stock selling centre" 1986.
- Ferguson, Jenny, 'From Market Town to Market City: Dandenong Market and its response to urbanisation, 1866-1986', B. A. Honours thesis, Department of History, Monash University, 1986.
- Ford, Olwen, "City of Greater Dandenong, post-contact cultural heritage study stage 1 - Background environmental History," 1998.
- Vines, Gary "Heritage Assessment – Dandenong Livestock Market" 1999

Market Records (recovered and stored at the City of Greater Dandenong Offices)

- Pound Books - three found on site - requiring conservation.
- Archival material stored off site (through the Records Dept).
- Aerial photos covering the market site.
- All additional records found at the stock market site.



Dairy Sales Yard Ring, Dandenong Market

Brighton Road, Dandenong	Stock Market Complex
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1958
Historical Themes:	4. 1 Dandenong Market
Associated Persons:	Tom Carroll, Corrigan Family, Alex Scott & Co-Auctioneers; Roy Bassett: Pat Kenneally; Allan Family



This report was derived from Vines, Gary 1999. Heritage Assessment – Dandenong Livestock Market

History

Refer to the Dandenong Stockmarket Complex citation.

Description

The dairy sales ring was similar but larger than the Springer Ring. It was steel-framed, corrugated iron-clad with bolted angel-iron roof trusses. It featured timber three-tiered buyers platform with outside walkway, timber lined auctioneers platform with vertical boarding and a reflecting screen behind. The names of individual agents were shown on small signs (white lettering on black sheet steel) attached to the roof trusses above each of the holding pens. The auction arena was lined with galvanised sheet steel.

External Condition & Integrity

The structure was well maintained whilst in its original location. It requires some conservation work to its timber and steel components and it will need to be carefully dismantled and re-assembled when it will be carted to the Dandenong Showgrounds' site at Greaves Reserve. A conservation management plan will need to be drawn up prior to it being moved and relocated.

Context

The Dairy Sales Ring as per the remainder of the Livestock Market was located in the heart of Dandenong's commercial centre contributing to Dandenong's growth as a market town and a market centre of an extensive region.

Significance

The dairy rings are individually important as particularly expressive of the auction process of milking cattle in that their function was clearly seen in the building form.

Recommendations

Refer to the Dandenong Stockmarket Complex citation.

References

- Brennan, N. , *Chronicles of Dandenong*, Melbourne, 1973.
- Dickson, G. "Dandenong Market, a major metropolitan stock selling centre" 1986.
- Ferguson, Jenny, 'From Market Town to Market City: Dandenong Market and its response to urbanisation, 1866-1986', B. A. Honours thesis, Department of History, Monash University, 1986.
- Ford, Olwen, "City of Greater Dandenong, post-contact cultural heritage study stage 1 - Background environmental History," 1998.
- Vines, Gary "Heritage Assessment – Dandenong Livestock Market" 1999

Market Records (recovered and stored at the City of Greater Dandenong Offices)

- Pound Books - three found on site - requiring conservation.
- Archival material stored off site (through the Records Dept).
- Aerial photos covering the market site.
- All additional records found at the stock market site.



Springer Sales Ring Dandenong Market

Brighton Road, Dandenong	Stock Market Complex
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1958
Historical Themes:	4. 1 Dandenong Market
Associated Persons:	Tom Carroll, Corrigan Family, Alex Scott & Co-Auctioneers; Roy Bassett: Pat Kenneally; Allan Family



This report was derived from Vines, Gary 1999. Heritage Assessment – Dandenong Livestock Market

History

Refer to the Dandenong Stockmarket Complex citation.

Description

The Springer Sales Ring was a steel-framed corrugated iron-clad building with a low pitched roof and gable ends. The roof was constructed with steel-framed trusses of bolted, angle-iron and was corrugated iron clad. The two timber three-tiered buyers platforms was separated by a central gateway with a timber-lined auctioneers platform between. Vertical lining boards were used behind the auctioneers podium, behind the viewing gallery and to the low dividing walls. Hand rails were simple chamfered timber with a quatrefoil shape to the top of the posts being the only embellishment. A crush was located immediately in front of the auctioneers podium, and the interior of the sale pen was lined in galvanised sheet - evidently for easier cleaning.

The windows were adjustable louvres with sections of fixed timber louvres ensuring ventilation. Light was also provided by clear corrugated fibreglass sheets in the roof - possibly later modifications.

External Condition & Integrity

This building is to be removed from the site. Its original integrity will no longer exist.

Context

The Sales Ring as per the remainder of the Livestock Market was located in the heart of Dandenong's commercial centre contributing to Dandenong's growth as a market town and a market centre of an extensive region.

Significance

With the demise of the Newmarket sale yards, Dandenong had become the only remaining large livestock market in or near the metropolis. While the site and structures were of comparatively recent date (1958 or later) they represented the continuation of a much longer heritage. The purpose-built structures, including the sales rings were also unique forms in a metropolitan context.

Recommendations

Refer to the "Dandenong Stockmarket Complex" citation for the recommendations.

References

- Brennan, N. , *Chronicles of Dandenong, Melbourne*, 1973.
- Dickson, G. "Dandenong Market, a major metropolitan stock selling centre" 1986.
- Ferguson, Jenny, 'From Market Town to Market City: Dandenong Market and its response to urbanisation, 1866-1986', B. A. Honours thesis, Department of History, Monash University, 1986.
- Ford, Olwen, "City of Greater Dandenong, post-contact cultural heritage study stage 1 - Background environmental History," 1998.
- Vines, Gary "Heritage Assessment – Dandenong Livestock Market" 1999

Market Records (recovered and stored at the City of Greater Dandenong Offices)

- Pound Books - three found on site - requiring conservation.
- Archival material stored off site (through the Records Dept).
- Aerial photos covering the market site.
- All additional records found at the stock market site.



CC Stockfeeds

Off Broadlands Street, Dandenong	Buildings
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1921 brick core building
Historical Themes:	3. 3 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
Associated Persons:	John Hemmings



History

The area occupied by CC Stockfeeds and defined as Section 23, allotments 1, 2 and 3 changed ownership several times between 1860 and 1920. In March 1860 allotments 1 and 2 were sold to Thomas Irvine and allotment 3 was sold to Morton Moss. In October 1873 records reveal that allotment 3 was sold to Thomas Irvine. In February 1897 the three allotments are recorded as being owned by Hector McKenzie Sutherland, Thomas Patterson and Margaret Scott. They purchased the land for £173. 12. 0. In July 1909 the same land was sold to John Hemmings for £325. 10. 0 and he sold it to Michael Green, a blacksmith, for £651 in 1920.

The 1921 the Australian Milk Company P/L became the sole occupier of the land. It was at this time that the value of the land increased to £1,000 and the existing original brick core dairy building was built.¹² The site remained in the ownership of the Australian Milk Company until 1945 with the company name changing to Brooklands Full Cream Products.

When Mr John Cockbill (Jnr) bought the site with Mr Hamilton and Mr Nash in 1945 they paid £2,200 for it. Their company, called Cohana (the first letters of each partner's name), had originally operated out of a stockfeed factory in Williamstown producing pelleted seeds for the poultry industry. When they moved to the Broadlands Street property, they expanded their production to include dairy/horse feeds as well as poultry products sold primarily to commercial farmers.

With Hamilton withdrawing from the business in the early stages and Nash dying in the early 1950s, John Cockbill (jnr) changed the name of the company to CC Stockfeeds. He was the sole owner of the company until 1956. It appears that he chose the site because of its close proximity to the railway line as he initially intended to transport the stock by train but a railway siding was never built on the site. Instead, a large rectangular building built on the north side of the site, was built on stilts to facilitate outloading on to trucks which drove in under the silos housed in the structure.

The original dairy building was once the only building on this site. It is a large rectangular solid brick construction building, two storeys high and it was used as a milk factory. The building has sloping floors that would have facilitated drainage when it was used as a milk factory. During the war the US Army used it as a transport depot.

The property remained known as the CC Stockfeeds company until November 1997 when John Cockbill (III) sold the building and business to Ridley Agriproducts.

Description

The style of the original building is not clearly displayed. It is a large rectangular solid brick construction building, two storeys high with a hip roof (probably corrugated iron finish but now removed) and the walls were rendered solid brick (parts of the walls can still be identified). The windows were timber-framed (now blocked-in) and the lintels concrete (still existing). Remnants of the original tiled floor can still be seen which was laid with a fall to facilitate drainage when used as a milk factory. The original building is almost completely concealed by the new silos and corrugated iron structures. The internal concrete frameworks and the timber roof framing still exist.

External Condition & Integrity

The building has been extensively altered. Whilst the internal structure is still evident on close inspection, the overall integrity of the building has been removed by the construction of silos and other steel corrugated buildings.

Context

The building is currently set in an industrial zone. Given its proximity to the railway line, it would be appropriate to assume that the setting would have always been an industrial one, although possibly not as heavily populated with industrial buildings.

¹² RBs 1911 to 1957 (entries 4703, 5105, 1720, 1740, 2916, 7472, 9130, 9141, 9246, 9244, 9202, 9241, 9243, 8424, 9069, 21350, 2848, 3816 and 6473)

Significance

The CC STOCKFEEDS Buildings is historically significant to Dandenong:

- For its association with the Australian Milk Company, the Brooklands Full Cream Products and the development of the dairy industry in the region (Criteria A. 4);
- For the building's surviving sloping floors (still tiled) which are evidence of the original use of the building, displaying characteristics associated with practical yet innovative design (Criteria D.1, F. 1).
- For the building's important historical role as a transport depot during the Second War (A. 4).

Recommendations

Despite the building's local historical significance, very little original fabric remains visible.

Hence the building is not recommended for a heritage overlay in the Planning Scheme.

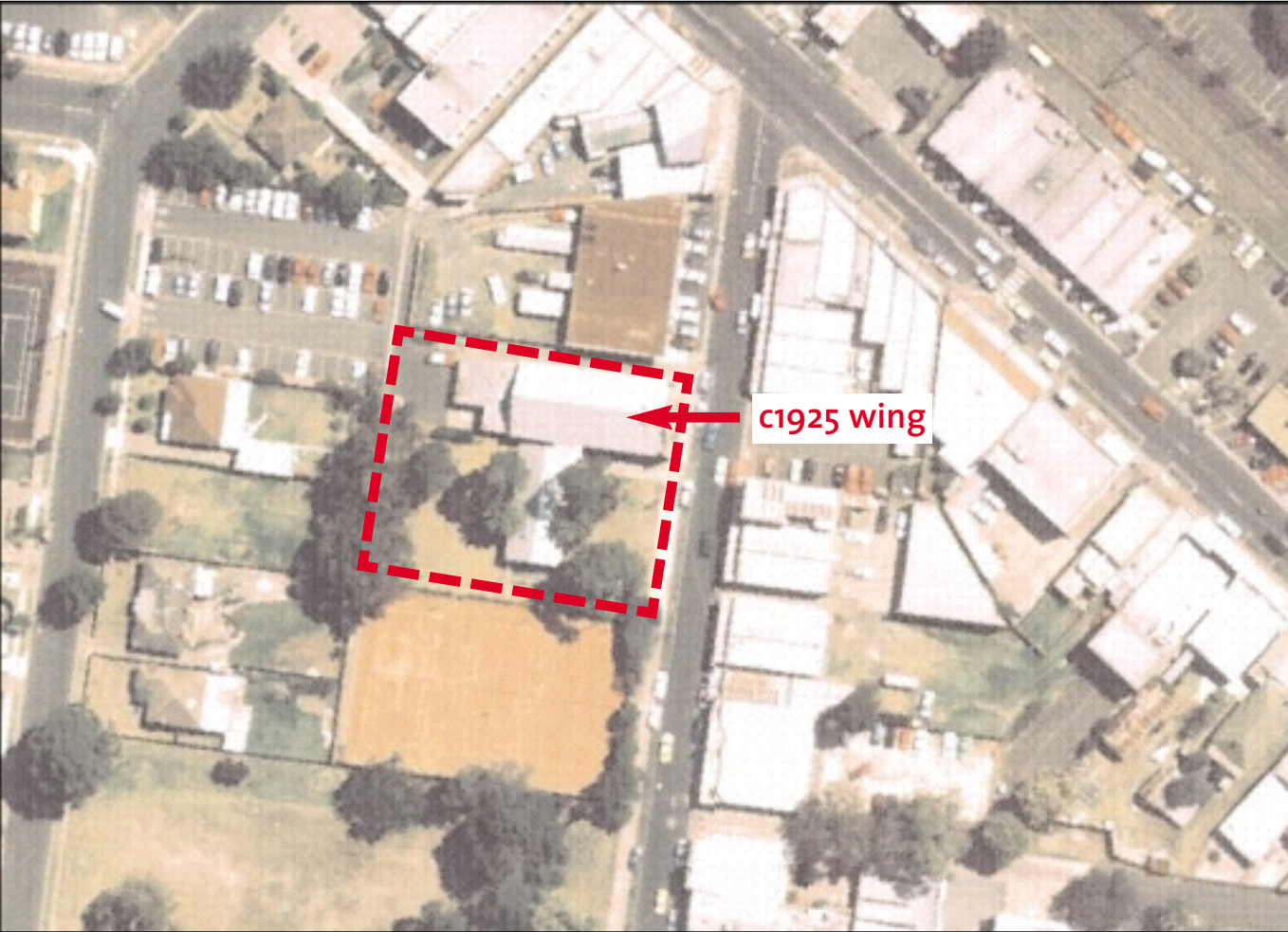
References

- Communications with John and Alan Cockbill - their father John Cockbill (Jnr) originally established the present site and business in the mid 1940s
- Rate Books at the Public Records Office and VPRS 5919/P
- Rate Books at the City of Greater Dandenong, Springvale offices



Noble Park Public Hall and Trees

18 Buckley Street, Noble Park	Building and Trees
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1925
Historical Themes:	8. 5 Forming Associations
Associated Persons:	Frank Groves MLA; Cyril Isaac; Paddy O'Donoghue



History

Background

Before 1909 Noble Park was a partly fenced, timbered grazing area owned by a handful of local families. The suburb is particularly associated with Frank Buckley, who named many of the area's thoroughfares. Buckley's subdivision of Noble Park was carried out before 1912, into blocks from twelve acres to a quarter of an acre in size.

Between 1922 and 1929 'private determination and Council representation helped to make substantial changes in keeping with the progressive spirit of a growing and prosperous Noble Park', writes local historian, G. M. Hibbins.¹³ A number of new public buildings appeared, beginning in 1922 with St Anthony's Church in Joy Parade which replaced an older building. Methodists began services in 1923, and they too built their own church in Alan Street in 1927. Frank Buckley donated the land for most of these buildings, as well as a further two acres for the railway station.

The Hall

The spirit of progress was further expressed in the decision to replace an older hall with a new building. It was opened in July 1925 by Frank Groves MLA.¹⁴ The foundation stone had been laid to a great deal of fanfare at an earlier date by local nurseryman Cyril Everett Isaac who proclaimed that the steps taken to build such a hall were 'fine evidence of public spirit'.¹⁵ The opening celebrations extended over a two-day carnival aimed at reducing the cost of the new facility. Initially the new hall proposal had appeared impossible to finance but the Council had been persuaded to borrow £2,200 on behalf of the community, which meant that £200 per year had to be raised for the repayments. To defray these costs the hall was leased to show pictures once a week and regular 'theme night' dances proved extremely popular. Despite such efforts, the hall committee fell increasingly behind in its repayments during the Depression years, and when they stopped altogether the Council had to take over the hall's financing.

From its opening the hall became the hub of the suburb's important events and activities. It was the scene of a large and angry gathering to protest over the danger of the Noble Park railway crossing after yet another child was killed there in 1945. Threats were made to picket the train, and later that year a subway was constructed. Returned servicemen were

welcomed home to their community here with flags, flowers, dancing, music and singing. In 1948 a crowd of 400 was present at the unveiling of the WWII Honour Board, when there were just 600 houses in the township. The WWI Honour Board mysteriously disappeared with the demolition of the district's earlier hall. Between 1949 and 1952 Anglican services were held in the hall after fire destroyed St Aiden's Church.

There was still money owing on the hall after WWII, and a dispute arose over the ownership of the building. There was talk of needing to unravel the matter in the Supreme Court, but in 1957 the Council compromised and accepted £170 from the community as a final settlement on the title. Since then the hall has kept debt free and it continues to perform its important community functions. In 1961 it was used temporarily as quarters for the local high school until its own premises were opened. A proposal by Springvale Council to take over the hall was vigorously fought off in 1970, and when extensions were required in 1979 they were financed by a co-operative and built by voluntary labour. The rooms were named after long-standing chair of the hall trust, and former baker, Paddy O'Donoghue, who died in 1981,

*for it was his spirit which determined the policy and guided so much of Noble Park's people-oriented philosophy. It was he who wrote the hall's history for the celebrations of its 50 years in 1973 recalling 'an era rich in experience, good fellowship and togetherness'.*¹⁶

The plane trees and poplars in Buckley Road were planted in 1926.¹⁷

The first school to be opened in Noble Park (1917) was located on the now apparently undeveloped site immediately next to the public hall.¹ The original building burnt down (date unknown) and was replaced with modules which operated as a school until the mid c. 1950's.²

The Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) around the southern perimeter of the tennis court are remnants of a 1938 school planting which would have been located on the northern perimeter of the original school. The two eucalypts and three palms immediately in front of the public hall were most likely planted when the hall was built in 1925. An aged river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) at the rear of the hall pre-dates European settlement in the area.

¹³ Hibbins, p 143

¹⁴ No information has been found on the earlier hall

¹⁵ Hibbins, p 144

¹⁶ Hibbins, p 198

¹⁷ *ibid.*, p 144

¹ Mr Fred Woodman, local botanist and long time Noble Park resident, 39 Noble St., Noble Park, ,October 1999.

² *ibid*

Description

The building is distinguished by the unusual high brick parapet design with its low pediment at the centre of the façade, curved sides between brick pilasters, and rendered verticals. The cappings have been rendered and the bands above the shopfront openings at street level are either concrete or rendered. The hall roof is corrugated iron and the windows of the rear section are timber.

Alterations to this building include new 1970s stone veneer shopfronts with aluminium windows.

The landscape associated with the hall include two mature manna gums (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), two mature cotton palms (*Washingtonia filifera*), two Canary Island palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) and a row of Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) on the fence line immediately south of the hall. Other remnant Italian cypress grow on other boundaries within the entire site, indicating the past school development.

External Condition & Integrity

The lower front façade of the building has been altered. The manna gums and both groups of palms on the Buckley Street frontage are in good condition. The Italian cypress on the site boundaries are in decline and the rows are no longer intact.

The hall interior has not been inspected.

Context

The hall is set among shops and other commercial premises that generally do not reflect the 1920s era.

The remnant Italian cypress indicate the former school boundaries and the Canary Island palms and cotton palms were popular species when the original school (1917) and public hall (1925) were built. They provide a closely related landscape setting for the existing building.

Significance

The Noble Park Public Hall, associated landscape and trees are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

For the hall's architecturally sophisticated design and substantial brick construction, relative to other public buildings of the era in the district (Criteria A.4, B.2);

As a significant place for the Noble Park community, a meeting place for many protests and the setting for many community events (Criteria A.4, G.1);

For the symbolism of voluntary labour provided by the local community in the hall extensions to the building (Criteria G.1).

For the hall's association with locally prominent persons such as Frank Groves MLA, Cyril Isaac, local nurseryman and Paddy O'Donoghue (Criteria H.1);

For the adjoining original school site as evidence of an early structure in the Noble Park district (Criteria C. 2);

For the rarity within the City of the mature exotic landscape, including Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) as remnants of the 1938 school planting, two eucalypts and three palms from the 1920s hall development (Criteria B.2);

For the aged River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) at the rear of the hall as a rare indication of the pre European settlement landscape in this part of the City (Criteria A.4).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Inspection required
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees - Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), two eucalypts and three palms, river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the cited building main construction periods and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball, canopy of the listed trees.

References

- Hibbins, G. M. , *A History of the City of Springvale: Constellation of Communities*, Melbourne, 1984
- Jenkins, E. G. , *A History of Noble Park 1909-1959, Souvenir of Back To Jubilee Celebrations*, 1959



Ferring

82-88 Carlton Road, Dandenong	Buildings
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1920
Historical Themes:	3. 1 Developing Primary Production
Associated Persons:	Sir Harold and Lady Luxton, Frank Shobbrook



History

The farm complex now known as Ferring, was located as part of allotments 16/17 and 22/23, Section 72 of Dandenong Parish Plan 2483. The original owner was an A. Smart. Numbers 82-88 Carlton Road were later identified as Section 72. 69 of lodged Plan 1490.¹⁸ Today the farm buildings, which are situated on the corner of Admirala Street and Carlton Road, occupy a very large block, which has survived the subdivision of the property during the time it was owned by the Luxton family. A ratebook search has revealed a history of early expansion by wealthy farmers in the area, and then later subdivision to suburban blocks.

In 1919, farmer, Frank Shobbrock, owned 20 acres with a building on this site. In 1920, Frank Shobbrock had built a house with out-buildings on the block that made his property rates £1000 per annum. As this is the only indication we have of the building of a new house, it is assumed that the present house must contain elements of this property within it. Shobbrock owned the farm until 1925 when L. L. Smith took over. L. L. Smith continued to own the farm until 1932, when Jason Jenkins of 78 Dendy Street Brighton, became the new owner of the block.¹⁹

During this period, all the farms in the area were of a similar size, ranging between 50 and 10 acres. Most had houses and resident farmers. In the 1930s, a pattern of expansion by larger farmers developed and the farms became tenanted. By 1935 the surrounding farms had all changed hands and were occupied by tenant farmers.

In 1935, Ferring was bought by Robert J. Scanlon of St Kilda who may have used the farm infrequently, as he is recorded as resident at St Kilda throughout his time as owner. During Scanlon's time the farm steadily declined in value from £1400 in 1930 to only £840 in 1939, the year R. E. McDonald became the owner of the farm.²⁰

McDonald also purchased another 49 acres on Carlton Road. The names of the local farmers became far fewer as families such as the Luxtons on Stud Road, and Mrs E. S. Hannah on Stud Road began to buy up properties between Carlton and McFees Road. In 1942, McDonald sold Ferring to James Semple, by which time D. M. Luxton of Toorak Road owned 90 acres surrounding Carlton Road.²¹

In 1945 James Semple, farmer, became the occupying tenant, with the new owner being Lady Doris Mary Luxton. Lady Luxton purchased the property for the much inflated price of £1800 on the 11 July 1945. Interestingly, this is £1000 more than the rated value of the property for that year. In 1945, D. M. Luxton also owned 99 acres on Stud Rd and 20 acres on nearby McFees Road. In a pattern of rapid expansion in the area, she also bought 79 acres, allotment Pt. 15, 1/3, section 67 and 68 from Vincent Hayes of Oakleigh. This had also been purchased on the 3 October 1945 for almost twice the rated value of £2800.²²

During the entire period of the Luxton ownership, Lady Luxton remained resident at Stud Road, which she had owned since 1936. In 1947, William Harold Luxton and Lady Luxton divided the property into two parcels that were rated separately. Lady Luxton retained 17. 1. 11 acres and William took over 2. 2.38 acres which was named as allotment 22/23, with the existing house.

William Luxton was Mayor of the City of Melbourne during the 1930s and he was a prominent local identity, opening the landmark Armytage Scout Hall on Dandenong Road in 1933. Between 1949 and 1952 William Luxton was resident at Carlton Road, and D. M. Luxton resided at Stud Road.²³

By 1953, there was a house on Lady Luxton's property next door to Ferring that was then owned by Herbert Paviour Barnett, whose name has been remembered in Paviour Court off Carlton Road. By now the house had been downgraded to a 'building' and was then valued at £3000. By 1955, both allotments had doubled in value since 1952.²⁴

Description

The buildings on the Ferring property are timber clad typical of the Edwardian period with high pitched gable end roofs including a large out building now used as a garage and fronting on to Carlton Road. A high timber fence conceals most of the property, as viewed from the main road. The roofs are clad with corrugated iron. The windows and other openings appear to be generally near original. Some sections of the verandahs fronting on to the main street have been enclosed and altered in detail.

¹⁸ Parish Plan, Dandenong, County of Bourke, 2483, Department of Lands.

¹⁹ City of Dandenong rate books 1919-1932.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

External Condition & Integrity

The buildings appear to be generally original and retain their original integrity but further inspection is required.

Context

The building is set in a suburban setting. The original grounds of the property have been reduced. The high fence acts as a buffer between the property and its context.

Significance

The Ferring complex is significant to Dandenong:

For its symbolism of the development history of the area, with early expansion by wealthy farmers gradually taken over by suburban growth;

For its close association with locally prominent persons such as Frank Shobbrock, L. L. Smith, Jason Jenkins, Robert J. Scanlon, R. E. McDonald, and James Semple.

For its close association with the locally and regionally prominent Lady Doris Mary Luxton and William Luxton, Mayor of the City of Melbourne who were part of major local events such as their opening of the landmark Armytage Scout Hall in 1933. (Criteria G. 1 and H. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
Inspection of the property would allow the buildings, gardens and trees to be reassessed to aid in the preparation of an incorporated plan.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees with a trunk diameter over 500mm, measured 1.5m from the ground, and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball, canopy of the trees.

References

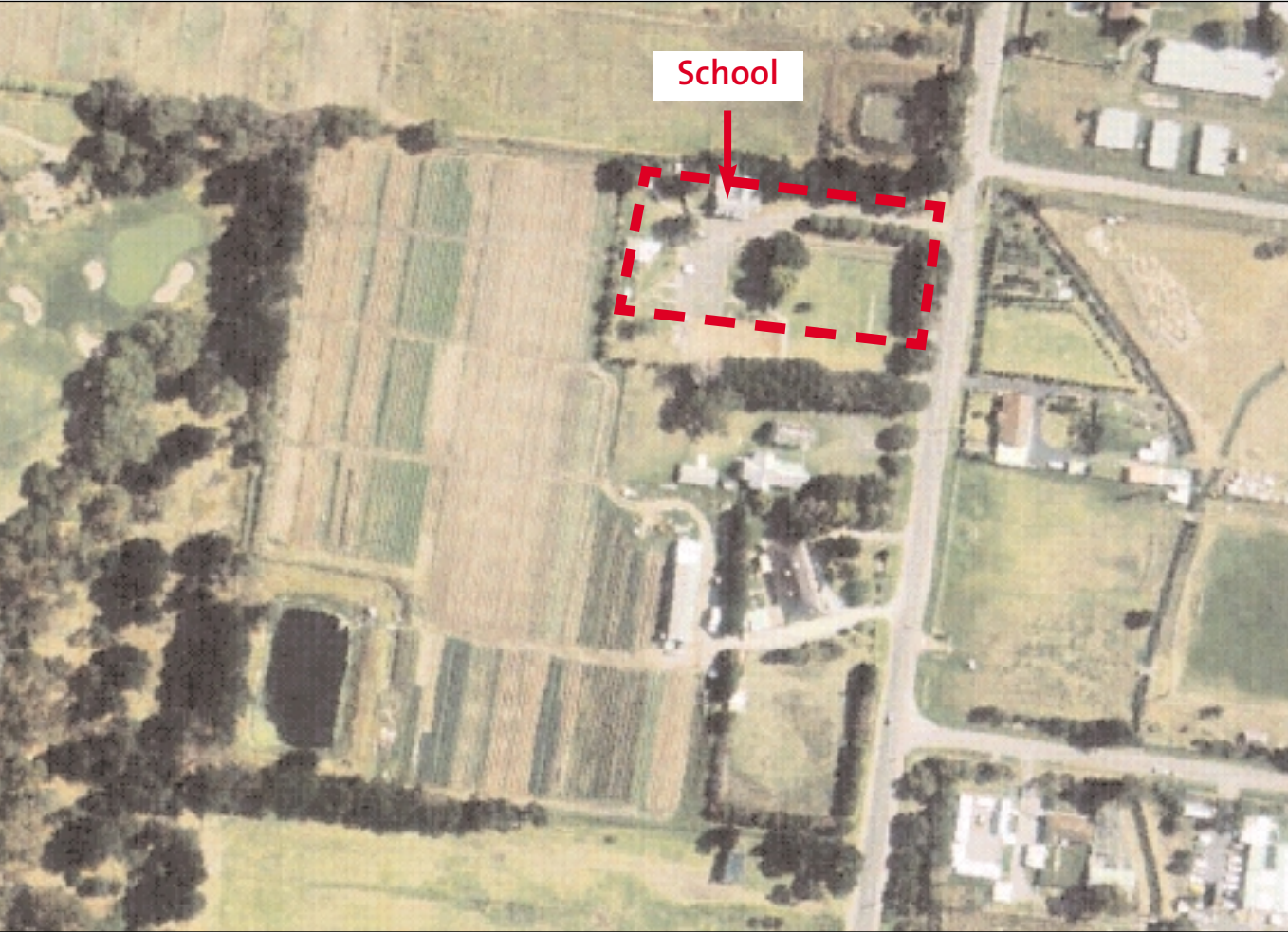
City of Greater Dandenong Rate books

Parish Plan, Dandenong, County of Bourke, 2483, Department of Lands



Keysborough State School (1466), now private residence

170 Chapel Road, Keysborough	Building and Trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1874: additions 1878, 1880s, 1923, 1963
Historical Themes:	6. 2 Establishing Schools
Associated Persons:	John Keys; John Beswicke



History

From 1855 prominent local Methodists, the Keys family and Joseph Foster, had been attending Wesleyan services in Dandenong. Before long they decided to build their own church and Isaac Keys donated the land for a weatherboard chapel which opened in April 1861. A Mr Pike began to use the building as a private school, and this arrangement lasted until 1866 when the use of governesses by the large Keys family forced its demise. Over the next few years the little community prospered and expanded, and by 1869 there were 41 children within two miles of the church, 27 of who were Wesleyans. Their need for schooling prompted John Keys to lead a committee comprising Joseph Foster and his brother John, William Corrigan, Charles Parris and John Orgill to seek funds from the Board of Education under the Common Schools Act to lease the church for school purposes. Their request was successful and the school opened in July 1869 with Walter Bee as head teacher of 37 girls and boys, including 12 Keys, 4 Fosters, 3 McMahrens, 3 Andersons, 3 Drocmas, 2 Seamers and 2 Corrigans.³¹

The local committee also successfully sought government aid to construct a new school. The Keys, who wanted the school built next to the church and near their own households, sold half an acre of land for £5 to the Education Department from the estate of Isaac Keys, who died in 1866, however the sale was delayed by legal complications. In the meantime other families began to lobby for the school to be built elsewhere, and in 1873 virtually the rest of the community petitioned the Department to erect the building on Mr Greave's better drained property on the same road, further north of the church. The influential Keys won, and Henry Powis' tender for £509. 10.8d was accepted in 1874. The architect, John Beswicke, was the son of Elizabeth Keys.³²

The design was for a 30' x 18' x 10' schoolroom and three-roomed residence, with a steep gabled roof clad with shingles, multi-paned glass windows with bluestone sills brought from Melbourne. Local ironstone was used in the foundations, and the predominantly smaller than standard, orange-pink bricks were fired from clay in McMullen's paddock opposite the site. The cost of the building including an underground water tank, was £552. 0. 8. The school opened in November 1874 with Mr Fairly as headteacher, shortly followed by Mr Rigg. A fourth room was added to the residence in February 1878 as Mr Rigg had four children.³³

In 1886 the Department paid £45 to William Keys for an extra one and a half acres of red gum forest land between the school and church to be used as a playground. As the site was never a particularly dry one, repairs to the building began as early as 1884 and in 1899 the school had to close for five days to allow for further works. Verandahs were added to the back and front in 1888 and 1889 respectively. In 1923 the building's ventilation was improved, a timber cloakroom was built, and a new bathroom added to the residence. Floors were renewed by 1929, and a wash house, tank stand and play pavilion erected. By 1934 enrolment had crept up to 62, necessitating an extra classroom to be brought across from Hallam School 244 in January 1935. When numbers decreased to 28 in 1949 it was removed. Numbers rose to 52 in 1958 and a new L. T. C. 24' x 24' classroom and storeroom were installed south of the old building in September that year. Septic sewerage and new toilets came in 1959. On Saturday 2 December 1961 the school celebrated its centenary. A third classroom, an office and a storeroom were built in August 1963, when enrolment peaked at 73. By 1969 over 1324 pupils had passed through the school, most coming from surrounding dairy farms and market gardens, although this was beginning to change. A final peak in attendances occurred in 1991 when 108 children were enrolled, and additional accommodation was required. Following a statewide review of schools, the Minister for Education, Mr Don Hayward, announced SS1466's closure, along with many other small schools. It formally closed on 17 December 1993. At the time 92 pupils were attending the school and 1706 had passed through.³⁴ The present cypress boundaries were planted 1935-1939.³⁵

Description

The original section of the building has a steep gabled roof clad with corrugated sheeting and multi-paned windows with bluestone sills. The foundations have local iron stone and the original walls are hand-made orange-pink bricks. Timber weatherboard extensions are evident on the north-east side of the property. Original openings on the south side have been bricked in and the original back verandah has been partly filled-in. Rainwater fitments are unrelated to the original building as are some of the rear extensions.

A sealed bitumen drive enters the property off Chapel Road

³¹ Hibbins, p 57

³² *ibid.*

³³ Blake, p 342

³⁴ Walker

³⁵ *ibid.*

and is flanked by a row of semi-mature paperbarks (*Melaleuca linariifolia*) on its southern side. The small school grounds are asphalted and marked out for ball games, and at the rear of the main school building a mature silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*) grows above the school's roofline. Three mature elms (*Ulmus sp.*), possibly from the early 19th century, grow near the school on its northern boundary. Young shrubs and perennial and annual plantings along the northern boundary appear to have been planted since the school came into private ownership. No designed garden layout is evident in any part of the school grounds.

External Condition & Integrity

The school has undergone several extensions and additions over the years, some were not sympathetic to the building's original style or materials. The integrity of the building is not high but the recent change of use of the building (from public school to private accommodation) may have assisted in retaining the school building. The *Grevillea robusta* at the rear of the school is in moderately good condition. The three elms on the northern boundary appear to be in decline.

Context

This building is located in its original setting although no longer used as original. The mature plantings provide some landscape context for the school building.

Significance

The Keysborough State (Later Primary) School and trees are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As one of the earliest purpose built educational buildings and one of the oldest public buildings in the City (Criteria B.2);
- For the school's close association with Elizabeth Keys' son, John Beswicke, the noted architect. (Criteria H. 1);
- For its association with the development of public education for the Keysborough community (Criteria A.4);
- For its association with the Keys family and Joseph Foster, locally prominent Methodists and Isaac Keys.
- For its association with local pioneers, Joseph Foster and his brother John, William Corrigan, Charles Parris and John Orgill (Criteria H. 1).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Yes

A Conservation Plan of the Chapel Road precinct (including Glen Alvie and Eversleigh) should be undertaken to assess the potential of registering the group of dwellings and sites in the Victorian State Heritage Register.

Extent of Heritage Place

The school building, trees (silky oak, 3X mature elms) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building's 19th century construction period and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball, canopy of the listed trees.

References

- Blake, L. (Ed.). *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, vol. 3, Education Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1973
- Hibbins, G. M. , *A History of the City of Springvale: Constellation of Communities*, Melbourne, 1984
- Walker, K. H. , with additional notes by Daryl Tolson (head teacher 5 December 1993), '*History of Keysborough State School No. 1466*', 4 July 1969



Keysborough Methodist (later Uniting) Church

176 Chapel Road, Keysborough	Buildings
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1877: Hall 1935
Historical Themes:	8. 3 Worshipping
Associated Persons:	Keys Family, John Beswicke



History

When Wesleyan Minister, Rev. James Bickford visited the Keysborough area in December 1854, he found a ready welcome with Mr and Mrs George Keys, their son William and his wife Eliza, Isaac and his wife Marie, and Thomas Keys, as well as their neighbours gathering to greet him. His autobiography of some years later recalls the event:

*I went for the first time to Keys' station about twelve miles from Brighton. Here I found a thriving Methodist family ready to welcome me as Christ's messenger... After dinner, the preaching service was begun, and at the close, a class meeting was held. It was a unique spectacle in the midst of the Australian forest - a nucleus of light and moral force for the whole neighbourhood.*²⁵

From 1855, Wesleyan services were regularly held in Dandenong, the Keysborough folk forming a considerable portion of the congregation, with the large Keys family being very well represented. By early 1856 when the first Dandenong Methodist chapel was under construction, the Keysborough congregation began to plan for their own church. Isaac Keys donated a small parcel of land, and on 28 April 1861, Rev. Bickford opened the 40' x 20' weatherboard building. The building was used as a private school between 1861 and 1866 and later as a Government school until 1874 when the Department built their own school in Chapel Road (refer to the school citation Lot 55 Chapel Road, Keysborough).

Methodism helped to bond the little settlement into a tightly knit community heavily centred on the spiritual guidance offered by the Wesleyan faith.²⁶ The congregation prospered and a decision to build a larger church was made on 2 August 1876, when the following trustees were elected: Thomas Keys, John Keys, William G. Keys, James McMahan, John McMullen, Joseph Foster, Charles Parris, William and Thomas Corrigan, Cain Thorne and Thomas Seamer. Tenders were invited in The Argus on 20 December 1876 and applicants could inspect the drawings at the Wesleyan Book Depot in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.²⁷ John Smith offered to burn the bricks at 24/- per 1000, and John Keys cut and carted the wood for the firing. The new slate-roofed church was opened in April 1877 by Rev. D. S. Lindsay on his first Sunday in the Circuit. The cost had been £617, of which £200 was subscribed locally, £100 obtained free of interest from the Church Building Fund, and £300 from a private lender. The old timber church became the Sunday school and hall.²⁸

The Sunday school was lengthened by 12' in 1910, and after WWI, a massive, ornate Honour Board was provided. Tennis courts were constructed in 1922. Donations provided for a new Communion Table in 1927, the Girls' Guild and Ladies Auxiliary gave furnishings for the Sanctuary, and Aladdin lamps were also installed, lasting until electricity was put on in 1950. In 1931, plans and prices were sought for a Kindergarten Room, and two years later this scheme was enlarged to include a new hall. In 1935, a tender for £526 was accepted for the work, and on 15 December 1935 at a 'Pleasant Sunday Afternoon' function, Miss Margaret Keys, church organist for 50 years, opened the door of the new Sunday school building.²⁹ The church was completely renovated when the congregation celebrated the centenary of Keysborough Methodism in 1953. On Sunday 29 March the church re-opened for services and a new pulpit was presented to the trustees by Mr Harry Scott, of Chelsea, in memory of his late wife, Mary Keys, and her brother Alfred. A new pulpit bible was donated by Mrs W. K. Bowman, in memory of her father, Rev. G. S. Lloyd, Minister at the church from 1895-98. The official centenary, held on Sunday 3 May 1953, was celebrated with a day long program of choir singing and services.³⁰

Given the strong Keys family association with the establishment of this church, the 1877 building was most probably designed by Elizabeth Keys' son, architect John Beswicke, who designed the nearby former Keysborough State School, of 1874, and the Dandenong Town Hall.

Description

The original old timber church (1861), later Sunday School and hall, is a partly timber, partly fibre cement sheet clad building with a gabled end wall and a gabled porch. The roofs are clad with corrugated galvanised steel and fitted with quad gutters. Some of the downpipes have been replaced with plastic (PVC) and Colorbond materials. The windows have pointed frames with leadlight glazing. The doors are original and of timber.

The later built church (1877) is also a gabled building with a gabled entry porch. The walls are rendered, the windows are pointed after the Gothic Revival style with splayed edges and the coloured glazing is a very significant part of this building's history. They include three stained glass memorials in memory of John, William and Thomas Keys and their families (see "Some Early History of the Keys Family, compiled by Sholto

²⁵ Bickford, p 138

²⁶ Hibbins, p 101

²⁷ Argus, 20 December 1876, p 3

²⁸ Centenary 1953 pamphlet

²⁹ ibid.

³⁰ ibid.

Keys, Son of George Keys and grandson of Thomas Keys in 1960). The leadlight glazing is protected by steel mesh.

The quad gutters are new Colorbond type and the downpipes have been replaced with plastic (PVC). Internally the church is in its original state. Some minor (reversible) changes have occurred over the years including some repair work to the original mural at the altar end and the relocation of two (2) pews from each side to the Church Hall. The stencilling is intact but one of the leadlight windows has been damaged.

There is an unrelated steel shed located at the rear of the site.

External Condition & Integrity

Both buildings on this site are relatively intact and despite the neglected grounds surrounding them, they both display good detail design and original finishes.

Context

This building is located in its original setting although no longer used as intended originally.

Significance

The Keysborough Methodist Church and Hall are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong and the Keysborough locality:

As the oldest pair of public buildings in the City (Criteria B.2);

For their long association with the locally pioneering Keys family (Criteria H.1);

For their role in the spread of Wesleyan Methodism in the Keysborough settlement and as the physical centre of spiritual guidance offered by the Wesleyan faith (Criteria A.4, G. 1);

For the architectural significance of the church and the probable link with Elizabeth Keys' son, the noted architect John Beswicke, who probably designed this church and the nearby former Keysborough State School, of 1874 (Criteria F. 1, H.1);

For their association with local identities who contributed to the development of the Keysborough community including Thomas Keys, John Keys, William G. Keys, James McMahan, John McMullen, Joseph Foster, Charles Parris, William and Thomas Corrigan, Cain Thorne and Thomas Seamer. (Criteria H. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Yes
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate? Recommended	
A Conservation Management Plan of the Chapel Road precinct (including Glen Alvie and Eversleigh) should be undertaken to assess the potential for registering the group of dwellings and sites, which were associated with the Keys family, in the Victorian State Heritage Register.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball, canopy of the listed trees.

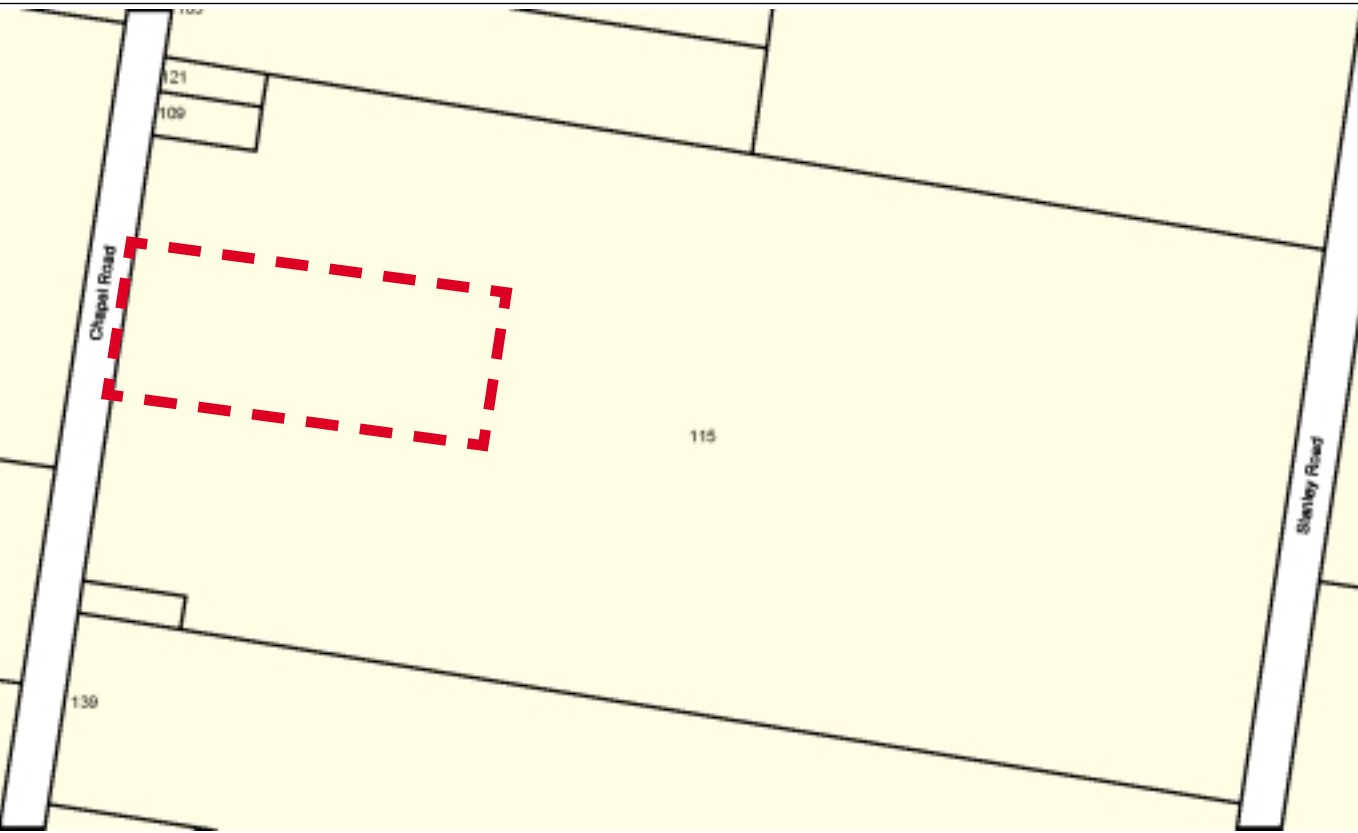
References

- Bickford, *An Autobiography of Christian labour*, 1833-1881, London, 1890
- Hibbins, *A History of the City of Springvale: Constellation of Communities*, Melbourne, 1984
- Renfree, W. P., 'Dandenong Circuit History', *Spectator*, 9 August 1901
- Centenary Keysborough Methodist Church*, May 1953, pamphlet



Foster Farm House

115 Chapel Road, Keysborough	Building
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1912/13, c1920
Historical Themes:	2. 1 Migrating
Associated Persons:	The Foster family



History

This property is located in an area known as Elmsford, part of a subdivision called Le Springs Estate.³⁶ It originally formed part of Crown Allotment 53 of the Parish of Dandenong. James Simpson bought 571 acres for £571 in January 1853 and in August 1853, he sold the same land to Henry De Carle and William Jones for double the price that he paid for it.³⁷

De Carle and Jones subdivided CA53 into allotments, which they auctioned in July 1853.³⁸ Of those allotments they sold:

- lot 21 to Ephrain Hughes for £40 in 1853,
- lots 34, 35 and 36 to John Juniper and George Bull in 1854 and
- lot 19 (10 acres) to D'Arcy Haggitt for £42. 10 in 1855.

In March 1859, Ephrain Hughes sold Lot 21 to Joseph Foster for £56. 5. 0. Lot 21 is the allotment now occupied by the existing house.

The Foster family retained the building in their ownership between 1873 and 1947³⁹:

- Joseph Foster between 1873 and 1908;
- Walter Foster (Joseph's son) with Joseph, Ann and David Foster between 1909 and 1918;
- Emily, Ann, David, Walter between 1918 and 1919;
- Walter Foster between 1919 and 1936; and
- Leonard (Walter's son) Foster between 1937 and 1947.

The first homestead on the site, which appears to date back to the 1850s, was built on allotments 19 and 21 and the remaining surrounding land was part of allotments 11, 12, 13, 34, 35 and 36, part of Section 53. At that time the original homestead, outbuildings and land were valued at £1,120.

Joseph Foster arrived in Australia in 1855. He worked for William Keys for about two years. He then worked for Joseph Chandler where he was able to save enough funds to enable him to purchase this property. He married Martha McConell in 1859. He died in 1917. Like the Keys, the Fosters were the backbones of the Methodist Church in Keysborough.⁴⁰

According to Lola Marsh⁴¹

on the east side of the property, there is evidence of the original homestead built by Joseph Foster. This older section and the old dairy building were built using handmade bricks. The present brick house was built by Walter Foster between 1912 and 1913 when he demolished the weatherboard section

of the original homestead (around this time). The weatherboard house depicted in Hibbins, p. 54 is the section that was demolished (the brick section is still there).

In 1910/11 there were 10 people living at this property, which was described a year earlier as having a 6 room weatherboard and brick house.⁴²

Although this house is referred to in Joseph Foster's probate papers, Walter had been rated for this site since 1909/10. It is possible that, since Joseph was in his mid-70s by this time, Walter was considered the 'working' owner of the land and therefore responsible for the rates. In 1935, 25 acres of this property were leased to Annie J. Rendell.

Description

This is a well-preserved Californian Bungalow style red brick house, with a cement-tiled roof, typical of the 1920s and probably built for Walter Foster. The timber-framed windows are original and a cement and brick-piered verandah fronts two main sides of the building. Remnants of an older building are thought to also exist on the site.

Outbuildings identified from the road include a red brick building on the south side of the site and a corrugated iron shed.

External Condition & Integrity

The house appears in good condition and represents well the 1920s development era of the property.

Context

The building is located on a relatively quiet area of Keysborough, set off the main road.

Significance

The Foster farm house is significant to Keysborough:

- For its close association with the Foster family who were pioneers and local identities in the Keysborough region over a long period. (Criteria H. 1)
- For its good representation of 1920s farm house design in the locality.

³⁶ Hibbins p 52

³⁷ ibid.

³⁸ Torrens Application 26819

³⁹ RBs 1873 to 1947 (entries 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 288, 289, 1248, 2271, 3167, 3506, 3787, 5354, 4121, 4122, 4123, 4130,

⁴¹ 31, 4133, 4228, 4229, 4230, 4237, 4238, 4240, 4334 and 5304)

⁴⁰ Hibbins, p 52

⁴¹ Notes from conversation with Lola Marsh - she is descended from the Andersons who also lived in the area

⁴² ibid

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Yes
A Conservation Management Plan of the Chapel Road precinct (including Glen Alvie and Eversleigh) should be undertaken to assess the potential of registering the group of dwellings and sites in the Victorian State Heritage Register.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed buildings and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the buildings' construction period (1920s and earlier).

References

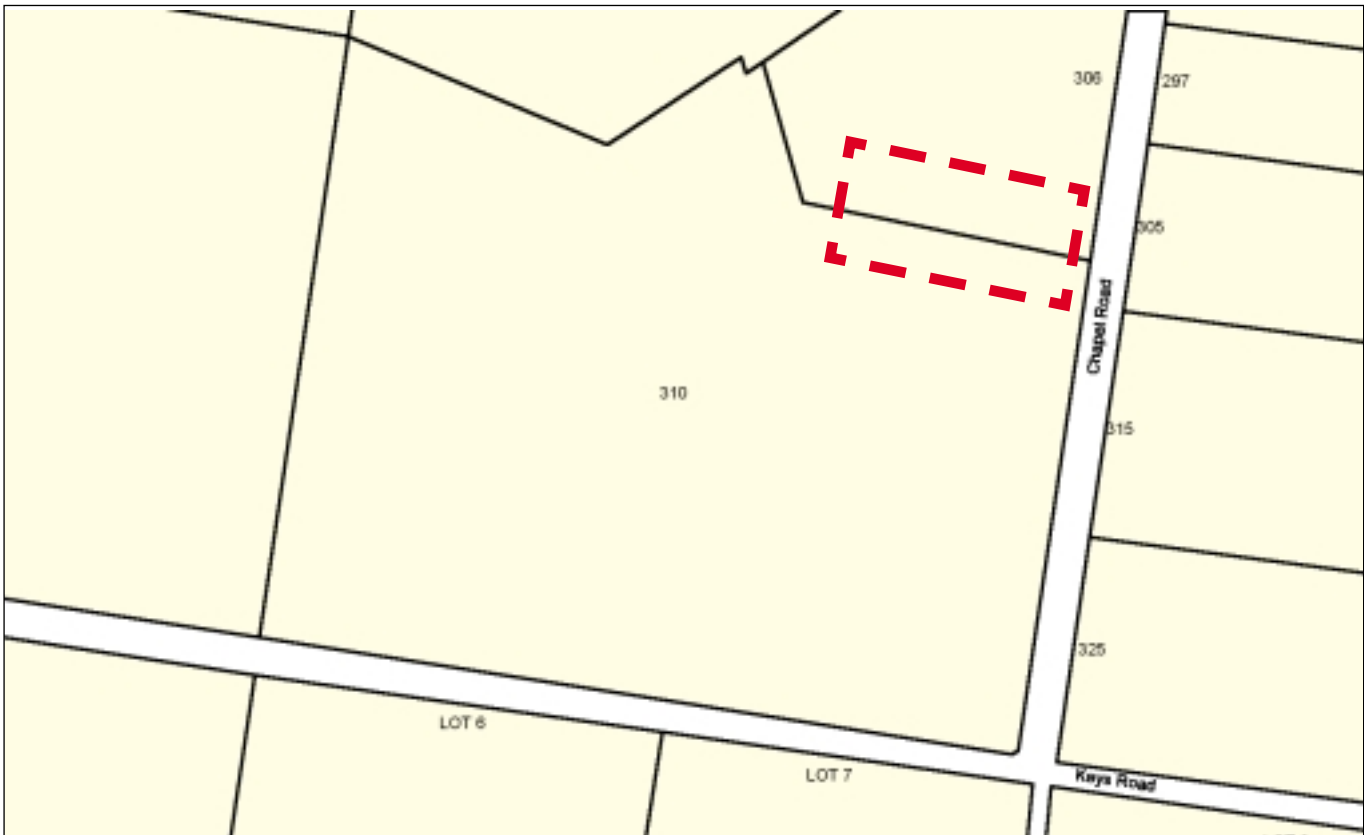
From Public Record Office:

- Torrens Application 26819 in PROV, VPRS 460/P, Unit 2717
- Probate papers for D'Arcy Haggitt - PROV, VPRS 28/P2, Unit 244, No. 37/519
- Probate papers for Joseph Foster - PROV, VPRS 28/P3, Unit 806, No. 156/565
- Probate papers for Walter Foster - PROV, VPRS 28/P3, Unit 2842, No. 280/447
- Rate Books at the Public Records Office (VPRS 5919/P various units) and at the City of Greater Dandenong, Springvale offices.
- Gillian Hibbins, *A History of the City of Springvale Constellation of Communities*, Melbourne, 1984



Holmwood Farm Complex and Trees

310 Chapel Road, Keysborough	Building and Trees
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1934
Historical Themes:	2. 1 Migrating
Associated Persons:	Keys Family, Bowman Family, Jack Ordish



History

The Holmwood Farm Complex is located on Crown Allotment 58 that was granted to George Keys by the Crown on 9 March 1854.

George Keys had migrated with his wife and four youngest children in 1841. Their eldest children, William and Mary had migrated in 1840. They all originated from County Tyrone in Northern Ireland. They had dairied in Preston before taking up farming in the 'Beswick Plains'. By 1849, George Keys owned the Moode Yallo run. He paid £1 an acre for his homestead block and another block adjoining on the east. His family bought several sections of land in the Mordialloc auction in 1855 and established prosperous vegetable farms providing stock to the Melbourne markets. The Keys were respected members of the community. In the early part of the establishment of the local government, several Keys members became chairs of the Dandenong Road District Board between 1862 and 1872 and later of the Shire. They were active in the establishment of the Dandenong and South Bourke Agricultural and Horticultural Association in 1871. They were strong members of the Wesleyan Church and were instrumental in establishing the local Methodist church and school.

On the 21 March 1854 George Keys sold part of this property (the eastern half) to his son William Keys, for 10 shillings. When William died on the 20 August 1872, he left his estate to Eliza Keys, his wife, who occupied the land and house until 1876. The estate included 100 acres and a house as part of section 58 (Parish of Dandenong) valued at £1,400 and 141. 3. 11 acres part of section 74 (Parish of Eumemmering) to the value of £709. 1. 0. Eliza also owned part of Section 57.⁴³ No records were found for the period between 1876 and 1906 but it would appear that the property was part of Eliza Keys' estate given that the ownership between 1907 and 1909 was recorded as Louisa, Charlotte and Margaret's (daughters of Eliza and William). From 1909 to the late 1930s the land was registered to Louisa, Charlotte and Margaret's brother, Robert George Keys⁴⁴ with the Bowman family, Elizabeth (nee Keys), her son William Bowman and their daughter Amy, as tenants.

William Keys Bowman, born in 1888, was the son of Elizabeth and Alexander Watt Bowman. He adopted his mother's family name in honour of her family. He spent all of his life in the Keysborough District and married Dorothy Lloyd, living on the

grazing property for 30 years. His son Robert was left to carry on the family farming tradition from then on. William was renowned for having pure bred Jersey studs and he was a well-known judge of Jersey cattle, judging at quite a number of shows. He was a member of the Agricultural Society for 39 years, becoming a life member in 1902. In 1936 he was appointed Justice of the Peace and often sat on the Bench of the Dandenong Court. He was also a founder of the Dandenong Homes for the Aged and trustee of the Keysborough Methodist Church from 1916 and a prominent member of the Masonic circles.

Robert George Keys, remained the owner of the Holmwood Farm until he died on 15 July 1937. In 1940, the Bowman family owned the property, with Dorothy Bowman registered as the owner.⁴⁵ According to Robert Bowman, son of William Keys Bowman and Dorothy (nee Lloyd), who lived in the house until recently:

the present house was built on the eastern half of CA 58 in 1934, on the site of the old "Holmwood" homestead. While the house was being built, the Bowman family lived in the old weatherboard kitchen (now demolished). The only outbuilding standing is an old dairy building made of "soft" bricks. The house was designed by Dorothy Bowman and built by Jack Ordish, as his first major construction job. The original garden was also designed by Dorothy, now extensively changed. Originally, there would have been garden beds extending to Chapel Road. A Norfolk Island Hibiscus tree still exists on the property and it is over 100 years old.

The current owner's mother Dorothy Bowman (nee Lloyd) was born in the old Gippsland gold town of Walhalla. She saw a house in Beaumaris in 1934 and had it replicated on the site at Chapel Road; the original plans are held by the family. It was Jack Ordish's first brick laying job⁴⁶

Jack Ordish was the son of Edgar Ordish who died in 1936. Jack built no. 44 Scott Street with his father's assistance. He worked with his father learning the carpentry trade and building houses.

As is the case with most rural house gardens (and the majority of urban gardens), they evolve and change over time, with non-woody vegetative elements in particular disappearing over a short period unless deliberately maintained in a specific style. Little attention appears to have been paid to either maintaining the early garden layout or planting in recent years.

⁴³ RBs 1873 to 1943 (entry 21)

⁴⁴ RBs 1873 to 1943 (entries 2256, 3152 and 4108)

⁴⁵ RBs 1873 to 1943 (entries 6457, 6455, 5330 and 5373)

⁴⁶ Robert Bowman, personal communication November 2001

Description

Holmwood Farm house is in the Old English or neo Tudor style. It has a hipped main roof form with gabled projecting bay, clinker brick walls, black brick banding at the storey lines, concrete lintels over openings, and a Tudor arched porch with a room set above it under a skillion roof. The rectangular timber-framed windows are in groups of three on the house main façade and the house retains its original chimneys and slate roof⁴⁷.

Holmwood Farm retains many of its original built and landscape elements, including mature Monterey cypress shelter belts, mature pepper trees (*Schinus molle 'areira'*), mature eucalypt shelter belts, a variety of fencing styles and materials, including timber rail and timber post and wire stock fencing, as well as chain wire garden fencing.

The front garden is partially enclosed from the road, and the straight cypress-lined drive, by evergreen shrubbery. It shows little evidence of a designed layout and contains mature eucalypts, a liquidamber (*Liquidamber styraciflua*) and sweet pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*). The planting is typical of the inter-war era and thus contributory to the period expression of the property.

External Condition & Integrity

The building is externally near intact. The surrounding landscape is in good condition and most shelter belts are relatively intact. Farm yard, garden and stock fences are in good condition.

Context

The farm is located in the relatively undeveloped, semi-rural landscape of Keysborough on Melbourne's southern fringe. In this context, it has many similarities with other early 20th century farm landscapes on the fringe of urban centres across Victoria. The vegetation has a typically rural character and provides an authentic and appropriate setting for the farmhouse.

Significance

Holmwood farm complex is significant to Keysborough and the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As the largest and most substantial example of the Old English style in the City of Greater Dandenong, as applied to an inter-war farm house (Criteria D.2, B2);
- For the design and construction associations with local identities, Dorothy Bowman and Jack Ordish (Criteria H. 1);
- For the property's association with the Keys family and their locally prominent Keys family who aided in development of the local agricultural society, the Dandenong and South Bourke Agricultural Horticultural Association, the Dandenong Road District Board and the Shire. (Criteria H.1)
- For the strong connections with the Bowman family, especially William Keys Bowman who was a long serving member of the Agricultural Society and a founder of the Dandenong Homes for the Aged, a trustee of the Keysborough Methodist Church and a prominent Mason (Criteria H. 1)
- For the high integrity of the built fabric and surrounding introduced landscape (Criteria D.2);
- As one of the few remaining and operating farms in the locality (Criteria B.2).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes	
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Yes

A Conservation Management Plan of the Chapel Road precinct (including Glen Alvie and Eversleigh) should be undertaken to assess the potential of registering the group of dwellings and sites, which were associated with the Keys family, in the Victorian State Heritage Register.

⁴⁷ Site visit needed

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees - mature eucalypts, a liquidamber (*Liquidamber styraciflua*) and sweet pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) Monterey cypress shelter belts, mature pepper trees (*Schinus molle* var 'areira'), mature eucalypt shelter belts - and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1930s) and land within nominally 10m of its perimeter, and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball, canopy of the listed trees.

References

- Public Record Office:
 - Torrens Application 30267 in PROV, VPRS 460/P, Unit 3206
 - Information from probate papers for Robert George Keys in PROV, VPRS 28/P3, Unit 3013, No. 291/266.
- Rate Books at the PRO (VPRS 5919/P various units) and at the City of Greater Dandenong, Springvale offices:
- Hibbins, G. M. , *A History of the City of Springvale Constellation of Communities*, Melbourne, 1984
- From the Dandenong and District Historical Society:
 - Typescript by Sholto Keys - 'Some early history of the Keys family'
 - 'Growing up in Dandenong', Gipps-Land Gate, Vol. 14, No. 3, January-March 1988
- 'Bowman' - excerpt from *Dandenong Journal* article about William Keys Bowman (published in March 1964 after his death)
- Communication with Robert George Bowman - present owner of 'Holmwood'.



Angophora and Queensland Box Avenue, Street Trees

Close Avenue Road Reserve, Dandenong	Trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1967
Historical Themes:	8.7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment
Associated Persons:	Bill Carrot



History

This avenue was planted in 1967, under the management of Mr Bill Carrot, Parks and Gardens Superintendent, City of Greater Dandenong, 1963 to 1993.¹

Description

This almost intact avenue is principally composed of almost equal numbers of two highly ornamental Australian native tree species, apple box (*Angopthera costata*) and brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*), which are planted alternately along the entire northern and southern sides of Close Avenue.

Brush box are typically seen in the City’s streets developed after WW2 but the combination of apple and brush box is an unusual approach to street tree selection in the City.

External Condition & Integrity

The majority of the trees are in good condition, though there are several gaps in the avenue here different species have been planted as replacements.

Context

Both these Australian tree species are widely used singly in street plantings across south-eastern Australia and throughout Melbourne suburbs. It is unusual and striking, however, to see them deliberately used together to create a highly ornamental landscape feature

Significance

This is the only avenue in the City containing these two highly ornamental native trees, and is of local significance.

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
The avenue should be considered for assessment in any future Significant Tree Study proposed for the city.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed trees and land sufficient to protect the root ball and canopy of the trees.

References

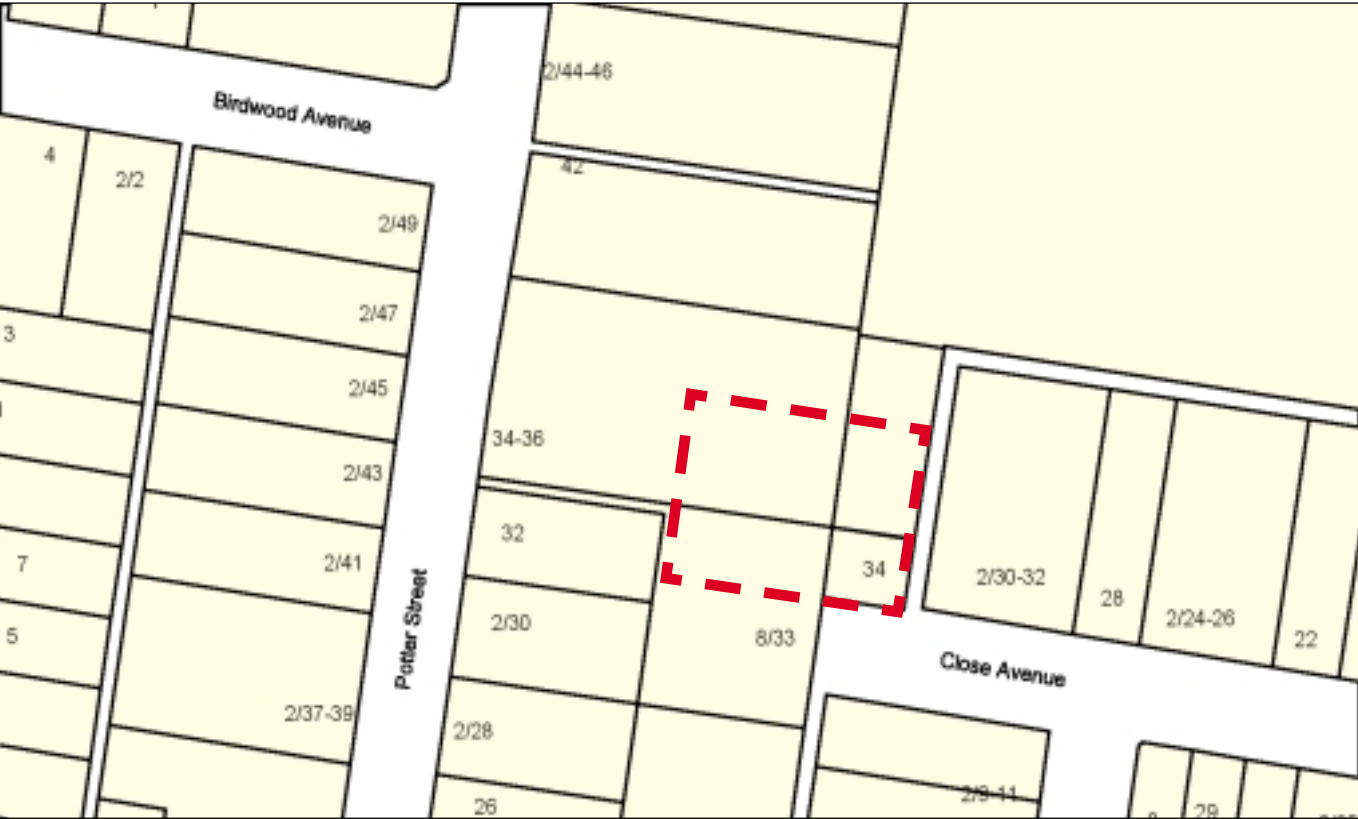
- Parks and Gardens Department, City of Dandenong, ‘List of All Streets and Street Trees Within the City at 31 August, 1992’, internal document held by Howard Winter, Facilities Manager, City of Greater Dandenong, October 1999.

¹ Parks and Gardens Department, City of Dandenong, ‘List of All Streets and Street Trees Within the City at 31 August, 1992’, internal document held by Howard Winter, Facilities Manager, City of Greater Dandenong, October 1999



Nenagh Lodge, later Wallara Special Accommodation House and Trees

34-36 Close Avenue	Building & Trees
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1926
Historical Themes:	8. 6 Living in and around Australian homes
Associated Persons:	Leslie Russell, Swords family



History

Allotment 35, the land on which Wallara House stands, was initially sold by the Crown to J. East on 1 December 1852.² Located on the fringe of the Dandenong township, the property remained farmland until the inter-war years of the twentieth century, when it began to be subdivided. Some of the survey plans for these subdivisions were submitted by the firm of Woodcock and McCormack, Civil Engineers, Architects & Surveyors, of Normanby Chambers, 430 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.³ Presumably, this is the same R. H. Woodcock, the former Secretary and Shire Engineer to the Dandenong Shire Council who lived at Laurel Lodge in Langhorne Street.

By 1922 parts 58 and 59 of Crown Allotment 35 were owned by Thomas Gardner, whose address is listed in the ratebook for that year as 'c/o Bullocks'.⁴ In 1925, Dandenong solicitor, Leslie F. Russell and his wife Winifred, were the owners of the land.⁵ In the next year the value of their property rose dramatically indicating that a large house now stood on the land. A second entry in the ratebook indicates that the Russells also owned an adjoining portion of land, which is described in the 1929 ratebook as a tennis court.⁶ That year, at the onset of the Great Depression, saw the house sold to Norman Maxwell Oliver c/o Septimus Ralph and Son, Melbourne, with only the tennis court remaining in the Russell ownership.⁷ By the following year, Jessie S. Wiseman was renting the property and ownership of both house and tennis court had transferred to the State Savings Bank.⁸

In 1936, Joan Elizabeth Swords, widow of local newspaper owner and printer, Frederick Swords purchased the property, which then became known as Nenagh Lodge.⁹ The name derived from the town of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, where in November 1839, Mary Anne Conron married 23 year old journalist, James Walter Swords, the father of Frederick. The couple immigrated to the colonies, arriving at Hobson's Bay in June 1840. James joined the staff of the *Port Phillip Patriot*, and in 1842 he and a partner started the first provincial newspaper in the Port Phillip District, the *Portland Guardian*.¹⁰ The venture lasted less than a year, and James joined *The Argus* for a few years and then left to start the *Ballan Reporter* and then the *Kilmore Free Press*. In January 1874 he established Dandenong's first newspaper, the *Dandenong Advertiser*, which three generations of the Sword family ran until 1959. The *Advertiser* Printery continued in the family until it was sold in 1974.¹¹

James and Anne Swords had thirteen children, and when James retired, four sons initially ran the paper, but eventually it passed to Henry and Frederick, who traded under the name of Swords Bros. Henry, who was born in 1846, died a bachelor in 1917 aged 71. Frederick, born in 1854, married Joan Elizabeth Reid of Devonport, Tasmania. When he died in 1923, the business went to Joan, and shortly after she assumed control, additions were made to the Advertiser premises in Walker Street, and additional machinery and other plant was installed.

The Swords family had always taken a keen interest in community activities, being members of various organisations and committees. The tradition continued at Nenagh Lodge, where Mrs Swords held many functions to aid the funds of the Dandenong and District Hospital of which she was a committee member for some years. She also helped to raise money to build the Agricultural Society's showground grandstand. She was head of the Arcadian Club, which conducted dances to raise money for local organisations needing assistance, such as the Dandenong Hospital, which received money to equip an operating theatre and 4-bed ward. She helped raise money to establish the tennis courts at St James Church of England in Langhorne Street, and for several years she was president of the Dandenong Boy Scout Ladies Committee. During the Second World War she organised functions to aid the Red Cross. She passed away at Nenagh Lodge in January 1948 in her 74th year after a long illness and her grave, along with those of other Swords family members, is in the Dandenong Cemetery. Joan and Frederick had twelve children, and their sons Edwin Augustus (Ted) and James Walter (Jim) continued in the family business.¹²

Ted Swords lived in Nenagh Lodge with his wife, Catherine (nee Deam) until 1967.¹³ In November that year the home was purchased by the Dandenong Mentally Retarded Children's Welfare Association.

News of the sale as well as a description of 'the historic two-storey home' were reported in issues of the *Dandenong Journal*. Set on an acre of grounds which incorporated 'a spacious swimming pool', the 16 room house was designed in the Old English style and included reception rooms panelled in oak and blackwood'.¹⁴ The *Advertiser* reported that the home would be used as a sheltered workshop hostel by the Dandenong Mentally Retarded Children's Welfare Association, providing accommodation for twelve children. It was hoped

² Dandenong Township Parish Plan, 2483

³ Application 6873/233, Surveyor General's Office

⁴ RBs 1922/23, entry 1413

⁵ RBs 1925/26, entry 7904

⁶ RBs 1926/27, entries 7907/8

⁷ RBs 1929/30, entries 7900/01

⁸ RBs 1930/31, entry 7901

⁹ Gipps-Land Gate, October 1975, p 11

¹⁰ *ibid.*, June 1975, p 63

¹¹ *ibid.*, July-September 1988, pp 4, 5

¹² *ibid.*, October 1975, p 11

¹³ The Deam family is associated with the Bridge Hotel (Old Dandy Inn), 185-95 Lonsdale Street, Dandenong

¹⁴ *Dandenong Journal*, 14 November 1967, p 3; 16 November 1967, p 7

that a second workshop would be incorporated on the site. The conversion of the house to hostel would cost some thousands of dollars on top of the purchase price of \$50,000 but the State Government would subsidise the alterations.

The Dandenong Association had commenced in 1959 providing services for seven children at the Dandenong Scout Hall on Princes Highway. In 1964, it moved to the first 'Wallara' centre building in Potter Street, Dandenong, expanding to nearby 36 Close Avenue in the late 1960s.¹⁵

Description

This is a brick, attic gabled form English Domestic Bungalow style house with unglazed Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles to the roof, shingled and half-timbered gable ends, cement capped brick chimneys with tall chimney pots, unusual Tudor styled casement windows set in groups with leaded and stained glass, exposed rafter ends, bracketed and board lined eaves, and a gabled entrance porch.

There is an extension to the side of the building built in a sympathetic manner. It is currently surrounded by new brick veneer buildings.

Little evidence remains of the layout of the original garden around the dwelling, with the exception of a solitary Canary Island palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) located in the centre of the now asphalted courtyard area immediately in front of the house. This palm, together with a flowering gum (*Corymbia ficifolia*) on the southern boundary and the remains of an overgrown cypress hedge flanking one side of the front gates, are the only landscape elements remaining from the inter-war site development.

The front gates and pickets are of tubular steel and are not original, although possibly similar in style to the original. Partially rendered brick pillars and details on surrounding pickets may be original and relate visually with the style and materials of the house.

External Condition & Integrity

The building, although surrounded by unrelated brick veneer buildings, retains much of its original integrity. Flat roofed brick additions have been made to the side and rear and the attic level openings changed in detail.

The remnant trees are in moderately good condition as is the cypress hedge, although completely outgrown.

Context

The property is set amongst largely later suburban development. The original setting has been reduced to the cypress hedge remnant, brick entrance pillars, and the palm.

Significance

Nenagh Lodge, later Wallara special accommodation house, and trees are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- For its primary association with its first owner, Leslie F. Russell, a successful local solicitor (Criteria H.1);
- For its long and close association with the Swords family, the local newspaper owner and printer Frederick Swords' widow, Joan Elizabeth Swords, who was identified locally for her charitable fund raising and committee work (Criteria H. 1)
- As a well preserved and successfully executed Old English or English Domestic design which is unusual within the City on this scale and of this construction type (Criteria B.2, F.1)
- for its association with the Dandenong Mentally Retarded Children's Welfare Association. (Criteria G. 1)
- for the remnant trees which suggest a lost garden typical of the 1920s, and continue to provide an authentic, though compromised, period setting for the house (Criteria A.4).

Recommendations

¹⁵ *ibid.*, 14 November 1967, p 3

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes	
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
The interior should be inspected to verify if any of the paneling etc described above survives.	

The listed building, trees (Canary Island palm, flowering gum) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1920s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed trees.

References

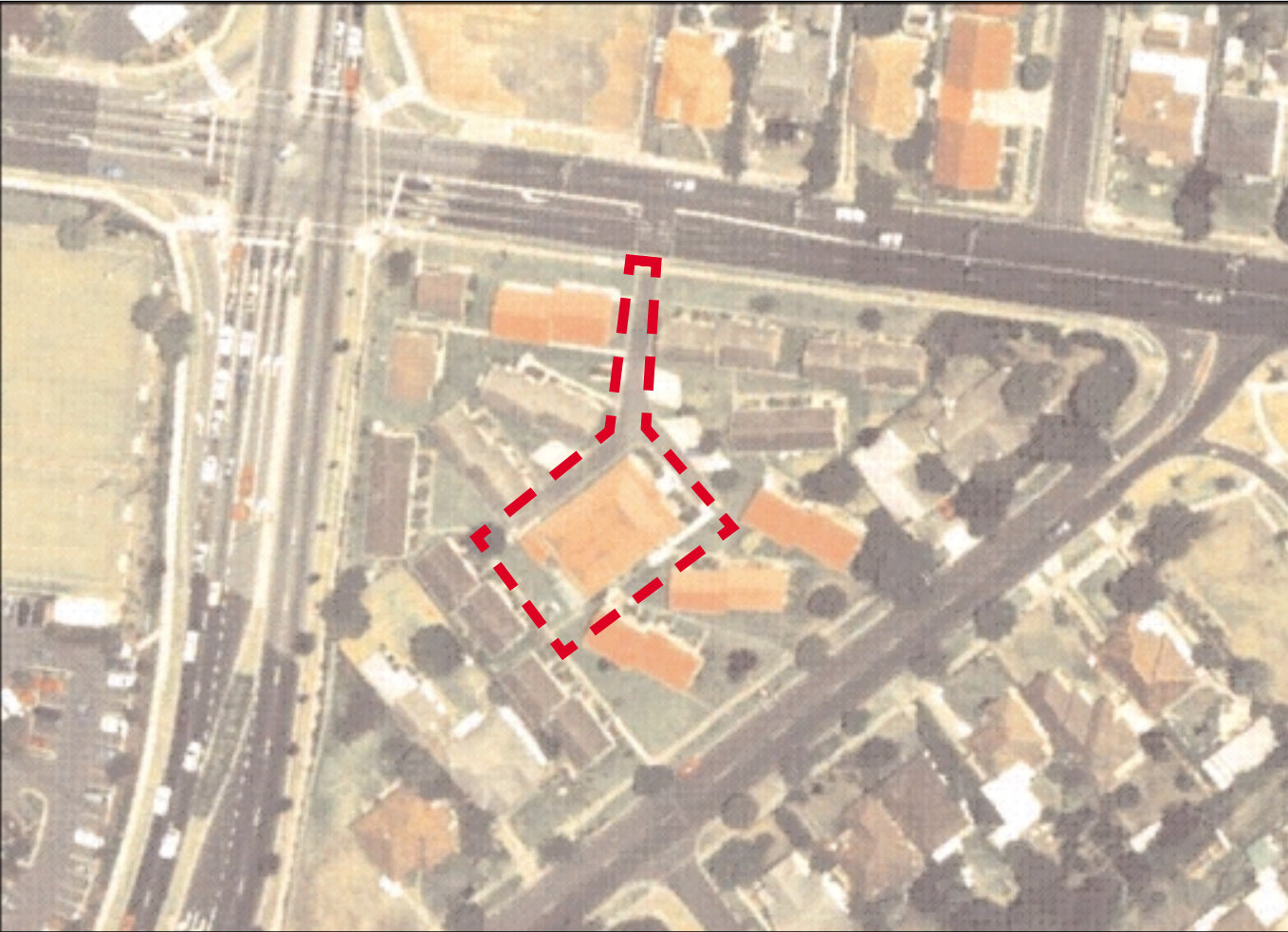
- Application 6873/233, Surveyor General's Office
- Dandenong Journal, 14 November 1967, p. 3; 16 November 1967
- City of Greater Dandenong Ratebooks 1922-30
- Dandenong Township Parish Plan, 2483
- Gipps-Land Gate, October 1975

Extent of Heritage Place



Thuruna, former WP Cadle House

60 Clow Street, Dandenong	Building
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1904-1905
Historical Themes:	8. 6 Living in and around Australian homes
Associated Persons: J	oseph & WP Cadle, Edgar & Jack Ordish



History

Thuruna is located in Crown Allotment 3 of Section 24 of the Parish of Dandenong¹⁶, initially owned by Peter Pascoe of unknown profession. He purchased the land from the Crown on the 13 December 1858 for £36. 10. 6.¹⁷

The land was sold to Thomas Mowbray and Joseph Lush on the 29 April 1865. In 1870 Joseph Lush died and between 1870 and 1903 the property's ownership changed several times. Joseph Walter Lush owned the land until 1881, Malcolm Macpherson, school master until 1884, Samuel Rudduck and his wife until 1903. Rudduck sold it to William Peter Cadle who continued to own the property for forty seven years until it was sold to the Trustees Homes for Aged Dandenong District on the 17 November 1950 for £8,000.

