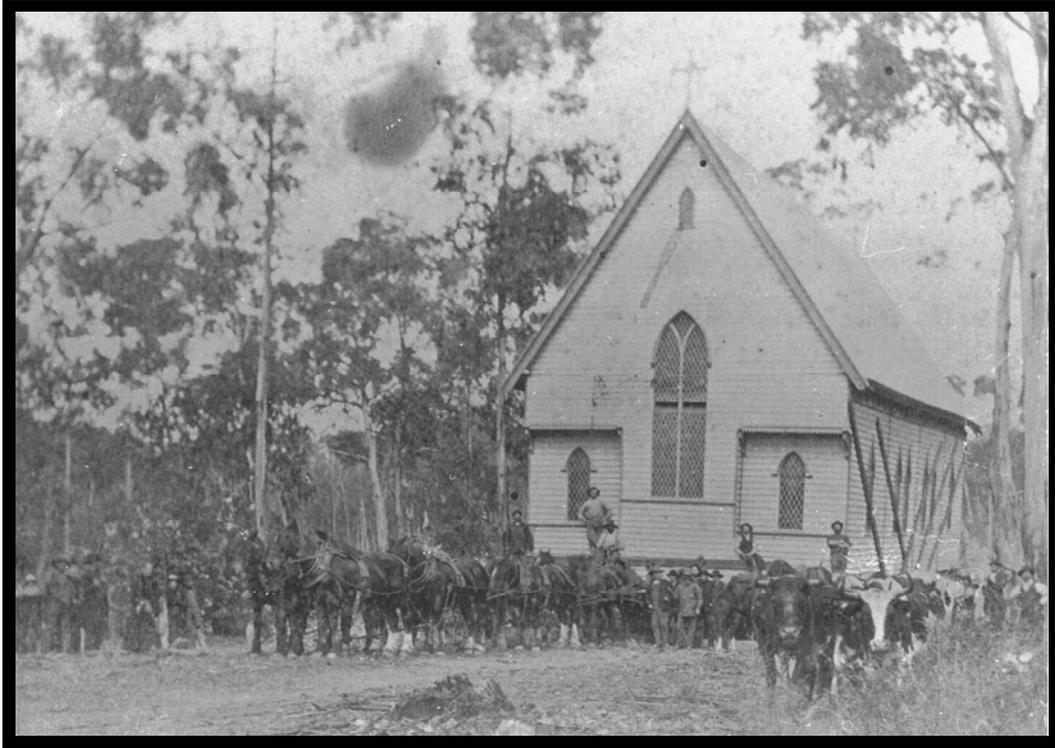


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# Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study Stage 2B



## Statements of Significance

Aireys Inlet – Anglesea – Bells Beach – Buckley – Lorne – Modewarre –  
Torquay – Winchelsea

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# Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study Stage 2B

## Statements of Significance

Aireys Inlet – Anglesea – Bells Beach – Buckley – Lorne – Modewarre –  
Torquay – Winchelsea

This report is a compilation of the Statements of Significance  
contained in Volumes 2 and 3 of the Surf Coast Heritage Study Stage 2B  
prepared by Dr David Rowe, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd &  
Wendy Jacobs, Architect & Heritage Consultant

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## 1.0 Introduction

The Surf Coast Shire Council commissioned Dr David Rowe, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd and Wendy Jacobs, Architect and Heritage Consultant, to undertake Stage 2B of the Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study between October 2007 and August 2008. The resulting three volume Report comprises:

- Volume 1 which provides details about the methodology, significance assessment, criteria and thresholds adopted, and also provides recommendations for implementing the study results. A list of the heritage places where heritage citations have been prepared is provided in Section 3.1 of this Volume.
- Volumes 2 and 3 which consist of the Heritage Citations for each of the heritage places assessed as part of the Study.

In addition the Study completed the Thematic Environmental History of the Surf Coast Shire, initially prepared in 1998 as part of the Stage 1 Heritage Study authored by Dr Carlotta Kellaway (in association with Context Pty Ltd), and since reviewed and updated by Dr David Rowe as part of the Stage 2B Study.

This report extracts all the Statements of Significance from Volumes 2 and 3 and compiles them together as an easy reference for the purpose of being used as decision guidelines under Clause 43.01-4 of the Heritage Overlay of the Surf Coast Planning Scheme. Volumes 1 to 3 of the Study, in addition to the Thematic Environmental History, should be used as reference documents in providing background and support to the statements of significance.

## 2.0 Statements of Significance

### 2.1 AIREYS INLET

#### **Federal Street– Pearse Cairn**

The Pearse Cairn at Spit Point, Federal Street, Aireys Inlet, has significance for its commemorative associations to the early pioneers of the area, Thomas Butson Pearse and Martha Pearse (nee Speering). They established the Angahook Run at Aireys Inlet in 1852 and worked the property until their deaths in 1862 and 1870 respectively. Both Thomas and Martha Pearse were buried at Spit Point and this cairn was built above their graves in 1960 to a design by Ron Spence, Shire Engineer and constructed by the Shire of Barrabool. The cairn was unveiled in 1960 as part of a family get-together. Overall, it is intact and in fair-good condition, although the concrete base has cracked.

The Pearse Cairn at Spit Point, Federal Street, Aireys Inlet, is historically and socially significant at LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1, G.1). It is associated with the early pioneers of Aireys Inlet, Thomas Butson Pearse and his wife, Martha, who established the Angahook Run in the area in 1853. The cairn and associated graves are recognised and valued by the local community and descendants of the Pearse family for commemorative reasons.

Overall, the Pearse Cairn at Spit Point, Federal Street, Aireys Inlet, is of LOCAL significance.

#### **10 Inlet Crescent - Angahook Bark Hut**

The Angahook Bark Hut, 10 Inlet Crescent, has significance as an interpretation of one of the earliest dwellings at Aireys Inlet in the mid 19th century, built of now unusual bark construction. The original bark hut appears to have been built by Thomas Pearse and his stockmaster, Robert McConachy, in 1852. The hut survived most of the 20th century and was restored in 1979, however it was destroyed in the devastating Ash Wednesday bushfires in 1983. In 1985, the hut was predominantly reconstructed and opened to the public in 1986. It is now recognised and valued by the local community as an interpretive legacy of the pioneering years of Aireys Inlet in the 1850s.

The Angahook Bark Hut, 10 Inlet Crescent, is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC G.1). It is recognised and valued by the local community as an importance interpretive legacy of mid 19th century life in Aireys Inlet. The Bark Hut continues to educate the wider public as a local tourist attraction.

Overall, the Angahook Bark Hut, 10 Inlet Crescent, Aireys Inlet, is of LOCAL significance.

## 2.2 ANGLESEA

### Great Ocean Road – Regatta Boat Shed & Adjacent Race Organiser’s Stand

The Regatta Boat Shed/Anglesea Recreation & Sports Clubhouse on the east bank of the Anglesea River, has significance as a tangible legacy of the evolution and development of the Anglesea Recreation and Sports Club established in 1911, and also for its associations with the locally-important annual Anglesea Regatta which originally commenced in 1887. The more formalised carnival commenced in 1910-11 and involved several events particularly rowing, with the main event being the Grand Challenge Cup. This race involved representatives from the various houses of Anglesea, Gladstone (now Anglesea), Airey's Inlet and Torquay. From 1910-11, the Anglesea Regatta has been an important annual community event at Anglesea over the Christmas holiday period and continues to the present day. The surviving Regatta Boat Shed was opened in 1914 as the Clubhouse of the Anglesea Recreation & Sports Club, and has been the focal point of the Regatta and community events and activities since that time. Until the mid 20th century, it also acted as the local public hall. The building is in good condition and of moderate integrity. Adjacent to the boat shed is the organiser's stand, initially built in 1967, in memory of Stan McMillan of "Blink Bonnie". He was an inaugural Committee Member of the Anglesea Recreation and Sports Club, Honorary Secretary between 1914 and 1949, President from 1950 until his death in 1967, and longtime race organiser of the Anglesea Regatta.

The Regatta Boat Shed/Anglesea Recreation & Sports Clubhouse, Anglesea, is historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1, G.1). It is a physical legacy of the importance of organised recreational activities in Anglesea since 1910-11, when the first formal Anglesea Regatta was held. This involved the staging of the Grand Challenge Cup - the head of the river rowing race - together with tennis golf, swimming and "beer-chewing" tournaments. Representatives from the various houses in Anglesea, Gladstone, Airey's Inlet and Torquay participated, with "Challenge" rules and an "Acceptance" document drawn up in late 1910 by Anglesea and Airey's Inlet organisers respectively. The Anglesea Regatta emanated from the local aquatic regatta first known to have been held on the Anglesea River in 1887. It was formalised in 1910-11, when the Anglesea Recreation & Sports Club was established. Its first president was S.R.J. Mawson who donated the first Grand Challenge Cup and who was responsible for the construction of the clubhouse in 1913-14. The building and the Regatta have associations with numerous locals of the area, including S.R.J. Mawson (inaugural President of the Anglesea Recreation and Sports Club), the McMillan family of "Blink Bonnie", Parker Street and the Bingley family of "Loma Larnee", Harvey Street. From its beginnings as local summertime recreation with a high degree of hilarity, the Anglesea Regatta became an annual event through the 20th century and continues to the present day. Notable participants have included Carjie Greeves in 1932 (winner of the first VFL/AFL Brownlow Medal), and Garth Manton and Brian Goyle in 1957 (Olympians of the 1956 Melbourne Olympics). The Regatta boat shed is recognised and valued by locals throughout the area as an important staging area for the Anglesea Regatta and as a significant recreational meeting place. The historical and social significance of the boat shed is embodied in the existing physical fabric.

Adjacent to the shed is the timber organiser's stand initially built in 1967 in memory of Stan McMillan, inaugural Committee Member of the Anglesea Recreation and Sports Club, Honorary Secretary between 1914 and 1949, President from 1950 until his death in 1967, and longtime race organiser of the Anglesea Regatta. It is recognised and valued by the community for commemorative reasons and the part it plays in the staging of the annual regatta.

Overall, the Regatta Boat Shed/Anglesea Recreation & Sports Clubhouse, Anglesea is of LOCAL significance.

### **119 Great Ocean Road – Angahook General Store**

The Angahook General Store at 119 Great Ocean Road, has significance as a legacy of commercial development in Anglesea during the interwar period, a time when Anglesea progressed dramatically as a seaside destination as a result of the opening of the Great Ocean Road. It was built in 1929 for Reg and Ivy Baldry. From 1937, it was managed by Miss Marion Francis who purchased the business in 1942. The shop has particular longtime associations with Miss Francis who was a local identity. The shop was a local community hub prior to the construction of the Memorial Hall in 1954, with township meetings, Red Cross meetings and other important community events being held there until the mid 20th century. The building appears to be in good condition and of moderate integrity.

The Angahook General Store at 119 Great Ocean Road is historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1, G.1). It is a physical legacy of the dramatic development in Anglesea during the interwar period, when the town became more popular as a seaside destination as a result of the opening of the Great Ocean Road. In particular, the General Store has associations with Miss Marion Francis, longtime owner and operator who became a local identity in the town. The General Store continues to be recognised by some locals as a reflection of early twentieth century community life, being a hub for township meetings, Red Cross meeting and other important community events prior to the construction of the Memorial Hall in 1954. The historical and social significance of the place is embodied in the surviving (albeit altered) building fabric. The Angahook General Store is the only surviving intact example of an interwar commercial building in Anglesea and one of few remaining in the Surf Coast Shire.

The Angahook General Store at 119 Great Ocean Road of architectural interest. Although the building has experienced alterations, it continues to clearly demonstrate original design qualities for an interwar commercial shop. These qualities include the gabled roof form and the stepped parapet at the front. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the strapped cement sheet wall cladding, face brick chimney, and the timber framed shopfront display windows. The projecting post-supported skillion front verandah, while introduced, is similar to the original design.

Overall, the Angahook General Store at 119 Great Ocean Road is of LOCAL significance.

### **129 Great Ocean Road – Children's Joy**

The house at 129 Great Ocean Road has significance as predominantly intact example of a rudimentary interwar Bungalow in Anglesea, reflecting a version of a simple seaside Bungalow common for holiday houses for the period. It was built in c.1936 for William and Edith Gribble, longtime owners, with the Gribble family continuing to own the property until 1993. The house represents one of a small number of intact Bungalows in Anglesea built during the interwar period when the town experienced dramatic progress in residential development, primarily as holiday homes. The early gabled outbuilding towards the rear of the site also contributes to the significance of the place. The house and outbuilding appear to be in good condition.

The house at 129 Great Ocean Road is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). It demonstrates original design qualities of a rudimentary interwar Bungalow style. These qualities include the simple gable roof form clad in terra cotta tiles, broad eaves supported by curved timber brackets at the building corners, projecting bracketed tiled window and door hood at the front, and the central doorway opening. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the timber weatherboard wall cladding (designed as a dado), strapped cement sheet wall cladding, timber framed windows

arranged in banks of three that flank the front doorway, side timber framed double hung windows and the strapped panelling design of the gable infill. The rudimentary interwar Bungalow design reflects the typical approach to seaside holiday houses for the period.

The house at 129 Great Ocean Road is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4). It is associated with residential developments in Anglesea during the interwar period, an era that had a dramatic impact on the progress of the town as a result of the opening of the Great Ocean Road.

Overall, the house at 129 Great Ocean Road is of LOCAL significance.

### **131 Great Ocean Road – Rivernook**

"Rivernook" at 131 Great Ocean Road has significance as one of the very few more intact dwellings built in Anglesea during the Edwardian and Late Edwardian period (c.1900-1915), and with its modest scale it epitomises the simple design and construction afforded to holiday houses for the period. Built in 1915, this was a time when Anglesea was considered a small seaside village. "Rivernook" is a representative example of the work of Walter Harrison, local builder and was constructed for Captain John and Georgina Harriet Webb of Newtown, Geelong. Overall, the dwelling appears to be in good condition and is predominantly intact.

"Rivernook" at 131 Great Ocean Road is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). It demonstrates original design qualities of a modest Late Edwardian style. The qualities include the steeply pitched hipped roof form together with the shallow-hipped verandah that projects towards the street frontage and the skillion wing that projects at the rear. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, modest scale, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, face brick chimney, narrow eaves, square timber verandah posts having solid timber brackets and decorative solid timber valances, central timber framed front doorway and timber door, and the timber framed double hung windows. "Rivernook" represents one of only two predominantly intact houses in Anglesea built during the Edwardian-Late Edwardian period, the only other being "Lorna Larnee", 45 Harvey Street, constructed in 1916-17 to a more substantial design.

"Rivernook" at 131 Great Ocean Road is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC.A.4). It is a rare intact physical legacy of the residential developments in Anglesea during the Edwardian and Late Edwardian period, when the town was a small seaside village.

Overall, "Rivernook" at 131 Great Ocean Road is of LOCAL significance.

### **45 Harvey Street – Loma Larnee**

"Loma Larnee" at 45 Harvey Street has significance is a rare, more substantial example of a Late Edwardian style in Anglesea. Built in 1916-17 as the holiday home for Arthur and Elsie Bingley of "Warrambeen", Shelford, it also is a surviving moderately intact example of the Late Edwardian work of the prolific Geelong architects, Laird and Buchan. "Loma Larnee" may be compared with other contemporary examples, including the former "Sunnyside" at Belmont, a house in Mirboo North and a house at Willandra Station, N.S.W. While a holiday residence, during his time at "Loma Larnee" Arthur Bingley still contributed to community life in Anglesea. With Philip Harvey, he helped to establish the Anglesea Tennis Club, being its inaugural President in 1930. In 1936, he was Chairman of the Public Hall Committee and he was involved with the local Regatta Cup, with the "Lorna Larnee" crew winning the regatta three years in succession between 1923 and 1925. The mature cypress hedges on three sides contribute to the significance of the property. "Loma Larnee" appears to be in good condition.

"Loma Larnee" at 45 Harvey Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). Although noticeably altered (the most conspicuous change being the filled in verandah), it still clearly demonstrates original design qualities of a Late Edwardian style. These qualities include the L-shaped layout having a main hipped roof form that traverses the site, together with a rear minor hipped roof and encircling broken back balcony. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the asymmetrical composition, elevated height, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, two face brick

chimneys with rendered bands, surviving remnant timber balcony posts with decorative timber brackets, remnant capped timber balcony balustrades, front portion and landing of the entrance stairs, timber framed double hung windows arranged in pairs, and the entrance openings with timber doors. "Loma Larnee" represents one of only two of the more intact Edwardian domestic examples in Anglesea, the other being the more modestly scaled "Rivernook" at 131 Great Ocean Road. It is also a representative example of the Late Edwardian work of Laird and Buchan, Geelong architects. The mature cypress hedges on three sides at "Loma Larnee" also contribute to the significance of the place.

"Loma Larnee" at 45 Harvey Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is a rare moderately intact physical legacy of the residential developments in Anglesea during the Edwardian and Late Edwardian periods, when the town was a small seaside village. Built in 1916-17, it has particular associations with the original owners, Arthur and Elsie Bingley. While a holiday residence, during his time at "Loma Larnee" Arthur Bingley still contributed to community life in Anglesea. With Philip Harvey, he helped to establish the Anglesea Tennis Club, being its inaugural President in 1930. In 1936, he was Chairman of the Public Hall Committee and he was involved with the local Regatta Cup, with the "Lorna Larnee" crew winning the regatta three years in succession between 1923 and 1925. "Loma Larnee" also has associations with the prolific Geelong architects, Laird and Buchan.

Overall, "Loma Larnee" at 45 Harvey Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **69 Harvey Street – Ben Nevis**

"Ben Nevis" at 69 Harvey Street has significance as one of the more intact interwar Californian Bungalow examples in an elaborate landscaped setting in Anglesea. Built in 1923 for Carl and Millie Hale of Elsternwick, the significance of the property includes the house, rear outbuilding and large garden having a curved driveway, perimeter mature cypress trees and large exotic and native trees in the grassed area in front of the house. "Ben Nevis" in its landscape setting is comparable with "Carinya" in Tonge Street. "Ben Nevis" appears to be in good condition. Historically, the property is one of few remaining seaside dwellings still owned by the same family.

"Ben Nevis" at 69 Harvey Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). It demonstrates original design qualities of an interwar Bungalow style in an early landscaped setting. These qualities include the broad gable roof form clad in corrugated sheet metal, three roughcast chimneys, broad eaves and the recessed return verandah supported by round concrete columns and tapered roughcast piers. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the timber framed double hung windows, timber framed and glazed front double doors and the timber shingling and bellcast form in the front gable end. The rear gabled outbuilding constructed with strapped cement sheet wall cladding and corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, the substantial garden setting with mature perimeter cypresses, curved gravelled driveway and the open grassed area having large native and exotic trees, also contribute to the significance of the place.

"Ben Nevis" at 69 Harvey Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the substantial increase in residential development in Anglesea during the interwar period as a result of the opening of the Great Ocean Road. Built in 1923, the property has particular associations with longtime owners Carl and Millie Hale and their descendants, who have made a contribution to the development and progress of the town.

Overall, "Ben Nevis" at 69 Harvey Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **01 McMillan Street – Anglesea Memorial Hall**

The Anglesea Memorial Hall at 1 McMillan Street has significance for its important associations with community life in Anglesea since the mid 20th century. Built in 1954 by the Anglesea Progress Committee on land donated by Phillip Harvey of "Summerleigh", 29 Harvey Street, the hall commemorates the early European settlers of the district. It has been the centre for community activities, meetings and recreational pursuits (such as the Anglesea Cinema) for over 50 years. A

rare surviving local example of a postwar Modern Functionalist design, the integrity of the hall has been compromised by a recent gabled two storey addition.

The Anglesea Memorial Hall at 1 McMillan Street is historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1, G.1). It is associated with the development of community life in Anglesea from the mid 20th century, after Phillip Harvey of "Summerleigh", 29 Harvey Street, donated land for its construction. Built in 1954, the hall commemorates the early European settlers of the district and has been the centre for community activities, meetings and recreational pursuits (such as the Anglesea Cinema) for over 50 years. It continues to be recognised and valued by the community for these reasons today. The Anglesea Memorial Hall has associations with Arthur Bingley of "Loma Larnie", 45 Harvey Street, who was the inaugural Chairman of the Hall Investigation Committee in 1936, together with Bill McRorie, who was the Honorary Secretary of the Committee at that time. The historical and social significance of the hall is embodied in the progressive image of the surviving postwar Modern Functionalist building fabric. Although altered, the original design is discernible in the central cantilevering narrow flat-roofed portico with flanking parapeted wings (which have curved corners at the junctions with the portico), main entrance with timber and glazed doors and sidelights, concrete entrance steps, broad gable roof form comprising the main hall, brick construction, and the timber framed double hung windows.

Overall, the Anglesea Memorial Hall at 1 McMillan Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **05 McMillan Street – Rangī Marie (Anglesea & District Historical Society)**

"Rangī Marie" at 5 McMillan Street has significance as an intact and rare surviving example of a postwar Modern Functionalist style in Anglesea. Built in c.1954 for Alfred Hollebon, the dwelling is a legacy of the substantial increase in residential development in Anglesea from the interwar period when the town had become an important tourist destination. "Rangī Marie" appears to be in good condition.

"Rangī Marie" at 5 McMillan Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). It demonstrates original design qualities of a postwar Modern Functionalist style, and is the only known intact and residential example of its type in Anglesea. These qualities include the triple-fronted and parapeted main facade with a curved northern window bay, narrow flat-roofed entry porch, curved concrete entry steps and crazed stone plinth. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the timber framed double hung windows. The concrete retaining wall in the front garden also contributes to the significance of the place.

"Rangī Marie" at 5 McMillan Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4). It is associated with residential developments in Anglesea during the postwar period, an era when the town had become an important tourist destination.

Overall, "Rangī Marie" at 5 McMillan Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **39-43 Parker Street – Blink Bonnie**

"Blink Bonnie" at 39-43 Parker Street has significance as one of the few surviving 19th century vernacular huts constructed in bark in Victoria and the only known surviving example of a Victorian residential holiday complex of buildings in Anglesea. The site consists of a bark hut, gabled timber outbuilding and a late 19th century single storey gabled bachelor quarters building with a lookout tower. The bark hut represents the earliest known surviving and largely intact example of this type of construction in the Surf Coast Shire, most comparable with the Angahook Bark Hut at Aireys Inlet which is a replica of a reconstructed hut destroyed by fire in 1983. The other few surviving 19th century buildings constructed of bark on the Victorian Heritage Register include the Staplegrove Meat Works bark shed, Flynn (built 1870), Blacksmith's Shop, Strathbogie (built 1892 - bark wall lining only), Tea Loft at the former Bush's Store, Bendigo (built 1881 - bark roof insitu), Strathfieldsaye Homestead station & outbuildings, Perry Bridge (built 1854 - bark ceilings insitu), and buildings at Chateau Tahbilk, Tabilk (built 1860 - sections of remnant bark wall linings surviving). The bachelor quarters building is only one of two known late 19th century residential structures in the Shire featuring a lookout tower, the other building being "Sea View Villa" in Torquay. The

property was first owned by Jessie McMillan and then Alexander Parker McMillan, banker of Geelong from c.1885 and continues to be owned by descendants of the McMillan family. The bark hut was built for £2 by caretaker Jonas Hollingsworth as a living area. The holiday residence was completed in 1887 (and was subsequently demolished in the c.1960s and replaced with the existing house). The gabled timber outbuilding was built as a kitchen in the 19th century. The gabled bachelor quarters with lookout tower may have been erected in c.1890 and was built to house the unmarried men. The buildings are largely intact.

"Blink Bonnie" at 39-43 Parker Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). The bark hut demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian vernacular style more common in mid 19th century buildings. These qualities include the steeply pitched hipped roof clad in corrugated sheet metal, timber framed twelve paned double hung windows, central timber framed doorway and particularly the bark wall cladding with horizontal sapling battens (some of the bark may represent later reconstruction). The bark hut represents the earliest known surviving and largely intact example of this type of construction in the Surf Coast Shire, most comparable with the Angahook Bark Hut at Aireys Inlet which is a replica of a previous building. It represents one of few surviving 19th century bark buildings in Victoria.

The gabled outbuilding is another example of a standard Victorian design. Its integrity has been slightly compromised by the loss of a gabled porch on the south facade.

The bachelor quarters with lookout demonstrate original design qualities of a Late Victorian vernacular style, with its single storey gabled roof forms, broken back verandah and elevated hipped roofed tower. The staff quarters building is only one of two known late 19th century residential structures in the Shire featuring a lookout tower, the other building being "Sea View Villa" in Torquay.

"Blink Bonnie" at 39-43 Parker Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with some of the earliest 19th century residential developments in Anglesea and as a complex of buildings it is the only known surviving example in Anglesea today of a seaside residence reflecting the evolution of change in the 19th and 20th centuries. The 19th century buildings on the site appear to have been constructed between c.1885 and c.1890 and have longtime associations with the McMillan family, original owners, whose descendants continue to own the property today. The existing 19th century buildings represent the seaside retreat and affluent lifestyle of the family from the 1880s.

"Blink Bonnie" at 39-43 Parker Street is scientifically significant at a STATE level (AHC F.1). The bark construction of the original hut represents a rare, early and largely intact form of surviving 19th century construction in Victoria (some of the cladding may reflect reconstructed fabric). The other few surviving 19th century buildings constructed of bark on the Victorian Heritage Register include the Staplegrove Meat Works bark shed, Flynn (built 1870), Blacksmith's Shop, Strathbogie (built 1892 - bark wall lining only), Tea Loft at the former Bush's Store, Bendigo (built 1881 - bark roof insitu), Strathfieldsaye Homestead station & outbuildings, Perry Bridge (built 1854 - bark ceilings insitu), and buildings at Chateau Tahbilk, Tabilk (built 1860 - sections of remnant bark wall linings surviving).

Overall, "Blink Bonnie" at 39-43 Parker Street is of STATE significance.

### **River Reserve Road – Boat Sheds (3)**

The three boat sheds on the west bank of the Anglesea River, Anglesea, have significance as the only known-surviving early 20th century boat sheds in the Surf Coast Shire, and as a physical legacy of the importance of aquatic recreational pursuits in Anglesea from the 19th century. The central boat shed appears to have been built in 1916-17 to a design by the Geelong architectural firm of Laird and Buchan for the Bingley family of "Loma Larnee". The boat sheds are associated with the evolution and development of the locally-important annual Anglesea Regatta which formally commenced in 1910-11 and involved several events and particularly rowing, with the main event being the Grand Challenge Cup. This race involved representatives from the various houses of Anglesea, Gladstone (now Anglesea), Airey's Inlet and Torquay. From 1910-11, the Anglesea

Regatta has been an important annual community event at Anglesea over the Christmas holiday period and continues to the present day. The surviving boat sheds are in poor condition and of moderate integrity.