William Peter Cadle was a descendent of Joseph Cadle. Joseph Cadle and his family had operated wind and steam mills in Little Brighton prior to moving to Dandenong in the 1860s. They purchased a flour mill in Langhorne Street from William Monger, a builder who had constructed the mill in the early 1850s. The business was managed by the Cadle family until 1918, when William Peter Cadle retired. Cadle Bros. remained the registered name for the business until 1958.¹⁸

William Peter Cadle purchased the land at the corner of Clow and Foster Streets in 1903 and proceeded to have this house built, calling it Thuruna. He personally supervised its completion in 1904, being absent from the mills because of injury.

The original garden at Thuruna was large with lawns and flower beds, shrubs and large trees. The gravel drives curved in from double gates on Clow and Foster Streets and continued along the sides of the house and between the lawns to the front paddock.¹⁹

When William P Cadle retired from his business in 1918, he bought three additional acres of land adjoining Thuruna, with frontages to Clow Street and Walker Street. It was about this time that he subdivided the land and put Ruddock Street through the property. The subdivision date is not recorded but the contract for the sale of one of the first blocks dates November 1920.

The Builder: Ordish Family

Thuruna was built (and designed?) by Edgar Ordish, a well known member of the Dandenong community in the late 1800s. Edgar Ordish was the son of Thomas and Mary Ordish who migrated from England in September 1857. They originally bought land on the Dandenong Creek flats at South Dandenong near Ordish Road (named after them). They lived in a house in Foster Street, Dandenong, near McCahon's Timber Yards.

Edgar Ordish was born in 1870 and died in 1936. He built no. 42 Scott Street and his son Jack built no. 44 Scott Street with his father's help. Jack Ordish worked with his father learning the carpentry trade, building houses and at his timber yard located behind the Town Hall until his father died in 1936. Jack Ordish continued the business after Edgar's death. Thuruna and Thrimby, the former Abbott's home in Mason Street are the two main houses built by Edgar. He also built the State Savings Bank in Lonsdale Street and he always lamented the fact that when the front was extended towards the street, the original Gothic windows were 'scrapped'. Jack and Edgar always built weatherboard or solid brick dwellings.

William Ordish, brother to Edgar, also founded and managed the Ordish Fire Brick business in Stud Road in the 1890s. Rowland Ordish, another brother of Edgar, managed a cartage business from a site he owned between Besley and Power Streets.²⁰

Description

This is a single storey Italianate style red brick house with a return verandah and main M-hipped roof, corrugated iron roof cladding, brick chimneys, bracketed eaves, and five main rooms flanked by a long corridor. The bullnose profile verandah is supported on iron stylised Corinthian order posts (with new fan pattern metal brackets and friezes) and a gablet set over the entry.

The decorative pressed metal ceilings and the hand-painted scenes around the entry door are the main features of the house interior. The floor is Baltic pine and the internal walls are brick with plaster finish. The house is typical of inner and middle suburban villas of the late Victorian-era in Melbourne but is rare in the City of Greater Dandenong.

¹⁶ Lodged Plan 13320

¹⁷ Love, p 2

¹⁸ *ibid.*, p 7

¹⁹ *ibid.*

²⁰ *Growing Up In Dandenong*, pp 24 to 37

Special features of the house are:

- the work of Fred Warren, an artist from Dromana, who painted the glass panels beside and above the front door (scenes from the life of Christ);
- gold leafing used extensively on internal surfaces; and
- Anne Gunsen's paintings of birds in the lounge room.²¹

External Condition & Integrity

The house has undergone many changes affecting its integrity and the building's appearance has been greatly diminished by the closeness of the recent retirement village development.

Alterations made by the family included blocking the connecting door openings in bedrooms to accommodate wardrobes; enclosing the verandah (to the rear section) to provide additional sleeping areas for the family and removing the cast-iron from the verandah (since renewed). The dividing wall between the dining and sitting room has been removed, including a chimney and two fireplaces. The (timber?) verandah floor has been replaced in concrete.

Context

The building is surrounded by 1960/70s retirement units which have enclosed the original house to the extent that only its chimneys are visible from Clow Street.

Significance

Thuruna is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

as one of the few houses of the Italianate style in the City (Criteria B. 2)

for its association with Edgar Ordish, builder (and designer?) of the house and from a well known family in the district (Criteria H.1);

for its association with the pioneering Cadle family, known widely for their Cadle Bros. Flour Mill in Langhorne Street. (Criteria H. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection? Yes

External Paint Controls Apply? Yes

Internal Alteration Controls Apply? Yes

Tree Controls Apply? No

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt? No

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted? Yes

Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register? No

Included in the Register of the National Estate? No

Missing elements seen in early photos should be re-instated where possible.

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land within nominally 5m of its perimeter, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (c1904-5).

References

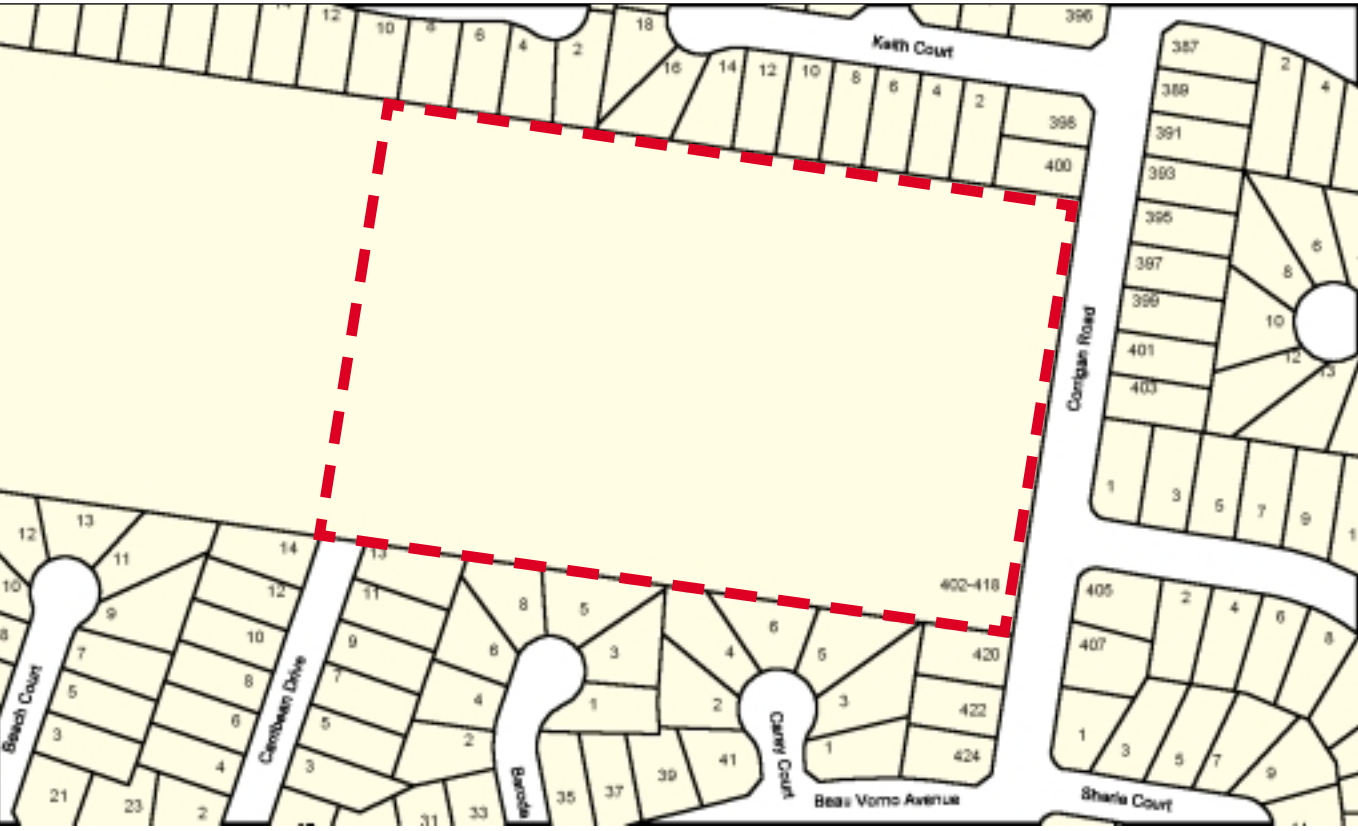
- Central Plan Office:- LP 13320 and LP 85533.
- Public Record Office:- PROV, VPRS 28/P4 Unit 124, No. 437/477 - Probate papers for William Cadle and Torrens Application 19081 in PROV, VPRS 460/P, Unit 1732
- Dandenong and District Historical Society -
 - Elvie Love (née Cadle), 'Thuruna', typed manuscript, 23 August 1979
 - Information on Edgar Ordish, the builder of 'Thuruna' and other buildings in Dandenong.
- 'Growing up in Dandenong', *Gipps-Land Gate*, Vol. 14, No. 2, October-December 1987, pp. 24-30 (particularly p. 25); Vol. 14, No. 3, January-March 1988, pp34-37.
- City of Greater Dandenong Urban Conservation File for 'Thuruna' -
- City of Greater Dandenong Property File No. P050697-01 for 60 Clow Street:
- Letter from Lorna Sanderson (daughter of Doris Cadle)

²¹ *ibid.*, pp 4, 5



Keysborough Learning Centre,
Parish of Resurrection School,
Units for Elderly, Parish Centre and Chapel

402-418 Corrigan Road, Keysborough	Buildings
Value:	Regional
Estimated Date:	1970c-1981
Historical Themes:	3. 6 Providing accommodation, 6. 1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education, 6. 2 Establishing schools, 8. 1 Organising recreation, 8. 2 Worshipping
Associated Persons:	Edmond and Corrigan (architects)



History

The Church of Resurrection in Keysborough was formed in 1974 mainly due to the hard work of Father Barry Moran. He was appointed Parish Priest of the Keysborough Parish in 1974 when he began to set up the Church of Resurrection on a paddock of about three hectares. The parish today occupies an area of 7.1 hectares (or 17.5 acres).

In 1974 when father Moran took up residence in the Keysborough region, he held masses in the Keysborough Hall. During the same year he met with the parishioners to discuss his dream of establishing a centre where services were available to every age group (there was no pre-requisite for the use of the buildings). A committee formed by Father Moran, members of the parish council, the architect Peter Corrigan and sociology students from the La Trobe University worked on the initial planning work for the centre. The whole complex, although built over a period of fifteen years, was planned from the initial stages so that each building formed part of a complete complex.

The complex includes:

- the Parish Centre completed in 1975,
- the Church of Resurrection completed in 1976,
- a Pre-School Centre, also known as the "The Freedom Club Child Care Centre" completed in 1977,
- a primary and secondary school completed in three stages in 1977, 1978 and 1981,
- Housing for the Elderly known as The Caroline Chisholm Terrace, completed in 1979, and a sports area.

Peter Corrigan, a Melbourne University graduate and Yale post-graduate, worked in the United States returning to Australia in 1975 when he commenced private practice with Maggie Edmund. He approaches his design of buildings in a similar manner to his designs for the stage (theatre/opera productions) utilising cheap, ordinary materials in a decorative and entertaining manner. He utilises bricks to create decorative motifs. Philip Drew's biography of the architect Peter Corrigan, describes the Parish Centre at Keysborough as '...a struggle in creating a unique style based on local suburban motifs' and the design of the Education Centre at Keysborough as '...a success in relating the individual themes in a coherent whole'. He won an RAIA Bronze Medal for the Caroline Chisholm Terrace, the Parish Centre, and the school buildings in 1980 and an RAIA Citation for the church.

All building, except for the Freedom Club Child Care Centre (which was relocated to the site and only remodelled by Edmond and Corrigan internally) were designed by Edmond and Corrigan. The Freedom Club Child Care Centre is created by two houses, their origins unknown, which were moved to the site and renovated thanks to the funding provided by the Australian Children's Commission.²²

The Parish Centre was built by Marco Pradel and completed in 1975. The Resurrection School (Stage 1) was built by Cugura Builders P/L with B. J. O'Neill and Associates as the Consulting Engineers and completed in 1977. The Church building was built by Cugura Builders P/L with Philip E. Anderson and Associates P/L as the consulting engineers and completed in 1976. The Freedom Club Child Care Centre was relocated on the site by Cugura Builders P/L with B. J. O'Neill and Associates as the structural engineers. The Resurrection School (Stage 2) was built by Cugura Builders P/L with Bruce Wallace and Partners as the Consulting Engineers and completed in 1978. The Caroline Chisholm Terrace (Housing for the Elderly) was built by Vanyliet and Gardner P/L with Ross Morton and Associates as the Structural Engineers, Environmental Involvement P/L as the landscape designers and completed in 1979. The Resurrection School (Stage 3) was built by Cugura Builders P/L with John L. Mullen and Partners P/L as the Consulting Engineers and completed in 1981.

Description

This complex was lauded as one of the first Australian contextual designs in an era immediately following the Modernist and Brutalist eras of singular architectural designs, devoid of contextual influence. As one part of the Post Modern era, it followed in the steps of American designers such as Phillip Johnson who took common motifs or forms from everyday life and placed them within a highly styled design concept. Like the Arts & Crafts movement of 19th Century Britain, these designs sought to reflect a sense of place, rather than the then current anonymous internationally derived designs. This era of design, which was strong for a time, has since been renounced by neo-Modernists and thus these Keysborough examples represent the start of a design era that has ended.

²² Hibbins, p 219

The Parish Centre

The Parish Centre was originally designed to house two priests and a housekeeper, with a large room to be used as an office. The plan shape is that of a chamfered oblong with an undulating roof line which builds up to a rolled peak at one point. It is divided into three basic rectangles in plan: the meeting area, the studies and the "house". In elevation the walls are lapped. It is a 269 square metre timber stud frame building with pine board cladding (allowed to age as part of the design process). Originally, it had cedar windows although these have since been replaced with aluminium framed windows. The roof is lined with Colorbond steel and the internal walls are plasterboard lined.

It was the first building to be built on the site and it was described as an emergent prototypal form, substantially different from neighbouring buildings. The building was meant to look like an ordinary house, weathered and of great 'age'. The final appearance is exactly that of a weathered house. In its design, it avoids symmetry and rhythmic expression.

Church

The church is a multi-functional polychromatic brick building designed to look like a distorted egg form in plan. The building can be approached from ramps on either side. Inside the floor is elevated above ground level by three risers, the walls are painted apricot and the furniture is moveable. The windows are domestic-like with stained glass in most of them. Bay windows face the main road. The structure is steel framed, one portal frame and two partly exposed piers on either side of the raised platform. Behind the verandah is the vestibule. The roof is pitched with the short sides covering the sanctuary and the long sides covering the major part of the church. The eaves line is parabolic in elevation.

Freedom Club Child Care Centre

This building is made up of two houses that were found in a state of disrepair by the parish and transported into the site in the late 1970s. They were joined together and the interiors redesigned. The whole plan was based on the children's movement through the rooms in sequence following the sun's movement.

The Resurrection School

These buildings were built in three stages, as evident from the plan. The school was built to house ten classrooms, a library

and supporting rooms. The first section gives the impression of a domestic building adapted for commercial use. The building is L-shaped with a colourful display of cream and red bricks set in bands, patterns and changing in tones. It has a broad verandah and a Colorbond roof. The second section of the school opens out as a circle. The cloister is screened from the sun by a brick wall. The main wall has many large openings.

The Caroline Chisholm Terrace

These public housing buildings were built by the State Government on land owned by the parish. Edmond and Corrigan designed the elevations and amended the plans to the buildings (which were originally set out to the housing ministry standards). All of the units are single storey polychromatic brick design buildings with south facing windows (for light and not heat) and cathedral ceilings. The materials used are standard windows, doors, tiles, carpet and no-nonsense building forms.²³ Their backyards are all shared and the verandahs are trellised to provide semi-private outside space. Each front yard has a seat, pot planters and a lawn. Tea tree fences separate the units from public paths. All bathrooms are fitted with grab rails and moveable seats.

External Condition & Integrity

The buildings are relatively intact, apart from some minor maintenance work undertaken by the parish (for example the replacement of the timber windows to the Parish Centre with aluminium windows).

Context

The original setting is relatively intact. Most of the houses surrounding the centre were built prior to the centre being constructed.

²³ The Age, 27 June 1979

Significance

The Keysborough Learning Centre, Parish of Resurrection school, Units for Elderly, Parish Centre and chapel complex is of regional significance:

- for its creative and design excellence judged within the region and the State, in particular, as the first nationally acclaimed Post Modern works in the country (Criteria E. 1 and F. 1)
- for the recognition and prizes awarded to it by professional groups as an innovatory but contextual design approach (Criteria E.1, G.1);
- for its long and close association with, Peter Corrigan (Edmund & Corrigan) , a noted Australian architect, as one of the major steps in his career (Criteria H. 1)

It is of importance to Keysborough:

- for its special association with the Catholic community in the area and the work of Father Barry Moran (Criteria G.1);
- For its special educational and supportive role within the community (catering for the young and the old) (Criteria G. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate? recommended	
A Conservation Management Plan should be completed to enable an assessment of the complex for possible inclusion in the Victorian State Register.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed buildings (Parish Centre, 1975; Church of Resurrection 1976; Pre-school Centre, 1977; primary and secondary school 1977- 1981; Housing for the Elderly 1979) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from each building construction period (1970s-80s).

References

- Edmond and Corrigan Archives
- The Advocate, 26 September 1974, p. 3; 30 August 1979, pp. 2 and 3.
- *Australian Architecture, A&U*, February/March 1977 pp. 52-61; November 1979, p. 24 & 25 ; April 1981, pp. 69-72, December 1982, pp. 10-11
- Hamann, C. , *Cities of Hope*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1993, pp. 2, 41-46, 51-55, 56-59, 61-65, 70-74, 101, 165-166.
- 'In focus: Edmond & Corrigan, Melbourne', A&U, April 1981, pp. 42-47, 48, 61-64.
- The Age, 26 June 1976, p. 4; 20 August 1979, p. 2; 9 September 1981, p. 10.
- "Worship & Service 1974-1983: the first ten years", compiled and written by Frank McIlroy, and Sue and Paul Haar, published by Keysborough, Parish of the Resurrection, 1984.



Noble Park Offices and Shops

49-54 Douglas Street, Noble Park	Building
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1989
Historical Themes:	5. 4 Providing services



History

Noble Park History Background

Before 1909 Noble Park was a poorly fenced, timbered grazing area owned by a handful of local families. The suburb is particularly associated with Frank Buckley, who named many of the area's thoroughfares, i. e. Frank, Alan, Noble, Buckley, Joy and Douglas Streets, after members of his family. Buckley's subdivision of Noble Park was carried out before 1912, into blocks from twelve acres to a quarter of an acre in size.

Noble Park's first shops were constructed on the corner of Buckley and Douglas Streets. These were occupied in 1912 by Mr. Hart and a Mrs Scott who conducted a Post Office from these premises. A boot makers' business was also established in Douglas Street about the same time. In 1914, Mr Reeves built a shop in Douglas Street with a house at the rear. About the same time a general store was opened at the corner of Douglas St and Leonard Avenue for Mrs O'Neill who also ran an agency for the State Savings Bank. As the population grew, so did the number of shops. After the depression, hay and corn stores as well as timber yards established themselves at the Heatherton Crossing by Dandenong Produce (1924) and later by Dalton and Saville (1927).

Between 1922 and 1929 'private determination and Council representation helped to make substantial changes in keeping with the progressive spirit of a growing and prosperous Noble Park', writes local historian, G. M. Hibbins.²⁴ A number of new public buildings appeared, beginning in 1922 with St Anthony's Church in Joy Parade which replaced an older building. Methodists began services in 1923, and they too built their own church in Alan Street in 1927. Frank Buckley donated the land for most of these buildings, as well as a further two acres for the railway station.

Specific history

In September 1977 lots 56 and 57 situated at the corner of Douglas and Stuart Streets were re-zoned from residential 'C' to restricted business at the request of Sussex Homes P/L who intended to build a small scale shopping centre. The amendment was approved and gazetted in the *Government Gazette* on 31 January 1979.

In April 1988 Newton Hutson Architects completed offices and shops with 40 car spaces and one loading bay. The builders were Dance Brothers from Glen Waverley. The construction of the building was completed in 1988-89. There are eight shops at ground level, offices at first level and parking at front and rear.

The building was cited by the architectural guidebook *Aardvark* as notable contemporary architecture of the period in the context of the metropolitan area²⁵.

Description

This flat roofed parapeted neo-Brutalist style shops and offices block is constructed from precast concrete panels with a reflective continuous horizontal window strip, at first level, divided into horizontal panes. Standard aluminium shop fronts are at ground level. The street canopy fascia is divided into design units while the window canopy on the side elevation is tilted, expressing its implied mass.

External Condition & Integrity

The building is in good condition and has a high integrity except for added signs.

Context

The building is set in an area directly across from the Noble Park railway station and in a street lined with shopfronts and commercial businesses.

²⁴ Hibbins, p 143

²⁵ *Aardvark*: 134

Significance

These offices & shops are significant to Noble Park:
For their recognition (by an architectural guidebook) as evocative of architect designed outer-suburban 1980s commercial architecture in the metropolitan area (Criteria E.1).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate? recommended	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed buildings and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the construction period (1980s).

References

- Central Plan Office
- Strata Plan SP 36331W - lodged in November 1990 but shows site as surveyed on 16 November 1989 (building completed)
- City of Greater Dandenong Property File No. P015217-01
- Communication with an owner of the building - Peter Zeccola
- Dandenong and District Historical Society: Notes from ‘Noble Park 1901-1983’, compiled by Dawn Dickson in 1983, published by Listen and Learn Publications, Keysborough
- Aardvark: 134



Foster Street Drive-In Bottle Shop

64 Foster Street, Dandenong	Building
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1969
Historical Themes:	8. 2 Eating and drinking



History

Construction of the Foster Street Bottle Shop was completed in 1969 as part of the Southern Aurora Hotel Motel - 'K's Dandenong Hotel P/L. The owners were Mr and Mrs Karnhauser.

Built on railway property the hotel adopted a name, which was synonymous with the railways (Southern Aurora express). It was believed to be the first privately owned licensed premises with residential accommodation to be built on railway property, in fact next to the Dandenong Station. The construction costs of the building (including the Hotel and Motel building) were expected to be in the vicinity of half a million dollars.

The bottle shop was described as 'an island with a road around it'. The circular flow of traffic design of the building enabled ten or more cars to be served simultaneously.

Description

The Foster Drive-In bottle shop is highly evocative of the Featurist 1960s design so despised by the nationally known architect and critic, Robin Boyd. The exuberant decorative forms of its external shape were anathema to the functionalist-obsessed Boyd. Set on a brown brick and glass base the metal deck clad roof and canopy takes on the shape of three connected and extruded lozenge forms, reminiscent of (and inspired by?) the 1956 Olympic Pool section but with none of its structural basis. Typical of the triangulation often used in the era, even the soffit of the canopy is angled and a steel A-frame rises through the canopy to support a sky sign advertising the premises. Each of the signs held aloft has its own six-sided form and staggered placement (like ducks on a wall), as part of the overall composition rather than just for efficient marketing.

External Condition & Integrity

This building appears to be relatively intact except for painted brickwork and added unrelated signs.

Context

The context in which this building is set is no longer original. The original setting of the Southern Aurora Hotel appears to have been replaced with other less related structures.

Significance

The Foster Street Drive-In Bottle Shop is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- For its highly mannered Featurist design, with the use of angled frames and forms to provide the ultimate in contemporary design from the 1960s, unique within the City (Criteria F. 1).

It is also locally significant:

- For its association with the former Southern Aurora Hotel which drew public acclaim for its design and its status, when it opened, as the first hotel-motel to be developed on railway land in Victoria. (Criteria A.4, G.1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

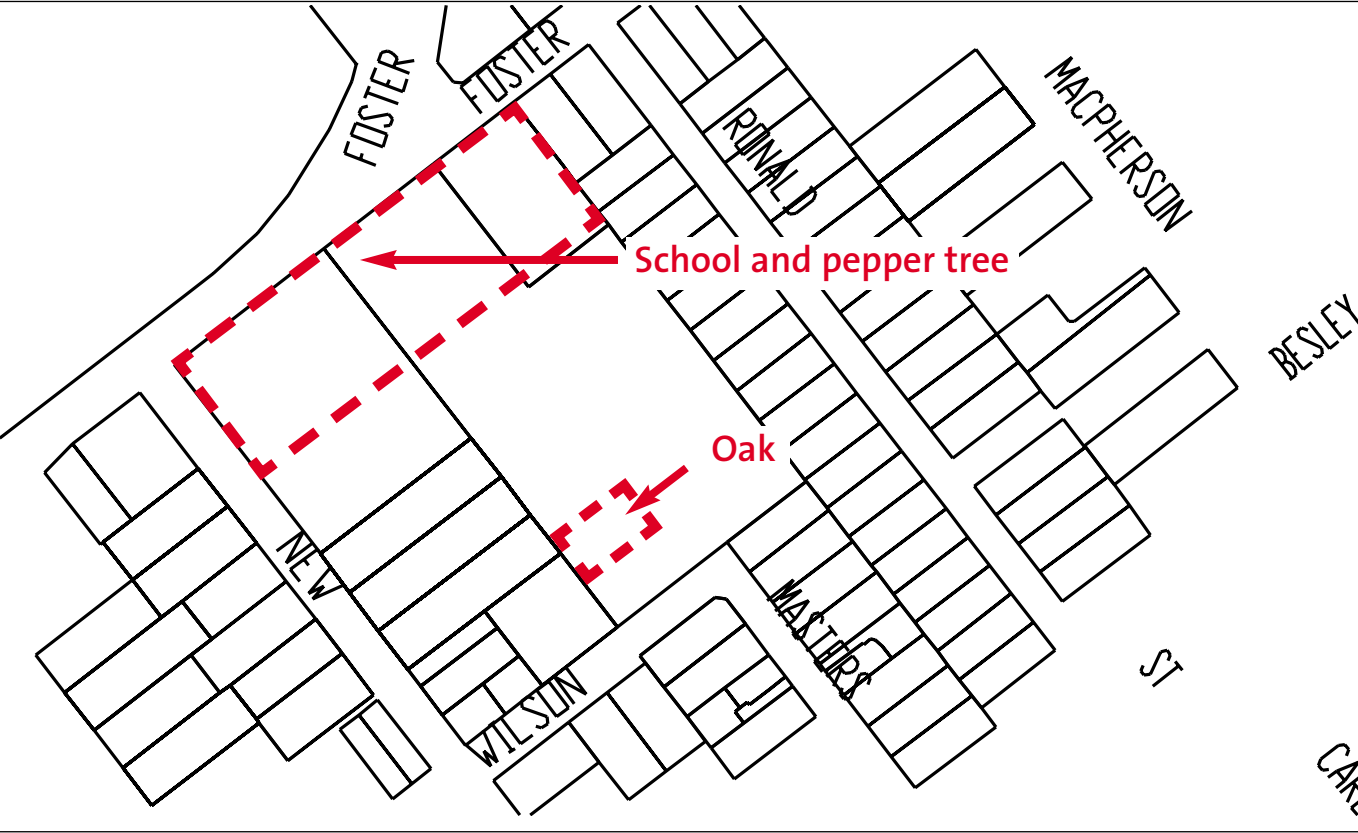
The listed building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building's construction period (1960s).

References

- Communication with Warren Titcher, Ern Green, Bruce Greenland and Ern Thompson
- Sands and McDougall Directories
- Dandenong Journal articles on the construction and opening of the Southern Aurora Hotel Motel and the Drive-in Bottle Shop, 12 January 1967; 12 October 1967; 17 October 1967; 7 November 1967
- Boyd, Robin Australian Ugliness



Dandenong State (later Primary) School 1403	
174-182 Foster Street, Dandenong	Building & Trees
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1880/1881; 1901; 1950s
Historical Themes:	6. 2 Establishing Schools
Associated Persons:	Malcolm Macpherson, Masters Family, Tom Houlahan



History

The first school (and residence) in Dandenong is thought to have been erected in 1851 as a three-room tent on the Church of England Crown Grant in Langhorne Street. A Church of England denominational school opened in 1855 and closed 30 April 1874 just before the opening of State School 1403 ²⁶.

On 18 April 1873 a public meeting of Dandenong residents had been held under the chair of Mr H. Sutherland, and a letter drafted urging the Minister for Public Instruction to open a State School in the township. The government agreed to the request and allocated a site on the corner of Robinson and Foster Streets. Residents were unhappy about the small size of the proposed school and its proximity to hotels and livestock saleyards, as well as the lack of a railway line. However, Dandenong State School 1403 opened officially on the site on 4 May 1874. Constructed of timber and measuring 60' x 20', it was built by local contractor Henry Powis for a tender price of £497. 18. 6. ²⁷ The first head teacher was Malcolm Macpherson, who formerly taught agriculture in Scotland. He had 195 children enrolled by 1875. ²⁸

When the rail line did come in 1878 parents once again protested and the school, which in any case was becoming too small, moved to its present site on the corner of Foster and New Streets. That year, two acres were purchased from William Masters, whose home was retained on the site until 1955. Tenders for a brick school to accommodate 200 pupils were invited in April 1880 and Thomas Corley's price of £1,444. 8. 0 was accepted. ²⁹ Shire Secretary, John Keys wrote to the Minister of Public Instruction, Mr Collard Smith, on 26 January 1881 inviting him to open the new school on 4 March. He accepted the honour, and was joined by M. Montmahou, Inspector-General of Schools in France. ³⁰ A foundation stone has not been found.

The design presumably was carried out by Henry Bastow who was then the education department architect. Consisting of two rooms and a cloakroom, the largest classroom was 36' x 25' in size, with the second slightly smaller, at 34' x 20'. A picket fence six feet high enclosed the grounds, with the yards being divided into playing areas each for boys and girls. ³¹

MacPherson remained head teacher until 1888. By 1900 the school had become so overcrowded that classes were held in the old Church of England Sunday school hall in Langhorne Street until an additional brick room was added to the rear in

1901. By this time a school Cadet Corps had been established by head teacher William White, later Captain White, and an armoury for the safe storage of rifles, as well as a storeroom were built.

In 1909 a further four brick rooms were added at the rear, the largest being an Infant Room for grades one and two. This had a gallery rising in tiers and extending the length of the room to provide an unobstructed view of the blackboard. The other three rooms were built on the opposite sides of a corridor. In about 1910 a timber Sloyd (woodwork) room was constructed at the rear of the brick classrooms, and boys from St Mary's (established 1912), Clayton State School 734, and Springvale and Noble Park areas travelled here for woodwork lessons. In 1920, the structure was moved to Dandenong High School, established in 1919.

The establishment of other schools in Dandenong initially helped to relieve overcrowding, but the post-war baby boom brought further accommodation pressures. In 1951, the Education Department erected a Bristol prefabricated aluminium unit, and an additional five acres were purchased from the Masters family, bringing the total area of the site to seven acres. But the overcrowding continued. By 1953, there were 574 pupils, a year later numbers had swelled to 613. Again, classes were held in the Anglican Sunday school hall. In 1955 when enrolments reached 700, a second unit of light timber, construction was brought in. By 1959, enrolment was 749, and 17 classes were being held in 15 school rooms. Some relief was provided when Dandenong South State School opened in 1961, and that year the main school building was completely renovated, as were the shelter sheds. The oval was laid in 1967. ³²

The pepper trees ?? were probably planted about 1900, and 40 more trees (type unknown) were planted during 1957-58. ³³ A golden elm was planted on 19 November 1966 to mark the occasion of the school's back-to celebrations. ³⁴

It is understood that originally half the site was part of a farm or farmyard surrounding a farmhouse owned by the Masters family. This might account for the presence of several old pepper trees immediately east of the building. This species was commonly planted on farms in the latter half of the 19th century but was also planted in school yards around 1900³⁵.

²⁶ Vision & Realisation V3: 289

²⁷ Dandenong Historical Society Journal, 24 November, 1966 (without page numbers)

²⁸ Blake, pp 336-37

²⁹ Dandenong Historical Society Journal

³⁰ Blake, p 337

³¹ Dandenong Historical Society Journal

³² *ibid.*

³³ *ibid.*

³⁴ Blake, p 338

³⁵ see Butler, G The North & West Melbourne Conservation Study citation on North Melbourne primary school.

Description

The Dandenong State School is a red brick building with cream brick bands at plinth and sill levels. The footing or base course is bluestone. The large timber-framed windows were possibly from alterations of 1909-10 being typical of the larger school window designs used from early in the 20th century and present on the added class rooms of that period on the site. Originally, the openings would have been in the pointed Gothic form, as shown by the red rubber voussoirs arching overhead and some three-light Gothic openings on the side façade, with moulded brick dividing mullions. The roof has new concrete tiles and the roof gutters are not in keeping with the period of the building (quad section). The front façade has a rendered pediment identifying the front entry to the building with its bluestone steps.

The Foster Street boundary of the school is sheltered by a number of mixed eucalypts and other smaller native trees, softening the effect of the main road on the school's entrance. These plantings are relatively recent (1970s–1980s). Two very old peppercorns are surrounded by modern play equipment. An old oak is at the rear of the complex.

External Condition & Integrity

The buildings are relatively intact to their period, despite the presence of many unrelated portables around the building.

Installation of the playground may have damaged the root systems of the peppercorns. Regardless of the cause, however, the peppercorns are in decline, although they have reproduced seedlings successfully in a number of places on the site. Where possible, these seedlings should be retained and replanted as a link with the history of the site, perhaps as a school project.

Context

The site is set in the busy heart of Dandenong on a major arterial road, surrounded by suburban houses of many styles and ages and overlooking a modern shopping centre complex.

Significance

Dandenong State (later Primary) School 1403 complex and pepper trees are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As a relatively externally well preserved and architect

designed public building group from the Edwardian and Victorian-eras which are rare in the City (Criteria B.2)

- For its association with the development of education in Dandenong and district over a long period (Criteria A. 4)
- For relative great age and scarcity of the oak and pepper trees in the City (Criteria B.2) .

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Yes
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes	
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
The mature pepper trees and oak should be considered under any future Significant Tree Study proposed for the City.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed school buildings, oak and pepper trees and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building main construction periods (1880s-1901) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the trees.

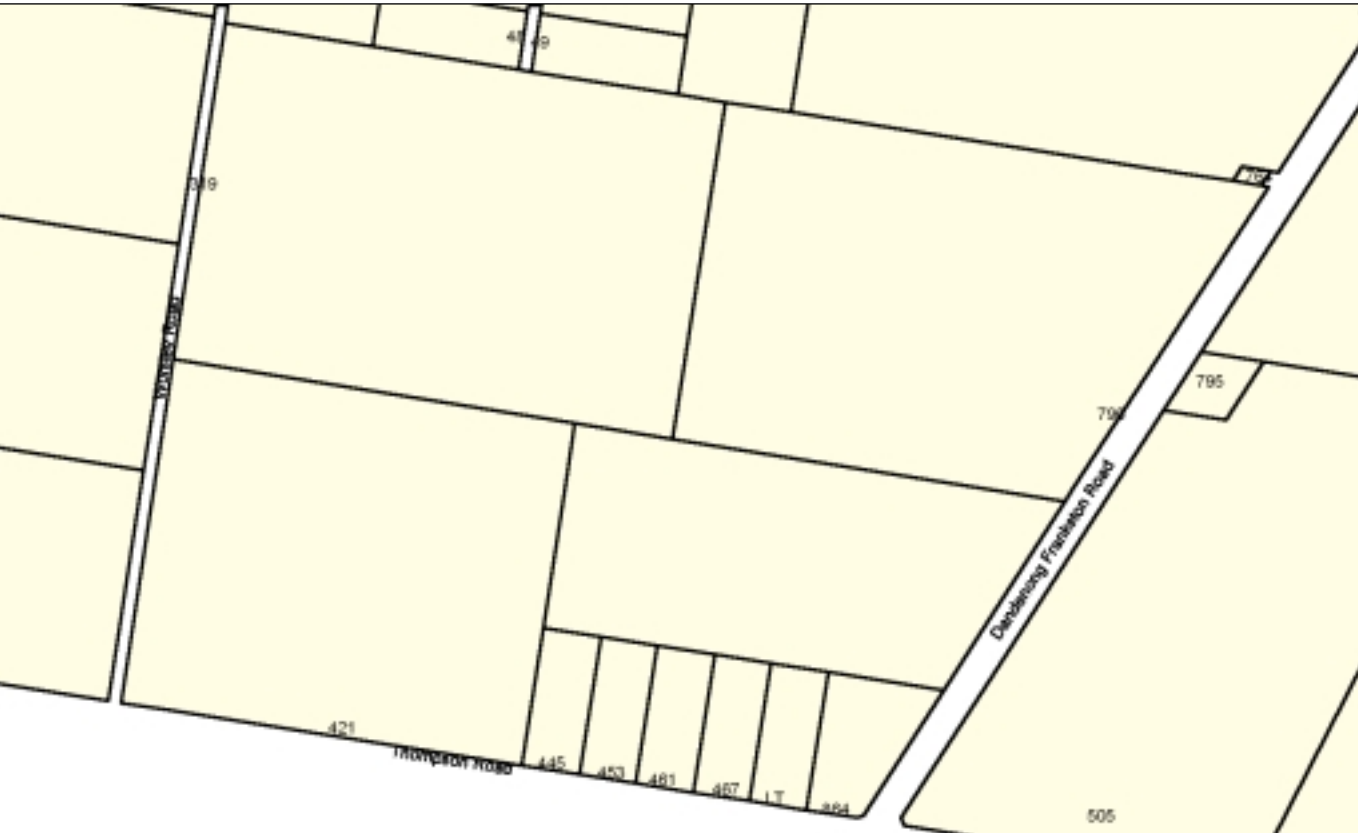
References

- Argus, 24 April 1880
- Blake, Les (Ed.), *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, Education Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1973, vol. 3, pp 336-338
- 'Dandenong State School 1403', *Dandenong Historical Society Journal*, 24 November 1966
- Burchell, *Victorian Schools*, 1980



Bunurong Memorial Park

790 Frankston Dandenong Road, Bangholme	Building
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1995 maintenance shed;1996 administration building & mausoleum; 1999 chapel & condolences lounges; 1966 caretaker's house
Historical Themes:	9. 5 Dying and mourning



History

The creation of the Bunurong Memorial Park was instigated in 1991/92 by the Health Department, following an unsuccessful attempt to construct a Necropolis at Pakenham. The Health Department bought the present land and vested it in the Cheltenham and Regional Cemeteries Trust to set up and run this new cemetery.

The cemetery covers approximately 119 hectares or 300 acres and extends between Thompson, Frankston-Dandenong and Worsley Roads. The land was re-zoned for use as a cemetery and the first burial was performed on 8 February 1996.

Bunurong Memorial Park is owned and operated by the Cheltenham and Regional Cemeteries Trust, a group of voluntary trustees who have been responsible for the Cheltenham Pioneer Cemetery since 1865 and the Cheltenham Memorial Park since 1933. They have overseen the running of Bunurong Memorial Park since 1996. The current members of the trust are Mr John Campbell (Chairman), Mr Frank Le Page O. A. M (Deputy Chairman) Mr William Soding, Mr Ben Carruthers, Mr Gerard Harper, Mr Max Anderson and Mr Frank Taylor. Mr John R. Gilbertson is Chief Executive Officer.

Bunurong Memorial Park consists of:

- the Administration Building built in 1996 and designed by Crone Ross P/L Architects (documentation drawings dated November 1994, Building Permit issued 16. 2. 95 and occupancy certificate issued on 20. 11. 95) (City of G. D. property File GDJ 163 - Bo24467-01)
- the Chapel (also known as the temporary Sales Room), designed by Geoff Nairn Architects of Adelaide in conjunction with Ainley Nixon, Consulting Engineers P/L (structural/civil) of Hampton was completed in June 1999 - (Building Permit No. 1133 - 970264-0 issued on 30 May 1997 COGD Property File GDJ 207 - Bo24467 -06)
- the Court Yard of the Pieta' Mausoleum built by Milne Construction Co of Portland Oregon, Ainley Nixon Consulting Engineers with the Building Permit issued in March 1996 and Certificate of Occupancy in December 1996 - (COGD Property File GDJ - Bo24467 - 04)
- the Crematorium Building, built by Becton Construction designed by Geoff Nairn of Adelaide and completed in July 1996
- two condolences lounges, designed by Geoff Nairn and completed in November 1999 and
- a maintenance shed and amenities building were designed by Ainley Nixon Consulting Engineers COGD file (GDJ 763 Bo24467-07) completed in 1995.

The original landscape has been raised up to 3 metres to improve drainage and ensure burials do not penetrate the underlying water table.

The Bunurong Memorial Park has cost in the vicinity of \$12 million.

On the south side of the site a caretaker's residence, brick veneer house was built in 1996 to the design of Biliz Homes's design drafting. A building permit was issued for this building (no. SP1133/95/0213) (File - GDJ 207 Bo24467-05).

Description

Although the site of Bunurong Memorial Park has boundaries on the Frankston-Dandenong, Thompson and Worsley Roads, its main driveway faces the Frankston-Dandenong Road. The driveway is a two-way road with small lakes on either sides. Most of the land surrounding this property is vacant and retained for future development.

The main buildings are one and two-storey in scale and a combination of interactive and joined geometric forms with cylindrical, rectangular and octagonal forms juxtaposed. They are clad in materials such as rendered concrete, framed in steel and house the Mausoleum, the Crematorium, the Administration staff, a Chapel and Lounges. Glazed roofs are used over entry points, windows are framed in aluminium and curving three-storey steel mesh elements are used to emphasise parts of the administration building.

The design character is a neo-Modernist style, drawing from architects such as Le Corbusier, Meier and Seidler for the imagery.

Internal surfaces are typically lined with stone or plasterboard (depending on the use of the building) and the floors are carpeted.

One of the architectural firms, Crone Ross P/L, has won many architectural awards.

External Condition & Integrity

The buildings are near intact and in good condition.

Context

The location is within former and existing farm land with room for future development of the complex. The closest buildings are industrial, sited along the Frankston-Dandenong Road. The setting is intact.

Significance

The Bunurong Memorial Park complex is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- For the excellence of its architectural design as applied to a rare building type in the City (Criteria F.1);
- For its association with highly acclaimed and award winning designers (Criteria H.1).

Recommendations

This site is currently not under any threat and does not warrant protection under the Planning Scheme but should be reassessed in five years time. The City should encourage continuing design excellence on the site.

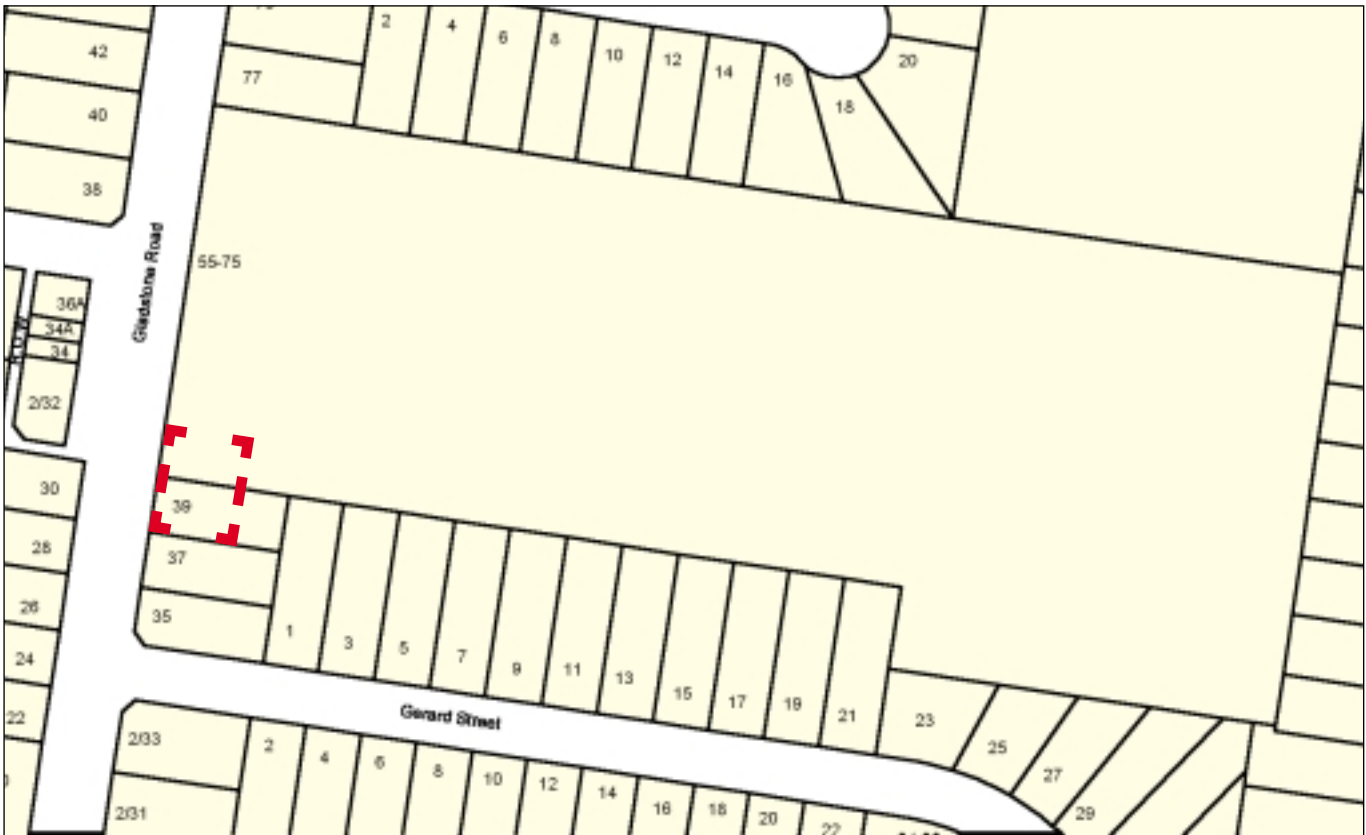
References

- City of Greater Dandenong Archived Building Files for this property:
- GDJ 163 - BO2467-01, BO2467-02, BO2467-03
- GDJ 207 - BO2467-04, BO2467-05, BO2467-06
- GDJ 763 - BO2467-07
- Communication with John Gilbertson - Manager of Bunurong Memorial park



Lemon Scented Gum at St Gerards Catholic Church

55- 75 Gladstone Road, Dandenong North	Tree
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1932
Historical Themes:	8. 7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment
Associated Persons:	Leonard McCabe, Ernest Day



History

Historical background

In the 1850s the property, known as the Granges Estate was owned by RC Walker who later sold it to Captain Ross, one of the first ship-masters to enter Port Phillip Bay. Captain Ross leased the land to a Dr Bathe who bred thoroughbred horses and cattle on the property. On the death of Captain Ross the property was passed down to his son Herb Ross. He built a large residence on another part of the estate facing Stud Road, just above the Ordish Fire Brick Works, but it has no relationship to the property in question.

In 1890 the estate was subdivided in one and a half acreages. Part of the estate was bought by the council for the present showground and produce market.

Specific history

The property at 71 Gladstone Street was owned by Ernest Day³⁶ between 1924 and 1935. In 1936, the property was owned by Leonard McCabe who built the house. This house is also known as Mr RW McCabe's house³⁷. On the 22nd May 1956 Father Gillman took up residence at the Parish of St Gerard and lived in the house as the presbytery to the church.

It is thought that the tree was planted in 1932 during Day's tenure.

Description

The building is typical of the 1930s, being rendered with original window joinery, roof line and general design.

An enormous Lemon Scented Gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) is situated on the north-west boundary of the site. The tree is striking because of its size, proximity to the street, and its outstanding form and contribution to the immediate landscape.

External Condition & Integrity

The house retains most of its original integrity and it is in relatively good condition. The tree has excellent health and vigour.

Context

This extremely large and graceful tree is all the more striking in the context of the unremarkable streetscape in which it is located.

Significance

The lemon scented gum at St Gerards Catholic Church is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As the largest and most striking example of the species in the municipality (Criteria B.2, D.1);
- As a tree known and valued by the community (Criteria E.1, G.1).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes	
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
This tree should be considered in any future proposed Significant Tree Study for the city.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The tree and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy.

References

- *Dandenong Journal Centenary Issue 1865-1965*, 22 December 1965
- 'The last estate', *Dandenong Journal Centenary Issue 1865-1965*, 22 Dec 1965
- Rate Books of the City of Greater Dandenong, located at Springvale
- *Parish of St. Gerard: Celebrating Forty Years 1956-1996*

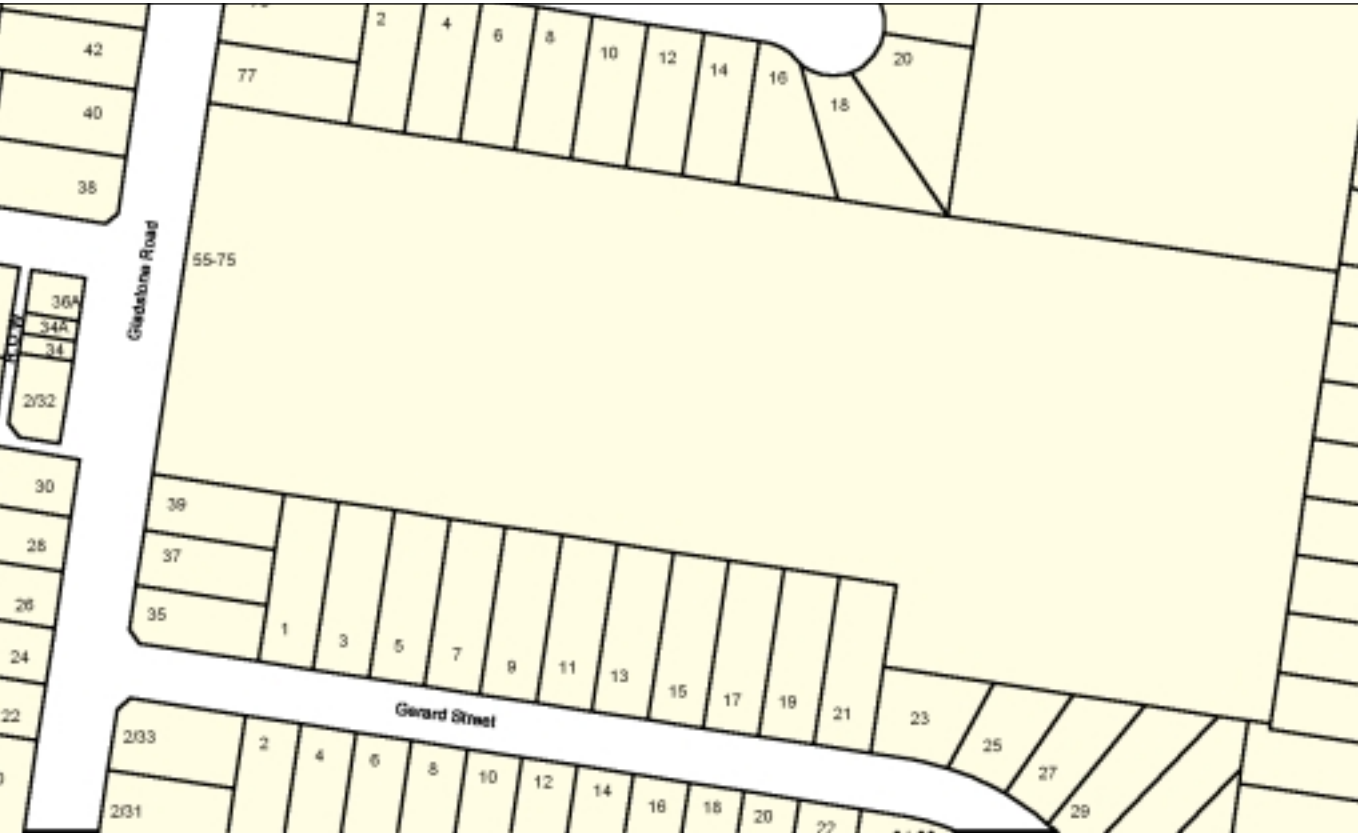
³⁶ RBs 1924 to 1936 (entry 8419)

³⁷ Parish of St Gerard, p 13



Former Credit Union Hall

71 Gladstone Road, Dandenong	Buildings
Value:	No known significance
Estimated Date:	Unknown
Historical Themes:	4. 2 Retailing and Banking, Forming Associations
Associated Persons:	John Cook, Martin Lee



History

St Gerard's Credit Society was set up as a co-operative by the Catholic Church to service its parishioners. The founders, John Cook and Martin Lee called a number of meetings at which the concept was discussed in some detail and then the terms of the society were laid to prospective members, who had to be parishioners. It was decided that each member would take ten shares each and could then apply for loans for renovations, cars, personal loans etc.³⁸

On 22 November 1963, St Gerard's Dandenong North Co-operative Credit Society Ltd was registered.³⁹ It originally functioned in the St Gerard's school staff room, which was part of a timber building, moved to the site in 1956. The building was bought from a group of nuns in Camberwell, dismantled and then re-erected on the site. It is now completely covered and remodelled and soon to be demolished to make way for new school buildings. The original timber building which functioned as church and school and occasionally as the co-operative's offices, is now part of the St Gerards Community Centre on Gladstone Road.⁴⁰

Eventually the Society was amalgamated into the Dandenong Community Credit Union, and more recently has been taken over by Advantage Credit Union. The present brick building exterior appears to be from the 1960s.

Description

The hall is a rectangular cream brick building with parapeted roofline and aluminium windows. Toilets have been added to the rear of the building.

External Condition & Integrity

Generally original to the 1960s.

Context

Set in an asphalted yard and carpark.

Significance

The former Credit Union Hall is of historical interest to the Dandenong community for its social association with the development of St Gerard's Dandenong North Co-operative Credit Society. (Criteria G. 1)

Recommendations

This building does not warrant protection by the Planning Scheme.

References

- *The Parish of St. Gerard's; Celebrating Forty Years, 1956-1996*
- Communication with John Cook, 4 June 2000

³⁸ Pers. Comm. John Cook

³⁹ Parish of St Gerards, p 39

⁴⁰ *ibid.*



Wanke House

97 Gladstone Road, Dandenong	Building
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1920
Historical Themes:	8. 6 Living in and around Australian homes
Associated Persons:	Wanke family



History

The land occupied by 97 Gladstone Street, also known as Lot 7 of Section 'T' of the Grange Estate⁴¹, was owned by Ethel Barnes, of unknown profession, between 1914 and 1919. In 1920, the ownership was transferred to Oscar Wanke who had this house built. Between 1921 and 1957 the property was owned by Minnie Wanke. Oscar Wanke was listed as residing there in Victorian directories of the 1960s⁴².

The Wanke family were pioneers of the Narre Warren district, specifically the German settlement area of Harkaway. They and others such as Aurisch, Schmidt, Fritzlaff and Bruhn, were cited by GFR in *Reminiscences of Early Dandenong* (1935) as closely associated with Dandenong⁴³.

Wanke of Harkaway

The earliest history of the Harkaway Cemetery and associated bell tower begins with the arrival of German Lutheran settlers into the area in the 1840s. Located on a bend in Hessel Road, it is thought that some of the unmarked graves in the cemetery may date from that early time, but unfortunately, no records survive. The cemetery site was gazetted on 20 February 1856 and registered on 13 March 1856, the land costing £390. Each district family was allotted their own resting place and most major Harkaway families are represented. The earliest identified graves are those of the Koenig (1863), Aurisch (1871), Kent (1875), Hessel (1879) and Wanke (1884) families. Other district names found on the tombstones include Halleur, Hillbrich, Edebohls, Schirner, Fritzlaff, Erdmann and Barr. Some of the farmhouses built by these pioneer families still remain, although often greatly altered. Until about 1900 many inscriptions were in German. In 1962 to honour the memory of the district pioneers and their descendants, the Wanke family erected memorial gates and pillars at the entrance to the cemetery.⁴⁴

The English oak, Italian cypress and deodar cedar probably date from the period of the house's construction. All other vegetation is relatively recent.

Description

This house is in an Arts & Crafts Bungalow style with overlapping gabled roof forms to the front wings, a Dutch hip main roof form, unglazed Marseilles pattern terracotta tile roof cladding, fibrous cement wall panels, diagonal shingles on the distinctive flared window hood (Far East influence) and a deep front porch with unusual red brick and cement capped piers and balustrade. The roof gutters are quad profile and the downpipes are round.

The front garden is accessed from Gladstone Road by a recent concrete paved drive. The front yard is gravelled with a mature box elder maple (*Acer negundo*), an original or early specimen, in the centre. A new cream brick fence encloses the front yard with mixed evergreen exotic and native shrubbery immediately behind, providing a significant screen to the house.

A semi-mature English Oak (*Quercus robur*) and mature Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* 'stricta') grow on the Heatherton Road boundary.

External Condition & Integrity

The house has been extended at the rear and side but is in good condition. A recent visually unrelated extension has been built on the northern side of the house and a new entry to a new steel garage has been provided along Heatherton Road. All vegetation is in moderately good condition.

Context

The house is located on the busy intersection of Heatherton and Gladstone Roads, surrounded by suburban homes of many styles and ages.

⁴¹ Lodged Plan 3232

⁴² D1962

⁴³ *Reminiscences of Early Dandenong*, p.23

⁴⁴ Context 1993 *Heritage of the City of Berwick*, p.63

Significance

The Wanke house is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As a distinctive and externally well preserved inter-war Bungalow style house design, judged within the City context (Criteria B.2, F.1)
- For the valuable period landscape setting made up of the deodar cedar, oak and maple (Criteria A.4)
- For its long association with members of the pioneering Wanke family (Criteria H.1).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees (deodar cedar, oak and box elder maple) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1920s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the trees.

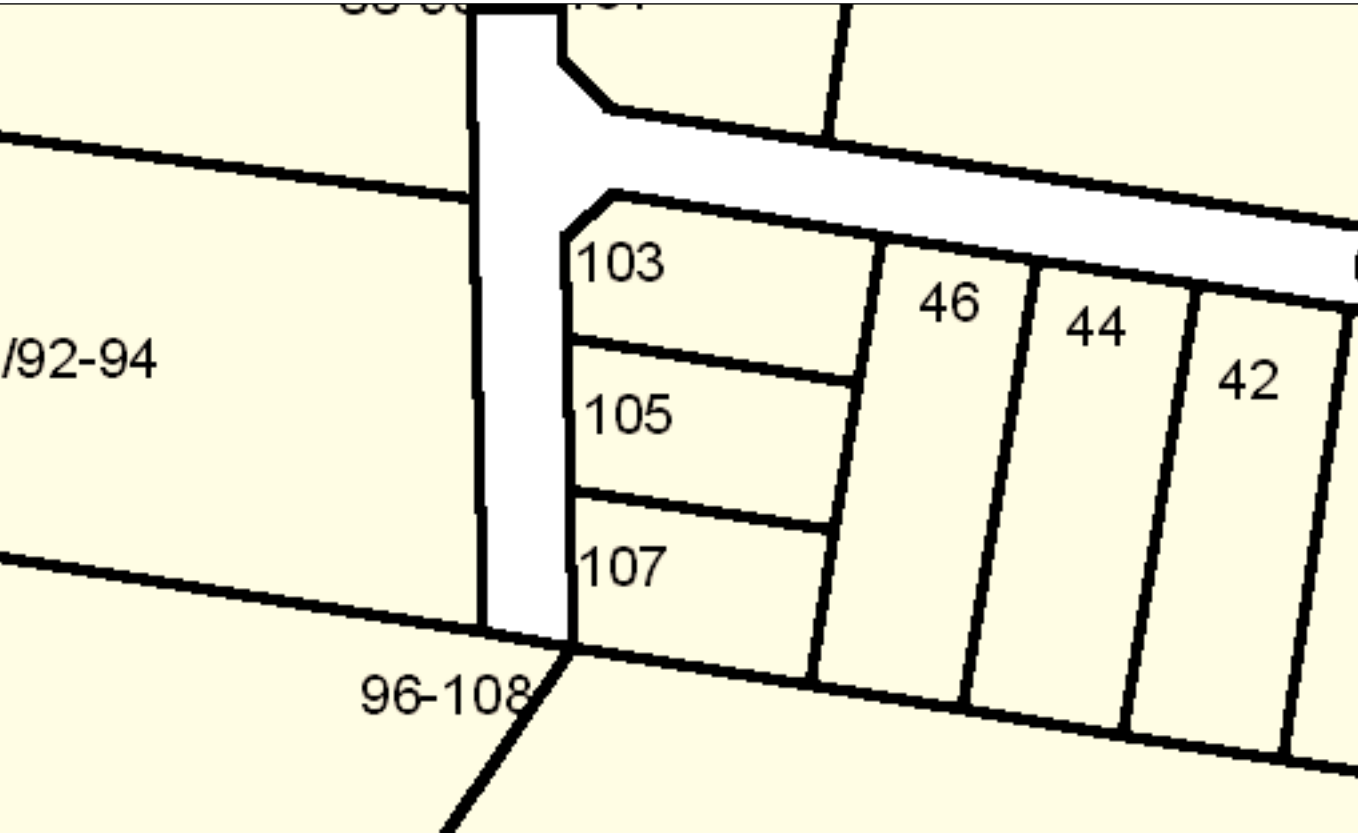
References

- *Dandenong Journal Centenary Issue 1865-1965*, 22 December 1965.
- 'The last estate', *Dandenong Journal Centenary Issue 1865-1965*, 22 December 1965.
- City of Greater Dandenong Rate Books located at Springvale.
- Central Plan Office:- LP 44351.
- Context, City of Berwick Conservation Study



WP Cadle House and Trees

342b Hammond Street, Dandenong South	Building & Tree
Value:	Local (tree only, house removed from site)
Estimated Date:	1912
Historical Themes:	2. 1 Migrating
Associated Persons:	Keys Family and William Peter Cadle



History

The land now partly occupied by this building was sold to William Keys in 1859. It was defined as Crown Allotment 74, 114. 3. 11 acres and he paid £184.7.3d for it. It was unoccupied for many years, used as farmland. In 1895 George Keys, Charlotte Keys, Louisa Keys and Margaret Keys were the joint owners of Crown Allotment 61 as well as Crown Allotment 74, part of the Parish of Eummemering, and the eastern half of Crown Allotment 58, part of the Parish of Dandenong. These were valued at £2,524. 00. ⁴⁵

In 1911 CA74 was owned by Jane Cadle and Archie Norquay, a farmer (142 acres of enclosed land). They also jointly owned CA75 (91 acres of enclosed land). In 1912 a 5 room house and outbuildings had been erected on CA74. In 1914-15 the property was owned by William Peter Cadle and tenanted to Archie Norquay.

Another early house, at 37 Doveton Avenue Eumemmerring, was built on a lot sold in Dr. John Tremearnes' 1885 subdivision.⁴⁶ The land was sold in 1886 with the adjacent lot to Alexander Norquay a Dandenong farmer. In 1890, after Alexander's death, John Norquay a Lyndhurst farmer was granted probate⁴⁷. The Norquays also had interest in the Cranbourne area.

The property ownership at Hammond Street changed many times between 1916 and 1928 but in 1929 it was bought by Alex Sanderson. By 1956/57 the property was owned by Marshall Alex and Mary Jane Sanderson who were described as dairy farmers.

William Peter Cadle was a descendent of Joseph Cadle. Joseph Cadle and his family had operated wind and steam mills in Little Brighton prior to moving to Dandenong in the 1860s. They purchased a flour mill in Langhorne Street from William Monger, a builder who had constructed the mill in the early 1850s. The business was managed by the Cadle family until 1918, when William Peter Cadle retired. The Cadle Bros. name remained the registered name for the business until 1958.

The other heritage place associated with the Cadle family is Thuruna which was also built for WP Cadle (1904), Dandenong. Thuruna was built (and designed?) by Edgar Ordish, a well known member of the Dandenong community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is probable that this house was also built by Ordish,

The site holds some of the last farm house remnants in this now light industrial area.

Description

(House removed from the site since the assessment, palm remains)

This was an Edwardian-era weatherboard asymmetrically planned house with a return bullnose profile verandah, timber verandah posts with added cast-iron friezes, a hipped and gabled corrugated iron clad main roof, a hipped roof front window bay, grouped double-hung timber framed windows set under the verandah, four-panel front door, and a trussed gable-end and finial to the projecting bay. The design is more advanced than the late Victorian-era character of Thuruna.

Nothing remains of the original garden except a Canary Island palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) in the centre of the front garden and two Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), once part of a larger hedge on the southern boundary of the property.

External Condition & Integrity

The integrity of this building is generally high. It is however in poor condition, requiring extensive maintenance work including roof works, painting and the re-instatement of the original verandah fretwork.

The palm is in good condition. The hedge is in decline and only partially intact.

The house has been removed since the assessment. The state of the trees is unknown.

Context

The house and remnant plantings are now surrounded by light industrial development on what has become a very busy arterial road.

⁴⁵ Torrens Application No. 30267

⁴⁶ Lodge Plan 1240.

⁴⁷ Context.1993.Heritage of the City of Berwick, p.198

Significance

The house has been removed since the assessment.

The WP Cadle house & trees were significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- For their association with William Peter Cadle, a locally prominent businessman (Criteria H. 1);
- As symbolic of the former farming use in this locality (Criteria A.4);
- As a well preserved example of an Edwardian-era farm house in the City, now becoming increasingly uncommon (Criteria B.2, D.2);
- For the palm and cypress hedge as indications of the earlier ornamental garden and as part of an appropriate period setting for the house.

Recommendations

The house has been removed since the assessment. A record should be kept of the building, on its original site, as one of the city's former heritage assets.

Any remaining trees on the site should be reassessed for their cultural heritage value.

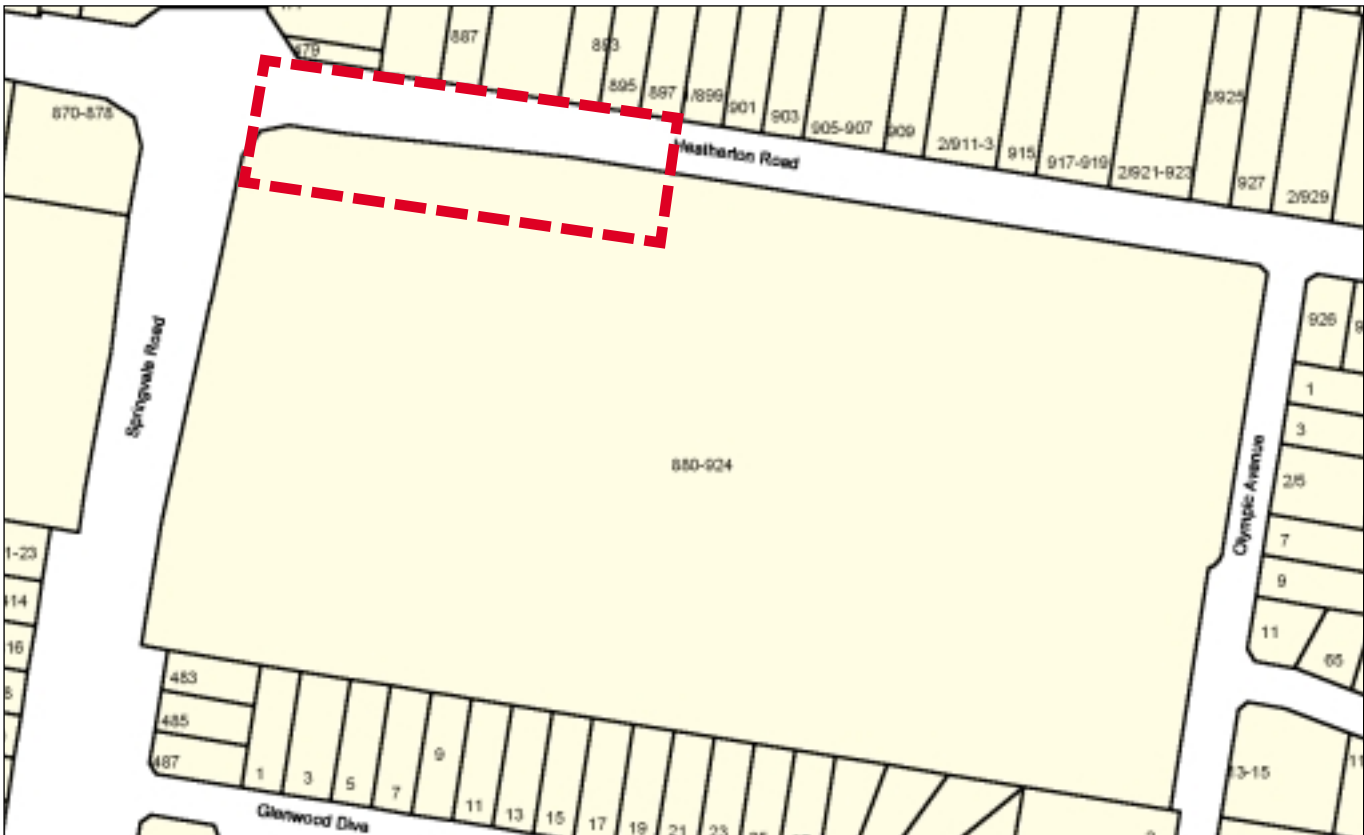
References

- Public Records Office:- Torrens Application 30267 in PROV, VPRS 460/P Unit 3206
- Rate Books from the Public Records Office:- VPRS 5919/P various units and at the City of Greater Dandenong, Springvale offices.
- Communication with Muriel Norris.
- Central Plan Office - LP149730



Red Flowering Gums

Near 920 Heatherton Road, Springvale	Trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1920s
Historical Themes:	8. 7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment



History

Use of red flowering gums for avenues of honour after WW1 can be seen in the West Gippsland region, at Tooradin and Drouin for example. In the same era, this type of planting was being promoted by horticulturalists after trips to the flowering gum's place of origin, in Western Australia. They had also been listed in Victorian-era nursery catalogues, such as Brunning's catalogue's of the 1870s⁴⁸. A row of flowering gums was planted along the Dandenong Cemetery fence in 1933.

Description

This near intact row (possibly once an avenue) of red flowering gums (*E ficifolia*) is planted into raised mortar jointed stone beds. Both the trees and the low stonewalling are typical of an interwar period landscape.

More recent, but now moribund plantings of the shorter-lived honey myrtle (*Melaleuca armillaris*) add to the vegetative bulk of the feature, but detract from the flowering gums as specimen trees. The gums, some with very large trunks and limbs, provide a striking display every summer at this important intersection.

External Condition & Integrity

The red flowering gums are all in moderately good condition, but the row requires renewal with the same species, to replace lost specimens.

Context

The setting is an extremely busy but otherwise barren intersection of Springvale and Heatherton Roads. Given that they are the only mature vegetation in the vicinity, their contribution is important.

Significance

These red flowering gums are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- For their relative age and type, reflecting the growing enthusiasm for native trees as street planting in this region (Criteria A.4, D.2)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
For example, planting infill specimens of the same type to complete the row could be exempt.	
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The red flowering gums, stone edges, and sufficient land to protect the root ball and canopy of each tree.



Pickett’s Houses

21 and 23Hemmings Street, Dandenong	Buildings
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1908
Historical Themes:	(see also 23 Hemmings St)
Associated Persons:	James Pickett



History

The site occupied by these two buildings was owned by James Pickett between 1908 and 1915. The house at 21 Hemmings Street was built in 1908/1909 when the value of the property altered from £4 to £28.⁴⁹ In 1910/1911 this house (listed as 6 rooms) had been leased to a Mrs Welch (or as listed in later years - Welsh). The house at 23 was built in 1913/14.

James Pickett was a bricklayer who leased land in the area (on Melbourne Road) from John Hemmings. Pickett ran a brickwork manufacturing business there and he probably made the bricks for these two houses and for the other brick houses of similar dates in the area. Pickett is named in *Reminiscences of Early Dandenong* as one of the early brick makers in the area, having taken over Walter Handley's works in McCrae St.⁵⁰

Description

The red brick houses at 21 and 23 Hemmings St were once identical but 21 has been rendered and generally refurbished. They are symmetrically planned Italianate style (more typical of the Victorian-era) houses with corrugated iron M-hipped roofing, eaves brackets, brick chimneys with cement cornices, timber joinery at openings, corrugated iron bullnose profile verandahs with turned posts (21), and cast iron friezes. The gablet central to the verandah roof s has been modified on 23; number 23 also has new verandah posts. Both houses have new but related timber picket fences. The interior of 23 has extensive pressed Art Metal lining. While 21 has been renovated, 23 is in only fair condition, with some cracking at openings.

The houses compare with William Cadle's Thuruna (q.v.) which was also built in the Edwardian-era in a conservative Italianate style and is almost identical to these houses.

External Condition & Integrity

The integrity of these buildings is relatively high for the area but the verandah floor and posts of 23 have been altered while 23 still has the turned posts. Sufficient original fabric survives on both to allow restoration. The verandah of 21 was re-roofed recently and a carport has been added to the front yard. Development has occurred at the rear of both houses.

Context

These buildings are set in a suburban street, surrounded by many later buildings of various styles. They are obvious as among the earliest houses in the area but their back yards have been developed for units reducing the original setting.

Significance

Pickett's speculative house is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- as one of a well preserved pair of Italianate style villas, providing an historical perspective within the locality as the earliest houses in the street, and rare as a type in the City. (Criteria A. 4, D.2. B.2)
- for its association with James Pickett, an early brick maker in Dandenong, a local tradesman and speculator (Criteria H. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes	
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (c1908).

References

- Central Plan Office: LP2444
- Strata Plan 22756
- Rate Books at the Public Records Office VPRS 5919/P various units and at the City of Greater Dandenong, Springvale offices
- *Reminiscences of Early Dandenong*

⁵¹ RBs 1908 to 1913 (entries 1971, 2220, 136, 137, 2439, 2440, 3379, 3380, 3788, 3789, 3790, 4056, 4057, 4058, 2499 and 3444)

⁵² *Reminiscences of Early Dandenong*, p.79



Arthur Beynon’s Shop & Residence

32 Hemmings Street, Dandenong	Building
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1931
Historical Themes:	8. 6 Living in and around Australian homes



History

The site (shop and dwelling) at 32 Hemming Street was originally two separate blocks of land, lots 22 and 23. Charles Melgard owned Lot 22 and Ada Griffiths owned Lot 23 between 1920 and 1924.

In 1925, Harry Cockroff, an engineer with the shire, became the owner of both these allotments of land and he retained the land until 1930. In 1931 Arthur Beynon, a storekeeper became the registered owner of the two lots⁶⁵ and he built the dwelling and shop⁶⁶.

The buildings still functions as it was built some 70 years ago.

Description

The dwelling is weatherboard, with paired timber-framed double-hung windows in the front, timber half-glazed door and a Dutch hipped corrugated iron roof. The timber framed skillion form verandah is an extension of the existing roof.

The shop has a red brick and render parapeted facade, angled to the street corner, with a scalloped profile raised entablature and a hipped main roof clad with corrugated iron set behind. Brick (over-painted) side walls connect to the weatherboard house. The shopfront, with its tiled plinth, recessed entry, glazed timber door and transom glazing (painted over), is near original and the street canopy is clad with sheet metal.

This type of attached shop and residence, where the residence has a distinct street character different from that of the shop, contrasts with examples of the residence placed behind the shop (as in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras) or the lockup shop of the post WW2 era.

External Condition & Integrity

The dwelling and shop exterior appear to be near intact, changes including the painting of the brickwork, an added evaporative cooler and advertising.

Context

These buildings are set in a suburban street, surrounded by many buildings of various styles.

Significance

Arthur Beynon's shop & residence are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

For the unusual combination of a well preserved inter-war shop (with shopfront) and attached residence, each with their own street character (Criteria B.2);

As an indication of a once more common building type, prior to the common use of lockup shops after WW2 (Criteria A.4)

As a corner shop which has served the surrounding residential area since the 1930s (Criteria G.1).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1930s).

References

Central Plan Office: LP 2444

City of Greater Dandenong Rate Books located at the Springvale office

City of Greater Dandenong - Plans from Dandenong Sewerage Authority, 15. 11. 1935 - Detail Plan No. 11

Registrar's General Office: Torrens Application No. 24593

⁶⁵ Lodged Plan 2444

⁶⁶ RBs 1920 to 1932 (entries 1269, 1270, 6413, 6414, 7732)



Dandenong High School, Gates and Trees

15 High Street, Dandenong	Buildings
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1919-20
Historical Themes:	6. 2 establishing Schools
Associated Persons:	Kitty Bloomfield, Frederick Alan Bishop, E Evan Smith



History

At the end of the First World War, the citizens of Dandenong began agitating for the establishment of a higher elementary school. The closest secondary schools to Dandenong were Warragul or Melbourne and boarding was an expensive option for those wishing to educate their children past primary levels. Rev. H. A. Buntine was elected Chairman of an advisory council in 1918 to present a case to the government.

Dandenong High School opened on the 10 March 1919, in temporary premises with one hundred and four students. The junior students were housed in the Dandenong fire station, while the seniors took classes in the Temperance Hall and Church of Christ.⁵³ The first headmaster was P. C. W. Langford who had served in the 4th Light Horse during the War. This was the first of the school's many associations with the military.⁵⁴

At the time, there were only eight high schools in the metropolitan region. Dandenong High School was built to service a wide area of rural and semi-rural areas. In 1949, students were drawn from Berwick, Beaconsfield, Nar Nar Goon, Pakenham, Cheltenham, Oakleigh, Catani, Kooweerup and Cranbourne.⁵⁵

In 1920, the new building on Princes Highway was opened, with the foundation stone laid by Hon. W. Hutchinson, Minister of Public Instruction in 1919. The school was built on a 7.5 acre site called Bushy Park Estate, which was purchased with a £1000 grant from the Dandenong Shire Council.⁵⁶ Already the number of enrolments exceeded the allocated space, which has continued to be a problem throughout the school's history. The school has changed shape several times with regular additions of temporary classrooms and grounds to cope with the rapid population growth of the young suburb.

In 1921, the school inspector reported that ponies were tethered in the grounds, reflecting its rural constituency and that there were 18 boarders in 1930.⁵⁷ In 1924, the school started planting trees on the grounds - 8 palms and 24 cypresses along the street frontage. The same year, the inspector reported that the fence to separate the boys and girls grounds had been erected. In 1930, entrance gates were built as well as four new classrooms, a Sloyd (woodworking) room and a concrete drive. Sustenance workers were levelling draining and painting in the school grounds in 1936.⁵⁸

By the Second World War, the school was filled to overflowing, with classes, school socials and even the girls gymnasium displays held in the Armytage Own Scout Hall across the Highway.⁵⁹ During the War, the school had resorted to using five military hospital huts which were erected in Hemmings Park across the Highway to service the American Army Hospital, which also used the Scout Hall. The girls' domestic arts classes often baked scones and cakes to take to the servicemen recuperating in the huts.⁶⁰

Enrolments in 1949 reached 609 with 268 boys and 341 girls. These uneven numbers continued until the building of Dandenong Girls High School in 1957. In 1950 the sports grounds were improved. In 1952, prefabricated classrooms were erected at the back of the main building to yet again ease the pressure on classrooms. In 1952, additional land was purchased for the construction of a new domestic and manual arts block which was finished in 1953.⁶¹

In 1954, Springvale High School and Dandenong Technical School were opened, easing pressure on the school buildings. Nevertheless in 1957 most of the ex-army huts at the scout hall site were moved across the highway and converted to a gymnasium and in the same year, fourteen new classrooms were built on the site. The population of Dandenong district continued to grow as did the school. In 1961 the Dandenong sports ground was acquired. In 1964, a house was purchased in High Street as a caretaker's residence. The school began agitating for a new wing which was completed in 1967 and the old building was extensively refurbished. In 1968, the assembly hall was completed, becoming a focus of social functions for the school & wider community.⁶²

The school has had several well known ex-students. Kitty Bloomfield was the first woman to get a Victorian pilots licence in 1929. Frederick Alan Bishop was the first Australian in the armed forces killed overseas in 1939. Max Oldmeadow, a Federal Member and principal of Chandler High School is also a former pupil. Barry Jones, quizmaster, Labor Party Federal President and a Commonwealth Government Minister, was a teacher there. The school has been recognised as having an excellent academic reputation from its beginning, and has been actively supported in the Dandenong and district community. The high standard of the school's curriculum was reflected in the rapid development of the school's

⁵³ Blake, p 556

⁵⁴ Gipps-Land Gate, Volume 20, No. 1, 1994, p 1

⁵⁵ Mitchell, p 10

⁵⁶ Gipps-Land Gate, opcit., p1

⁵⁷ Mitchell, opcit., p 11

⁵⁸ Gipps-Land Gate, opcit., p 2.