The three boat sheds on the west bank of the Anglesea River are historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1, G.1). They are associated with the evolution and development of aquatic recreation in Anglesea from the early 20th century and in particular, with the annual Anglesea Regatta rowing race held on New Years Day from 1910-11. The central boat shed also appears to have associations with the Bingley family of "Loma Larnee", having been constructed for them in 1916-17 to a design by the Geelong architectural firm of Laird and Buchan. The buildings continue to be recognised by the community for traditional aquatic recreational activity in the locality. The historical and social significance of the buildings is embodied in the physical fabric. These buildings represent the only known surviving boat sheds in the Surf Coast Shire.

Overall, the three boat sheds on the west bank of the Anglesea River are of LOCAL significance.

### **01 Tonge Street – Carinya**

The dwelling known as "Carinya" at 1 Tonge Street has significance as one of the more substantial and intact examples of an interwar Bungalow in Anglesea. Built in 1921 for John and R.P. McKenzie, the design of the house, with its broad gable and return verandah having a central gabled portico, appears to have been a local interpretation of Indian Bungalow design. The house is in good condition and is predominantly intact.

The dwelling known as "Carinya" at 1 Tonge Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). It demonstrates original design qualities of an interwar Bungalow style. These qualities include the broad steeply pitched gable roof form, together with the minor gable that projects to the side and the return shallow-pitched verandah having a central gabled portico at the front. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the elevated single storey height, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, two elongated face brick chimneys, wide eaves, square timber verandah posts having curved solid timber brackets, decorative timber eaves brackets to the verandah portico and side gable, timber shingling, strapped panelling and ventilator openings (but not the windows) in the gable ends, timber framed double hung windows (arranged in banks of three at the front with the central windows having bowed sashes), and the segmentally-arched hall window under the central portico. The design of "Carinya" represents one of the more substantial examples of interwar Bungalows in Anglesea. The large front setting also contributes to the significance of the place.

The dwelling known as "Carinya" at 1 Tonge Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4). It is associated with the dramatic increase in residential development in Anglesea during the interwar period as a result of the opening of the Great Ocean Road. "Carinya" was built just prior to the opening of the Great Ocean Road in 1921 and reflects the design philosophies published by leading architects of the period relating to interwar Bungalow designs and designing for the local climate.

Overall, "Carinya" at 1 Tonge Street is of LOCAL significance.

## **2.3 BELLS BEACH**

### **140 Bells Road – Addiscot Homestead**

Addiscot Homestead, 140 Bells Road, Bells Beach, has historical significance at a LOCAL level for its associations with John Calvert Bell (1861-1937), whose ownership of the property from 1905 witnessed its further development as a sheep grazing property and the construction of the surviving portion of the timber Late Victorian styled dwelling (AHC A.4, H.1). More importantly, Bell's contribution to farming and community life, including his term as Barrabool Shire Councillor between 1897 and 1901 prior to taking up Addiscot, appears to have been the basis for the change in the name of Jan Juc to Bellbrae in 1922. It was through a naming competition held by the Barrabool

Shire where the name was selected, indicating the community's respect for J.C. Bell, then long term resident of Addiscot. J.C. Bell and family also have early and long term associations with the coastal reserve now known as Bells Beach. The Addiscot property originally fronted onto Bells Beach, with the narrow foreshore reserve privately leased to J.C. Bell as part of his Addiscot property from 1905 until soon after his death in 1940-41. The beach was the location for family seaside recreation in the early 20th century. Compulsory acquisition of further land from J.C. Bell's daughter, Mary K.A. Bell, in 1970 and 1971 brought about the reservation of the Bells Beach land as a National Park, with road access having been established since 1966, a year after the first annual Easter surf competition that was to become internationally renowned. Although there is debate as to whether the name of Bells Beach originates from William Bell (first Crown land purchaser of the Addiscot land) or from J.C. Bell and family, it was the latter family that have long term associations with the coastal reserve as part of their sheep grazing property and as their private beach until 1937. These associations are embodied in the surviving physical fabric of the homestead (built c.1912), the rural landscaped setting including the uninterrupted views between the homestead and Bells Beach, and the rear laundry outbuildings that represent the most intact buildings of the J.C. Bell era on the property today.

Overall, Addiscot Homestead, 140 Bells Road, Bells Beach, is of LOCAL significance.

## 2.4 BUCKLEY

### 1600 Princes Highway – Former Laketown School

The former Laketown School building at 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley, has outstanding significance as a substantially intact and now rare surviving brick example of the Victorian Education Department's standard 40-Type school design with attached residence. This standard design was used for the construction of State school buildings throughout Victoria in the 1870s and 1880s. Probably designed by the Department's architect, Henry Bastow, the Laketown State School No. 2063 (originally known as Mount Moriac School No. 2063) opened on 1 June 1878. At that time, the school building formed part of the small Laketown settlement. Today, it is the only surviving physical legacy of Laketown that was established in the mid 1850s with the construction of the Lady of the Lake Hotel, and is the only known surviving brick 40-Type school with attached residence in Victoria. The former School building is in good condition.

The former Laketown School building at 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley, is architecturally significant at a STATE level (AHC D.2, E.1). It demonstrates original Victorian stylistic design qualities of the Victorian Education Department's standard 40-Type school design with attached residence, being one of only four known examples of this type surviving in Victoria. These qualities include the steeply-pitched gable roof form to one side (comprising the former school room), together with the minor gabled entry porch at the front and the gabled form comprising the former teacher's residence that traverses the site. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, asymmetrical composition, galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, face brick wall construction, bluestone plinths, timber bargeboards, remnant timber finials, modest eaves with exposed timber rafter ends, ventilator in the gable end, timber framed 12 paned double hung windows, bluestone window sills and ventilator sill, door openings at the side of the front porch and centrally located on the traversing former residential wing, and the face brick voussoirs forming the window and door heads.

The former Laketown School building at 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley, is historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, G.1, H.1). It is associated with the cultural development of Laketown (now known as Buckley) in the 19th century, and particularly as the centre of education in the district from 1878, when the building opened as the Mount Moriac State School No. 2063. Probably designed by the Education Department's head architect, Henry Bastow, the school building served the local community until its closure in 1893. Over 190 pupils attended the school during its short life of 15 years, the first head teacher being John Taylor. Although the former school building is now a private home, it clearly reflects the standard 40-Type school design of the 1870s, and its historical significance is embodied in the early physical fabric. The former Laketown School building is the only surviving 19th century legacy of the Laketown settlement.

Overall, the former Laketown School building at 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley, is of STATE significance.

## 2.5 LORNE

### 06-08 Beal Street – Banuke

The house known as "Banuke" at 6-8 Beal Street has significance as a predominantly intact and rare local example of an Edwardian style in Lorne, and as a legacy of the residential developments in this part of Lorne in the 19th and early 20th centuries for prominent Melbourne and Western District families. Built in 1903 initially for Captain Charles Parsons and later owned by the McIntyre family of "Mountside" Homestead at Winchelsea, the house is one of only five known surviving examples of Edwardian dwellings in Lorne overlooking Loutit Bay. Although the house has experienced some minor alterations towards the rear, it is predominantly intact and in good condition. The rear outbuilding is a legacy of the lifestyle of the early owners as it appears to have functioned as the maids' quarters in part of the 20th century.

The house known as "Banuke" at 6-8 Beal Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). It demonstrates original design qualities of an Edwardian style. These qualities include the broad hipped roof form, rear double hipped (M) roofs, encircling broken back verandah and rear skillion wing. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, timber framed casement windows arranged in banks of three, timber framed front doorway with sidelights, brick chimney, stop chamfered timber verandah posts, timber verandah brackets and valances and balustrade capping. The rear gabled outbuilding and garden setting (identified by the open grassed areas and stone retaining wall to the Beal Street frontage) also contribute to the significance of the place. The front timber post and woven wire fence, although not original, is in keeping with the Edwardian character and appearance of the dwelling. Architecturally, "Banuke" represents one of five known surviving examples of Edwardian dwellings in Lorne, with "Banuke" being a particularly intact version. "Banuke" also makes a significant contribution to the Mountjoy Parade Residential Heritage Area HO77.

The house as "Banuke" at 6-8 Beal Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with residential developments in this part of Lorne in the very early 20th century commonly for prominent Melbourne and Western District families. Built in 1903 for Captain Charles Parsons, the house has particular longtime associations with the McIntyre family of "Mountside" Homestead, Winchelsea, from 1914-15 until at least the mid 20th century.

Overall, "Banuke" at 6-8 Beal Street is of LOCAL significance.

### 01-07 Charles Street – Police Reserve & Lock Up Buildings

The two former Police Lockup buildings at 1-7 Charles Street, Lorne, have significance as intact examples of a standard Public Works Department design and as a physical legacy of early law enforcement in the town. Given the history of several police sites in Lorne, the significance lies in the two existing Police Lockup buildings rather than the site itself. The portable design of the buildings has allowed them to be easily transported to the different police locations. They are in fair condition.

The two former Police Lockup buildings at 1-7 Charles Street are architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). They demonstrate original design qualities of a standard Public Works Department design for portable lockups, closely reflecting the design drawings for the Casterton Lockup of 1907. These qualities include the gable roof forms clad in galvanised corrugated steel, and the stop chamfered exposed timber posts with horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the gable ends with timber ventilators, narrow window openings with wire mesh and vertical metal security bars, modest eaves and the round metal gutters supported by elongated brackets.

The two former Police Lockup buildings at 1-7 Charles Street are historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, G.1). They are associated with law enforcement in Lorne from the very early 20th century and reflect the standard design approach to police infrastructure by the Public Works Department. The buildings are recognised by the Lorne community as an historical legacy of the town's early development and associated police infrastructure.

Overall, the two former Police Lockup buildings at 1-7 Charles Street are of LOCAL significance.

### **03 Fern Avenue – Valetta**

The house known as "Valetta" at 3 Fern Avenue has significance as a moderately intact example of a Late Victorian style in Lorne. Built in 1892-93 for Edward Seymour, teacher and second Principal of the Lorne State School, the house reflects the type of housing constructed in the town as part of its growing popularity as a seaside resort in the 19th century. It appears to be in good condition and of moderate integrity.

The house known as "Valetta" at 3 Fern Avenue is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). Although there have been some alterations, it continues to clearly demonstrate original design qualities of a Late Victorian style. These qualities include the hipped roof form that traverses the site, together with minor hipped roofs at the rear. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the elevated single storey height, timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, rendered chimneys with projecting cornices, narrow eaves, timber framed double hung windows, and the four panelled timber front door with highlight. While the return verandah may not be completely original, it is similar to a number of comparable Late Victorian dwellings in Lorne, including the timber verandah posts and capped timber balustrade.

The house known as "Valetta" at 3 Fern Avenue is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with residential developments in Lorne in the 1890s when the town was becoming popular as a seaside resort. In particular, "Valetta" has associations with the original longtime owner, Edward Seymour, local school teacher and the second Principal to the Lorne State School from 1891-1900 and from 1908 until 1914.

Overall, the house known as "Valetta" at 3 Fern Avenue is of LOCAL significance.

### **10 Howard Street – Lorne Public Cemetery**

The Lorne Public Cemetery, 10 Howard Street, Lorne, has significance as an important place of commemoration and as a significant cultural landscape to the town. It represents one of five 19th century cemeteries in the Surf Coast Shire. Five acres for the cemetery were temporarily reserved in 1878, with a further 5 roods and 3 perches in 1893. The cemetery is set on elevated sloping land and features numerous headstones and surrounds, together with native trees (particularly eucalypts) within and surrounding the site.

The Lorne Public Cemetery, 10 Howard Street, is historically and aesthetically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1, E.1). It is associated with the development of the township of Lorne from 1878, when 5 acres of land were temporarily reserved as a cemetery. The first trustees were Thomas Mountjoy, John Elkington, John Gosney, Edward Hall and possibly John Stirling. The cemetery demonstrates important visual qualities. These qualities include the elevated rural bushland setting comprising an open grassed area of sloping land featuring numerous headstones, grave surrounds laid out in regular rows, and several native trees (particularly eucalypts) within and surrounding the site.

The Lorne Public Cemetery, 10 Howard Street, is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC G.1). It is recognised and valued by the Lorne community for cultural, spiritual and commemorative reasons.

Overall, the Lorne Public Cemetery, is of LOCAL significance.

### **51 Mountjoy Parade – Lorne War Memorial**

The Lorne War Memorial, 51 Mountjoy Parade, Lorne, has significance as the town's principal commemorative monument to the locals who fought and died in the First World War and in subsequent conflicts. Built of Lorne stone in 1923, the rough-faced obelisk was originally located in the library paddock (now Stribling Reserve), adjacent to a commemorative avenue of flowering gum trees. The transformation of the library paddock in 1955 to a football and cricket ground witnessed the war memorial being relocated to the riverbank of the Erskine River. It was again relocated to a position near the swimming pool on the foreshore before finally being moved to its current location fronting Mountjoy Parade. The memorial appears to be in good condition and is largely intact.

The Lorne War Memorial, 51 Mountjoy Parade, is historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHD A.4, H.1, G.1). It has associations with local soldiers who fought and died in the First World War and in later years (including the Second World War, Korean War and Vietnam War), having been erected by local residents in 1923 in the library paddock (now Stribling Reserve). The memorial is recognised and valued by the local community for its commemorative associations with locals who served and paid the ultimate sacrifice. It continues to be the focus of local Anzac Day services in the town.