⁵⁹ Personal Communication, Max and Pam Oldmeadow

⁶⁰ ibid.

⁶¹ Mitchell, opcit., p 13

⁶² ibid., p16

accreditation. In 1938, the school was approved to conduct internal examinations for the Intermediate Certificate. Rapidly followed by the Leaving Certificate in 1939, and Matriculation in 1940.⁶³

The school opened with more enrolments than the building could cope with and this pattern continued throughout its history. In 1951 enrolments numbered 745 with significantly larger numbers of girls than boys and a large proportion of students from country districts, as far away as Cheltenham and Kooweerup. Over one half of the school came from country districts until 1960 when Doveton High School was opened. After the 60s the mix of the school changed to mostly metropolitan students. In 1962 Dandenong High School was the third largest high school in Victoria with enrolments numbering 1,140 and for the first time equal numbers of girls and boys.⁶⁴

Description

The school is typical of the Georgian Revival designs created under PWD Chief Architect, E Evan Smith in the post WW1 era, with its pavilion façade formation. Built of red brick, the school has rendered banding to the main façade (bearing the date 1919 and the school's name), heavily moulded cement architraves and quoining after the Baroque manner around its main arched entry, large multi-paned rectangular windows and a hipped terracotta tiled roof (new tiles?). The foundation stone records that it was laid by Hon W Hutchinson MLA minister 21.11.1919.

The 1930 school ground entrance gates, erected in memory of Cr. WB Tharle for his work for the school, are as original.

There is mature perimeter conifer planting and a memorial oak in the school yard. Old Monterey pines row remnants are on the James Street boundary. There were reputedly 5-6 sugar gums planted by the former headmasters (Griffiths, Langford, Andrews, Mitchell, Cook) in the grounds during in the late 1950s and once there were numerous Canary Island palms in the front yard. A mature oak is close to a memorial seat with a plaque to BR Rayment (principal 1987-1992).

External Condition & Integrity

The building is externally near intact and in good condition.

Context

The school is located opposite the highly significant 1930s Armytage scout hall on a major highway leading into Dandenong.

Significance

The Dandenong High School complex, including gates & trees, is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong and the West Gippsland region:

- For its association with the development of higher elementary school education and higher academic standards in the Dandenong and West Gippsland regions (Criteria A.4).
- as a well developed and complete school design in the Georgian Revival style under PWD Chief Architect, E Evan Smith, with no direct comparison among other contemporary public buildings in the City (Criteria B.2)
- for the mature landscape elements which promote the sense of period and history in the school's setting (Criteria A.3)
- For its long-term educational role in the region and association with prominent community figures such as Kitty Bloomfield, an ex-student and the first woman to get a Victorian pilots licence, Barry Jones and Max Oldfield parliamentarians and Frederick Alan Bishop, also an ex-student and the first Australian in the armed forces killed overseas. (Criteria H. 1)

⁶³ Blake, opcit., p 557

⁶⁴ Mitchell, opcit., p 17

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
Mature or rare trees on the site should be assessed in any future Significant Tree Study for the city.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The 1919-20 school building, trees (Monterey pines, oak, any remnant sugar gums) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building and gates construction periods (1919-20, 1930s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed trees.

References

- Mitchell, K., BA, History of the Dandenong High School 1919-1968, 1968
- Blake (ed.), *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, Volumes 1-3, Education Department of Victoria, 1973
- Oldmeadow, M. , 'The Birth of a Great School', Gipps-Land Gate, Volume 20, No. 1, 1994,
- Oldmeadow, M. , 1994, 'Dandenong High School, The Langford Years: 1919-1934', Gipps-Land Gate, Volume 20, No. 3, 1994
- Communication with Max and Pam Oldmeadow, on 6 June 2000.



Glen Alvie Farm House Complex and Garden (former Prospect House)

66 Hutton Road, Keysborough	Building & Garden
Value:	Regional
Estimated Dates:	Original wattle & daub section 1840s, stone wing 1840s-50s?, brick house wings 1870s, c1891
Historical Themes:	2. 1 Migrating
Associated Persons:	The Keys Family, Charles and James L. Beswicke



History

Part of what was then known as the Moode Yallo area was occupied by Michael Solomon, the first settler in this area. He was a Jewish free settler who ran sheep in this area in 1840. It was an area defined as '...the northern edge of the swamp, not far from the Dandenong Creek'. When Solom married in July of 1840 he gave the address of his wooden house as 'Moode Yallo, a variation of the Moody Yallock name by which the district was becoming known as'.⁶⁷ Solomon was declared insolvent in 1842. George Wilson and A M. R. Benjamin, who declared that they had obtained a licence to depasture there, then occupied the land. In March 1843 Charles and James Lomax Beswicke took out a depasturing license for the same land and it appears that Moode Yallo was included with it. They were credited then with being occupiers of the largest land area in the County of Bourke⁶⁸. In October 1844 Charles Beswicke (James had died by then) passed Moode Yallo over to George Keys who installed himself and his family on to the northern part of the swamp.

George keys became the official lessee of the Moode Yallo (or Moodealac or Mordialloc No.1) pastoral lease of 10 square miles (part of the Settled Districts) in August 1848⁶⁹. Part of this lease (CA59 among other lots) was granted to him on the 8 December 1851 and he purchased the same for £100 on the 9 March 1854.⁷⁰ He continued with the remaining section of the lease until May 1863 when it was renewed but the lease was completely absorbed by further freeholds in 1866.

The earliest (wattle & daub) section of the existing Glen Alvie house (also known as Prospect House)⁷¹, was built on allotment 59 of the Parish of Dandenong, possibly as early as the 1840s⁷² before the freehold title dated 1854. A survey plan by HB Foot, dated 1852, shows three fenced areas extending over CAs 58 and 59, and a building in the approximate location of the present house, with the name 'Keys' annotated⁷³. The same plan shows a dray track meandering east-west across the plain, north of Hutton Road, towards Dandenong township. The Mordialloc Farmer's Common is shown to the south, just outside of the County border. The same fenced

areas and homestead are shown on Spreadborough's plan with the Mordialloc No. 1 pastoral lease shown bounded by Cheltenham, Springvale and Pillars Roads and the Dandenong Creek. Next on the west was Mordialloc No. 2⁷⁴.

Section 60 (granted to JB Were) was conveyed to Thomas Keys on the 23 March 1858 by E. Courtney. Block 60 was sold by the Keys family in the mid 1970s⁷⁵.

The earliest rate books of 1873-4 list George & (his son) Thomas Keys as the owner-occupiers of CA59, house and 100 acres, valued annually at £60⁷⁶. Thomas is the sole owner-occupier in the 1874-5 rate books⁷⁷.

George Keys died on the 8 October 1873, with executors of his estate being James Jamison and John Keys. It included Section 59 (100 acres), to the value of £400 with all improvements thereon, noted as fencing to the value of £100, and Section 57 (141 acres), fenced. His estate also included Section 60 (100 acres) also fenced.⁷⁸ There is no mention of a house on any of the lots but instead the brick house and 12 acres at Brighton is listed, valued at £800. It is possible that the house on CA59 was already in Thomas's ownership.

Thomas Keys applied in 1889 to bring the titles of both CAs 59 and 60 under the Torrens system⁷⁹. Thomas had lived with his father on the homestead. He had married Sarah Jeffrey of Preston in 1863 and then her sister, Mary Ann, in 1874 after Sarah's death the year before. Thomas was the first Dandenong Shire President in 1873 and a Cranbourne Shire councillor for many years.

In 1891, Thomas Keys probate⁸⁰ lists this property as part of his estate. It is described as '...consisting of 100 acres valued at £100, not let, with a 8 roomed brick house and outhouses valued at £2,000'. This was a major part of the present house. The outhouses described probably included the original swamp paperbark and clay daub (wattle & daub) section, at the rear of the main house, and the ironstone rubble wing (now single storey but previously two-storey)⁸¹. The latter building was used as a dairy by the Keys family.

Glen Alvie is still owned and occupied by a descendent of the Keys family.

⁶⁷ Hibbins, p 24

⁶⁸ Hibbins, p 32

⁶⁹ Billis & Kenyon, *Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip*: 245; Spreadborough, *Victorian Squatters*: 262;

⁷⁰ Torrens Application 25528 Prov VPRS 460/P, Unit 2550

⁷¹ Hibbins, p124

⁷² Keys, Mervyn personal communication to Colleen Lazenby & Graeme Butler 2001

⁷³ Foote, 'The Plan of the Parish of Dandenong.' (see historic plan collection FEATR 505, Land Victoria).

⁷⁴ Spreadborough, *R.Victorian Squatters: end maps*

⁷⁵ Keys, Mervyn personal communication to Colleen Lazenby & Graeme Butler 2001

⁷⁶ RB 1873 to 1876 (entries 26 and 54)

⁷⁷ *ibid.*

⁷⁸ VPRS 28/P2 Unit 19 No. 11/260 (Geo Keys)

⁷⁹ Torrens Application 25528 Prov VPRS 460/P, Unit 2550

⁸⁰ VPRS 28/P2 Unit 330 No. 47/969

⁸¹ According to current owner Mervin Lindsay Keys

Keys family

The property has a long association with the pioneering Keys family. George Keys had migrated with his wife and four youngest children in 1841. Their oldest children, William and Mary had migrated in 1840. They all originated from County Tyrone in Northern Ireland. They had dairied in Preston before taking up farming in the Beswick Plains. His family bought several sections of land in the Mordialloc auction in the 1850s and established prosperous vegetable farms providing stock to the Melbourne markets.

The Keys were respected members of the community. In the early part of the establishment of the local government, several Keys members became chairs of the Dandenong Road District Board especially between 1862 and 1872 and later of the shire. The Keys family helped establish the local agricultural society, the Dandenong and South Bourke Agricultural and Horticultural Association in 1871. They were strong members of the Wesleyan Church and were instrumental in establishing the local Methodist church and school.

Pastoralism, West Gippsland

Structures associated with the pastoral and early freehold era are scarce in West Gippsland, with nearby Balla Balla (City of Casey), the Churchill Island complex and a number of examples such as Harewood and the Gin Gin Bean pastoral run on the Cardinia Creek (later known as Cardinia Park) in the Cardinia Shire. Other nearby pre-emptive rights on the Mornington Peninsula are often devoid of early structures (ie Kings Cattle Station) with exceptions including the early brick stables at Coolart. Another example is McCrae's cottage. Wattle and daub farm structures exist in the area from a variety of era including the Great Depression era of the 1920s and 1930s and examples on French Island.

Description

The oldest section of the complex is thought to be a one-storey, gabled roof wattle and daub building.⁸² This small building retains many of its original external character, including the original posts and the external whitewash. Next on the north is a rubble ironstone gabled one-storey building with a corrugated iron clad gabled roof. Originally of two storeys, this wing was once used as a dairy but may have been an early residence (1840s-50s?). The two wings face a central domed underground tank, in a small grassed area to the east.

The stone for this wing, which is rare in 19th century Victorian building after the 1840s, was reputedly quarried on the property⁸³. This 'ferruginous' type of sandstone (noted as 'irregular in composition and colour') was quarried in 1839-40 on the banks of the Yarra River and Maribyrnong River near Flemington Racecourse. It was used in the walls of St James Cathedral (1839-) and Melbourne Gaol (1841-).⁸⁴ A similar type of freestone can be seen in the nearby Moorooduc area, and was commonly used on the Peninsula in the 20th century.

The main, red brick and hipped-roof house has been built in stages. The first was a Colonial Georgian style cottage, with brick quoins at the corners (since absorbed into additions) and an elegant post-supported verandah, with a concave corrugated iron roof, at the perimeter. This wing can be seen on the west and eastern side of the house, as marked by the quoining and brick type. A visually related, verandahed addition to the north end of the house was made c1891 to John Beswicke's design, adding a number of rooms either side of a central passage. This wing is built in cavity brick.

The 19th century parts of the house retain external original finishes including brick walls, slate roofing, rendered chimneys and walls above the verandah roof, concave verandah roof and timber joinery to windows and the verandah. The verandah once had simple, arching timber brackets at each post, set on moulded timber capitals⁸⁵.

Only vestiges of the 19th and early 20th century layout and structure of the Glen Alvie garden remain, and it is possible that the current alignment of the driveway has been changed from the original. Only one Canary Island palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) and Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) testify to an earlier landscape, possibly dating from the early 20th century. A number of shelter belts from earlier periods are located at some distance from the house, providing an appropriate setting for the dwelling. Some mature red gums are located north of the house in paddocks.

External Condition & Integrity

The main house complex retains much of its external 19th century character as viewed from the driveway on the east. Recent alterations include addition of a hipped roof concrete-block wing at the south-west corner of the house, the addition of a projecting room bay at the south-east corner (just covering on of the quoined corners of the first brick wing), changes to some openings, and the creation of a new entry beside this wing, plus many other internal alterations. The verandah floor has been replaced in concrete.

⁸² Mervyn Keys personal communication, 2000

⁸³ Mervyn Keys personal communication, 2001

⁸⁴ Lewis, M 1972 Tradition & Innovation in Victorian Building 1801-1865 (MU PHd)

⁸⁵ early photograph held in M Keys album

Context

The general setting of this complex is near original, being set in pasture well away from the main road and only reached via a long driveway. Monterey cypress rows provide shelter around the house yard and a single palm in the house yard to the north-west of the house provides some historic context from the early 20th century.

Significance

Glen Alvie farm house complex (Former Prospect House) & tree are significant to the West Gippsland region:

- Because the rarity of the wattle & daub and ironstone sections of this complex which provide evidence of earlier forms of construction in an era when building materials had to be obtained from the house environs. (Criteria A. 4, B.2)
- For the early construction date and associated distinctive detailing of the main house, with its return concave verandah, which is enhanced by the continuing farm land setting. (Criteria E. 1)
- For its rare evocation of the pastoral and early freehold era of farming in the region (Criteria A.4)
- for its close association with the regionally prominent and pioneering Keys family and the architect John Beswicke. (Criteria H. 1)
- for the remnant palm, mature Monterey cypress and red gums which provide a related but now uncommon context for the historical expression of this early complex (Criteria D.2).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	Yes ⁸⁶
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes	
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No

Included in the Register of the National Estate? Recommended

The pastoral setting of the house should be protected as evidence of the original setting. Because of its association with George Keys and the highly significant Keys family, all of the external 19th century fabric of the house should be conserved.

A Conservation Management Plan for this property and the Chapel Road precinct should be undertaken to further assess the heritage significance of the group of dwellings and sites, which were associated with the Keys family and early Keysborough.

Extent of Heritage Place

The 19th century buildings, trees (Canary Island palm, Monterey cypress, mature red gums) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the stated building construction periods (1840s, 1850s, 1870s, 1880s-90s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the trees.

References

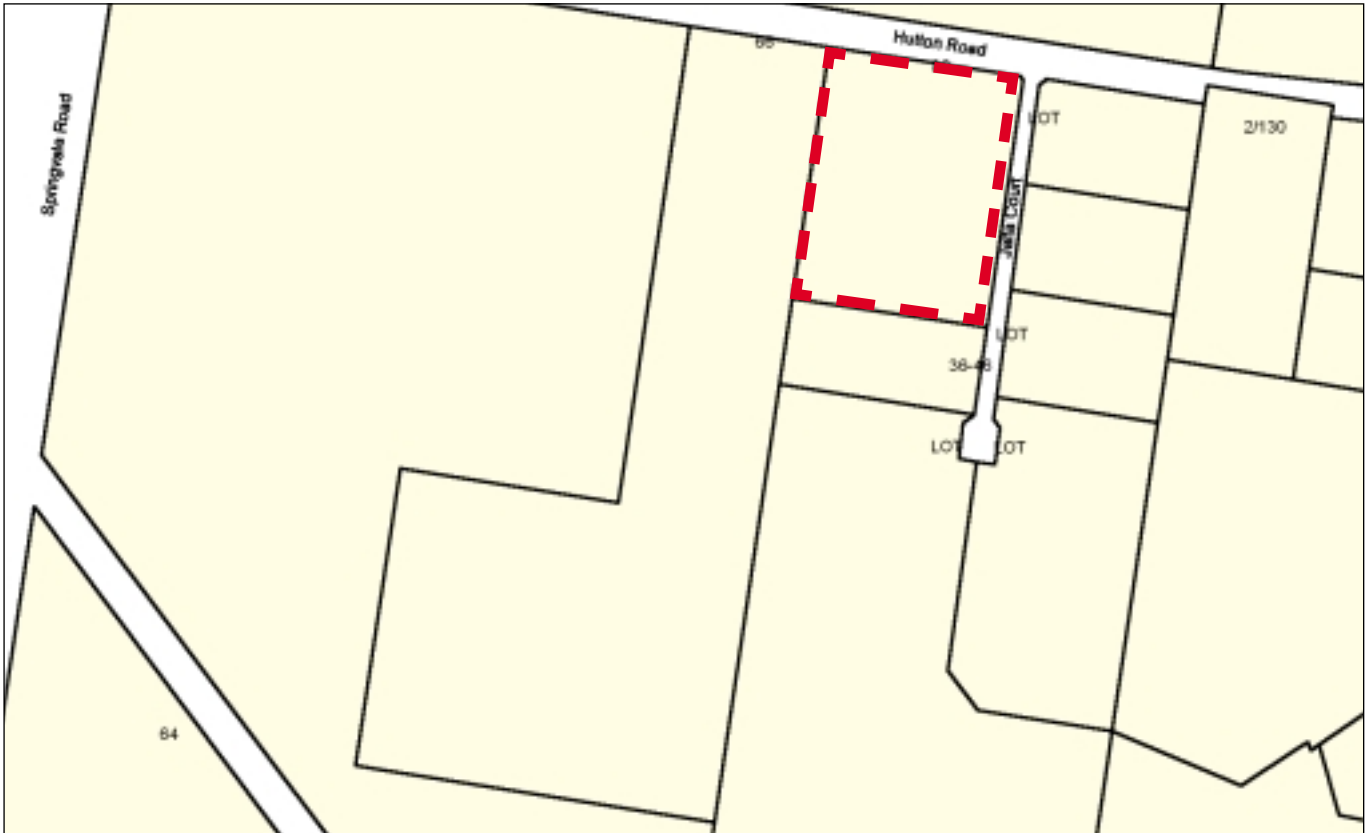
- Public Record Office:
 - Probate papers for George Keys in PROV, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 19, No. 11/260
 - Will of George Keys in PROV, VPRS 7591/P2, Unit 12, No. 11/260
 - Torrens Application No. 25528 in PROV, VPRS 460/P Unit 2550
 - Probate papers for Thomas Keys in PROV, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 330, No. 47/969
 - Rate books - PROV, VPRS 5919/P, Unit 1.
- Spreadborough, R. and Anderson, H., *"Victorian Squatters"*, 1983.
- State Library of Victoria La Trobe Map Collection (821. 08 Dandenong 1961) 1852 map Historical Plan FEATR 505 at the Central Plan Office
- Dandenong and District Historical Society: Typescript by Sholto Keys - 'Some early history of the Keys family'
- Hibbins, G. M., *"A History of the City of Springvale Constellation of Communities"* Melbourne, 1984
- Brennan, N., *"Chronicles of Dandenong"*, The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1973.
- Communication with Mrs & Mrs Mervyn Keys (Mervyn born 1923).

⁸⁶ wattle & daub and stone out-buildings



Eversleigh

86 Hutton Road, Keysborough	Building
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1870s
Historical Themes:	2. 1 Migrating
Associated Persons:	George Keys, Isaac Keys and William George Keys



History

This property has a long association with the pioneering Keys family. George Keys and his wife Margaret had arrived in the colony from Northern Ireland as assisted immigrants in 1842.⁸⁷ Their son William and his sister Mary had immigrated earlier, in 1840, and the rest of the large family followed. In 1844, George and his family took over the licence for the Moode Yallo run on the north-eastern edge of what was later known as the Carrum Swamp.⁸⁸ There, they built Prospect House (now known as Glen Alvie), which today, still contains some of the 1840s swamp paperbark and clay daub fabric (see Glen Alvie citation). When he was able to purchase the homestead block in the early 1850s, George paid one pound per acre for this and another adjoining portion of land. During the Crown land auctions of the early 1850s, George went on to purchase further portions of land in the area of what was soon to be known as Keysborough.

Eversleigh House⁸⁹ was built on Crown Section 58 of the Parish of Dandenong, a parcel of land that was sold to George Keys on 9 March 1854 (along with Section 59, Section 57 was sold to George in 1853).⁹⁰ Its location is prime Keys family territory; close to Prospect House on Hutton Road and the Methodist Church, in Chapel Road, that was established on land donated by Isaac Keys in 1856 (see Keysborough Methodist Church citation). Before George died on 8 October 1873 at the age of eighty-one, he had subdivided Section 58 into two equal size blocks, giving one to his son, Isaac, in March 1860.⁹¹ Isaac died unexpectedly from a heart complaint in January 1866, and for some years the property was held by the trustees of the estate James Jamieson, a farmer of Cheltenham, and the youngest Keys son, John, a Keysborough farmer.⁹²

Eversleigh is thought to have been built in the 1870s.⁹³ The earliest Dandenong ratebook of 1873 indicates that a house stood on the 332 acre property by this date, raising the suggestion that parts of the building may be even older.⁹⁴ Isaac Keys' eldest son, William George, began farming the Eversleigh property in 1876.⁹⁵ Between 1886 and 1888 the rated value of the holding increased, suggesting that

improvements may have been undertaken at this time to the house or land. By 1889, the address for William Keys' property is listed as Hutton Road.

William was a trustee of the Keysborough Wesleyan Church from at least the 1870s, and a member of the Dandenong Shire Council from 1882.⁹⁶ He was President of the Dandenong Shire Council in 1896.⁹⁷ William, and Robert George Keys were the two Keys who maintained the family tradition of involvement in local government and community affairs. Both remained eligible and single for some time. Hibbins writes that Miss Jane Wyatt first saw William at the Dandenong market and made up her mind to marry him, but Robert never married and remained with his sisters. Both preferred the leisured pursuits of riding and hunting to farming.⁹⁸ After an absence of twelve years from the Council, William successfully stood again in 1920.⁹⁹ When he died on 27 February 1923, at the age of 67, he and his wife were living in Clow Street, Dandenong, in a house known as Norby.¹⁰⁰ His grave is in the Dandenong Cemetery. William and Jane had five children, three sons and two daughters.

In May 1923, Jane Keys, and sons Frederick and Eric, sold Eversleigh along with one hundred acres of the property to relatives, William Keys Bowman and Alexander Watt Bowman, both farmers of Keysborough. In October that year, they in turn sold it to dairyman, Andrew Cochrane of Gardenvale.¹⁰¹ Cochrane resided at Eversleigh and ran dairy cattle on the land for many years.¹⁰² Around World War 2 he sold Eversleigh to milk carrier, Archie Davies whose sister and husband lived there and milked cows. It then passed to the Ibbott family, followed by the Nolo family, who also milked cows. In more recent years, Eversleigh's weatherboard section at the rear of the house has been demolished and a new extension added. Gates have been erected in Jalta Court providing a new entrance to the house. The court is a subdivision of the original property and a new brick house has been built on one of the allotments.¹⁰³

The Keys family retained 223 acres of Eversleigh land for farming and grazing following William's death in 1923. They sold the land after World War 2 and it subsequently became a golf course.¹⁰⁴

⁸⁷ Environmental History

⁸⁸ Hibbins, p 32

⁸⁹ Subdivision, title and probate documents sourced from VPRO 460/P Unit 390, file 46678 indicate the spelling of the house name as 'Eversley'

⁹⁰ Parish Plan of Dandenong 2483 Chart 46

⁹¹ VPRS 460/P Unit 390, file (Application) 46678

⁹² *ibid.*; Eversley remained under the administration of the Trustees until December 1887, although Isaac's son, William George occupied the property from a much earlier date

⁹³ Graeme Butler field notes, Stage One

⁹⁴ RB 1873, entry 24

⁹⁵ RB 1876, entry 61

⁹⁶ Hibbins, p 101, 73

⁹⁷ *ibid.*, p 250

⁹⁸ *ibid.*, p 103

⁹⁹ *ibid.*, p 143

¹⁰⁰ VPRS 460/P Unit 390, file 46678

¹⁰¹ *ibid.*

¹⁰² RBs 1934-35, entry 6454

¹⁰³ Pers. Comm., Mr Mervyn Keys, 12 May 2000

¹⁰⁴ *ibid.*

Description

The rendered early Victorian-era house has many original and early components including timber sash windows, a concave verandah roof and timber verandah supports, cemented chimneys with bracketed cornices, and a driveway entrance (although partly altered).

External Condition & Integrity

Although some of the external finishes have been altered, the front elevations of the house are relatively intact. Reversible changes include the replacement of the original slate roof with a corrugate steel roof, a new verandah balustrade, square downpipes and quad gutters. The extension of the original hipped roof and associated walls, has absorbed the base of the rear chimneys and is misleading as to the original extent of the house.

Context

The entrance to this property has been altered but the house retains some of its original setting. It is surrounded by undeveloped land and it is well concealed from the main road (Hutton Road) in a similar manner to Glen Alvie. It is important that the surrounding land is retained undeveloped as evidence of the original setting.

Significance

Eversleigh is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- For the evocation of the relatively early construction date by the early detailing of the house, such as the concave verandah form and chimney detailing, and its continuing farmland setting. (Criteria D.2)
- For its rare evocation of the pastoral and early freehold era of farming in the City (Criteria A.4)
- for its close association with the regionally prominent Keys family (Criteria H.1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
The rural setting should be maintained. A Conservation Management Plan for the Chapel Road precinct (including Glen Alvie and Eversleigh) should be undertaken to assess the potential of registering the entire group of dwellings and sites, which were associated with the Keys family, in the Victorian State Heritage Register.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (pre 1880) and additional fabric clearly identifiable with the Keys family occupation (pre WW2).

References

- City of Greater Dandenong Ratebooks
- Ford, Olwen, *Environmental History for Greater City of Dandenong Heritage Study, Stage One*, 1998
- Hibbins, G. M. , *"A History of Springvale"*, Lothian, Port Melbourne, 1984
- Communication with Mr Mervyn Keys, Glen Alvie, Keysborough
- Parish of Dandenong plan number 2483 chart 46
- Registrar General's Office, Application 46678
- VPRO 460/P (title/subdivision application 46678)



Trees and Pemberton House

11 James Street, Dandenong	Trees & Building
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1925
Historical Themes:	8. 6 Living in and around Australian homes



History

This property is located on allotment no. 1, which was originally part of the Grange Estate 'S'. This five-acre block was owned by W. H. A Rodd, accountant¹⁰⁵ and Susan Rodd between 1914 and 1919. In 1920, they sold the land to Mr William Pemberton, who built the house in 1925¹⁰⁶. He also owned Lot 2 (5 acres).

Description

This is an externally well preserved weatherboard Federation Bungalow style house with projecting half timbered gabled bays facing each street and a main, corrugated-iron clad hipped roof form. Timber casement windows are grouped, with window bays applied to each gabled room bays. An angled verandah or porch, with brick piers and paired timber supports, connects the two projecting room bays with a roofline extended from the main hipped roof. The new boundary fence is related to the house construction period.

The house is almost hidden from the street by three very mature evergreen trees - two lilly pillys (*Acmena smithii*) and a Canary Island palm (*Phoenix canariensis*). Both species were popular around the time the house was built and judging from their size and appearance, were probably planted in the house's first garden. With the exception of the trees, none of the original garden survives.

The maturity and period representation of this garden setting and the high external preservation of the house contrasts with most of the inter-war and earlier houses identified in this heritage study. The combination is uncommon in Dandenong.

External Condition & Integrity

The house appears to be near original. The trees are in moderately good condition

Context

The corner setting of this property is original and gives it prominence. The trees provide a historically appropriate setting to the house.

Significance

The trees & Pemberton house are significant to the Dandenong locality:

- For the high state of preservation of an inter-war house in its setting, unmatched by other similar properties the locality (Criteria B.2, D.2) ;
- For the maturity, visual distinction and scarcity of the trees, compared to other trees planted in the suburban gardens of Dandenong (Criteria B.2, D.2).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees (lilly pillys or *Acmena smithii* and a Canary Island palm or *Phoenix canariensis*) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1920s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the trees.

References

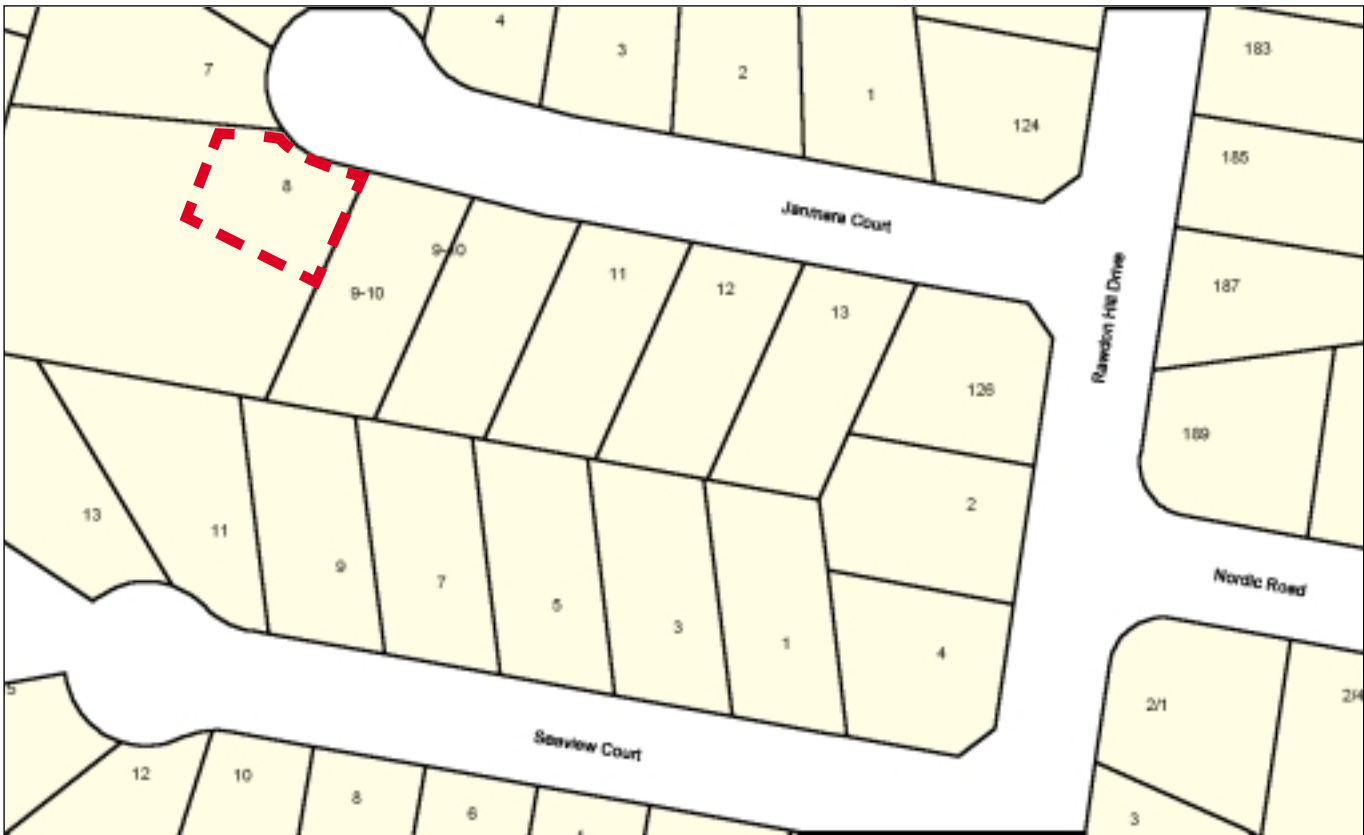
- *Dandenong Journal Centenary Issue 1865-1965*, 22 December 1965
- 'The last estate, *Dandenong Journal Centenary Issue 1865-1965*, 22 December 1965, LP 3232 lodged in April 1891
- City of Greater Dandenong Rate Books from Springvale and at Public Records Office - VPRS 5919/P
- Central Plan Office:
- LP 18120 - subdivision of parts of Lot 1&2 - 1948
- LP 26789 - subdivision of part of Lot 1 - 1951
- LP 53507 - subdivision of part of above subdivision - 1961

¹⁰⁵ Lodged Plan 3231

¹⁰⁶ RB 1914 to 1925 (entries 8404, 5176, 5297, 1875, 5939, 5647, 5739 and 5721)



<h1>Oaks (4) at Orleigh Park (now Absolem Special Accomodation House)</h1>	
8, 9 and 10 Janmara Court, Dandenong	Trees & Building
Value: City	
Estimated Date: 1890 (House, Trees)	
Historical Themes: 8. 1 Organising Recreation	
Associated Persons: Phillip Thomas Heywood, Heywood family	



History

Matthew Bergin, an innkeeper of Moonee Ponds, formerly of Queen's County, Ireland, purchased Crown Portion 5 in the Parish of Dandenong in December 1852 for just over £697. Located north of the Dandenong township, the large allotment comprised more than 633 acres and was bounded by Gladstone, Halton and Police Roads.¹⁰⁷ The block was the first of further speculative purchases by Bergin. In October 1854 he bought 158 acres of timbered land which was supplied with water from several springs. It was here that he established the Spring Vale Hotel. He was back again at a further auction of Crown land in February 1855, buying three small blocks including 17 acres where the track to the Dandenong township met the track from Brighton.¹⁰⁸

Bergin died in 1867 but his widow Catherine, son John and three daughters continued to run the Spring Vale Hotel, offering accommodation of two bedrooms and two sitting rooms, apart from those used by the family.¹⁰⁹ Before his death, Bergin had commenced subdividing the large allotment north of Dandenong. In March 1867, William Ford purchased a large part of it for £767,¹¹⁰ and established the estate, Orleigh Park.¹¹¹ He sold the property in 1877 to Caulfield publican and racing man, J. G. Heywood, who established a racing course on part of the land.¹¹²

There was hardly a settled locality in the colony which did not have a racetrack and, in the Dandenong district, they seemed to be everywhere. There were three tracks at Bangholme on Mr J. J. Miller's land, a track at George Usher's property 'Gordon Park', as well as more tracks at Dandenong and Cranbourne. G. F. R., in his *Reminiscences of Early Dandenong*, recalls in 1878, 'walking out to the [Orleigh Park] course with the other boys, and we all backed Spartan for his race. Jack Heywood rode him, and all the other horses took the wrong track, leaving Spartan to canter home'.¹¹³ Heywood's chestnut mare, Zoe, won many races, and was one of the most renowned horses in the district.¹¹⁴ Jack Heywood died in June 1906, leaving two sons, P. J. Heywood of Dandenong, and F. Heywood of Malvern.¹¹⁵

By 1889, Orleigh Park had passed to Heywood's son, Phillip Thomas, who furthered the family interest in horse racing by developing a training establishment for thoroughbreds at the property.¹¹⁶ Phillip resided there for many years, farming the estate as well as training horses. In 1910 Orleigh Park comprised 417 acres, and included a residence, stables, racetrack and cultivated land. Of the eighteen people living there, it is presumed that many would have been staff.¹¹⁷ An active participant in civic affairs, Phillip Heywood represented the north riding of Dandenong Council for many years, and was elected President of the Shire of Dandenong in 1898 and 1904.¹¹⁸

The size of the Orleigh Park had been reduced to 318 acres by 1915, and by 1922 when the ownership had transferred to Reginald Heywood and John Finlay, it had diminished to 182 acres. By 1925 John K. Finlay had become the sole owner. Within another five years, Dr A. E. Syme of Lilydale had purchased the estate and was living there.¹¹⁹ The racecourse was still part of the property in 1935.¹²⁰

Much of the land around Orleigh Park remained rural until the early 1970s. Around mid 1974 an application was approved to subdivide the property into a series of housing blocks and new streets, one being Janmara Court, the present address of the residence formerly known as Orleigh Park.¹²¹ About this time, an Italian family lived at the house and it is during their occupancy that an impressively tiled swimming pool was installed in the grounds.¹²²

From c1980 the residence has been used for special accommodation.¹²³

Orleigh Park, now known as Absolom House, is believed to have been built in 1890, although this date cannot be corroborated by ratebook information.

The remnant vegetative elements, in particular four enormous Algerian oaks (*Quercus canariensis*) clearly date from the original garden which once surrounded Absolom House. Research to date indicates no formal documentation of the old garden. Site alterations and developments in recent years have cleared away most physical evidence.

¹⁰⁷ Parish of Dandenong plan number 2483; Register of Land Purchases, Volume 117, 1852/53, p 154

¹⁰⁸ Hibbins, p 40

¹⁰⁹ *ibid.*, p 60

¹¹⁰ RGO memorial 5860

¹¹¹ Hibbins, p 91

¹¹² *ibid.*

¹¹³ 'G. F. R.', *Reminiscences of Early Dandenong*, 1935, reprinted 1984, p 95

¹¹⁴ *ibid.*, p 97

¹¹⁵ Gipps-Land Gate, vol 8, no 4 (from South Bourke Journal, 13 June 1906)

¹¹⁶ RB 1889 entry 250

¹¹⁷ RB 1910 entry 41

¹¹⁸ Hibbins, p 113, 250

¹¹⁹ RB 1915 to 1925 entries 49, 59, 347

¹²⁰ 'G. F. R.', p 95

¹²¹ Lodge Plan 89810

¹²² Verbal information from the Manager, Absolom House, 14 January 2000

¹²³ *ibid.*

Description

The building on this site is a symmetrically designed Victorian building with a painted white façade (previously polychromatic brick), pink painted windows and doors to the entrance of the building and rear extensions in the form of brick veneer buildings. The roof is a terracotta tiled roof and the rainwater fittings have been altered unsympathetically. Internally the building has been extensively altered.

Virtually no physical evidence remains of the once large and possibly ornate garden which would have surrounded this 1890 villa, with the exception of three gigantic Algerian Oaks (*Quercus canariensis*) and one English Oak (*Q. robur*). Judging from their size, these four trees are original plantings.

External Condition & Integrity

The building is not intact and has lost most of its original integrity. All four trees appear to be in moderately good condition

Context

The building is now set amongst modern suburbia. Despite the loss of surrounding land and garden, these trees provide a historically appropriate setting to the 1890 villa.

Significance

The Oaks (4) at Orleigh Park (Now Absolem Special Accommodation House) are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- For their size, maturity and rarity, both as specimens and as a group, within the City (Criteria B.2);
- For their historical associations with the locally prominent Heywood family and early European settlement in Dandenong (Criteria A.4, H. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed trees and sufficient title land to protect the root ball and canopy of each tree (4x oaks).

The land extent has been assessed as within a 15 metre radius of the trunks of the trees. The four oaks should also be assessed as part of any Significant Tree Study for the City.

References

- City of Greater Dandenong Ratebooks
- 'G. F. R. 'Reminiscences of Early Dandenong, Dandenong, 1935, reprinted 1984
- Gipps-Land Gate
- Hibbins, G. M. , *A History of the City of Springvale*, Lothian, Port Melbourne, 1984
- Parish Plan of Dandenong number 2483
- Registrar General's Office, memorial 5860



Girrawheen House and Trees

60 Jones Road, Dandenong	Building & Trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1949
Historical Themes:	8. 6 Living in and around Australian homes
Associated Persons:	Maurice and Gwen Jarvis, F. N. Secomb (architect, Eggleston, Macdonald and Secomb Architects



History

The land at 60 Jones Road, Lot 29/30¹²⁴ was purchased in 1942 by Mr Maurice and Gwenda Jarvis who at the time of purchase resided in Stud Road, Dandenong. At the time Gwen purchased the land, Maurice was away serving with the Australian Infantry Force during the Second World War. They chose the site for its close proximity to the Australian Bacon Company where Maurice worked until his retirement as salesman and marketing manager for forty five and a half years.

In 1944-5, they engaged their friend F. N. (Frank) Secomb of the architectural firm Eggleston, Eggleston and Secomb to design a house for the generous three quarters of an acre site.

Maurice's father, builder Bert George Jarvis, built the house for his son and daughter-in-law in 1948-9¹²⁵. They named it Girrawheen which they believed to have the aboriginal meaning 'The house with flowers on the hill'. According to Maurice Jarvis¹, the house foundations are around four feet (1.25m) deep and internal walls are constructed of solid brick. Timber for the framing and upstairs sections of Girrawheen came from the forests around Noojee, each log hand picked by Bert Jarvis, before being milled at a relative's timber mill in the district. The building is constructed from over 50,000 bricks laid by bricklayers Ossie Gunther & Son of Springvale.

A description of the property by M. G. Jarvis dated 1992 states that:

'the house, also known as Girrawheen, an aboriginal word for "a home of flowers on the hill", was architect designed and supervised by F. N. Secomb of Eggleston, MacDonald and Secomb. As a very good friend of Maurice, Frank N Secombe inspected the works on a daily basis. It was built on a very large, high area with a depth of 3ft, 6ins to 4ft of rich sandy loam. The builder, Mr Bertie George Jarvis, father of Maurice, treated every piece of timber. The bricklayers, Mr Gunther and Son (of Springvale) laid fifty one thousand bricks when a normal residence required eight thousand. With double width brick walls and all solid brick dividing walls. No expense was spared in planning the garden, especially the solid rock garden walls and the purchasing of the red mountain soil. Special English trees were purchased or grafted by the Head Curator of the Burnham Beeches Estate at Fern Creek (sic) Sassafras and surplus ornamental tree frames were purchased from a special lot imported for the Burnham Beeches Garden. Girrawheen

was for some years also the scene of pruning exhibitions with the Melbourne Rose Club and the garden was used at times for charitable garden parties.'

The garage and driveway are later additions.

Maurice Jarvis served the City of Dandenong as a councillor for 38 successive years from 1955-1992 and was mayor during this period every ten years. A keen gardener, international poultry enthusiast, strong campaigner for local public open space and a wide range of other issues. He was also honoured as the only Free Person of the former City of Dandenong.

Maurice Jarvis together with local labourer and stonemason Bill White designed and built the garden at Girrawheen between 1945-9. Coldstream Rhyolite rock spalls for garden edging and walls were carted by Maurice with car and trailer from a quarry near Lilydale (quite possibly the Boral company's Coldstream Quarry of today). The quarry was on land which had been owned by Dame Nellie Melba. Each rock was selected individually by the owner and mountain loam for rhododendrons was imported from the Dandenongs. Maurice Jarvis obtained a number of trees and ornamental tree frames for the garden from Russell Ford, a senior curator of the garden at Burnham Beeches, Sherbrooke, with whom he happened to be acquainted.

In earlier years, the garden contained many annual plantings. Around 35 years ago, rose pruning demonstrations were held at Girrawheen for charity on at least two occasions by the Royal Melbourne Rose Society.

It is the wish of the owners that the house and front garden be protected by the Heritage Overlay under the local planning scheme.²

Description

This is a large cream brick Old English style house with a gabled roof clad with Marseilles pattern variegated tiles and timber joinery. A parapeted garage is at the end of a stone lined drive set to one side of the house. A matching brick fence is at the frontage.

The garden surrounding Girrawheen is a near intact example of an extensive post World War 2 suburban villa garden, with an original low brick wall fronting onto Jones Road and extensive garden stonework, in particular stone edging. Notable trees include a weeping elm (*Ulmus cv*), variegated

¹²⁴ Lodged Plan 8966

¹²⁵ RBs 1946 to 1957 (entries 3818, 8936, 9169 and 9867)

¹ Pers. Comm. Maurice Jarvis, "Girrawheen", 60 Jones Road, Dandenong

² Ibid

holly (*Ilex aquifolium variegata*), mature camellias (*Camellia japonica*), azaleas, roses, including the Alistair Clarke rose 'Lorraine Lee', a mature magnolia (*Magnolia soulangeana*), and Boston ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*) on the low front garden wall. At the rear of the house, extensive areas still appear to be cultivated as a vegetable garden.

External Condition & Integrity

The building is relatively intact. Its original integrity is retained despite the many modern developments surrounding the site. The garden, stonework and plantings are in good condition. The garage, rear garden, poultry pens and remnant orchard are less well maintained.

Context

The brick building is located in a street surrounded by suburban homes of many styles. The context is relatively intact.

The Girrawheen garden is striking in the context of an otherwise unremarkable streetscape and provides an authentic and original setting to the 1949 brick villa.

Significance

Girrawheen, its garden and trees, are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As a good example of a near intact post World War Two suburban house in its original garden setting (Criteria D.2)
- For its association with Maurice Jarvis, a notable figure in local business and politics (Criteria H.1)
- For its close association with architect, F. N. Secomb. (Criteria H.1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes	
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The cited buildings and trees (weeping elm or *Ulmus cv*, variegated holly or *Ilex aquifolium variegata*, camellias or *Camellia japonica*, azaleas, roses including 'Lorraine Lee', magnolia or *Magnolia soulangeana*, and Boston ivy or *Parthenocissus tricuspidata*), garden structures, and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1940s-50s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the trees.

The land at the rear of the house, the driveway and garage are secondary elements to the house, as separate from the ornamental garden area and are physically, visually and aesthetically separated from the remainder of the property.

Several trees in the garden may warrant assessment in any proposed Significant Tree Study for the city.

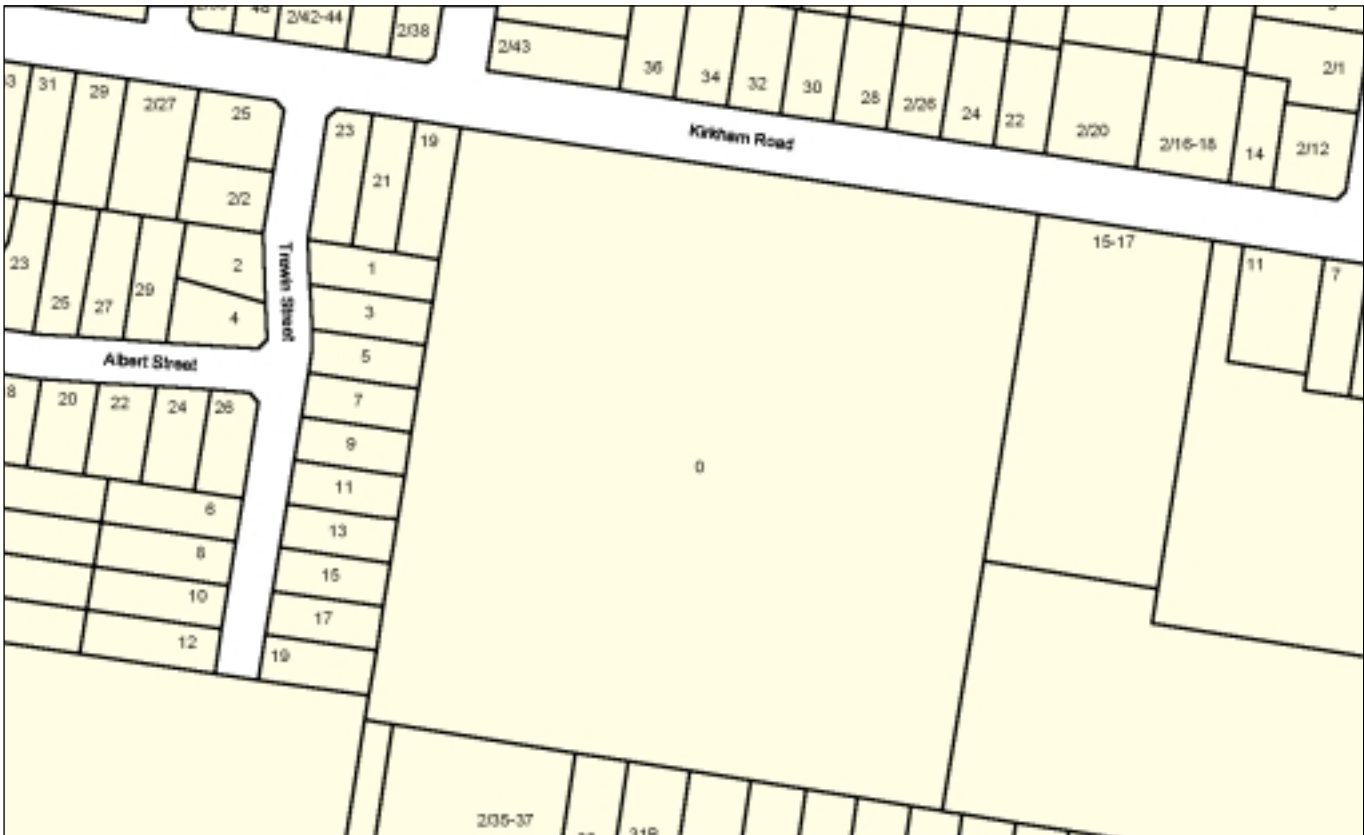
Reference

- Central Plan Office - LP 8766 – Novar Estate - lodged 20. 9. 1920
- Torrens application no. : 11332E
- Rate Books located at the City of Greater Dandenong, Springvale
- Present owner's, Maurice Jarvis, typescript and handwritten history of the house
- Communication with Gwenda Jarvis



Dandenong General Cemetery

Kirkham Road, Dandenong	Memorials
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1840s, gazzetted 1857
Historical Themes:	9. 5 Dying and mourning
Associated Persons:	Robert Caldicott Walker and James Smith Lavender, both representing the Church of England; Alex Watt Bowman, Presbyterian; George Keys, Methodist; and Thomas Herbert Power, Roman Catholic



History

Although the Dandenong Cemetery was gazetted for the purpose of a public cemetery on 19 November 1857, the site had been used for burials some years before this date. For instance, David Bowman was buried here on 23 May 1855, as was Henry George Bowman on 20 June 1854, and nine year old Presbyterian, John Nicol in 1849.¹²⁶

The area set aside for the cemetery was twenty acres of partly swampy, heavily timbered land. The first trustees were: Robert Caldicott Walker and James Smith Lavender, both representing the Church of England; Alexander Watt Bowman, Presbyterian; George Keys, Methodist; and Thomas Herbert Power, Roman Catholic. The first official burial is believed to be that of an aboriginal woman who worked for Edward Kirkham, however complete records for the cemetery's early years do not exist, and the grave cannot be found. Nothing is known of the laying out of the grounds. The earliest surviving headstone marks the grave of Benjamin Rossiter who died on 28 January 1858, aged 73 years. Another early memorial is that to Dennis Neville who died on 17 November 1860.

The 20 acre site was reduced by half in 1871. That year Mr John Ortghies successfully applied to the Lands Board for ten acres of the cemetery land, at £1 per acre. The transaction gradually became public knowledge, and on 23 March 1873, Thomas Rosling, of Rosling & Co., Auctioneers and Cattle Salesmen, wrote to the Hon. Casey, Minister for Lands, drawing his attention to the matter:

*'A very strange and to my idea, suspicious alienation of Crown Lands reserved to the Town of Dandenong for a cemetery was made to one John Ortghies. it is a great loss to the people of Dandenong as well as to the Government. Could you advise us how to act in the matter? I am sure the grant would not have been allowed were the Department in possession of the facts at the time. T'was only the other day I became aware of it.'*¹²⁷

The matter was apparently ignored, and by July 1875 the owner had not only fenced the land but also built a four room brick cottage.

The trustees changed in 1875, with George Keys, Michael Reedy, and John Dobson joining Alex Bowman. As members of the Dandenong Improvement Society, formed in 1863, they were instrumental in initiating improvements to the cemetery, as well as to the local market, and other public utilities.

By the 1880s, the cemetery had grown unkempt. There was criticism of the road to it, and pedestrians were finding it impossible to reach the cemetery gate without walking through water. It was suggested that sheep be introduced to control the long tussocky grass. In 1881, a building, probably the sexton's office, was erected within the cemetery grounds by local resident and contractor, Mr Powis for £8. This was replaced in 1929 by the present brick office and shelter. In the 1880s, the cemetery was divided into denominational sections, and, from this time on, more accurate burial records were kept.

A series of works were undertaken at the cemetery in 1896. A letter from the Secretary of the Trustees to the Department of Health, dated 5 February 1897, informed the authorities that the 'cemetery has been greatly improved during the last twelve months' by ten chains of new picket fence along the frontage, and ten chains of post and rail and barbed wire on one side, with the remaining two sides being repaired. They were anticipating the purchase of new iron gates for the main entrance. By 1898 they had planted a row of ornamental trees along the picket fence, as well as 'in drives and walks', and all were growing well. However the gates had not yet eventuated, and the need for a caretaker's cottage was becoming a priority.¹²⁸ The following year a request was made for assistance to construct a cottage, because,

*'for a considerable time complaints have been made to the Trustees about persons damaging and removing ornaments and plants from the graves without being detected, and they think it desirable that some provision should be made for the sexton to live at the cemetery, but owing to want of funds they are unable to carry out this work.'*¹²⁹

It is not known if the iron gates ever eventuated, and requests to the Department for help to build the cottage were still being made as late as 1913, apparently to no avail. During the Inter-war years another campaign of beautification works was initiated. The new brick cemetery office erected by the Dandenong Shire Council in 1929 was pronounced 'a decided improvement'.¹³⁰ A row of flowering gums was planted along the picket fence in 1933, and by 1935 new flower gardens were being cultivated near the entrance. The following year a culvert was constructed to deal with surface water. The maintenance of the cemetery remained a continuous financial battle for the trustees, and in August 1943 its management was transferred to Dandenong Shire Council.¹³¹

¹²⁶ Dandenong Cemetery Index

¹²⁷ Cited from Skidmore notes (no page numbers)

¹²⁸ Dandenong Cemetery file

¹²⁹ *ibid.*

¹³⁰ *ibid.*

¹³¹ *ibid.*

Description

The cemetery fronts Kirkham Road, and entry is gained at the south end via a gravel road. A brick office and shelter, with a later toilet block addition flanks the entrance on the right. The gravel road defines the basic symmetrical plan of the cemetery as it extends down one side of the site and sweeps around to return to the front, forming a U-shape. A smaller road crosses over to the entrance. The regular arrangement of plot rows and divisions between compartments is offset against the curved road which provides a hint of the romantic style influencing the layout of colonial cemeteries from the 1850s. The numerous patches of grass and remnant plantings, which are presumably covering large sections of unmarked graves, contribute to this romantic effect. Oakleigh Cemetery (1859) was laid out in a similar plan, although very little remains today to indicate this.

Non-sectarian, Church of Christ, Russian Orthodox and Independent compartments are located in the long area to the right of the gravel road, extending behind the office. The large Russian Orthodox section is more recent. Roman Catholic burials predominate at the back of the cemetery. Methodists, Presbyterians and Church of England sections occupy the central area and front.

Two large Monterey pines (*Pinus radiata*) and a finely serrated leaf oak, remnants of an earlier planting scheme, survive near the point where the road begins to curve. The stump of a large pine can also be found in front of the office. Sugar gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) line the boundaries, as well as the drive on the east side. The front cyclone fence is bordered with irregular plantings of large flowering gums (*Eucalyptus ficifolia*) as remnants of the 1933 row. Some are in poor condition.

Simple memorials predominate, generally in white marble, grey granite and basalt stone, their styles being typical of the funerary art of monumental masons over successive design periods. Some graves have decorative cast iron surrounds. A rare timber tablet lies face-down in the Church of England section, and several of the older stone monuments are broken or overgrown. Notable memorials include:

- Sandstone monument to Alice Rosling (see firm of Rosling & Hyde), who died 13 December 1873, aged 36.

- Herbert Rogers, son of late Rev. John Rogers, who died near Dandenong on 2 May 1863, aged 33. The monument is by Simmonds, of Chancery Lane, Melbourne.
- George Tweedle, husband of Rose, who died on 29 November 188(6)?, aged 47.
- H. H. Harrison family vault, including Henrietta, who died in 1904, and husband, Thomas.
- Duncan family graves.
- Fine sandstone monument to James Morrison, native of Ballarat, who drowned on 22 January 1886 while bathing his horse in the Banghome Waterhole. It was made by Hansen & Co., of Melbourne, and erected by a 'few friends'.
- Highly ornamented stone erected by Pat Brady (died 17 March 1906) for his wife Anne, who died on 28 May 1888, aged 68. It was made by A. A. Sleight & Co., Melbourne.
- Monument to James Neville, who died in 1863, and his wife Bridget, in Gothic revival style featuring black marble colonnettes and foliated cross on basalt, with large iron railed area.
- White marble monument to Michael Hennessy, who died on 29 April 1889.
- Monument to Murdoch Young, born at Fortrose, Scotland, in December 1858, died on 7 July 1914, former manager of the Commercial Bank, Dandenong. The polished tablet stands on a distinctive rough stone base.
- Monument to Joseph Twiss, born France, 4 August 1847, died 10 July 1918, featuring black granite obelisk.
- Timber (tablet style) memorial.

A number of early district settlers are interred here, with one memorial near the entrance reading:

The pioneers have passed, their trials o'er, the battle won, no monument applauds their deeds so well and nobly done. But their memories stand fast for all to see, 'tis the fairy hills of Gippsland, their legacy to you'.¹³²

Among those buried in the cemetery, are members of: the Keys family; Matilda Louisa Shaw, her husband James Facey; Alexander Watt Bowman, his wife Janet, and other members of the Bowman family; Henry T. Foster, the Ahern family, the Sword family, the Orgill; Ordish; Trounson; Wanke; Renfree; Exner; Corrigan; Mosig; Symes; Powis; Kirkham; Charles; Dunbar; and Hutton families.¹³³

¹³² Cited from Skidmore notes (no page numbers)

¹³³ Dandenong Cemetery Headstone Transcripts Index

Other 1850s cemeteries include: Tower Hill 1857; Sandhurst (Bendigo) 1857 (Registered VHR); Murghe-boluc 1857; Epping 1858; Templestowe 1858; Boroondara (Kew) 1859; Smythesdale 1859; Oakleigh 1859; Footscray 1860; Coburg 1860. Melbourne General was established 1850 and opened in 1853.

Condition & Integrity

Although gazetted in 1857 only a little of the cemetery's nineteenth century fabric remains. Gates, fencing, and sexton's office dating from this period have been replaced. Some 1860s headstones survive in good condition as fine examples of memorial design of their period. There are also good representative examples of memorials from other periods. Some memorials are broken or detached from their original positions. The 1929 office appears structurally sound, although in need of some attention. The adjoining toilets are an unsympathetic addition.

Tree planting, often a major feature of nineteenth century cemeteries, is minimal and sporadic. Seeding poplars are a problem in the Catholic section.

Context

The cemetery is located on a busy thoroughfare about a kilometre south of central Dandenong. Once situated on the fringe of the township, it is now surrounded by housing and light industrial development. Kirkham Road derives its name from Dandenong pioneers, the Kirkham family.

Significance

The Dandenong Cemetery is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- as an index to township and district history. (Criteria C. 1)
- for the stonemason's skill shown in the gravestones and memorials (Criteria F.1)
- for the memorials' commemoration of the lives of local pioneers, prominent citizens and everyday men, women and children, recording their contribution to life in the district. (Criteria H.1, G. 1)
- for the remnant, mature exotic trees and stand of flowering gums, significant as both traditional funerary planting and beautification measures (Criteria E.1) .
- For the cemetery office as one surviving improvement initiated during the Inter-war period (Criteria A.4).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
Reference should be made to the Heritage Victoria draft model incorporated plan for heritage cemeteries.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The building (office), listed memorials, trees (Monterey pines , serrated leaf oak, Sugar gums, flowering gums) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building (1920s) or memorial construction dates and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the trees.

References

- Department of Human Services, Dandenong Cemetery file, Cem 149, Box 38
- Genealogical Society of Victoria, Mornington Peninsula Branch, *Dandenong Cemetery Headstone Transcripts Alphabetical Index and Plan*, 1987
- Skidmore, S. , 'Dandenong Cemetery', notes dated 26 January, 1991, held by Dandenong Historical Society



Laurel Lodge, (later Heritage Hill and Garden)

51 Langhorne Street, Dandenong	Former residence, former school, former medical practice, now house museum and part of City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Hill precinct. Building & Trees
Value:	Regional
Estimated Date:	1869
Historical Themes:	8. 6 Living in and around Australian homes
Associated Persons:	Robert Huckson; Matilda Louisa Shaw; James Lecky; Dr Henry Ogle Moore; Capt. Percy Harvey; Joseph Clarke; the Woodcock family



History

Laurel Lodge was constructed by its builder owner, Robert Huckson in 1869.

The land on which the two-storey house stands was initially purchased from the Crown by Mrs Janet Bowman who paid £17 for two allotments. Her husband, Alexander, owned numerous corner blocks in the township in the early days of settlement. ¹³⁴

Robert Huckson

On 30 July 1867, Robert Huckson purchased the two blocks from Mrs Bowman for £40. One of four brothers born to builder, Paul Huckson of Hereford England, Robert was the first of his siblings to immigrate to Australia, arriving in Adelaide on the ship *Eliza* on 23 August 1849. He was 24, and his wife Sarah was 28. Two of Robert's brothers arrived in Melbourne in April 1855, and by 1856, Robert and his wife had moved across from Adelaide to join them. Records for that year indicate that he was the owner of two buildings in Wellington Street, Melbourne. ¹³⁵ By the following year he had established, perhaps in association with his brothers, the building firm, R. Huckson & Co., and had won the contract for the erection of the new Colonial Treasury and Audit Offices. The company successfully tendered for further government contracts between 1858 and 1860, gaining more work on the Treasury building, as well as contracts for the government printing office and the Gabo Island Lighthouse. ¹³⁶

From 1859 to 1863 Robert lived at 220-222 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne. Sometime in 1863 he moved to Dandenong, for on 22 December that year he stood for a position on the Dandenong Roads Board, finishing in a close second place behind Joseph Chandler. ¹³⁷

By 1865 there were 250 people living in Dandenong, there were 57 dwellings, and the town services included a police station, court house and two hotels. ¹³⁸ Robert soon found a niche for his business in the growing township, that year securing the tenders for the erection of the first office of the Dandenong Roads Board, for rolling the Main Road, and for removing a toll-gate. He is also known to have constructed the first Royal Hotel, and possibly Cadle's Buildings (now demolished). Another of his contracts involved works to complete the Old Granite Bridge which spanned the Dandenong Creek (now a concrete bridge). He may have also established a small sawmill in Dandenong during this time. ¹³⁹

Miss Shaw's School

In July 1867 he purchased the land in Langhorne Street from Mrs Bowman, and by 1869 he had erected a substantial two-storey rendered brick villa, perhaps with the assistance of his brothers James and William. ¹⁴⁰ That year, 1869, the house was rented to 29 year old Miss Matilda L. Shaw who established a private school at the premises. It is not clear who named the building Laurel Lodge, but advertisements in the Dandenong Journal of 1882 indicate that it was known by this name throughout the time it was occupied by the school. ¹⁴¹

Born in Derbyshire, Matilda Shaw was 16 when she arrived at Port Phillip in June 1857 on the ship *Linda* with her father John Frederick Shaw, 44, a veterinary surgeon, mother, Jane 35, and brothers and sisters Emily 14, Reginald, 11, Alice, 9 Florence, 7, and Henry, 6. It is believed that Matilda was employed as a governess to the Keys family at Keysborough before she ventured into the business of setting up her own school in the Dandenong township in 1869.

Miss Shaw's curriculum aimed to cultivate young ladies accomplished in the 'gentle arts' of English, French, German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, and Needlework, and the small school was one of many such private establishments to flourish in the colony during this period. Staffed by resident as well as visiting teachers, the school prospered with boarders and day students, and churches situated on either side of the house would have lent a quiet respectability to the establishment. An advertisement in 1882, as well as a small citation on the school included in the *Jubilee History of Victoria and Melbourne* published in 1888, clearly confirm that the school was set up to educate young ladies, although it is known that some boys also attended, at least before 1879. One of her pupils of 1878 was Oscar Asche (who went on to become a celebrated actor), who mentions the school in his autobiography and recalls getting the 'cuts' for swearing. ¹⁴² Autographed scratchings on the lower window panes in a bedroom at Laurel Lodge could possibly be from the period when Laurel Lodge was a school.

The school continued to grow along with the town, and in 1880, Miss Shaw purchased part of Crown Allotment 1 Section 12, on the corner of Langhorne and Wilson Streets, from W. H. Jones who had owned the block since 1856. Some time during her rental of Laurel Lodge, ownership of the house transferred to Cranbourne resident James Lecky, who died in 1884. This

¹³⁴ Township Parish of Dandenong plan 5221

¹³⁵ Skidmore (no page numbers)

¹³⁶ *ibid.*

¹³⁷ *ibid.*

¹³⁸ Environmental History, p 77

¹³⁹ Skidmore (no page numbers)

¹⁴⁰ *ibid.*

¹⁴¹ *ibid.*

¹⁴² *ibid.*

event seemed to precipitate some changes for Shaw, as that year she commissioned a two-storey brick house to be built on her land further down the street. Upon its completion she transferred her school there, naming the house Merlin (see also Merlin House citation), and the school continued to operate there until she married Mr James Facey, formerly a blacksmith of Cranbourne. They resided at Merlin until Matilda died at the age of 72, on 4 October 1912 ¹⁴³. She is buried in the Dandenong Cemetery, in the same grave as an unknown identity, Susan Adams, who was interred there 30 years previously at the age of 75. Nearby lies her brother, Henry Sanders Shaw, who died in 1923. Matilda had remained a highly respected member of the local community, as testified by the following obituaries:

The death of Mrs James Facey occurred on Friday after a long and painful illness. As Miss Shaw, the deceased lady conducted a ladies school in Dandenong for many years, and one of her pupils was the celebrated actor, Mr Oscar Asche. She was highly respected among a host of friends who attended in large numbers to take part in the burial arrangements. ¹⁴⁴

On Friday, 1st, Mrs James Facey, of 'Merlin', Langhorne Street, expired after a painful illness from that fell disease cancer, aged 67 (sic) years. In the early 70's as Miss Matilda Shaw the deceased kept the Ladies Seminar, 'Laurel Lodge', next to the Church of England, where Mr Arthur Clarke now resides, and was in charge of some 20 lady boarders. Later Miss Shaw gave up the school and sold the property [she did not own the property], building 'Merlin' further up the street. Some time later the deceased lady married Mr James Facey, of Cranbourne, who still survives her, aged 90. Mrs Facey was an ardent supporter of St James Church of England and Sunday School. Just prior to the departure of the funeral cortege, the Bible Class girls and the senior scholars went to Merlin and sang some of her favourite hymns, including "safe in the Arms of Jesus". ¹⁴⁵

James Lecky's Ownership

On 12 August 1872, Robert Huckson sold Laurel Lodge to James Lecky for £575.

Lecky, of Protestant Irish stock, arrived in Melbourne in 1841 and farmed land on the Plenty River until 1846 (Skidmore). By 1855 he had taken out the Pre-emptive Right on the Gin Gin Bean pastoral run on the Cardinia Creek, two miles south of Berwick. The homestead later became known as Cardinia Park and is today amongst the oldest in the Cardinia Shire. ¹⁴⁶ Skidmore writes that:

James took a most active interest in the community as he was one of the original members of the Cranbourne Roads District, and one of the first trustees of Scots Church, Cranbourne. He and his sons were interested in horse-breeding and racing, and owned some of the leading stallions in the Colony, as well as breeding Shorthorn and Jersey cattle. James Lecky, senior, was chairman of the Road Board for three successive terms and President for eight terms.

Lecky was also one the first magistrates appointed to the district, a position he held until his death in 1884. He was buried at Cranbourne Cemetery. Lecky never lived at Laurel Lodge, but the property remained in his possession until he died.

Doctor Moore's Residence and Practice

On 13 June 1884, Dr Henry Ogle Moore purchased Laurel Lodge from the executors of the Lecky estate for £800.

Dr Moore first came to Dandenong in 1874, renting a house in Langhorne Street from J. D. Cadle. After two years he moved on to the Walhalla goldfields to care for miners, before moving again to Sale. By 1882 he was back in Dandenong renting Cadle's house, buying Laurel Lodge for his home and practice when it was put on the market in 1884. Skidmore writes that:

He appears to have had a huge practice, travelling regularly to Ferntree Gully, where he held a clinic on Monday afternoons. He was also the Medical Officer of Friendly Societies for Dandenong.

He left Dandenong in 1897 to practise in N. S. W., Ballan, and Beulah, and died in 1903, aged 56, following an operation on his throat.

He was also keenly interested in the Dandenong Choral Society, the Brass Band, and the Agricultural Society. Pall-bearers at his funeral included Dandenong notables Colonel Hutton, Dr Lee Brown, and Messrs R. A. Titcher and A. McLean. ¹⁴⁷

¹⁴³ Macbeth Edwardian Index, differs with quote from Dandenong Advertiser

¹⁴⁴ South Bourke and Mornington Journal, 10 October 1912, cited from Skidmore

¹⁴⁵ Dandenong Advertiser, n. d., cited from Skidmore

¹⁴⁶ Butler, p 24

¹⁴⁷ Skidmore (no page numbers)

An Interim Owner and the Harveys

In 1897, Dr Moore had mortgaged Laurel Lodge to Melbourne financier, Jacob Caro, who retained the house until the doctor's death in 1903. Captain Percy Leigh Harvey is known to have rented the house for some of this period. In about 1977 his son, Mr Evelyn Harvey of Berwick was over eighty years of age, and he could still remember his childhood experience of the house from when he was five years old. He recalled that the property went right through to McCrae Street, where the stables were reached through an orchard. At the rear of the house was a bathroom, a maid's room and a kitchen, and just outside there was a well in a brick court-yard. The cellar was accessed under the stairs. The front door had double doors that matched the two other pairs opening to the verandah. A large room downstairs was used as a dining room, and an adjoining smaller one was the drawing room. All the bedrooms were upstairs; the girls had the room overlooking the Anglican Church, the boys had a smaller one opening onto a verandah, and the parents' bedroom was to the right of the landing. Evelyn remembered the event of the birth of his youngest brother in the upstairs bedroom over the verandah, in January 1897. Although his father worked at Port Melbourne as the Harbour Master, his parents had moved with their seven children to Dandenong to 'live in a better environment'. They only stayed for two years, as the travel to and from work became too great for his father.¹⁴⁸

Joseph Clarke and the Woodcocks

Auctioneer, Joseph Clarke and his wife Isobel rented the house from Jacob Caro in 1899. Clarke knew the house well, having lived and worked in Dandenong for many years. In 1884 he even conducted the private sale of the house when it transferred from the executors of the late James Lecky to Dr Moore.¹⁴⁹ The Clarkes had not long been renting Laurel Lodge when Mrs Clarke died in February 1900, at the age of 69. Joseph stayed on at the house and subsequently purchased it in 1902 for £600. He renovated and extended the building, and being very fond of horticulture, he created a 'beautiful garden of choice flowers, in which he took great pride'.¹⁵⁰ After his death in 1912 Laurel Lodge became neglected. Miss Alice Clarke paid the rates for the first year then the Savings Bank took charge of the title, with Mr Armstrong, Manager of the State Savings Bank's Dandenong Branch (opened in 1911), subsequently paying them.

When Mr R. J. Woodcock, Engineer to the Dandenong Shire Council, purchased Laurel Lodge in 1918, it was 'a wreck. It didn't have a roof and the walls were cracked', and there were no windows.¹⁵¹ Woodcock had been appointed as Council Secretary and Engineer in 1911, holding the joint positions for one year before they were separated. Before they purchased Laurel Lodge, Woodcock, his wife and three daughters were renting a house in Robinson Street. After their parents passed away, one of the Miss Woodcocks lived on alone in the house. She sold Laurel Lodge to the Dandenong City Council in mid-1972. Now a museum, the house is furnished as a private home of the 1870s and its interpretation forms part of the Dandenong historic precinct, known as 'Heritage Hill', which also includes Benga Oral History Centre and Garden (1936; see citation) and St James Anglican Church (1864; see citation).

The 1991 Allom Lovell study¹ of the house does not mention either a formal or informal landscape plan having being prepared for the original residence. A 1998 landscape consultant's report² refers to what had become a 'highly ornamental garden' describing an early 20th century photograph (presented as part of the report) of the Woodcock family in the Laurel Lodge garden. This photograph gives little or no indication of the type of plants being used at the time, or the style or layout of plantings, however, the rough grass in which the family is sitting suggests an informally maintained garden. With the exception of two mature Moreton Bay figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) and a mature kauri pine (*Agathis robusta*), none of these plantings has survived.

The Allom Lovell study suggests that these three trees date from '...just prior to or in the early part of the Woodcock occupancy'. These Australian sub tropical species were popularly planted across Victoria in large private gardens and parks from the middle of the 19th century until the end of the Edwardian period.

The entrance point, alignment and surface of the existing gravel drive off Langhorne St is presumed in both of the above studies to be original.

¹⁴⁸ Interview with Mr Evelyn Harvey, c. 1977, cited from Skidmore (no page numbers)

¹⁴⁹ Skidmore (no page numbers)

¹⁵⁰ Gipps-land Gate, Oct-Dec, 1983, cited from Skidmore

¹⁵¹ Mrs Woodcock quoted from Skidmore (no page numbers)

¹ Allom Lovell & Associates, 'Laurel Lodge - Conservation Study', 1991.

² Jellie, P, 'Laurel Lodge, Langhorne Street, Dandenong- Conservation Policy and Implementation Strategy for Garden Restoration', Feb. 1998

¹⁵² Jellie, P., "Laurel Lodge -Implementation Strategy for Garden Restoration 1998. " Copy held by Greg Groves, Manager, Horticultural Services, City of Greater Dandenong, October 1999

Description

The house is a double storey stuccoed Gothic or Tudor Revival style house which has many of its original features including timber double hung sash windows, timber doors, and its original internal layout. The gable ends have been filled with timber shingles. The balcony is timber framed with timber balustrades and the verandah has been re-constructed over time. The front entry doorway was remodelled to incorporate Edwardian-era lead lighting depicting kookaburras, blue gum leaves and nuts. All of the outbuildings are well maintained, rendered or weatherboard clad, and the rear extension to the house has been clad with weatherboard to the walls and new Colorbond roofing.

Laurel Lodge is prominently situated on the Langhorne Street hill in central Dandenong. Some of the site's early landscape setting has disappeared with the exception of the entrance point, three mature and notable trees, remnants of a hawthorn hedge (*Crataegus* sp) on the side boundaries and the gravel drive¹⁵². The villa retains its original side and front boundaries but the adjoining property Benga now occupies its former rear yard.

The most striking feature of the remaining historic landscape is the pair of enormous Moreton Bay figs that flank the entrance to the villa facing Langhorne Street. Together with the aged Kauri pine, they completely dominate and shade the remnant front garden. The curving driveway is still gravelled. Shrubberies on either side of the driveway contain little original plant material, providing a secondary framework to the drive and residence.

External Condition & Integrity

The building is near intact. All known alterations can be reversed and original finishes re-instated. The Moreton Bay figs have received poor management in the past, with severe lopping on the eastern side. Despite this they are relatively healthy. The gravelled drive is reasonably well maintained.

Context

The building is set in a sympathetic context, possibly very similar to its original one. This should be retained. Remnant elements within the Laurel Lodge front garden reflect the historic nature of the garden, which in its early days provided an undeveloped semi-rural setting for the picturesque villa of the 1860s.

Significance

The Laurel Lodge complex and trees are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong and the West Gippsland region:

- for the house's association with its first owner and builder Robert Huckson, his building firm R. Huckson and Co., and his contribution to the construction of many key buildings and structures in Melbourne and Dandenong. (Criteria H. 1)
- for the property's association with Matilda Louisa Shaw and her school for young ladies, being a significant chapter in the history of this house held in high esteem by the Dandenong community. (Criteria A.4, G. 1, H.1)
- for the property's association with James Lecky, one of the first magistrates appointed to the district, (Criteria H.1)
- for the property's association with other prominent persons such as Dr Henry Ogle Moore, Captain Percy Leigh Harvey a Harbour Master in Port Melbourne, Joseph Clarke an auctioneer, the Woodcock family (including Mr R. J. Woodcock, the engineer to the Dandenong Shire Council and the Dandenong City Council). (Criteria H. 1)
- As a large Victorian-era villa, unmatched in the City for the combination of its age, size and setting (Criteria B.2)
- For the aesthetic qualities and relative intactness of the house, despite many repairs over the years. (Criteria E. 1)
- For its contribution to a highly significant civic and residential precinct, including Benga House, St James Anglican Church and Hall and Merlin House. (Criteria C. 2)
- For its historic garden setting, including the original driveway and mature significant trees (figs, kauri).³

³ op. cit.

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Yes
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes	
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Yes

The above plan would be based on the 1991 Conservation Study or a future Conservation Management Plan (recommended). A Conservation Management Plan should be commissioned for this site. The property could also be considered for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register as part of the Heritage Hill precinct. All mature trees on the site should also be assessed as part of any future Significant Tree Study for the city.

Extent of Heritage Place

The house, trees (2 figs, kauri) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction date and subsequent significant occupation periods and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the trees.

References

- Allom Lovell & Associates, *'Laurel Lodge - Conservation Study'*, 1991.
- Butler, Graeme & Associates, *Cardinia Shire Heritage Study*, volume 1, Cardinia Shire Council, 1999
- Skidmore, C. , *Laurel Lodge*, Dandenong and District Historical Society Publication, revised edition, 1984.