The Lorne War Memorial, 51 Mountjoy Parade, is aesthetically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). Although of a standard design comprising a rough-faced obelisk of Lorne stone, the memorial is one of the earliest veteran related monuments in the Shire of its type and reflects community attitudes towards the design of war memorials after the First World War.

Overall, the Lorne War Memorial, 51 Mountjoy Parade, is of LOCAL significance.

#### **64 Otway Street – Stanmorr B&B**

Stanmorr B&B is of local significance because of its historical and architectural values. It is a good example of an early 1920s Lorne residence, later used as a guest house and then as a B&B, a typical progression in usage in this major resort town. (criterion A4) Significant elements include the external appearance and fabric of the building, particularly its early twentieth century elements.

#### **56 Smith Street – Kyanga**

"Kyanga" at 56 Smith Street, has significance as a rare surviving example of a Late Victorian Italianate styled dwelling in Lorne and as a legacy of the residential developments in the town in the late 19th century for prominent Melbourne and Western District families. Built in 1891-92 for Robert J. Stirling, it has long term associations with Wilhemina Westerton of Malvern until at least the mid 20th century. "Kyanga" is also one of five surviving Late Victorian dwellings constructed in Lorne in the 1890s. While there have been some rear alterations and additions, the dwelling clearly reflects its original Late Victorian Italianate design and is moderately intact and in good condition.

"Kyanga" at 56 Smith Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). It demonstrates original design qualities of a Late Victorian Italianate style. These qualities include the hipped roof form that traverses the site, together with the minor hip and faceted bay window that project towards frontage, return verandah and the rear double hipped (M) roof forms. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, two rendered brick chimneys with projecting cornices, narrow eaves, timber framed windows in the front faceted bay, timber framed double hung windows, four panelled front door with highlight, square timber verandah posts with projecting moulded capitals and the capped timber verandah balustrade.

"Kyanga" at 56 Smith Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with residential development in Lorne in the 19th century at a time when the town was growing in popularity as a seaside resort. Built in 1891-92 for Robert J. Stirling, it has longtime associations with Wilhemina Westerton of Malvern and the Westerton family from 1909-10 until the latter 20th century.

Overall, "Kyanga" at 56 Smith Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **58 Smith Street – House**

The house at 58 Smith Street, has significance as a predominantly intact, modest and contextually rare surviving example of a Late Victorian style in Lorne and as a legacy of the residential developments in Lorne in the late 19th century for prominent Melbourne and Western District families. Built in 1895-96 for Robert J. Stirling, it has longer term associations with the Peel family of "Tower Hill", Inverleigh, as their seaside retreat. The house represents one of only five known surviving Late Victorian dwellings in Lorne constructed in the 1890s. The house appears to be in fair condition.

The house at 58 Smith Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). It demonstrates original design qualities of a Late Victorian style. These qualities include the hipped roof form that traverses the site, together with the double hipped (M) roof that projects at the rear, return verandah and the rear skillion wing. Other intact qualities include the elevated single storey height, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, rendered brick chimney with projecting cornice, narrow eaves, square timber verandah posts, decorative timber verandah brackets and simple timber fretwork valance, capped timber balustrade, timber framed double hung windows and the timber framed doorway with sidelights and highlights.

The house at 58 Smith Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with residential developments in Lorne at a time when its popularity as a seaside resort was becoming more well known. Built in 1895-96, it has long term associations with the Peel family of "Tower Hill", Inverleigh. Like many 19th and early 20th century homes, the dwelling at 58 Smith Street reflects the seaside lifestyle of many prominent Melbourne and Western District families who had holiday homes in the town.

Overall, the house at 58 Smith Street is of LOCAL significance.

## **2.6 MODEWARRE**

### **910 Cape Otway Road – Avenue of Honour**

The Avenue of Honour, Cape Otway Road, Modewarre, has significance for its commemorative associations with locals who fought and died in the First World War, together with General Birdwood, Commander of Anzac troops and Albert Jacka, former Modewarre local who won Australia's first Victoria Cross. It also has significance as the only surviving intact Avenue of Honour in the Surf Coast Shire. Initially planted as an avenue of elms on 28 June 1918 prior to the cessation of the First World War, the avenue was replaced with the existing 32 cypress trees in the c.1940s, except for one surviving elm (tree number 33, dedicated to Albert Jacka). It is one of approximately 163 memorial tree avenues in Victoria (and one of a fewer number that survive today). The Avenue of Honour appears to be in fair condition and is predominantly intact.

The Avenue of Honour, Cape Otway Road, is historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1, G.1). It has associations with local residents who fought and died in the First World War and is valued by the local community as an important commemoration of their sacrifice and contribution. Initially planted as elms on 28 June 1918, these trees were replaced with cypresses in the mid 1940s. The avenue has particular associations with General Birdwood, Commander of the Anzac troops (tree number 1), Albert Jacka (tree number 33) and local soldiers. Jacka won Australia's first Victoria Cross at Gallipoli.

The Avenue of Honour of 32 cypress trees and one elm tree, Cape Otway Road, is aesthetically and scientifically (botanically) significant at a LOCAL level (AHC E.1, F.1). It demonstrates visual qualities in the creation of an important cultural landscape of mature exotic trees in Modewarre.

Overall, the Avenue of Honour, Cape Otway Road, is of LOCAL significance.

### **465 Considines Road – Former Modewarre State School No.396**

The former Modewarre State School No. 396, Considines Road, Modewarre, has significance as the earliest-known surviving school building in the Shire, and as an example of the Board of Education's 'suggested plan VIII', intended for a one room school. Built in 1872, the School building is also a physical legacy of the progress and development of Modewarre in the 19th century. Overall, the building is in fair condition and of low-moderate integrity and continues to be recognised for the important part it played as a centre of education until the second half of the 20th century. The trees at the front of the School building (particularly the tree marking the School's centenary) and the overgrown hedging also contribute to the significance of the place.

The former Modewarre State School No. 396, Considines Road, is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). Although altered, it still clearly demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian Picturesque style, based on the Board of Education's 'suggested plan VIII'. These qualities include the simple gabled roof form clad in galvanised corrugated steel, four timber framed twelve paned double hung windows on one longitudinal side, timber framed double hung window in the gable end, door openings in the gable ends, bluestone chimney breast on one longitudinal side elevation. Internally, the coved ceiling lined in beaded edged timber boards, hardplaster wall surfaces, fireplace opening and the timber mantel are other original design qualities. The former Modewarre School building is the earliest known surviving 19th century school building in the Surf Coast Shire.

The former Modewarre State School No. 396, Considines Road, is historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, G.1). Although no longer functioning as a school building, the existing structure is a physical legacy of the progress, development and aspirations of the Modewarre community in the 1870s. Built in 1872 and although it no longer functions as a school, it continues to be recognized and valued by the Modewarre community for the role it played in the education of local people and as a local community facility.

Overall, the former Modewarre State School No. 396, Considines Road, is of LOCAL significance.

### **910 Cape Otway Road – Modewarre Memorial Hall**

The Modewarre Memorial Hall, Cape Otway Road, Modewarre, has significance as a memorial to the locals who served in the First World War and as an important local public building valued by the community for various social and other activities since its opening in 1923. The building is in good condition and of moderate integrity. The memorial board of brass plaques (bearing the names of the soldiers of World War One) relating to the Avenue of Honour on Cape Otway Road, and the Roll of Honour (both inside the Hall), together with the nearby mature Oak tree at the front of the hall, also contribute to the significance of the place.

The Modewarre Memorial Hall is architecturally significant at LOCAL level (AHC D.2). Although partially altered by the introduction of the front and side skillion additions and rear toilet wing, it still demonstrates original design qualities for a hall building of the interwar period. These qualities include the gable roof form clad, timber framed double hung twelve paned windows, timber entry doors, vertical timber strapping, timber finial and pendant in the gable end, and the contextually-substantial timber name plate below which reads "Modewarre Memorial Hall Erected 1923". The nearby Oak tree contributes to the aesthetic values of the place.

The Modewarre Memorial Hall is historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, G.1). It is recognised and valued by the local community as an important memorial to the locals who served in the First World War, and as the centre of social activity in the community since its construction in 1923. The building has important associations with the evolution and development of the community during the interwar period and reflects the esteem in which locals were held in serving their country during the Great War.

Overall, the Modewarre Memorial Hall is of LOCAL significance.

### **440 Considines Road – Former Bible Christian Siloam Chapel**

The former Bible Christian Siloam Chapel, 440 Considines Road, Modewarre, has high level significance as the earliest known surviving Bible Christian Chapel in Victoria, and only one of three known surviving former Bible Christian Chapels in the State. Built in 1858, one of the earliest incumbents to the Mount Moriac and Bambra circuit (which included Modewarre) was the Rev. James Rowe. He was one of the earliest Bible Christian ministers to arrive in Australia in 1850. First established in South Australia through emigrant Cornish miners, the Bible Christian Church soon spread to Victoria, being established at Modewarre by the late 1850s. The former Bible Christian Chapel at Modewarre also has associations with the local temperance movement, being the centre for temperance lectures and other community activities from 1861. The Chapel also served as a Sabbath School from an early period. The union of the Methodist Churches in Victoria in 1902 (including the Bible Christian Church) brought about the demise of the Bible Christian Church at Modewarre. It is now a rare physical legacy of this former Methodist Church denomination. While substantially deteriorated, the former Bible Christian Chapel at Modewarre also has significance as a moderately intact example of a Victorian Georgian style, typical for non-conformist Churches in the early-mid 19th century.

The former Bible Christian Siloam Chapel, 440 Considines Road, Modewarre, is architecturally significant at a STATE level (AHC D.2, E.1). The earliest known Bible Christian Chapel in Victoria and only one of three surviving purpose-built Bible Christian Chapels in the State, the Modewarre building demonstrates original design qualities of a rudimentary Victorian Georgian style. These qualities include the steeply pitched and parapeted roof form, corbelled gable ends, central round-arched door opening with projecting quoinwork, stone tablet above the door opening, quoinwork at the building corners and the rendered brick finish featuring ruled lines representing ashlar blockwork. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the slate roof tiles, and the projecting buttresses and rectangular window openings at the sides.

The former Bible Christian Siloam Chapel, 440 Considines Road, Modewarre, is historically significant at a STATE level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the earliest evolution and development of the Bible Christian Church in Victoria in the 1850s, having been constructed in 1858 to serve the Modewarre community as part of the Mount Moriac and Bambra circuit. It also has associations with several clergy, the earliest being the Rev. James Rowe (1861-63), who arrived in South Australia as one of the two first Bible Christian ministers in Australia. The Chapel also has associations as a Sabbath School in the 19th century and from 1861 until c.1900 as a centre of the temperance movement and other community activities.

Overall, the former Bible Christian Siloam Chapel, 440 Considines Road, Modewarre of is STATE significance.

## 2.7 TORQUAY

### 04 Anderson Street – Sea View Villa

Although altered, the property known as Sea View Villa, 4 Anderson Street, Torquay, has significance as a rare local example of a Late Victorian styled 19th century timber seaside holiday residence with a viewing tower. This house was built in 1894-95 for the prominent and philanthropic Smith family, headed by Charles Henry Smith, manager of the Clyde Works woollscourers at Breakwater and later owner of C.H. Smith and Sons woollscouring and fellmongery business. 'Sea view Villa' may have been designed by the prolific Geelong architects, Laird and Barlow, who had a close friendship with the original owner. 'Sea view Villa' has long associations with the Smith family, who owned the property until 1966. During that time, members of the family served the Geelong and Torquay communities in various capacities. Sea View Villa represents one of only two known dwellings with lookout towers in the Surf Coast Shire, the other being the late 19th century former staff quarters at Blink Bonnie, Anglesea.

Sea View Villa is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). Although altered, it still demonstrates original design qualities of a Late Victorian style. These qualities include the gable roof form that traverses the site, together with the side gable that projects towards the front and rear, viewing tower, rear skillion and the rear gabled building form. Other intact or appropriate qualities

include the asymmetrical composition, single storey height, horizontal weatherboard wall cladding, galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding (overpainted green), modest eaves, timber eaves brackets, timber framed double hung windows, timber framed arched tower windows, tower flagpole, unpainted brick chimney with a multi-corbelled top, timber finials (altered), and the decorative timber bargeboards. The well-treed front landscape, including the Moonah trees, also contributes to the significance of the place. The viewing tower represents a rare feature in Torquay and the Surf Coast Shire, with Sea View Villa being only one of two dwellings in the Shire with towers, the other being the late 19th century former staff quarters at Blink Bonnie, Anglesea.

Sea View Villa is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the Smith family from 1894 until 1966. The original owner, Charles Henry Smith was a successful businessman and with his wife, Mary, they were prominent philanthropists in Geelong. Their son, William Henry Smith, was also an important local philanthropist, and was extensively involved with serving the Geelong and Torquay communities in various capacities in the mid 20th century. 'Sea View Villa' may also have associations with the prolific Geelong architectural firm of Laird and Barlow. The property is also historically significant as a rare legacy of the seaside residences built in Torquay in the 19th century, with a substantial number of houses having been destroyed in the bushfires of 1940.

Overall, Sea View Villa is of LOCAL significance.

### **19 Anderson Street – Former Butcher Shop & Associated Outbuildings**

The former butcher's shop and associated outbuildings at 19 Anderson Street have significance as a rare intact grouping of buildings relating to an interwar butcher's operations in Torquay and as one of the earlier locations of surf board manufacture and sales in the town. Built in 1919-20 by the father and son builders, Sam and Bert Howes for Thomas Floyd Pescud, butcher of Market Square, Geelong, the concrete blocks for the construction of the building were manufactured by David Berryman and Thomas Pescud. The building served as a butchery for many years, but by mid 20th century it had been converted into a drapers shop for a Mr Mack, the store being operated by a Miss Paine of Geelong. From the 1960s it was the location of Paddy's Morgan's Surf Board shop. The former butcher's shop is predominantly intact, although there have been noticeable alterations to some of the rear outbuildings. Overall, they are a largely intact grouping of interwar buildings in good-fair condition.

The former butcher's shop and associated outbuildings at 19 Anderson Street are architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). They demonstrate original interwar era design qualities. For the former butcher's shop these qualities include the simple gable roof form, together with the broad skillion verandah that projects at the front and is supported by introduced timber posts. Other intact or appropriate design qualities of the former butcher's shop include the single storey height, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, concrete block wall construction, timber weatherboard gable infill, and shopfront windows and the door opening (albeit relocated). The early design qualities of the outbuildings include the gabled roof forms, concrete block wall construction (including the courses of blockwork under the eaves with double holed ventilation openings), exposed timber eaves brackets and the timber weatherboard gable ends with timber ventilators.

The former butcher's shop and associated outbuildings at 19 Anderson Street are historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). They represent the most intact and earliest surviving grouping of interwar buildings associated with a commercial operation in Torquay. Built in 1919-20 by Sam and Bert Howes for Thomas Floyd Pescud, butcher of Market Square, Geelong, the buildings served as Pescud's local butchery through the first half of the 20th century. Also associated with the construction of the buildings is David Berryman, who, along with Thomas Pescud, manufactured the concrete blocks for the wall construction. From the 1960s, the former butcher's shop was the location of Paddy Morgan's surf board outlet, being one of the earlier commercial enterprises associated with the surfing industry in Torquay.

The former butcher's shop and associated outbuildings at 19 Anderson Street are scientifically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC G.1). The hand-made concrete blocks reflect an unusual form of construction for interwar buildings in Torquay. The only other known example of this form of construction is the neighbouring (and altered) dwelling at 17 Anderson Street that was once associated with the butcher's shop.

Overall, the former butcher's shop and associated outbuildings at 19 Anderson Street are of LOCAL significance.

### **27 Anderson Street – Torquay Uniting Church**

The Torquay Uniting Church, 25-27 Anderson Street, Torquay, has significance for its associations with the development of the Presbyterian (and Uniting) Church in the town from the early 20th century, when the first Church services were held in the public hall from 1893. The first permanent Presbyterian Church in Torquay comprised a relocated building from new Mariners, Steiglitz. It was replaced in 1925 by the present building designed in an interwar Carpenter Gothic style by the prolific Geelong architects, Laird and Buchan. Although altered at the front, the Torquay Uniting Church has historical and social value as the earliest Church denomination in Torquay, symbolising the importance of faith and faith education in the town. This historical and social value is embodied in the surviving physical fabric. Overall, the Church building appears to be in good condition. It is one of six Carpenter Gothic churches in the Surf Coast Shire.

The Torquay Uniting Church, 25-27 Anderson Street, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the development of the Presbyterian (and later Uniting) Church in Torquay from 1893, when the first Presbyterian services were held in the newly-completed public hall. The original permanent Presbyterian Church building in Torquay was opened in 1900, comprising a relocated building from new Mariners, Steiglitz. It was replaced by the existing interwar Carpenter Gothic styled building in 1925, which had been designed by the prolific architectural firm of Laird and Buchan. The Presbyterian (and later Uniting) Church has the longest associations of all the Church denominations in Torquay and these associations are embodied in the surviving original physical fabric that is clearly evident on the exterior.

The Torquay Uniting Church, 25-27 Anderson Street, is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC G.1). It is recognised and valued by sections of the Torquay community for religious reasons, as a symbol of their faith, and their history of local participation in faith education.

The Torquay Uniting Church, 25-27 Anderson Street, has architectural interest. Although altered by the dominant porch at the front, it continues to demonstrate original design qualities of an interwar Carpenter Gothic style. These qualities include the steeply pitched gable roof form, together with the rear parapeted vestry. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, metal ventilation stacks, modest eaves with exposed timber rafters, decorative battening and panelling in the main gable end and the timber framed pointed arched windows along the sides.

Overall, the Torquay Uniting Church, 25-27 Anderson Street, is of LOCAL significance.

### **35 Bell Street – Torquay Caravan Park**

The Torquay Caravan Park, 35 Bell Street, has significance as the centre of public coastal recreation in Torquay for picnicking, camping and sporting activities since the 1880s. Initially withheld from public sale in 1875 as the only cleared land north of Spring Creek, it was temporarily reserved for public recreation in 1889 and permanently reserved in 1907. Although the park has been transformed since the 19th century, the significance of the park lies in its historical and social value, and its evolution and development throughout the 20th century as a highly popular tourist resort, particularly during the summer months. The many gum trees, tea trees and senescent pine trees which dominate the park, series of curvilinear drives and paths and the open grassed areas forming the camp sites are a physical manifestation of the park's evolution and development. The range of camping accommodation - from tents and caravans to modest holiday cabins - further reflects this evolution and development and also contributes to its heritage value. The condition of

the trees within the park range from fair to good, with a number of the mature exotics in poor condition. The only known surviving bathing box (which is in poor condition) adjacent to the works depot, also contributes to the significance of the place.

The Torquay Caravan Park, 35 Bell Street, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4). It is associated with the earliest forms of coastal recreation from the 1880s, which heralded the beginning of Torquay as a popular Victorian tourist resort. Initially known as a "timber reserve" and withheld from sale, it was not until April 1889 when the existing park was temporarily reserved for public recreation and camping, a use which continues to the present day. Associated with the park from its fledgling years was the Torquay Improvement Association which was established in 1889 (as the Spring Creek Progress Association) to agitate against the development of the reserve for private residential subdivision. Also associated with the reserve is the Committee of Management, initially formed in 1889 to care for and manage the area. Both the Improvement Association and the Committee of Management were responsible for a series of tree plantings, fencing and the planting of marram grass within the park from as early as 1890. Although initially a "timber reserve", it represented the only cleared land north Spring Creek in 1888. The bathing box adjacent to the works depot (while relocated) represents the only known surviving structure of its type in Torquay, being a physical legacy of a popular form of beach recreation on the Torquay foreshore when many bathing boxes lined "Cosy Corner" between 1900 and 1956.

The Torquay Caravan Park, 35 Bell Street, is aesthetically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC E.1). It demonstrates important visual qualities as identified in the many exotic and native trees (predominantly pine, gum and tea trees), series of curvilinear roadways and pathways finished in bitumen and with gravelled and grassed verges, and in the grassed open areas used as camping sites.

The Torquay Caravan Park, 35 Bell Street, is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC G.1). It is recognised and valued by the community for its associations as a holiday resort for campers and for its long-time public recreational use.

Overall, the Torquay Caravan Park, 35 Bell Street, is of LOCAL significance.

### **18 Bristol Road – Former Payne's Garage**

The former Payne's Motor Garage and associated dwelling, 18 Bristol Road, Torquay, has outstanding significance as a rare known surviving example of the interwar Bungalow design type for a motor garage and residence in Victoria, and as one of few surviving examples of a combined purpose-built motor garage and residential development. Built in 1933-34 for Alfred Payne, motor engineer, the garage and dwelling reflect the growth in the importance of Torquay as a tourist destination during the interwar period, resulting from the greater affordability of the motor car and the increased accessibility to the western Victorian coast given the opening of the first stage of the Great Ocean Road between Torquay and Eastern View in 1922. The garage also has significance for its very early and unusual precast concrete panel wall construction, possibly based on the J.W. Fowler (or similar) system. Overall, the buildings appears to be predominantly intact and in good condition when viewed from the street.

The former Payne's Motor Garage and associated dwelling, 18 Bristol Road, Torquay, are architecturally significant at a STATE level (AHC D.2, E.1). These buildings - and particularly the motor garage, represents one of very few known examples of the interwar Bungalow design type surviving in Victoria, a type which has direct stylistic associations with similar motor garages constructed in the U.S.A. for the period. No other surviving interwar Bungalow styled garages have been identified in Victoria. The buildings are also a rare example of a combined purpose-built interwar era garage and residence. The original interwar Bungalow design qualities of the motor garage include the broad gable roof form clad in corrugated sheet metal, together with the loggia at the front defined by three large segmental arches supported by stuccoed piers. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the symmetrical composition, single storey domesticated scale, stuccoed concrete panel wall construction with projecting stuccoed concrete piers, projecting label moulds over the arches in the front loggia, central timber and glazed front door opening with flanking shopfront window openings, broad eaves with exposed timber rafters, rectangular window opening

on the east facade (now blocked up) decorative gable infill (timber shingling, timber battening and panelling, and the gable brackets) and the large timber vehicular door on the east side. The rear, slightly smaller gabled wing constructed of painted corrugated sheet metal also contributes to the significance of the place.

The original interwar Bungalow design qualities of the adjoining dwelling include the parapeted linking wing between the dwelling and the garage, and particularly the broad recessive hipped roof form, two minor gable roofs (including the verandah gable) that project towards the street frontage, galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, stuccoed concrete wall construction, and the broad eaves. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the tapered round Doric verandah columns on rendered piers having concrete cappings and incised panels, timber framed double hung boxed windows arranged in banks of three at the front and supported by timber framed, bellcast timber shingled window hood above the front windows, small rectangular window at the front, timber framed double hung side windows and the timber shingling and brackets in the gable infill.

The former Payne's Motor Garage and associated dwelling, 18 Bristol Road, Torquay, are historically significant at a STATE level (AHC A.4, H.1). The buildings are a tangible legacy of the increased popularity of the motor car during the interwar period and the infrastructure that was established to service the new vehicle industry. Built in 1933-34 for Alfred Payne, first motor engineer in Torquay, the motor garage is reflective of the subsequent growth in Torquay as a tourist destination, in part as a result of the wider ownership of the motor car and the opening of the Great Ocean Road from Torquay to Eastern View in 1922.

The former Payne's Motor Garage and associated dwelling, 18 Bristol Road, Torquay, are scientifically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC F.1). The precast concrete panel construction, attached to projecting narrow piers and finished in a roughcast stucco, reflects a concrete system of construction like that patented by J.W. Fowler in 1928, during an era when different forms of concrete construction were being trialled and tested. Locally, it is an unusual form of wall construction.

Overall, the former Payne's Motor Garage and associated dwelling, 18 Bristol Road, Torquay, is of STATE significance.

### **08-12 Price Street – Torquay Public Hall**

The Torquay Public Hall, 10-12 Price Street, Torquay, has significance for its important associations with community life in Torquay since 1940 and particularly the Torquay Improvement Association who instigated its construction. The building replaced the previous public hall that had been built in 1892 for the Spring Creek Progress Association and it was destroyed in the bushfire that ravaged Torquay in 1940. The existing building was designed by A.C. Leith and Bartlett in an interwar Modern Functionalist style. It has been the centre for community activities, meetings and recreational pursuits (such as the local cinema) for over 60 years. A rare surviving local example of a postwar Modern Functionalist design, the integrity of the hall has been compromised by the side additions to the hall and the bricking up of the windows on the front wings. The building appears to be in fair-good condition when viewed from the street.

The Torquay Public Hall at 10-12 Price Street is historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1, G.1). It is associated with the development of community life in Torquay from 1940, and particularly with the Torquay Improvement Association who instigated its construction and who have played a critical role in the development needs to the town since 1889. The existing hall was built to replace the earlier hall constructed in 1892 that was destroyed in the bushfire which ravaged Torquay on 14 March 1940. It has been and continues to be the centre for community activities, meetings and recreational pursuits (such as the local cinema). It continues to be recognised and valued by the community for these reasons today. The historical and social significance of the hall is embodied in the progressive image of the surviving interwar Modern Functionalist building fabric. Although altered through the side additions to the hall and some modifications to the front wings, the original design is discernible in the elevated central pavilion with its projecting shallow-pitched hipped roof and lightweight wall cladding, geometric timber framed fixed glazed windows comprising the front facade of the central pavilion, the lettering "TORQUAY" on the front pavilion, double timber

and glazed entrance doors, rear broadly-pitched gable hall roof, and the flanking parapeted cuboid brick wings at the front.

Overall, the Torquay Public Hall at 10-12 Price Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **17 Pride Street – St Luke’s Anglican Church**

St. Luke's Anglican Church, 17 Price Street, Torquay, has significance for its associations with the development of the Anglican Church in the town from the early 20th century, when Church services were first held in private homes and during the summer months in the public hall or kiosk on The Esplanade. This Church building represents the first permanent home of St. Luke's Anglican Church, having been relocated to the northern portion of the site in 1946. Originally built in 1913 to serve St. Luke's Anglican Church at Fyansford, the original design of the relocated building was retained when it opened for worship in 1947. It was relocated to its present position in 1989. The adjoining hall was built in 1955-56 as a Sunday School hall and was dedicated to the memory of Charles Henry Smith, stalwart of the Church of England in Geelong. Although the original front porch has been removed, the Church building symbolises the importance of faith and faith education of the Anglican Church in the town. This historical and social value is embodied in the surviving physical fabric. Overall, the Church building appears to be in good condition and the adjoining hall contributes to the historical and social values. It comprises one of six Carpenter Gothic churches in the Surf Coast Shire.