St James Anglican Church and Trees	
53-57 Langhorne Street, Dandenong	Building, Trees
Value:	Regional
Estimated Date:	1864-
Historical Themes:	8. 3 Worshipping
Associated Persons:	Rev. J. H. Gregory; Rev. Whitmore Carr; Leonard Terry; Sir Charles Darling; Dr F. F. Goe; Sydney W. Smith; Sir Rohan and Lady Delacombe2



History

The Rev. J. H. Gregory conducted Dandenong's first Anglican service on 21 July 1850 two days after setting out from Melbourne on his way to another bush service at Cape Schanck. Although a committee was formed to obtain appropriate premises for subsequent services, it was not until the mid-1850s with the arrival of Mr R. C. Walker, that this quest was partly realised. Walker was renting a large property, The Grange, north of the present Kidd's Road, and within a short time, services were being conducted there in a slab hut newly built for the purpose. A day school and Sunday school had been available since 1853 from the house of Mr Hugh Valiant Roberts and his wife.¹

On 1 June 1855, the Dean of Melbourne, Dr McCartney, the Vicar of St Andrew's Brighton, and lay preacher Mr J. Goodwin visited Dandenong to discuss with the committee the possibility of erecting permanent premises for a church and Sunday school. In July they applied to the government for a grant of land to establish a school, and later that month they were informed that a site of two acres had been reserved for such purposes on the corner of Langhorne and Wilson Streets, extending to McCrae Street. The school house was built on the site facing Wilson Street. Constructed by local contractor Mr Alex Bowman, the brick building was completed by August 1857 and opened by the Dean of Melbourne, Dr McCartney. Mr Hugh Valiant Roberts, who continued on with Sunday school classes, became the first formally appointed schoolmaster. Enlarged in 1865, the school house stood until 1905.²

The Church

Still without a church building, a public meeting was held with Rev. J. H. Gregory on 3 March 1860 for the purpose of instructing an architect and arranging for the collection of the necessary funds. By June, an architect's report had been obtained, but the matter stalled perhaps because the district still lacked a resident clergyman. At another public meeting held in May 1861 it was decided that the services of a clergyman would be obtained if sufficient residents from Dandenong, Berwick and Cranbourne could fill a subscription list. It was not until 1863 that a clergyman, the Rev. Whitmore Carr, was appointed, and within a month of his arrival, the building of a church was firmly back on the agenda.³

Twenty residents were each asked to collect £10 within two months, and arrangements were made to hold a bazaar in

March 1864. By April £206.6.0d had been subscribed and was supplemented by a grant of £200 from the Diocese. Plans and specifications were drawn up by Diocesan architect, Leonard Terry who called for tenders in *The Argus* on 13 June.⁴ The foundation stone was laid on the 5 July by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Charles Darling who was presented with a silver trowel for the ceremony. Other guests included Dr McCartney, Rev. Whitmore Carr, Rev. W. H. Liddiard, church trustees and members of the congregation.⁵ Lunch was served in a marquee in the grounds. Details on the new church and the event had been reported in *The Argus* on the eve of the ceremony:

*His Excellency Sir Charles Darling will tomorrow, at half past twelve, lay the foundation stone of St James's Church, Dandenong. Great preparations are being made for the due reception of the Governor, on the occasion of his first visit to the township. We are informed that a substantial and recherche luncheon will be provided for visitors, under the direction of the committee of management. The church is to be built in the Early English style; the walls of brick, the crosses, weather tables and sills of the front to Langhorne Street, of Geelong stone; the foundations of Dandenong stone. The roof is to be of open timber-work, stained and varnished. The present contract is for the building of the nave (without fittings), which is to be twenty-four feet wide by forty-nine feet long, the walls twelve feet high and the roof to the apex thirty-one feet. The building is to be completed and ready for service by the end of October. The erection of chancel and vestry is deferred for the present. The amount of the contract is £597, the amount subscribed is £210. 13s. 8d., which will be supplemented by £200 from the funds at the disposal of the council of the diocese.*⁶

Another account of the church stated that windows were to be 'glazed with diamond shapes', and that Messrs Young and Foster, of South Yarra were the contractors.⁷

By 1866, the church was paid for, and attention turned to building a parsonage as well as providing further decoration for the church interior. The Trustees reported that they had received promises of handsome shrubs from the government nursery. In 1867, a public meeting was held calling for contributions, but sufficient funds weren't obtained until January 1870 when a smaller version of the parsonage proposed by Terry was built.⁸ After tenders were called on 10

¹ Eggleston, p 4

² *ibid.*, p 5

³ *ibid.*, pp 6-7

⁴ *Argus*, 13 June 1864, p 1

⁵ Eggleston, p 8

⁶ *Argus*, 4 July 1864, p 5

⁷ Eggleston, p 8

⁸ *ibid.*, p 9

March,⁹ building commenced in August and was completed in November. Some years later, in 1877, tenders were called to cement the exterior walls of the church building.¹⁰

As the congregation grew, it was decided to complete the church as originally designed by Terry. Architect, Sydney W. Smith called for tenders for construction of transepts, chancel, vestry and new seating on 15 November 1883.¹¹ The work was undertaken in 1886 with over a £1000 donated by the congregation. Other additions to the church during this period include, a baptismal font (1884), and a new pulpit (1885) crafted from part of the pulpit removed from the former St Paul's Church, corner Swanston and Flinders Streets, Melbourne. Three extra rooms were also added to the parsonage. The church was consecrated on Thursday 25 August 1887 by the Bishop of Melbourne, Dr F. F. Goe.¹²

In 1912, the 1868 choir gallery along the west wall was dismantled and the timber used for the first choir stalls in readiness for celebrations of the church's golden jubilee held on 26 July 1914.¹³ A small pipe organ replaced the 1882 cabinet organ in 1914, and another organ was procured from St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Ballarat, in 1929. Built by Gray & Davidson of England in 1864-65, it was installed in St James in 1930 and dedicated by Dean Aickin in January 1931. It had a major rebuild by Hill, Norman & Beard, in 1961, when it was probably converted to electric pneumatic action, and had another overhaul in 1975. It has been played by many famous and outstanding organists.¹⁴

A 'War Memorial Porch' dedicated to those who served in WWII was added to the church in 1953. The bricks were reclaimed from the old railway bridge that crossed Princes Highway to the Springvale Crematorium.¹⁵ In late 1962, repairs were undertaken to the whole of the church building's fabric, including the stripping and re-rendering of external and internal walls, and bracing the interior with metal bars. A thanksgiving service held on 5 July 1964, attended by the Governor Sir Rohan and Lady Delacombe, other dignitaries and many guests, marked the centenary of the foundation stone. The actual stone can no longer be found and was probably covered by the 1880s extensions.

The parsonage that once stood near the corner of Wilson and McCrae Streets was demolished in 1972. The materials have been re-used to build the house at 3 MacPherson Street, Dandenong. The owner of that house has a painting done of

the vicarage in 1972 just prior to its demolition¹⁶. A new vicarage was built in 1973.

In 1976 work commenced on the Lady Chapel in the north transept of the church and, in 1981, the vestry was refurbished.¹⁷ Many memorials and gifts have been donated to the church over many years, including; windows from the 1880s to the 1950s, marble tablets associated with WWI, the reredos and wall panelling (part of a permanent WWI war memorial), altar rails (1946), memorial pews (1935-59), altar frontal (1956), as well as the original silver trowel used to lay the foundation stone.¹⁸

The elms are believed to have been planted in about 1900.¹⁹ The landscape surrounding the St James Anglican Church appears to have undergone many changes since the construction of the church, although it is clear from the physical evidence on site that a simple formal design set around the semi circular carriage drive has been an enduring element since the earliest times.

Description

The building is a Gothic revival style rendered building, after the Early English manner, with gabled Welsh slate clad roofs, dormer roof vents, leadlight windows and timber double doors. The church nave and added porch have buttressed walls, with three-light windows in the gable ends of the main section and the transept. The parapet gables are capped with render.

The landscape surrounding St James Anglican Church retains a number of either original or relatively early trees, including an impressive stand of mature English elms (*Ulmus procera*) in the centre of the church grounds and an incomplete row of Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) lining the northern side of the drive off Langhorne Street. More recent plantings (probably 1980s) encircle a small lawn facing Langhorne Street and contain the remains (one panel) of an early timber post and rail fence. The main carriage drive enters and exits off Langhorne St., and very likely still follows the original alignment. A modern replica timber picket fence separates the grounds from Langhorne Street.

⁹ Argus, 10 March 1870, p 3

¹⁰ Argus, 28 July 1877, p 3

¹¹ Argus, 15 November 1883, p 11

¹² Eggleston, p 10

¹³ *ibid.*, p 12

¹⁴ *ibid.*, p 18

¹⁵ St James Anglican Church Editorial Committee, p 14

¹⁶ C Lazenby, email to Graeme Butler September 2001

¹⁷ *ibid.*, p 19

¹⁸ Memorials and gifts listed in Eggleston

¹⁹ St James Anglican Editorial Committee, p 19

External Condition & Integrity

The building has been altered in detail only and retains most of its integrity. The render on the building appears drummy and the paving surrounding the building should be replaced at levels that would allow the building to be ventilated. The paving currently blocks subfloor vents and may create rising damp problems. Steel mesh screens protect the leadlight windows. The original round downpipes have been replaced, with one original cast iron downpipe remaining, and the gutters are a later quad type.

Both the Italian cypresses and the elms are in moderately good condition.

Context

The grounds and small garden provide a related but not entirely original setting for the church. The nearby hall and residence add to the setting.

Significance

St James Anglican Church & trees are significant to the West Gippsland region:

- As a well preserved example of the work of Leonard Terry, noted for his commercial architecture throughout Victoria as well as his role as Diocesan architect (criteria H1) ;
- for the building's association with Rev. J. H. Gregory, who conducted the first Anglican service in Dandenong, Rev. Whitmore, who was the first appointed clergyman to the district, Sir Charles Darling, the Governor of Victoria who laid the first foundation stone, Sydney W. Smith, a noted architect in his own right, who oversaw the works (Criteria H. 1)
- for its simple externally well preserved Gothic Revival styling which compares well with other churches in the region (Criteria F. 1)
- as major contributory elements (trees and building) to a significant setting, with the adjoining Laurel Lodge, Benga House, St James Hall, and nearby Merlin House. (Criteria C. 2)

Recommendations

Planning protection? Yes

External Paint Controls Apply? Yes

Internal Alteration Controls Apply? Yes

Tree Controls Apply? Yes

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt? No

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted? Yes

Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register? No

Included in the Register of the National Estate? Yes

A conservation management plan of the site should be commissioned for the place.

All mature trees on the site should also be assessed in any future Significant Tree Study for the city.

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees (stand of mature English elms, row of Italian cypress) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1860s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed trees.

References

- Argus
- Eggleston, (Vicar) Egan, *St James Church Dandenong 1864-1964*, Melbourne, 1964
- St James Anglican Church Editorial Committee, *St James Dandenong 1864-1989*, Dandenong, 1989



St James Anglican Church Hall and Trees

59 Langhorne Street, Dandenong	Building & Trees
Value:	Local, State (as part of the Heritage Hill Precinct)
Estimated Date:	1905, 1980s additions
Historical Themes:	8. 3 Worshipping
Associated Persons:	Mr E. H Orgill, local contractor; Bishop of Melbourne, Rev. H. Lowther Clarke



History

In July 1855, two acres of land on the corner of Langhorne and Wilson Streets were granted to the Church of England for school and church purposes, and a non-vested Church of England school opened on the allotment facing Wilson Street, in October that year. A more permanent school house was constructed of locally made bricks by contractor and land holder, Alexander Bowman in 1857. Built as a school, it was also used as a public function hall as well as for church purposes, until St James Church was constructed in 1864. The school was enlarged in 1865 and closed when funding was withdrawn from non-government schools following the introduction of the Education Act of 1873, and from then it functioned solely as a Sunday school and hall.

In 1899 the St James congregation started a building fund for a new Sunday School Hall. A decision was made to build the hall in 1902, but funds were still being collected for the project throughout 1903, when a total of £300 had been raised. Local contractor Mr E. H. Orgill commenced building the hall in 1904 for £385. Constructed of Tasmanian Jarrah the hall was erected to face Langhorne Street. The old school on the site was demolished and the materials sold for £32, this amount helping to furnish the new building. The Bishop of Melbourne, Rev. H. Lowther Clarke, opened the new hall on 5 April 1905. It was extended in 1920.

When St James Church celebrated its foundation centenary in 1964, a working bee was held to carry out repairs on the hall. As a thanksgiving gesture for their use of the hall, parents and friends of the 9th Dandenong Boy Scout group volunteered their labour to lay a new wooden floor diagonally on top of the old hall floor. The 1970s and 1980s saw a marked decline in numbers attending the Sunday school after there being 200 on the role at the time of the church's centenary. However the hall still functions as a Sunday school and is used extensively by the larger community, it being one of the few hall facilities available in the central area. A new porch was added and a modern kitchen installed in the 1980s.

Several mature trees of the early landscape setting remain on the church hall site, principally on corners or entrances, including a large pair of Bhutan cypresses (*Cupressus torulosa*) flanking the Wilson St entrance, and a mature Monterey cypress (*C. macrocarpa*) on the corner of Wilson and McCrae Streets.

Description

The hall is set on a rectangular plan, with a transverse wing at the rear. It is clad with weatherboard, has a corrugated iron clad gabled roof and gabled entry porches at the front and side of the building. The building retains much of its original detailing, including ogee guttering, round-section downpipes, and timber joinery. There are brick chimneys and a half-timbered gable end to the main roof. Typically, the interior is board lined with a dado and exposed ornamental timber trusses.

The landscape around the hall appears to have been developed over the years and displays no particular period character, with the exception of the mature cypresses, which mark corners, boundaries and entrances.

External Condition & Integrity

Despite undergoing alterations the building displays a degree of intactness and its integrity has not been altered. The trees are in moderately good condition.

Context

The mature trees on the site provide an appropriate and authentic setting for the church hall and, with the hall, contribute to the significant Heritage Hill precinct.

Significance

St James Hall and associated mature trees are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As a long-term well preserved public building in the town and thus the vehicle for many of the town's early social events (criteria A4, G1),
- As the oldest and only Edwardian-era timber hall in the City (criteria B2)
- for its association with Mr E. H. Orgill, local contractor, who built the hall and Rev. H. Lowther Clarke, Bishop of Melbourne who opened the hall in 1905. (Criteria H. 1)
- for their contribution to the Heritage Hill precinct, with buildings such as Laurel Lodge, Benga House, St James Anglican Church and Merlin House. (Criteria C. 2)
- for the close physical and historical association with St James Anglican Church. (Criteria G. 1)
- for the maturity and type of the associated trees, as a remnant early 20th century setting for the church hall as well as good examples within the City.

Recommendations

Planning protection?

External Paint Controls Apply?

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?

Tree Controls Apply?

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?

Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?

Included in the Register of the National Estate?

A conservation plan of the site should be completed.

The mature trees on the site be assessed in any future Significant Tree Study for the city.

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

No

Yes

Yes

No

Yes

Extent Of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees (Bhutan cypress, Monterey cypress specimens) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1905) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball, canopy of the trees.

References

- Brennan, N. , *Chronicles of Dandenong*, Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1973
- Eggleston, (Vicar) E. , *St James Anglican Church Dandenong 1864-1964*, Melbourne, 1964
- St James Anglican Church Editorial Committee, *St James Dandenong 1864-1989*, Dandenong, 1989



Stables, Dandenong Police Station

46-50 Langhorne Street, Dandenong	Building
Value:	Regional
Estimated Date:	1888-1889
Historical Themes:	7. 2 Developing Administrative Structures



History

The original police building no longer exists on this site. In 1857 a fence was erected around the three acres of land (on the corner of Langhorne and Wilson Streets) the site of the first police camp and current site of the police complex. The first building, built in 1859 comprised of officers' quarters, a watch house and a lean-to, which was used as a stable. The original stables were built around three acres of land as part of the original police complex. As stated in the following paragraph the stables were repaired in the late 1870s but it wasn't until the late 1880s that the stables building in question was built.

Works to the buildings defined as "Police Buildings at Dandenong Township" were tendered out on the 1 August 1859 and a contract no. 59/177 signed for the total amount of £1,282. 00 on the 14 August 1859²⁰. The works were due to be completed on the 25 December 1859 by C. S. Baillie of Melbourne under the supervision of the Clerk of Works, Mrs Williams and Eades. An extension of eight weeks was granted. The documents do not outline the extent of the works but given that stables were repaired in 1877/78,²¹ it would appear that these stables were built with the 1859 contract. The tender for the repairs of the stables was accepted on the 14 December 1877 and the contract no. 77. 8/110 signed on the 21 December 1877. The works were completed on the 31 January 1878 under the supervision of the Clerk of Works, Mr Finlay and for the total cost of £146. 9. 0. The contractors for this project were Robert Anderson, of Collingwood.

In 1888/89 a contract, no 88. 89/421, was let to Mathews and O'Halloran for the total sum of £602. 5. 0 for the construction of new Police Quarters and Stables. This would indicate that the current stables were constructed with this contract.

Description

The stable is a simple but distinctive brick walled rectangular building set next to a carpark. It is approximately 30 square metres in area, with a slate clad steeply gabled roof. A loft is set in this roof form, with a lifting beam set at its apex and a loft loading door. Louvred segment and flat arched openings fill the side walls showing clearly its former use. The downpipes are round and the cast rainwater head is decorative in keeping with the building's period.

The stable is the only surviving component of the police station complex erected in the late 19th century. All of the other structures were demolished in the 1950s as part of the redevelopment of the complex²². The stable was refurbished at the time of the construction of the new police station.

The existing stables building is the only known surviving example of a 19th century brick stable in the Dandenong area; the former Crosby Bakery stable off Thomas St being from the Edwardian-era.

External Condition & Integrity

The building is relatively intact and in good condition with refurbishing works completed in recent times.

Context

The building is no longer in its original setting. The immediate surrounding area is occupied by a carpark that forms part of the current police complex.

However, historically the stable is part of the important heritage precinct, Heritage Hill, which includes buildings such as Laurel Lodge and St James Church and Hall.

Significance

The former stables, Dandenong police station is significant to the West Gippsland region and the City of Greater Dandenong:

- for its association with the 19th century development of the police complex in the Dandenong central area, as one of the region's major government centres (criteria A.4)
- as the only remaining component of the original Dandenong police complex (Criteria A.4, B.2)
- as the only 19th century stable building in the City and the earliest government built stable in the region (criteria B2);
- for its high state of preservation which makes it a superior example of its type (criteria D.2)
- for its historical contribution to the important Heritage Hill precinct (Criteria A.3).

²⁰ VPRS 979 Contract Books, Unit 1 – 1859

²¹ VPRS 979 Contract Book, Unit 35, 1877-78

²² Heritage Walk Notes, Urban Conservation Committee, 2 October 1993

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Yes
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply? No	
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme? Yes	
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate? Recommended	
As a contributory part of the important Heritage Hill area, the stable should be assessed in any conservation management plan for the precinct.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land with nominally 5m of its perimeter, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period.

References

- City of Greater Dandenong Urban Conservation File for the Police Stables
 - Letter 4. 9. 1989 (from Dandenong Historic Precinct Working Group)
 - Letter 6. 9. 1989 (from Des F. Bloink)
 - Letter 13. 9. 1989 (from Ministry of Housing and Construction)
 - Minutes of special Council meeting held 9 July 1992
- Fletcher Construction - Report from Allom Lovell, Specification for refurbishment of stables, drawings.
- Public Records Office - Contract Summary books- VPRS 2143, VPRS 979, Unit 1 (1859) and Unit 35 (1877-78)
- Dandenong and District Historical Society:
 - Heritage Walk Notes from City of Greater Dandenong Urban Conservation Committee
- Uhl, J. M., *Dandenong - From Slab Hut to City*, reprinted 1976 from the Victorian Historical Magazine, Vol. 34, November 1963.
- Roulston, G. F., *Reminiscences of the Early Days of Dandenong*, 1935, reprinted 1984.
- Fels, M. H., *The Dandenong Police Paddocks - Land history and use 1851-1988*, Department of Conservation and Environment, 1990.



Shaw’s School, later Merlin House and Trees

61 Langhorne Street, Dandenong	Building & Trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1884
Historical Themes:	6. 2 Establishing Schools
Associated Persons:	Miss Matilda Louisa Shaw; Sister (Miss) Ahern



History

Merlin House was built for Miss Matilda Louisa Shaw in 1884 as a residence and private school. It was probably designed by architects, Kirkpatrick & Giles who designed extensions there for Shaw in 1890²³.

Born in Derbyshire, Shaw was 16 when she arrived at Port Phillip in June 1857 on the ship *Linda* with her father John Frederick Shaw, 44, a veterinary surgeon, mother, Jane 35, and brothers and sisters Emily 14, Reginald, 11, Alice, 9 Florence, 7, and Henry, 6. It is believed that Matilda was employed as a governess to the Keys family at Keysborough before she ventured into the business of setting up her own school in 1869 when she was 29 years old. The rented building was a newly constructed two-storey residence situated in the middle of the Dandenong township at 51 Langhorne Street. Known as Laurel Lodge, the house was named by either Miss Shaw or its builder and owner, Robert Huckson (also *Laurel Lodge* citation).²⁴

Miss Shaw's curriculum aimed to cultivate young ladies accomplished in the 'gentle arts' of English, French, German, music, singing, drawing, painting, and needlework, and the small school was one of many such private establishments to flourish in the colony during this period. Staffed by resident as well as visiting teachers, the school prospered with boarders and day students, and churches situated nearby would have lent a quiet respectability to the establishment.

Merlin House

The Dandenong township began to grow and the little school flourished. In 1880, Miss Shaw purchased part of Crown Allotment 1 Section 12, on the corner of Langhorne and Wilson Streets, from W. H. Jones who had owned the block since 1856. Some time during her rental of Laurel Lodge, ownership of the building transferred to Cranbourne resident James Lecky, who died in 1884. This event seemed to precipitate some changes for Shaw, as that year she commissioned a two-storey brick house to be built further down the street on her land on the corner of Wilson Street. Upon its completion she transferred her school there, naming the house Merlin. In November of that year she placed an advertisement in the *South Bourke and Mornington Journal* for 'a good plain cook and laundress able to milk, wages 12/-', indicating that she must have kept at least one cow on the property.²⁵

Matilda conducted her school until 1889, when she was about 50 years old. That year she married Mr James Facey, of Cranbourne, and they resided at Merlin until Matilda died at the age of 72, on 4 October 1912²⁶. She is buried in the Dandenong Cemetery, in the same grave as an unknown identity, Susan Adams, who was interred there 30 years previously at the age of 75. Nearby lies her brother, Henry Sanders Shaw, who died in 1923. Matilda had remained a highly respected member of the local community, as testified by the following obituaries:

*The death of Mrs James Facey occurred on Friday after a long and painful illness. As Miss Shaw, the deceased lady conducted a ladies school in Dandenong for many years, and one of her pupils was the celebrated actor, Mr Oscar Asche. She was highly respected among a host of friends who attended in large numbers to take part in the burial arrangements.*²⁷

*On Friday, 1st, Mrs James Facey, of 'Merlin', Langhorne Street, expired after a painful illness from that fell disease cancer, aged 67 (sic) years. In the early 70's as Miss Matilda Shaw the deceased kept the Ladies Seminar, 'Laurel Lodge', next to the Church of England, where Mr Arthur Clarke now resides, and was in charge of some 20 lady boarders. Later Miss Shaw gave up the school and sold the property [she did not own the property], building 'Merlin' further up the street. Some time later the deceased lady married Mr James Facey, of Cranbourne, who still survives her, aged 90. Mrs Facey was an ardent supporter of St James Church of England and Sunday School. Just prior to the departure of the funeral cortege, the Bible Class girls and the senior scholars went to Merlin and sang some of her favourite hymns, including "Safe in the Arms of Jesus".*²⁸

A son from James Facey's previous marriage came to look after him when blindness in his latter years confined him to the top floor of Merlin. He died in 1914. A blacksmith by trade, he had initially come to the district in the mid-1860s, buying the Springhurst property at Cranbourne.

By 1917, Merlin was a private hospital operating under the supervision of Sister (Miss) M. A. Ahern.²⁹ The Ahern family were district pioneers, with Daniel Ahern farming land on the fringe of the Dandenong township. Sister Ahern, of Merlin Private Hospital died in May, 1944, and her grave can be found in the Catholic section of the Dandenong Cemetery.³⁰

²³ Lewis (ed) Mansions Database, MU

²⁴ Skidmore, (without page numbers)

²⁵ *ibid.*

²⁶ Macbeth Edwardian Index 13980 states Matilda was aged 72 when she died in 1912; the Dandenong Advertiser quotes age at 67.

²⁷ South Bourke and Mornington Journal, 10 October 1912, cited from Skidmore

²⁸ Dandenong Advertiser, n. d., cited from Skidmore

²⁹ Mrs Nancy Brookes has informed the Dandenong and District Historical Society of family members who were born at Merlin House Private Hospital. The hospital was running from at least February 1917 when Bessie Kirkham was born there.

³⁰ Dandenong Cemetery Index

The house ceased functioning as a hospital in the 1940s and was subsequently converted into apartments. The building underwent renovations and some demolition work in 1970s, and in the early 1990s. In 1998 it was sold. The Age, 7 March 1998, Real Estate section advertised it for sale as Merlin House, built c 1884, covering 42 squares, with 4 bedrooms and 'lovingly restored' in 1991. It was on 1/3 of an acre acre³¹.

Description

This double storey, Victorian-era Italianate style red and cream brick house has a hipped roof finished with corrugated Colorbond steel. The roof to the deep verandah is a skillion form clad with Colorbond steel and the balustrade is of timber slats. The windows are timber double hung sashes; the doors facing Langhorne Street are timber.

The front garden surrounding Merlin House is very recent excepting two early trees, an evergreen magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) and a lilly pilly (*Acmena smithii*). A very high new brick fence conceals most of the house and garden.

External Condition & Integrity

The building retains its basic form but has been added to and changed in many areas. The verandah, typical of the Edwardian-era, appears to have been added, prominent openings have been changed and additions made to the side plus a new double garage. The magnolia is in very poor condition and the lilly pilly in moderately good condition. The high brick fence is unrelated to the era.

Context

The building is contributory to the Heritage Hill heritage precinct, as a perimeter related element.

The two trees are the only remnants of the original garden, which has otherwise disappeared.

Significance

Shaw's School later Merlin House & Trees is significant to Dandenong:

- For the house's association with Miss Matilda Louisa Shaw and her school which she transferred from Laurel Lodge. (Criteria G. 1 and H. 1).

- For its association with Sister (Miss) Ahern when it was used as a private hospital. (Criteria H. 1)
- As one of the few large 19th century urban villas in Dandenong also with part of its early garden setting (criteria B2);
- As a contributory building in the Heritage Hill precinct, with other buildings such as Laurel Lodge, Benga House, St James Anglican Church and Hall. (Criteria C. 2)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
A conservation management plan of the site should be completed. The trees cited above should be assessed in any future Significant Tree Study for the city.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees (magnolia or *Magnolia grandiflora* and a lilly pilly or *Acmena smithii*) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1880s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball, canopy of the trees.

References

- Genealogical Society of Victoria, Mornington Peninsula Branch, *Dandenong Cemetery Headstone Transcriptions Alphabetical Index and Plan*, 1987
- Skidmore, C. , *Laurel Lodge*, Dandenong and District Historical Society Publication, revised edition, 1984

³¹ Lewis (ed) Mansions Database, MU



Springvale Truby King Centre and Trees

1 Lightwood Road, Springvale	Buildings, trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1940
Historical Themes:	9. 1 Caring for the young
Associated Persons:	Dr Sir Frederick Truby King, Truby King Welfare



History

The Society for the Health of Women and Children of Victoria was formed in September 1920, in response to a series of influenza epidemics. This society was established to agitate for Infant Welfare Centres and promoted the use of the mothercraft methods advocated by Dr Sir Frederick Truby King of New Zealand. His system of baby rearing advocated breastfeeding and a strict routine. Those mothers that couldn't or had difficulty breastfeeding, were given lactation advice or were taught how to "humanise" cows milk. Local Truby King Leagues were formed, particularly in suburbs where the birthrate was high, and began agitating for the construction of baby health care centres.¹

Before 1926, the State did not have an infant welfare section and so, voluntary societies, the Public Health Department and Councils were left to build and run the growing number of baby centres. No assistance was given to local Councils by the government for purpose-built baby care centres until 1948.² Before this subsidy was introduced, Councils had to bear the full cost of building and maintaining the centres. The centres were built as a result of the lobbying of voluntary organisations such as the Springvale and Dandenong Truby King Infant Welfare League.

The Springvale Maternal and Infant Health Care Centre was built with an allocation of £1600 by Dandenong Shire Council in 1940. It featured an indoor play space that was the first of its kind and a stage for performances. It was run by the Springvale Truby King League until 1963 when council took over the management and salaries of the staff.³

In 1961 its layout was very similar to that of the Dandenong centre, reflecting Truby King concerns and methods. It featured a sister's room, consulting room, waiting room, feeding rooms, kitchen and the distinctive Pram Park. Springvale included a committee room.⁴

In 1961 alterations were made to allow for double pram access to the pre-school. In 1974 a free dental clinic was set up, replacing the toddlers play room and a separate building was provided for a pre-school centre.⁵

Description

The Moderne (or Early Modern) style building has red brick walls, a pyramidal form Marseilles pattern tiled roof, timber sash windows, and a front waiting room or entry porch with a flat roof. Typically of the era, the name of the centre is set in three-dimensional letters under the eaves of this porch.

Related landscape includes a Carob tree, lilly pillys, an oak, ash, and silky oak.

External Condition & Integrity

The building appears to be generally near intact.

Context

The centre is set on a busy road, next to the railway line and within walking distance from the busy Springvale Road. The park setting and some early yard plantings are close to that of the original setting.

Significance

The Springvale Truby King Centre & trees:

- For the centre's association with the development of child care centres in the Dandenong region, (Criteria G. 1)
- For its association with the Society for the Health of Women and Children of Victoria, (Criteria (D. 2) and its association with Dr Sir Frederick Truby King and his mothercraft methodologies. (Criteria H. 1)
- As an externally well preserved early child care centre in the City with related tree planting providing a setting close to original (criteria D.2)

¹ Heritage Victoria, Coburg Truby King Baby Health Centre registration report

³ Crockett, Cheryl 1997, pxxviii

⁴ VPRS7882/p1/1221/10415

⁵ VPRS7882/p1/1221/10415

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees and land within nominally 5m of its perimeter, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1940s), public views to the building and sufficient land to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed trees.

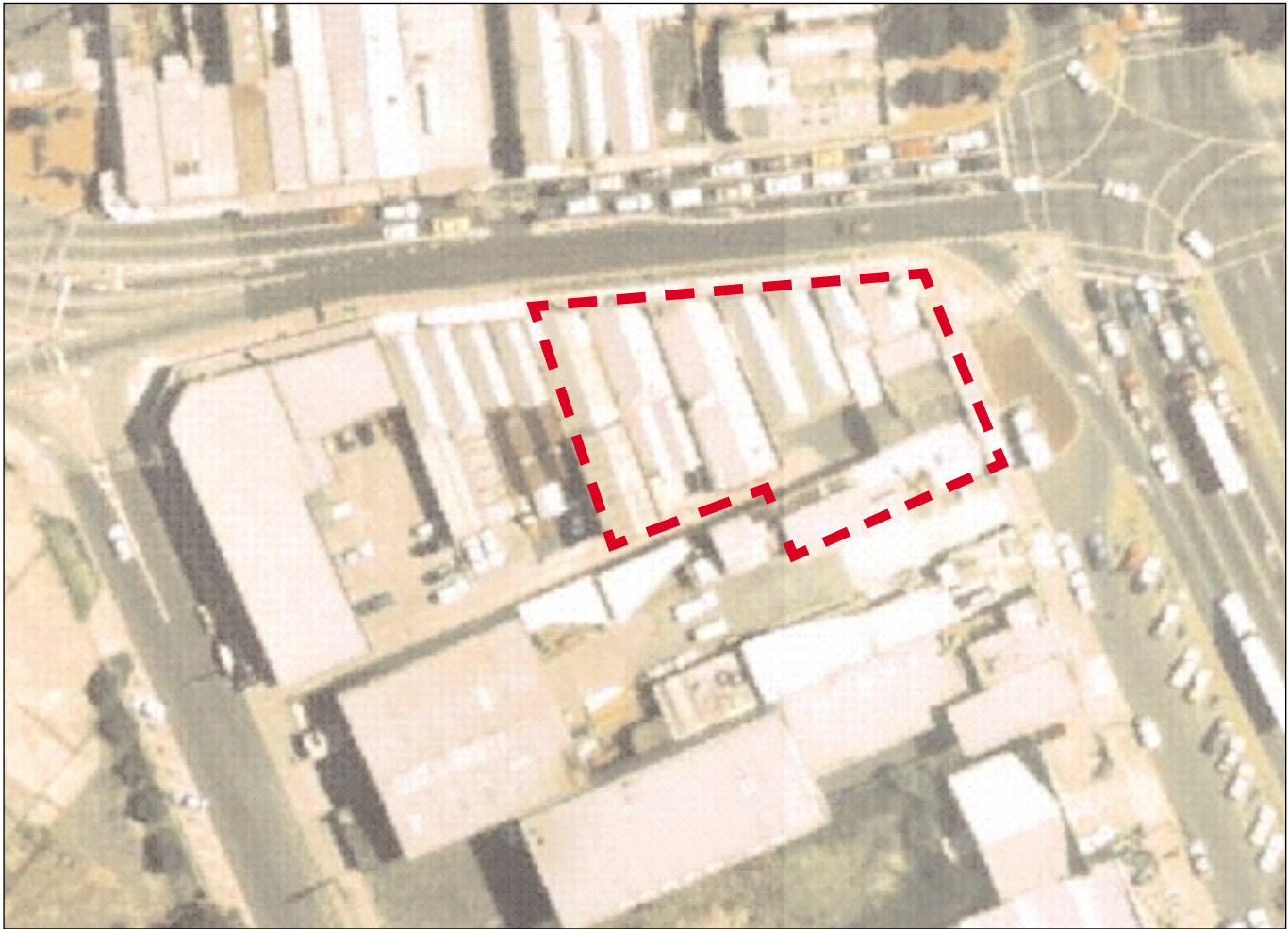
References

- Heritage Victoria, Coburg Truby King Baby Health Centre, registration report
- Crockett, C. , *The History of the Baby Health Centre Movement in Victoria-1917-1976*, Monash Master of Arts (Public History) Thesis, 1997
- VPRS 7882/p1/1221/10415



Cosy Corner Café & Shops

163 Lonsdale Street and 126-134 Foster Street, Dandenong		Building
Value:	Local	
Estimated Date:	c1912-1921	
Historical Themes:	4. 2 Retailing	



History

The area occupied by the Cosy Corner Café building (163 Lonsdale St) and the adjoining shops in Foster Street, 128-134, form part of Section 21, Allotment 2 of the Parish of Dandenong. They are part of a group of early generally altered shops. The following deals with the main shop group and its context.

The chronology of ownership of allotment 2 is as follows:

- 1902 to 1906 Peter John Wilson and Edward Armes Beaumont of unknown profession ³²
- In 1906 to 1911 Ellen Christopherson also of unknown profession
- 1911 to 1914 John McLeod farmer ³³
- 1914 to 1915 John Morton also of unknown profession
- 1915 to 1916 Edward Ernest Mann
- In 1916 Edward Ernest Mann sold part of Allotment 2 to Maud Rosina Robbins and Charles William Russell
- In 1918 Edward Ernest Mann sold the remainder of Lot 2 to Charles William Russell grain merchant who continued to own Allotment 2 at least until 1957.

The Cosy Corner building at 163 Lonsdale Street may have been built in 1912 for John McLeod. It was described in 1911-12 rate books as a wood yard, dwelling and store. By 1912-13 it was leased by Smith, a storekeeper and in the next year Turner, a fruiterer. The adjoining shops along Foster Street were built between 1919 and 1921, after Russell acquired the land, and are shown on the 1935 plan. ³⁴ It is possible that Russell may have refurbished the corner shop in this development. Walter McConchie was an early owner-occupier of the corner shop after initial occupation by Russell. Thomas Blain was another long term occupier of 126-128 Foster St.

The adjoining shops at 157-159 Lonsdale Street were built between the mid-1930s and the mid-1950s: they are not shown on the 1935 Detail Plan. By the 1950s, near half of the row (159-163 Lonsdale, 134 Foster) was owned by Russell's estate and another major part (130-132 Foster) was owned by Eleonora Crosby.

Description

This is a single storey stuccoed masonry and parapeted shop row, generally of the same style with slight variations in the parapet detail and arched or horizontal raised parapet entablatures. Each shop is separated by a pilaster at ground level (sometimes treated as smooth ashlar) which extends to the parapet line as a parapet pier.

The corner Cosy Corner Café, now part of a large hardware store, has a distinctive eight-sided corner tower with a crowning cupola roof and flag pole in the Edwardian Baroque style. The tower has multi-paned arched windows joined with heavy cemented impost and sill moulds, with expressed mullions forming bullseye motifs and ornate border patterns. Decorative cement motifs on the walls include panels, urns and garlands. This shop has early metal-framed shopfronts (copper, bronze?), with plinths and transom lights (painted over), a timber framed glazed entry door, and ornamental metal scrolling at the corner doorway recess. All other shop fronts have been altered to accommodate new openings but original cemented parapet details are still evident over all of the shops although some parapet arches may have been removed.

External Condition & Integrity

The corner shop retains much of its integrity with the decorative cupola and detailed shopfront but the remaining shops have been extensively altered at ground level and some at parapet level with probable removal of arched parapets along the Lonsdale St elevation.

Context

The shops are surrounded by some contemporary and other more recent commercial development in the Lonsdale Street streetscape, lending distinction to this row by way of contrast.

³² Application 43556 in VPRS460/P

³³ RBs 1911 to 1957 (entries 2838, 2839, 2839a, 2841, 3806-09, 4506-08, 4906-4910, 4938-4942, 4940-4944, 5001-5003, 1630-1632, 1895-1897, 2647-2649, 7198-7201, 8828-8832, 8852-8856, 8910, 8861, 8864-67, 8908, 7947, 7948, 7886, 7947, 7886, 5114-5117, 6052-6055)

³⁴ *ibid.*

Significance

The Cosy Corner Café and adjoining shops in Foster St (163 Lonsdale Street and 126-134 Foster Street) are significant to Dandenong:

- For the Cosy Café's long-term role as a well preserved major corner element in the early 20th century Lonsdale Street commercial development (criteria A.4);
- For the Cosy Café's landmark and distinctive architectural qualities among more recent construction (criteria B.2);
- For the architectural value of the corner building with its tower and detailed shopfronts. (Criteria F. 1) and
- For the contributory role of 126-134 Foster St as obviously early shops in Dandenong and part of Russell's development of the corner (criteria A.4);
- The buildings adjoining the Cosy Corner Café are of contributory significance when viewed as a group, supporting the heritage significance of the Café. (Criteria E. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme	Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Owners should be encouraged to remove added finishes and sign panels and re-instate the original elements to achieve the previous strong architectural identity of the row.

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed buildings (163 Lonsdale Street and 126-134 Foster Street) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period.

Council should encourage retention of the existing height and siting for adjoining development in Lonsdale St to protect the corner shop.

References

- Rate Books from the Public Records Office - VPRS 5919/P (various units) and at the City of Greater Dandenong, Springvale offices
- Torrens Application No. 43556 in PROV, VPRS 460/P, Unit 43556
- Torrens Application No. 53561 in PROV, VPRS 460/P1, Unit 1472



Dandenong Truby King Centre

174 Lonsdale Street, Dandenong Park, Dandenong	Buildings, trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1941-
Historical Themes:	9. 1 Caring for the young
Associated Persons:	Dr Sir Frederick Truby King, Truby King Welfare League, Lady Gowrie, Duke and Duchess of Gloucester



History

In September 1920 the Society for the Health of Women and Children of Victoria was formed, in response to a series of influenza epidemics. This society was established to agitate for Infant Welfare Centres and promoted the use of the mothercraft methods advocated by Dr Sir Frederick Truby King of New Zealand. His system of baby rearing advocated breastfeeding and a strict routine. Those mothers that couldn't or had difficulty breastfeeding, were given lactation advice or were taught how to "humanise" cows milk. Local Truby King Leagues were formed, particularly in suburbs where the birthrate was high, and began agitating for the construction of baby health care centres.³⁵

Before 1926, the State did not have an infant welfare section and so, voluntary societies, the Public Health Department and Councils were left to build and run the growing number of baby centres. No assistance was given to local Councils by the government for purpose-built baby care centres until 1948.³⁶ Before this subsidy was introduced, Councils had to bear the full cost of building and maintaining the centres, which were built as a result of the lobbying of voluntary organisations such as the Springvale and Dandenong Truby King Infant Welfare League.

The first Truby King Infant Welfare Centre was opened in Dandenong in 1931. In 1934 new, purpose built premises opened in Dandenong Park after much lobbying by the Truby King League. In 1940, these premises were eventually relocated to Noble Park and re-used as a baby health care centre. A brick infant welfare centre and kindergarten was constructed by the Shire of Dandenong Council in 1941 and has since undergone refurbishment.³⁷

The development of the centre over 50 years reflects the changing needs and demands of the people of Dandenong. In the 1950s a family planning clinic was added and in 1981 a free dental clinic was established. The enormous demand on the baby health centre and the family planning clinic threatened to overwhelm the building and renovations were frequent from the beginning. By the 1980s the centre was used for other community welfare groups.³⁸

The design of the building with purpose built feeding rooms, space for a lactation consultant, kitchen facilities, a pram park and rest rooms for mother and baby, reflect the concerns of Truby King mothercraft system advocates. There are few other Truby King centres known in the State.

Chronology

1934

Committee of the Truby King Infant Welfare League, Dandenong, agitating for Council to build a baby health care centre

1941

Building at The Gardens, opened by her Excellency Lady Gowrie, 26 November.³⁹

1945

Royal visit by Duke and Duchess of Gloucester who signed the visitors book, 26 November.⁴⁰

1957

Ante-natal centre added, already included a family planning clinic.

1955

Doctor's consulting room and examination room added in June.

1966-1967

Attendances reach 5000 for the year.⁴¹

1977

More discrete entrance built for the family planning clinic

1981

Family planning clinic received 200 clients per month.⁴²

1981

Free dental clinic for pre-schoolers built, porch altered and pram park remodelled.

1983

Centre used by Westernport Regional Early Intervention Service day training centre, and the Department of Mental Health operated a pre-school service on Mondays. Also used as a kindergarten

1984

Ramp of pram park reconstructed

³⁵ Heritage Victoria, Coburg Truby King Baby Health Centre registration report
³⁶ *ibid.*

³⁷ Maternal & Child Health, City of Dandenong archives, entries 22; note- Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria 1952 has kindergarten as part of building and Carmen Powell's sister attended one there in the 1940s.

³⁸ VPRS, 7882/P1/1497/12744

³⁹ Dandenong Journal, August 29, 1967, p 13

⁴⁰ *op. cit.*, series 22

⁴¹ *ibid.*

⁴² VPRS 7882/P1/1221/10415

Description

Resembling a typical brick suburban villa of the post WW2 era, this Moderne style building has cream brick walls with a manganese string course and sills, a Marseilles pattern terracotta tiled pyramid hip roof, a plinth of clinker bricks, timber windows and curved walls to the entry porch. The name of the centre is imposed with three-dimensional letters in pressed cement on the front and wrought iron on the side.

There are large trees at the rear including Californian redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), large poplar (*Populus deltoides*), a pittosporum (*Pittosporum sp.*), which appear contemporary with the building.

External Condition & Integrity

The building appears to be near intact. Some alterations to the building have been made to accommodate disabled access and an aluminium window has replaced the original timber window, and a high chain wire fence erected.

Context

The building is located in its original setting, in Dandenong Park fronting on to Lonsdale Street.

Significance

The Truby King Centre, Dandenong, is significant to Dandenong:

- As an externally well preserved example of its type (child care centre) and setting which is uncommon in the City (criteria D.2)
- For its association with the development of child care centres in the Dandenong region, (Criteria A.4, G. 1)
- its association with the Society for the Health of Women and Children in Victoria, (Criteria (H. 1) and
- its association with Dr Sir Frederick Truby King and his mothercraft methodologies. (Criteria H. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees - Californian redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), large poplar (*Populus deltoides*), a pittosporum (*Pittosporum sp.*) and land within the existing fence enclosure, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1930s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball, canopy of the listed trees.

References

- Crockett, C. , 'The History of the Baby Health Centre Movement in Victoria-1917-1976'; Master of Arts Thesis, Monash University History Dept. , 1997
- VPRS 7882/P1/1221/10415 & VPRS 7882/P1/1497/12744
- Maternal & Child Health, City of Dandenong archives, Series 22.
- Dandenong Journal, August 29, 1967



Dandenong Park, Trees

174 Lonsdale Street, Dandenong	Park, Trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1873
Historical Themes:	8. 7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment



History

Originally part of Wurundjeri tribal lands, this area of Dandenong was taken up by Captain Lonsdale, first Police Magistrate of Port Phillip in 1837. With the Dandenong Creek running through it, the land was regularly subject to flooding and was therefore unsuitable as a building site. The land subsequently became a Crown Land reserve, reserved under the Lands Act on 1 September 1873 for any public purpose. It was gazetted as such on 12th September, 1873.⁴³

An image from late 19th early 20th century of the Foster St park entry shows mature deciduous trees, semi-mature conifers (Monterey cypress) a timber picket fence with splayed entry gates and stout gate posts with balls set on each. The 1934 view of the same area shows the same fence and large Monterey cypress specimens near the corner.

In the 1920's it was used as a grazing common for local residents as well as a meeting place and recreational site for a number of local sporting clubs, including the Dandenong Bowling Club (1882) and the Dandenong Cricket Club.⁴⁴

A March 1929 plan of the park shows the boundary fronting onto the Princes Highway from Foster Street, backing onto Pultney Street and extending to its present southerly location at Wedge Street.⁴⁵

By 1955, a shire engineer's plan⁴⁶ shows the park's layout to be very similar to both the 1929 plan as well as its current layout, containing the baby health centre and bowling green in their current locations, "Public Gardens" in the north-east corner, croquet lawn and an additional reserve for a bowling green facing Pultney St, and baths and army drill hall facing the Princes Highway.

On 21st August 1959 a tree planting ceremony was held in the park to commemorate the city's ex councillors. The new trees and their plaques were planted between Foster St and the Dandenong Creek. In mid to late 1967 the Dandenong Rotary Club donated a fountain and in November 1984 the same club installed a water wheel feature in the northern section facing Foster St. Tract landscape architects were commissioned to design a landscape around this feature to soften the impact of the Foster St widening. In 1967 a sound shell was constructed in the centre of the park and dedicated in June 1988 to Stan Prior, local musical identity and long time city band leader.

The original timber rotunda was removed from the park (date unknown) as was the original timber picket fence which surrounded the Foster St entrance gates (date unknown).⁴⁷ The original ornate picket entrance gates were also removed at an unknown date, but both gates and fence are clearly shown in a local publication celebrating the centenary of the Dandenong Town Hall.⁴⁸ A Masterplan for the park was prepared by Collie Landscape design in September 1999. Plaques from the 1950s-60s commemorating local councillors and other identities that had previously been removed were re-instated in a Council ceremony in 1999.

Description

The original path layout (if any) is no longer evident. A major new brick path currently runs north-south from Foster St and across the front of the Stan Prior Sound Shell. Several small, irregular volcanic rock edged garden beds, possibly from the 1970-1980s are dotted through the northern end and centre of the park and a number of replica 19th century fixed seats are located in various settings. Overall, the park lacks any sense of a strong, unified design.

A number of mature to juvenile exotic tree genera are planted at random throughout the park, including common forms of oak, birch, elm, cypress, and cedar. The largest and oldest tree in the park is a magnificent Algerian Oak (*Quercus canariensis*) which grows next to the Dandenong Bowling Club. Several old peppercorns (*Schinus areira*) still remain at the entrance off Foster St near a recent Rotary Club wheel (1935-1985, 50 years memorial). Other mature exotics include *Pinus palustris* specimens, *Populus deltoides* near the Truby King centre.

As a result of the removal of many of the most elegant 19th century built features, the park contains, with the exception of the Algerian Oak and the peppercorns, no connection with its 19th century origins.

Memorial trees include;

- Photinia sp. planted 1963;
- 1958 by LJ Bolch in memory of father, late J Bolch - 1st Shire of Dandenong curator⁴⁹;
- A Terry 1959;
- GT Andrews, 1st mayoress 1959;
- 21.8.59 by Cr. MG Jarvis (1st council City of Dandenong)

⁴³ City of Greater Dandenong Archives. File 05-15-001

⁴⁴ *ibid.*

⁴⁵ *ibid.*

⁴⁶ *ibid.*

⁴⁷ Pers. Comm. , Alan Elliott, Facilities Department, City of Greater Dandenong. September 1999.

⁴⁸ The Grand Old Lady of Dandenong 1890-1990. Dandenong and District Historical Society. Undated. (A centenary history of the Dandenong town Hall. Photographs show original park entrance gates and early picket fence)

⁴⁹ Gipps –Land Gate Vol 27, No. 2: 22

External Condition & Integrity

See above. The park is maintained to a relatively low standard and suffers from vandalism.

Context

The park is set in the centre of the city of Dandenong on the city’s busiest intersection and is a major venue for local clubs and city festivals, including annual Australia Day celebrations.

Significance

Dandenong Park is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As a long term home to a number of the city’s largest and oldest sporting clubs as well as a number of important community institutions (criteria A.4, H.1, G.1)
- for its long and continuous use as a place for local gatherings, celebrations and sporting enthusiasts (criteria G.1);
- for its tree collection , including memorial and mature trees, which is superior to any other reserve in the City (criteria B2).

Recommendations

Planning protection? Not recommended

(see individual components)

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register? No

Included in the Register of the National Estate? No

Council should prepare a management plan for the park addressing heritage issues, as cited above, and include a local policy in the planning scheme to provide an outline for its future development.

All mature trees on the site should also be assessed as part of any future Significant Tree Study for the city.

References

- Alan Elliott, Facilities Department, City of Greater Dandenong. September 1999;
- *The Grand Old Lady of Dandenong 1890-1990*. Dandenong and District Historical Society. Undated. (A centenary history of the Dandenong town Hall. Photographs show original park entrance gates and early picket fence);
- City of Greater Dandenong Archives. File 05-15-001



Sound Shell, Dandenong Park

174C Lonsdale Street, Dandenong	Memorial/Structure
Value:	Regional
Estimated Date:	1967
Historical Themes:	3. 6 Providing Accommodation, 8. 5 Honouring, remembering, commemorating
Associated Persons:	Dandenong R. S. L. and Citizens Band, Stan Prior, Alsop & Duncan (architects)



History

The Sound Shell structure was constructed at Dandenong Park in 1967, after some strong lobbying by the Dandenong R.S.L and Citizens Band. In 1964 the band was invited to present a deputation to the Public Works Committee to express their concerns about accommodation at the old Memorial Hall, where they stored their instruments and practised. They presented a deputation to the Council in January 1965. In May 1965 the Council decided to build a concert auditorium in the Dandenong Park to cater for community groups such as the Dandenong R.S.L. and the Citizens Band.⁵⁰

In February 1966 the Public Works Committee assigned the design and development of the sound shell (with public toilets and a band room) to Alsop and Duncan P/L with a note or condition that the council would decide on the location and approximate area for the structure. The location was at the rear of the bowling club with the shell fronting Foster Street and conveniently situated between two paths forming a triangle.⁵¹

In April 1967 the architects Alsop and Duncan P/L submitted working drawings and specifications for 'A Sound Shell, Conveniences etc at the Dandenong Park' to Council and called for tenders that closed on the 18th May 1967. Tender documents described the location of the sound shell as follows:

"...in front of the large cypress tree which borders along the western side of the Croquet Lawn and is sited so that only one tree in the Park, which can be replanted will be interfered with."

The sound shell and toilets were intended to replace two antiquated toilets, which were causing so much concern due to dilapidation. The plans were shown to the community and on 8 May the council recommended that the plan be adopted, as there had been no objection from the public and the work could be carried out under the supervision of the design architect.

In June 1967 the tender of Ajax Contractors for \$21,585 was accepted, following a recommendation from the architects, and the shell was constructed as a brick, steel and concrete structure. The estimated cost of the works, including architects' fees, was \$22,000.⁵²

The opening of the sound shell on the 5th November 1967 was marked by an outdoor Catholic Mass celebrated by five priests, two of whom representing missionaries of the Sacred Heart Movement. It was to be the first outdoor mass ever celebrated in Dandenong. Father O'Donnell, parish priest of St Mary's, Dandenong, presided at the mass.⁵³

After all of the lobbying and eventual success in having the shell built, the R.S.L. and Citizens Band were denied full access to it for practice sessions and storage. Council's time restrictions (one night per week only and no use between 12pm Saturday to 4pm Sunday) were not satisfactory to the band. Nevertheless, after long negotiations between the band and the council, the band became a regular user of the shell.

Other users of the auditorium were Carols by Candlelight, Dandenong Assembly of God, St Mary's Parish, Salvation Army, Australia Day Committee and other community groups.

On the 5 June 1988 the sound shell was named after Mr Stan Prior, a Dandenong identity and the city's oldest practicing band man. Stan was born in South Melbourne on 19 July 1890 and went to school at Eastern Rd Primary School in South Melbourne. His 100th birthday was celebrated by the community of Dandenong and hosted by the Mayor Cr B. J. Powell in the Dandenong Town Hall on 22 July 1990. Mr Prior played the cornet with the City of Dandenong Band until he died in August 1992. By the end he was more of a mascot than a musician but his great age and his status as a veteran of two world wars meant he was a household name in Dandenong. He loved visiting the local nursing homes to play music for the old folk.

Description

The auditorium design incorporated four plats set under a fan or shell shape concrete canopy supported on steel cantilevering beams. Male and female toilets were located at the rear of the shell the with a store room under the remainder of the structure. A band room 16' deep and 22' wide was provided on the upper rear section of the auditorium. The base was of cream colour bricks with cement cappings. There are down lights and speakers recessed in the canopy ceiling and the plat floor is concrete finish with steps leading to the stage area. Plant boxes separate the stage from the public area. A timber door (not original) leads to the storeroom. The upper windows (for the storeroom) are protected with steel mesh screens.

⁵⁰ City of Greater Dandenong Archives TCS169

⁵¹ *ibid.*, GDM 28

⁵² *ibid.*

⁵³ Dandenong Journal, 7 November 1967, p 1

External Condition & Integrity

The building is near intact.

Context

The Stan Prior Sound Shell is fittingly located in the centre of the city's oldest public reserve, Dandenong Park, which since the turn of the century has been the focus for many musical and community events. It retains its original settings.

Significance

The Stan Prior Sound Shell, Dandenong Park is significant to the Melbourne metropolitan region:

- As a well preserved and good example of an uncommon building type within the metropolitan area, confined to a brief period of history in the development of outdoor recreation in the State (criteria A.4, B2, D.2);
- for its association with the Dandenong Retired Servicemen League and the Citizen's Band, who successfully lobbied for the idea of a new auditorium,
- as a memorial; to Stan Prior, a local identity and the city's longest practicing band man,
- as a distinctive example among the works of noted architects, Alsop and Duncan P/L;
- as a gathering place for many community groups over time (Criteria G. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Recommended

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and the land within nominally 5m of the perimeter of the building plus land within the triangular path system associated with it, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1960s).

References

- *The Age* 27 March 1999, Saturday Extra
- Communication with Noel Bailey, Frank Holahan, and Bruce Patchell
- City of Greater Dandenong archived records:
 - TCS 169, A8. 2, File No. 3101, Dandenong Park from 1957
 - TCS 169, A8. 2. 1, Dandenong Park File
 - GDM 28, City Engineer's File - Dandenong Park File No. 2, 22/8/1960 - 14/3/1969
- *Dandenong Journal*, 2 November 1967, 7 November 1967, 23 May 1988, 19 July 1990
- Information about Stan Prior from Ian McDonald.
- Communication with Kelvin Prior.



Algerian Oak at Bowling Club, Dandenong Park	
174E Lonsdale Street, Dandenong	Tree
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	c1873
Historical Themes:	8. 7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment



History

The mature Algerian Oak (*Quercus canariensis*) growing beside the Dandenong Bowling Club is the oldest and largest tree in Dandenong Park, the city's oldest park. Although the species is not common in the city, the tree was possibly planted in the earliest days of the park (after 1873). Until recent times, the tree has been watered by the bowling club's outdoor toilets that may account for its great size.⁵⁴

Specimens cited by Spencer in Victoria include the former avenue (now row) of 61 oaks at nearby Narre Warren planted along the Princes Highway in 1890⁵⁵.

Other notable specimens are at:

- Woodend avenue of honour, c1920
- Lima School Community Centre, Lima Road, Lima
- Kyneton Botanic Gardens
- Royal Botanic Gardens, Hopetoun Lawn, Melbourne c1890
- Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, outside entrance to Director's Residence, 1873
- Parliament House Gardens, Macarthur Street, East Melbourne, near flagpole
- Moss Vale Park, Leongatha, near sound shell
- Glen Harrow, Cole Avenue, Belgrave, 50 m west of house

Description

Tree of very large proportions with outstanding form.

The trunk measures 1.1m diameter (1.3m above the ground)

Height 17m

Canopy spread 22m⁵⁶

Quercus canariensis

*'Originating from North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula, this deciduous or semi- evergreen species keeps its 4 in (10 cm) long, coarsely toothed leaves until well into winter by which time they are a yellowish brown. It grows quickly to 40 ft (12 m) and its long acorns taper to a fine point. To a gardener, this is effectively a larger-leaved version of the English oak that can withstand drier conditions, though it is not suitable for really arid regions. In the wild it grows naturally in river valleys'*⁵⁷.

External Condition & Integrity

The tree has reached gigantic proportions typical of the species and is possibly larger than the norm for this species due to its access to water from the Bowling Club outdoor toilets. It has outstanding form and surprisingly high vigour for its age.

Context

The tree is the oldest exotic tree in Dandenong Park, which provides it with an appropriate and original setting.

Significance

The Algerian oak near the bowling club, Dandenong Park, is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

For its great size, form and vigour, given that Algerian oaks are uncommon at this maturity in the Melbourne metropolitan area (criteria B2, D.2) ;

For its long associations with Dandenong Park and as the largest and oldest exotic tree in the park (criteria A.4, B2)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply? No	
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply? Yes	
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
The tree should also be assessed as part of any future Significant Tree Study for the city.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed tree and sufficient land to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed tree.

References

- Alan Elliott, Facilities Department, City of Greater Dandenong, September 1999
- Spencer, R. *Horticultural Flora of South Eastern Australia* Vol 2, 1997
- National Trust of Australia (Vic) Register of Significant Trees
- *Botanica* 1997 Random House

⁵⁴ Pers. Comm. Alan Elliott, Facilities Department, City of Greater Dandenong, September 1999

⁵⁵ These have been identified in the Heritage of the City of Berwick study as

hybrid oaks, closer to *Q. robur*

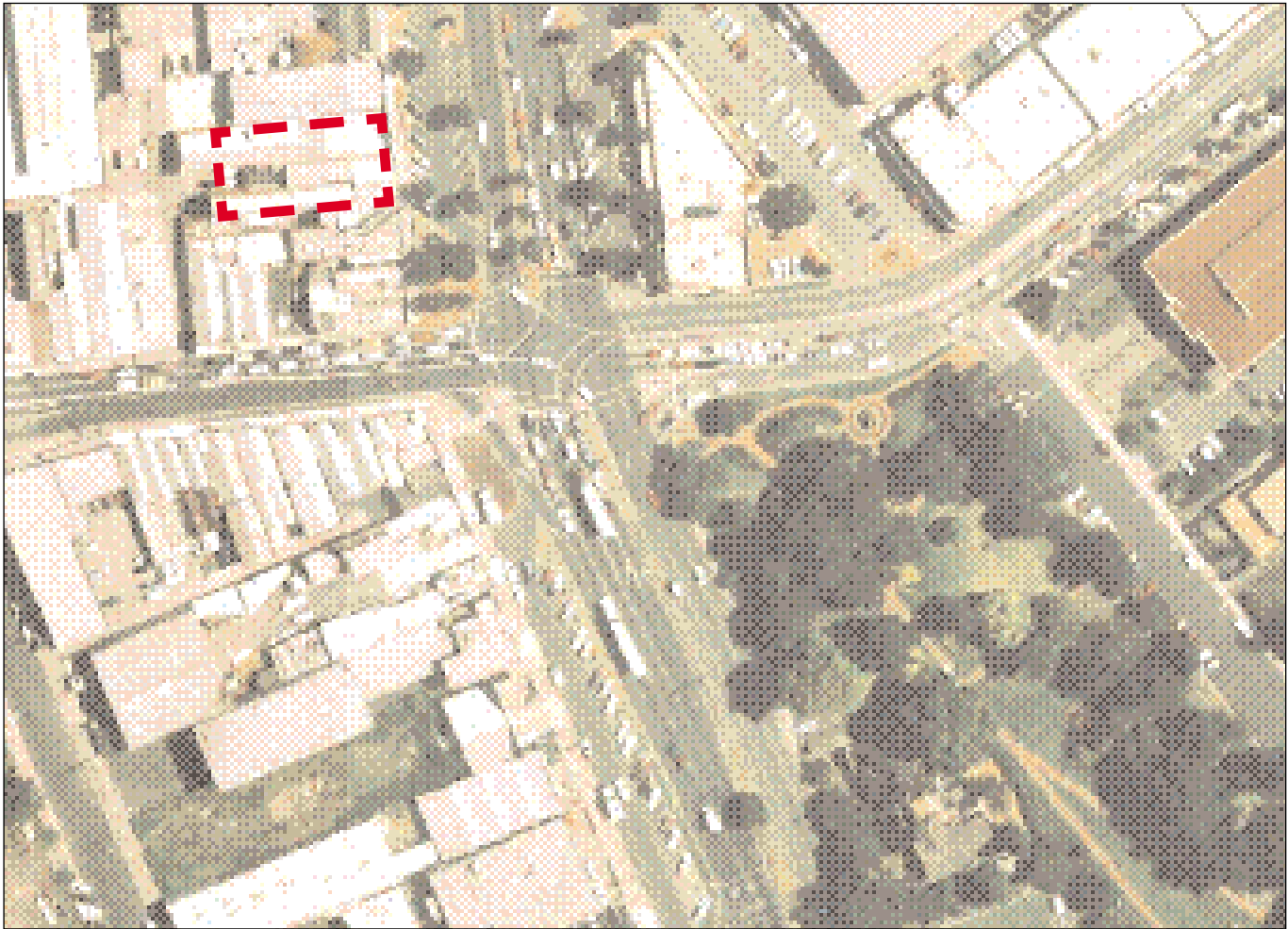
⁵⁶ Provided by the City of Greater Dandenong

⁵⁷ *Botanica*



Bridge Hotel, later Old Dandy Inn

185-193 Lonsdale Street, Dandenong	Building
Value:	Regional
Estimated Date:	1858-, 1896 alterations, 1901 alterations
Historical Themes:	8. 2 Eating and drinking, Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
Associated Persons:	Michael Hennesy, John Prevot, John K. Dunbar, Peter McQuade



History

The first owner of the land on which the Old Dandy Inn stands was J. Hook, who purchased six continuous allotments in Section 4 on 27 October 1852.¹ Early in 1858 Michael Hennessy commenced building a hotel on the land, but he only managed to complete the foundations and start on the walls before his money ran out. When work stopped, John Prevot, an aerated water manufacturer of Melbourne, and John Hughes quickly came to his assistance and the Bridge Hotel could be completed.² Hennessy became the first tenant, and on 13 February 1858 the district's first Court of Petty Sessions convened in one of the hotel rooms.³ The Dandenong Road District, proclaimed a year earlier in February 1857, also began conducting their meetings there.⁴

On 12 August 1864, the hotel provided the venue for a meeting to propose that a market be established in the town. Sydney Smithson, a local storekeeper initiated the move and he with George Hughes, Alexander Bowman and Robert C. Walker were the first commissioners, with the market commencing nearby in a large shed.⁵

Hennessy's ownership was swiftly followed by James Dixon, and then George Hughes.⁶ James Prevot continued to own the hotel, and by 1874, he was leasing it to George Usher. At that time, it was the town's most substantial hotel, being of higher value in the ratebook for that year than three other such establishments also along Lonsdale Street.⁷ For comparison, Bowman's Hotel was shown in 1870 as a substantial two-storey hotel while the Shamrock Hotel of c1866 is a two storey parapeted building. The leasing arrangement continued until the hotel was sold to Usher in 1877 after Prevot's death.

In addition to the Bridge Hotel and land associated with it, Prevot had owned a number of properties in the centre of the Dandenong township, including the Old Gippsland Hotel and ten acres of building land, two cottages and a blacksmiths shop.⁸ They were all auctioned at midday, 4 September that year at the Bridge Hotel. Throughout the years of Usher's management, the hotel was known as the terminus and inter-change for a coach service to Grantville, Tooradin and Melbourne.⁹

During 1878, John K. Dunbar became the owner and licensee of the hotel. The Dunbar family had been in the local hotel business from 1852, running Dunbar's Hotel in Lonsdale Street until the

1870s.¹⁰ From 1883 to 1886, the Bridge Hotel was listed in the ratebooks under Anne Dunbar's name. The following year, the ownership transferred to a Mrs Bennett, who leased the hotel to Peter McQuade and Arthur Porter.¹¹ McQuade ran the business by himself in 1888, and then left the next year to manage and own the Albion Hotel, also in Lonsdale Street.

An early view of the building (1892) shows the upper level in a similar configuration to today except with a distinctive cantilevering timber verandah attached, with slatted timber balustrade and simple square section posts. Two openings at either end of the facade were fitted with French door pairs that opened onto the verandah, while the windows between were double hung, as today, but with multi-paned glazing in each sash. Quoining was evident on the facade, as was rustication of the ground level stucco. Here there were two double-hung sash windows at either end and two glazed entry doors plus a three-light bar window between. The entry approach was ramped with a ventilation grill placed centrally to the brick side wall of the ramp to provide air to the cellar. The ground level openings had expressed voussoirs while the upper level openings had architrave mouldings, differing from the current windows. There were also windows in the side wall as well as the painted sign 'Bridge Hotel'. A picket fence ran along the front of the adjoining yard.¹²

Management of the Bridge Hotel transferred to George Lehmann, who was joined by his wife, Kate from 1896.¹³ The same year, renovations were undertaken, but the ratebooks do not reflect this; the hotel actually decreases in value, a fact probably due to the hard economic times of the period.¹⁴ Similarly, the Albion Hotel also dropped in value. Further renovations and alterations were made in July 1901, when Mrs Dale, late of Benalla, began running the hotel.¹⁵ In 1903 she sold the building to Mrs Fell, who in turn transferred it to J. Mues, late of Warragul.¹⁶ Frank Parker was the proprietor in 1910.¹⁷ By 1922 Mrs E. W. Deam was at the hotel, and she remained the proprietor throughout the 1920s.¹⁸

A view taken during the inter-war period shows the ground level addition in place but with a verandah or columnated porch at ground level.¹⁹

In more recent years the hotel has been known as the Old Dandy Inn.

¹ Parish of Dandenong Township plan, 5221

² 'G. F. R.', p 36

³ Brennan, p 30

⁴ Ford, p 88

⁵ Hibbins, p 55

⁶ 'G. F. R.', p 36

⁷ Ratebook 1874, entries 438, 381, 217, 307

⁸ Argus, 25 August 1877, p 2

⁹ Ford, p 88

¹⁰ Cole Collection, vol. 6, p 199

¹¹ RB 1887, entry 547

¹² The Grand Old Lady of Dandenong., p.29

¹³ Dandenong Journal Index

¹⁴ *ibid.*; RBs 1890-1899

¹⁵ Dandenong Journal Index

¹⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁷ RBs 1910/11 entry 263

¹⁸ Dandenong Journal Index.

¹⁹ The Grand Old Lady of Dandenong., p.31

Description

The early section of this building stands back from the street alignment as a two storey stuccoed Colonial Georgian style façade, with two hipped roof bays clad with slate. The cemented chimneys along the sidewall have the scale and cornice treatment typical of early structures, from the 1860s or 1870s. Quoining is used at the corners of the street elevation and the upper level fenestration, of timber sash double hung windows, is symmetrically arranged. It is similar to the 1892 state of the upper facade, retaining the early roof form and some of the detailing.

The added ground level wing is rendered, with large display windows, glazed entry and canopy. This part of the building extends on one level along the front and south side of the site.

External Condition & Integrity

This building has been extensively altered at ground level, with the added one level wing to the street alignment and rebuilt interior. New signs have been fixed along the lower façade.

Context

The building is located on Lonsdale Street, one of the busiest streets in Dandenong. Its setting has changed with the redevelopment of adjoining sites, leaving this building as one of the landmark sites in the street.

Significance

Bridge Hotel, later Old Dandy Inn, is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong and the West Gippsland region:

- As the oldest commercial building in the City, retaining many distinctively early external elements, and representing the starting point of Lonsdale Street's development (criteria B2).
- as the meeting place for the district's first Court of Petty Sessions and the Dandenong Road District and later as a terminus and interchange for a coach service. (Criteria A.4)
- for its association with prominent early commercial figures in the City such as Michael Hennessy, who commenced constructing the building, John Prevot, who completed the building, John K. Dunbar, a well known family in Dandenong and Peter McQuade, who later became associated with the Albion Hotel. (Criteria H. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Yes
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period.

References

- *Argus*
- Brennan, N. , *Chronicles of Dandenong*, Melbourne, 1973
- Cole Collection, La Trobe Library, State Library of Victoria
- *Dandenong Journal Index*, Dandenong & District Historical Society
- City of Greater Dandenong Ratebooks, PROV, VPRS 5919/P
- Ford, O. , *Environmental History, Greater City of Dandenong Stage One Heritage Study*, 1998
- 'G. F. R. ', *Reminiscences of Early Dandenong*, Dandenong, 1935, reprinted 1984
- Parish of Dandenong Township plan, 5221
- Hibbins, G. M. , *A History of the City of Springvale*, Lothian, Port Melbourne, 1984



Dandenong Town Hall, Court House and Mechanics Institute (former)

226 Lonsdale Street, Dandenong	Building
Value:	Regional
Estimated Date:	Date: 1890; additions 1939; alterations 1968; clock installed 1934
Historical Themes:	7. 1 Developing institutions of self-government, 8. 5 Honouring, remembering, commemorating
Associated Persons:	John Keys; Henry Powis; John Beswicke; Colonel Hutton; Henry Cuthbert



History

In 1887 the Dandenong Shire Council debated an audacious proposal to appropriate the Mechanics Institute building and replace it with an elaborate Town Hall. Centrally situated on the corner of Walker and Lonsdale Streets, the Institute and Free Library was one of the town's most important organisations, and its new brick facade and extensions, only completed in 1882 and designed by architect, Sydney W. Smith, reflected the growing value of this community resource.²⁰ With only 647 ratepayers, the Council certainly had to justify the need for their ambitious plan. Shire Secretary, Engineer and Treasurer, John Keys, M. L. A., was the initiator, and he was confronted by strong opposition from a group led by local contracting identity, Henry Powis. However, the influential Keys, voice of the council, local member of parliament, as well as a member of the Mechanics Institute, was able to extract a £2000 contribution from the Crown Law Department in return for including a court room in the plans, and he even managed to persuade the authorities to excise an extra half chain of Crown land from Lonsdale Street to accommodate the large building. After much wangling, the Mechanics Institute trustees finally conceded to handing over their prized headquarters, but only in return for the right to the whole upper floor of the proposed town hall, as well as payment of its debts by Council. A loan of £4000 required to build the complex again brought the issue to the fore, with Powis forcing the matter to a controversial poll, where all ratepayers who did not record a vote opposing the loan were deemed to be in favour of it. This resulted in 474 in favour against 177 ratepayers who opposed the loan.²¹

John Beswicke, son of Elizabeth Keys of the influential Keysborough family, and partner in the architectural firm, Beswicke and Hutchins, was chosen to design the building. The firm had already completed comparable town halls for Malvern, Hawthorn, Essendon and Brighton councils.²² Previous Dandenong buildings designed by Beswicke included, the Colonial Bank of Australia (1888), four two-storey shops and dwellings (1882), and the Wesleyan Church (1886) and parsonage (1885).²³ Tenders for the new hall were invited in November 1889,²⁴ and builders McCulloch and McAlpine were awarded the £9,269 contract in February, 1890.²⁵ With the project finally underway, details of the new building were published in the *South Bourke and Mornington Journal*:

*The brick buildings will be spacious and of a very handsome design, being of brick, tuck-pointed, two-stories high, and having a very handsome tower on the south-west corner. The ground floor will contain Municipal Chambers, Court House, public hall and caretaker's residence, while the upper storey will include a public library, reading room, billiard room, club rooms etc. The new structure will take about eight months to complete.*²⁶

Three foundation stones were laid on 3 April 1890: one by Colonel T. Bruce Hutton, local land holder and President of the Shire Council; the second by Hon. The Minister of Justice, Henry Cuthbert, M. L. C.; and the third by John Keys Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly for Dandenong & Berwick. Bricks came from the Centennial Brickworks, in Railway Parade, next to the railway station, and construction raced along ahead of schedule. On 3 September 1890, the complex was officially opened by Colonel Hutton, a strong supporter of the project from the start. Festivities included a banquet and a 'Grand Plain and Fancy Dress Ball'.²⁷

In 1934 the clock was provided for the tower as an outcome of the Dandenong Jubilee celebrations held in 1933. In October 1939, the tender of Leith and Bartlett was accepted for alterations to the town hall complex, costing £10,000.²⁸ That year, law court sessions were transferred permanently to another local building, and over the next two years the complex underwent a major internal reconstruction, plus a large extension at the rear. Before the alterations, the complex ran parallel to Lonsdale Street.

In 1968 the Municipal Offices were moved to a new building in Clow Street, and the former Town Hall was developed into a central community and entertainment centre. A striking feature of the foyer is the Honour Roll crafted in timber by local tradesmen and dedicated to 496 Dandenong Shire residents who served in the two world wars, 69 of whom died.

The former Town Hall building was home to the municipality for 78 years, and for just on 50 it was the seat of local justice. Important civic milestones celebrated at the town hall include those for when the municipality was proclaimed a Shire on 31 May 1955, and a City on 14 March 1959.

²⁰ Argus, 29 October 1881, p 15

²¹ Grand Old Lady, p 7

²² Sutherland, p 512

²³ Lewis, Index

²⁴ BEMJ, 16 November 1889, p 3; ABCN, 23 November 1889, p 504

²⁵ ABCN, 1 February 1890, p 717

²⁶ Cited from, Grand Old Lady, p 7

²⁷ Grand Old Lady, p 7

²⁸ Age, 31 October 1939

Description

This large parapeted two-storey Italian Renaissance revival building is built on a bluestone plinth with stuccoed projecting room bays on each of the two main elevations, and divided off horizontally by cornice, string and impost mouldings topped by a raised highly ornamental entablature. Openings are generally arched, with moulded architraves and keystones, and the associated timber framed windows are a double-hung sash type. Palladian window groups are used for emphasis on the main elevation. The corner clock tower has a slate mansard roof, with circular dormers, crowned by a widow’s walk bound with cast-iron balustrading and equipped with a central flag pole. Most external joinery is intact.

Other town halls designed by Beswicke include the Camberwell, Malvern, Hawthorn, Essendon (mostly destroyed) and Brighton examples. The Dandenong building has a higher level of external integrity than any of these examples and all of their design elements including the corner tower.

External Condition & Integrity

A view of the building taken during the inter-war period shows it externally very similar to what exists today. However, one obvious change is the loss of a main façade bay in Walker St and, in its place, is a red brick two-storey building.

Detailed changes include new paving surrounding the building that covers most of the basement vents, added cast-iron bracket lamps, the new Lonsdale St entry, and lost parapet urns from the tower.

Internally the building has been extensively altered, including during the Second War period. The original layout of the rooms is evident. Some original features were retained including fireplaces, cornices, joinery and the clock tower.

Context

The building is located in Lonsdale Street, one of the busiest roads in Dandenong at its most central intersection. Most of the buildings surrounding the Town Hall are new, changing its original setting. Consequently the building stands out as a major early building in the town.

Significance

The Dandenong Town Hall, Court House and Mechanics Institute (Former) are significant to the Melbourne and West Gippsland regions:

- As an outstanding and externally well preserved public building design in the French Renaissance revival style, judged within the City and metropolitan context (criteria B2);
- As one of the key designs by John Beswicke, who was both a prominent local figure and a highly skilled designer in the State context (criteria H.1);
- For its association with John Keys, well known local identity, Shire Secretary, Engineer and Treasurer and others of local prominence such as Colonel T. Bruce Hutton, local land holder, who laid one of the foundation stones (criteria H.1)
- For the association of the clock with the Dandenong Jubilee celebrations. (Criteria A.4)
- For the building’s long term use as the seat of local government, for the execution of justice up until the 1940s, as a centre of local learning, and as a venue for major social gatherings for over 100 years. (Criteria G. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Yes
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Yes ²⁹
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Yes
A conservation management plan has been completed and funding sought through the Public Heritage Program for restoration works. The interior should also be reassessed for its Moderne style design status, rather than 19th century integrity.	

²⁹ not currently

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the main building construction periods (1890s, 1930s).

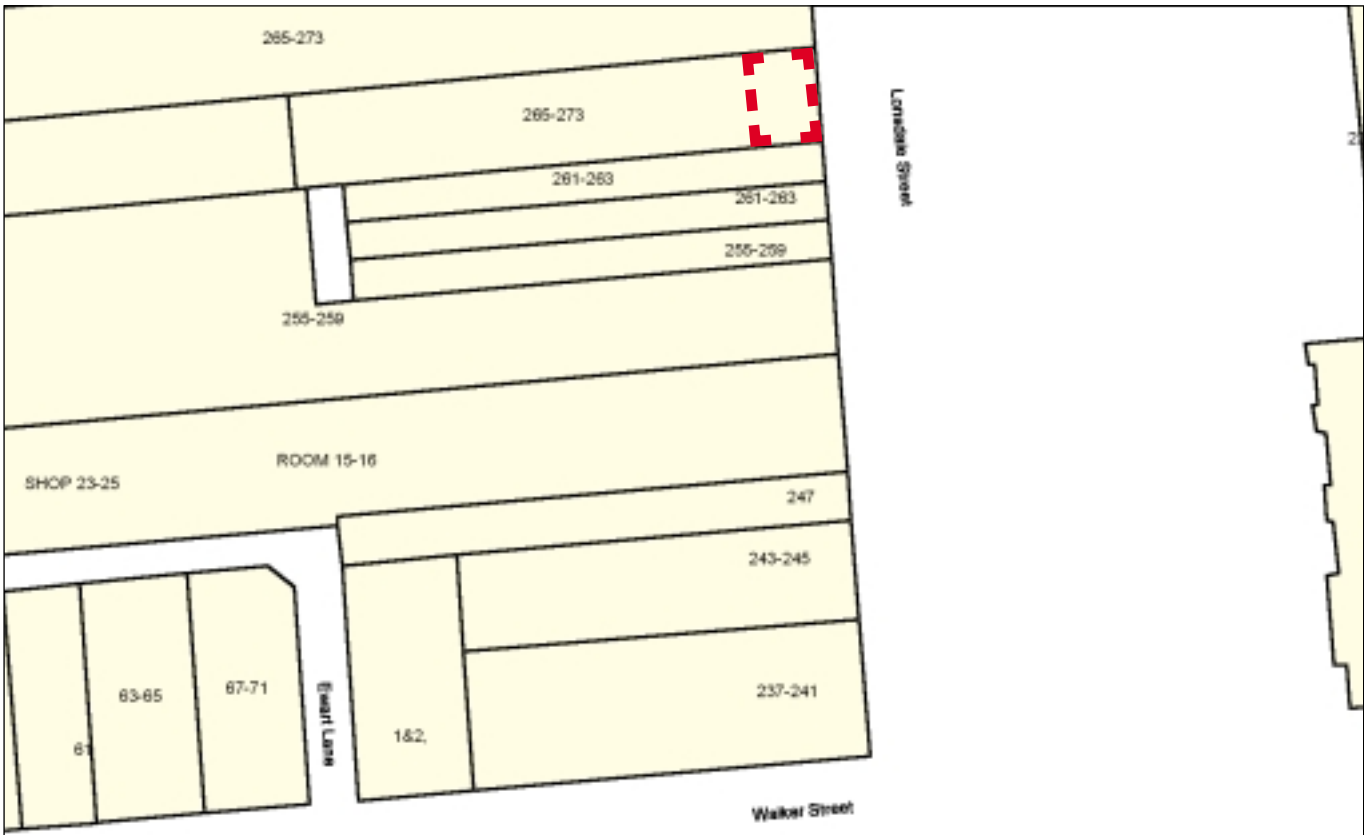
References

- *Age*
- *Argus*
- *Australasian Builder and Contractors' News (ABCN)*
- *Building, Engineering and Mining Journal (BEMJ)*
- Dandenong & District Historical Society, *The Grand Old Lady of Dandenong, 1890-1990: Dandenong Town Hall Centenary Pictorial History*, Dandenong Historical Society, 1990
- Lewis, Miles, *Australian Architectural Index*, University of Melbourne, microfiche edition, 1990
- Sutherland, Alexander, *Victoria and its Metropolis: Past and Present*, vol. II, McCarron Bird and Co. , 1888, facsimile edition, Today's Heritage, Melbourne, 1977



GJ Coles Store (former)

265-273 Lonsdale Street, Dandenong	Buildings
Value:	Local Interest
Estimated Date:	c1960
Historical Themes:	4. 2 Retailing and Banking
Associated Persons:	GJ Coles P/L



History

The site identified as Bargain Home Furnishings were separately rated properties between 1916 and 1957. In 1916 numbers 265 and 267/9 are owned by Twiss Brothers, who continue to own the properties until sometime in the 1940s. Number 265 is a shop and residence but appears to be used only as a residence by Miss L. Holgate.³⁰ In 1910 Miss Holgate, a graduate of the National Gallery school, is listed as taking Art classes in Dandenong.³¹

In 1916 numbers 271 and 273 was owned by Charles Pickett, who later became the tenant of Hemmings brickyards on Princes Highway. Number 273 is tenanted by the Griffiths family, who run a fruiterers and later become owners of the shop and residence.³²

In 1920, the Griffiths who still live at and run a fruiterers at 273, now own 271 as well, where a Mr Crabtree is a watchmaker. Number 265 is a stationery shop run by Mrs Francis Owen and number 267 is an office and residence leased by Mr Alexander McCartney, Agent.³³

Between 1921 and 1935 number 265 was a butcher shop, still owned by Twiss Brothers, but run in different partnerships by Charles Masters. Number 271 remains a watchmakers until at least 1936. Number 273 is run by the Griffiths as a fruit shop until 1929, when they turn the shop into a confectioners.³⁴

In 1957 there is a change of ownership as number 265 and 267/9 are owned by London Stores Limited, though their functions, as butcher and agency office remain the same. London Stores were a well known presence on Lonsdale Street, until Roger David bought the store, built another store in McCrae Street and closed the Lonsdale Street shop.³⁵ Numbers 271/3 were now one rateable property and owned by Alfred Salisbury Owen.³⁶

By the early 1960s, GJ Coles P/L occupied the combined property of 265-273, presumably having carried out major changes to the building, and remained there for a long period³⁷. Harry Norris & Partners were the architects for Coles at that time.