St. Luke's Anglican Church, 17 Price Street, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the development of the Anglican Church in Torquay from the early 20th century, when services were held in private homes or during the summer months in the Public Hall or Kiosk on The Esplanade. In particular, this building has associations with the local Anglican Church after its relocation from Fyansford in 1946, where it had been built in 1913 to serve the local St. Luke's congregation there. Repositioned from the northern to the southern portion of the site in 1989, the building has served the Torquay Anglican community until the present day. The adjoining hall was opened in 1956 and dedicated to the memory of Charles Henry Smith, stalwart of Christ Church in Geelong, and well-known owner of the holiday home "Sea View Villa" at 4 Anderson Street, Torquay.

St. Luke's Anglican Church, 17 Price Street, is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC G.1). It is recognised and valued by sections of the Torquay community for religious reasons, as a symbol of their faith, and their history of local participation in faith education. The adjoining hall has commemorative value, having been dedicated to the memory of Charles Henry Smith, member and benefactor of the Church of England in Geelong, and owner of the holiday residence, 'Sea View Villa' in Anderson Street, Torquay.

St. Luke's Anglican Church, 17 Price Street, has architectural interest. Although relocated and partly altered by the removal of the original entrance porch and the replacement of the existing parapeted entry, it continues to demonstrate original design qualities of a Federation Carpenter Gothic style. These qualities include the steeply pitched gable roof form, together with the rear gabled chancel, projecting side gabled vestry, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, Celtic cross surmounting the chancel gable, timber framed pointed arched stained glass windows along the sides, timber bargeboards, timber gable brackets and the decorative gable infill (timber battening and stuccoed panelling, supported by timber brackets).

Overall, the Torquay Uniting Church, 17 Price Street, is of LOCAL significance.

### **The Esplanade – Torquay Foreshore Precinct**

The Torquay Foreshore Precinct between Point Danger and Yellow Bluff, and bound by The Esplanade to the west, has significance as the historic location of coastal recreation in Torquay from the late 19th century. It also has significance for its landscape and commemorative values denoted by the open grassed areas, line of Norfolk Island pine trees near the foreshore, mature Cypress and other exotic and native trees (including the Cypress trees at Point Danger), bluestone retaining wall along the foreshore, and the memorials and memorabilia in the area including the war memorials

and memorial plaque to William Parker at Point Danger, and the memorial to A.L. Long and the Joseph H. Scammell anchor on the elevated grassed foreshore reserve. The Torquay Foreshore Precinct has associations with: the respective Committees of Management who have protected, cared and managed improvements and developments to the area since the 1880s; William Parker who helped in the massive tree planting of the foreshore in 1919-20; and with the Torquay Improvement Association which also assisted in tree planting and other beautification schemes in the 20th century. Overall, several of the mature exotic trees are in fair-poor condition.

The Torquay Foreshore Precinct is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with beach recreation at Torquay since the late 19th century - and particularly from the 1880s when it was permanently reserved for public recreation. The foreshore precinct reflects the historical and social heart of Torquay as a seaside resort. The beach area was originally known as 'cosy corner', with many timber beach boxes constructed on the foreshore from the late 1880s until the interwar period. Although these boxes no longer survive, the evolution and development of the area is manifested in the landscape qualities, memorials and memorabilia that characterise it today. The precinct has associations with the Committees of Management which cared, protected and managed the area from the 1880s, and which carried out landscape and other improvements from 1894, including the planting of 12 acres of marram grass and several trees. It was in 1919 when 2000 trees 'of various sorts' were planted, with other trees planted soon after. Shelter sheds in the form of rotundas and seats, together with pathways and other structures were introduced on the foreshore reserve from the 1890s, while a kiosk was constructed at Point Danger in 1930, to cater for the increased tourist trade. In 1951, a stone war memorial cairn was erected at Point Danger, and this part of the precinct now forms an important local commemorative area today. The bluestone retaining wall along the beach foreshore was introduced in the mid 20th century and reflects attempts that were made along the Victorian coast line at this time to reduce erosion, with similar walls built at Barwon Heads.

The Torquay Foreshore Precinct is aesthetically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC E.1). It demonstrates important visual qualities identified by the elevated grassed areas, line of Norfolk Island Pine trees near the beach foreshore, Cypress and other mature exotic and native trees (including the Cypress trees at Point Danger), bluestone retaining wall on the foreshore, war memorials and William Parker memorial plaque at Point Danger, and the A.L. Long memorial and Joseph H. Scammell anchor in the foreshore reserve.

The Torquay Foreshore Precinct is socially significant at a STATE level (AHC G.1). It is recognised and valued by the Torquay and more broadly the Victorian community for its seaside recreational value. Point Danger is also recognised at a local level for its commemorative value, as a place of memory to those who fought and died in wars throughout the 20th century.

Overall, the Torquay Foreshore Precinct is of LOCAL significance.

## **18 The Esplanade – House**

The dwelling at 18 The Esplanade, has significance as one of the few surviving and largely intact examples of an interwar Bungalow in Torquay. It was built in 1925-26 for Mrs Ada Dunn, storekeeper, who had also built the adjoining shop at this time. The construction of the shop and this dwelling reflects the increase in building activity in Torquay during the interwar period, as a result of the growing popularity of the town as a tourist resort after the opening of the Great Ocean Road in 1922. Overall, the dwelling appears to be in excellent condition when viewed from the street.

The dwelling at 18 The Esplanade is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). It demonstrates original design qualities of an interwar Bungalow style. These qualities include the gable roof form that traverses the site, together with the minor gable that projects towards the street frontage, another minor gable with front broken back roof that projects at the side, and the broken back return verandah. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the asymmetrical composition, single storey height, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, face brick chimney with terra cotta pots, wide eaves, paired square timber verandah posts having simple geometric timber fretwork between, boxed-in lightweight clad verandah piers and balustrades, projecting flat-roofed faceted bay window having a timber framed central window with a bowed sash and flanking

timber framed double hung windows, and the other timber framed double hung windows under the verandah.

The dwelling at 18 The Esplanade is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4). Built in 1925-26 for Mrs Ada Dunn, it is associated with residential developments in Torquay during the interwar period, a time when building activity had increased as a result of the growing popularity of the town as a tourist resort and the opening of the Great Ocean Road.

Overall, the dwelling at 18 The Esplanade is of LOCAL significance.

#### **47-55 The Esplanade – Taylor Park**

Taylor Park at 55 The Esplanade has significance as a well landscaped recreation area named in memory of John William Taylor, local resident who contributed much to the community life of Torquay in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. First withheld from public sale and residential subdivision in 1882, it has been the location of public recreation since that time. Recreational activities have included camping (in the 1880s), golf (a course was temporarily established and used until 1924), and bowling and croquet (from 1924). The layout of the clearings and gravelled pathways largely reflect the original design, while the many exotic and native trees (including pines, cypresses, gums, and tea trees), planted from the early 20th century, dominate the park today. The site is also an important bird sanctuary, with a man-made lake having been established in the southern portion of the park in 1975-76. Two formal entrance gates are located on the northern and southern portions of the park fronting The Esplanade, the southern gates having been introduced in 1935, originating from the former Model School in Spring Street, Melbourne. Overall, the park is largely intact although a large number of the trees are in poor condition.

Taylor Park at 55 The Esplanade is aesthetically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC E.1). It demonstrates important visual qualities that symbolise the initial aspirations of the Torquay Improvement Association and early residents including John William Taylor from the very early 20th century. These qualities are outlined in the layout of the clearings (having U shaped clearings and paths in the northern and southern portions connected by a central straight clearing), gravelled pathways, large numbers of native and exotic trees (including pines, cypresses, gums and tea trees), man-made lake in the southern portion of the site to assist the local bird population, and the bowling green in a central portion of the site fronting The Esplanade. The bluestone gate piers with cast iron gates at the northern and southern ends of park (fronting The Esplanade), also contribute to the aesthetic significance of the place.

Taylor Park at 55 The Esplanade is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the early development of the Torquay township from as early as 1882, when the land comprising the park was withheld from public sale for the purpose of public recreation. From the late 19th century, the park has been a focus for recreational activity, including camping (in the 1880s), golf (until 1924), and bowling and croquet (from 1924). The park is also a bird sanctuary to local bird life, with a man-made lake having been introduced in 1975-76. The park has associations with the Torquay Improvement Association which agitated for its permanent reservation as a public park from the late 19th century, and particularly with John William Taylor, local resident, who was a staunch advocate for the permanent use of the park for recreational purposes in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and after whom the park has been named. The park also has associations with Arthur Taylor and Messrs Parker and Harrison who continued the planting of trees, flowering shrubs and bulks after the death of J.W. Taylor in 1922 and with Alan and Ernest Taylor who instigated the relocation of the former Model School gates from Spring Street, Melbourne, to form the main southern entrance to Taylor Park in 1935.

Taylor Park at 55 The Esplanade is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC G.1). It is recognised and valued by the Torquay community as an historic place for public recreation and bird life. It is also recognised for its commemorative value, having been named in memory of John William Taylor, well known local identity who contributed much to community life in the town.

Overall, Taylor Park at 55 The Esplanade is of LOCAL significance.

## 2.8 WINCHELSEA

### 17 Armytage Street – Former Shire Engineer’s House

The former Shire Engineer's house, 17 Armytage Street, has significance as a substantially intact example of a Federation style in Winchelsea and for its associations as the residence of the Winchelsea Shire Council Engineer until the late 20th century. It was built in 1911 by the local builders, G. Richmond and H.E. Warner, for the Winchelsea Shire Council as the Shire Engineer's house. Overall, the former Shire Engineer's house appears to be in good condition when viewed from the street. The dwelling represents one of a small number of intact Federation era houses in the town.

The former Shire Engineer's house, 17 Armytage Street, Winchelsea, is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). It demonstrates original design qualities of a Federation style. These qualities include the hipped roof form, together with the minor gables that project at the front, side and rear, and the return bullnosed verandah supported by square timber posts and adorned with timber fretwork valances and curved timber brackets. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the asymmetrical composition, single storey height, face brick chimneys with multi-corbelled tops, modest eaves, galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, paired timber framed double hung windows, front timber doorway, window hoods with curvilinear Art Nouveau timber brackets under the project gables, and the decorative gable infill (timber battening and panelling, and supporting timber brackets). The dwelling is a good example of the small number of intact Federation era houses in Winchelsea.

The former Shire Engineer's house, 17 Armytage Street, Winchelsea, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with residential developments in Winchelsea in the very early 20th century, and is a physical legacy of the steady progress of the town at this time. The dwelling also has associations as the residence of the Winchelsea Shire Engineer from the time of its construction in 1911 until the late 20th century. It was built in 1911 by the builders, G. Richmond and H.E. Warner, the latter being well-known locally for a number of houses in the town and district.

Overall, the former Shire Engineer's house at 17 Armytage Street, Winchelsea, is of LOCAL significance.

### 13 Austin Street – Fairview

Fairview at 13 Austin Street, Winchelsea, has significance as one of a small number of surviving 19th century bluestone buildings in the central township area, and as a predominantly intact example of a Victorian vernacular style. Built in 1883 for George and Ann Alsop, long-term owners and occupiers, the dwelling appears to be in fair condition when viewed from the street.

Fairview at 13 Austin Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). One example of a small number of surviving 19th century bluestone buildings in the central township area, the building demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian vernacular style. These qualities include the gable roof form that traverses the site, brick chimney with a corbelled top, central front door opening with transom, and the flanking twelve paned timber framed double hung windows. The remnant decorative timber bargeboards are also early.

Fairview at 13 Austin Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4). Built in 1883 for long-term owners George and Ann Alsop, the dwelling is associated with building developments in the central township area after the mid 19th century, when the town became an early centre for commerce, education, postal services and social activities.

Overall, Fairview at 13 Austin Street is of LOCAL significance.

### 37 Austin Street – Former Wesleyan Mission Chapel

The former Wesleyan Mission Chapel at 37 Austin Street, Winchelsea, has significance as one of only three known surviving mid 19th century chapel buildings surviving in the Surf Coast Shire. Built in c.1863, it initially served as the chapel for the local Primitive Methodist Church, although the church failed to take hold in Winchelsea. The building subsequently became the location of Edward Carse's school between 1867 and c.1876. These associations with the Primitive Methodist Church and Edward Carse's school were at a time when Winchelsea became an early centre for commerce, education, postal services and social activities and they are embodied in the surviving fabric of the original Victorian Primitive Gothic styled bluestone building. The former chapel is of low integrity and appears to be in fair condition when viewed from the street.

The former Wesleyan Mission Chapel at 37 Austin Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, D.2). Although the building has been altered, its original associations as the chapel of the local Primitive Methodist Church between c.1863 and 1867 and as Edward Carse's private school from 1867 until c.1876 are embodied in the surviving stone building. This building is a physical legacy of the early cultural development of Winchelsea from the mid 19th century. It represents one of only three known surviving mid 19th century chapel and/or school buildings in the Surf Coast Shire.

The former Wesleyan Mission Chapel at 37 Austin Street has architectural interest. Although altered and the original timber gabled wing having been removed, the original Victorian Primitive Gothic Revival design is discernible in the stone portion of the building. These design qualities include the steeply pitched gable roof form, bluestone wall construction, narrow eaves, timber bargeboards and the front pointed arched window opening with smooth-finished stone quoining.

Overall, the former Wesleyan Mission Chapel at 37 Austin Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **27 Barkly Street – Former Army Hut**

The former army hut at 27 Barkly Street, Winchelsea, has significance as a large, elongated and local example of the standard P1 hut prototype common for defence related building development during the Second World War era. The vernacular design and construction - with its single gable roof form and elongated rectangular composition, together with its corrugated galvanised steel roof and wall cladding - epitomise the basic features of the P1 prototype. Although relocated from the Gherang Army Camp to the existing site after 1955, the building still largely embodies its original character and appearance. It appears to be moderately intact and in poor condition.

The former army hut at 27 Barkly Street is historically and scientifically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.1, F.1). It is associated with military building development during the Second World War and represents a large, elongated and local version of the standard P1 hut prototype used in the construction of several defence-related army camps throughout Victoria from 1928 until after the Second World War. The historical and scientific significance of the hut is embodied in the physical fabric: in the gabled form, elongated rectangular composition, corrugated sheet metal roof and wall cladding (laid horizontally for the walls), gable ventilator, timber framed windows and ventilation openings in the walls.

Overall, the former army hut at 27 Barkly Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **29 Barkly Street – House**

The dwelling at 29 Barkly Street, has significance as one of the most striking and unusual traditional Federation and interwar Bungalow designs in Winchelsea. Built between 1923 and 1927 (initially for Herbert Batson whose life was tragically cut short in 1924), the detailing (including the interwar Bungalow-like verandah columns, piers and balustrades, variety of cappings to the chimneys, diamond leadlight windows and crowning elements to the projecting window bays), crisp rendered wall finishes and Federation style composition make this dwelling particularly distinctive and not readily comparable to other early 20th century houses in Winchelsea. The dwelling is substantially intact and appears to be in fair-good condition when viewed from the street.

The dwelling at 29 Barkly Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). As one of the most striking and unusual early 20th century houses in Winchelsea, it demonstrates outstanding design qualities of a transitional Federation and interwar Bungalow style. These qualities include the broad central gambrel roof form, together with minor gables that project at the sides and at the front, and the broken back return verandah to one side. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, asymmetrical composition, rendered wall finishes, terra cotta tile roof cladding, terra cotta roof ridge ornamentation and finials, rendered chimneys (each with different cappings), tapered verandah columns on rendered concrete piers with projecting cappings and incised rectangular panels, curved rendered balustrades with incised rectangular panels and projecting cappings, projecting faceted bay windows crowned with a battlemented parapet (front window) and solid hood (side window), bracketed flat roofed bay window roofs, timber framed casement windows with diamond pattern leadlighting, chequer-patterning in the gable infill, round windows under the verandah, and the front doorway.

The dwelling at 29 Barkly Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4). It is associated with residential developments in Winchelsea in the early 20th century and reflects the steady progress of Winchelsea at that time. In particular, the dwelling has associations with Herbert Batson whose family owned the substantial estate, Barwon Park. It was Batson who instigated the construction of the dwelling in 1923-24. Building works appear to have been delayed as a result of Batson's death, and it was not until c.1927 when it was completed and sold to Thomas T. Mulder. The completed dwelling is a legacy of Batson's apparent quest for an unusual design.

Overall, the dwelling at 29 Barkly Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **05 Batson Street – Former Anglican Vicarage**

The former Anglican Vicarage, 5 Batson Street, Winchelsea, has significance as one of the few surviving mid 19th century dwellings in Winchelsea and as one of a select number of intact Victorian Picturesque Gothic bluestone residences in the Winchelsea area. Built in 1855 to a design by the Geelong architect and surveyor, A.C. MacDonald, the dwelling was constructed as the Vicarage to St. Thomas's Church of England in Barwon Terrace, the first incumbent being the Reverend Edward Tanner. The former Vicarage reflects the aspirations of the Anglican Church in Winchelsea in the 1850s and while it has experienced some alterations and additions over time, it is predominantly intact and in fair-good condition.

The former Anglican Vicarage at 5 Batson Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). It demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian Picturesque Gothic style. These qualities include the steeply pitched gable roof form that traverses the site, together with the gable that projects towards the front. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the asymmetrical composition, two storey height, coursed squared rubble bluestone wall construction, three early elongated face brick chimneys with rubble bluestone breasts, multi-paned timber framed double hung windows, projecting dormer windows with six-paned timber framed casements and the panelled timber door. Although there are more substantial and affluent examples of the Victorian Picturesque Gothic design type (such as Murdeduke, Mountside and Wormbete Homesteads), the former Vicarage is largely intact and the design is a physical legacy of the aspirations of the Anglican Church in Winchelsea in the mid 19th century.

The former Anglican Vicarage at 5 Batson Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the early development of St. Thomas's Anglican Church in Winchelsea in the mid 19th century, after the first Church had been built in 1846 and the first incumbent, the Rev. Edward Tanner, had been appointed in 1854. Built in 1855 to a design by the Geelong architect and surveyor, A.C. MacDonald, the building represents one of a rare number of surviving intact mid 19th century residences in Winchelsea.

Overall, the former Anglican Vicarage at 5 Batson Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **10 Blacks Road – Kooringa**

'Kooringa' at 10 Blacks Road, Winchelsea, has significance as a local example of the unusual wall construction system, Knitlock, patented in 1917 by the eminent American architect, Walter Burley Griffin, and taken up by the local builder, Herbert Warner (in partnership with a Mr Anderson, financier, and Allan McDonald, MLA.) in 1923. Built in 1923-24, 'Kooringa' also has significance for its associations with the Commonwealth Government's Soldier Settlement Scheme, the land having been taken up by the returned soldier, Sydney Gilmore Black, and his wife, Alice. 'Kooringa' appears to be in fair-good condition when viewed from the road and is largely intact.

'Kooringa' at 10 Blacks Road, is historically and scientifically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1, F.1). It demonstrates innovation in its locally rare and unusual form of concrete wall construction, Knitlock, patented by the American architect, Walter Burley Griffin in 1917 and taken up by the local builder, Herbert Warner (in partnership with a Mr Anderson, financier and Allan McDonald, MLA) in 1923. 'Kooringa' was built in 1923, with evidence of the Knitlock construction identified in the interlocking wall system that consisted of concrete wall tiles having offset joints used to construct the wall, with strengthening ribs at modular intervals. While documentary evidence has not been ascertained linking Warner to the building of 'Kooringa', physical evidence suggests his involvement. It was also in 1923 when Warner built the Winchelsea Memorial Grandstand of Knitlock construction. The Barrabool Church Sunday Hall, also built in 1923, represents another example of the system. Overall, 'Kooringa' is one of five known examples of this type of construction in the Surf Coast Shire. Also associated with the property is the Closer Settlement Board as part of the Soldier Settlement Scheme where land was leased to returned servicemen of the First World War. The land and house, 'Kooringa' have associations with the farmer and returned soldier, Sydney Gilmore Black and his wife, Alice, original lessees. Alice Black (later Alice McClelland) was a long term occupier of the property.

Overall, 'Kooringa' at 10 Blacks Road is of LOCAL significance.

### **15 Gosney Street – Winchelsea Primary School**

The Winchelsea Primary School, 15 Gosney Street, has significance as the long-serving centre of education in Winchelsea in 1878, reflecting the cultural progress of the town from that time. Although altered and extended, the significance of the place is embodied in the surviving original (1878) and early (1914) building fabric: in the steeply-pitched gabled Victorian eclectic Picturesque Gothic styled building and in the northern addition. Representing an atypical example of the architectural repertoire of the Victorian Education Department, the building complex appears to be in good condition.

The Winchelsea Primary School, 15 Gosney Street, is historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1, G.1). It is associated with the cultural development of Winchelsea in the 19th century, and particularly as the centre of education in the town from 1878, when the building opened as the Winchelsea State School. The complex continues to serve the community for educational purposes to the present day. The surviving original and early buildings reflect its historical and social values, as they continue to be recognised and valued by the local community as a legacy of teaching and personal development. The original building appears to have associations with the Education Department's architect, Henry Bastow, although the design is unlike most of the standard school building types produced by him in the 1870s and 1880s in Victoria. The original school building also represents one of only four known surviving 19th century schools in the Surf Coast Shire.

The Winchelsea Primary School has architectural interest. Although altered and extended, the original Victorian eclectic Picturesque Gothic design of the original (1878) building is clearly discernible in the steeply-pitched gabled roof form and slightly projecting central gable, galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, brick chimneys, brick wall construction (but not the overpainting), timber bargeboards, pendants and trusses, round and lancet-like ventilators, timber framed 12 paned double hung windows and modest eaves. The Federation era (1914) additions also contribute to the architectural interest of the place with their paired gabled forms and hipped roofs (to the west) clad in galvanised corrugated steel, brick wall construction (but not the overpainting), brick chimneys

with corbelled tops, brick plinth, timber framed 12 paned double hung windows arranged in banks of four, and in the window hoods supported by timber brackets.

Overall, the Winchelsea Primary School, 15 Gosney Street, is of LOCAL significance.

### **39 Harding Street – House**

The house at 39 Harding Street, has significance as a moderately intact and representative example of the Victorian style constructed in bluestone in the Winchelsea township. It represents one a small number of surviving 19th century bluestone buildings in the central township area. Built in c.1874 for Daniel Orchard, farmer and long-term owner, the dwelling has experienced alterations and additions at the rear, but the original bluestone portion is mainly intact and in good condition when viewed from the street.

The house at 39 Harding Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). It is a representative example of a small number of surviving 19th century bluestone buildings in the central Winchelsea township and demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian style. These qualities include the hipped roof form that traverses the site, together with the shallow hipped concave verandah that projects towards the street frontage and the unpainted coursed squared rubble bluestone wall construction. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, symmetrical composition, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, face brick chimney at the rear, central front door opening and the flanking timber framed double hung windows, and the square timber verandah posts.

The house at 39 Harding Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4). It is associated with residential developments in Winchelsea after the mid 19th century, at a time when the town became an early centre for commerce, education, postal services and social activities, and the retirement location for a number of people from the land. The house was built in c.1874 for Daniel Orchard, farmer and long-term owner.

Overall, the house at 39 Harding Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **28 Hesse Street – Former Winchelsea Shire Hall**

The former Winchelsea Shire Hall, 28 Hesse Street, has significance as a local civic and architectural landmark in Winchelsea. A physical legacy of the former Winchelsea Shire that was established in 1864 (replacing the Winchelsea District Roads Board that founded in December 1860), the existing Shire Hall building replaced an earlier building that had been constructed in 1866) Designed by the Geelong architects Seeley and King in 1907, the existing building is a largely conventional example of a Federation Free style. It is largely externally intact and in good condition. The surviving original interior fabric, together with the mature palm, elm and ash trees on the site and the bluestone war memorial planter at the front also contribute to the significance of the place.

The former Winchelsea Shire Hall, 28 Hesse Street, is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). A local social and architectural landmark in the town, it demonstrates original design qualities of a Federation Free style. These qualities include the elevated and recessive elongated jerkin head roof form (comprising the hall/chambers space within), together with a small hipped roofed wing at the east end and the front elongated hipped pavilion. This pavilion is dominated by a central rendered Free style portico supported by widely-spaced, paired square columns on bluestone plinths, and crowned by a parapet having a curved central bay and flanking bays of elevated, stylised curvilinear parapets. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the galvanised corrugated steel and slate roof cladding, unpainted bluestone wall construction, rendered chimneys having terra cotta pots, round galvanised ventilation stacks on the roofline of the rear hall/chambers, flat and round-arched window openings with timber framed double hung windows, quoined window surrounds, round-arched main door opening with timber framed fanlight and two panelled timber doors. Internally, the original spatial arrangement is still discernible, while the coved timber-lined ceilings and hard plaster walls of the chambers space and contractor's room, together with the round-arched stained glass window on the west wall of the chambers, corner fireplaces, moulded timber window and door architraves, timber table and chairs (in the contractor's room) and the

timber World War I and II honour boards and photographic displays also contribute to the significance of the place. At the front of the building is a bluestone war memorial planter while at the sides are mature palm, cypress and other exotic trees. The memorial and trees further contribute to the significance of the Shire Hall site.

The former Winchelsea Shire Hall, 28 Hesse Street, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is a tangible legacy of the evolution and development of the former Shire of Winchelsea Council, established in 1864 (replacing the Winchelsea District Roads Board founded in 1860). The first Shire Hall was built in 1866 to a design by Henry Robert Bastow, staunch member of the Plymouth Brethren and later Head of the architectural branch of the Victorian Education Department. It was demolished in 1907 when the existing Shire Hall was constructed to a design by the Geelong architectural firm of Seeley and King. It is of interest that Thomas Seeley was a member of the Independent Order of Rechabites and it may have been through friendly society associations as to how both Bastow in 1866 and Seeley in 1907 were awarded their commissions to design these buildings. Both architects were not known for their civic architecture. The former Winchelsea Shire Hall also has associations with several local civic and community events and celebrations. These include Council meetings until the amalgamation of the Shire in 1994, visits by Governors and other dignitaries, and the location of exhibitions and weddings.

The former Winchelsea Shire Hall, 28 Hesse street, is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC G.1). It is recognised and valued by the local community as the historic centre of local government and civic and community events and celebrations in Winchelsea throughout the 20th century.

Overall, the former Winchelsea Shire Hall, 28 Hesse Street, is of LOCAL significance.