Coles had begun in Collingwood in 1914 but by the 1970s they had around 600 stores with some 38,000 employees. Coles stores like this one were the centre of many country towns, as the only general goods chain store available. A similar store was opened in Warragul (since adapted for reuse) in a similar

era. Throughout their expansion period in the inter-war and beyond, the firm's architects were Harry Norris & Partners, who provided an architectural stamp on all of their stores. Typically this involved Moderne style black vitrolite (later polished black granite) and chrome shopfronts, curved counters and Art Deco plaster interiors. Other chain stores such as Maples located in rural areas but sold only furnishings and, more importantly, did not possess the distinctive architectural identity of a Coles stores.

Now Coles has been absorbed into Coles Myer who claim they are Australia's leading retailer with more than 2,000 stores throughout Australia and New Zealand. The company retails under the following banners: Coles, Bi-Lo, Myer, Grace Bros, Myer Direct, Kmart, Target, Fosseys, Liquorland, Red Rooster, Officeworks

Description

This single storey store has a metal-framed shopfronts with transom lights, recessed entries, timber sliding entry doors and a metal clad cantilevering street canopy with the original suspended illuminated signs (refaced). The parapet is also metal clad, presumably done after Coles' departure. The current occupiers have added many signs and strident colours to what was once a more unified façade.

External Condition & Integrity

The building has been refaced (removable) but the shopfront appears near intact, despite application of new signs.

Context

The building is located in the main street of Dandenong almost directly opposite the Town Hall. The setting appears to be original, despite the many alterations to the surrounding shopfronts and streetscape.

Significance

The GJ Coles Store (former) is of historic interest to Dandenong:

As an externally, comparatively well preserved former G. J Coles store, being one of the early archetypal chain stores to sell general goods in both suburban and country areas post WW2 and thus a source of intense local shopper interest. (Criteria G. 1)

³⁰ RB 1916

³¹ Gipps-Land Gate, Volume 12, No. 1, 1985, p14

³² RB 1916

³³ RB 1920

³⁴ RBs 1921-1935

³⁵ Gipps-Land Gate, Volume 21, No. 2, 1995, p 9

³⁶ RB 1957

³⁷ D1952, D1962, D

Recommendations

Planning protection?	No
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	No
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period.

References

- *Gipps-Land Gate*, Volume 21, No. 2, 1995
- *Gipps-Land Gate*, Volume 12, No. 1, 1983
- City of Greater Dandenong, Ratebooks 1915 to 1957
- Sands & McDougall. *Victorian Directory* 1962, 1952, 1974



Albion Hotel

329-333 Lonsdale Street, Dandenong		Building
Value:		City
Estimated Date:		1891
Historical Themes:		8. 2 Eating and drinking
Associated Persons:		McQuade Family



History

Situated on the corner of Lonsdale and Scott Streets, the land on which the Albion Hotel stands was first owned by town pioneer, Alexander Watt Bowman 'who owned every street corner but one of Lonsdale Street in the very early days'³⁸, and was said to have 'owned half the township at one period'.³⁹ Apart from land buying pursuits, the enterprising Bowman was involved in the construction of several of the township's early buildings, notably Dandenong's first school completed in 1857 on the corner of Langhorne and Wilson Streets (see St James citations),⁴⁰ as well as numerous shops and houses. In 1861 he built a store on the north corner of Scott and Lonsdale Streets, and completed a boarding house on the south corner which went on to be conducted by his wife, Janet. The following year he opened the Kangaroo Store in conjunction with a Mr Renard, and in 1867 he built a shop for Mr S. Smithson. By 1876 he was the owner of a string of shops, including a bakehouse, along the Lonsdale Street drag.⁴¹ He also constructed the Dandenong Hotel, afterwards re-built by publican Mr Dunbar,⁴² as well as the Royal Hotel which was later replaced by a National Bank and at one time he owned the Bridge Hotel, also in Lonsdale Street (see citation for Dandy Hotel).⁴³

The 1861 store on the corner of Lonsdale and Scott Streets, was purchased by James Clarke, who once ran a farm in the Bangholme area. Clarke had apparently heard that a market was about to be established nearby (the triangular site at the corner of Lonsdale and McCrae Streets), and bought the store with the intention of conducting a hotel from the premises.⁴⁴ Before the venture could develop further than a beer shop, however, Clarke was killed in a road accident.

Messrs Connell and Hogarth became the new owners, and on 30 November 1867, the new lessee, Alfred Pope, applied for a beer licence for the four roomed building 'formerly called the New Market Store'.⁴⁵ By 1874, Pope's son, David was the owner and publican of the hotel, possibly known now as the Mornington Arms Hotel,⁴⁶ and he was residing in a house associated with the premises. Valued at £70, the hotel must

have been the smallest of at least three other establishments operating in the main stretch of Lonsdale Street; George Dunbar's hotel was valued at £115, Gregory Keighery's £100 and George Usher's Bridge Hotel £130.⁴⁷ Throughout the following years, the ratebooks indicate that few, if any improvements were undertaken by Pope; by 1881, when the market town of Dandenong was flourishing, the value of the hotel had steadied at £75, while Dunbar's had risen to £175.⁴⁸

In 1882, Pope sold the hotel to Charles Dobson, who names the establishment the Albion Hotel, and the next few years see the building slowly rise in value, reaching £90 by 1886. When the hotel passes to Thomas Casey in 1887, a sudden increase to £140 occurs, indicating that major building works had been undertaken.⁴⁹ Casey only stays a couple of years, and by 1889, Peter McQuade is the Albion's owner and occupier. He is joined by Agnes McQuade in 1890, when the hotel rises to £170, reaching £200 under their ownership by 1892.

During this time the McQuades replaced the single-storey wooden building with the present two-storey brick structure.⁵⁰ The Albion remained in the McQuade's ownership, although it was leased to Eliza O'Gorman from about 1896, and this arrangement lasted until 1901,⁵¹ when Agnes McQuade returned to run the hotel until the early 1920s.⁵² The Albion passed to subsequent members of the McQuade family, who have been in continuous possession of the building for well over 100 years.⁵³

The two level timber verandah to the street elevation has been removed, but the original 1890s facade remains largely unchanged at first level. An early photograph shows this as a deep verandah with a bellied cast-iron balustrade, panelled cast-iron friezes and brackets. Like the former Bridge Hotel, it had two entrance doors, a bar window and two double-hung sash windows at ground floor level, matching the opening numbers above. It is possible that the architect Beswicke may have been involved in the design.⁵⁴

³⁸ Bowman family file, Dandenong and District Historical Society

³⁹ South Bourke and Mornington Journal, 6 June 1877 (Bowman obituary)

⁴⁰ Eggleston, St James Anglican Church Dandenong, p 5

⁴¹ RB 1876, entries 206, 207

⁴² Exchanging One Country For Another: A History of David and Janet Bowman and Family, (Dandenong and District Historical Society)

⁴³ Bowman family file

⁴⁴ Reminiscences of Early Dandenong, p 37

⁴⁵ Cole Collection, p 198

⁴⁶ 'G. F. R.', p 37, indicates that the premises was known as the Mornington Arms in Clarke's time but no evidence has been found to substantiate this

⁴⁷ RB 1874 entries 381, 217, 307, 438

⁴⁸ RB 1881 entries 472, 275

⁴⁹ RB 1887 entries 338

⁵⁰ The Grand Old Lady of Dandenong, p 33

⁵¹ RBs 1892-1901

⁵² Dandenong Journal Index, Dandenong and District Historical Society

⁵³ Ford, p 88

⁵⁴ see Burwood Road, Hawthorn design

Description

This face brick, double storey hotel has a near intact upper level, with timber sash double hung windows, but the ground level façade has been altered. Here the former face brick wall has been rendered and the original five openings (windows, doors) have been revised but the panelled Victorian-era timber door, with its top light, resembles the original. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated sheeting and brick chimneys with cement caps are located at either end of the roof. Eaves brackets are sparingly applied having been once largely concealed by the two-storey verandah when the hotel was built.

Two arched, pressed-metal roof vents are reminiscent of those on Beswicke's mansard tower of the nearby Dandenong town hall while a helm-hip form is used for the central projecting roof bay. A cemented panel bearing the hotel's name and construction date (1891) is set within this roof bay.

External Condition & Integrity

The building has been altered at ground level and the verandah removed. Most external alterations are reversible. Unrelated signs and a canopy have been added.

Context

The building's surroundings have been redeveloped, giving prominence to it as a landmark structure.

Significance

The Albion Hotel is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As one of the few externally well preserved Victorian-era commercial buildings in the City (criteria B.2)
- As a landmark building signalling the 19th century boom era in Dandenong but now set within a commercial area which has been largely redeveloped since the hotel's construction (Criteria A. 4)
- For its symbolism of hotel development on this site since the 1860s (criteria A.4)
- For its association with the McQuade family who built the current hotel. (Criteria H. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Yes
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
The owners should be encouraged to reconstruct the lower level façade and the verandah.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1891).

References

- Cole Collection, La Trobe Library, State Library of Victoria
- *Dandenong Journal Index*, Dandenong and District Historical Society
- City of Greater Dandenong Ratebooks (VPRO VPRS 5919/P)
- Dickson et al. (comps), *The Grand Old Lady of Dandenong, 1890-1990*, Dandenong, 1990
- Ford, O., *"Environmental History, Greater City of Dandenong Stage One Heritage Study"*, 1998
- 'G. F. R.', *Reminiscences of Early Dandenong*, 1935, reprinted 1984



State Savings Bank of Victoria, later Rabana Restaurant

355-359 Lonsdale Street, Dandenong	Building
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1970
Historical Themes:	4. 2 Retailing and Banking
Associated Persons:	State Savings Bank of Victoria



History

In 1915, numbers 357 to 363 Lonsdale Street were owned by E. P. Walker. Edward Percy Walker was born at Echuca and with his father owned a chain of stores at Tooradin, Lang Lang and Dandenong.⁵⁵ This first subdivision gave rise to a number of shops that are still in existence today. In 1917 number 355 had an office and residence built on it and was the property of William Field. Next door, a much bigger block of at least 50 feet wide, was vacant and still belonged to Walker. In 1920 Jessie Walker, Edward Walker's wife, built a laundry and shed on the site of numbers 357-361. In 1923 it is subdivided into several blocks, with number 357-359 then with a 20.4 feet frontage, described as a saloon, run by Robert Lockhart. Number 361-363, which had a 30 feet frontage, was a shop belonging to F. L. Verey, bootmaker. Mr Field at number 355, who was then described as a Returning Officer, retained the office until 1932.

By 1931 the saloon at 357-9 was then run by Audrey Bull as both a hair salon and saloon. The Vereys were still next door. In 1934 number 355 may have become a bakery, while the other two remained the same but with different tenants. All the land between numbers 345-363 belonged to E. P. Walker, which he continued to own in 1957, when number 355 was still a bakery, number 357 a hair salon, and number 359 a billiard saloon.

Many years later this site became known as 359 Lonsdale St, housing the State Savings Bank of Victoria branch (this building)⁵⁶. In Nov 1969, the State Savings Bank of Victoria obtained a permit to demolish four old shops fronting Lonsdale Street and one old galvanised tin shed fronting Thomas Street. They wished to build a new two-storey bank. The rear 90 feet was to be left open for parking⁵⁷. In July 1980 a permit was granted for a projecting illuminated sign, saying 'State Bank' as part of new bank imagery, and in 1990 a permit was granted to partition the building⁵⁸.

The bank's construction in 1969-70 paralleled with the steep rise in population post WW2 when Dandenong, with its vast new industrial complexes and worker population, was the new growth centre of the Melbourne metropolitan area. The municipality doubled its population in a little over 10 years⁵⁹.

Description

This tan brick former bank building reflects architectural styles of the time, with adverse skillion roof forms offering three-dimensional visual tension from what would otherwise be a two-dimensional shopfront and parapet, as adjoins. Unlike its neighbours the bank's steel deck skillion form roof is expressed and extends out over the street as a canopy, with bold pseudo-structural fascia ends. The other major façade element is the brick tower motif that rises as a brick wall on the façade well above the roof line with a 45 degree raking parapet line back into the site⁶⁰. The glazed entry screen is bronze anodised aluminium, in the manner of the era.

This building is in what may be termed the Modern Mannerist style where the sparse, lightly framed and utilitarian post WW2 Modernist designs gave way to a still functional but now sometimes 'decorative' form. These designs evoked contrasts between geometric masses and voids (often glazed) where geometric forms often took on a 45 degree angle in elevation or plan, or both. The same era included Brutalism that placed greater emphasis on massing, with overemphasised or expressed structural forms. The firm Jackson & Walker were identified with the Mannerist style that also was more typical built in unfinished concrete blockwork. This firm designed the State Bank Staff College in the late 1970s that won an architectural award.

External Condition & Integrity

The building is relatively intact, although unrelated signs have been added.

Context

The building is located on one of the busiest streets of Dandenong. As a 1970s architect designed building, it stands out among the typical commercial structures adjoining.

⁵⁵ Gipps-Land Gate, 1983, pp57-9

⁵⁶ D1973-4, D1962 bank not there

⁵⁷ City of Dandenong building and planning applications

⁵⁸ ibid

⁵⁹ Brennan, p.132-3

⁶⁰ thought by N Gasparetto to be an access point to a security shoot similar to those used by banks.

Significance

This former State Savings Bank of Victoria is significant to Dandenong:

- As one of the City's best architect-designed commercial buildings in the Modern Mannerist style and externally well preserved (Criteria F.1)
- For its role as a new banking facility built to serve the meteoric population growth of the 1950s-60s (criteria A.4).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Yes
External Paint Controls Apply? Yes	
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period.

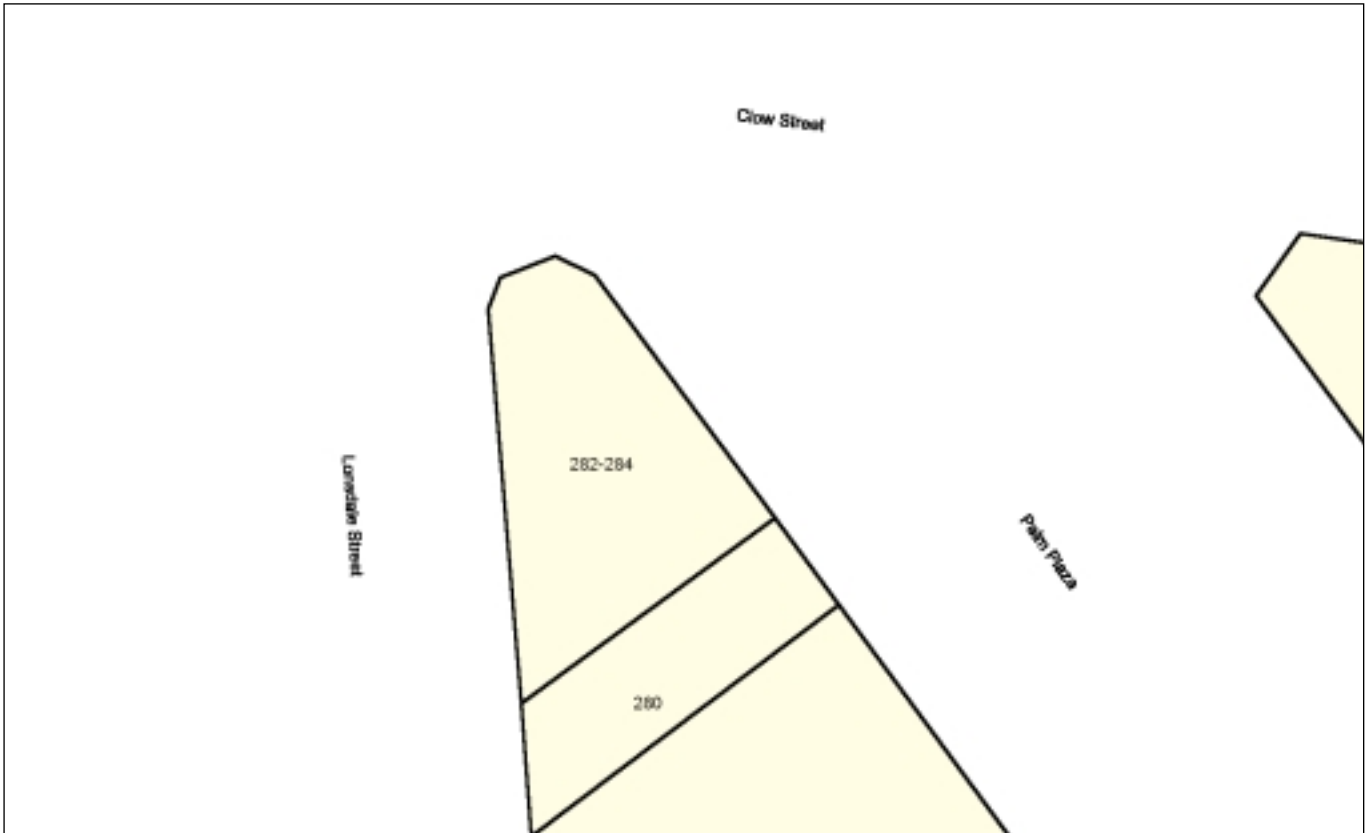
References

- *Gipps-Land Gate*, Volume 10, No. 4, 1983.
- City of Greater Dandenong rate books 1915 to 1957
- Sands & McDougall *Directory of Victoria*



Dandy Discounts

282 Lonsdale Street, Dandenong	Buildings
Value: Local Interest	
Estimated Date:	1951
Historical Themes:	4. 2 Retailing and Banking
Associated Persons:	Brown & Andrew Motor garage



History

In 1915 the site identified as 282 Lonsdale Street was a shop, with no details of its trade given. In 1921 number 280 is the Bank of Victoria and number 282 is a shop and residence owned by Osborne & McFarlane, on a 33 feet frontage. In 1923 number 282, is described as being occupied by the E. S & A Bank. By 1925 the E. S & A bank block had increased in size to 53 feet, encompassing the shops on the other side. In 1929 number 282 had decreased to 35 feet and was then owned by Oliver Gilpin, draper.⁶¹

The *Gipps-Land Gate* (1995) suggests that Oliver Gilpin had his first store at Dandenong in Foster Street. He then moved to Lonsdale Street and owned numbers 281-285.⁶² Rate books indicate that he also had this site, at 282 Lonsdale St.

In 1944 Foy & Gibson acquired a controlling interest in the Gilpin chain and renamed them Foy & Gibson. GJ Coles P/L then acquired the Foy & Gibson chain in 1951 and the Dandenong store was reputedly remodelled and opened as Coles (presumably at 281-285 Lonsdale St). The firm Harry A Norris (& Partners) was both Foy & Gibson's and Coles' corporate architect in the period 1920s-1960s. By the early 1960s, GJ Coles P/L had moved on to 265-273 Lonsdale St (q.v.) and built a new store, demonstrating the rapid population growth of the surrounding area after WW2 and Dandenong's role as its service and retail centre. However, despite some rate book evidence of the Gilpin ownership, there is no local memory of Coles having ever occupied the site at 282 Lonsdale St.

Instead, the Brown & Andrew Motor garage was listed in 282 during the early 1950s and the Kai-ora Café in 280. Next door in 272-278 was Maples furniture retail store. By the 1960s, the Eiffel Tower Company motor car agency had taken over 282 and the ES&A Bank back in 280.

Description

This single storey parapeted face-brick building has a bold rounded corner connecting façades along two streets, each fitted with recent metal framed shopfronts. In keeping with the Streamlined Moderne style, a cement render band extends around the upper façade, just above the cantilevered canopy, as a streamline.

Although not associated historically with Coles or Foy's, the bold rounded form of the building is typical of the Norris

designs for Foy & Gibson (Bourke & Swanston Streets, c1935, altered), GJ Coles in Bourke St and later Mitchell House (1936) and the Windsor Hotel annexe 1961 (demolished). The 1951 date of this design appears feasible given the Windsor Hotel annexe was designed by Norris in a similar form as late as 1961.

The building has been changed considerably, particularly given its early use a motor car showroom and garage.

External Condition & Integrity

The brickwork has been painted and many openings altered and new joinery fitted. Numerous unrelated signs have been added.

Context

The parapeted façade aligns with those of similar adjoining buildings, while the building's rounded form provides a bold connecting corner element.

Significance

This former motor garage is of historical and architectural interest to Dandenong:

- as an example of the Moderne style in the immediate post WW2 era and one of the few Moderne style commercial buildings in the City (criteria B.2, F.1);
- for the possible association with Gilpin (criteria H.1).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	No
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: No	

⁶¹ Rate Books

⁶² *Gipps-Land Gate*, Vol 21, No. 2, 1995, p 7 (The rate books and the *Gipps-Land Gate* journal differ as to which address Gilpin owned)

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1950s).

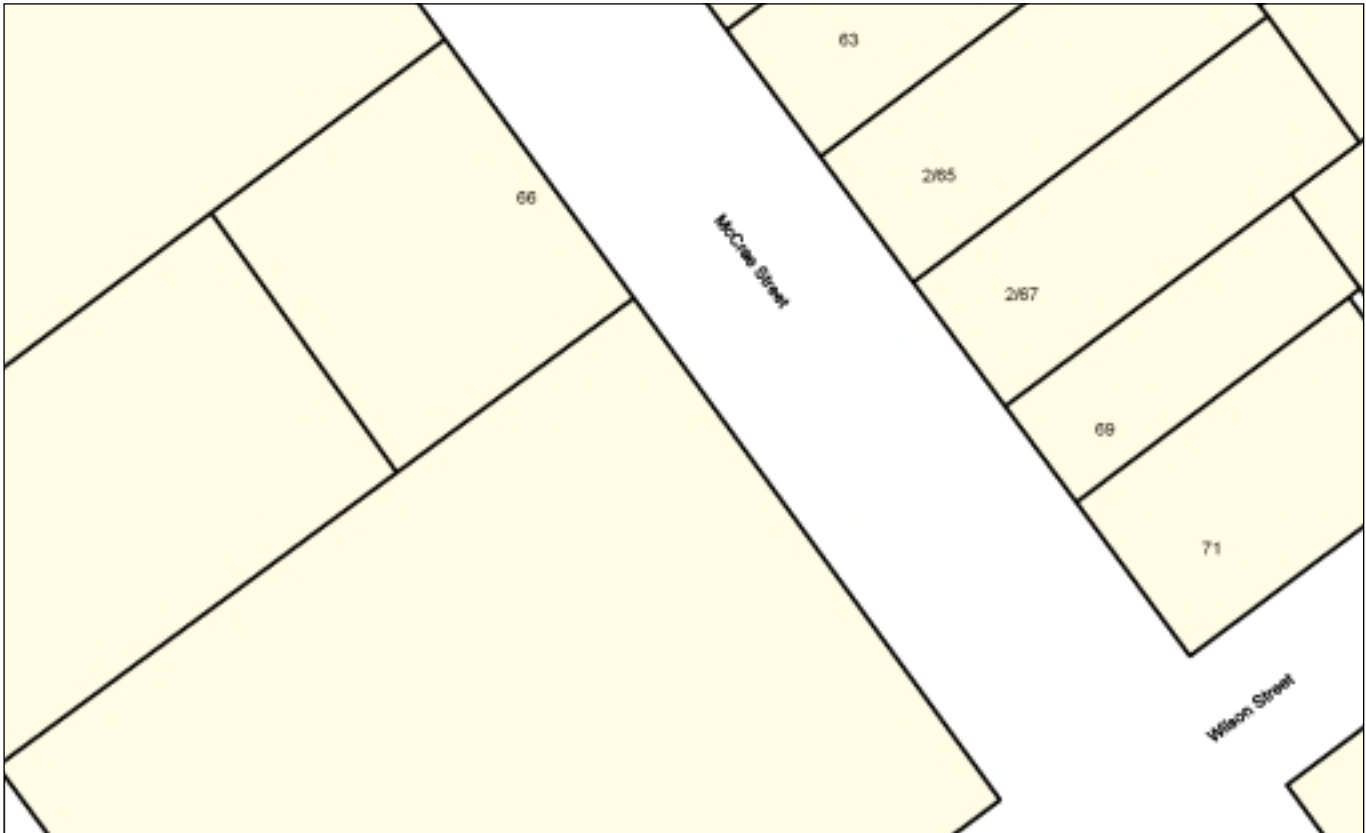
References

- *Gipps-Land Gate*, Volume 21, No. 2, 1995
- City of Greater Dandenong Rate books 1915-1951
- *Sands & McDougall's Directory of Victoria* 1952, 1963



Benga House or Hart House

66 McCrae Street, Dandenong	Building
Value:	Regional
Estimated Date:	1936
Historical Themes:	8. 6 Living in and around Australian houses
Associated Persons:	Robert Hopper Woodcock; JFW Ballantyne (architect), Dr and Mrs Hart



History

Benga was built in 1936 on land purchased in 1935 by Dr Ian Band and Mrs Dorothy Hart from their friends the Woodcocks of Laurel Lodge. It included the tennis court and nineteenth century stable block that belonged to Laurel Lodge. The original block had a 40 metre frontage to McCrae Street and was approximately 36 metre deep.⁶⁵

The house was designed by JFW Ballantyne, the first Australian student of Walter Burley Griffin, who worked in partnership with Roy Wilson in the 1930s, completing his articles in 1921. During the 1930s, he undertook a number of domestic design projects and, in his partnership with Roy Wilson, the firm gained second place in the 1934 "Perfect Home" competition⁶⁶. Mrs Hart played an active part in the design of Benga and was sent to view the Golf Links Estate in Camberwell for ideas.

At the time of its construction, it was to be the largest and most expensive house built in the Shire of Dandenong for over a decade. Built by a local builder, Norman Taylor who also built St Luke's Church of England, Benga was originally twenty four squares comprising seven rooms. It was extended in 1952 to provide accommodation for Mrs Langley, Mrs Hart's mother.

Ballantyne also designed the seven squares extension to the south-western end of the house. It comprised three rooms, one of which was a bedroom. In 1972, the Harts purchased an additional piece of land at the back of Laurel Lodge. The site was extended by an area measuring approximately 40 metres by 9 metres by 10 metres.

The building was purchased by the City of Greater Dandenong in 1987 and in 1988 it opened as the Benga Oral History Centre, the first of its kind to open in Australia. The Centre's Oral history archive forms the basis of a series of exhibitions that trace the region's history from the 1920s to the present. In 1992, Benga joined with Laurel Lodge and St James Anglican Church to form Heritage Hill, Dandenong.

Description

Benga is a single storey Old English or neo-Tudor style residence situated on the south-eastern corner of the site in a contemporary garden layout. Built of clinker brick and roofed with terracotta tiles, Benga has steeply gabled roof forms with low chimneys, minimal decorative motifs, and wide eaves. The timber windows and doors are original. The garage has the original diagonally boarded hinged doors but the interior has been altered to incorporate a classroom layout. The remaining internal layout is original and most of the internal finishes are retained (some stained timber painted over) as part of the museum display.

The existing garden is divided into four compartments: the entry (east), sundial, rose (north) and rear (west) gardens. The entry garden has brick paving, with clipped privet, abelia, verbena, azalea, and magnolia among the major period plantings. The northern garden is terraced with a square rose garden to one half and a central sundial to the other. The rear garden has fruit trees, lemon and pear, and period outbuildings⁶⁷.

External Condition & Integrity

The integrity of this house is high, given several extensions in a matching style over the years.

Context

This building is set in a well-established garden. It is also part of an important heritage area, Heritage Hill, which includes buildings such as Laurel Lodge and St James church and hall.

⁶⁵ Register of the National Estate and additional research

⁶⁶ City of Dandenong Urban Conservation Committee, Heritage Walk Notes Sat, 2 October 1993, Dandenong and District Historical Society

⁶⁷ Jellie, Pam 1987 plan held by CofGD, further details included.

Significance

Benga House (or Hart House) is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As a well designed, well preserved and relatively large example of the Old English style within the City in a closely related landscape setting (Criteria D.2, F. 1)
- for its association Dr Ian and Mrs Dorothy Hart, the original owners of the house, the noted architect, JFW Ballantyne, who designed the house and Norman Taylor, a local builder who built the house. (Criteria H. 1)
- for its contribution to its context such as Laurel Lodge, St James Anglican Church and Hall and Merlin House. (Criteria C. 2)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Yes
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Yes
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Yes
This building (with Laurel Lodge, the former police stables, Merlin House and the St James Complex) should be included in the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan for the Heritage Hill precinct.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land, with emphasis on fabric and landscape from the building construction period (1930s) and the Hart occupancy (-1970s).

References

- City of Greater Dandenong Property File No. PO54216-01
- Register of the National Estate Database
- Dandenong and District Historical Society:- Heritage Walk Notes from City of Greater
- Dandenong Urban Conservation
- City of Greater Dandenong Urban Conservation File for 'Benga':
- Heritage Hill: - History of Benga and Laurel Lodge
- Lewis, M. , *Australian Architectural Index* 1990
- Torrens Application no. : 33379



The Ranges and Garden

19 Macpherson Street, Dandenong	Building & Garden
Value: City	
Estimated Date: 1911	
Historical Themes: 8. 6 Living in and around Australian houses	



History

The Ranges, at 19 Macpherson Street, Dandenong, has been built on Section 24 Allotments 112 and 113⁶⁸. The house was built in 1911⁶⁹, by Miss Margaret Cheever, who occupied the house until 1918. In 1919, the house was sold to Mr George Rintoull, a grazier, who lived there until 1923 when he sold the property to Frederick Napier Parkes. Parkes was retired and occupied the house until 1936⁷⁰ when it was purchased and occupied by Martin Stanislaus McQuade. McQuade was there until 1957⁷¹.

The 2.5 acres (1ha) of current garden and grounds surrounding the house was laid out by the Parkes family. The current owner is a keen amateur gardener and has embellished, but made no substantial structural alterations to, the layout or built features of the garden. The paddock on the property abutting Clow St has been planted by the current owner with several common species of oak in recent years.

Description

This weatherboard house (weatherboards painted dark brown, simulating a stained finish) has a helm-hip, corrugated iron or zincalume clad roof (recently replaced terracotta shingles), double-hung timber-framed windows, timber shutters, multi-paned upper window sashes, and plain red brick chimneys. More typical of an inter-war Bungalow style house, the design may parallel the pioneering Australian Bungalows that were designed and built in Blackburn by Elmore.

An extensive inter-war garden of 1 ha (2.5 acres) with substantial timber entrance gates (original with The Ranges nameplate), stone lined paths, gravel drive, concrete pond, arbors and hedges which create separate garden rooms typical of the inter-war period. Notable plants and trees include beech, privet hedge on Macpherson St, blue spruce, oaks and many roses. A mature, indigenous river red gum is located in the rear garden. Appropriate brick edging to the gravel drive has been recently installed.

External Condition & Integrity

The building appears to be near intact, the garden layout is intact and the garden structures and plantings are in good condition.

Context

The garden provides an authentic and original setting for the weatherboard bungalow. The setting of the property is quiet suburbia, along the back, and a busy main street to the front. There are other notable houses from the inter-war and other periods in the street.

Significance

The Ranges & garden are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As a well preserved example of a large early 20th century Bungalow style residence in its landscape setting, with valuable elements such as the gate (Criteria D.2)
- For its potential significance as an early Bungalow style house within the State context (Criteria B.2, F.1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	Yes
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Recommended
All mature trees in the garden should also be assessed in any future Significant Tree Study for the city.	
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes

⁶⁸ Lodged Plan 1817, 1 March 1887

⁶⁹ RBs 1909 to 1957 (entries 498, 2804, 3768, 4467, 4864, 4955, 8751, 8716 and 5828)

⁷⁰ *ibid.*

⁷¹ *ibid.*

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees (beech, privet hedge, blue spruce, oaks, river red gum at rear) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (pre c1930) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed trees.

References

- Central Plan Office:- LP 1817
 - Probate papers for Frederick Napier Parkes - PROV, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 2855, No. 281/264
 - Probate papers for Martin Stanislaus McQuade - PROV, VPRS 28/P4 Unit 1690, No. 533/430
- City of Greater Dandenong Rate Books at the Public Records Office (VPRS 5919/P various units) and at the Springvale offices



Ordish House and Garden

27 Macpherson Street, Dandenong	Building & Garden
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1932
Historical Themes:	8. 6 Living in and around Australian houses
Associated Persons:	Joseph Ordish, Ella Athorn



History

This property is part of an estate owned by Joseph Ordish and his wife. The land, Crown Allotment 35, was sold to Joseph Ordish in March 1887.

In 1924, the property was owned by Roland Ordish, a carter by profession, who then sold the house to Joseph Ordish, a foreman, in 1932. The records show an entry for house about this time.⁷² The Ordish family were pioneers in the district, and were also associated with the building industry in the 20th century.

Research has not identified or located any formal plan for the garden, though the physical evidence strongly suggests that it was developed soon after the house, in the manner of a dry Spanish garden.

One of the current occupants of the house is a member of the Netball Hall of Fame, as the woman who introduced netball to Dandenong in 1935, and as one of the City of Greater Dandenong "Living Treasures". She has been honoured with the naming of Ella Athorn (Netball) Pavilion in Greaves Reserve.

Description

This Spanish Mission style house, with its white stuccoed walls and apple green trim, has a gabled Cordova pattern tiled roof, timber-framed windows (new canvas awnings fitted), tile-capped gable ends and window hoods, clinker and heeler brick trims, an arched entry porch, arched portal to the side yard, and a scrolled metal plate on the chimney shaft.

Internally the building has been extensively altered and the rear yard developed for a unit.

The garden is a small, dry garden, with inter-war character typical of some Spanish Mission and Mediterranean villa style suburban houses. Built garden features include a low clinker brick fence (said to be an early replacement) and single wrought-iron gate onto Macpherson St, central concrete pond and entire front garden laid down in concrete (since modified) with drought tolerant plantings on the perimeter and immediately in front of house. Notable plants at the time of survey included a large deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), pandanus (*Pandanus tectorius*), Strelitzia specimen (*Strelitzia nicolai* or *S. alba*) and a large cumquat. Since the house rear yard has been subdivided and the cumquat is now on the new allotment; the cedar has been removed.

External Condition & Integrity

The integrity and condition of the house is good although when the current owner bought the house in the mid-seventies it is said to have been dilapidated. External changes include new tiles to part of the roof, and a clinker brick fence (said to have been built by Joseph Ordish in the 1930s). Joseph Ordish is thought to have laid concrete in the garden area and planted plants in the casings of old military sea mine casings.

A new car port has been added on the side street part of the garden with consequent changes to its layout. The rest of the garden paving appears to be a little altered from its original simple design and surviving plantings are moderately healthy.

Context

This property is in its original suburban setting with some notable houses from various eras nearby.

Significance

The Ordish house & garden are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As the City's best example of a well preserved Spanish Mission style inter-war house in a closely related garden of Spanish character (Criteria B.2, D.2)
- for their association with Joseph Ordish, a foreman and member of a well known family in the Dandenong district. (Criteria H. 1)
- as an unusual but appropriate garden setting for a Spanish style villa, with one unusual plant being the pandanus (Criteria F. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

⁷² RBs 1924 to 1957 (entries 7131, 8711, 5832, 8710, 8740 and 8714)

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, front yard concrete paving, pandanus (*Pandanus tectorius*), Great White Strelitzia (*Strelitzia nicolaii* or *S. alba*) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1930s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed tree.

References

- From Central Plan Office: LP 1817 and LP 13802
- City of Greater Dandenong Rate Books located at Springvale
- Dandenong and District Historical Society:
- Information on the Ordish family
- 'Growing up in Dandenong', *Gipps-Land Gate*, Vol. 14, No. 2, October-December 1987, Vol. 14, No. 3, January-March 1988
- Communication with present owner - Jim Athorn
- Communication with City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Coordinator



Dandenong Masonic Lodge, later Spanish Christian Church

5 Mason Street, Dandenong	Building
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1923, (1940, 1955, 1979, 1981 alterations)
Historical Themes:	8. 3 Worshipping
Associated Persons:	Masonic Lodge in Dandenong



History

The 1919 township plan of Dandenong shows a cottage on Lot 12⁶³, the site where the Masonic Hall is now built. No documentation could be located on the date of its demolition.

The history of the Masonic Lodge in Dandenong commenced in 1876 when the Lodge of Sincerity (then 1701 of the English Constitution) now no. 179 on the register of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, was consecrated.⁶⁴ The first meeting to consider the forming of the Lodge of Free and Acceptable Masons was held on 3 September 1876 but the lodge was closed in 1881.

It wasn't until 1896 that the re-opening of the Lodge was re-considered. Members from the original Lodge joined this new Lodge of Sincerity and brought with them regalia, furniture and money. The new Lodge was consecrated on the 24 August 1896, and meetings were held on a monthly basis at the Lodge Room of the Mechanics Institute at the Shire Offices. The Lodge was known as the Lodge of Sincerity no. 179 under the United Grand Lodge of Victoria.

In December 1907 members decided to set aside part of the members dues and initiation fees for the future construction of a Masonic Temple. In the 1920s, the Lodge was struggling for space due to a large increase in memberships and on the 7 September 1922 the Lodge held a meeting to discuss the possibility of building. A contract was entered with Bro. G. Snell to have plans and specifications drawn up for the cost of £2,800. Tenders were called and a building contract was signed with Bro. N. A. Taylor for the total sum of £2,530.

The building was completed in 1923 with all furniture and fittings for the supper and lodge room donated by members. On 22 December 1923, the Lodge held their first meeting in the new building. On the 16 August 1924 a ceremony of dedication was held and the foundation stone was unveiled. In 1931, £274 was spent for concrete rendering and other improvements. In 1940, 1955 and 1979/81 alterations were made to accommodate and upgrade female and male toilets.

In 1991 the Dandenong Masonic Temple as well as those in Springvale, Mordialloc and Chelsea closed. They all amalgamated to use a new building in Keysborough.

In 1992 the building was used by the "Recycle Workshop". By September 1996 the building had been acquired by Mick and Rosa Valenti who still own the building. In December 1996 they leased the building to the Spanish Christian Church for three years with Guillermo Esquivell as the Senior Minister. The building is still being leased to this church denomination.

Description

This two-storey rendered building has a parapeted and trabeated conservative classical revival façade (Italian Renaissance Revival) with a hipped corrugated iron roof concealed behind. A simple raised entablature is central to the parapet with scrolls supporting either side. Symmetrically arranged timber double-hung window pairs have moulded cement architraves and sills while cement Tuscan order colonettes placed beside masonry corner piers on the parapeted entry porch suggest the traditional Masonic links with the Ancient world. The sides of the building are visible and buttressed, with double-hung windows at ground level and highlight windows serving the upper level hall.

Three steps lead into the entry foyer and beyond to a supper room and kitchen on the lower floor and the Lodge meeting room on the upper. Alterations were completed in 1940 and 1955 to accommodate male and female toilets.

The design contrasts with the more common neo-Grec masonic temple designs of the 1920s.

External Condition & Integrity

The integrity of the building has been maintained despite the addition of steel mesh security screens and a skillion room to the side. Repairs to the front façade and roof are desirable.

Context

The Masonic Lodge's original setting was on the outskirts of the town centre, along side other services buildings and churches. Today the area in the immediate vicinity is a combination of shopfronts, and tilt-up concrete office buildings.

⁶³ Lodged Plan 7414

⁶⁴ Lodge of Sincerity (no page numbers)

Significance

The Dandenong Masonic Lodge is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As a near externally intact example of a derived Italian Renaissance revival style, uncommon in the inter-war period and uncommon among contemporary Masonic temples. (Criteria B. 2, D.1)
- As a major institutional building for Dandenong in the immediate post WW1 era (Criteria A.4)
- for its symbolism of and close association with the Dandenong Masonic craft, specifically the United Grand Lodge of Victoria and the Lodge of Free and Acceptable Masons. (Criteria G.1, H. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Yes
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The former Masonic Lodge building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1920s).

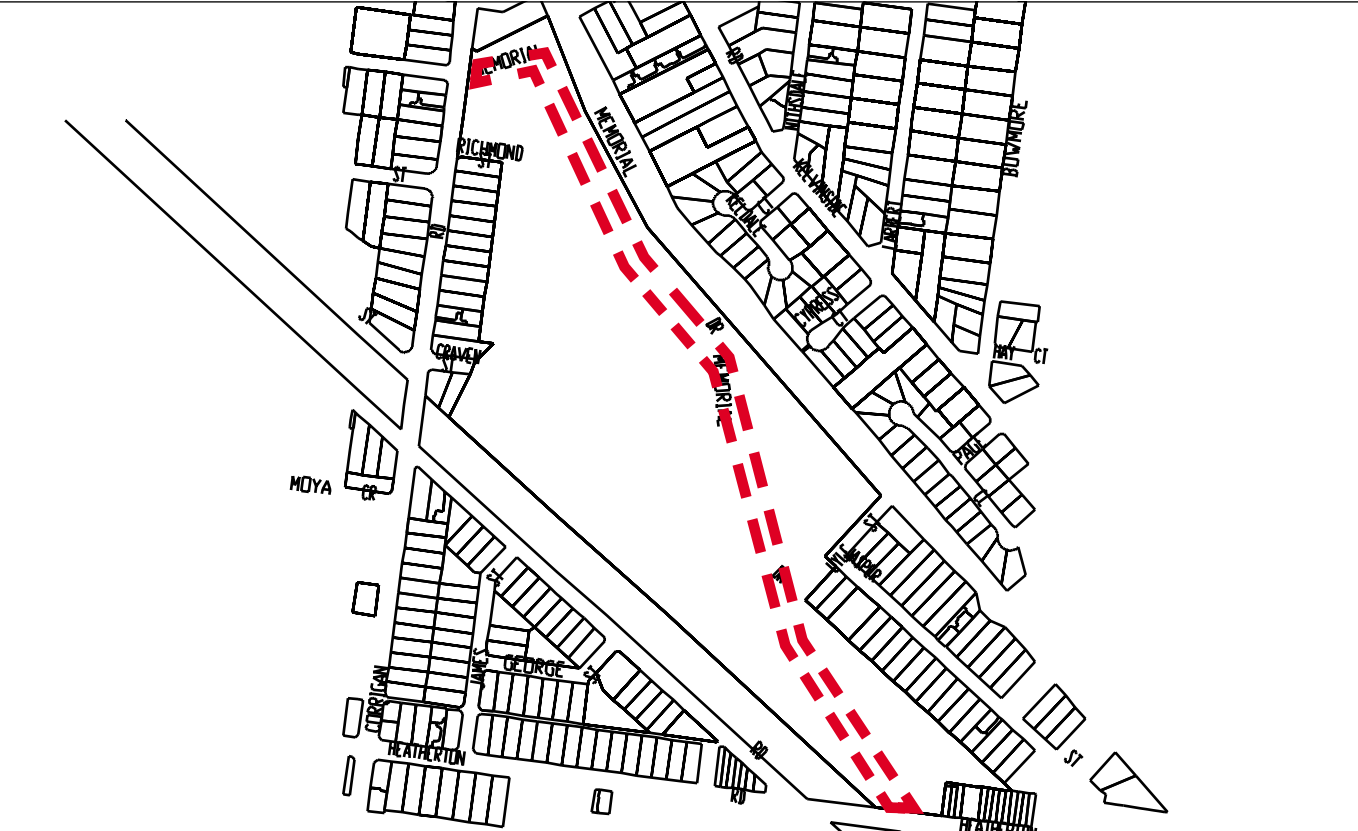
References

- Central Plan Office: LP 7714
- Dandenong and District Historical Society:
- Facey, Frank. J. P. , P. G. Swd. B. , Secretary, *'Lodge of Sincerity No. 179, 1876-1936, An historical sketch on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee celebration 12 November 1936'*,
- City of Greater Dandenong Urban Conservation File for the former Masonic Lodge
- City of Greater Dandenong Property File No. Po62448-01
- Communication with owner M. Valenti
- Gipps-Land Gate, Vol. 23, No. 2, April-June 1987, p. 6.



River Red Gum Avenue, Memorial Drive, Noble Park

Memorial Drive Road Reserve, Noble Park	Trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	unknown
Historical Themes:	8. 7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment; 8. 5 Honouring, remembering commemorating
Associated Persons:	The Ross Family



History

Memorial Drive, Noble Park is located on land that once belonged to the Ross family, Noble Park dairy farmers. The area regularly flooded from the nearby Mile Creek.

The land was donated by the family to the City of Springvale.¹

The trees are said to have been planted as part of a LEAP scheme that included the local Aboriginal community⁷³. Some trees still have bronze plaques in memory to past councillors (i.e. 5.5.1980, Cr. HR Kay). Of the original plantings, 54 trees remain. Gaps in the avenue were replanted in 1994.

Description

The avenue consists of single specimen plantings on both sides of Memorial Drive of a local species, the river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*). with the same species, however this means that the avenue will never appear to be of uniform maturity.

The avenue consists of three distinct plantings from different periods. The oldest trees have no plaques (possibly vandalised) while the second oldest all date from 1980 and some of these still retain plaques commemorating local councillors from that time. The most recent trees to be planted to fill gaps, where trees had died, date from 5 September 1994² and the majority of these young trees have brass plaques set into the grass at the base of each tree. Plaques for the youngest trees predominate and commemorate both current and recent councillors from the City of Greater Dandenong.

There are also some old Monterey pines nearby, possibly from the farm occupation.

Condition & Integrity

All original trees in the avenue were affected by insect (lerp) attack, disfiguring their appearance. A number of the original trees have poor form. Otherwise, most trees are in moderately good condition.

The City of Greater Dandenong parks department is clearly making an attempt to maintain the avenue as a memorial planting to the city's councillors

Context

The avenue is located within the open space sporting fields, close to the centre of Noble Park. It runs into Ross Reserve, named after the Ross family who donated to council, the land on which the sporting fields and Memorial Drive were built. Ross Reserve contains a number of remnant indigenous river red gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) which provide a botanical and historical link to the avenue.

Significance

This memorial river red gum avenue is significant to Noble Park:

- As a memorial to past and present councillors from the Cities of Springvale and the Greater Dandenong (Criteria G.1, H.1)
- As a link to, and perpetuation of, the indigenous landscape of the area (Criteria A.4)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

The avenue should also be assessed as part of any future Significant Tree Study for the City of Greater Dandenong. Any gaps in the avenue should be replanted with the same species and any missing plaques should be reinstated.

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed trees and sufficient land within the reserve or title to protect the root ball and canopy of the trees.

¹ Pers Comm Mr Fred Woodman, long time resident of Noble Park and local botanist., May 2000

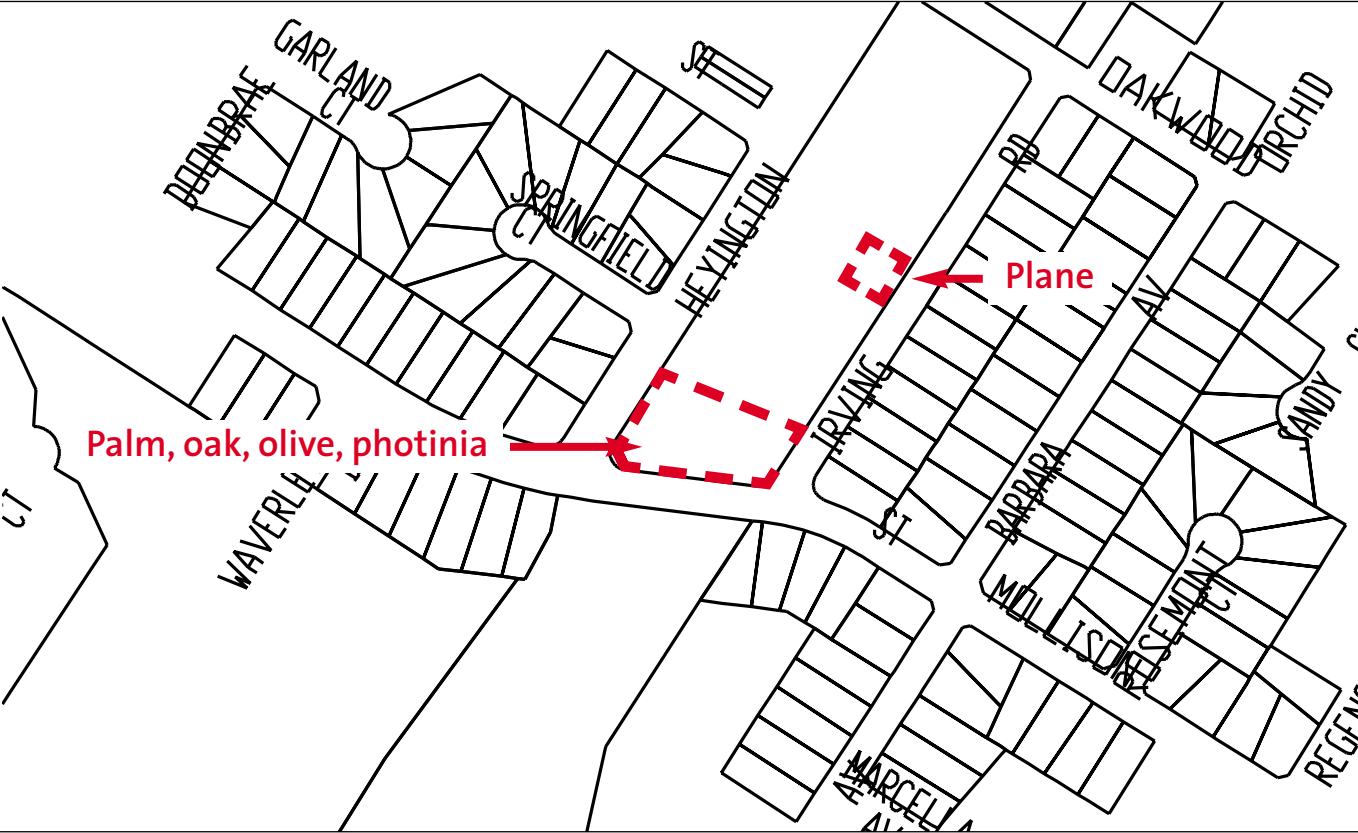
⁷³ pers.comm. Howard Winter, City of Greater Dandenong, 1999

² Pers Comm. Mr Eric Mitchell, long time Noble Park resident, May 2000



Algerian Oak and Trees, former Oakwood Park

51 Mollison Street, Dandenong	Trees
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	late 19th century
Historical Themes:	8. 7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment
Associated Persons:	Beswicke Family



History

This oak grows on the site of Oakwood Park, said to have once been the 19th century property of the pioneering Beswicke family⁷⁴ - although the Beswicks were linked with the settlement of the Carrum area and Keysborough.

Others linked with Oakwood Park when it was a 'prestigious property' include Major George Steward who was elected to Springvale Council in the Edwardian-era⁷⁵. Before that, it was owned by Robert Ker, from at least the 1860s, who sold it to Francis G Cunningham in 1882. It was then placed in the speculative hands of the Land Company of Australia but was back with Cunningham by the mid 1890s⁷⁶.

The homestead was demolished 1950 -60s when the estate was subdivided for housing. Then the stables attached to the homestead were used as part of the Oakwood Park Riding School, operated by the Irvings.⁷⁷

Gate posts from one era of Oakwood Park existed in the Oakwood Park reserve, off the Princes Highway at Noble Park, in 1999.⁷⁸ They were basic in form and concrete with a Cupressus lusitanica nearby, once part of a former driveway planting: they appear to be from the inter-war period⁷⁹.

Description

This Algerian oak (*Quercus canariensis*) is the largest and most striking tree in the neighbourhood, with a height of around 15-20 metres and canopy spread of 40-50 metres. Nearby, an aged African olive (*Olea europea ssp. africana*), an old photinia (*Photinia robusta*), Canary Island palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) and some elm suckers are all that remain of the homestead's landscape.

External Condition & Integrity

The Algerian oak is in moderate condition.

Context

The oak and other old trees are located in Oakwood Park, now a grassed freeway reserve off Mollison St. They are surrounded by contemporary housing development.

Significance

Algerian oak & trees, Oakwood Park, are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- For the size, form and maturity of the oak, as one of two Algerian oaks known in the City of this size (Criteria B.2, D.2)
- For the association of the oak and other trees with Oakwood Park, one of the area's top properties in the 19th and early 20th centuries (Criteria A.4).
- For the contribution of the other mature exotics to that history and the concept of a former farm house garden (Criteria A.4).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
The tree should also be assessed in any future Significant Tree Study for the city.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed trees and sufficient land within the reserve to protect the root ball and canopy of the trees.

At a minimum, no development should take place in the oak's root zone within 60 metres of the trunk of the tree.

References

- Pers. Comm. To C McPhee from Bruce Patchell, local resident, 37 Pultney St. , Dandenong, September. 1999
- Hibbins, GM. A History of the City of Springvale

⁷⁴ Pers. Comm. To C McPhee by Bruce Patchell, local resident, 37 Pultney St. , Dandenong, September. 1999

⁷⁵ Hibbins, p.113

⁷⁶ Hibbins, p.100

⁷⁷ Pers. Comm. Bruce Patchell, local resident, 37 Pultney St. , Dandenong, September. 1999

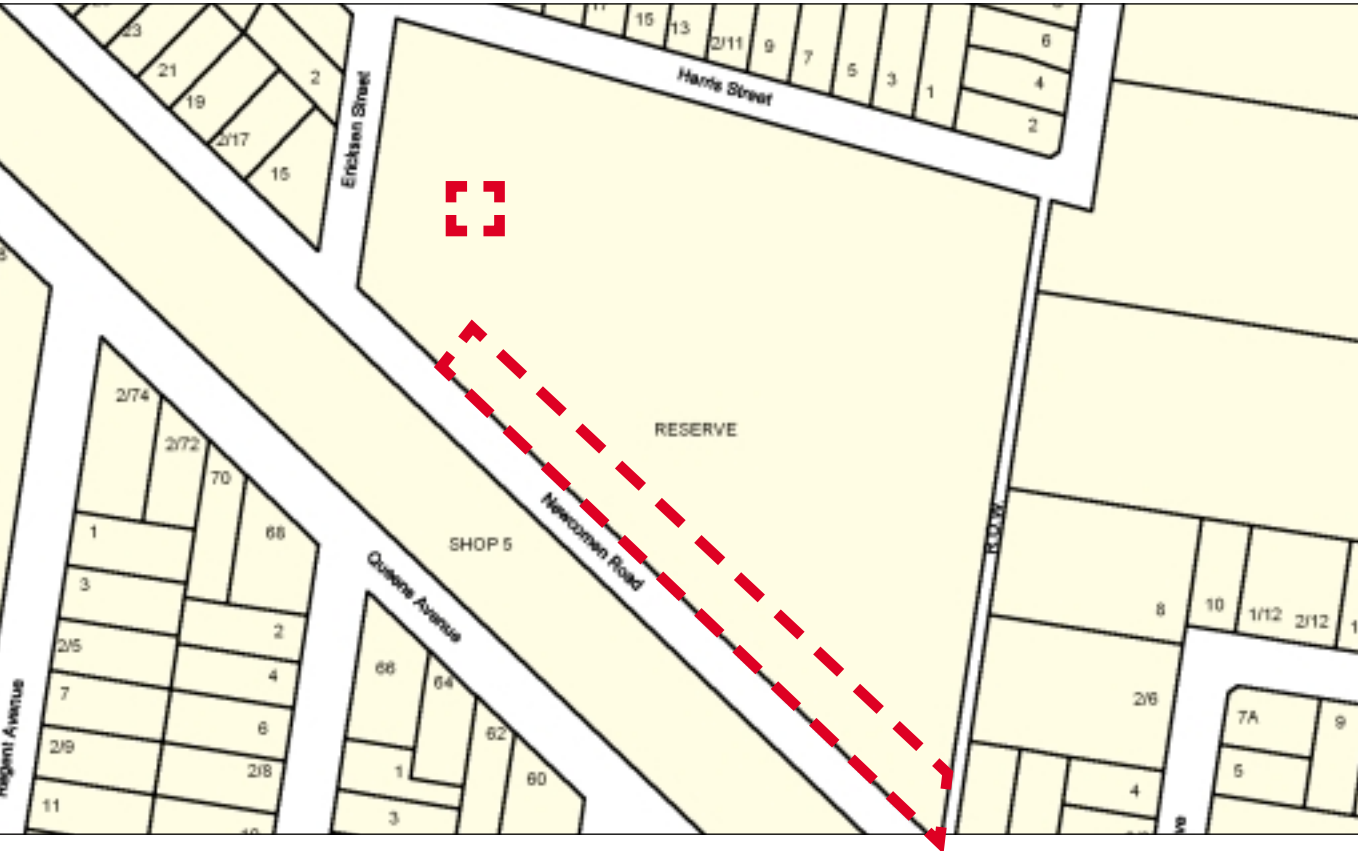
⁷⁸ Pers. Comm. Bruce Patchell, local resident, 37 Pultney St. , Dandenong, September. 1999

⁷⁹ Refer Graeme Butler & Associates Stage One survey



Springvale Football Ground Memorial Grandstand and Trees

Newcomen Road, Springvale	Building & Trees
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1936
Historical Themes:	8. 1 Organising recreation; 8. 5 Honouring, remembering commemorating
Associated Persons:	Springvale branch of the Returned Soldiers & Sailors Imperial League of Australia, Mr R. H. Woodcock shire engineer



History

This memorial grandstand was financed by the Springvale Returned Soldiers & Sailors Imperial League of Australia (later Returned Servicemen's League), with funds gained from the sale of the Springvale Memorial Hall to the local Masonic Lodge. The decision to sell the 'Soldiers Hall' was made in 1927, at a public meeting.

The Springvale R. S. L. sub-branch had dissolved earlier in the century but decided to reform as an association in 1935. On 27 June 1935, 40 Springvale 'diggers' met at the Picture Theatre together with members of the Guild District Board, Oakleigh, Dandenong, Carnegie, Glen Iris and East Malvern sub branches to discuss the issue. They agreed to build a grandstand as a memorial or monument to those who had fought in the war. The 2.5 acres of surrounding land was acquired by the Springvale Council for the project.

In 1936, bricklayers commenced to build a stand for the recreation reserve with a clubroom on the ground level. The rooms incorporated an open fireplace, dressing rooms, gas hot water and lighting⁸⁰. A galvanised iron fence topped with barbed wire, filling to level the ground and eighty cypress trees completed the improvements. A flagpole was also installed in that same year.

The new building was described as a 25 feet long club room, with a corner fireplace, and dressing rooms each 25' x 12.5'. There was also a hot and cold Junker gas system, comprising copper showers and basin supply, introduced by Brighton Gas Co.

Great credit was to be given to the municipality and the shire engineer, Mr. R. H. Woodcock for their service and dedication in building the stand.

This grandstand compares with a similar design at the Camberwell cricket ground, also erected in the 1930s but otherwise grandstands such as this one have typically been replaced or defaced.

The Monterey cypress row, consisting of 74 trees along Newcomen Road, appears to be the majority of the 80 cypress planted for the Memorial Grandstand in the 1930s, as described by the *Dandenong Journal*⁸¹. Kelly and Lewis also planted trees there when they first established a factory in this street.⁸² The trees appear to be around 70 years old.

Description

This symmetrically composed grandstand is timber framed and set on a red brick and cement base, with corrugated iron clad walls and roof. Brick piers, with cement caps, support the main timber posts of the roof and stair frames while memorial panels are set into the base structure fascia. The main roof form is gabled with a small gablet set centrally. It has two timber stairs leading up to the seating area. The brick base houses change rooms, toilets and other services.

The foundation stone is basalt, with an inscription citing the opening 6 June 1936 by Cr. New (the mayor), while Cr. Harris laid a stone for the RSSILA in memory of those who fell during WW1.

A total of 74 trees make up the row of Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) along the full length of the reserve in Newcomen Road. They create a striking feature in this otherwise sparse streetscape.

External Condition & Integrity

The building is externally near intact and in good condition. Changes have been made to openings in the brick base and a number of visually unrelated structures erected nearby. The trees are in good condition and the row is near intact.

Context

The setting is similar to when the stand was erected with the row of trees creating a strong landscape element to the football reserve's southern boundary in an otherwise suburban cum light industrial setting.

⁸⁰ Dandenong Journal – 11 June 1936, p 4; Hibbins, p.164

⁸¹ *ibid.*; Pers. comm. Bill Carrott, City of Dandenong, Parks and Gardens Superintendent 1963-1993, September. 1999

⁸² Pers. Comm. Marian Rollings, President, Springvale & District Historical Society, September. 1999

Significance

The Springvale Football Ground Memorial Grandstand & trees are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As an externally well preserved example of an uncommon building type erected in the city during the inter-war period (Criteria B.2, D.2)
- For its close association with the Springvale branch of the Returned Soldiers & Sailors Imperial League of Australia, who financed the grandstand, and Robert Woodcock, the Springvale Shire who purchased the land and the shire engineer who aided in the grandstand's design and construction. (Criteria H. 1)
- As perhaps the city's largest memorial for those who fought in the First War and, by the size and the scope of the project, an indication of the status given to their memory within the community. (Criteria B.2, G. 1)
- for the long Monterey cypress row which creates a period setting for the grandstand as well as being a striking landscape element in the surrounding landscape

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
A Conservation Management Plan should be commissioned to ensure further protection. The cypress row should also be considered for assessment in any future Significant Tree Study for the city.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, trees and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1930s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed trees.

References

- Hibbins, G. M. , *"A History of the City of Springvale Constellation of Communities"* Melbourne, 1984
- *Dandenong Journal* - 4 July 1935, p. 7 and 11 June 1936, p. 4.



Sherwood Lodge

109-143 Perry Road, Keysborough	Buildings
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1900C
Historical Themes:	3. 1 Developing Primary Production
Associated Persons:	Arthur Sherwood, Sarah Foster, Rendell Family



History

Sherwood Lodge was once part of an area called Elmsford, on the edge of the Carrum Swamp. The area had initially been subdivided as 'Le Spring Estate, Village of Elmsford' in 1852. This area, Crown Section 53 was divided into 63 farms of five and ten acres, and 72 town allotments. The township never developed and eventually the blocks were bought up by locals for market gardening.⁸³

Certain pioneer families which included the Keys and the Fosters settled this area. The Keysborough/Elmsford community developed into a very distinctive and close community, joined by their common Wesleyan faith. There was much intermarriage and many Keysborough families maintained strong community links.⁸⁴ Sherwood Lodge became part of the interconnected web of Keysborough families and properties.

The first owner was Arthur Sherwood who married Sarah, the daughter of Joseph Foster. Joseph Foster was one of the first locals to purchase the failed Elmsford subdivision. A native of Derbyshire he initially worked for William Keys and later, Joseph Chandler. He saved enough in four years to buy ten acres and expanded rapidly in the following decades to own land on both sides of Perry Road. The Foster family, along with the Keys, Chandler and Andrews families were the backbone of the Keysborough area until well into the 1950s, dominating the church and the school populations.⁸⁵

Arthur Sherwood was a botanist and, according to Lola Marsh who was a long-time resident of the house and great niece to Arthur, he had an amazing garden of exotic flowers, trees and fruits.⁸⁶ The Rendell family (Charles Rendell married Bertha Andrews, whose mother was Edith Foster, daughter of Joseph) bought Sherwood Lodge in 1925, at which time it had only two rooms with a fireplace in the lounge used for cooking. The little weatherboard dwelling developed into four and then six rooms. The land was still used for market gardening and the flower gardens that Sherwood cultivated were also harvested for the Melbourne markets. His eight rows of dark purple violets were particularly profitable. Later the same family kept poultry in pens under Sherwood's trees.⁸⁷

Lola Marsh has estimated that the house must have been built around 1900. She remembers the bricks in the fireplace at Sherwood Lodge resembling those of the Keysborough school, built in 1874. They were made from clay in a paddock opposite the school site.⁸⁸

Description

This simple weatherboard gabled cottage, with rear skillion and timber windows, has been largely rebuilt and reclad. The style is typical of 19th and early 20th century farm houses.

However the roof is new Colorbond corrugated steel, the walls have been reclad, the verandah roof and framing have been recreated, the floor to the verandah is missing and the entry door has been altered although of a traditional four panel Victorian-era type. The original garden no longer exists and the rear section of the property is now taken over by a commercial nursery.

External Condition & Integrity

Although superficially similar in form to early farm cottages in the area, this house is now largely new fabric and devoid of any garden setting although still within a largely rural landscape.

Context

This house is still in a semi-rural setting but new nursery buildings behind and adjacent to the house have modified this.

⁸³ Hibbins, Gillian, 1984, p 52

⁸⁴ *ibid.*, pp 100-103.

⁸⁵ *ibid.*

⁸⁶ Marsh, Lola 1999, Gipps-Land Gate, Volume 26, No. 2, p 20

⁸⁷ *ibid.*

⁸⁸ *ibid.*, p 23

Significance

The former Sherwood Lodge farm house is of historical interest to Keysborough:

- For its symbolism of an early farm house in the area (Criteria A.4)
- for its symbolic association with the district pioneers, Arthur Sherwood a botanist and first owner of the property, and the Rendell family, who carried on with the nursery business. (Criteria H. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	
No	
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land within nominally 5m of its perimeter, with emphasis on conservation of fabric from or near the building construction period (c1900).

References

- Hibbins, G. M. , *A History of the City of Springvale*, 1984.
- Marsh, Lola, ‘*Sherwood Lodge, 1925-1949/50*’, *Gipps-Land Gate*, Volume 26, No. 2, 1999.



St Lukes Church of England, later Presbyterian Church

51 Potter Street, Dandenong	Building
Value:	Regional
Estimated Date:	1957
Historical Themes:	8. 3 Worshipping
Associated Persons:	Chancellor and Patrick (architects), Church of England and W. B. Leed and Son



History

The land occupied by the current St Luke's Church in Potter Street, was purchased in 1926 for a Sunday School. In 1934, a Hall was built by Norman Taylor at a cost £535. This was moved to Heather Road, Dandenong North in 1958 and transformed into a church and Sunday School.

The existing St Luke's building was designed as a combined church and hall with provisions for a vicarage and amenities for church social activities by Chancellor and Patrick architects. David Chancellor graduated in 1951 after completing his architectural training at Melbourne University. He shared in two War Memorial Scholarships. Rex Patrick graduated in 1949 after attending the Melbourne Technical College in 1943 and the University Atelier in 1947. He worked for Yunken Freeman Brothers and Griffiths and Simpson Architects. He won a Alison Harvey Scholarship for the best four years' performance. He also worked with Ronald J. Wilson architect and Purnell and Pierce architects, all of Melbourne.

St Luke's was built by W. B. Leed and Son of Dandenong who also built the Church of Christ in Dandenong. Timber trusses at 6' (1.8m) centres were set on columns set on a 5' (1.5m) high brick perimeter wall. The church had a terracotta tiled roof and concrete floors. The trusses at the north and south ends of the building frame timber screens which allow light into the buildings via coloured glazing. Natural light also came from window strips set above the brick walls. The church seats 100 people and the hall accommodates 250 to 300 people. The seating was paid for by the Sunday School Auxiliary.

The foundation stone was laid on 9 June 1957 by Rev. G. K. Tucker, OBE, Superintendent of the Brotherhood of St Lawrence. St. Luke's Church and Hall's dedication ceremony was performed by Reverend J. J. Booth, one of the last official functions to be performed by him before he retired. The first Service was held on 20 October 1957 by Rev. Michael Clarke, Vicar at St James.

The Presbyterian Church purchased this site in September 1995. The official re-opening of the church followed on 25 May 1997 by the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, Right Rev. Keith Allen, assisted by Moderator Rev. Michael Jensen of Clayton and Home Missioner, Henri Joyeaux⁸⁹. A two-storey manse was built on the adjacent block to the north-east in 1997.

Description

The building has a distinctive extended gabled roof form (also seen in Griffin and Wright houses), expressed triangulated timber roof trusses, 5' high clinker brick perimeter walls, a Marseilles pattern unglazed terracotta tile roof and concrete floors with hardwood parquetry finish. Coloured glazing has been located in the gable ends of the building, within the truss pattern, and as strip glazing above the perimeter walls. The latter provides for a distinctive floating roof form. The geometric coloured glazing pattern of the southern gable light is notable, as is the entry canopy with its pipe supports and the unusual free-standing, open metal-framed crosses (2) nearby.

Typical of the Frank Lloyd Wright inspiration seen in the firm's work, the materials (such as the stained off-saw Oregon main beams, the terra-cotta tiles, parquetry floor and joinery) are of a natural finish, the architectural treatment simple and the architectural elements of the building, such as structure and glazing, expressed as distinct but related entities. This expression of materials, attention to detail, definition of the major intimate spaces (hall, church), and the custom designed joinery (including both ecclesiastical and service fittings) provides for a distinctive and notable interior.

It compares with church designs on the Mornington Peninsula by Chancellor & Patrick and others of the so-called 'Peninsula school', with few metropolitan parallels.

External Condition & Integrity

Toilets have been added to the rear of the building and a side porch has been included as part of the covered entry into the building. The overall integrity of the site, however, is high.

Minor cracking and some settlement of the slab is evident in the annexe at the south-west corner of the church and water damage due to a leaking box-gutter and plumbing (now repaired) appears to have caused the lifting of the parquetry along the edge of the floor. Timber joinery is in need of painting and sealing against the sill tiles. Some sill tiles (glazed terracotta) have lifted and come away. The main north window glazing bars have been renewed in natural aluminium.

⁸⁹ J Kocsis, Presbyterian Church, Dandenong, letter 1.1.02

Context

The site is surrounded by suburbia, close to its original setting.

Significance

St Lukes Church of England, later Presbyterian Church, is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong and the Melbourne Metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula regions:

- As an excellent ecclesiastical example of the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright in Australian post WW2 architecture, inside and out, as seen in the use of natural materials and finishes, the simple architectural treatment and the clear expression of the architectural elements of the building, such as the structure and glazing. (Criteria F.1, H.1)
- As a well preserved example of the work of noted architects Chancellor & Patrick (Criteria F.1, H.1)
- As a reflection of the growth and change of church communities in the City (Criteria A.4)
- Because of its association with the Rev. G. K. Tucker OBE, Superintendent of the Brotherhood of St Lawrence, who laid the first foundation stone, the Rev. Michael Clarke, Vicar at St James, who held his first service at the church, and W. B. Leed and Son, local builders. (Criteria H.1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Yes
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate? Recommended	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1950s).

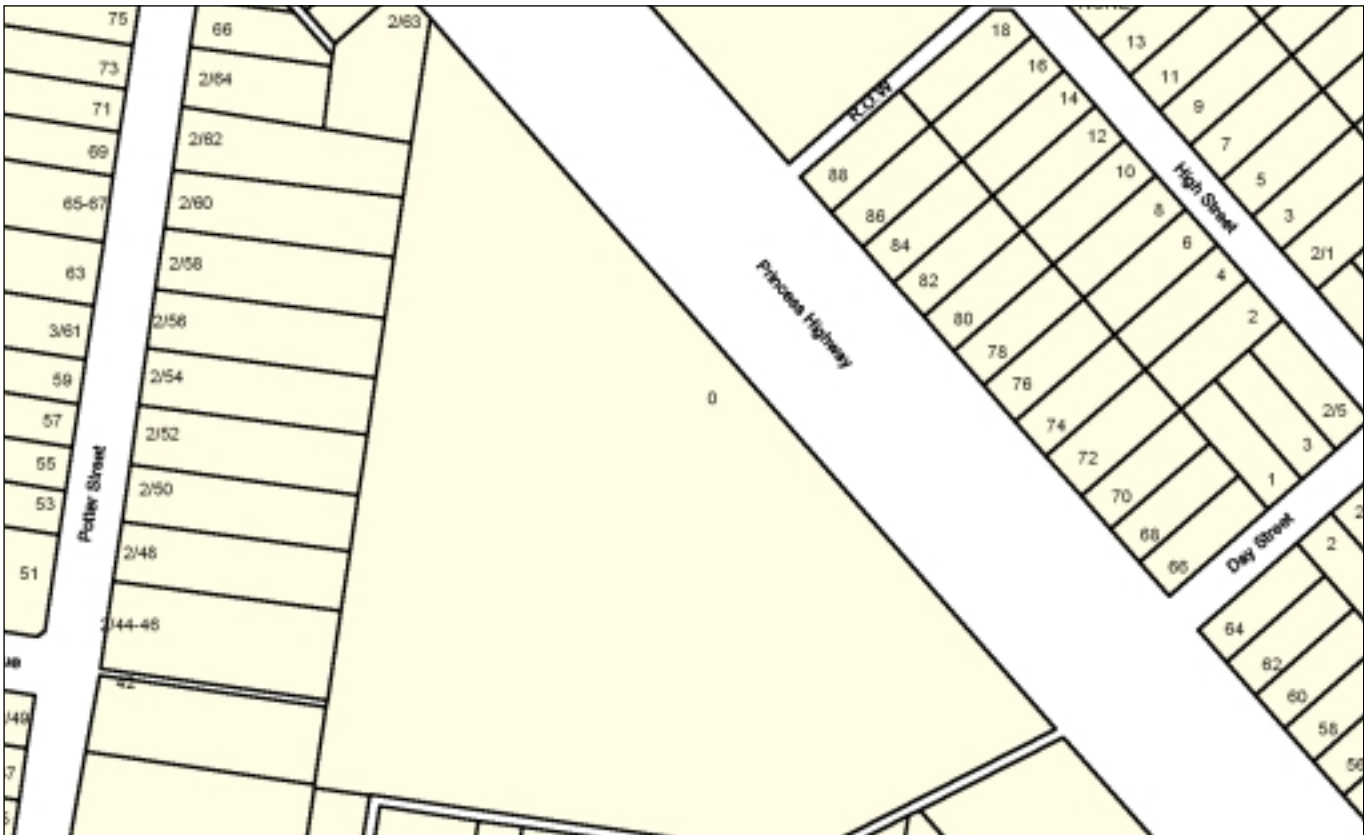
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- City of Greater Dandenong, Detail Plan No. 11 in book of detail plans surveyed in November 1935 for the Dandenong Sewerage Authority
- Communication with Rev. H. Joyeaux
- *Dandenong Journal articles*, 16 October 1957; 23 October 1957
- *Dandenong Advertiser* article, 23 October 1957
- Jones, V., *St. James Anglican Church, Dandenong 1864-1964*, Melbourne, 1964
- Carter, Ray - 'Some of Dandenong's Churches and Worship Sites' in the Gipps-Land Gate, Vol. 23, No. 2, April-June 1997



1st Dandenong Scout Group Armytage Own Scout Hall and Military Hut

61a Princes Highway, Dandenong	Buildings
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1930
Historical Themes:	8. 4 Forming Associations
Associated Persons:	Miss Ada Armytage, Mr E. A. (Ted) Swords, Sir Harold & Lady Luxton, Mr & Mrs H. M. Crennan, MLA, Ivan Dimant (architect)



History

The 1st Dandenong Scout Group (Armytage's Own) was formed in March, 1928 by Mr Ted Swords, the first scout master. Apparently a prior group existed for some time in 1917, before their scout master was sent off to serve in the A. I. F.⁹⁰ The scout troop called themselves Armytage's Own, as a tribute to Miss Ada Armytage of Holm Park, Beaconsfield (her country house) and Como House, South Yarra. She was the benefactress of the troop. The Armytage sisters were strong supporters of the scouting movement, providing the Dandenong troop with a permanent camping ground on their Beaconsfield property and financial support. This association was formed when Lord Baden-Powell stayed with the Armytage sisters when he came for the World Jamboree at Frankston.⁹¹

In 1933, the crenellated scout hall on the present site was built at the extravagant cost of £3000. The hall was paid for by Ada Armytage by a direct donation of £2000 and a loan of £1400.⁹² Ivan Dimant was the architect.

It contained three patrol rooms, an office for the scout master, club room, Rover's den, kitchenette, and troop assembly hall. It had an overall floor space of 40,000 square feet.⁹³ It is still considered to be one of the finest and most distinctive of Melbourne's early scout halls. A comparable contemporary example is at Footscray but it is far less imposing externally: that hall is on the Victorian Heritage Register. A broader comparison would be with the former Moondah gate house (1888) at Mt Eliza and the forestry school at Creswick.

The building is erected on the eastern corner of what was once known as Anzac Park (now Hemmings park) bequeathed by the late John Hemmings. The Hemmings family was well known in Dandenong as the owner of the brickworks which utilised Dandenong's excellent clays and timber resources. The Brickyards on the Melbourne Road (now Princes Highway) functioned until the 1930s when the vacant land was taken over by the Dandenong Shire Council. In 1933 the Boy Scouts Association shared the 8 acre site with the Council and built their hall fronting the Highway.⁹⁴ Once the brickworks closed in 1929, the Council began to use the land as a rubbish dump; students from the High School can remember there being huge rats in the area.⁹⁵ The scout hall would have initially been in a very insalubrious environment.

During the war the scout hall and the park, which must have been partially cleared, was used by the American Armed Forces as a hospital base, associated with their encampment at Rowville. The hall was partitioned and servicemen were treated in the hall and five other huts erected around it.⁹⁶

After the War the High School utilised the hospital huts as classrooms, gymnasium and for school social functions. All but one of the huts were later moved across the road to the school grounds. The wider community also made good use of the hall for meetings, dances, exhibitions and community events.

Description

This rendered Tudor Revival two storey building has a grand crenellated facade with bartizan towers, a crenellated entry porch with arched openings, and original stout timber doors. The hall has steel multi-paned windows at first level and timber windows at ground level. The foundation stone, set into the front wall, was laid 7 January 1935 by Ms Ada Armytage.

Behind this bold façade the form and finish is more utilitarian. The roof is gabled in form and on two levels; it is clad with corrugated steel. The side walls are clad with corrugated iron and fitted with steel framed windows; the rear wall is clad with boarding.

The building contains three rooms, an office, clubroom, a den, kitchenette, and an assembly hall.

To the side of the hall is one of the gabled ex-military huts, clad with corrugated iron.

External Condition & Integrity

The building is near intact with probable skillion additions to the rear wall.

Context

The building is set on a major highway, opposite the contemporary High School and adjoining a park, but just outside of the central business district of Dandenong. Much of the setting is similar to that of the inter-war period.

⁹⁰ Gipps-Land Gate, 1974, p 8

⁹¹ Pers. Comm. John Taylor

⁹² *ibid.*

⁹³ Gipps-Land Gate, 1992, p 22

⁹⁴ RBs

⁹⁵ Pers. Comm. Max Oldmeadow

⁹⁶ Pers. Comm. Oldmeadow & Taylor

Significance

First Dandenong Scout Group Armytage Own Scout Hall is significant to the State and the military hut is significant to Dandenong:

- As perhaps the State's finest scout hall, with its distinctive crenellated street facade, as compared among other scout halls built in that era which were typically utilitarian and later often housed in former military huts (Criteria B.2, F.1)
- For the hall's close connection with Miss Ada Armytage who, with her sisters, provided strong financial support to the group because, in turn, of the sisters' contact with Lord Baden-Powell (Criteria H.1).
- For the hall's long association with the 1st Dandenong Scout Group, Mr Ted Swords, the first scout master and Dandenong High School, among many other key community groups and figures (Criteria H. 1)
- For the hut and the hall's combined role at the home front during WW2, a significant period in the area's history (Criteria A.4).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Yes (H011)
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Yes
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	Yes (hut)
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	Recommended
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Recommended

Extent of Heritage Place

The scout hall and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (inter-war) and hut and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (WW2).

References

- Gipps-Land Gate, Volume 4, No. 1, 1974
- Gipps-Land Gate, Volume 17, No. 2, 1991
- Communication with John Taylor, 8 June, 2000
- City of Greater Dandenong Ratebooks
- Communication with Max Oldmeadow, 7 June, 2000



Peace Memorial Bridge

168-170 Princes Highway, Dandenong	Structure
Value:	Regional/State
Estimated Date:	1919
Historical Themes:	8. 5 Honouring, remembering, commemorating
Associated Persons:	Robert Hopper Woodcock, Mr Lawson



History

This single span, fabricated steel beam bridge, with vertical concrete abutments, concrete deck and decorative concrete parapet walls was completed in August 1919. Engraved in a granite plaque mounted in the south concrete parapet wall is the dedication *"In honor of the brave men who gave their lives to save CIVILISATION and to commemorate the declaration of peace June 1919"*

It is the fourth bridge constructed to span this historical crossing on the Dandenong Creek at Dandenong. The creek was the boundary of the original County of Bourke and the County of Mornington, as well as the boundary between the parishes of Dandenong and Eumemmerring.

At first the crossing point was a ford associated with the original settlement of Dandenong. Foot passengers were provided with a plank and handrail supported on piles.⁹⁷ Dandenong was established in the 'good sheep country' and 'open lightly timbered country'⁹⁸ and the creek has played a major part in its history.⁹⁹ Well north of the open swampy land that stretched downstream to the south-west to Port Phillip Bay and across to the south-east to Westernport Bay, 'The site of Dandenong was actually the last modestly habitable tract of land before the great swamp'¹⁰⁰.

The first bridge constructed c1840¹⁰¹ was a simple 'chock-and-log type' timber structure, but it was swept away by floods in 1849.¹⁰² The second bridge, 'a more pretentious wooden bridge'¹⁰³, possibly 'a trellis bridge'¹⁰⁴, was built in 1850 but declared unsafe very soon after. It was repaired in 1854 for £400-0-0 by C. Roberts.¹⁰⁵ Another fierce flood in 1864 altered the position of the bridge so greatly that it had to be replaced.¹⁰⁶

Bridges were a logical place for collecting tolls, so until the last year of tolls in 1878, toll gates were located on the bridges over the Dandenong Creek at Dandenong and Mordialloc.

A new site was chosen for the third bridge built in 1866, about 50 metres further along the road away from town over a re-aligned creek. This was a fine two span stone bridge faced in rusticated masonry. It had two segmental arch spans with rusticated voussoirs, an impost moulding, a string course at pavement level, and a rusticated capped stone parapet wall. It was designed for the Dandenong Roads Board and the Berwick Roads Board by a Mr Huckson, a specialist architect of lighthouses. John Nichol built it with granite quarried locally (near the corner of Wedge and Power Streets) and bluestone from Richmond Quarries at Burnley.¹⁰⁷ Substantial embankment works and creek realignment works were also undertaken at this time. With a reliable bridge crossing and improved roads, Dandenong became a major staging post on the main Gippsland coach run to Melbourne. The stone bridge lasted 52 years until its foundations were severely eroded. It would have been more expensive to underpin the old stone bridge than replace it, so it was demolished and replaced by the Peace Memorial Bridge in 1919.¹⁰⁸

By 1919, the large Shire of Dandenong was just beginning to focus on post war programs, especially repatriation programs for returning soldiers. This was also the time when the whole of Victoria was suffering a massive epidemic of pneumatic influenza, and floods and poor drainage plagued the Dandenong settlement.

The new Peace Memorial Bridge was designed by Robert Hopper Woodcock (1881-1951)¹⁰⁹, the shire engineer, who lived at historic Laurel Lodge from 1912.¹¹⁰ He was '...considered one of the best engineers in Victoria'¹¹¹ and under his supervision, the work was carried out by the contractors Messrs Reilly Bros. When the old stone bridge was being demolished, documents in a bottle were recovered from under it. These were then re-deposited, together with contemporary documents within the new bridge. Completion of the new bridge was delayed in May 1919, when an embankment collapsed damaging one of the wing walls, which had to be demolished and re-built.

⁹⁷ Roulston, p 99

⁹⁸ Brennan (no page numbers)

⁹⁹ Uhl p 66

¹⁰⁰ Brennan p 51

¹⁰¹ *ibid.*, p99

¹⁰² "Uhl, p 36

¹⁰³ *ibid.*, p37

¹⁰⁴ South Bourke and Mornington Journal", 4 Sept 1919 p3

¹⁰⁵ Bridges" Victoria 1859-60, Return to the Order of the Legislative Assembly 16 Feb 1859, showing Bridges built or repaired at public expense in the Colony of Victoria from 1st July 1851 to 1st January 1859 inclusive. Government Printer, Melbourne, 1860 p11

¹⁰⁶ Uhl, p37

¹⁰⁷ see Gippsland-Gate Vol 27, No.2: 16

¹⁰⁸ Brennan, p 69. See photograph between p 70/71; Photographs exist of the stone bridge "Reminiscences of Early Dandenong", G. F. Roulston, 1935 Reprint 1984 p. 100, see also photographs of "Stone Bridge" at "Dandenong" at the State Library of Victoria Pictoria collection at: <<http://www.slvvic.gov.au/pictoria/>.

¹⁰⁹ Died 20 June 1951 at Dandenong Aged 70yr. [Vic. Death Indexes: 1951/18492, Probate Indexes: 444/413], Born 1881 Brunswick. [Vic. Birth Indexes: 1881/986] His wife Mary Nellie Woodcock (nee Davidson) died 1971 at Dandenong Aged 82

¹¹⁰ South Bourke and Mornington Journal", 4 Sept 1919 p3. Includes photographs of the bridge by Shire Engineer R. H. Woodcock

¹¹¹ "South Bourke and Mornington Journal", 4 Sept 1919 p3. Speech by the Mr. Calder, Chairman of the Country Roads Board.

In the first week in July 1919, the news of the signing of the Peace Treaty on Sunday 29 June 1919 was announced in the local paper, and the Shire began planning Peace Celebrations. The next week the local paper reported under the heading 'Peace Celebrations in Dandenong' that 'On Sunday evening, the usual visit of inspection was paid, by Dandenong residents to the new bridge across the creek on the Main Road - which has been the practice since the work was first put in hand. The concrete walls are finished and the iron girders are now in position, and span the stream'.

On July 31st 1919 the local paper reported the Dandenong Shire Council meeting when Cr Groves suggested that a marble tablet should be placed on Mordialloc Bridge, in memory of local fallen heroes in the great war. He was prepared to have the work done at his own expense and the offer was accepted with thanks. 'On motion of Crs Harris and Coleman, the matter of having a similar tablet placed on the bridge on the Main road at Dandenong, was left in the hands of the Centre riding members'¹¹².

Beautification programs were also proposed, including street tree planting along Lonsdale Street, near the new bridge, and in the surrounding parkland.

On Friday 29th August 1919, surrounded by a crowd of about one thousand people, the bridge was declared open by the Premier of Victoria, Mr Lawson, who stood in for Mr Robinson, Minister of Public Works, who was prevented from attending owing to a severe attack of pneumatic influenza. The ribbon was cut by the Shire President's wife Mrs Abbot and 'the Premier, Cr Abbot and Mrs Abbot then motored over the bridge amidst hearty cheers'. Cr Groves MLA then unveiled the tablet on the bridge which had been provided to perpetuate the memory of fallen heroes at the war. This was followed by a moments silence and bowed heads. Mr Calder, Chairman of the Country Roads Board was also present and spoke at the opening. Councillors from the Shires of Berwick and Ferntree Gully were also present, but apologies were received from the Shire of Cranbourne.

In 1960 the Princes Highway was constructed as a divided four lane road and an additional bridge was constructed by the Country Roads Board on the north side to take two lanes of east bound traffic, plus a footpath. This bridge is a three-span steel beam bridge with a concrete deck supported on two concrete piers and spill-through abutment piers. The centre piers comprise a concrete crosshead supported over three rectangular concrete columns. The main span comprised eight large fabricated welded steel 'I' beams with web stiffeners, and the smaller end spans comprised eight rolled steel joists. The Peace Memorial Bridge became a one-way, two-lane bridge carrying west bound traffic.

In more recent times (possibly mid 1980s), the gap between the two bridges has been filled with another bridge joined to the 1960s structure. This was probably done to provide a right turn lane into Websters Road by removing the handrail from the 1960s bridge and the northern parapet wall from the Peace Memorial Bridge. Otherwise, the wall would have become a hazard in the median strip so close to the intersection with Websters Road. The result was that Peace Memorial Bridge was altered by removing the northern parapet wall. The new infill bridge is also a three span steel beam bridge with a concrete deck supported on two new single column piers with cantilevered crossheads cast against the existing northern bridge. All these new spans comprise rolled steel joists, and similar new rolled steel joists have been added to the 1960s bridge to widen it towards the middle of the highway, ie. on its South or median side.

About the same time, both east and west roadways were widened to provide three lanes in both directions plus the right turn lane into Websters Road. During this phase, the southern footway was removed from the Peace Memorial Bridge to a new separate three span concrete footbridge to the south, and the Peace Memorial Bridge was altered by the addition of two new haunched fabricated welded 'I' beams under the former footway, to allow it to take increased traffic loads.

¹¹² "South Bourke and Mornington Journal", 31 July 1919

Description

The Peace Memorial Bridge is a single span, rolled steel or wrought iron “I” beam bridge, with vertical concrete abutments, concrete deck and decorative concrete parapet walls.

The seven original fabricated “I” beams are riveted, and have vertical riveted web stiffeners.

The vertical in-situ concrete abutment walls include five vertical columns with recessed walls between, capped by a cross head on which the girders are seated. The outer columns are extended to the underside of the deck, and all cast corners have heavy chamfers, typical of concrete work of that period.

Originally the bridge had two traffic lanes (one in each direction) and two footways, but now it has three west bound lanes and foot traffic on the south side of the highway is accommodated on a separate footbridge. Two welded steel beams have been added under the southern footway to accommodate increased traffic loads when the footpath was removed.

The northern parapet wall has been removed when the abutting northern bridges were constructed, so only the original decorative parapet wall on the south side, and the plaque, provide a sense of age to the passing motorist. Pedestrians on the separate adjacent footbridge can gain a greater appreciation of this historic structure.

External Condition & Integrity

The Peace Memorial Bridge is not intact, although appearing to be in excellent condition. The northern parapet wall has been removed and other minor changes carried out.

Context

The Peace Memorial Bridge is still in use as a highway bridge, providing road traffic access to Gippsland, across the Dandenong Creek at Dandenong. The park setting on the north side and associated buildings were developed about the same time, although the historic bridge is not obvious from this side.

The south side of the bridge is visible from the separate foot bridge on the south side. Dandenong Creek now has a concrete floor under the bridge to improve flood capacity.

Significance

The Peace Memorial Bridge is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- as one of only a few known ‘Peace Memorial Bridges’ in the State, comparing with a similar status given to a pre-existing bridge over the Dandenong Creek at Mordialloc by the same Shire, plus the Omeo ‘Peace Memorial Bridge’, a narrower three span all concrete bridge. (Criteria B. 2)
- as an example of the work of shire engineer, Robert Woodcock (1881-1951) who is also associated with significant buildings in Dandenong, such as Laurel Lodge and probably also the engineer responsible for the notable concrete foot bridge over Dandenong Creek near the end of Wedge Street, Dandenong. (Criteria H. 1)
- as an example of the few surviving engineering works constructed during the First World War using composite materials and fabrication techniques no longer practised. (Criteria F. 1)
- as a substantial demonstration of the local community feeling for those who served in WW1 (Criteria A.4)
- for its decorative parapet wall and plaque and the view of the bridge from the south, as a contribution to the aesthetics of this creek crossing, and an opportunity for appreciation and interpretation of this historic bridge by passing foot and vehicle traffic. (Criteria E. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
A Conservation Management Plan should be completed to allow appropriate management of the place and preparation of an incorporated plan to provide permit exemptions.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The original extent of the bridge and land within nominally 5m of its perimeter, with emphasis on fabric from the bridge construction period (1919).

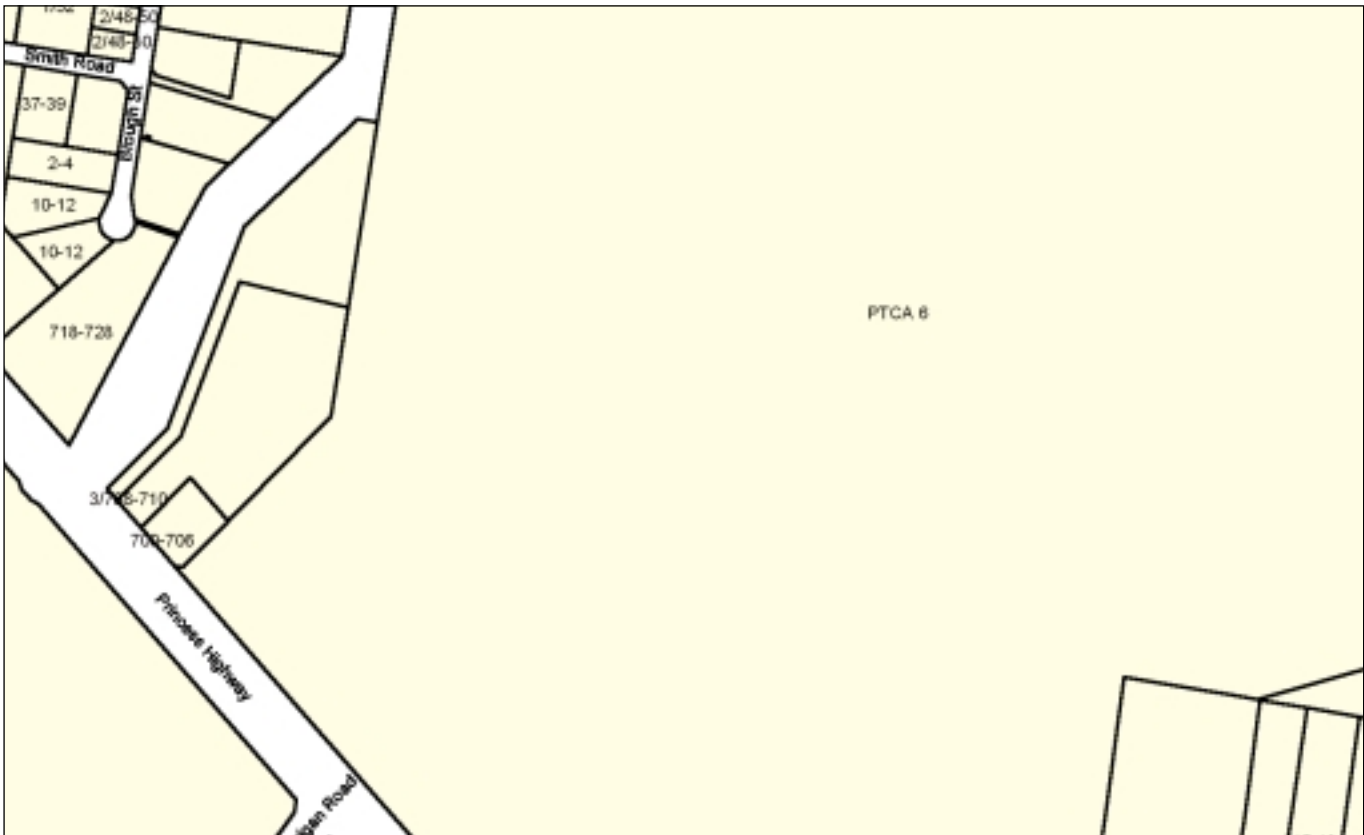
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- *South Bourke and Mornington Journal*, 4 Sept 1919; 31 July 1919



Necropolis Crematorium and Chapel Complexes

600-698 Princes Highway, Springvale	Buildings
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1935- (Boyd Chapel and former crematorium), 1991 (Chapel and Crematorium)
Historical Themes:	9. 5 Dying and mourning
Associated Persons:	D. F. Cowell-Ham (architect), Bates Smart & McCutcheon (architects), chairmen of the Necropolis Trust (Boyd , Renowden and Wilson)



History

The first crematorium at the Springvale Necropolis operated between 1906 and 1933. It was replaced by the second crematorium and chapel complex, which still functions today as the J. A. Boyd and A. V. Renowden chapels.¹¹³ The Boyd chapel and crematorium was built in 1935 and opened on the 9th of March 1936. The Crematorium and Chapel complex, which allowed services and cremations to occur in the same structure, was a staged construction. In 1935, the Trustees proposed to spend £30,000 with the first section, the Boyd Chapel, costing £15,000. The next stages included the A. V. Renowden Chapel and the Court of Remembrance. The plans and specifications for the works were drawn up by David Frank Cowell-Ham, architect for the Trustees.¹¹⁴

The staged development continued into the 1940s with the Renowden chapel, two columbaria (a sepulchral vault or other structure with recesses in the walls to receive the ashes of the dead), an additional service wing and a second rose garden. The works were estimated to cost £11,000 prior to starting and included a new loggia completed in late 1940.¹¹⁵ The walls of the new columbaria were lined with urn niches and built of structural English glass, each in a different colour, with inlaid rubber flooring. The chapel, designed to hold 200, included a catafalque and dais. The external finish is sand finish render with imitation ashlar joints and the windows steel-framed with amber cathedral glass.¹¹⁶

D. F. Cowell-Ham was admitted as a fellow to the RIVA in March 1937. He was also the architect of the Commonwealth Wool and Produce Company stores between Macaulay and Flemington railway station. He had also designed a home for Mrs Bailleau at Ferny Creek in 1934. He appears to have specialised in the renovation of hotels.¹¹⁷

Many other crematoria were built in Australia at this time. The Northern Suburbs Crematorium at North Ryde, Sydney was designed by F. Bloomfield, and was finished in 1934.¹¹⁸ The Newcastle Crematorium, designed by Louis S. Robertson and Son, was built in 1936 and is very similar in design to Springvale.¹¹⁹ The Woronoora General Crematorium is also, on a smaller scale very similar and built in the 1930s.¹²⁰ There was also the Fawcner Cemetery Crematorium development in the inter-war period, since greatly changed.

In the 1960s, the two more recent Chapels were added to the north of the existing crematorium and chapels. The L. G. Wilson chapel was opened on the 19th of December 1963, and the T. A. Blair opened in 1971.¹²¹ In 1967 renovations on the Boyd/Renowden Chapels were completed with covered courtyard, new approaches to replace the Loggia and a covered way, for memorial plaques.¹²²

In 1991, a new crematorium was constructed some distance from the existing complex. It was designed by Bates, Smart & McCutcheon P/L and cost \$6 million. The project architects included Roger Poole, Paul Purcell, and Steven O'Connor. It was equipped with 10 Newton Cremators and is believed to be the busiest crematorium in the world.¹²³ The design won the RAIA (Vic) Chapter Award in 1993¹²⁴ and has been included in the *RMIT Guide to Contemporary Melbourne Architecture*¹²⁵.

The guide stated:

The Necropolis will be joined by diametrically disposed chapel complexes forming a complete funeral service and cremation facility. The presence of the crematorium, in functional terms a factory type, relies on a certain autonomy of representation from utility, as within the great traditions of funerary architecture. Accepting this, much of the architectural effort revolved around resolving these dual concerns in the built object.

Description

Designed in the Moderne neo-classical style, the Boyd Chapel and the associated columbaria are possibly the most original parts of the 1935-41 crematorium complex. Internally the chapel retains much of its 1930s coved and panelled plaster ceiling detailing, the semi-spherical suspended 'English satin steel' light fittings, and timber veneer dados synonymous with style if not the actuality of the Queensland maple original¹²⁶. The original Tasmanian oak, with blackwood inserts, parquetry on the floor is covered with carpet. Tall arched windows in the side walls, with chevron-pattern metal glazing bars, are partly obscured today by curtaining. The decorated piers of the colonnade and external walls of the original building are visible behind the added porticoes, as are the details such as the wrought-iron gates. The original courtyard and pool is now a function room with a new roof and the pool covered with a new floor.

¹¹³ Necropolis Information Brochure

¹¹⁴ The Argus, September 10, 1935, p 7

¹¹⁵ The Herald, October 23, 1940, p 10

¹¹⁶ ibid.

¹¹⁷ Lewis, Miles, Australian Architectural Index.

¹¹⁸ Architecture, Journal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, June, 1934, p 29

¹¹⁹ opcit., March 1936, p 78

¹²⁰ ibid., April, 1936, p 110

¹²¹ Foundation stone, Necropolis

¹²² Foundation stone

¹²³ Necropolis information brochure

¹²⁴ Bates Smart website

¹²⁵ Aardvark 1997: I 17

¹²⁶ Chambers, D. 2001 The City of the Dead: picture 136

The two covered ways on either side of the complex have been extended to cover previously open areas near the chapels. Some original timber panelling to the underside of the covered ways has been retained.

The 1991 crematorium is constructed some distance from the above complex and built on a circular plan sunk beneath an artificial mound on the Wilson Lawn. The entry is via a long ramp into the building, with a raised rendered parapet element over the entry recess, set against the high, patterned red brick window-less walls of the structure. Metal baffles that once crowned the drum of the main exterior have been removed. Inside, the cremators, once arranged on a circular pattern, have been rearranged in part to allow for better access.

External Condition & Integrity

The complex of buildings and covered ways which include the Boyd Chapel and former Crematorium have been altered. The chapel space and detailing remain, as does the cuboid parapeted form, the pilasters of the original porch plus the symmetrical elevation. The crematorium is now bereft of cremators and the former courtyard has been filled in for a function room. An unrelated portico or covered way has been added to the front of the building.

The metal baffles on the 1991 building exterior have been removed and inside, the cremators, once arranged on a circular pattern, have been rearranged in part and other access points changed.

Context

The approach to the early complex of buildings is relatively intact despite the alterations to the buildings and the approach to them. The 1991 complex environs are relatively unchanged except for recent concrete crib walls set to retain part of the former embankment nearby.

Significance

The Boyd Chapel and associated crematorium are significant to City of Greater Dandenong:

- as still evocative of the original 1930s Moderne style aesthetic characteristics and thus one of the few large scale commercial buildings in the City in this style. (Criteria B.2, E. 1)
- for their association with the designers David Frank Cowell-Ham and J. A. Boyd, A. V. Renowden and L. G. Wilson as the Necropolis Trust board members overseeing the development of the complex. (Criteria H. 1)
- as early examples of a rare building type within the State (Criteria B.2)
- as long-term contributory elements in the Springvale Crematorium precinct (Criteria A.3) .

The 1991 crematorium complex is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As award winning architecture within a building type never before acknowledged in the RAlA Victorian Chapter Architectural Awards and for the recognition in the RMIT guide to modern architecture in Victoria (Criteria E 1, G 1) ;
- For the association with the prominent architectural firm, Bates Smart & McCutcheon (Criteria H.1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed buildings (Boyd & Renowden chapels and former crematorium) and title land within nominally 10m of their perimeter, with emphasis on fabric from the two construction periods (1935-41, 1991).

References

Necropolis Information brochure

Foundation stones, Necropolis

Architecture: Journal of the Royal Australian Institute for Architects

The Herald

The Sun

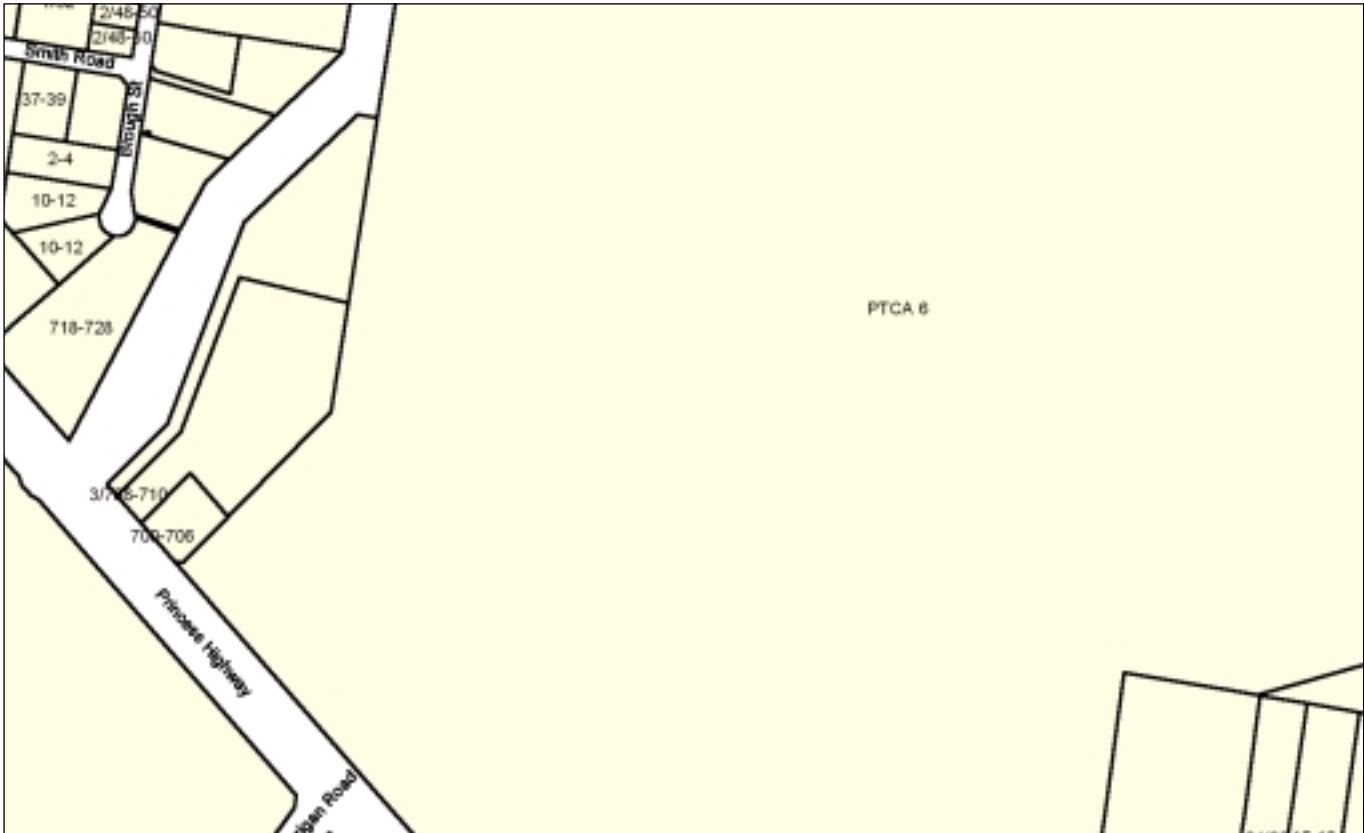
Lewis, M. , "Australian Architectural Index" 1990

Note: The authors were not allowed to access archives kept at the Necropolis.



Springvale Cemetery and Necropolis Complex and Landscape

600-698 Princes Highway, Springvale	Buildings & Trees
Value:	State
Estimated Date:	1901-
Historical Themes:	9. 5 Dying and mourning
Associated Persons:	Percy Everett (PWD Architect), RTM Pescott



History

Chronology

- 1878 Crown purchases partially cleared and fenced land owned by William George Lempriere, Caulfield councillor and cattle dealer, for £2,750.
- 1887 10 May, land reserved for purposes of public cemetery.
- 1901 Spring Vale Public Cemetery proclaimed 28 February and Cemetery Trust constituted comprising representatives of the municipalities of Prahran, South Melbourne, St Kilda, Port Melbourne, Oakleigh, Mulgrave, Dandenong, Richmond and Malvern. The core of the cemetery is laid out in the pattern of the Union Jack bordered by 8th Road, 10th Avenue, 2nd Road, and 6th Avenue. Two, on-site residences on Princes Highway are built when the caretaker's residence which is inside the gates in Main Drive between Luculia and Casuarina Lawns, becomes obsolete. The hoop pines, formerly flanking the pair of iron gates at the old entrance to the cemetery, are planted about this time.
- 1902 March, date of 1st burial, that of 10 month old Clarence Reardon in Church of England A section. Marked by a small marble memorial.
- 1902 7 July, Trustees of the cemetery tender their resignation to the Premier in protest over the proposal of the Railway Dept to hold them personally responsible for any losses incurred by the mortuary line proposed for the cemetery. Premier reappoints 6 of the original 8 trustees, and arranges for the Trust to be made a Corporate Body, which it remains today.
- 1903 Victorian Parliament passes legislation to allow cremation.
- 1904 Mortuary train from Princes Bridge Station to the Springvale cemetery branch line over Dandenong Road commences on part of the planned circuit line, with corpses carried free of charge in suburban area, but subject to rates from country stations. Funeral trains run whenever required, and the cemetery station includes a mortuary platform for easy transferral of coffins to carriages. Visitor trains run on first Sunday of each month at 2.30pm, returning from the cemetery at 4.30pm.
- 1904 Chinese burial area opens.
- 1905 April 13, first cremation. Conducted as a bonfire on Matthews Lawn, using wood and kerosene. A large rock commemorates the location. At first cremation was unpopular with only 29 taking place in the 1st ten years.
- 1905 By end of year, 1582 burials have taken place.
- 1906 Brick enclosure constructed in the centre of Matthews Lawn for cremations.
- 1908 During 1st 4 years, Spring Vale Cemetery line achieves disappointing carriage rates.
- 1910 Creek passing through north west corner is dammed for water storage.
- 1922 Trains electrified.
- 1933 Crematorium in Matthews Lawn closed, and cremations not encouraged until 1936 when Boyd Chapel opens. Enquiries on cremations increase, as do complaints about having to go to Fawkner for cremations, which commenced there in new crematorium in June 1927.
- 1935 One hundred flowering gums planted.
- 1936 Boyd Chapel opens, incorporating a crematorium. Designed by D. F. Cowell-Ham architect of Collins Street, it remains the largest chapel at the cemetery. Percy Everett designed the approaches and landscaping. This year there are 400 cremations. J. A. Boyd is Chairman of the Trust from 1929 to 1951.
- 1937 Grevillia Garden established as the 1st memorial garden, having rose beds set out in circular patterns.
- 1939 Agonis Garden established as the 2nd memorial circular rose garden. Azalea and rhododendron beds added later.
- 1941 Renowden Chapel opens. Designed to match original Boyd Chapel.
- 1942 New gates installed at entrance. The original gates were advertised for sale in the Dandenong Journal on 14 August 1957. The City Shire Secretary made an offer to the Necropolis management to have the gates removed and installed at the Shepley Oval in Dandenong.

- 1947 Pittosporum and Tristania Gardens established with some rose beds set out in a symbolic pentacle shape (5 point star).
- 1947 November, last train runs to the cemetery.
- 1948 5 December, Cross of Sacrifice unveiled in the Springvale War Cemetery by the Governor of Victoria, where 611 Commonwealth Service personnel are buried. Many died from wounds in the Heidelberg Military Hospital after return from operational duties.
- 1951 Mortuary train loop line with its bridge is demolished to allow for construction of Sandown Racecourse and Motor Track.
- 1955 The Necropolis Trust removes all the mounds in the older part of the cemetery for ease of maintenance, leaving the monuments in situ.
- 1955 Tenure introduced on the sale of memorials after 1955.
- 1956 Administration building constructed, and renovated 5 times to 1997.
- 1957 Always Lawn established, the first true lawn area to have plaques flush with the lawn and only one form of memorial.
- 1960s Victorian Garden of Remembrance opens in early 1960s, extended in 1988. Administered and maintained by the Office of Australian War Graves, it has a plaque capacity of 70,000. It commemorates personnel who died in the 2 World Wars and subsequent conflicts, including those whose post war deaths have been related to war service.
- 1960 Cremations begin to outnumber burials.
- 1960 Acacia and Banksia Gardens established. These include straight lines of roses with memorial plaques set on a concrete block raised above the ground.
- 1961 Cassia Garden established with mixed formal and informal style of memorialisation.
- 1961 Casuarina Monumental Lawn burial area established permitting various types of memorials.
- 1963 Wilson Chapel opens.
- 1964 Melbourne Chevra Kadisha opens Jewish cemetery nearby.
- 1966 Courtyard between Boyd and Renowden built, and new covered ways linking these buildings necessitates re-routing of funeral traffic.
- 1968 Government hands administration of St Kilda Cemetery to Necropolis in February.
- 1970s Early 1970s, less formal Gardenia, Fuchsia and Genista Gardens established, with memorial plaques flush with ground. Gardenia and Diosma also incorporate low profile wall niches amongst shrub and rose beds, and trees.
- 1971 Blair Chapel opens, last of the 4 chapels built, starting from 1936. All refurbished 4 times. All chapels except for Blair are named after Chairmen of the Trust. Gillard gave the honour to Blair as a long serving Trustee.
- 1975 Rapids Garden established, a garden of flowing streams and pools.
- 1977 Extension to Cassia Garden completed.
- 1978 Vaults (pre-cast, concrete-lined graves) introduced. Placed in double rows.
- 1980 Government hands administration of Melbourne General cemetery to Necropolis in January.
- 1980 Eucalypt Garden established, offering a bush environment for burials.
- 1980 Gillard Lawn opens providing topographical variation.
- 1982 Islamic burial area introduced.
- 1983 Synnot Lawn established.
- 1984 Downward Lawn established as a continuation of the monumental lawn area.
- 1986 Pescott Lawn established for burials, with some wall and niche cremation memorials.
- 1989 Maples area established. Has central monumental section screened by mounds into which monumental and lawn burials take place. This extends to Cedars, and Wattles (designated 'preferably Chinese'), areas.
- 1991 Current crematorium with 10 Newton cremators opens, costing \$6 million. The only larger crematorium exists in Moscow. Boyd Crematorium closes, now for chapel use only.
- 1994 Most recent administration building renovation.
- 1997 Rocco Surace Mausoleum Complex opens for above ground crypt burial, with extensions planned.

- 1997 Ron Smith Memorial Pools established as premium memorial garden.
- 1997 By September, there were 116,415 burials, with approx. 2000 per year.

The Necropolis the 5th largest cemetery in the world, and is the 5th busiest crematorium, conducting about 8,000 cremations each year. Total number to July 1997 were 314,483.

¹²⁷

The development of the grounds as they appear today owes much to R. T. M Pescott, Director of Melbourne's Royal Botanic gardens 1957-70. R. T. M Pescott was a Trustee of the Springvale Crematorium from October 1964 to October 1984, during which time he was Chairman of Trustees from 1974-1983. Pescott's landscape and horticultural knowledge gained and implemented at the Royal Botanic Gardens was directly passed on to Dominic Borg, trainee gardener during Pescott's trusteeship and now Horticultural Services Manager at the Springvale Crematorium site. ¹²⁸

Description

The 160 ha site contains over twenty seven thousand rose varieties set in scenically landscaped grounds which also include water gardens, memorial trees, lawn and monumental cemeteries, feature walls and memorial rocks. A number of garden retreats within the grounds provide a setting for contemplation and reflection. The RTM Pescott influence is recognisable.

Contributory and or landmark elements mentioned in the chronology include:

- The core layout of the cemetery in the pattern of the Union Jack bordered by 8th Road, 10th Avenue, 2nd Road, and 6th Avenue;
- Hoop pines, formerly flanking the pair of iron gates once at the old entrance to the cemetery and the old entrance site;
- 1st burial, that of 10 month old Clarence Reardon in Church of England A section. Marked by a small marble memorial;
- first cremation site on Matthews Lawn (1906-33) -a large rock marks the location;

- former station site for the mortuary train that travelled between Melbourne and The Necropolis from 1904 to 1951- plaque in the Eucalypt Garden marks site;
- supports for the electric overhead wires which were erected for the trains in 1922- a concrete block in the Downward Lawn is one;
- Boyd Chapel, incorporating the former crematorium space (proposed individual heritage listing);
- Grevillia Garden as the 1st memorial garden, originally with rose beds set out in circular patterns;
- Renowden Chapel (proposed individual heritage listing);
- Cross of Sacrifice in the Springvale War Cemetery where 611 Commonwealth Service personnel are buried;
- Always Lawn established, the first lawn area to have plaques flush with the lawn;
- Victorian Garden of Remembrance;
- Rapids Garden, a garden of flowing streams and pools
- Eucalypt Garden.

Contributory or individually notable elements not mentioned in the chronology include:

- Metahar House 1941;
- Four pavilions of the Garden of No Distant Place. Each building and its surrounding garden represents a season of the year, and there are three memorial books in each pavilion. Ashes can be scattered in the gardens.

Condition & Integrity

The built and vegetated landscape of The Necropolis is in excellent condition and presented to the highest landscape standards. Changes have been made in detail.

Context

Located off the Princes Highway, the landscape provides a tranquil and reflective setting for the four memorial chapels on the site and for private mourners who regularly visit the site's gardens.

¹²⁷ Information sourced mainly from Necropolis Cemetery files, with additional details from notes and printed material provided by the Necropolis

¹²⁸ Pers. comm. Dominic Borg, Horticultural Services Manager, The Necropolis, Princes Highway, Springvale

Significance

Springvale Cemetery & Necropolis Complex & Landscape is significant to Victoria:

- For the diverse and distinctive cultural landscape areas within the complex, providing in combination, a unique and striking setting for the southern hemisphere’s largest, and one of the world’s five largest, crematoria (Criteria A.3, B.2);
- For the history of cremation in this State which is represented in its various stages on this site (Criteria A.4, A.3);
- For the historical, aesthetic and technical values of many of the memorials and memorial groups within the site (Criteria A.4, E.1, F.1) ;
- For the historical data provided by the memorials (Criteria A.4, H.1) ;
- For the evidence of the State’s only known cemetery tramway (Criteria B.2) ;
- For the memorials and associated structures which represent the focus of many ethnic groups and in turn the arrival of these groups in large numbers in the State (Criteria A.3);
- For the maturity and form of individual trees and tree groups which have been able to develop in near ideal circumstances within the grounds (Criteria D.2, E.1) ;
- For the association with key figures, including Trust members and noted gardeners, such as Pescott, Boyd, Everett and others, who have contributed specific characteristics to the landscape and its structures (Criteria H.1) ;
- For the aesthetic excellence and cultural meaning of parts of the landscape developed for specific landscape themes, such as the bush garden area, or specific persons or ethnic groups (Criteria E.1, G.1) .

Recommendations

The following recommended conservation options include planning scheme protection and/or listing in the Victorian Heritage Register.

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register? Recommended

Included in the Register of the National Estate? Recommended

The place should be assessed by Heritage Victoria as a cultural landscape of state significance. Otherwise, if included in the heritage overlay of the planning scheme, the model cemeteries incorporated plan (Heritage Victoria) should be developed for the place to allow efficient administration under the scheme. Council should facilitate the preparation of such a plan in consultation with the Necropolis, preferably after the completion of a Conservation Management Plan.

All mature or rare and unusual trees on the site should also be assessed in any future Significant Tree Study for the city.

Extent of Heritage Place

The structures, trees and title land listed above in the Description,

- The core layout of the cemetery in the pattern of the Union Jack bordered by 8th Road, 10th Avenue, 2nd Road, and 6th Avenue;
- Hoop pines, formerly flanking the pair of iron gates once at the old entrance to the cemetery and the old entrance site;
- 1st burial, that of 10 month old Clarence Reardon in Church of England A section. Marked by a small marble memorial;
- first cremation site on Matthews Lawn (1906-33) -a large rock marks the location;
- former station site for the mortuary train that travelled between Melbourne and The Necropolis from 1904 to 1951- plaque in the Eucalypt Garden marks site;
- supports for the electric overhead wires which were erected for the trains in 1922- a concrete block in the Downward Lawn is one;
- Boyd Chapel, incorporating the former crematorium space (proposed individual heritage listing);
- Grevillia Garden as the 1st memorial garden, originally with rose beds set out in circular patterns;
- Renowden Chapel (proposed individual heritage listing);
- Cross of Sacrifice in the Springvale War Cemetery where 611 Commonwealth Service personnel are buried;

- Alway Lawn established, the first lawn area to have plaques flush with the lawn;
- Victorian Garden of Remembrance;
- Rapids Garden, a garden of flowing streams and pools;
- Eucalypt Garden;
- Metahar House 1941;
- Four pavilions of the Garden of No Distant Place;
- with emphasis on fabric from each structures construction period and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed trees.

References

Department of Human Services, Necropolis (Springvale) Cemetery files, Cem 450, Box 117-119

Hibbins, G. M. , *A History of the City of Springvale: Constellation of Communities*, Melbourne, 1984

Views of the Necropolis, Spring Vale, c. 1905

The Necropolis, Springvale, 'The Necropolis Historic Walk', and 'Bus Tour of The Necropolis', and various notes provided by The Necropolis.

Sagazio, C. (ed.), *Cemeteries: Our Heritage*, National Trust, 1992



International Harvester Company Complex, former, and Red Gums

1-35 Princes Highway, Doveton	Buildings, trees
Value:	Regional
Estimated Date:	1952-
Historical Themes:	3. 3 Developing An Australian Manufacturing Capacity
Associated Persons:	Hassell and McConnell Architects



History

International Harvester was the first of the three major international companies to come to Doveton in the 1950s. The site chosen in 1948 for the new factory was an excellent one at the junction of the Princes and South Gippsland Highways. International Harvester at Doveton represented the Australian manufacturing wing of a huge American company that built commercial motor vehicles and farm machinery.¹²⁹

The new Motor Truck Assembly Plant at Doveton, which opened in 1952, was designed by the architectural firm Hassell and McConnell.¹³⁰ This firm won the *Architecture and Arts* Award in 1955 for the design of the adjacent Heinz Factory, judged the best designed building erected in Australia that year.¹³¹ The International Harvester building was described in 1954 as 'a simple, unaffected and handsome plant worthy of this progressive international company'.¹³² The complex originally comprised a steel framed factory, administration block buildings, and an amenities building. Colour was a feature both in the external and internal treatment. Chrome yellow, turquoise and venetian red with contrasting white trims were used for the exterior and pastel shades for internal walls and ceiling.¹³³

Costing £1 million in 1952, the factory first employed 500 people and produced 56 types of motor trucks for local needs and export.¹³⁴ By 1973, it was employing workers of thirty nationalities. It depended strongly on casual labour.¹³⁵

Planned to permit expansion to the north and east, the International Harvester Factory complex is the least intact of Doveton's three factory complexes, having undergone successive stages of expansion not necessarily in sympathy with the original design.

With the other two industrial giants at Doveton, General Motors Holden and Heinz, this complex has been responsible for great social and economic changes in the district. It has been closely associated with the development of industrial and commercial Dandenong and the Doveton Housing Commission Estate.

Description

Site Plan: Located at the junction of the Princes and South Gippsland Highways and the rail line, the acute single angle of this block has dictated an asymmetrical arrangement of buildings in relation to the Princes Highway entrance, with the majority of the plant accommodated within one massive factory building.

A driveway entrance to the site divides the administration and amenities blocks from the main plant. An avenue stretches along the front of the plant block and truck park, with pump house and substation between this and the Heinz complex, containing a number of old River Red Gums. The area is said to have once been a plover habitat and the site of local duck hunts.

Administration Building: Constructed in red brick, this block is a simple rectangular building with strip steel framed windows and flat roof designed to enable expansion in the form of a second storey. Internally, smooth plastered walls and linoleum floor finishes create a deliberately clinical atmosphere in the separated office spaces.

Amenities Block: This is the most architecturally interesting building on the site. The skillion roof meets boxed window channels in the feature wall with metal framed fenestration and solid wall panels forming a sheer surface, which were mentioned as a feature in *Architecture and Art* in 1954,¹³⁶ described as painted in strictly primary colours which have since been resurfaced. The addition of air conditioning units in this wall is a visual intrusion.

Factory Building: The original rectangular factory building was located to the rear of the site, allowing for expansion.¹³⁷ This building featured an inverted ridge at the centre of the roof line, allowing skylights on both sides. In 1956, an addition was added to the north, with subsequent additions in 1966, completing an L-shaped plan.

Further additions were added to the south in the 1970s, covering the rail sidings. Additions to the original brick and cement sheet structure are of little design interest, forming simple block shapes in the landscape. A prominent feature of the complex is the silhouette sign along the ridge of the building as visible from the east of the site and echoed in the western facade of the building.

¹²⁹ Brennan, p130; *Architecture and Arts*, July, 1954

¹³⁰ *Architecture and Arts*, July 1954

¹³¹ *Architecture and Arts and the Modern Home*, April 1955

¹³² *Architecture and Arts*, July 1954

¹³³ *ibid.*

¹³⁴ Hicks, pp 36-37

¹³⁵ *ibid.*

¹³⁶ *Architecture and Art*, July 1954.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*

External Condition & Integrity

The building and site have been altered over time but integrity of the site has not altered. Many buildings have undergone extensive internal changes and the front facade of the office building has been extended with modern design construction (partly in sympathy with the original design).

Context

The overall setting of this property has not been altered. The factory fronts on to the Princes Highway and except for the name of the company little has altered.

Significance

The former International Harvester Company's Motor Truck Assembly Plant & red gums are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong and the Melbourne metropolitan region:

- as the first of three large industrial complexes at Doveton during the immediate post WW2 decade, marking a new development centre for Melbourne's heavy industry. (Criteria B.2, D. 2)
- for the association of the 1950s parts of the complex with the award winning architects Hassell and McConnell and a major international industrial group (International Harvester). (Criteria H. 1)
- for the role played by the complex in the rapid urbanisation of this former farming area and the growth of Dandenong as a service centre (Criteria A. 4)
- for the excellence of its overall design, as a good example of post WW2 factory planning in Victoria and the region. (Criteria F. 1)
- for the evidence provided by the river red gums of indigenous tree growth in the area (Criteria A.4).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes	

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register? No

Included in the Register of the National Estate? Recommended

A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared, with the cooperation of the owners and assistance from the City of Greater Dandenong, and from this derive an incorporated plan to provide for permit exemptions.

Extent of Heritage Place

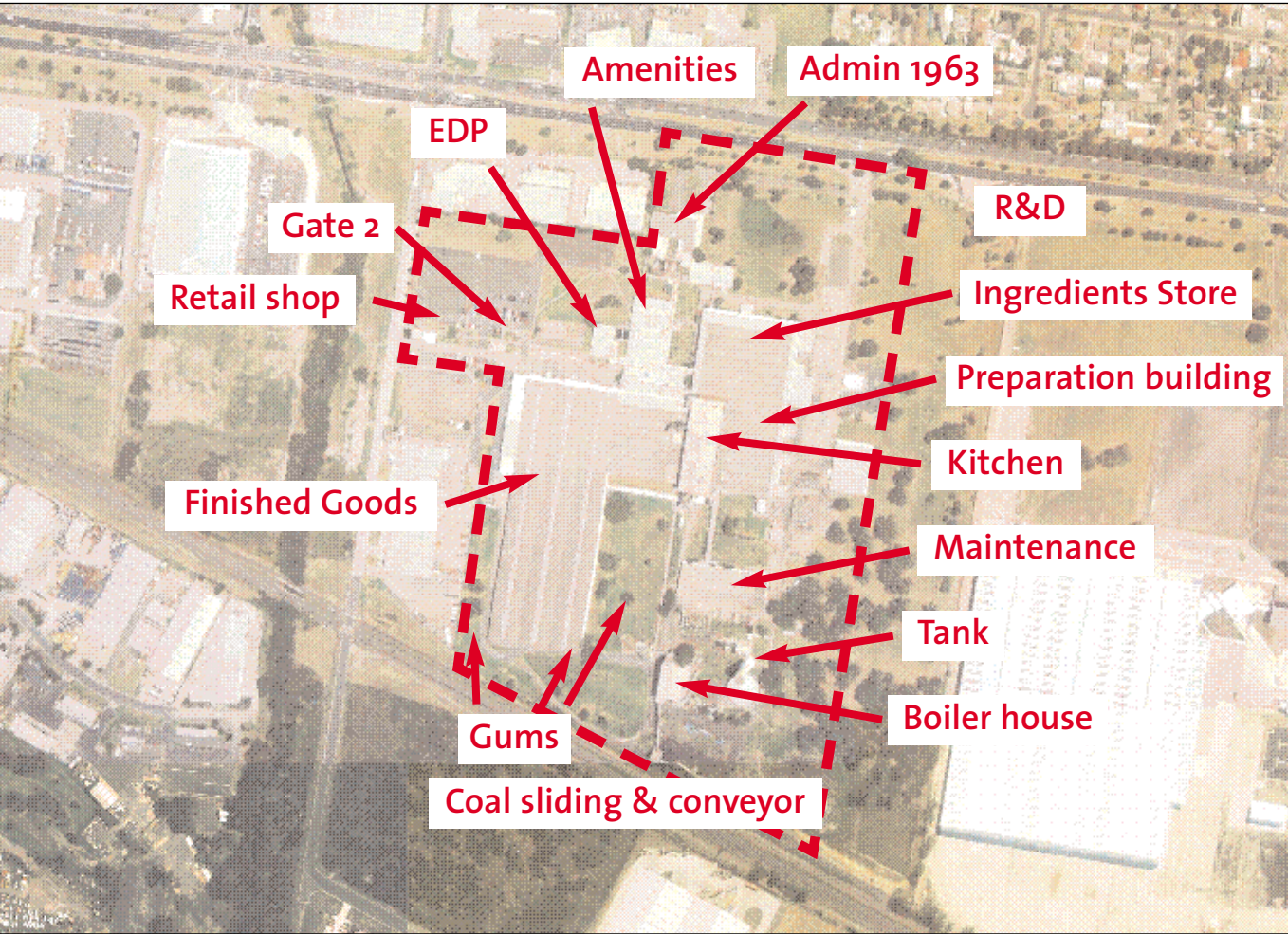
The listed buildings, trees (red gums) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1950s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed trees.

References

- Most of the historic text has been adapted from the Heritage of the City of Berwick, Context Pty. Ltd. , 1993 with the verbal authorisation of the author, with additional input from the study team.
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HJ Heinz CO. P/L	
43-63 Princes Highway, Dandenong South	Buildings
Value:	State
Estimated Date:	1953-5
Historical Themes:	3. 3 Developing an Australian Manufacturing capacity
Associated Persons:	HJ Heinz Company P/L, Hassell and McConnell Architects



History

The H. J. Heinz Company was established at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1869. Although Heinz products were imported into Australia from the United States from the late nineteenth century, the first Australian plant was only opened in 1934. It was located in the former Wertheim Piano factory in Richmond, and sold bottled horse radish followed by baked beans in tomato sauce, canned spaghetti and mulligatawny, oxtail and chicken soups. The first sale of canned products was of five cases of Cream and Tomato Soup to Young and Jackson's Hotel in Flinders Street Melbourne.¹³⁸

Because of the growing demand among Australian housewives for prepared canned foods in the post WW2 years, it was decided in the early 1950s to build a new and larger factory at Doveton to replace the Richmond factory. The Doveton site was relatively close to Melbourne, on a good transport route and close to vegetable growing areas. Mr Higgins' old dairy farm was the chosen site.¹³⁹ It was close to the site of the International Harvester Complex established in 1952-53. The Victorian Housing Commission Estate at Doveton provided a good potential labour supply.¹⁴⁰

The construction of the Heinz complex was seen as of Australia-wide importance and was officially opened on 7 November 1955 by the Australian Prime Minister, The Hon. R. G. Menzies. It was claimed to be 'the largest food processing plant in the Southern Hemisphere' and an 'architectural showpiece'.¹⁴¹ The view was confirmed by the *Architecture and Arts* 1955 Award for the best designed building erected in Australia that year.

Designed by the architects Hassell and McConnell and built by E. A. Watts Pty. Ltd., the complex featured curved roofs and glass curtain walls. Its amenities block had a canteen that served three course meals. It was designed with acoustic plaster ceilings and satin chrome tube furniture.¹⁴² There was a stainless steel kitchen, and a first-aid centre. The factory was set in landscaped gardens and lawns.¹⁴³

One writer declared that it was 'one of the few industrial projects in Australian that could be classed as top flight architecture'.¹⁴⁴ The strong forms of the loading points on the

store and preparation plant were given particular attention, described as 'honest architecture speak(ing) for itself'.¹⁴⁵ Later additions to the complex included new administrative office (1963), a new building to house the computer facilities (1983¹⁴⁶), and a Research and Development Centre (1989-90¹⁴⁷).¹⁴⁸

Over the years, Heinz produced baby foods, canned soups, a great variety of baked beans, spaghetti, salads and various Weight Watchers products.¹⁴⁹ Heinz Company Pty Ltd continues to own and operate the factory until recently.

With the other two industrial giants at Doveton, General Motors Holden and International Harvester, Heinz has been responsible for great social and economic changes in the district. It has been closely associated with the development of industrial and commercial Dandenong and the Doveton Housing Commission Estate. Heinz employed large numbers of part-time workers, particularly, migrant women. The Company has also involved itself in community activities such as the Dandenong Festival.¹⁵⁰

Site Layout: The layout of the present 23,84 hectare site has been organised to fulfil the functional requirements of the food production process while also presenting a modern corporate image to the public. The administrative wing faces Princes Highway. The other buildings on the site have been positioned considering access to roads and railways, the manufacturing process, and with regard to important trees on the site.

A very old river red gum with large Aboriginal scar, known as the 'canoe tree', is located in the central lawn area east of the warehouse, and at least two other significant river red gums exist on the site. Protected from destruction at the time of development, they may represent an early awareness of the cultural importance of these trees.

All the production areas are accommodated in attached sections of the complex, with different roof forms and slight variations in material and fenestration, clearly defining the different functions of each section. The administrative section is slightly detached from the mass of the factory and is reached via a covered walkway. The maintenance shop, boiler house and water storage tanks are located to the south-east of the site.

¹³⁸ The Heinz Story, Inside Heinz Supplement.

¹³⁹ Uhl, p 91.

¹⁴⁰ The Heinz Story

¹⁴¹ *ibid.*

¹⁴² *Architecture and Arts* and the Modern Home, April 1955

¹⁴³ *ibid.*

¹⁴⁴ *Architecture and Arts*, March 1955. Hassell and McConnell also designed the International Harvester factory

¹⁴⁵ *Architecture in Australia* Vol. 45, No. 2, April-June 1956, p. 53

¹⁴⁶ shown on plan submitted by Toll Nov 2001 as 1990.

¹⁴⁷ shown on plan submitted by Toll Nov 2001 as 1989

¹⁴⁸ The Heinz Story

¹⁴⁹ Heinz. Questions and Answers

¹⁵⁰ Hicks, p37

Vehicular access points remain in their original positions: to the west for employee car parking and product export; to the north for visitor entry and food imports; and to the south for fuel imports by rail. Goods are no longer exported by train. The rail alignment was removed for safety reasons c1983 from a large section to the west of the warehouse (Building 17). A small section of rail, approximately 8 metres in length, remains at the Princes Highway end of the loading bay. Coal briquettes continue to be loaded via an escalator into the boiler house at the rear of the site.

The formal (visitor) approach to the factory, off Princes Highway is spoilt by the development of recent buildings on the western subdivision, obscuring the former open view from the highway, and detracting from the visual focus of the administrative/reception block.

Description

The Heinz factory demonstrates a design approach influenced by the functionalist aesthetics of European Modernism, an international design philosophy that began in Germany during the early 20th century and spread internationally after WW2. This philosophy had a revolutionary impact on industrial workplace design in Europe and the United States of America in the early to mid twentieth century.

Administrative Building (c1963-): This building houses the reception with administration offices to the rear. It was not shown in early views of the complex¹⁵¹ but added in 1963 using a visually related flat-roof, steel framed and glass wall design, with a courtyard separation from the Amenities Block. A further addition was made to the north and the entire interior has been refurbished. To the east of the block a concrete masonry wall screens the building and encloses a footpath that extends from the carpark down the side of the building.

The Research and Development Department (1989-90) is in an unrelated addition to the eastern end of the administration building.

The administration building is connected to the canteen and amenities block via a covered walkway of simple steel-frame portals with concrete slab roofing.

Amenities Block and Canteen (1955): This building is shown in early views of the complex and is constructed in red brick with a concrete verandah: it is externally intact. Original steel fenestration is intact, as are locker rooms and toilets. The canteen has exposed steel trusses in the roof with cantilevered overhang. The cafeteria interior has been extensively altered, with replacement of original servery and furniture. The concrete roof over the walkway, dividing the amenities block from the quality control office, is punctuated with unusual circular skylights with domed fibreglass caps.

Ingredients Store and Preparation Plant (1953-5): Built on the eastern boundary of the site this building with saw tooth roof and south-facing glazed highlights, is among the largest sections of the complex. Originally containing a can manufacturing area, this ceased functioning in 1966, but is still used as a can storage area.

The ingredients store and preparation plant are still functioning. Evidently, the storage area is insufficient as stacking crates are also stored east of the driveway.

Five of the original six delivery ports on the eastern side of the preparation building are intact with the third from Princes Highway end having been removed and replaced by a larger visually unrelated port structure constructed of steel I-beams and pillars. This could possibly have been built c1963 when warehouse extensions and loading bays on the west side are believed to have been added. A seventh port is located at the front (north) of the building. In contemporary discussion of the complex, these visually distinctive elements were described as 'honest architecture speak(ing) for itself'.¹⁵² The ports are set on a faceted plan with angled columns and roof supports.

Kitchen and Filling Plant (1953-5): This multi-level section of the Heinz complex is much higher than any other section and has some of the most architecturally interesting features, illustrating design ideas reminiscent of Bauhaus architecture. One such feature is the main stair well, with its two-storey glass north wall, at the corner of the block, facing the administrative wing. It allows a view of the 'floating staircase' within, a device hailed as revolutionary fifty years earlier, in the 1907 Weimar factory by Walter Gropius. On the west wall of the stair well paired window squares punctuate the brick cladding.

¹⁵¹ Aerial view Jan 1960

¹⁵² Architecture and Arts and the Modern Home, April, 1955, p 53

Internally the exposed steel frame supports upper-level concrete floors, with a central service spine, and some terracotta floor tiling. Some handling plant survives along with the base of the added multi-level oven block which rises to the west of the building. The most distinctive aspect of the Kitchen building is its Mondrian-like pale blue and clear obscured glazing squares on the west and east walls, rising through the floor levels. The end walls are of red brick. A floor has been added with a flat roof in place of what appears to have been a series of gabled roof lights set in a flat asphalted roof.

This building visually highlighted by its height and material (brick), could be interpreted as the heart of the factory.

Central Block (sterilising, labelling, & packing 1953-5): This single-level, steel-framed, saw-tooth roof wing adjoins the vaulted Finished Goods Store (to the west), and the multi-level Kitchen and Filling Plant (to the east). This building is largely intact and still used for its original purposes.

Finished Goods Store (1953-5): At the western end of the main factory complex building, this store is distinguished by its triple vaulted roof, in a bowed form, with glazed highlights. 'Curved roof and wide expanses of glass help to make this centre one of our most exciting buildings for industry', commented contemporary critics.¹⁵³ An extension to the loading bay was added on the west side, north end, c1963 when the underlying rail track was almost completely covered. At the same time the capacity of the warehouse was increased by over fifty percent in a south addition.

Maintenance/Engineering Block (1955): This detached smaller block with saw-toothed roof abuts the main eastern driveway and is connected to the food preparation plant by a covered walkway. A lawn area with gums extends between this block and the south extension of the warehouse. Behind (south of) this building are located the boiler house, concrete pump house and concrete water tanks, one elevated. One million gallons of water was stored in one tank, removed 2001.

Boiler House (1953-5): The monolithic form of the boiler house, with its split level roof and three tall metal chimneys, is a dramatic feature of the factory landscape, especially as viewed from the railway line. Contemporaries described the building in terms of 'simple constructional methods and honest use of material sensitively handled give exciting effects'.¹⁵⁴

The loading system for the import of coal briquettes from Yallourn consists of a long conveyer ramp, projecting diagonally from ground level into the third storey of the building. It has recently been almost reclad in Colorbond sheeting, replacing the original 'super six' corrugated cement sheeting. This retains the profile of the original wall finish.

External Condition & Integrity

As a complex, it remains generally externally intact but recent subdivisions and associated new buildings have had a detrimental impact on its landscape, in particular, the manner in which the Princes Highway facade is now obscured from westerly views. The main entry to the Heinz factory, at gate house number one, has been changed to gate house number two in Progress Street.

Added buildings have been done as pavilions and in a related manner except for the R&D Building. Some of the corrugated 'super six' asbestos cladding has been replaced with Colorbond and some of the glazing strips painted over. Added loading bays or ports to the west and east of the complex are simple but unrelated. Much of the plant has gone and office areas refitted.

Context

Views from the west along the Princes Highway have been affected by added structures in subdivided land at the north-west corner of the site. Otherwise, the context remains as flat industrial development, with the adjoining GMH and International Trucks sites as the key historical context.

Significance

H. J. Heinz Factory Complex is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong and Victoria:

- as one of the three major factory complexes established in Doveton in the 1950s, signalling a new centre for Melbourne's heavy industry. (Criteria A.4, D.2)
- for its historical association with the industrial and commercial development of Dandenong, and the extension of the Housing Commission Estate nearby
- for its association with the architects Hassell and McConnell and winner of the prestigious *Architecture and Arts Award* for the best designed building erected in Australia in 1955 (Criteria F.1, H.1)

¹⁵³ *ibid.*

¹⁵⁴ *ibid.*, p 49

- for the excellence and clarity of its design, with a strong International Modern architectural character (criteria F1)
- for its status, when built, as the largest food processing plant in the Southern Hemisphere. (Criteria B.2)
- for its place among the working people of Dandenong and district as a major employer and workplace (Criteria G.1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes	

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	Recommended
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Recommended
A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared, with the cooperation of the owners and assistance from the City of Greater Dandenong, and from this derive an incorporated plan to provide for permit exemptions.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed buildings (Administrative Building, Amenities Block and Canteen, Central Block, Kitchen and Filling Plant, Store and Preparation Plant, Finished Goods Store, Maintenance/Engineering Block, and Boiler House), gate house number two, retail shop, trees (mature river red gums on the south and west of the site) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the buildings construction period (1950-60s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the trees.

The EDP and R&D Buildings are excluded.

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- Most of the historic text has been adapted from the *Heritage of the City of Berwick*, Context Pty. Ltd., 1993 with the verbal authorisation of the author, with additional input from the study team.
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General Motors Holden P/L Complex and Trees

77-125 Princes Highway, Doveton	Buildings & Trees
Value:	State
Estimated Date:	1956-
Historical Themes:	3. 3 Developing Australian Manufacturing capacity
Associated Persons:	General Motors Holden, Stephenson and Turner Architects, E. A. Watts Pty. Ltd., and Lewis Constructions P/L



History

In the immediate post-war period, over 20 firms began operations in the Greater Dandenong area, mainly because of the district's proximity to Melbourne, the extensive road and railway links with Melbourne and the rest of Victoria, the availability of relatively cheap land and a ready labour supply as more migrants settled in the area.¹⁵⁵

General Motors Holden (GMH), a major Australian industrial company that has played a dominant role in the development of Dandenong and neighbouring Doveton, began in 1854. In that year, James Alexander Holden left England for Adelaide where he set up a leather and saddlery business. In 1917 his son, who had taken over and expanded the business, formed Holden Motor Body Builders Limited. The company progressed rapidly with the ever-increasing demand for cars and in 1926, General Motors (Australia) Pty Ltd was formed. The two companies merged in 1931 to become General Motors Holden Ltd.¹⁵⁶

Between 1935 and 1936, a two-storey GMH head office, assembly plant and warehouse were opened at Fishermen's Bend. It was here, in November 1948, that the first Holden was launched. This completely new six-cylinder, six-seater sedan was Australia's first locally designed mass-produced car.¹⁵⁷

Between 1951 and 1952, to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding GMH empire, land was purchased at Doveton. A part of the land was the former 130 acre dairy farm of the Foy family, plus a further 147 acres bought for future expansion of the General Motors Holden empire.¹⁵⁸ GMH was the third of three major companies that established large industrial complexes at Doveton in the 1950s. Two other industrial giants, International Harvester and Heinz had already opened plants there.¹⁵⁹ This area was chosen because, although it had been used mainly for primary production, there were factors favouring future industrialisation. This was aided by government support through the Housing Commission's establishment of a new housing estate nearby.

In planning the GMH plant, personnel made overseas visits to study the latest assembly plant practices and factory layouts.¹⁶⁰ The designing architects chosen by GMH, Stephenson and Turner, were noted for their industrial and hospital work. The new buildings in this huge complex contained features popular in factory design of the period, including the use of reinforced concrete, aluminium-framed

curtain walls with ceramic glass spandrels. A special feature was the provision of staff amenities such as a canteen with a seating capacity of 1480, and Staff and General Dining Rooms.¹⁶¹ GMH even had its own railway station, a boon for the army of shift workers who came to work there from the inner suburbs.

The builders for the project were E. A. Watts Pty. Ltd. , and Lewis Constructions P/L. The whole complex cost £15 million, about half of it for buildings. Construction of the first stage of the complex was completed by early 1956, after opening the plant in 1955.¹⁶²

GMH became Australia's largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles and had the second largest GMH assembly plant in Australia.¹⁶³ Its move to Doveton resulted in many other industries being located there. One result of this development was the bid by the former municipalities of Berwick, Cranbourne and Dandenong for this territory. It is now part of the City of Greater Dandenong. In subsequent years, the district was radically altered by this industrial development and the associated residential growth at its western side edge. The large scale residential development with its social and ethnic mix created a number of social welfare and cultural needs that have had to be met by the authorities.¹⁶⁴

When completed, the complex provided a good example of both the International Style and local Modernist practice. Built in the year following the 1955 opening of the Heinz factory adjacent, this complex demonstrated a similar aesthetic approach in regard to materials and site layout. The various departments are separated in detached blocks. A notable feature of all the buildings was the use of a fifty inch square module as a standard unit in both plan grid layout and structural system in elevation.

Events during operation

- 1956 January. GMH produces its 250,000th Holden, an FJ
- 1957 Produces first Holden station wagon, based on FE sedan
- 1957 Produces its 1 millionth car body
- 1957 Operations begin at Lang Lang Proving Ground
- 1958 October. Produces its 500,000th Holden, an FC
- 1962 Produces 1 millionth Holden, an EJ
- 1966 Australian safety first. Fits seat belts on all models
- 1967 Launches first small Holden, the Torana

¹⁵⁵ See Environmental History, cites Hibbins, 1984:172

¹⁵⁶ The Holden Heritage, pp 7-13

¹⁵⁷ *ibid.* , pp 13-16

¹⁵⁸ *ibid.* , p 18; Uhl, p 91

¹⁵⁹ The Conveyor, Sept, 1981; Uhl, p 92; Brennan, p 135

¹⁶⁰ The Conveyor, Sept, 1981.

¹⁶¹ *Architecture and Arts*, July 1957, pp 34-46

¹⁶² *ibid.* Brennan, p.131

¹⁶³ Brennan, p 131

¹⁶⁴ Bryson & Thompson, pp 37-39

- 1967 Exports its 100,000th Holden
- 1968 Introduces HK range including Australia's first sports coupe, HK Monaro
- 1968 Introduces energy-absorbing steering column to Australia
- 1969 Opens first Australian automotive safety design test centre at Lang Lang Proving Ground, Victoria
- 1969 Exhibits first Australian-made V8 - the Holden Hurricane experimental car
- 1969 Produces its 2 millionth Holden, an HT
- 1974 Produces its 3 millionth Holden, an HJ
- 1978 October. Launches its first Commodore, the VB
- 1981 Sir Laurence Hartnett drives 4 millionth Holden, a VC Commodore, off the line 1983 Builds its 200,000th engine, and exports its 250,000th by year's end
- 1991 VN Commodore retains title of Australia's most popular car

The GMH factory complex, now located on a 62.35 hectare site, is no longer in one ownership, with GMH now occupying the administration block (refaced) and vehicle assembly plant site at the west end of the complex: the rest of the site has been sold. The 1950s factory complex ceased operation as an entity in 1991.

Victorian Premier, the Hon. Steve Bracks and Federal Minister for Finance and Administration, the Hon. Senator Nick Minchin celebrated Holden's completion of construction at Holden's V6 engine plant in 30 October 2002. The ceremony was almost 18 months after Premier Bracks and Senator Minchin broke the ground for the new \$400 million plant at Fishermans Bend, Victoria. They joined Holden Chairman and Managing Director, Peter Hanenberger, in unveiling the plant's new sign in front of almost 1000 guests and Holden employees. The V6 plant will commence engine manufacturing in October 2003 following the installation of equipment.¹⁶⁵

Railway station

The Rail Appreciation Association Victoria conducted a farewell tour to General Motors railway station on Friday 26th July 2002. Train services ceased to stop at the station that had served the large General Motors Holden plant until the factory closed. The last up service departed at 16.42.

Description

The GMH complex was once an impressive combination of landscape and building endeavour. The huge factory assembly-line areas demanded flat land and to that end the site was cut into the existing topography leaving the grassed sports area in front of the eastern blocks on elevated land, as a continuum of the rural landscape that still adjoined the complex.

Site layout: Located on a gently sloping site below the level of the Princes Highway, (east of the Heinz factory), the factory outbuildings are placed, well back from the highway, and symmetrically along the central axis of the main driveway. Apart from presenting a generous landscape frontage to the complex, belying the imagery of traditional industrial complexes, the setback allowed the complex to be viewed as a whole from the highway, as a symmetrical and ordered grouping of vast structures.

The entrance drive, used by visitors and employees, is a grand design marked by concrete lamp posts in a symbolic gesture of corporate pride. The position of the driveway, which effectively dissects the total site, was evidently governed by the location of the Corroboree tree, a magnificent river red gum located at the forked junction with the Princes Highway. At both ends of the driveway approach were gate houses.

An avenue in front of the five main factory facades, divides the carpark and recreation area from the main factory area. From east to west, three large buildings (Plant 2, the Truck Assembly Plant, and the Vehicle Assembly Plant), were separated by two smaller buildings of roughly the same form, the Parts and Accessories warehouse and the Administrative offices, all sharing a common front to the avenue, defined by curtain wall facade utilising a 50 inch grid as the basic design unit. To the rear of the site were another plant building, the Service Garage, Boiler House site and rear gatehouse sites (demolished), and the railway station.

Most factory buildings have steel bolted frames, using Dorman Long Co. Ltd. (Middlesbrough) steel sections, corrugated cement sheet upper wall cladding, concrete lower wall cladding and glazing strips set in metal frames. Office or administrative blocks in front of these have glazed curtain walls, using primary coloured and blue tinted glass, plus aluminium sheeting, all set in aluminium extruded frames.

¹⁶⁵ www.cfmeu.asn.au website

In the last ten years, this site has undergone many changes. The forecourt west of the drive, leading into the GMH site, is being subdivided for factory lots and the GMH buildings west of the drive have been reclad or replaced. The complex east of the drive is externally well preserved. The following is a description of the main buildings that made up the complex.

Administration, Reception and Cafeteria (refurbished, refaced):

This important building was once externally similar to the other front buildings, sharing the common beige curtain wall with two window strips on the facade and coloured glass spandrel panels at the side. The entrance was a simple enclosed rectangular porch with terrazzo floor. Internally the foyer reception area was once remarkably intact, with hardwood parquet floor and open terrazzo stairs. Supported by steel beams the stair balustrade was painted blue, continuing the primary colour scheme that is a theme throughout the complex. Walls were clad in pale timber panels, with the back wall of marble, containing an entrance to the cafeteria. The building no longer represents its construction date.

The cafeteria was divided into two separate dining and server areas. The former executive cafeteria linked to the administrative offices, had a parquet floor which was covered with linoleum. It was divided from the terrazzo-floored main dining hall by blond panel sliding doors. Chrome finished menu signs were intact in the executive café, and it accommodated a 'portable' Commonwealth Bank office.

The main cafeteria walls were almost two-storey in height. Stainless steel benches in the self-service area were intact, as are the numerous 1950s lino-topped tables and chairs with satin chrome plated tube frames, providing an intact example of interior design of the period.

This building has been extensively altered.

Plant/Vehicle Assembly Plant (rebuilt): Once impressive because of its extensive scale, this building had the common 50 inch unit wall panels, topped with a spectacular saw-tooth roof. As elsewhere in the complex, the walls consisted of a concrete plinth surmounted by glazed panelling. Yellow panel-fold doors were a highlight.

Plant 2, former NASCO: Built for the international spare parts arm of GMH, the front wing of this building complements the others fronting the avenue, with its glazed curtain wall construction and bright red glass panels to the side walls.

The rear factory sections are clad with corrugated cement sheeting to upper walls, with blue glass ceiling lights facing north in the saw-tooth roof. Externally there is continuity with

the overall design in the terracotta coloured concrete plinth and primary coloured doors. The integrity of the interior has been reduced due to recent refurbishment of the office and mezzanine but the open factory floor is near original, minus plant.

Truck Assembly Plant: This plant formerly accommodated the Frigidaire plant until production was moved to New Zealand in the 1970s. Like the other main buildings on the site, it is externally near intact, with its additional storey (added in 1966) breaking up the standard saw-tooth roof line.

Boiler House (demolished): The crystalline cubic form of the boiler house was among the most outstanding architectural element in the factory complex. Designed to produce high pressure water to fuel the plant, this building was until recently a functioning museum both internally and externally. The intactness of the interior was important, with gas replacing oil as fuel, and furnaces and intricate matrices of pipes intact. The exterior, viewed from other buildings on the site and from the railway, was monumental in scale, forming an impressive silhouette composed of roof, transparent glass walls and three tall chimneys. The service garage was adjacent, with its dominant portal frame roof and brick lower walls.

Service Station (demolished): Designed to service company cars, this building was a simple broad gable roof supported by steel webbed trusses and clad in asbestos cement sheet. Internally all the fixtures appear to be intact, with the building still functioning for its original purpose. This has been demolished.

Station and bridge: This station, with its boarded walls and skillion roof, retains a distinctive 1950's form, with two small cantilevered platform shelters.

Sports area: The sports complex, once sited at the front of Plant 2, on the opposite side of the Avenue, was carefully landscaped into an elevated section of land. The clubhouse was a simple rectangular brick building with skillion roof, strip glazing and curtain walled porch (now demolished). Facing the bowling green with cantilevered concrete shelters and an elaborate original suspended lighting system, the clubrooms once had views of the adjacent oval and tennis courts. The nearby employee car parks once contained bicycle sheds with hanging racks of similar design to those in the complex. Today the grassed oval formation is apparent (some fill to the surface) and the en-tout-cas courts remain.

Significant and ancient indigenous river red gums are dotted in the landscape surrounding the factory.

Comparisons

The Ford Broadmeadows plant (400 acres, Hume Highway) was built from 1959 and like this complex has a deep front setback, landscaped forecourt, and International Modern office blocks placed in front of the factory and warehouse blocks. It is a later design and small in built scale but on a larger site; it too cost £15 million initially with further expansions in the 1960s.¹⁶⁶ Like GMH it was located next to a new government housing development and the associated labour force.

The Fishermens Bend GMH plant (1935-48) was another major complex and equally stylish in the current inter-war Moderne but as such symbolic of another historical era.

The Ford Motor Company plant at Geelong (1925-), is another building that has heritage value but again represents another architectural and historical era, being the post WW1 era.

External Condition & Integrity

The original layout of the site and the buildings on the west end of the site have been altered. The administration/cafeteria building has been refaced and the vehicle assembly plant rebuilt. Most other buildings east of the drive are externally and internally well preserved and in fair to good condition. Some are no longer in use and most movable plant has been removed. The land on the west side of the entry driveway is currently being subdivided for factory development.

Context

The original setting and context of this site has been diminished by new and altered adjoining buildings. However the remaining, generally well preserved sections of the complex still have a deep, grassed forecourt dotted with mature red gums.

Significance

General Motors Holden (GMH) complex (part) is significant to Victoria and the City of Greater Dandenong:

- as a prime example of a large post-war Victorian factory complex associated with the industrial and commercial development of nearby Dandenong, and the Doveton Housing Commission Estate (criteria A.4, D.2)
- as part of what was the largest of the three major industrial complexes opened at Doveton during the City's major industrial expansion era of the 1950s, Australia's largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles and had the second largest GMH assembly plant in Australia (Criteria A.4, B.2)
- for the design of the complex, notable as a vast example of the latest in architectural industrial design in the use of aluminium curtain walls and spandrel glass, and the provision of extensive staff amenities. (Criteria F.1)
- for the layout of the site which is/was particularly impressive, with the spectacular driveway entrance, signposted by the significant Corroboree tree, being symbolic of corporate pride in the factory premises. (Criteria E.1, F.1)
- For the association with the renowned institutional and commercial architects Stephenson and Turner, the contractors E. A. Watts Pty. Ltd. , and Lewis Constructions P/L, and with one of Australia's foremost industrial firms of the era, GMH (criteria H.1)
- For the several enormous and ancient river red gums which have very high value for their environmental and aboriginal heritage significance (criteria A.3, D.2, E.1) .
- For the railway station being the last surviving station in Melbourne of those built for specific and sole access to large industrial employment sites (Criteria A.4, B.2, C.2, D.2)

¹⁶⁶ City of Hume Heritage Study

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes (red gums)
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	Recommended
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Recommended
The 1993 City of Berwick Heritage Study also recommended that the site and buildings should be included in the Victorian Heritage Register and that a conservation management plan be commissioned.	
The identified trees should be evaluated in any future significant tree, natural vegetation or Aboriginal heritage studies of the City of Greater Dandenong.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building (*Plant 2, Truck Assembly Plant, railway station and bridge, Sports ground*), trees (river red gums) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1950s-60s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed trees.

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Most of the historic text has been taken from the 'Heritage of the City of Berwick', Context Pty. Ltd., 1993 with the verbal authorisation of the author, with additional input from the study team.

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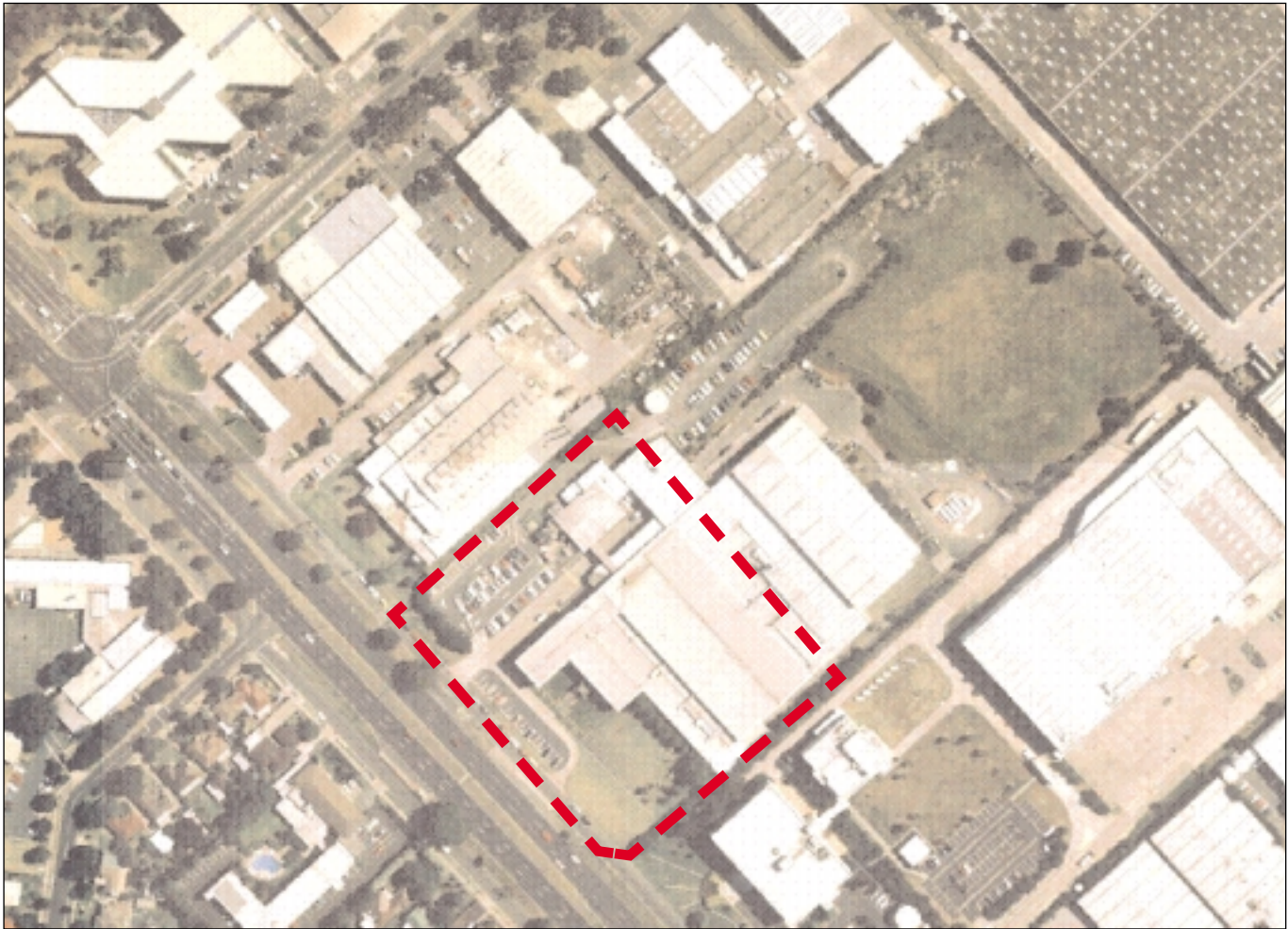
Brennan, N. , *Chronicles of Dandenong*, The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1973

Hicks, P. , *Berwick-Pakenham Corridor Historical Survey*, Ministry for Planning and Environment, Melbourne, December 1988



Gillette Offices and Factory, Former

504 Princes Highway, Noble Park	Buildings
Value:	Metropolitan
Estimated Date:	1962
Historical Themes:	3. 3 Developing an Australia (Victorian) Manufacturing capacity
Associated Persons:	Hon. Henry Bolte, Paynter and Dixon P/L



History

North American firm, The Gillette Company, maker of razor blades, razors, and men's and women's grooming products, established their first Australian factory in 1957 in Sydney. The firm had started in Boston 1901, being among the first to offer safety razors for men. In 1926, the year of the company's 25th anniversary, founder King C. Gillette wrote of the company's flagship product, the safety razor, "There is no other article for individual use so universally known or widely distributed. In my travels, I have found it in the most northern town in Norway and in the heart of the Sahara Desert."¹⁶⁴

Their new Melbourne head office was intended to be 75% larger than the company's former premises with the building and landscape occupying only one third of the overall site. The idea was that the site would allow room for growth. The factory office, power house, parking lot and access roads were all designed to allow for easy expansion.

The Gillette building was designed by Paynter and Dixon P/L in 1961 and built by the same firm in 1962 for the estimated cost of £344,549. The firm is today known as Paynter Dixon Constructions (Aust) P/L.

It was officially opened on 6 December 1962 by the Premier of Victoria, Hon. Henry Bolte, with the President of the Gillette Company, Mr Boone Gross from America present at the opening. In 1962, the overall plant was valued at £1.5 Million and it was described as having advanced automation, spaciousness and efficiency. Ribbons of special steel were fed in at one end of the factory and emerged after a series of processes and quality checks as completed Gillette blades. The firm was called Gillette (Australia) P/L with offices and branches in most states. Company directors in the 1960s included MLB Walter, WH Holtsnider and G Pineo.

The factory closed in 1991 when Gillette stopped manufacturing blades in Australia.

Description

This International Modern style, two-storey L-plan office building has aluminium framed curtain walls with opaque spandrels, and metal louvred sun control panels fixed horizontally across the main glazed façades. The louvres and crisp rectilinear form of the building echo the precision and form of its owner's razor blades while the composition appears as two connecting boxes.

The building sits on a podium, providing for a floating visual effect as well as accentuating the discrete geometric parts of the massing. This imagery can also be seen in a perspective of the building drawn at the time of its design which shows a battered random stone faced podium. A raked canopy is supported on stout piers over the entry point and two cypress sit either side, with some lower level landscape typical of the exotic planting themes used at the time.

Behind the offices is the factory block with its metal framed glazing and a monitor roof forms.

The word 'Gillette' (in three-dimensional letters) was once central to the blank end walls of the office building, facing the highway.

The building can be compared with the Melbourne Ford Motor Company factory offices, in terms of machine-like International Modern styling in an open greenfields site.

External Condition & Integrity

The building retains most of its original elements including the exterior finishes, scale design and style. It is no longer used by Gillette and has additional unrelated signage on the end walls.

Context

The building maintains its original setting. It is located on the main Princes Highway, set amongst many other industrial sites and offices.

Significance

The Gillette building significant to the City of Greater Dandenong and the Melbourne metropolitan area:

- As a prominently sited and excellent example of an International Modern styled office building within the Melbourne suburban context (Criteria F.1)
- For its close association with the international firm of Gillette and representative of the industrial expansion in the post WW2 era near Dandenong (Criteria A.4, H.1)

¹⁶⁴ Gillette web site

Recommendations

Planning protection?

External Paint Controls Apply?

Recommended

Yes

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?

No

Tree Controls Apply?

No

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?

No

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?

Yes

Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?

No

Included in the Register of the National Estate?

No

Extent of Heritage Place

The office building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1960s).

References

- City of Greater Dandenong Archived Property File - GDJ 966 BO11120
- *Dandenong Journal*, 5 December 1962, p. 1 and 12 December 1962, p. 8
- Dandenong and District Historical Society: '*Gillette, Melbourne, Australia, December 1962*'
- Gillette web site (www.gillette.com)



Glen Wilson Court Yard, E.R. Squibb Pharmaceutical MFRS Complex

576 Princes Highway, Noble Park	Fountain/Garden
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1969
Historical Themes:	8. 7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment
Associated Persons:	Glen Wilson (landscape architect)



History

This acclaimed architect designed office and pharmaceutical manufacturing complex was designed by Buchan, Laird & Buchan in 1966-67. Since a neo-Brutalist 1990s office block has been built in front of the former ER Squibb complex¹⁶⁵. Employed by landscape contractors, EH Hammond, the noted landscape architect Glen Wilson designed the courtyard in 1969, soon after the building's completion¹⁶⁶.

Paul Geehan wrote in *Landscape Australia* of this 'marvellous and unusual piece of contemporary design, loved by its public'. The fountain was adjacent to a walkway designed by contemporary landscape designer, Ellis Stones. The exotic plant materials used by Stones reputedly became the inspiration for Wilson's planting. The red, white and yellow azaleas chosen by Wilson for the northern and part of the eastern perimeter of the fountain, provided bright colours to complement the use of colour in the fountain structure. The complex curving and interlocking forms of the fountain structure were constructed by Hammond's foreman, John Kellet, aided by Bob Pettifer, an expert in in-situ concrete. The mosaic tile finish was applied to the off-form concrete with a minimum of preparation¹⁶⁷.

Description

The stone paved rectangular courtyard is open to the sky but flanked on all sides by office accommodation accessed by open walkways. At the north end of the courtyard are the fountain, archway, fountain pools and associated seating forms. These are tiled with brown and red mosaics and their shapes are distinctive and free flowing.

A series of overlapping kidney-shaped pools, the top fountain pool is 150mm deep, the centre pool 450mm deep to match the adjoining seating arms, and the stone lined bottom pool is set 150mm below the main courtyard level. Above the top pool is a red mosaic tiled basket-archway: set central to and below the arch, is a small water fountain which feeds the three pools via subtly formed spillways in the side of each.

Standard concrete paving surrounds the stone paved courtyard, the paving being large random-form freestone slabs interlinked with and organic jointing pattern filled with rounded river and smaller flat stones. The use of stonework and mosaic completes the strong interplay of textures and finishes of the design. Stormwater pits, draining the adjoining courtyard, have matching random stone covers.

The design is complex and has been carefully executed. It is reminiscent of the Robin Boyd designed Fountaingate Estate entry arch near Berwick and Boyd's ferro-cement fountain sited at the south end of Princes Bridge, Melbourne. Geehan compares the design to 1950s projects of American landscape architect, Thomas Church although Wilson cites his inspiration as John Stevens. Wilson has written a number of books and articles on the use of native plants and has taught landscape architecture. Geehan believes that Wilson's work is underrated compared to his contemporaries such as Ford and Stones.

External Condition & Integrity

The fountain is near intact although some mosaic tiles are missing. The fountain no longer operates and the pools are now used as planter boxes. However, the changes are all easily reversible, allowing the original concept of the interplay of form and texture to again be dominant.

Context

The courtyard is surrounded by at least two phases of office development with the scale of perimeter structures varying from two to one storey. Some of the original tan brick finish of the Squibb 1967 complex is evident on the north side. Two other later courtyards flank the southern entry to this courtyard, providing for a transition of space and lighting for the office interior.

Significance

The Glen Wilson Courtyard, at the former E. R. Squibb Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Complex, is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

For its distinctive and well executed design which is highly evocative of 1950s-60s landscape architecture in Australia (Criteria E.1, F.1) ;

For its association with the noted landscape architect Glen Wilson, and the subsequent recognition of both the designer and the design among landscape designers and in landscape literature (Criteria H.1, G.1).

¹⁶⁵ SLV Willee collection

¹⁶⁶ Geehan, P. 2001 'Glen Wilson's ER Squibb Courtyard' in *Landscape Australia* 1-2001: 21-2; confirmed by an interview with Glen Wilson by Colleen Lazenby City of Greater Dandenong, March 2002

¹⁶⁷ Geehan: 21-2

Recommendations

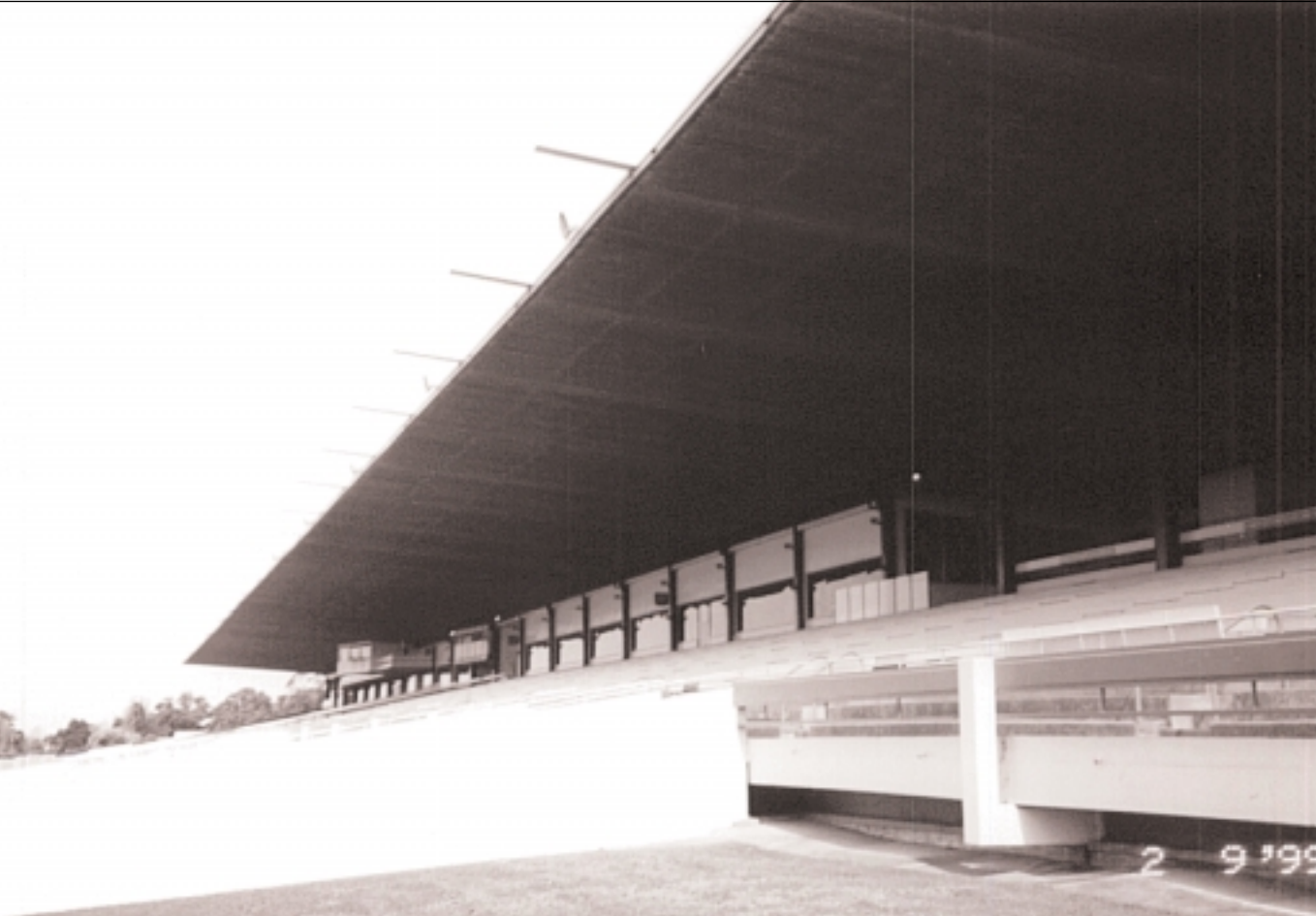
Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Recommended

Extent of Heritage Place

The courtyard and surrounding building within nominally 5m of the courtyard's perimeter, with emphasis on fabric from the construction period (1960s).

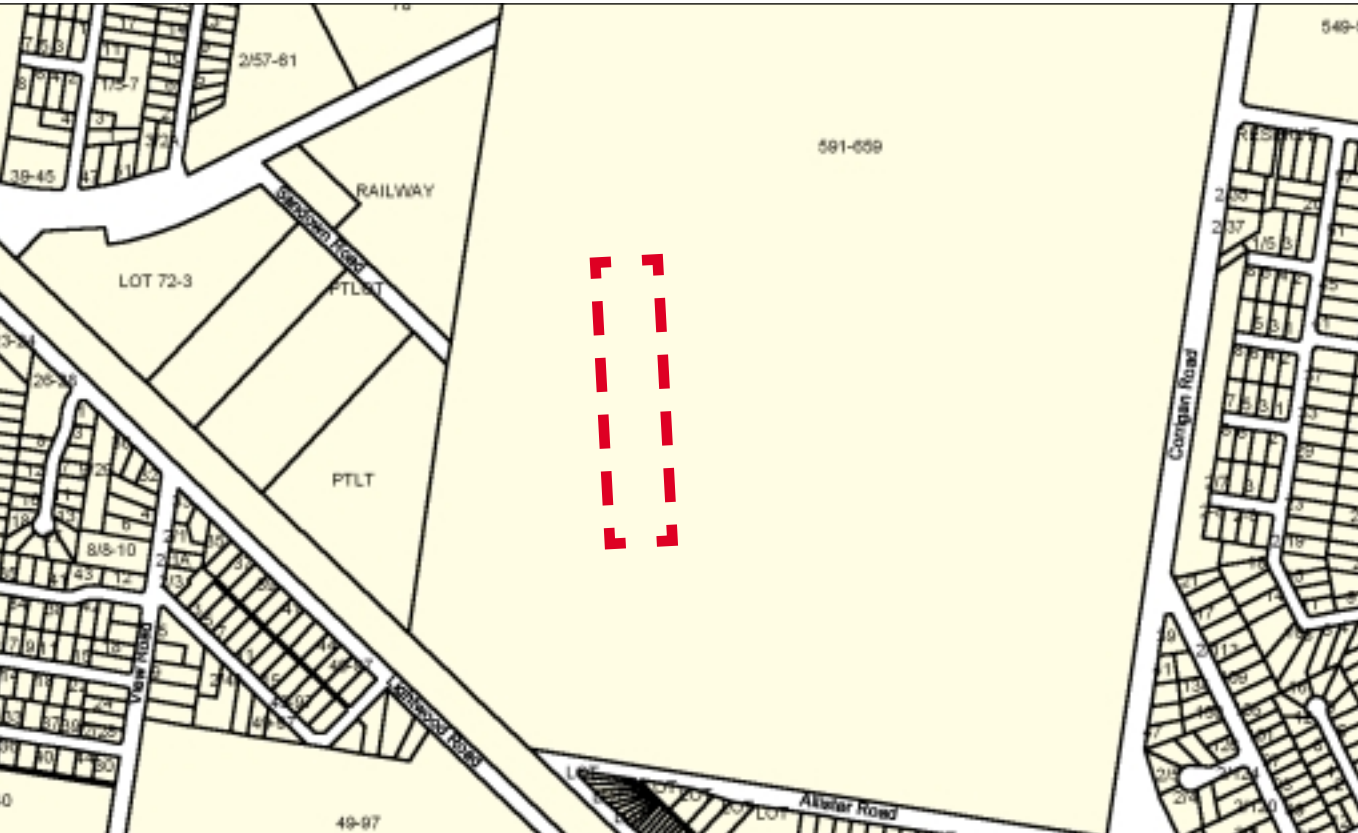
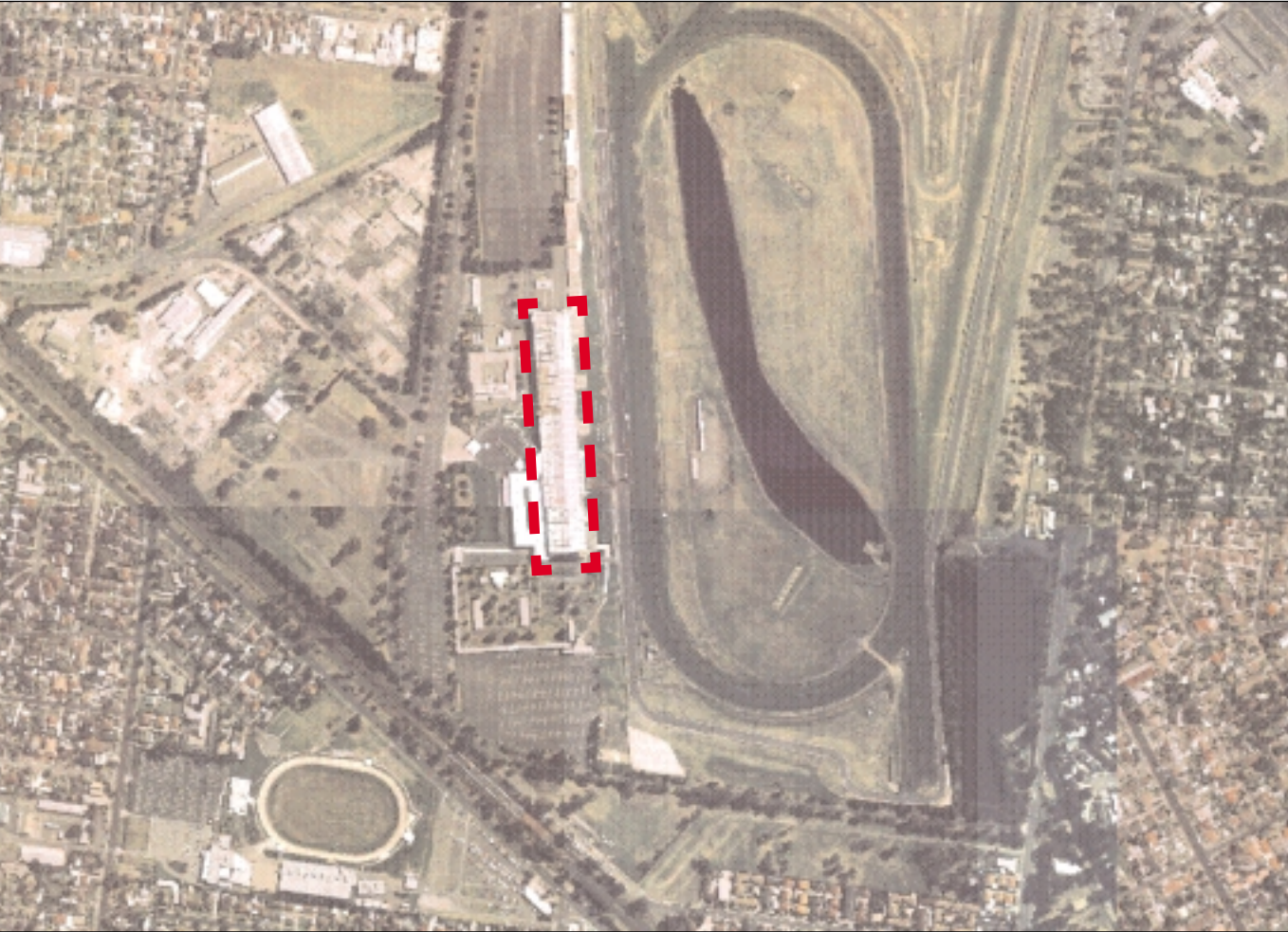
References

- Geehan, P. 2001 'Glen Wilson's ER Squibb Courtyard' in Landscape Australia 1-2001: 21; confirmed by an interview with Glen Wilson by Colleen Lazenby City of Greater Dandenong, March 2002
- No documentation was found for the courtyard from Buchan Laird and Buchan who originally designed the surrounding buildings.
- Hibbins: 183;
- SLV Willee collection



Sandown Racecourse Grandstand

591-659 Princes Highway, Springvale	Grandstand
Value:	State
Estimated Date:	1962-
Historical Themes:	8. 1 Organising recreation
Associated Persons:	Bogle and Banfield Architects, Victorian Amateur Turf Club



History

In August 1959, plans were approved by the council for a grandstand to be erected for the Melbourne Racing Club at Sandown Park.

Designed by Bogle and Banfield Architects and Colin Wearing Smith Engineers, the grandstand's construction commenced in September 1959. It provided seating for over 10000 people and it was the main feature of the first major racecourse to be built in Australia. The cost of the stand was £700,000. The grandstand was officially opened by Cr M. Nathan, Lord Mayor of Melbourne, on the 11 March 1962. The course was also used for world class motor racing, attracting the great international drivers¹⁶⁸. Jack Brabham, Stirling Moss and Bib Stillwell raced there at its opening¹⁶⁹.

Based on a North American design, a new and improved horse-racing venue was opened there in 1965, with a new Sandown railway station and special overpass into the course from the highway. However, this did not prevent a vast traffic snarl as 52,000 people converged on a course with 30,000 capacity. Nevertheless, in 1987 it was claimed as the first Australian racecourse to be opened that century¹⁷⁰.

The cantilevered design was to ensure that pillars would not obstruct the overall view of the racecourse and that another deck could be added if required. The grandstand was unique in that it was designed to house all facilities and amenities under the stand, including totalisator windows, bars, dining rooms, snack bars and toilets. It was built in with a steel frame and reinforced concrete. This was the first major racecourse to be developed since WW2 and reflected the latest architectural design.

The designers, Bogle & Banfield, also designed St Vincent's Private Hospital, Melbourne, Hoyts MidCity Cinema and Total House: the latter two being noted Brutalist designs and the former being one of the first post-modern designs in the State, after the work of Phillip Johnson. The key designer in the firm was Bernard Joyce who went on to achieve personal fame in domestic and embassy projects.

Description

The grandstand is 1200ft long, has steel-framed, visually spectacular cantilevered canopy rising from a reinforced concrete framed base structure. Under the grandstand roof are the totalisator, restaurant and bar facilities. At the back of the grandstand roof are the betting rings and subsidiary restaurants, cafeterias, and bars.

The canopy I-beams are emphasised and expressed, in a Brutalist manner, and the canopy itself is in a shallow butterfly form, mirrored by the deep trimming beams of the seating plats.

Since Sandown other race tracks such as Flemington and Moonee Valley have improved or replaced their grandstands but typically these have been infill designs or renovations and do not have the architectural clarity of this design or its bold expression. There have also been new stands at smaller courses such as Cranbourne. Later football grandstands such as Waverley echo and expand some of the design principles of Sandown and more recent designs, such as at the MCG and Docklands Oval, employ a different tension-oriented aesthetic.

External Condition & Integrity

The area stand is near intact despite the alterations in May 1997 when the ground floor level of the grandstand was altered to incorporate a Tabaret.

Context

The grandstand is set in the Sandown Racecourse track, its original setting. It is an important and pivotal contributory element of the racecourse's significance.

¹⁶⁸ VYB 1973: 617

¹⁶⁹ Hibbins, p.234

¹⁷⁰ Penton. A Racing Heart p.197

Significance

Sandown Racecourse Grandstand is significant to Victoria:

- As the first major racecourse grandstand to be built in Victoria during the 20th century (Criteria B.2);
- As a superb, still well-preserved and perhaps the earliest example of the Brutalist architectural philosophy as applied to a grandstand and the first Modernist design in the State for the building type (Criteria F.1);
- for its key role with the many international events staged here, both for horse and motor racing, being the first international quality motor racing circuit and stand in the State if not Australia (Criteria A.4);
- for its associations with the Melbourne Racing Club and the architects Bogle and Banfield (Criteria H. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register? Recommended

Included in the Register of the National Estate? Recommended

Extent of Heritage Place

The building and title land within nominally 20m of its perimeter, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1960s).

A conservation management plan should be developed to manage the site

References

- *Architecture and Arts*, August 1959
- *Dandenong Journal*, 7 March 1962
- *The Sun*, 12 March 1962
- *Dandenong Journal*, 4 April 1962
- *Dandenong Journal*, 1 June 1965
- *The Sun*, 15 June 1965, Sandown Park Supplement



Sandown Racecourse

591-659 Princes Highway, Springvale	Racecourse, Landmark
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1888-
Historical Themes:	8. 1 Organising recreation
Associated Persons:	Melbourne Racing Club, Victorian Amateur Turf Club, H. J Wagstaff



History

The area to the north side of the railway line (295 acres) was owned by William C. Cullen, a Brighton publican who had used the area for horse races from December 1888. He was encouraged by horse racing enthusiasts to lay out a saddling paddock and grandstand enclosure as planting flower beds and trees (Hibbins, p. 90)¹⁷¹. He called it Oakleigh Park. In 1888 tenders were called by Richard Speight for the construction of a wooden grandstand called Springvale Racecourse¹⁷² but this has since been demolished. The total racecourse area was 134 acres with the remaining acreage left for grazing.

In 1891 the course was leased to Samuel Willis, David Boyd and Charles Heape, who ran the Victorian Trotting Club, for the cost of £20,000. This course was to be used as their meeting place after their lease at Elsternwick Park had expired. They renamed it Sandown Park, after the fashionable racecourse adjoining the railway station of Esher, about 15 miles south west of London, in Surrey England. They retained the lease of the course until 1932.

The Sandown course consisted of a racing course of almost 12 furlongs and a steeplechase course of almost two miles. The spectators watched from two stands tiered in ramps; one could hold 500 and the other 2000 people.

In the late 1920s, the Select Committee investigating Victoria's races and racecourses decided that privately run clubs run for profits should be closed. Sandown Park had been managed by Michael Patrick Considine since 1895 and the children of the late Henry Skinner for a 20% profit. In April 1929, the owners thought they should try to sell the course but it was passed in at £65,000 and they decided to lease the site for grazing. Sandown closed in May 1931.

In 1934 the Springvale and District Coursing Club was encouraged by a few locals to organise some races. Roy Maidmont of the National Coursing Club organised the Sandown Greyhound Racing and Coursing Club, leasing the racecourse for £150 a year. They sought to obtain a licence to organise formal speed coursing but their plans were temporarily delayed when in 1942, the Government took over Sandown Park for army training and all coursing racing was stopped. In 1944, the Sandown Coursing Club began to race at Sandown but, in 1947, their plans had to be shelved again when they had to seek another meeting venue. The course was advertised for sale but the Coursing Club was unable to raise sufficient funds. The Victorian Trotting and Racing Association

in association with the Williamstown Racing Club (with whom they had amalgamated to form the Melbourne Racing Club) bought the course for £41,000.

In 1950 the course was cleared of all trees to make space for a motor racing track. In July 1957 a contract for £154,000 was let for the construction of the new track¹⁷³. In 1959 a total of £400,000 was spent on the construction and grassing of the race track drainage, fencing, water mains, levelling and filling, provision of running rails and on other improvements.¹⁷⁴ In 1962 the motor racing track was officially opened by Jack Brabham, Stirling Moss and Bob Stillwell.

In 1963 the Melbourne Racing Club merged with the Victorian Amateur Turf Club (VATC) to facilitate the opening of new horse racing facilities. The racecourse was designed by Mr H. J. Wagstaff, a track engineer, it had two straight runs and two turns at each end, 9 furlongs and four chains long. To lengthen this for different races there were legs or 'chutes' leading into the oval track. It was also about this time that a new grandstand was required to meet the increasing patronage of the course. The new grandstand was cantilevered to provide an unrestricted view, bars, totalisator windows, dining rooms and most services undercover.

In 1965, an overpass, opened by Cr F. Wachter of the Springvale Council (Dandenong Journal, 3 June 1965, p. 3)¹⁷⁵, was constructed to facilitate access to the course. Its use was restricted to days of horse or motor racing. It was financed by the Victorian Amateur Turf Club and built by the Country Roads Board for £90,000. The site was designed to accommodate 12,000 cars with room for expansion and a train station was built on the railway side of the property to cater for rail travellers. The new VATC Sandown Racecourse was opened by the Victorian Premier, Mr Henry Bolte on 19 June 1965.

The Sandown Racecourse has a close association with the Sandown Cup, originally known as the Williamstown Cup, which was first run in 1888 and staged in Williamstown until 1936. Flemington became its host from 1940 to 1950 and Caulfield from 1951 to 1964. In 1965, when the new Sandown track was opened the race was renamed the Sandown Cup. In March 1999 the VATC proposed to re-vamp the Sandown Cup, including a name change to Sandown Classic and the introduction of weight-for-age conditions (replacing handicap conditions).

In 1997, an Equine Quarantine Centre was used for the first time and, in 1999, the racecourse was renovated and reopened on the 10 October.

¹⁷¹ Hibbins, p 90

¹⁷² Miles Lewis Architectural Index

¹⁷³ The Herald Sun June 15 1965, p 2

¹⁷⁴ Architecture and Arts, August 1959

¹⁷⁵ Dandenong Journal, 3 June 1965, p 3

Description

The site is a combined horse and motor racing facility. The current layout includes course 1892 metres in circumference, with a width of 30 metres. The home straight is 407 metres in length.

External Condition & Integrity

The site is in very good condition and well maintained.

Context

It is located in its original setting, between a major highway and a railway line (with its own train station). It retains its integrity despite the many advertising signs.

Significance

Sandown Racecourse is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

As a venue for horse racing since the 1880s within the City and now one of the last such venues in the outer eastern suburbs of Melbourne (criteria A.4, B.2)

for its association with William C. Cullen, who initially used the area for horse races, and the Springvale and District Coursing Club (criteria A.4, H.1) ,

as the site of a strategic army training camp during the Second War years (Criteria A. 4)

for its association, as a motor racing track, with internationally famous motor car racing identities such as Jack Brabham, Stirling Moss and Bob Stillwell, who officially opened the track in 1962. (Criteria H. 1)

As a horse racing facility, the property has significant associations with H. J. Wagstaff, a track engineer, the Victorian Amateur Turf Club and the Sandown Cup. (Criteria D. 2)

Recommendations

(see also grandstand)

Planning protection?	Recommended, after preparation of a incorporated plan
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No

Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The track and title land, with emphasis on fabric evolved from its use for horse and motor racing.

Given that there is no immediate threat to the heritage values identified at this place, a conservation management plan should be prepared which accounts for the above identified values and the heritage value of the place reassessed. If recommended for the planning scheme heritage overlay, an incorporated plan should outline potential permit exemptions under the planning scheme.

References

- Dandenong and District Historical Society – “*The Fount*”; Official Programme for the first race meeting on 19 June 1965
- Springvale and District Historical Society - Box 02 05 12
- Central Plan Office - LP 48537
- The Argus, 6 May 1931, p. 9.
- Dandenong Journal*, 26 February 1931; 18 October 1934; 23 May 1935; 11 July 1935; 5 September 1935; 25 February 1942; 21 February 1962; 7 March 1962; 4 April 1962; 1 June 1965; 3 June 1965; 10 June 1965.
- Parliamentary Debates 1955-56, Vol. 247
- Standard-News Supplement*, week ending 21 April 1961
- The Age*, 10 March 1962
- The Sun*, 10 March 1962; 12 March 1962; 15 June 1965, Sandown Park Supplement
- ‘Tribute to the Champions’ race held at the Sandown International Racing Circuit on 12-14 February 1982.
- Hibbins, G. M. *A History of the City of Springvale: Constellation of Communities*, Melbourne, 1984



Former Springvale Public Cemetery Gates, later Springvale Crematorium, now at Shepley Oval

End of Pultney Street, Dandenong	Gates
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1870s, moved to Shepley Oval in 1961
Historical Themes:	8. 7 Appreciating and Enhancing the environment
Associated Persons:	Springvale Necropolis, Harry Shepley



History

The original location of these gates is thought to be at a property at the corner of Toorak (then Gardiner's Creek Rd) and Glenferrie Roads owned by James Fergusson, a Melbourne engraver, printer and stationer (of Fergusson & Mitchell)¹⁷⁶. The gates were imported into Australia in 1871.¹⁷⁷ The cost of their original installation to Ferguson was £157/13/3.¹⁷⁸ They were described as being 12ft wide with two side gates 4' x 4' and were made in Staffordshire.

The gates were eventually moved to the entry of the Spring Vale Public Cemetery which was proclaimed 28 February 1901. A Cemetery Trust was constituted comprising representatives of the municipalities of Prahran, South Melbourne, St Kilda, Port Melbourne, Oakleigh, Mulgrave, Dandenong, Richmond and Malvern. The core of the cemetery was laid out in the pattern of the Union Jack bordered by 8th Road, 10th Avenue, 2nd Road, and 6th Avenue. The hoop pines, formerly flanking the iron gates at the old entrance to the cemetery, were planted about this time.

New gates were installed at a new entrance in 1942 and eventually the original gates were advertised for sale in the *Dandenong Journal* 14 August 1957. The 1957 advertisement stated that they were selling two "antique gates of historical interest"¹⁷⁹. The Dandenong Shire Secretary made an offer to the Necropolis Management to have the gates removed from the main entrance of the Necropolis and installed at the Shepley Oval in Dandenong.

When the Acting Shire Secretary made an offer of £50 to the Secretary of the Necropolis (29 August 1957) for the gates (4 no. parts, 4 no. gates) on the eastern end of the Highway, he also stated that the gates would be re-assembled at the Shepley Park Oval in the Dandenong Park in memory of the late Harry Shepley. Shepley had died aged 57 in 1952. His father was Thomas and his mother Mary (nee Quin)¹⁸⁰. Twenty pounds were donated by Mrs E. S. Crouch of 5 Cleeland Street Dandenong to purchase the gates.

The gates were erected at Shepley Oval in 1961¹⁸¹

Description

The wrought iron gates are hung on four, tall octagonal-section cast-iron posts, with distinctive crenellated tops. There are two central carriage gates and two smaller pedestrian gates to the side, each with wrought iron spears set in an iron frame. The iron spears in the carriage gates have a scrolled outline while the spears in the side gates have a horizontal alignment. The lower panels of the gates have saltire cross motifs, separated from the upper spears by a quatrefoil frieze. Other similar gates include those at the Royal Botanic Gardens and the Williamstown Botanic Gardens, both relocated from domestic locations.

External Condition & Integrity

The integrity of the gates appears to be high, although the left hand gate was damaged in 1999 but has since been repaired.

Context

The gates are not in their original context. Unrelated chain wire fences and brick structures are located abutting and near to the gates.

Significance

The former Springvale Crematorium and Cemetery gates at Shepley Oval are significant to the Melbourne metropolitan region:

- For their age and distinctive design, both being a distinguishing factor among other similar 19th century gate sets within the State (criteria F.1, B.2)
- for their association with the Springvale Cemetery, being evocative of the vastly different visual character of the complex when it was opened (criteria A.4)
- for their association with Harry Shepley and the Shepley Oval, as a memorial important to the Dandenong Shire. (Criteria G. 1)

¹⁷⁶ D1871 verifies location of Fergusson

¹⁷⁷ TCS 170- thought to be by Wilkie Welder and Co. (predecessors of Weldu Perriu)

¹⁷⁸ TCS 170

¹⁷⁹ Dandenong Journal, 14 August 1957

¹⁸⁰ Macbeth Death Index ..

¹⁸¹ records held by the City of Greater Dandenong

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate? Recommended	

Extent of Heritage Place

The gates, posts and title land within nominally 5m of their perimeter, with emphasis on fabric from the gates' construction period (1860s-70s).

References

- City of Greater Dandenong archived records:
 - TCS 170, A8. 2, File No. 2703, Dandenong Park - Shepley Oval, 1956-1981
 - TCS 169, A8. 2, File No. 3101, Dandenong Park from 1957
 - GDM 110, Minutes from Meeting of Shepley Oval Improvements Trust
- Communication with Bruce Patchell
- Communications with Ern Thompson and Ian McDonald
- City of Greater Dandenong archived records
- *Gipps-Land Gate*, Vol. 18, No. 3, April-June 1992



Elm and Oak Row

Pultney Street, Dandenong	Trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1950s?
Historical Themes:	8. 5 Honouring, remembering, commemorating, 8. 7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment



History

This row of trees at the northern boundary of Dandenong Park appears to have been planted some time after World War 2 and was probably a memorial to local servicemen who had lost their lives. Until they were removed or vandalised, each tree had a plaque, though these plaques are now missing.¹⁸²

Description

The row consists of oaks (*Quercus sp.*) and elms (*Ulmus sp.*) planted along the west side of Pultney St. A number of trees of both species appear to have died and the gaps have been planted with different tree genera.

External Condition & Integrity

Most of the trees are in moderately good condition.

Context

The row provides a formal and impressive backdrop to Dandenong Park and is situated in the heart of the city.

Significance

For its central location within the city, its close relationship to Dandenong Park and its commemorative nature, the row is of local significance.

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
Works within a 10 metre radius of the trunk of all trees in the row should be closely monitored to protect the root zone and long term health of the trees.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The oaks (*Quercus sp.*) and elms (*Ulmus sp.*) planted along the west side of Pultney St, with sufficient land to protect the root balls and canopies of the trees.

References

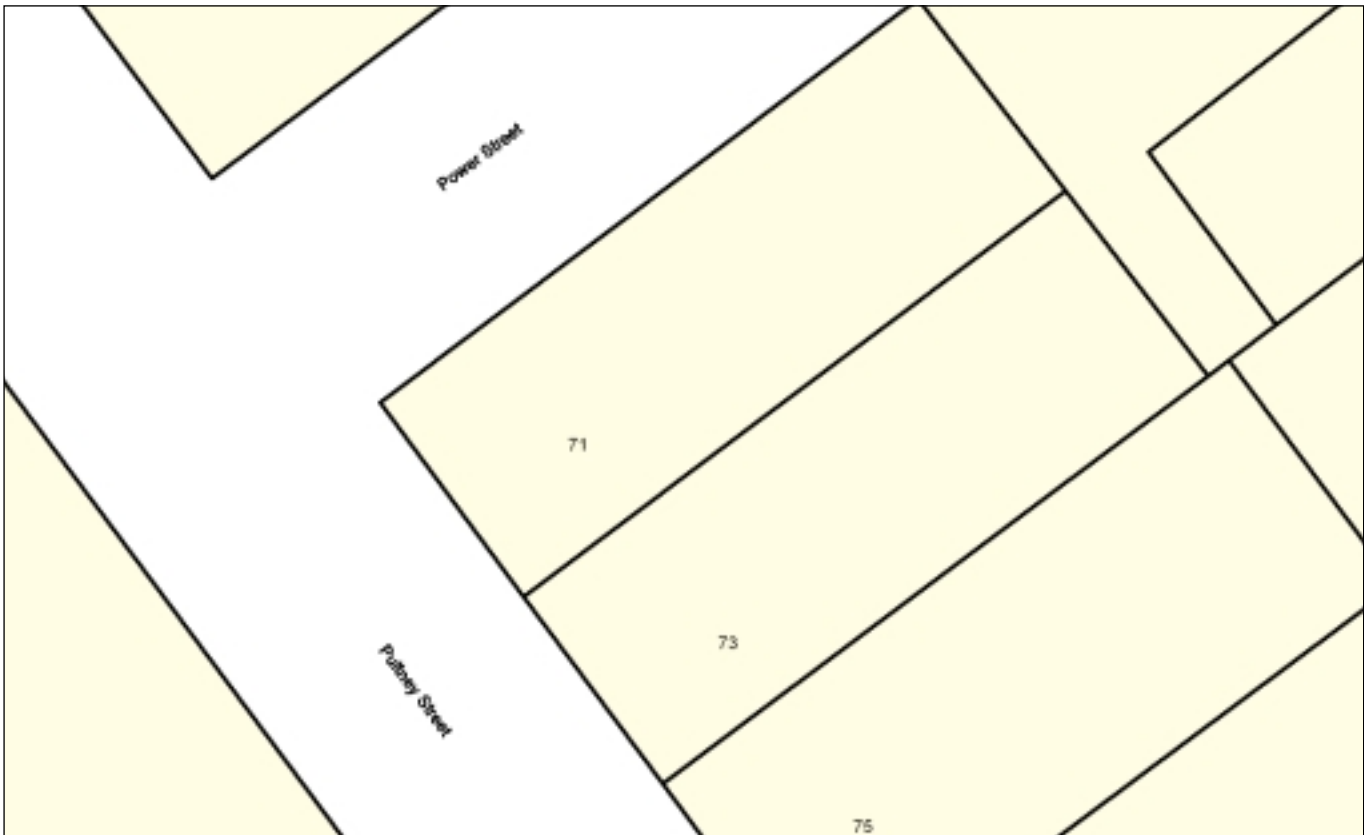
Pers. Comm. Bill Carrott, Superintendent of Parks and Gardens, ex City of Dandenong, 1963-1993. September 1999

¹⁸² Pers. Comm. Bill Carrott, Superintendent of Parks and Gardens, ex City of Dandenong, 1963-1993. September 1999



House, two Californian Redwoods

73 Pultney Street, Dandenong	Building & Trees
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1915
Historical Themes:	8. 7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment
Associated Persons:	David Brown



History

James Facey was the owner of the property described as Section 10, allotments 1 and 2 (enclosed between Pultney, Power and Langhorne Streets) from 1910 to 1912.¹⁸³ The ownership of the property was transferred to David Brown, builder who retained it until 1920. David Brown also owned 71 Pultney Street. He built the house at No. 73 in 1915.

Facey family members were pioneers in the nearby Cranbourne Shire and one member of the family started a nursery on the Bass Highway¹⁸⁴. The redwoods could have come from this source.

Description

The house is a typical Edwardian-era timber weatherboard house in the Federation Bungalow style, with a symmetrical façade, timber windows, red brick chimneys and a high Dutch hip roof. The timber verandah has turned posts and a fretted frieze. The two mature Californian or coast redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) in the rear garden of this c.1915 timber cottage are around 35 m in height and thus dominate the house and garden. These trees can grow past 100m in height in their native California but Australian specimens vary: one has grown to 35-40m in about 70 years (Maroondah dam) and another, at Burnley, 22m after 100 years¹⁸⁵. This would indicate that the trees were planted about the same time as the house was built.

External Condition & Integrity

The house and the trees are in good condition. The building has undergone very few changes.

Context

The property is located in a suburban setting across from Dandenong Park. Two large cypresses flank the front door to the dwelling, suggesting the formal garden layout intended by Brown.

Significance

The two Californian redwoods are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As mature and well formed examples of their type, unmatched by any other in the City (criteria B.2);
- For their representation of Edwardian-era planting (criteria D.2)

The house is significant to Dandenong as one of a small group of externally well preserved Edwardian-era houses in the City, in this case reinforced by mature landscape (criteria B2).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
The Californian Redwoods and the pair of Funeral Cypress, however, should be assessed in any future Significant Tree Study for the city.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building, four trees (2x redwoods and 2x cypress) and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (c1915) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed trees.

References

- Central Plan Office: Township of Dandenong Parish Plan
- Detail Plan No. 30 in book of detail plans surveyed in November 1935 for the Dandenong Sewerage Authority held at the City of Greater Dandenong Offices in Springvale
- Rate Books at the PRO (VPRS 5919/P various units) and at the City of Greater Dandenong, Springvale offices
- Spencer, *Horticultural Flora of South-eastern Australia*, V1, p.303



1st church



2nd church

St Joseph’s Churches

37 St John’s Avenue, Springvale	Buildings
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1937, 1962
Historical Themes:	8. 3 Worshipping
Associated Persons:	Fr. Sylvester Keane, Don Fulton (architect)



History

The first Catholic mass celebrated in Springvale was conducted in the Springvale Mechanics Hall by Fr. Thomas Little of Dandenong parish, in March 1932. For five years the growing Catholic congregation struggled to find premises in which to hold services, until eventually recognition came in 1936. That year Fr. Sylvester Keane was appointed the first Parish Priest of Springvale. Springvale became a parish under the patronage of St Joseph.¹⁸⁶

The site for the present church and school complex was part of a 1925 subdivision called Kelly and Lewis' Springvale Township Estate. The original owners of the church grounds, identified as allotments 59, 60, 61 were Lewis Edward Sturge and Anthony Lowes Pryde. In 1926 Springvale Township was subdivided again with the church grounds renumbered - out of sequence - 37, 38, 40 and 41 St John's Avenue.¹⁸⁷

The population of Springvale grew steadily from 1926 as the government bought 54 acres of land from Kelly and Lewis, to build housing for ex-servicemen. The 300 new homes were built in stages, with services such as gas, water and electricity often coming after the occupants had moved in. The estate wasn't finished until 1952, by which time Springvale was also filling with migrant families from Europe.¹⁸⁸

As the Springvale subdivision developed into a fully-fledged township, churches of all denominations began buying land. There appears to have been fierce competition to be close to Springvale Road. In 1929 the Church of England owned land at numbers 20 & 21 Buckingham Avenue, where they built a church and vicarage, and numbers 40 & 41 St Johns Avenue. Number 24 was owned by the Presbyterian church that built tennis courts and there were Methodists and a Salvation Army Hall in the township.¹⁸⁹

In 1929, the blocks identified as 37 and 38 St John's Avenue were owned by Miss Mary Cox of Narre Warren North. In 1937, her estate took over the ownership of the block they sold to the Catholic Church that year. In 1942 the Roman Catholic Trust Corporation owned numbers 22, 25, 26, Pt. 37, 38 & 39 Buckingham Ave. The Presbytery for Fr. Keane was built in 1939 at numbers 36 & 37 St Johns Avenue, where the new Friary stands today, and was opened by Rev. Daniel Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne.¹⁹⁰

The original St Joseph's Church or more precisely, church/school hall, was opened on the 31 October 1937, at a ceremony presided over by Archbishop Mannix. It looked much as it does today, except that it was standing free of the wooden classrooms along its western side. The church opened with a fine blackwood altar at the northern end, donated by Fr. Keane's family. The unusually long, narrow shape of the church arose from the need to conduct services, Sunday school, primary school and social events in the one building. As a result, it was built with large windows facing Buckingham Avenue to the east and temporary walls down its length to separate its many functions.

The St Joseph's Primary School opened in February 1938, with forty enrolments. After the Second World War, Springvale's population grew rapidly with an influx of migrants from Mediterranean Europe. A third of the population was estimated to be Catholic and as demand on the school increased, the church embarked on a building program. In 1952, the school was expanded with three new wooden classrooms on St John's Avenue next to the presbytery. Between 1955 and 1962 it spent £120,000 on land and buildings.¹⁹¹ By 1955, three hundred and sixty pupils were enrolled at St Josephs and the church embarked on a new building phase with the arrival of Fr. Noel Coghlan as parish priest. Five new classrooms and an administration block were built in 1957, linking the old brick building and new wooden classrooms. In 1958, two more classrooms were added.¹⁹²

In 1962, work began on a new church hall of St Josephs on the corner of Buckingham and St James Avenues. Designed by architect Don Hendry Fulton, it opened on the 23 December 1962. The secretary to the RVIA (Royal Victorian Institute of Architects), Peter Willee, included many images of this church and its interior in the institute's collection of notable modern architecture¹⁹³. In the same decade Fulton was to win the RVIA 1966 General Buildings award for his British Petroleum (Aust.) Refinery Offices at Crib Point¹⁹⁴.

The church began buying land around the surrounding blocks to enable more expansion. In 1968 housekeepers quarters were added on St John's Avenue as was a self-contained unit for the Parish Priest.

¹⁸³ Victorian Public Records Office, City of greater Dandenong 1910/12, Dandenong Riding Nos. 370 and 2675

¹⁸⁴ see Gunson, N. *The Good Country*

¹⁸⁵ Spencer, *Horticultural Flora of South-eastern Australia*, V1, p.303

¹⁸⁶ Brash pp1-3

¹⁸⁷ RBs

¹⁸⁸ Hibbins, p198

¹⁸⁹ RBs

¹⁹⁰ RBs

¹⁹¹ Hibbins, p198

¹⁹² Brash, pp 7-9

¹⁹³ SLV Willee collection

¹⁹⁴ see Butler, G. *RAIA Survey of Twentieth Century Architecture in Victoria*, 1983

In 1970, Fr. James Shorten became Parish Priest and the church again expanded, purchasing an old, wooden Anglican church and vicarage that would enable the school to extend to the north. In 1976, the wooden classrooms were replaced with a brick block that included a school library fronting St John's Avenue. By 1978, St Joseph's had become one of the largest Catholic primary schools in Victoria, with one of the most multicultural populations.¹⁹⁵

During the 1970s the church placed a great deal of emphasis on youth clubs, which saw the old Anglican church used as a youth centre. Then in 1976 the Parish of St Joseph's became the first Conventional Franciscan Parish in Melbourne, which it remains to this day.

The church hall became the parish church in 1988. Renovations to the 1960s building interior, in 1988, were extensive. The altar was moved south from the west side (it was later changed for a new stone altar) and the aisle is now north-south instead of the original east-west.

Description

The first conservatively styled church is built of red brick with a stepped gabled parapet wall capped with cement render. The roof is clad with terracotta tiles and the walls punctuated with large rectangular windows with multi-paned glazing. The entrance façade has a cemented margin to the doorway, a round window high in the gable end and corner, cement capped piers.

The second church hall has concrete block walls, timber framed rectangular windows at ground level, and coloured glazing in a ric-rac pattern on the upper façade level. The Willee images show it as a symmetrical two-level elevation, with a central glazed entry. The podium is of concrete block and a flat projecting roof is set over a fully glazed level above. The deep roof overhang was strutted back to the top of the base level walls with steel members. Slim vertical steel

members support a flat roof over the entry and a simple, steel-framed cross is freestanding to one side in the forecourt of the building, similar to the contemporary Chancellor & Patrick design nearby. Early images of the interior show a light-filled high space, with a suspended altar canopy and overall modernist treatment of traditional elements: this has since been changed.

External Condition & Integrity

The original church is near externally intact but is now concealed by a high fence.

The second church: the plain glazing of the upper level has been replaced with coloured glass in the style of the 1960s and the entry porch has been filled in.

Context

The original building is located in a side street running parallel to Springvale Road. It is a busy street with many modern commercial buildings. The setting has altered since this building was built.

Significance

The first St Joseph's church is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- For its association with the development of the Catholic Church in the Springvale area, reflecting, with its early date, the early growth of this religion compared to the other Christian faiths in the area. (Criteria A.4, G. 1)
- For its association with locally prominent, Fr. Sylvester Keane, the first parish priest at the church. (Criteria H. 1)

The St Joseph's church hall is significant to the Melbourne metropolitan region:

- For its advanced and unusual design in a previously very conservative field of architecture (criteria F.1);
- For its association with award winning architect, Don Fulton (criteria H.1)

¹⁹⁵ Brash, pp 15-16

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended for both churches
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Yes
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate? Recommended (second church)	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed buildings (former church, church hall) and title land within nominally 10m of each building, with emphasis on fabric from the two building construction periods (1930s, 1960s).

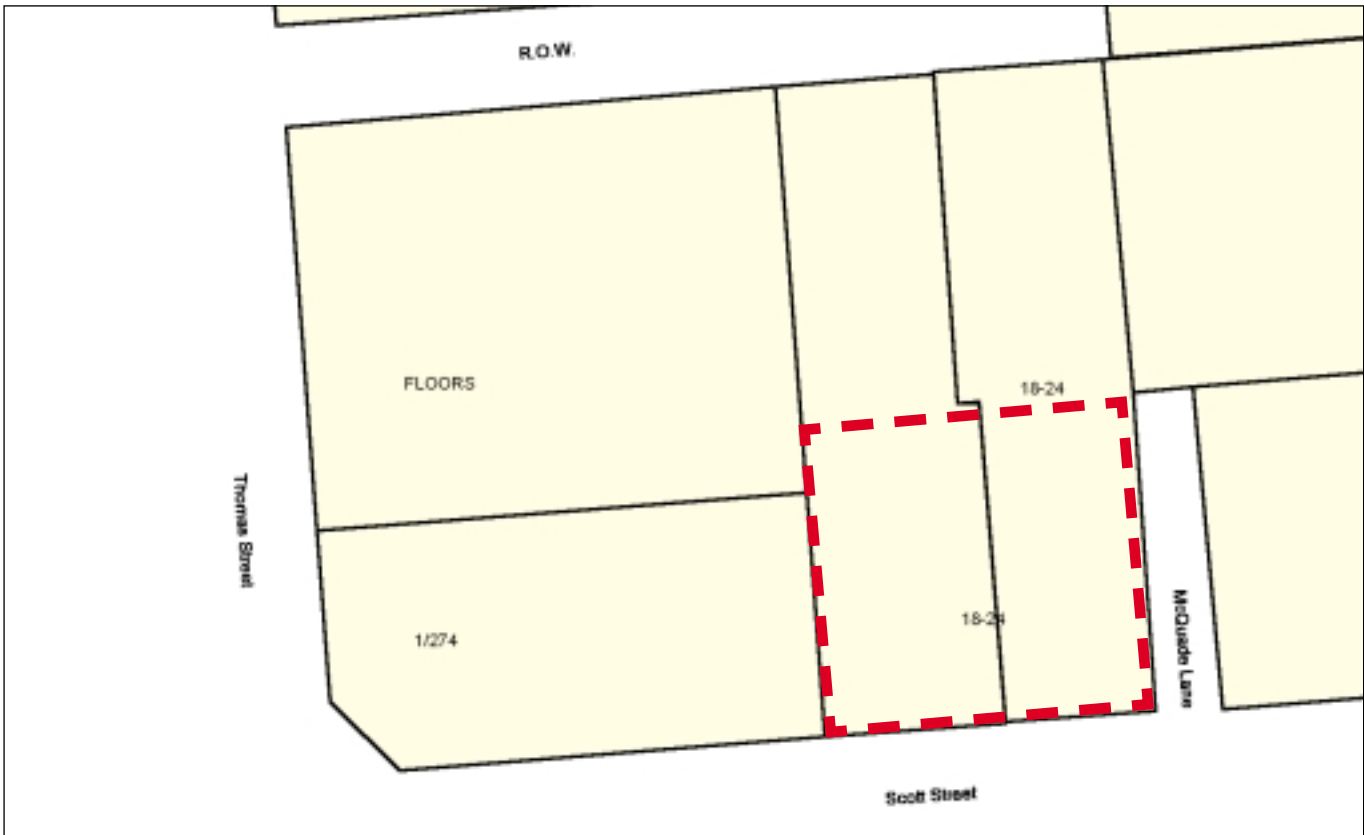
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- Hibbins, G. M. , *A History of the City of Springvale*, 1984.
- Brash, M. L. , *'As I Have Seen It: An Eye Witness History of the Progress of St. Joseph's Parish Springvale, 1932-1977'*
- City of Greater Dandenong Ratebooks, 1919-1950
- SLV Willee collection.



McQuade’s Garage and Stables and Walker’s Bakehouse, now Raux and Sons

18-20, 22-24 Scott Street, Dandenong	Buildings
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	c1917-
Historical Themes:	4. 2 Retailing and Banking
Associated Persons:	E. P. Walker, Peter McQuade



History

The store named as Raux & Sons is identified as including allotments C/P 5, 18-20 (east building site) and 22-24 (west building site). It was owned by two well-known Dandenong identities, E. P Walker and P. V. McQuade.

A ratebook search has revealed that between 1917 and 1925 allotment 18/20 was owned by P. McQuade (Licensed victualler) when there was a garage and stables on a 66 feet frontage. Max Oldmeadow has speculated that this may have been where McQuade, who was licensee of the Albion Hotel round the corner on Lonsdale Street, provided accommodation for hotel guest's horses and cars.¹⁹⁶ McQuade left his mark with the naming of McQuade Lane, running off Scott Street, which almost meets the back of the Albion Hotel.

Peter James McQuade was born in Ireland, and when he first arrived here, he farmed at Flemington before taking up land at Springvale, where he worked for fifteen years. He ran the Bridge Hotel 185-195 Lonsdale Street in 1887, and from 1889 owned and ran the Albion Hotel, 327-333 Lonsdale Street.¹⁹⁷

Between 1917 and 1925, blocks 22-24 were owned by E. P. Walker. The land had a house, bakehouse and outbuildings on a 100 ft frontage. He had various tenants, usually women, and apparently never lived there himself.¹⁹⁸ Edward Percy Walker was born at Echuca and with his father owned a chain of stores at Tooradin, Lang Lang and Dandenong. In February 1910, he paid £22 per foot for his property at the corner of Scott and Lonsdale Streets where he established a well-known corrugated iron grain store.¹⁹⁹ He ran his hay and corn business for many years and gave the site the name by which it is still known, 'the Old Tin Shed'.²⁰⁰

In 1931, the ratebooks become vague about the site and Scott Street was rated as belonging to the Electricity Commission who had 8.5 acres. In 1925, the Electricity Commission had number 16 as a house for a linesman. In 1957, 18-20 and 22-24 were occupied by and used as a garage belonging to Central Motors.²⁰¹

Description

These two gabled single storey buildings have timber frames, horizontally fixed corrugated iron wall cladding (some red lysaght Orb), some weatherboard cladding to the front gables of both and corrugated iron roofing. A red brick wing appears to have been added in front of the western building (22-24), sometime in the inter-war period. The interior was still partly unlined; there were timber ledge & braced doors across the eastern building's entry (18-2); and some early brick flooring (stable area?).

External Condition & Integrity

The two buildings form part of a second hand dealer's shop, with both street façades altered (new timber and aluminium framed openings). The condition of both structures is poor in some areas.

Context

The building is located on a relatively busy street in the middle of the Dandenong Central Business District. Multi-storey buildings are adjacent to the sheds.

Significance

McQuade's garage and stables & Walker's bakehouse (now Raux & Sons) are of historic interest to the Dandenong locality:

- As an indication of rare early commercial out-buildings in the Dandenong township (criteria B.2, D.2)
- Because of their association with two well-known local identities, Edward Percy Walker, a local businessman and Peter McQuade, a licensed victualler. (Criteria H. 1)

¹⁹⁶ Pers. Comm. Max Oldmeadow, Dandenong and District Historical Society

¹⁹⁷ Gipps-Land Gate, 1974, p 14

¹⁹⁸ RBs

¹⁹⁹ Gipps-Land Gate, 1983, pp 58-9

²⁰⁰ Pers. Comm. opcit.

²⁰¹ RBs

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed buildings and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (c1917-35).

References

- City of Dandenong, Centre Riding Ratebooks 1910 to 1957.
- *Gipps-Land Gate*, Volume 10, No. 4, 1983
- *Gipps-Land Gate*, Volume 4, No. 1, 1974
- Communication with Max Oldmeadow, 6 June, 2000



Wesleyan Methodist, later Uniting Church Complex, Garden and Tree

34-38 Scott Street, Dandenong	Buildings, Garden & Tree
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1887
Historical Themes:	8. 3 Worshipping
Associated Persons:	John Beswicke; the Keys Family; Maurice and Gwen Jarvis



History

Dandenong's first Wesleyan Methodist service was held in the home of local blacksmith, Robert Kidd in November 1855. It was conducted by J. Reynolds, a school teacher then residing in Oakleigh, who was accompanied by William Sykes, a local preacher of the Brighton Circuit. Two weeks later a second service was taken by Rev. James Bickford, also of the Brighton Circuit. He must have observed a keen local need for a church, for within a short time, an application was forwarded to the government for a site, and one successfully secured. A timber chapel was built, and Rev. J. S. Waugh officially opened it for worship on 17 March 1856.²⁰²

The congregation prospered and by 1867, it was decided to build a larger church. Tenders were invited in May 1868 and the building was opened on Sunday 1 November 1868 by Rev. W. P. Wells. It was constructed at a cost of about £420²⁰³ with seating for up to 120 people. The 1850s wooden chapel was sold to prominent local pioneer, contractor, store owner and congregation member, Alex W. Bowman, who used the timber to construct some shops (later destroyed by fire) in the township. By the 1880s, this second church was also found too small. Initially it was proposed to enlarge the building, but its faulty foundations necessitated a completely new structure.²⁰⁴

At a quarterly meeting of the Dandenong Circuit trustees held on 3 April 1886, it was resolved to seek permission to build the new church. Plans were prepared by the architect John Beswicke, of the firm Wilson and Beswicke (son of Elizabeth Keys), for a building measuring 60' x 40' with a seating capacity for 350 people. Tenders were advertised in *The Argus* on 20 November 1886 and the contract awarded to G. R. Story of Preston for £1750. Wesleyans gave heartily to the building fund, and Mr J. Fallingham, of Brighton, who very liberally contributed to the project, was conferred the honour of laying the foundation stone on 7 February 1887.²⁰⁵ The celebrations extended to an evening tea and public meeting held in the Mechanics' Institute in Lonsdale Street. By April when the building began to take shape, the following lengthy article was published:

The want of a more modern commodious place of worship has been long felt by the members and adherents of the Wesleyan denomination in Dandenong, and the decision of the management some few months ago to erect a new church was hailed with general satisfaction. The present diminutive

building has answered the purpose well for upwards of twenty years, but latterly the steadily increasing congregation has rendered it quite inadequate, and it has been no uncommon occurrence during the past year or so for later arrivals on Sunday evenings to be unable to obtain sitting accommodation - even after the isle (sic) had been filled with seats. The progress the church has made within the last two or three years is almost astounding. No better proof of this could be adduced than the fact that during this period the trustees have erected a large and costly parsonage and have now in course of progress a place of worship that will be a credit to the township for many years to come... The new building is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is situated in an enclosure of about two acres belonging to the church, whereon the parsonage is also built. The most elevated site has been selected, and the church occupies a commanding position on the corner of Robinson and Scott Streets, overlooking the township. It is a substantial and handsome brick building, capable of seating from 450 to 500 people. The inside dimensions are 60ft. x 40ft. , with 20ft. walls, rising to 28ft. at the highest point to the ceiling. The cost, with fittings &c. , complete, will be about £1600. The walls are solid, the sides and north end being 14in. , and the south end, or front, 18in. thick, standing on 22in. footing, and supported by substantial buttresses - four on either side and two at the ends. Altogether there are sixteen windows, five in each side, two in the north end, and four in front. The main window in front is a superb example of architecture. It is 14ft. x 9ft. and arched top, with two full length perpendicular columns of Oomaru (sic) free stone three feet apart, and elegantly ornamented at the base, sides and crown with the same material. Immediately below this handsome piece of workmanship are three small mullin (sic) windows (originally intended to give light to the choir, but the management have since decided to have the choir situated at the north end, adjacent to the pulpit). All the windows will be tinted cathedral glass with coloured borders, admitting a soothing and varigated (sic) light to the church. The building will be well supplied with means of ingress and egress, there being two doors at either end, opening outwards in accordance with the Health Act. The familiar porch on the outside has been dispensed with, and will be substituted on the inside of the main entrance by two lobbies of kaurie (sic) pine, with swinging glass doors. The walls will be plastered throughout on the inside, and the ceiling will be constructed of

²⁰² Renfree, pp 1067-70

²⁰³ Argus, 18 May 1868, p 3

²⁰⁴ Renfree, p 1071

²⁰⁵ ibid.

*stained kaurie (sic) pine, V jointed and laid diagonally. The architects have devoted considerable attention to the ventilation of the building, which is furnished with no less than eighteen Toban ventilators in the walls and three ordinary ventilators in the ceiling communicating with the roof, besides which all the windows are made to act as ventilators as occasion requires. There will be three rows of pews, one along either side and one down the centre, divided by two passages the full length of the building. As already mentioned the pulpit and choir will be situated at the north end. The outer walls are of dark brick, with white brick blockings and tuck-pointed. The roof will be of slate and contain several ventilators on each side. Tenders have not yet been let for the internal fittings and general decorations, but probably will be during the present month. Messrs Wilson and Beswick are the architects, and Mr G. R. Story the contractor, both of whom deserve great credit, the former for their exceptionally beautiful designs and the latter for the expeditious way in which the work is progressing... It is anticipated that the whole of the work will be finished by June next, and that the management will be enabled to open the new church within three months from date. When completed the new Dandenong Wesleyan Church will be the most handsome and with one exception the largest building of the kind in the township...*²⁰⁶

The church officially opened for worship on Sunday 31 July 1887, with Rev. E. O. Knee, Minister of the Footscray Circuit, preaching three opening sermons throughout the day to large congregations. Knee had only just left the Dandenong district after preaching there the last three years. The following day 400-500 people packed into the new church to attend another tea and public meeting.

In 1897, three local families (unknown) generously contributed to beautifying the church interior, part of which included the painted inscription work of artist Mr F. Warren, of Dromana.²⁰⁷

By early 1955, the Dandenong Methodist complex comprised the church, adjoining parsonage, five halls of various sizes, two tennis courts and a caretaker's house. Plans had been prepared for a new 'Primary School hall' to 'provide for the large numbers of young people who seek Christian instruction in our Sunday School'.²⁰⁸ Additions to the existing halls were also proposed, with the idea being to link them into a modern youth centre. Another decision was pending on whether to demolish or restore the 1885 Beswicke designed parsonage.²⁰⁹

Located on the corner of Scott and Thomas Streets, the parsonage still survives, set back from the busy commercial street behind a low brick fence. Today it functions as a Wesley Youth Services Centre. Construction of a primary school hall abutting Scott Street went ahead in 1955, the foundation stone for the red brick building being laid by Francis A. Singleton on 2 October that year, the centenary year of the church. It was constructed by builder, Wesley Leed, and the Minister at the time was Pearce Barber.

In the 1990s, a more conspicuous structure, designed by Phillip Harmer, was added to the front of the church linking it with the 1950s hall.

The mature elm (*Ulmus sp.*) outside the church (surrounded by a circular timber seat) was planted by local prominent residents Maurice and Gwen Jarvis in the year they were married (c1953). The tree was planted to commemorate their wedding day. (Maurie Jarvis is an ex councillor, one of two Free Person of the City of Greater Dandenong, and long time active community member).⁹

Description

The church is a polychromatic brick building in the Early English Gothic revival style. It has gable end front façade, tuckpointed walls, Gothic pointed windows, buttresses (four at either side) and a new tiled roof. The walls are solid brick and the windows are all timber framed. The main window in front has an arched top, with two full-length perpendicular columns of Oamaru limestone three feet apart, and elegantly ornamented at the base, sides and crown with the same material. All the windows are leadlight windows. The two doors at either end open outwards in accordance with the Health Act. There is no comparable 19th century public building in the City.

The new 1990s addition to the front of the building is unsympathetic to the original style of the building, covers original fabric and it detracts from it. It includes aluminium-framed windows, fibre cement walls, corrugated iron roofing and horizontally fixed corrugated iron wall cladding.

The 1953 elm tree is approximately 25-30 metres high and has a canopy width of around 15-20 metres.

²⁰⁶South Bourke and Mornington Journal, 6 April 1887

²⁰⁷Renfree, p 1071

²⁰⁸Centenary Booklet

²⁰⁹Argus, 31 October, 1885, p 17

⁹ Pers. Comm. Rev. Lindsay Faulkner, Uniting Church, Scott St Dandenong Nov. 1999.

External Condition & Integrity

The building has been altered. The replacement finishes to the existing structure have not been sympathetically chosen (e. g. the tiled roof part replacement of the slate) and the recent additions on the front and sides of the building cover original fabric and detract from the original aesthetic of the building.

The tree is in good condition.

Context

Although the church is on an elevated site at the corner of Robinson and Scott Streets, overlooking the township, the original context has been diminished by unrelated development in the immediate surrounds. The tree is of an appropriate type and maturity for the building.

Significance

Wesleyan Methodist, Later Uniting Church Complex and elm are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- as a focus for the Wesleyan Methodist faith since the 19th century and the second oldest church in the City (criteria A.4, B.2)
- As a well composed and executed church design in the Gothic Revival manner, with polychromatic bricks and stone detailing not seen in any other public building in the City. (Criteria F. 1)
- For the church's association with John Beswicke, well known Victorian architect and local identity and its designer (Criteria H. 1)
- For the church's association with J. Fallingham, who provided the funding and laid the foundation stone, (Criteria H. 1)
- For the church's association with Maurice and Gwen Jarvis who contributed to the original garden layout. (Criteria H. 1)
- For the elm, as an appropriate landscape element for one of Dandenong's oldest churches, and one of the few trees of its maturity in the central business district of Dandenong (criteria B.2).

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
The elm should be assessed in any future Significant Tree Study for the city.	
The recent addition to the front of the church should be removed and the façade restored.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The church, tree and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1880s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the tree.

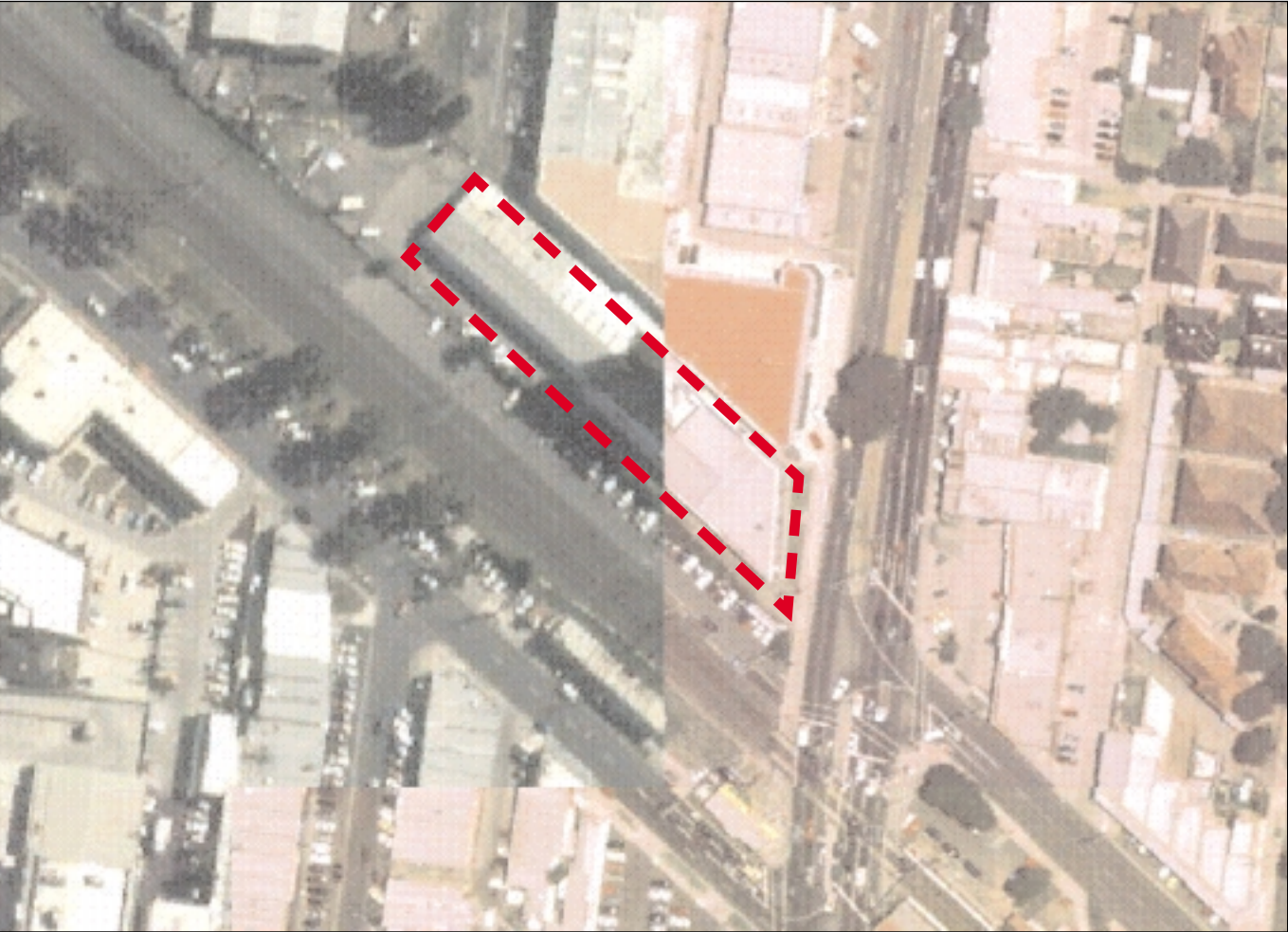
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- *Dandenong Methodist Church Victoria: The Centenary Canvas 1955* (booklet)
- Renfree, W. P., 'Dandenong Circuit History', in *Spectator*, 9 August 1901
- McCombe, H. S., 'Dandenong Wesleyan Church Land 1855-1939', November 1970 (copy held by Dandenong Historical Society)
- *South Bourke and Mornington Journal*
- Lewis, Miles *Australian Architectural Index*, University of Melbourne, microfiche edition, 1990



Emptor P/L Building

190 Springvale Road, Springvale	Buildings
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	c1943
Historical Themes:	5. 4 Providing Services
Associated Persons:	Emptor P/L



History

The land occupied by Emptor P/L Building was purchased from a Thomas C. Wood in August 1942 for £600. The original structure, often referred to as “the flour mill” or “the old silos” or even “the white elephant”, was erected by Emptor P/L in the early years of the 1940s as the company’s contribution to the war effort²¹⁰. A permit was issued in February 1943 to construct the building. It was described as a steel, brick and concrete structure, ‘two storey’, 60ft high, 80ft long and 60ft wide. It was constructed by Mr Swanson.

The building was reported as being ‘...a new £10,000 industry for Springvale’. It was built to provide the area with a chemical works manufacturing business for the treatment of wood by-products. It was to provide materials, which could not be imported into Australia during the war years; materials such as resins, turpentines, acetates, oils and tars. Emptor P/L (established in 1932) had developed a process by which through the destructive distillation of waste timber, those by-products could be manufactured in reasonable volumes. However, due to the delay in the delivery of the machinery, it never eventuated. Instead, they were imported from abroad after the war period.

After the war, Emptor decided to extend the building to accommodate a servicing and distribution centre for imported tractors. In 1962, Emptor’s car division was transferred to Springvale from its city location as was its headquarters staff (from their Queen Street, Melbourne location). The building underwent further alterations during this time to accommodate offices and staff facilities.

In 1968, a showroom was constructed on the Springvale Road boundary of the site with a frontage of approximately 90ft. The showroom was to display agricultural and industrial tractors and equipment, chainsaws and allied products.

Description

This tall, symmetrical 1940s building has a glazed monitor form roof, a concrete base and is clad with vertical unpainted corrugated iron sheet. The windows are steel framed, as are the external access ladders.

Later ground level structures are typically unrelated with the original tower. Those fronting Springvale Road have been altered.

The development of charcoal burning and other timber by-products during WW2 took many forms, with the Kurth kiln at Emerald as one notable example, and numerous portable charcoal kilns in the forest, but nothing approached the scale of this enterprise.

External Condition & Integrity

The building is near original.

Context

This landmark building is in a largely single storey setting and is the subject of distant views from many points in Springvale. It is located near the railway.

Significance

The former Emptor P/L Building is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As an unusual symbol of Australia’s wartime isolation from supplies and the innovative attempts to circumvent this (criteria A.4, B.2)
- It is a rare building type in the City (criteria B.2)
- For its landmark qualities within the district. (Criteria E. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

²¹⁰ Dandenong Journal, October 16, 1968

Extent of Heritage Place

The building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1940s).

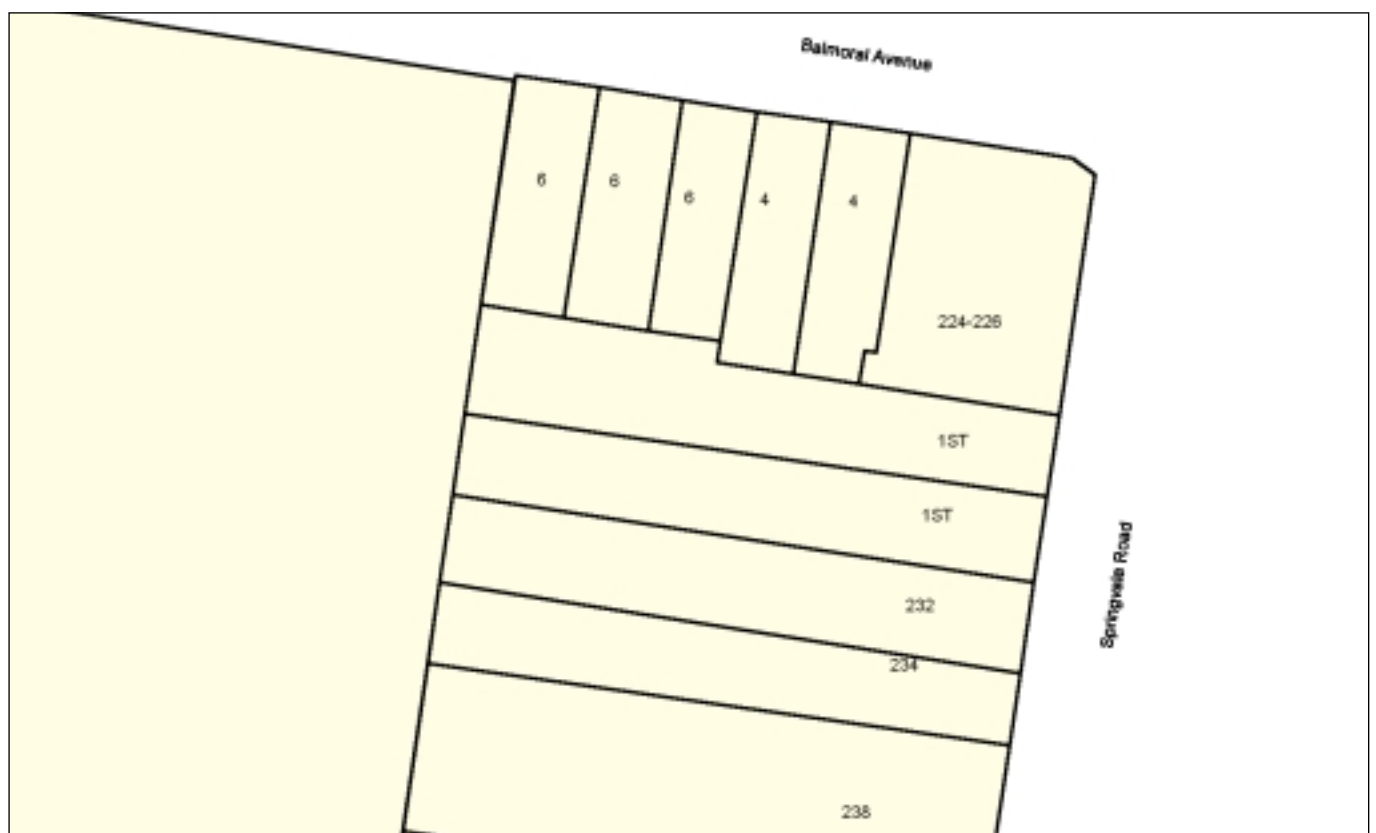
References

- *Dandenong Journal*, 27 January 1943, and 6 July 1965
- Springvale and District Historical Society:
 - 'Springvale's Tower - Why it was built', *The News*, 16 October 1968
- *Dandenong Journal Centenary Issue 1865-1965*, 22 December 1965
- Hibbins, G. M, *A History of the City of Springvale: Constellation of Communities*, Melbourne, 1984.
- City of Greater Dandenong Property File for 212 Springvale Road



Burden’s Buildings

224-234 Springvale Road, Springvale	Buildings
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1924
Historical Themes:	4. 2 Retailing and Banking
Associated Persons:	George Burden



History

The original owner of these properties was George Burden who died on 11 January 1948. His probate documents described the property at 222 to 240 Springvale Road as having 'many houses and vacant blocks'. Nos. 12 to 16 (today numbered as 222 to 226) were brick lock-up shops with a frontage of 55'9" to the west of Springvale Road and a depth of 130' along the south side of Balmoral Road. A weatherboard house with a brick building housing the bank existed on the Balmoral side of the house, as well as a galvanised iron store to the rear of the shops. No 18 (or 228 today) had a frontage of 18'9" with a depth of 130' - a two storey brick building shop and dwelling valued at £1,620.²¹¹

Before the construction of these shops, Thomas C Woods storekeeper tenanted the building located between 222-240 (Lot 55 and store) from 1906 to 1908. George Burden, described as the owner and storekeeper occupied the site between 1909 and 1923. After their construction in 1924, many tenants occupied the new buildings including the Ollichin Brothers, V. Neilson, W. Wilkinson, C. Boyd, E. C. Walker as well as George Burden.²¹²

An early view of the corner shows the Burden general store 'The Springvale Store', built before the existing buildings, as weatherboard clad, with timber parapets, corrugated iron roofs and post supported verandahs. The residence faced the side street.

Description

These buildings are a series of parapeted brick and render single and double storey shops. The double storey section has an intact upper façade with timber double hung windows and brick vertical bands, diamond-shaped brick detailing above the windows, and generally rendered wall panels. The name 'Burden's Buildings' is on the upper level parapet. The diamond-shaped motif is also used on the parapets of the single storey shops, which have near intact parapet walls. All of the shops have new shopfronts. All shops have cantilevered awnings.

External Condition & Integrity

The shopfronts have been altered but the upper parapet walls, the original timber windows, brick and rendered façade and the 'Burden's Building' sign still exist. The brick detailing on the lower level parapets has been painted over and an air unit has been placed in one of the upper windows.

Context

The building is located on the busy Springvale Road. Buildings adjoining it are single storey and generally built later in an unrelated form to that of the Burden buildings.

Significance

Burden's Buildings are significant to Springvale:

- As some of the oldest shops in the Springvale retailing area, providing a landmark in the development of the strip (criteria A.4, B.2)
- For their association with George Burden, local identity in Springvale, storekeeper and owner. (Criteria H. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

²¹¹ RBs 1906 to 1926 (entries 470, 1298, 1377, 1154, 1160 and 3116)

²¹² RBs 1922-26 many tenants- staged construction?

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed buildings and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the construction period (1920s).

References

- Central Plan Office: LP 1239 and LP 22141
- Detail Plan No. 9 in book of plans surveyed in 1952 for the Springvale and Noble Park Sewerage Authority – held by the City of Greater Dandenong Offices in Springvale
- Rate Books at the Public Records Office (VPRS 5919/P various units) and at the City of Greater Dandenong, Springvale Offices
- Probate papers for George Burden - PROV, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 4835, No. 409/880
- Typescript of speech given by Marian Rollings (grand daughter of George Burden) in 1992
- Springvale and District Historical Society Records
- Undated *Dandenong Journal* article about George Burden - No. 3025 in Box 02 05 014B
- Hibbins, G. M. , *A History of the City of Springvale Constellation of Communities*, Melbourne, 1984



Springvale Primary School, Trees

355a Springvale Road, Springvale	Buildings & Trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1911/1912; 1925
Historical Themes:	6. 2 Establishing Schools
Associated Persons:	John Keys



History

In August 1889, residents of the Springvale district petitioned the government for a school. Local pioneer identity John Keys gave his support to the application, observing that there were 18 children of school age within two miles of the township, and that the Wesleyan Church could be rented for the purpose. The Inspector of Schools however, rejected the request as 'all children can and do attend existing schools . . . with ease'.²¹³ The matter lapsed until 1902 when a group of 27 parents petitioned that 55 children were in need of a local school. The matter dragged on, and the parents met again in May 1905, this time drafting their petition listing 41 families near the railway station, with 111 children requiring a school. With the support of Shire Secretary, Leslie Keys, the petition finally persuaded the Department to rent the Methodist Church hall for infant, first and second classes from 1 October 1905, and State School 3507 was finally established.²¹⁴

The parents continued to press for a permanent school, and when the Lightwood Estate came on the market in 1907, they asked the Council to send a deputation to the Department for land to build a school. Councillors Parker, Hutton, and Leslie Keys petitioned for blocks 5 and 6 (ten acres), proposing to use some for a school and the rest for a recreation reserve. The Minister resisted, but the District Inspector's June 1907 report reflected some understanding of the community's growing needs. Foreseeing that the old township would gravitate towards the station area, he recommended the purchase of ten acres 'for possible future conditions'.²¹⁵ Eventually by March 1908, the Department purchased block 6 of five acres for £125. It had been determined that within a one mile radius of the station, there were 38 families with 72 children of school age. The Department had no immediate plans to build on the land, which provoked further lobbying from the parents in 1910. Building finally commenced in 1911, and the school officially opened on 6 June 1912.²¹⁶ There were now some 90 pupils near the railway, and the accommodation capacity of the new brick school was for 190 pupils.

When the first Arbour Day was celebrated the next month on 19 July, several trees were planted in the school ground.²¹⁷ These may have included the row of *Cupressus macrocarpa* 'horizontalis'²¹⁸ that was planted on the south boundary as a windbreak.²¹⁹

Numbers quickly increased at the school, and the local Soldiers' Memorial Hall began to take the overflow until a new wing of four classrooms, a small staff room, storeroom and cloak room opened for the new school year of 1925. Accommodation remained tight with just one classroom provided for every 40 children, with the total enrolment being 300. Further extensions were undertaken in 1937, 1951, 1953, 1965 and 1966. Enrolments peaked in 1956 when 940 pupils attended.²²⁰

Description

This Arts & Crafts style school has Marseilles pattern terracotta tile clad hipped and gabled roofs, red brick walls, deep eaves with ornamental corner struts, and rectangular timber-framed multi-paned windows. The arched brick opening at the entry, with its attached timber windows, is a distinctive element.

The remnant historic landscape surrounding the 1912 primary school buildings retains several aged peppercorns (*Schinus molle* 'areira'), a mature camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) on the north boundary (part gone) and two Canary Island palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) in the grounds fronting Springvale Road entrance. All other features in the landscape date from the 1960's-1970's and are of no historic interest. A mature flowering gum (*Corymbia ficifolia*), also in the same part of the site has died during the course of this heritage study because of earthworks around its root zone.

The trees cited above very likely date from the earliest days of the school as all species were commonly planted at the time. There are no commemorative plaques.

The trees are generally single specimens and surrounded by both hard pavement and heavily compacted soil making root access to water limited.

External Condition & Integrity

The building is in good condition and retains its integrity.

The remaining trees are in moderate to good condition. However, works such as extra paving or play equipment within their root zones would be detrimental to their health.

²¹³ Hibbins, p 93

²¹⁴ *ibid.*, p 113

²¹⁵ *ibid.*, p 114

²¹⁶ *ibid.*

²¹⁷ Blake, p 420

²¹⁸ formerly known as *C. lambertiana* (see Spencer, p.188)

²¹⁹ Hibbins, p 114

²²⁰ Blake, p 420

Context

The school is located along Springvale Road, flanked by shops and modern housing developments. The grounds front on to the heart of central Springvale. The trees contribute significantly to the immediate and greater public landscape. They provide an authentic and appropriate setting for the buildings.

Significance

The Springvale Primary School and trees are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As a well-preserved example of an architect designed Arts & Crafts style public building within the City context (criteria F.1)
- Because of the school's association with John Keys, Councillors Leslie Keys, Parker and Hutton, who all contributed to the establishment of the school. (Criteria H. 1)
- For the school's long association with development of primary education in Springvale and part of the public memory of long-term residents (Criteria A.4, G. 1)
- For the trees as mature specimens within the City's tree population, as a related setting for the school and the historic contribution they make to the wider civic landscape (criteria A.3, E.1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No ²²¹
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
The trees should also be assessed in any future Significant Tree Study for the City of Greater Dandenong.	

Extent of Heritage Place

The early 20th century school buildings, trees and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the main construction periods (1911-12, 1920s) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed trees.

References

- Blake, Les, (Ed.), *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, Education Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1973, vol. 3, pp 419-20
- Hibbins, G. M. , *A History of the City of Springvale: Constellation of Communities*, Melbourne, 1984
- Blyth, W. J. , *State School No. 3507 Springvale: 75 Years On, 1912-1987*

²²¹ internal inspection required



Ornamental Pear Tree Avenue

Springvale Road Reserve, Springvale	Trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1950s
Historical Themes:	8. 7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment
Associated Persons:	Alex Wilkie



History

The Horticultural Services Manager for the Greater City of Dandenong¹ confirmed that this long avenue of trees is composed of an early flowering form of the ornamental flowering pear *Pyrus calleryana*. According to another important local source², the avenue was very probably planted in the 1950s by Alex Wilkie, local nurseryman, conservationist and then Superintendent of Parks and Gardens.

According to these sources³, the avenue has no commemorative function despite its length from Heatherton Road to the Princes Highway.

Plantings of the same species of a similar age can be seen in a number of side streets within Springvale and Monash City around Oakleigh, confirming their popularity in the post war period.

Description

Though no longer completely intact, the avenue once ran fully from Heatherton Road in the south to the Princes Highway in Springvale's north. It is most striking when fully flowering in early Spring. Its great length and the uncommon use of this species as an avenue tree in the City make it a local landmark.

External Condition & Integrity

Due to the many missing trees, the avenue lacks integrity in many parts. The trees have been heavily pruned and in many cases disfigured over the years to keep them below overhead powerlines and to reduce lateral extension of the branch framework into the road and footpath. This has greatly diminished their impact.

Context

As a (once) continuous avenue through the centre of Springvale along the city's main north-south arterial road, the avenue was clearly intended to become the major landscape feature of the city.

Significance

This ornamental pear tree avenue is significant to Springvale:

- For its relatively great length (criteria B.2)
- For the uncommon use of this species as an avenue tree in the City (criteria B.2)
- For its local landmark status (criteria G.1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed trees and sufficient land within the road reserve to protect the root ball and canopy of the trees.

References

- Greg Groves, Horticultural Services Manager, Greater City of Dandenong, August, 1999.
- Mrs Wilkie, Treeplanters Nursery, Springvale Road, Springvale South
- June Ernst, Urban Planner, City of Greater Dandenong and ex Superintendent of Parks and Gardens, City of Springvale, August, 1999

¹ Pers. Comm. Greg Groves, Horticultural Services Manager, Greater City of Dandenong, August, 1999.

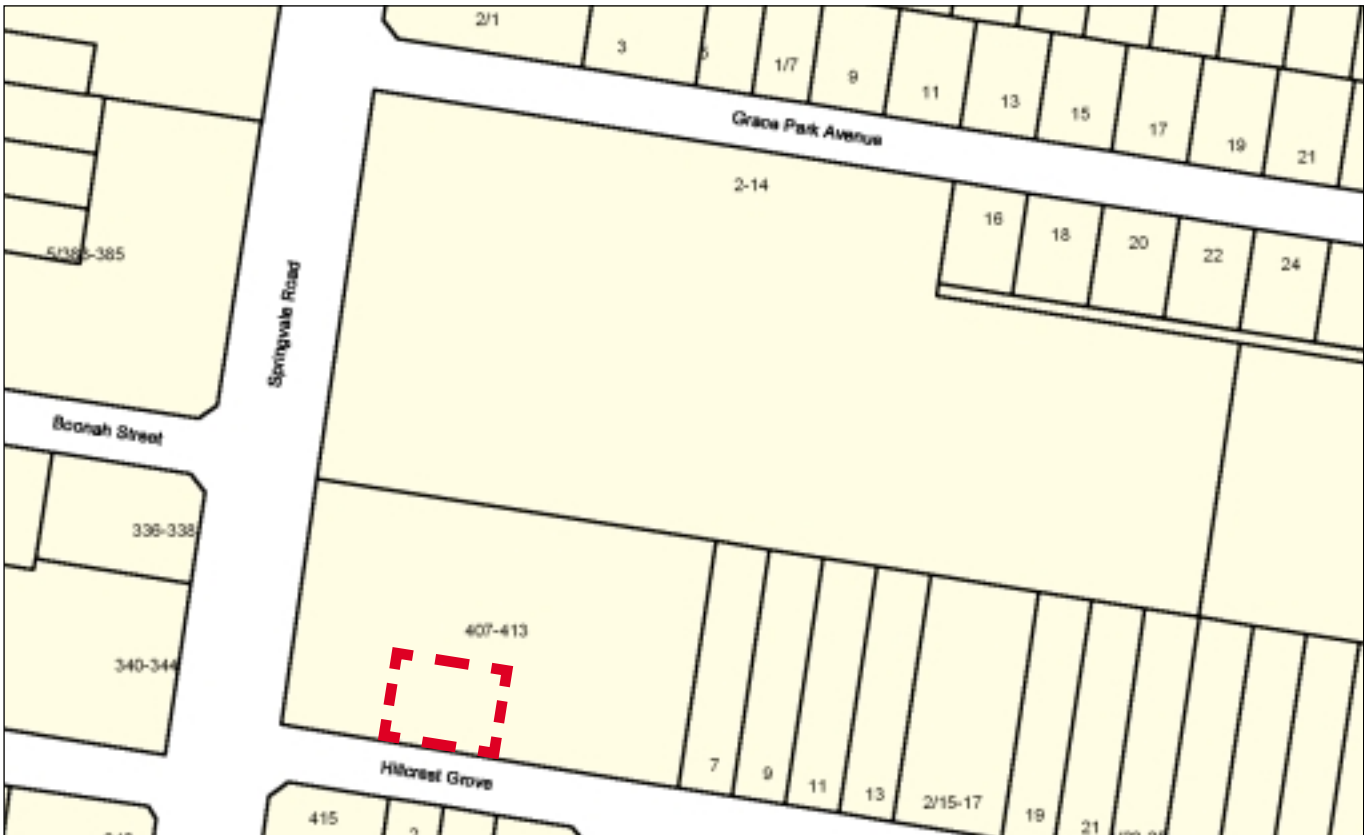
² Pers. Comm. Mrs Wilkie, Treeplanters Nursery, Springvale Road, Springvale South

³ Pers. Comm. June Ernst, Urban Planner, City of Greater Dandenong and ex Superintendent of Parks and Gardens, City of Springvale, August, 1999



Oak

397-407 Springvale Road, Springvale	Tree
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1930s
Historical Themes:	8. 7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment



History

According to a long time local resident, this tree is around 70 years old and is very likely a seedling from another mature oak growing in the next door property of a local real estate agent by the name of Dower. The property on which the seedling grew was owned by a Miss Ford and the library tree in its early stages grew in the property’s fowl pen.²²²

Description

The tree is around 10-15 metres high and has a canopy spread of around 25 metres, which is typical of this species.

External Condition & Integrity

Good, with the exception of some lopping of branches above the library roof.

Context

The setting for the tree is now the City of Greater Dandenong’s municipal precinct in Springvale, adjacent to the Municipal Library.

Significance

This oak is significant to Springvale:

- For its relative size in the locality (criteria B.2)
- For its known links to Springvale’s rural past (criteria A.4)
- For its landscape contribution to the civic and the municipal precinct (criteria A.3)
- For the local knowledge regarding its origins (criteria G.1) .

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
The tree should also be assessed in any future Significant Tree Study for the city.	
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes	

Extent of Heritage Place

The tree and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy.

²²² Pers. Comm. Kate Howson, 415 Springvale Road, Springvale, Vic. Tel. (03) 9562-3341



Natural Resources Conservation League Nursery

593 Springvale Road, Springvale South	Nursery
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1949-1952
Historical Themes:	6. 0 Education, 8. 7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment
Associated Persons:	Hon. Cyril E. Isaac, Alex Wilkie



History

In response to the devastating statewide fires of Black Friday 1939, a Melbourne based conservation organisation, calling itself the Save the Forests Campaign, was formed in 1944. It became the Natural Resources Conservation League (NRCL) in 1951.

The driving force behind both the Save the Forests Campaign and later the NRCL was its founder, the Hon. Cyril E. Isaac. His interests in public education, forestry and community outreach gave the organisation its uniquely practical and community based focus on the conservation of forests, soil and water across Victoria.

Before the League was incorporated as the NRCL, Isaac had established a tree research nursery in the late 1940s to develop a range of species suited for various conditions. The nursery also provided opportunities to publicise the cause and was a means of raising funds for the conservation campaign. Throughout its history, the provision of trees for statewide planting has continued to be a central plank in the operations of the NRCL.

The current NRCL nursery site in Springvale Road was purchased (with assistance from the state government) from nurseryman Alex Wilkie between 1949-1952, with Wilkie appointed as the first full-time manager. By 1953, the NRCL's office and nursery were combined at the 3.25ha South Springvale site. Throughout the 1950s, both Alex Wilkie as nursery manager and Cyril Isaac as founder, remained key personnel, involved in rural field days, educational displays, demonstrations and tree plantings across the state. In 1958, a disagreement led Wilkie to resign, setting up his own nursery, Treeplanters (still in operation) opposite the NRCL in Springvale Road.

The NRCL's main clients have been, and continue to be, local government, large state government authorities and farmers. Since the 1980s, the rural Land Care movement has resulted in increasing numbers of NRCL trees being grown on private land.

In the late 1980s, the NRCL collaborated with the University of Melbourne on groundbreaking research into the biology of mistletoe, in particular *Amyema spp.* which pose a threat to tree health and vigour.

In addition to its core practical and educational work, the NRCL from the 1960s was actively involved in a number of major conservation battles, including opposing the Little Desert and Kentbruck Heath agricultural development proposals of the Bolte government. The defeat led to a comprehensive management review of all crown land across the state via the establishment of Victoria's Land Conservation Council (reformed mid 1990s). The NRCL was also involved in the establishment of Victoria's main umbrella community conservation organisation, the Conservation Council of Victoria, (now Environment Victoria).

Space limitations at Springvale led the NRCL to purchase land in 1978 for a substantial field nursery for open rooted stock at Cranbourne. In 1988, another nursery site was established at Echuca (relocated to Rochester 1992) specialising in tree growing for arid areas. In 1995, the NRCL purchased Wail Nursery in the state's north-west, one of the state government's five closed or privatised VicFlora nurseries.

In 1992, the NRCL also took over the educational program of the Victorian Schools Nursery (formerly the State Schools Nursery) which closed in the same year and which was founded by Cyril Isaac.

As part of its educational outreach and conservation action, the NRCL publishes a quarterly journal *Trees and Natural Resources* which provides a forum for conservation problems confronting all Victorian communities.

At the end the 1990s, the total nursery and educational operations across the state employs over 50 staff. Over the almost 50 year period since its incorporation, the NRCL has distributed well over 40 million trees, currently distributing around 2 million trees per annum. ²²³

Description

The Springvale head office consists of a group of unpretentious brick and weatherboard buildings from the 1950s, with the majority of the 3.25 ha Springvale site dedicated to various sized container grown stock.

External Condition & Integrity

The condition of the nursery and office buildings at the Springvale headquarters is fair.

²²³ Pers. Comm. Dr Peter Yau, Director, Natural Resources Conservation League, November 1999. Based at NRCL head office in Springvale Road, South Springvale

Context

The NRCL headquarters is set among the rapidly urbanising semi-rural area of south Springvale on Springvale Road, a major arterial road servicing the Mornington Peninsula.

Significance

The Natural Resources Conservation League nursery is significant to Victoria:

- For its lengthy and leading involvement in addressing Victoria’s conservation and land degradation problems,
- For the environmental and social contribution the organisation has made to conservation of native flora in Victoria

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

The State significance is not directly expressed by the infrastructure and landscape of the site, and therefore, no recommendation is made for nomination of the site to the Victorian Heritage Register.

Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes

Extent of Heritage Place

The buildings and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the league’s early development period in the 1950s.

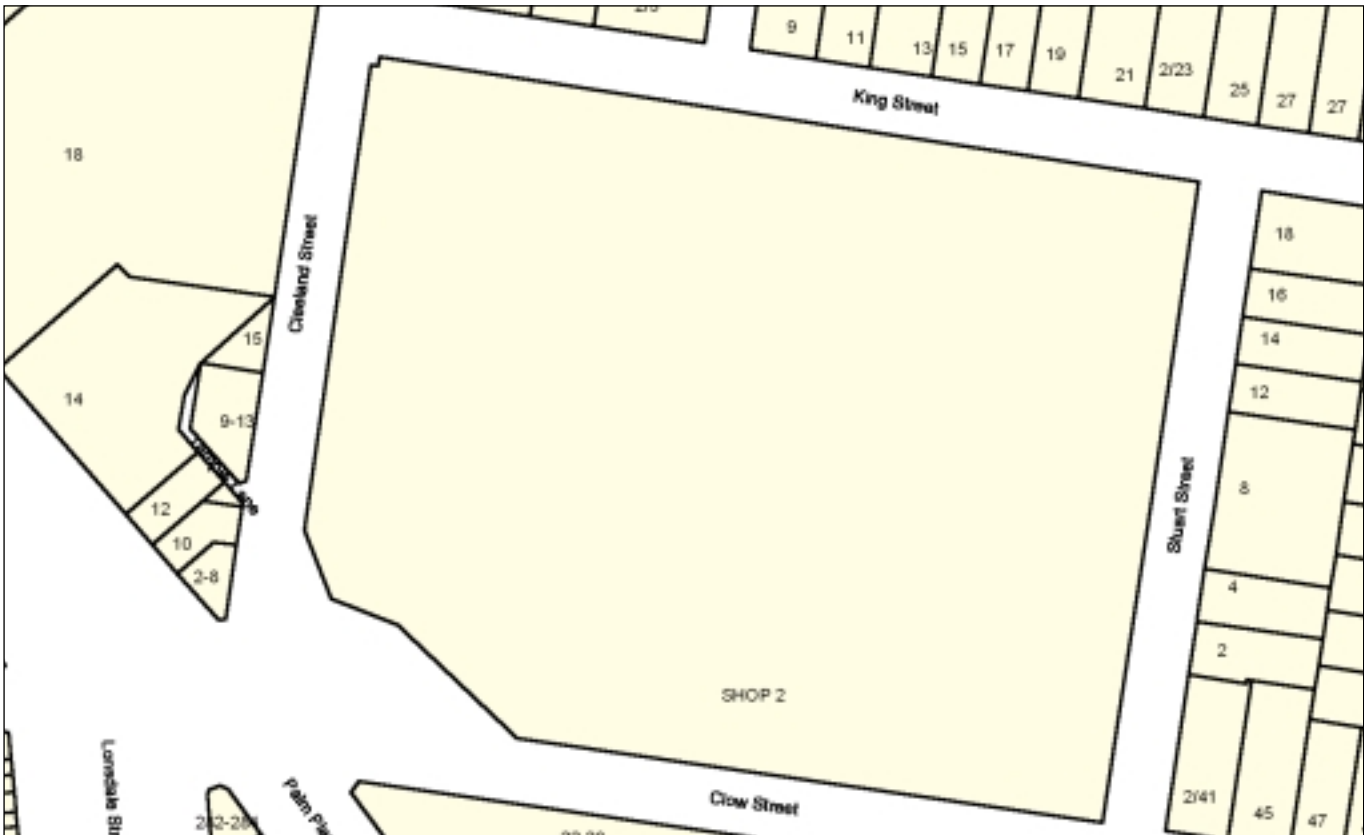
References

- Dr Peter Yau, Director, Natural Resources Conservation League, November 1999. Based at NRCL head office in Springvale Road, South Springvale



Pioneer (Park) Memorial Gardens Dandenong

Stuart and King Streets corner, Dandenong	Park, Trees
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1976-
Historical Themes:	8. 7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment
Associated Persons:	Maurice Jarvis



History

The land on which this small park was built was once part of the old Dandenong Showgrounds site.¹

Plans for the development of this memorial landscape were initiated from within council, with Councillor Maurice Jarvis actively supporting the idea.² The names of the city's early pioneers listed on the plaque were supplied to council by the Dandenong and District Historical Society.³

Description

This small park (100 x 50 metres) is bounded on three sides by a two-metre high treated pine post and pole fence. Access into the park is provided by gaps in the fence. Two large wrought iron signs name the park on both King and Sturt Streets. The layout of the park features a small central oval shaped fountain and exposed pebble pavement passing both sides of the central feature on a north-south axis. The water feature is currently non-operational. The exposed pebble pavers are edged with basalt pitchers. At the southern end of the park is a bluestone memorial cairn with an attached plaque commemorating the city's 19th century pioneers (dated 1976). The cairn is constructed from basalt quarried in 1926 from the local area (the quarry now within the Churchill National Park). A bluestone sundial (by Dandenong East Rotary 1905-1980) is located in the north east corner of the park. Timber and tubular steel fixed seating is randomly located throughout the park.

Mounds on the perimeter of the park are planted predominantly with native vegetation, in particular eucalypts, casuarina, wattles and grevilleas. The original species selected, most of which still dominate the vegetation theme, typically reflect the local and wider community's interest in native vegetation in the 1970s.

The design and materials used to construct the paths, seating and fencing is strongly municipal. The layout and general design of the park is more functional, than aesthetic.

External Condition & Integrity

The park is in good condition due to the maintenance of the City Horticultural Service. It is however in need of upgrade to provide adequate watering and vegetation maintenance.

Context

The memorial garden is located in the heart of Dandenong on the corner of King and Stuart Streets, immediately east of and next to the parking lot for the open-air fruit and vegetable section of the Dandenong Market. It appears to be used frequently by the community, especially on market days.

Significance

Pioneer (Park) Memorial Gardens is significant to Dandenong:

- As the only commemorative landscape to the district's early European pioneers in the city (criteria A.4, B.2) ,
- For its central location and its continued, frequent use by local library and market visitors (criteria G.1).

Recommendations

Council should prepare a management plan for the park, accounting for the above values. Based on the findings of the plan, local policies should be placed into the planning scheme to guide the park's future management and protect the identified cultural values.

Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes

Extent of Heritage Place

The park, memorial cairn and plaques, wrought iron signs, bluestone sundial, oval shaped fountain and exposed pebble pavement, trees and land, with emphasis on fabric from the park construction period (c1976-1980) and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the identified planting.

References

- Maurice Jarvis, 60 Jones Road, Dandenong. June 2000
- Barbara Thurley, Dandenong Historical Society, June 2000

¹ Pers. Comm. . Maurice Jarvis, 60 Jones Road, Dandenong. June 2000

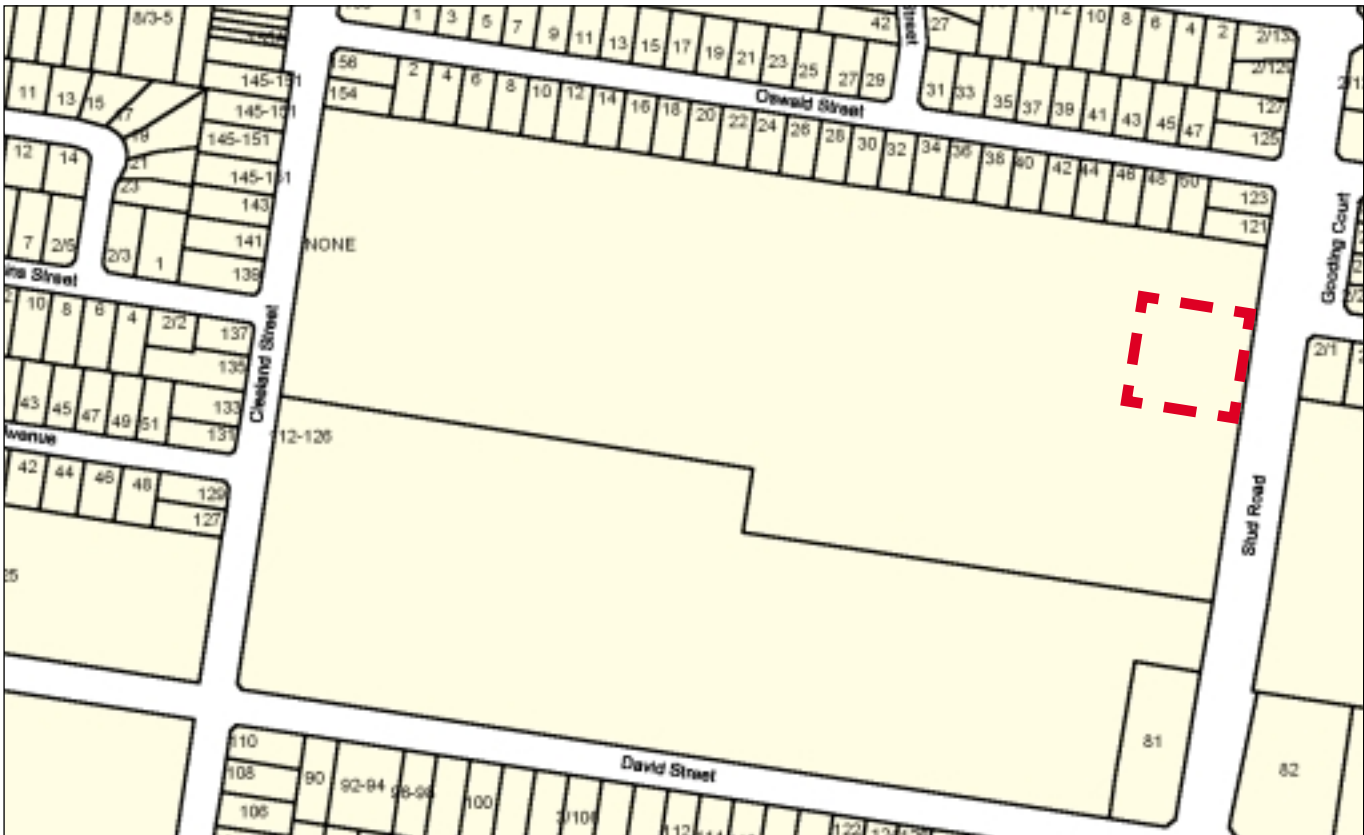
² Ibid.

³ Pers. Comm. Barbara Thurley, Dandenong Historical Society, June 2000



Hospitality Studies and Hairdressing Schools, former Dandenong College of TAFE

121 Stud Road, Dandenong	Buildings
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1988
Historical Themes:	6. 4 Building a system of higher education
Associated Persons: of Architects	Edmond and Corrigan Architects, Royal Australian Institute



History

The site of the Dandenong TAFE College fronts on to Stud Road. This citation refers to the building closest to the site entry, which was originally built to house the hospitality studies and the hairdressing schools for a total number of 217 students. The building was also designed to accommodate student training facilities, staff accommodation, a public restaurant seating 80 people and three hairdressing salons.

The architect design brief was prepared in conjunction with representatives from the William Angliss School of Hospitality, the Flagstaff College of Hairdressing, the Dandenong College of TAFE and the Public Works Department. Stage 3 works of the Dandenong College of TAFE were completed in 1988 for the Ministry of Housing & Construction.

The architects, Edmond and Corrigan, won the Outstanding Architecture Award, a new institutional building category, from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) in 1989 for this building²²⁴. The project was managed by the Public Works Department. The engineers were Turnbull Design and Construction P/L (Civil) in association with engineers from the Public Works Department, Don Moore and Associates P/L (Hydraulics), W. E. Bassett and Partners P/L (Mechanical and Electrical) and Rob Mitcheltree (Landscape Designer). The builders were S. W & J Gardiner P/L.

The site is now known as the Chisholm Institute.

Description

The building is described as 'errant in formal qualities, complimented by expressive detailing and fragmented surface treatment invoking the cohesive diversity of a Tuscan Village'.²²⁵ The traditional materials, while respecting those of the surrounding residential district, are interspersed with a palette of colours of other surfaces to ordain the building, raising its status above that of others on campus.

The plan form is simple and direct, with rooms and teaching spaces opening off a central street yet the internal finishes are directly connected to the external by the use of pedestrian materials. The plan has moved away from the rectangles and diagonals of other existing buildings and instead it has made use of partly curved walls maximising the use of daily light

and sun available as well as taking in all of the surrounding views. The wings are slightly curved with its ends pointed towards Mount Dandenong. The main wing of the carpark elevation is rendered, flat, and painted pinkish mauve with flecs of gold anodising, punctuated by regular openings into the stair well. The rear of the building is linked to the existing buildings by an overhead bridge. The materials used on this building are similar to those already used on surrounding buildings yet the introduction of colours, expressive detailing, domestic style roofs and a simple plan design brings this educational building into a different dimension.

External Condition & Integrity

This building is near intact and in good condition.

Context

The building is located amongst earlier educational buildings. With its relative domestic style, it provides a link between the campus and the adjoining suburban houses. The newer building and its prominent location soften the formal qualities of the other more typical institutional buildings.

Significance

Hospitality Studies and Hairdressing Schools, former Dandenong College of TAFE are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- For the Outstanding Architecture Award, as recognition of the building's design excellence by the RAIA, and the only structure in the City to achieve such an award (criteria B.2, E.1)
- For the design qualities of the building and its response to its domestic context, identified in the unusual plan form, the elevation treatment and the selection of materials and colours. (Criteria F. 1)
- for its association with well known architects Edmond and Corrigan (Criteria H. 1)
- for its role in the Dandenong and district community in the area of technical education (criteria G.1)

²²⁴ Aardvark J2, p.134

²²⁵ Architect, August/September 1989

Recommendations

Planning protection?

External Paint Controls Apply?

Yes

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?

No

Tree Controls Apply?

No

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?

No

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?

Yes

Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:

Yes

Other heritage registers?

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?

No

Included in the Register of the National Estate?

No

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land within nominally 5m of its perimeter, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1980s).

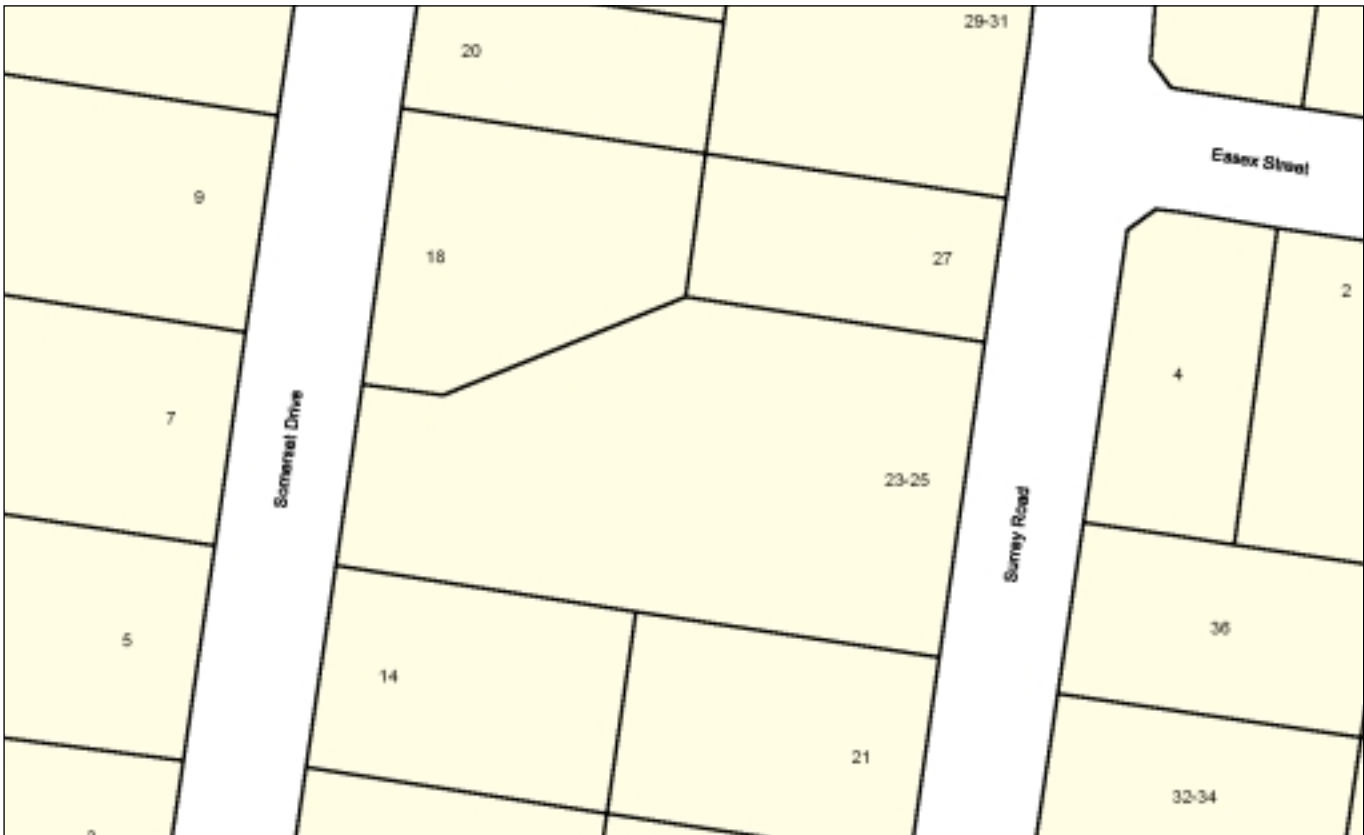
References

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- 'Dandenong College of TAFE', in *Projects Review 3: Design and Construction Division*, Public Works Department of Victoria, February 1987
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Rossmoyne (former Bundalohn) and Trees

23-25 Surrey Road, Dandenong North	Building & Tree
Value:	Regional
Estimated Date:	1891
Map:	Melway 81 G10
Historical Themes:	2. 1 Migrating, 8. 6 Living in and around Australian Houses
Associated Persons:	Hyndman and Bates (architects)



History

On 7 July 1887, Henry Giles Turner purchased one hundred and forty-six acres, opposite the Police Paddocks in Dandenong. The title was transferred to his wife, Helen Turner, in 1891, the same year that James Greenlaw was commissioned to build a country residence on the land. The residence was named Bundalohn (the name he also used for a red brick house he previously owned in Tennyson St., St. Kilda).

Mr Henry Giles Turner was a notable citizen of Melbourne. He arrived in Melbourne from England in 1854, as a 23yr old. He was a banker, historian philanthropist, litterateur and orator becoming an influential figure in the 19thC in Melbourne.

On the 6 August 1892 Hyndman and Bates Architects advertised their design of Bundalohn, a country residence for Mr Giles Turner in the *Building and Engineering and Mining Journal*.²²⁶ The house was described as a:

...house built of red bricks up to cill level, rough cast above, with red bricks quoins and gables filled in with Californian pine shingles oiled. The roof is of Major's patent tiles. The accommodation comprises dining room, large general saloon or sitting room, three large bed-rooms, hall, servants' hall, bath-room, kitchen, scullery, servants bed-room and the usual stores and offices; there are also two bedrooms in the roof. The internal finish of the dining-room, hall and saloon is of red pine waxed. The site is on an estate of over 100 acres, well wooded, and opposite the black trackers station, about 1.5 miles from the Dandenong railway station. The house is on a rise of about 150ft above a creek which forms a boundary on one side of the property. The stables are of wood and roofed with shingles, the upper storey being entirely of shingles. The lodge and farm buildings are also of wood; the house being approached from the road by a drive of about 300 yards.

The design of this house has some parallels with Colonial Bungalow designs, fitting its rural siting. Some of the elements described, including the shingled gable, were used extensively in the later Californian Bungalow style houses, which peaked in popularity in the 1920s-30s. Hyndman and Bates, the designers were ahead of their time, and the design won awards at the Sydney Art and Craft Exhibition in 1892. The house incorporated ventilation designs typical of the late 1800s such as the Tobin Vents for drawing cool air into the building.

The house was built on Crown Allotments 80 and 82 (146. 2. 9 acres) which were in the Parish of Dandenong, County of Bourke, Register Book 2394, Folio 478659 (VPRS 28/P3 Unit 447)²²⁷. The house was described as a 9 room brick building with wooden outbuildings valued by the Shire Surveyor of Dandenong at £3,800.

Mrs Turner died on the 21 May 1914 with Bundalohn forming part of her estate²²⁸ and Mr Henry Giles Turner died on the 30 November 1920 showing no real estate in his inventory.²²⁹

Chronology from 1920 to 1976²³⁰:

- 1920 the house was sold to Mr Alexander D Gunn, recorded as a grazier in the title, who lived in Stud Road.
- 1921 Mr Gunn sold the house and property to Thomas James O'Loughlin, gentleman of Tara Hall, Studley Park, Kew. It is believed that the house name was changed from Bundalohn to Rossmoyne by Thomas James O'Loughlan as it was shown on the title.
- 19341 Anna Margaret Dawson becomes the owner.
- 1942 The property was sold to Godfrey John Wilson, a valuer and real estate agent of Collins Street.
- 1949 The new owner of Rossmoyne, Rupert Steele of Melbourne, altered the house internally to accommodate his family. The kitchen and bathroom were upgraded and original fixtures were removed. The exterior brickwork was rendered to hide the rising damp. Mr Steel leased land surrounding Rossmoyne to establish a Aberdeen Angus Stud Farm. He planted a rose garden at the rear of the house and renovated the tennis court, which was next to the Moreton Bay fig and the firewheel tree. The old weatherboard coach house and stables were converted into a cottage for the manager and the old dairy at the end of the verandah was converted into a playhouse for Mr Steel's children.
- 1958 Mr Steele sold the property to developers Carpentaria Company from Brisbane. The house became part of a suburban street and was left in a state of disrepair.
- 1968 Captain Medwyn Hudson bought the house. It was set across two building blocks in Surrey Road with an awkward wedge shaped piece of land at the back. Mr Hudson bought a small section of land from his neighbour to provide an additional entry to the property from Somerset Drive. The house had undergone many internal alterations.

²²⁶ Building Engineering and Mining Journal, 6 August 1892, p54-55

²²⁷ Register Book 2394, Folio 478659 (VPRS 28/P3 unit 447)

²²⁸ VPRS 28/P3 unit 447

²²⁹ VPRS28/P3 Unit 1122 No. 176/518

²³⁰ Scott, p 7 to 31.

- 1976 The house was sold to William John Hugh Scott, a surgeon practicing in Dandenong. Mr Scott and his family reversed some of the earlier changes and added a new garage in keeping with the existing building.

Description

The house is a large, attic-storey brick and textured stucco Colonial Bungalow revival style house (later termed the Federation Bungalow) with a return verandah, brick chimneys, dormer windows, and gabled and hipped roofs. The bricks have been painted but the house is otherwise near externally original. The roof is clad with new cement tiles, there is shingling in the gable ends, the verandah has a lined soffit, and the internal detailing as described in 1892 is generally original, including ceiling and wall panelling with some embossed inlays, ornamental timber trussing, ingles, timber fireplaces with embossed inlays, some leaded glass, the patent ventilation system built into the dado and the staircase. The contemporary illustrations of the interior show a grand room titled the saloon: this, the hall and the dining room are the main significant spaces.

An extensive and well-maintained garden surrounds the residence, with the majority of plantings appearing to date from the mid 20th century.

Mature trees include:

- firewheel tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*) 14-15m high,
- elm (*Ulmus sp*) in the front garden,
- variegated holly (*Ilex aquifolium variegata*).

Until recently, there was the Moreton Bay fig on the adjoining allotment on the south (21) but this has been removed.

Condition & Integrity

Although most of the surrounding land has been subdivided, its garden and trees are in excellent condition. The main elevations of the house are near intact but the bricks have been painted, the verandah posts augmented with new brick pedestals, the roof tiles replaced, the external oiled shingles and some of the internal panelling painted over and the house yard fencing removed. The rear extension is visually related to the original section of the house.

Context

This extensive house and garden are set amidst the otherwise unremarkable suburban streetscapes of North Dandenong. The original context of sparse land surrounding this house no longer exists but the historical view to the police paddocks from the attic window does. The well-established garden provides seclusion for the house from its built environs.

Significance

Rossmoyne (former Bundalohn) & trees are significant to the City of Greater Dandenong and the Melbourne metropolitan region:

- for the national recognition of the house's design values in the Sydney Art and Craft Exhibition of 1892. (Criteria E.1, F.1)
- for its association with Henry Giles and Helen Turner, the original owners of the property and prominent citizens of Melbourne (criteria H.1)
- For its association with Hyndman and Bates, noted architects, who designed the house (criteria H.1)
- As a former farm or country house, an historical landmark for the City within the development of the formerly rural landscape in to suburbia (criteria A.4)
- For the well preserved and distinctive interior, as seen in the two receiving rooms, entry and stair hall (criteria B2, F1)
- For the garden, with its extensive 20th century design layout, and the mature trees some of which are uncommon in the City (criteria B.2, E.1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Yes ²³¹
Tree Controls Apply?	Yes
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	Recommended
The mature trees on the site should also be individually assessed in any future Significant Tree Study for the city.	

²³¹ Red pine panelling and other late 19th century fabric

Extent of Heritage Place

The buildings, part of the house interior, trees on 23-25 Surrey Road and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the construction period (late 19th century) and sufficient land within the two titles to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed trees.

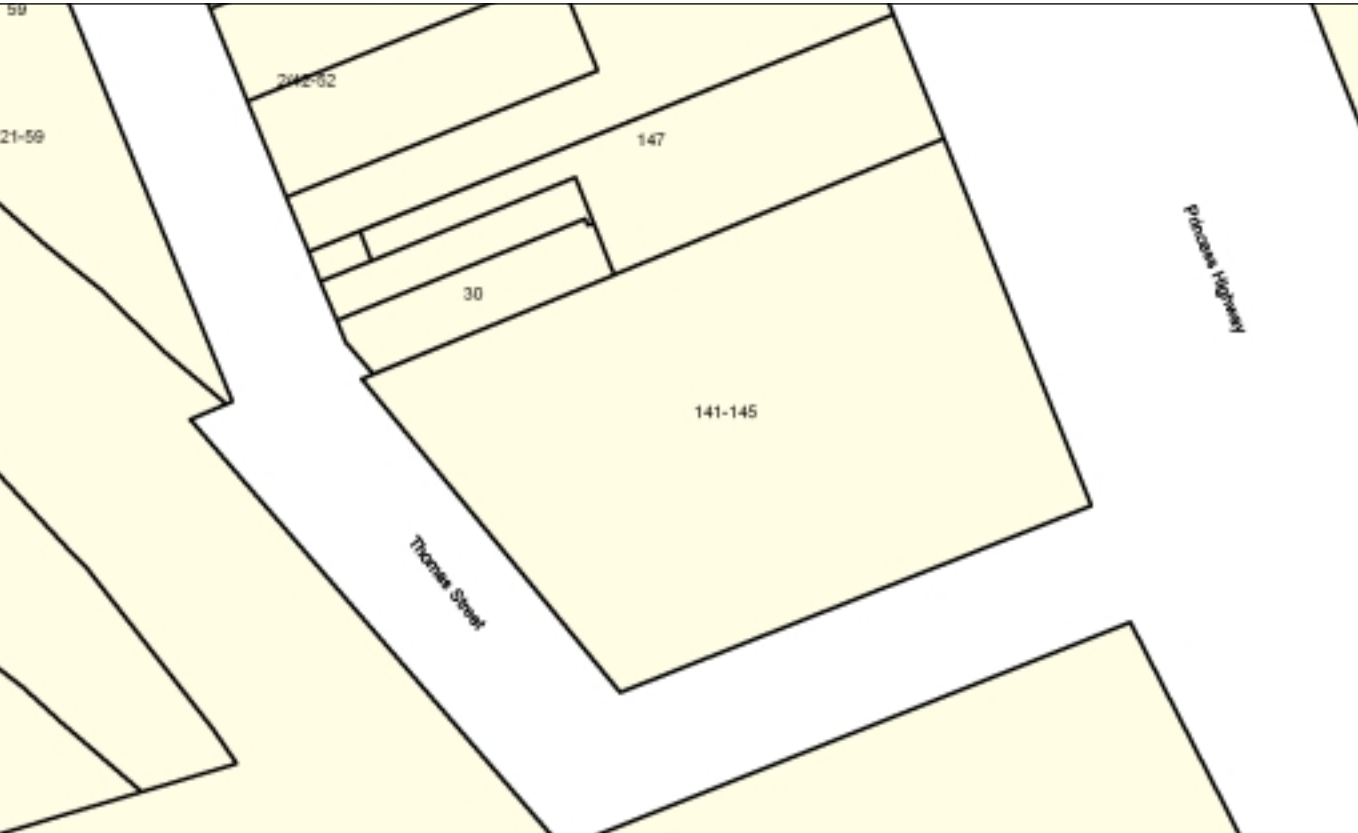
References

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- *Building, Engineering and Mining Journal*, 6 August 1892
- *Building, Engineering and Mining Journal*, 22 June 1901
- Scott, B. , *Bundalohn to Rossmoyne: A house, a home, a history*, Melbourne, 1999.
- Public Records Office PROV, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 447, No. 134/050
- probate papers for Helen Turner and PROV, VPRS 28/P3, Unit 1122, No. 176/518 - probate papers for Henry Giles Turner
- *Gipps-Land Gate*.



Christopherson’s Stable, later part Crosby Bakery

20 Thomas Street, Dandenong	Buildings
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1915
Map:	Melway 91A 8D
Historical Themes:	4. 2 Retailing and Banking
Associated Persons:	Gustave Christopherson, Alexander Cameron, Crosby Family



History

From 1915 to 1920, the site identified as Section 4, pt 10 Thomas Street was owned by Norwegian labourer, Gustave Christopherson, and Ellen Christopherson. Then, 20 Thomas Street was in two blocks, the first block with a frontage of 45 feet and vacant, and the block next door, 31 feet wide with a house on it from 1915. The Christophersons owned one block each.

The 1913 electoral roll, Flinders Division, listed Gustave and his son Gustave George Christopherson as labourers at Dandenong and Gustave’s wife, Ellen, as home duties. Ellen had given birth to Gustave George in 1890 at Dandenong. Gustave was the son of Gustave and Gunhill (nee Gulbrausen): he died at Dandenong in 1926 aged 70. One of his sons, Charles, died aged 34 in the same year. Charles appears to have married Barbara Bjurstrom and one of their children, Frederick, died (perhaps at birth) at Dandenong in 1921 ²³².

From 1921 to 1938, Alexander Cameron, a driver, owned the site with the two blocks unchanged. The stables would have been presumably directly applicable to his occupation.

In 1957, the owner was Ada Pearson and the block was now identified in the ratebook as number 20 Thomas Street with ‘House’, presumably the same house as in 1915. Sometime in the 1960s number 20 became a bakery and was owned by the Crosby family. The Crosby bakery was very well known by Dandenong locals and was famed for its pies. ²³³

Description

The former stable, later bakery, and now a scuba dive shop, is a brick double storey building with a gabled corrugated iron clad roof and a parapet wall facing onto Thomas Street. It is located at the rear of a Foster St shop, with a small yard between. The base level brickwork is in English bond while the upper level is laid in Colonial bond; an upper level timber loft door faces onto Cameron Lane. The building still has early lower level windows and doors.

The walls have been painted to advertise the current dive shop use of the building. The original oven is still located behind the Dive Shop counter at ground level.

External Condition & Integrity

The building is relatively intact despite superficial changes (e. g. painted brick walls and unrelated advertising). The owners should be encouraged to remove the paint from the brickwork.

Context

The context is also relatively intact. It forms part of a shopping strip almost on the corner between Thomas and Foster Streets.

Significance

Christopherson’s stable, later part of the Crosby Bakery, is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- One of two early brick stables in the City (see former Dandenong police stables) and the earliest commercial stable, indicative of a time when horse power was supreme (criteria A.4, B.2)
- for its association with the Crosby family and their locally famous bakery (Criteria G.1, H.1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

Extent of Heritage Place

The former stable building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (early 20th century).

References

- City of Greater Dandenong Ratebooks 1915 to 1957
- Communication with Max Oldmeadow, 6 June, 2000
- Communication with City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Coordinator 1999/2000

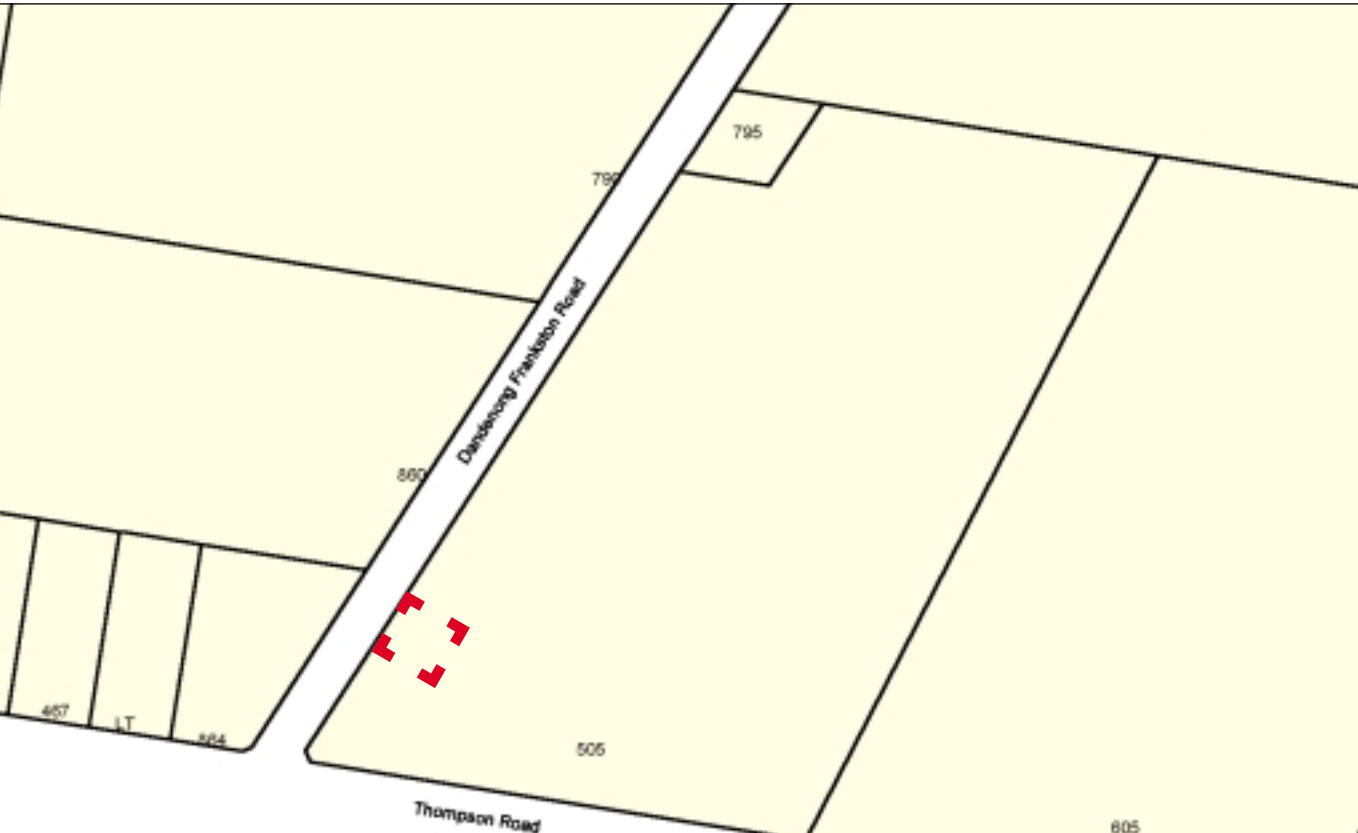
²³² Macbeth Death Index 1921-1985

²³³ Pers. Comm. Max Oldmeadow



Sime Farmhouse

505 Thompson Road, Lyndurst	Building
Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1919
Historical Themes:	8. 6 Living in and around Australian homes
Associated Persons:	James Alexander Sime, Oswell family



History

In 1854 the land occupied by this house, Section 46 of the Parish of Lyndhurst (411. 3. 8 acres) was granted to Michael Quinlan, farmer, for the value of £597. 2. 2²³⁴. When Michael Quinlan died in February 1860 he left the property to John Joseph Quinlan. On the 6 May 1879 the ownership of the land (valued at £1,200) was transferred to Anne Quinlan, Michael Quinlan’s widow. An agreement made between John Joseph and Anne Quinlan in 1860 ensured that John Joseph would convey the land to Anne for the sum of 10 shillings²³⁵.

In 1882 the land was sold to John Sime, farmer and later transferred to Mary Sime, John Sime’s widow, who owned it until 1908. In 1919 James Alexander Sime, also a farmer, became the owner of the property. He continued to own the land until he died in 1927. It was then that G. H Washfold became the registered owner. Washfold sold the property to Alfred Robert Oswell who left the weatherboard 6 roomed house and the farm buildings to his son Alfred Jack Oswell when he died in 1946.²³⁶

According to Peter Oswell, grandson of Alfred Robert Oswell, the house was occupied and owned by his father, Alfred Jack Oswell and used as a dairy farm and a Guernsey stud, supplying milk to the Dandenong Cheese Factory and the Kenross Dairy (now Pura Milk) until he left the property in 1963.

Description

This is a one-storey weatherboard Federation Bungalow style house, with a high-hipped main roof clad with corrugated iron and a projecting gabled bay with half-timbering details in the gable end. A skillion profile corrugated iron clad verandah embraces the full perimeter of the house, including the projecting bay. The house retains its original timber joinery. The verandah’s slatted and fretted timber frieze and bracket combination is unusual, in the City context, as is its state of preservation, for a rural house. The house appears to be more likely to have been built in the Edwardian-era than after WW1 (1909?) and is highly ornamented for a farm house.

External Condition & Integrity

The house has undergone some minor extensions but is near original.

Context

The site borders two major roads with encroaching industrial development. The rural setting still exists but is under threat.

Significance

The Sime farmhouse is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As an externally well preserved early farm house with distinctive verandah configuration and detailing, one of the few to survive in the City in its original setting (criteria B.2, D.2)
- for its association with the Oswell family and its use as a dairy farm and a Guernsey Stud farm for the supply of dairy products to the Dandenong Cheese Factory. (criteria D.2, G.1 and H.1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
It is also recommended that the land-use strategy for the area be reviewed with intent to provide a rural buffer for this house.	

²³⁴ Application 12541 in VPRS 460/P Unit 1062

²³⁵ Application 12541 in VPRS 460/P Unit 1062

²³⁶ RB 1863 to 1950 (entries 65, 332, 323, 306, 309, 310, 313, 335, 336, 411, 412, 435, 436, 447, 448, 465, 504, 517, 450, 498, 516, 561, 743 and 627)

Extent of Heritage Place

The farm house and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (early 20th century).

References

- Central Plans Office
- Public Record Office:
 - Torrens Application 12541 in PROV, VPRS 460/P, Unit 1062
 - Torrens Application 15392 in PROV, VPRS 460/P, Unit 1339
 - Probate papers for James Alexander Sime in PROV, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 1779, No. 216/226
- Probate papers for Alfred Robert Oswell in PROV, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 4487, No. 387/773
- Shire of Cranbourne Rate Books held in the Records Department at the City of Casey Council offices in Narre Warren



Liquid Night Club

53-59 Walker Street, Dandenong	Buildings
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1980s
Historical Themes:	4. 2 retailing and Banking



History

This land at 59 Walker Street is Crown Section 16, part of allotment 9. Between 1917 and 1938 it was owned by grazier, Dugald McLellan, and included a brick house and out-buildings on a 331 x 132 feet block. The property next door at 57 Walker Street was on Section 16 pt 10. Between 1917 and 1923 it was owned by Mrs Eva McLelland and had a house on a block measuring 66 x 157 feet. Number 59 Walker Street was on Section 16 pt 10. Between 1917 and 1920, the block, measuring 93 x 128 feet included a house and was owned by Miss Ellen Phillips. Between 1925 and 1938 number 59 came into the hands of the O’Brien family. In 1931 number 57 was sold to Edith Bates, then in 1934 to Florence Fink. In 1957 number 53 was sub-divided into two blocks of 55 x 156. Number 53 was a timber merchant’s and number 55 a house belonging to K. F. Facey. Numbers 57 and 59 were still homes.²³⁷

This large commercial building replaced these early structures in the 1980s.

Description

This is a 1980s two storey cuboid-form commercial building, with frameless reflective glazed walls on its two main street facades. It is set on a concrete base plinth, has metal framed windows and doors at ground level and an exposed air-conditioning unit on the flat roof. The façade glazing is in a proprietary modular form, held in place by polished metal decals while the other main walls are concrete or render faced. The lower level of the building is protected by a projecting metal canopy set in part on round-section columns, and the entry foyer has a rubber floor surface.

The building is typical of many frameless reflective glass clad commercial structures erected in the 1980s-90s which take on an all-glass aesthetic, as distinct from the use of reflective glazing in regular exposed metal frames. One of the more notorious of this type was the Royal Exhibition Buildings Annexe in Carlton. In the general context, this building style is common although it is unusual for Dandenong. This example is small and simple with the cladding’s standard proprietary image providing most of the design impact.

External Condition & Integrity

The building appears to be near intact.

Context

The building is located in a busy intersection in Dandenong.

Significance

This building is of local architectural interest as an minor, indicative example only of a distinct late 20th century architectural style which is matched in many other locations throughout the metropolitan area although not typically in Dandenong.

Recommendations

Planning protection?	No
External Paint Controls Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	No
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	No
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No
Development of the property is already subject to a planning permit application: the applicant should be encouraged to retain the external fabric as an example of the type.	
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme: Yes	

Extent of Heritage Place

The listed building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1980s).

References

- City of Dandenong Ratebooks 1917 to 1957

²³⁷ RBs



Springvale Church of Christ	
6 Windsor Avenue, Springvale	Building
Value:	Local
Estimated Date:	1949-1952
Map:	Melway 79 K9
Historical Themes:	8. 3 Worshipping
Associated Persons:	Johannes (John) Wallinga (architect), Jock Lawton (builder)



History

The congregation of the Springvale Church of Christ first gathered in the Springvale Mechanics Institute. The first meeting was held at Mr and Mrs Parker's home in Springvale on the 23 August 1941.²³⁸

At a meeting held on 8 January 1946 it was decided that the property on the corner of Buckingham and Windsor Avenues (84' X 150') be purchased to build a chapel and house.

In September 1949, the foundation stone was laid for the Church of Christ in Springvale.²³⁹ On the 3 May 1952 the building was opened by the new State President W. W. Saunders and the Federal President Principal E. L. Williams delivered the message.²⁴⁰

The architect was Johannes (John) Wallinga. He practiced as an architect in Australia from 1939 designing his own house in Kew (now demolished) and several churches such as the Presbyterian Church in Frankston, Churches of Christ in Coburg, Morwell and Bentleigh. The builder, Mr Jock Lawton, from Springvale commenced the construction of the brick building in 1949.²⁴¹ He completed the building in 1952, three years later due to the scarcity of materials during the war period.

Description

This red brick church has a distinctive high gabled tile roof, which acts as a vehicle for a number of secondary gabled roof bays, and a major hipped roof wing at one end. At the end of this bay, is an unusual entry porch with a bracket-supported hipped and tiled roof. The roof gables are echoed by pointed timber-framed windows and an unusual coloured and leaded glass window group set into the brickwork along a main street frontage. Here, the intersection of the many pointed window heads provides a series of diamond shaped openings. The form of the church, with its deep roof forms, is Germanic in the manner of the former South Bank Lutheran Church. The design also resembles the later Presbyterian Church at Frankston.

The low-scale, 1976 flat roofed brick additions at one side of the church have little impact on the main building.

External Condition & Integrity

The building has retained most of its integrity except for minor alterations over the years. These include re-location of the front door to the side of the building on Windsor Avenue and the construction of a new foyer, Church Office and toilet at the end of the main facade in 1976 by the architect Drayton. The interior of the church was also altered at that time with the walls timber paneled and modern services integrated within the original structure.

Context

The building is set amongst suburban houses and near a modern shopping centre.

Significance

The Springvale Church of Christ is significant to Springvale:

- for its distinctive styling, reflecting the architect's interpretation of modern Northern European architecture and differing markedly from other churches of the same immediate post WW2 era which were typically still Modern Gothic (Criteria F. 1)
- for its association with the development of the Church of Christ denomination in Springvale (criteria A.4)
- for its associations with the architect Johannes (John) Wallinga and the local builder Jock Lawton (Criteria H. 1)

Recommendations

Planning protection?	Recommended
External Paint Controls Apply?	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Yes
Tree Controls Apply?	No
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?	No
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes
Other heritage registers?	
Included in the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Included in the Register of the National Estate?	No

²³⁸ Dandenong Journal, 30 April 1952, p1

²³⁹ 1949 Photograph from Springvale Historical Society in Box ABX12 Nos. 5699 and 5700

²⁴⁰ Dandenong Journal, 30 April 1952, p1

²⁴¹ "History of Springvale Church of Christ" by Mrs Val Wilson, Church Administrator, Church of Christ in Springvale

Extent of Heritage Place

The church and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the building construction period (1940s-50s).

References

- Central Plan Office
- History of Springvale Church of Christ from Val Wilson, Administrator
- *Dandenong Journal*, 30 April 1952 - 'New Church Opening at Spring Vale'
- Springvale and District Historical Society: Box ABX12
- Butler, G Southbank Conservation Study



Cultural Landscape

Between Worsley Thompson and Frankston-Dandenong Road, Bangholme

Farm buildings & landscape, drains, trees, memorial park

Value:	City
Estimated Date:	1830s, 1850s, 1870s, 1900s
Map:	Melway 94, 98
Historical Themes:	Peopling the continent HT.02.05 Promoting settlement on the land through selection and group settlement
Associated Persons:	Wedge family, Keys family, John Wood Beilby



Lyndhurst aerial photograph 1951 (Land Victoria)

History

The Squatting Landscape

The area between Worsley and Frankston-Dandenong Roads straddles the districts of Dandenong South and Bangholme, and is characterised by flat farm land with drains, channels, pine windbreaks and hedging. In the early 1840s, the land was initially part of the Moode Yallo run, a holding on the northern edge of the Carrum Swamp taken up by Michael Solomon, a Jewish free settler from Van Dieman's Land and his wife, Sarah. When Solomon became insolvent in 1842, the licence passed to Charles Beswicke, who, in October 1844 transferred it to George Keys. During these economically depressed years, all of the local squatting runs changed hands. Further to the south-east Alfred Langhorne had settled the Baungan Waterhole run, building a slab hut on a bend in the Dandenong Creek.²⁴² By 1844 he too was in financial trouble, and the run was seized by the Union Bank, who in time transferred it to Robert Kerr, of Kerr, Bogle and Co., a Tasmanian firm. Kerr apparently had big plans for the area, as he also bought up the neighbouring Ballymarang run. However he died in February 1846, and the stations remained in limbo until their licences were taken over by the well known Wedge family in June 1847. Seasoned settlers from the early Port Phillip Association years, the Wedges combined the two properties into one enormous station they called The Waterholes, as it contained both the Baungan Waterhole and the waterholes in the swamp at Ballymarang.²⁴³ Much of the flat area associated with the Wedge run was later known as the Carrum Swamp.

Land Sales

With pressure increasing throughout the 1850s to make more land available to smaller land holders, the colonial government of Victoria began surveying Crown land (including squatting runs) with the intention of releasing it for purchase. In the Dandenong area, blocks near the townships were auctioned first. The swampy parts followed some years later, with auction of lands east of the swamp in the Lyndhurst parish going under the hammer on 18 February 1859. The sales attracted much interest with squatters well to the fore in the bidding. Sales of land now contained by Worsley Road and the Frankston-Dandenong Road went to John and Henry Wedge, who bought pieces of their old run, and east of marsh into which the Dandenong Creek emptied, George Keys and his

sons Isaac, Robert and William bought several sections. Other buyers, some of whom planned to farm, included John Lord, who purchased 375 acres at a cost of just over £469. An Englishman who more recently came from Pentridge (later Coburg), Lord went on to establish the Manor House Farm on his new allotment and stayed there until his death in 1883.²⁴⁴ Others included Michael Quinlan from Dandenong, and John Gamble, as well as James Quirk, E. G. Watson, J. Dempsey, David McKay, Charles Perry, J. Harbison, James Young, James Cariss, and John A. Gamble.²⁴⁵ Among the buyers were those after a quick profit such as real estate agent Nelson Polak, and also Felix Lasczas de St Martin, who made £175 on his investment in just three months. After two years James Cariss sold to William Worsley for almost twice his purchase price of £143.²⁴⁶ When it was first surveyed in January 1859 by the Crown Lands Selection Office, the land was described as 'fine agricultural soil partly subject to flood [with] excellent pasture'. Other notes on the survey plan indicated that the land also comprised 'open plain', 'tea tree scrub' and 'black soil well grassed'. Just near the Baungan Waterhole the Eumemmerring Creek was flanked by 'sandy ridges covered with heath'.²⁴⁷ The land formerly known as the Baungan Waterhole is located on the Frankston-Dandenong Road. It is now managed by the Dandenong Valley Authority.

John Wood Beilby and the Bangholme Run

Despite the land sales, licences to lease Crown land continued although the runs were diminishing in size. On 27 April 1860, the remnant of the Baungan run, some three sections of 640 acres each, was transferred from Charles Wedge to John Wood Beilby. The other seven sections formerly leased to the Wedge family had been sold in the Lyndhurst land sale of 1859. Beilby was also a squatter of some experience. After arriving in the colony in 1841 he took up land at the base of the Dandenong mountains, and from 1850 leased James Clow's Corhanwarrabul station north of Dandenong Creek. Then he moved south to lease the Baungan Waterholes Run otherwise known as Wedge's Run or Banyan Waterholes Run. Beilby leased the Baungan half of the run and moved the Baungan homestead from its surrounding waterhole, which the government claimed as a water reserve, to the junction of the Eumemmerring Creek and the swamp (today west of Worsley Road). He called his run 'Bangholme', '...an appropriate combination of the old name, often spelt "Bangan", and "holm" which was old Norse meaning an inlet in a river and could

²⁴² Hibbins, p 24

²⁴³ *ibid.*, p 33

²⁴⁴ *ibid.*, p 48, 97

²⁴⁵ Parish of Lyndhurst plan number 3025; Parish of Eumemmerring plan number 2603

²⁴⁶ Hibbins, p 48

²⁴⁷ Plan of Eumemmerring Parish, January 1859

with imagination be applied to the nearby sandy ridges; here he lived and cultivated a garden'.²⁴⁸

By 1862 he was running only 62 cattle on the 1500 acre lease because a great deal of the land was flooded.²⁴⁹ The swampy land with its black soil had been appreciated by local farmers as a good source of grass for cattle, but its benefits could not be relied upon. In July 1862 Beilby wrote that flooding had led to the failure of his crops as well as an increase in insect pests.²⁵⁰ In December 1863 there was one of the biggest floods on record, and such a set back may explain why John Spence Ogilvy is listed as the run-holder for Bangholme between 1862 and 1868.²⁵¹ Ogilvy was a Melbourne accountant and may have held the mortgage or paid the lease money. He was also an in-law, as Beilby's wife was Catherine Ogilvy. As those selecting this swampy land in the coming years would find, farming was indeed a frustrating experience. Beilby became known for his irascible actions; he fell out with his neighbours, the Wedges and Keys, and if he was not impounding their cattle he was suing them for trespass. He also waged a long battle with the Lands Department over the boundary of his lease.

Draining the Swamp Land

In 1861 a draft proposal had been submitted to the government to link Melbourne to Gippsland via the Carrum Swamp or the Bangholme marsh area, with a series of canals. Keen to make some commercial success of the land, Beilby attempted to develop the idea with his friend, Dr Charles Phillips from Dandenong, however the scheme never eventuated. In the late 1860s there was also another proposal for a sugar-beet farm and a manufactory west of Bangholme which would convert the produce into sugar and spirits.²⁵² The Dandenong District Road Board instead wanted the land to be sold, and finally the government relented and threw most of it open for selection. Beilby remained in the middle of the marsh grazing the leased land around his homestead site, and as the land began to be carved up for small farms, concerns again arose about flooding.

On 11 March 1872 many of the selectors met at Mordialloc to discuss the drainage of the Swamp, raising the idea of linking the Dandenong Creek to the Mordialloc Creek, and the Eumemmerring Creek to the Kananook Creek, and running the water into the sea. The selectors agreed to rate each other one shilling per acre for three years to finance the scheme, and they also gained an exemption from having to make

improvements on their land, such as erecting buildings and fencing, due to the wet and boggy conditions.

Several did however attempt fencing, ploughing and cultivation. Some, like Edward Pettit preferred the marshy conditions in order to grow willow trees for basket-making, however the thousands of trees he imported from England were spoilt by salt water.²⁵³ Others tried willows as well, and Willow Road, running off Frankston-Dandenong Road, no doubt refers to this past activity.

Keen to get the drainage system started, the Dandenong District Road Board passed a motion in April 1872 that any money spent by selectors on the main drain would be refunded. The drainage works continued throughout the 1870s, suffering setbacks with each annual flood. In 1877 the unfinished scheme was amended to take the Eumemmerring Creek straight through to the sea instead of into the Kananook Creek. The government provided financial help and the contract was awarded to Dandenong contractor, Henry Powis. The outlet proved to be a success in carrying away excess water, and the drainage of the land improved pastures for farmers, although many still maintained they could not reside on their land because of excess water.

In the 1880s further drainage works were undertaken by the Carrum Irrigation Trust to the Dandenong and Eumemmerring Creeks. For irrigation purposes, a weir was constructed on each creek to hold water for dry seasons and allow its escape during floods. A new wave of farmers arrived to contend with the land after the hard economic times of the 1890s. They cultivated market gardens, and diversified into dairy farming in the 1920s. Unlike their predecessors, they came as settlers prepared to establish their own churches, schools and other public buildings, and many of Bangholme's buildings date from this time. The success of much of the farming was still dependent on the weather. After floods in 1923 again washed over the area, the government enlarged the Eumemmerring and Dandenong drains and built a main outfall from Pillar's bridge to the Patterson outlet at Carrum.²⁵⁴ Another large flood rose in 1934, with the Dandenong Creek inundating the Dandenong township, and the Eumemmerring Creek and associated drains besieging bayside residents. The water had reached the doorstep of the Keysborough school, but at the Bangholme school eight feet of water had passed through the building.²⁵⁵ In the aftermath, the Carrum Waterworks Trust

²⁴⁸ Hibbins, p 64

²⁴⁹ Pastoral Run Papers, PROV VPRS 5928 Unit 178 (stock returns March 1862)

²⁵⁰ Hibbins, p 64

²⁵¹ Spreadborough & Anderson, p 272

²⁵² Hibbins, pp 65-66

²⁵³ *ibid.*, p 68

²⁵⁴ *ibid.*, p 161

²⁵⁵ *ibid.*, p 162

was abolished and reconstituted and placed under the direct control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission from July 1941. In the meantime another flood swept through Dandenong and Bangholme in 1937. Bangholme, the most prone area, flooded again in 1952, inundating the school and church once more, prompting another round of new drainage works, completed in 1957.

In 1964 the Dandenong Valley Authority began providing, maintaining and operating the main water and drainage systems, and in 1966 the Carrum Drainage District was transferred to its control. Since this time the Dandenong and Eumemmerring Creeks have been remodelled. A feature of its flood control works has been the building of a series of retarding basins: '...dry shallow hollows which can be used for recreation but which can divert and retain water in flood times until the channels can safely cope with the flow'.²⁵⁶ One of these basins exists behind the Authority's depot on the Frankston-Dandenong Road. Known as the Greens Lane Retarding Basin, it was once the natural basin for the Eumemmerring Creek, known as the Baungan Waterhole.

Description

The context to the farm landscape area, between Worsley and Frankston-Dandenong Roads, straddles the districts of Dandenong South, Lyndhurst and Bangholme, and is characterised by flat farm land with drains, channels, Monterey pine windbreaks and some remnant hedging.

The specific area on and south of Harwood and Glasscocks Road and north of Thompsons Rd, includes farming properties fronting the Frankston Dandenong Rd. It also includes the distinctive modern landscape of the Bunurong Memorial Park, with its neo-Modernist architecture.

At the south end of the area, on the Frankston Dandenong Rd, is the Edwardian-era weatherboard farm house on Michael Quinlan's 1859 Crown purchase. On the eastern fringe is the Eastern Contour Drain heading south from the Baungan water holes (retarding basin) on the Eumemmerring Creek. There are also the remnant red gums and near them Tower Hill farm which has an early farm house set behind a modern replacement: this is on Quinn's 1859 freehold. To the north at 464 Frankston Dandenong Rd is an altered Victorian-era farm house bordering Harwood Rd, brick clad, with Monterey cypress, and a palm as 20th century introduced landscape.

West of this on the south side of Harwood Rd is a small Edwardian, rendered house with a row of Monterey pines, and Canary Island palms.

Condition & Integrity

The landscape reflects the layering of a number of different eras of development and the farm buildings are similarly changed but the era associated with each is still distinguishable. The red gums and the general topography are perhaps the only remnant of the landscape at contact, the exotic grasses and trees being evident from following stages.

Context

The area is set on flat swampy land on the outskirts of Dandenong. The closest built up areas are the industrial estates extending southward. Further north on Hutton and Greens Roads are the Keys holdings, with their pastoralist-era character of open park like pasture dotted with red gums, and other farming areas, with remnant trees and unrelated development incursions.

Significance

The cultural landscape, including trees, related farm buildings, drains, a memorial park, and an 1850s subdivision, between Worsley, Thompson and Frankston-Dandenong Road, Bangholme and Lyndhurst is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- For the richness of cultural elements within a defined area (criteria A3)
- For its retention of some important natural landscape in the form of the topography, Baungan water holes (retarding basin) and remnant red gums, which were once widespread in the Dandenong region but have now largely disappeared (criteria A4, B2) .
- For its demonstration of a number of significant development periods in the City, including (criteria A4) :
- the freeholding of the land, in terms of its existing subdivision,
- The draining of the land from the 1870s in terms of the two Victorian-era farm houses

²⁵⁶ *ibid.*, p 229

²⁵⁷ separate issue

- The continuing drainage works carried out in the 20th century which is expressed by the contour drain and associated retarding basin to the north and the two Edwardian-era farm houses, Monterey pine and Monterey cypress rows and palms representing the new development opportunities created by the drainage.

For the new landscape, Bunurong Memorial Park, which introduces a historically unrelated but visually distinctive use into the area, with associated Modernist architecture and landscape planning

Recommendations

Planning Scheme Protection in a heritage overlay: Recommended

External paint controls apply?	No
Tree controls apply?	Yes
Internal alteration controls apply?	No
Tree controls apply?	Yes
Are there outbuildings or fences not exempt from advertising?	No
Included on the Victorian Heritage Register?	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted?	No
Incorporated plan recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme:	Yes

Other heritage registers

Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No

Note: native vegetation clearance controls exist over the proposed area.

Extent Of Heritage Place

The listed buildings, trees and title land (see map²⁵⁷), with emphasis on elements from the periods of: pre-contact, 1859 freehold, and 1870s-1920s drainage construction and sufficient land within the title to protect the root ball and canopy of the listed trees.

References

- Hibbins, G. M. , *A History of the City of Springvale*, Lothian, Port Melbourne, 1984
- Pastoral Run Papers (microfiche edition) VPRO 5928
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- Spreadborough, R. , & Anderson, H. , *Victorian Squatters*, Red Rooster Press, Ascot Vale, 1983