### **39 Hesse Street – The Isles**

'The Isles' at 39 Hesse Street, has significance as a predominantly intact example of a Federation style in Winchelsea and for its associations as the residence of Allan McDonald, MHR, who contributed much to community life in Winchelsea and district in the first half of the 20th century. It was built in 1916 for McDonald by his neighbour and local builder, H.E. Warner, at a time when Warner also constructed his own dwelling, 'Toyerville', in a similar design and when McDonald had joined the Australian Imperial Force, serving at Bullecourt and Belgium in the Great War. After returning from the war, McDonald became a long-serving politician, initially serving from 1933 until 1940 as a Member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, before being elected to the seat of Corangamite in 1940 as a Federal Member for the House of Representatives. He remained as an MHR until the 1950s. Upon his death in 1953, McDonald was accorded a state funeral for his service as a politician. In partnership with Warner and a Mr Anderson (financier) in the early 1920s, McDonald established a manufacturing works at the rear of Warner's property to produce concrete Knitlock wall and roof systems. The most notable example of this form of construction in Winchelsea is the Memorial Grandstand, built in 1923, although it was Warner who was primarily responsible for the construction works. 'The Isles', represents one of a small number of intact Federation era houses in the town. It is in good condition and the open capped concrete front fence - also built by H.E. Warner - is rare and also contributes to the place.

'The Isles' at 39 Hesse Street, Winchelsea, is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). It demonstrates original design qualities of a Federation style. These qualities include the triple-fronted hipped roof form, together with the minor gables that project at the front and side, and the return broken back verandah supported by paired square timber brackets (having timber fretwork between) and with simple solid curved timber valances. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the asymmetrical composition, single storey height, face brick chimneys with multi-corbelled tops and terra cotta pots, modest eaves, galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, timber framed double hung windows, front timber doorway, bracketed window hoods, and the decorative gable infill (timber battening and panelling, and supporting timber brackets). The dwelling is a good example of the small number of intact Federation era houses in Winchelsea. The open capped concrete fence is early and locally rare and also contributes to the significance of the place.

'The Isles' at 39 Hesse Street, Winchelsea, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with residential developments in Winchelsea in the very early 20th century, and is a physical legacy of the steady progress of the town at this time. In particular, the dwelling is associated with the long-serving politician in the Victorian Legislative Assembly (1933-1940) and Federal Member for Corangamite in the House of Representatives (1940-1950s), Allan McDonald, having been built for him and his wife, Sarah, in 1916. It was also in 1916 when McDonald served in the Australian Imperial Force at Bullecourt and Belgium in the Great War. Also associated with the dwelling is the local builder, Herbert Ernest Warner, who also constructed his own home next to McDonald's in 1916. Although Warner is believed to have been responsible for the building of a number of houses in Winchelsea, he is best known for establishing manufacturing works at the rear of his property with a Mr Anderson (financier) and Allan McDonald for the production of concrete Knitlock wall and roof systems.

Overall, 'The Isles' at 39 Hesse Street, Winchelsea, is of LOCAL significance.

### **41 Hesse Street – Toyerville**

Toyerville, 41 Hesse Street, has significance as a predominantly intact example of a Federation style in Winchelsea and for its associations as the residence of the local builder, Herbert Ernest Warner. It was built in 1916 by Warner as his own home, a time when Warner also constructed the neighbouring dwelling, 'The Isles' for Allan McDonald, MHR, in a similar design. Warner was responsible for building a number of houses in Winchelsea and is best recognised for establishing manufacturing works at the rear his property with a Mr Anderson (financier) and Allan McDonald (MHR) to produce concrete Knitlock wall and roof systems. The most notable example of this form of construction in Winchelsea is the Memorial Grandstand, built in 1923. Warner's own dwelling, Toyerville, represents one of a small number of intact Federation era houses in the town. It is in fair condition and the open capped concrete front fence - also built by Warner - is rare and also contributes to the place.

Toyerville at 41 Hesse Street, Winchelsea, is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). It demonstrates original design qualities of a Federation style. These qualities include the triple-fronted hipped roof form, together with the minor gables that project at the front and side, and the return broken back verandah supported by paired square timber brackets (having timber fretwork between) and with simple solid curved timber valances. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the asymmetrical composition, single storey height, face brick chimneys with multi-corbelled tops and terra cotta pots, modest eaves, galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, timber framed double hung windows, front timber doorway, bracketed window hoods, and the decorative gable infill (timber battening and panelling, and supporting timber brackets). The dwelling is a good example of the small number of intact Federation era houses in Winchelsea. The open capped concrete fence is early and locally rare and also contributes to the significance of the place.

Toyerville at 41 Hesse Street, Winchelsea, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with residential developments in Winchelsea in the very early 20th century, and is a physical legacy of the steady progress of the town at this time. In particular, the dwelling is associated with the local builder, Herbert Ernest Warner, who constructed it as his own home in 1916, along with the neighbouring dwelling for Allan McDonald, MHR at the same time. Although Warner is believed to have been responsible for the building of a number of houses in Winchelsea, he his best known for establishing manufacturing works at the rear of his property with a Mr Anderson (financier) and Allan McDonald (MHR) for the production of concrete Knitlock wall and roof systems. The Winchelsea Grandstand, built in 1923, is his most substantial and notable example, although other buildings of this unusual concrete system patented by the American architect, Walter Burley Griffin in 1917 and 1918, also survive locally.

Overall, Toyerville at 41 Hesse Street, Winchelsea, is of LOCAL significance.

### **Main Street – Bills Water Trough**

The horse trough, near the entrance to the Barwon Hotel, Main Street, Winchelsea, is significant as part of the Annis and George Bills Estate, which was established to provide watering facilities for horses after George's death in 1927. The structure is also a legacy of the days of horse drawn vehicles and the importance of Winchelsea as a stopping post on the route between Geelong and the Western District.

The horse trough is historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1, G.1). It is associated with Annis and George Bills from c.1927, who established a fund in the early 20th century to provide adequate watering facilities for horses. The trough is just one of over a thousand troughs installed throughout Australia, and the USA, which are a legacy of the Bills Estate. The troughs are recognised by the local Winchelsea community as demonstrating a distinctive custom that is no longer in use.

Overall, the horse trough is of LOCAL significance.

### **01 Main Street – Barwon Hotel**

The Barwon Hotel, 1 Main Street, Winchelsea, has paramount significance as one of the oldest surviving buildings in Victoria, the oldest surviving building in Winchelsea and is a physical legacy in the history of settlement in the town and in Western Victoria. Originally built in 1842 for Charles Beal and Prosper Trebeck, founders of Winchelsea in the same year, the Barwon Inn (as it was originally called) was soon destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1843. Although the Barwon Hotel has been substantially altered over time, the significance of the building is embodied in the surviving and clearly discernible original (1843) physical fabric in the rear projecting gabled wing constructed of bluestone, and the rear bluestone wall and paving representing the original stables outbuilding. The hotel complex appears to be in fair condition when viewed from outside the property.

The Barwon Hotel, 1 Main Street, has historical and social significance at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the earliest building development in Winchelsea in 1843 and has paramount importance in reflecting the history of settlement in the town and more broadly, Western Victoria. Initially constructed in 1842 for Charles Beal and Prosper Trebeck, founders of Winchelsea, the building was soon destroyed by fire and rebuilt in the following year. The Barwon Hotel is also the longest-serving commercial building in Winchelsea, and has played host to many important functions affecting local community life, including visits by notable dignitaries such as Governor Latrobe (1842) and the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Alfred (1867) as well as the location of District Roads Boards meetings between 1860 and 1866. The building is recognised and valued by the local community as the historic social and commercial centre of the town. Although considerably altered over time, the historic and social significance of the place is embodied in the surviving physical fabric: the rear projecting gabled wing constructed of bluestone, and to a lesser extent the linking gabled wing built of bluestone (linking the front and rear gabled forms) and the rear bluestone wall and paving representing the original stables outbuilding.

Overall, the Barwon Hotel, 1 Main Street, is of LOCAL significance.

### **34 Main Street – Winchelsea Post Office**

The Winchelsea Post Office, 34 Main Street, has significance as a largely intact example of a timber Federation styled Post Office building designed by the Works Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs in 1915, under the influence of J.S. Murdoch, First Commonwealth Government Architect. The Post Office is also an important legacy of government infrastructure established in Winchelsea prior to the First World War. Overall, the building appears to be in good condition when viewed from the street.

The Winchelsea Post Office, 34 Main Street, is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). It demonstrates original design qualities of a Federation style, established by the Works Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs, and based on earlier prototypes in Victoria, New South Wales and particularly Queensland. These design qualities include the gabled roof form that traverses the site, together with the minor gable that projects towards the street frontage, side porch at the front (formed under an extension of the traversing roof) and the rear

gabled and hipped roof forms. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the asymmetrical composition, domestic-like single storey scale, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, brick chimneys with rendered tops, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, broad eaves with exposed timber rafters, paired round stylised Doric verandah columns (arranged as a group of three at the corner) on solid timber weatherboard balustrades, large window openings at the front and rear, timber ventilators in the gable ends, bracketed timber window hood over the side window, front door opening and the rear post-supported porch to the original quarters. Stylistically, the Winchelsea Post Office is directly comparable to other rural post offices in Victoria, notably those at Skipton (1912) and Kaniva (1913).

The Winchelsea Post Office, 34 Main Street, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the development of government infrastructure in the town before the First World War, and particularly with the Works Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs, who designed the building in 1915. Ultimate design responsibility for Commonwealth buildings rested with the Senior Assistant to the Director-General of Works, John Smith Murdoch. He had been responsible for the designs of several timber, domestically-scaled post offices in rural Queensland at the turn of the century and it appears to have been from these designs where the stylistic compositions of Federation era rural post offices (like that at Winchelsea) originated.

The Winchelsea Post Office, 34 Main Street, is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC G.1). It is recognised and valued by the Winchelsea community as an integral part of the infrastructure in the town.

Overall, the Winchelsea Post Office, 34 Main Street, is of LOCAL significance.

### **35 Main Street – Daisy Cottage**

Daisy Cottage at 35 Main Street has significance as a predominantly intact and rare local example of an Edwardian style in Winchelsea, and for its long standing associations as the residence of the Head Teacher of the Winchelsea State School throughout the 20th century. Built in 1903-04 for William Orchard, local baker, the cottage was occupied by teachers of the Winchelsea State School until the late 1950s or early 1960s. It was owned by the Education Department from 1913. Overall, the cottage appears to be in good condition when viewed from the street, and is one of only seven Federation/Edwardian era dwellings of heritage value in Winchelsea.

Daisy Cottage at 35 Main Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). It demonstrates original design qualities of an Edwardian style. These qualities include the hipped roof form that traverses the site, together with the gable roof and the bullnosed verandah that project towards the street frontage and the rear double hipped (M) roof forms. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, asymmetrical composition, red painted galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, face brick chimney with a multi-corbelled top, modest eaves, timber verandah posts, framed timber fretwork verandah valance and solid timber verandah brackets, timber framed double hung windows, timber framed front doorway with four panelled timber door and timber framed transom above, and the elaborate patera motifs in the bargeboards of the front gable end.

Daisy Cottage at 35 Main Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with residential developments in Winchelsea in the very early 20th century, and is a physical legacy of the steady progress of the town at this time. The dwelling also has associations as the residence of the Head Teachers of the nearby Winchelsea State School. These teachers include George Hiscox (1904-08), George B. Corbett (1914-22), George Evans (1922-25), Ernest William Holland (1926-36), Lewis Strawhorn (1936-40), Thomas E.G. Mortimer (1940-49), Phillip Forbes Jenkin (1950-51) and Alfred Oppy (1952-55).

Overall, Daisy Cottage at 35 Main Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **39 Main Street – Chelsea House**

Chelsea House, 39 Main Street, has significance as a predominantly intact example of a Federation style in Winchelsea and for its associations as a boarding house throughout the first half of the 20th century, and as a doctor's residence and surgery from the 1950s. Built in 1913 for Albertina Orchard, a local baker who, with her husband, William, owned a bakery at 44 Main Street until 1909-10, the former boarding house first appears to have been named 'Chelsea House' in 1920-21. Overall, Chelsea House appears to be in good condition when viewed from the street.

Chelsea House at 39 Main Street, Winchelsea, is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). It demonstrates original design qualities of a Federation style. These qualities include the hipped roof form, together with the minor gables that project at the front and side, and the return bullnosed verandah. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the asymmetrical composition, single storey height, face brick chimneys with multi-corbelled tops, modest eaves, green painted galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, paired timber framed double hung windows in the gable ends, timber framed double hung window with transom under the verandah, panelled timber doors with transoms, timber framed sidelights to the main entrance, and the decorative gable infill (timber battening and ripple iron panelling).

Chelsea House at 39 Main Street, Winchelsea, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with residential developments in Winchelsea in the very early 20th century, and is a physical legacy of the steady progress of the town at this time. The dwelling also has associations as a boarding house (initially operated by the original owner, Albertina Orchard, a former baker) from the time of its construction in 1913 until the mid 20th century. Chelsea House also has associations as the local doctor's residence and surgery from the 1950s.

Overall, Chelsea House at 39 Main Street, Winchelsea is of LOCAL significance.

#### **41 Main Street – House**

The house at 41 Main Street, has significance as a substantially intact and locally unusual example of an interwar Bungalow in Winchelsea. The design draws on the Japanese and Arts and Crafts-inspired Bungalows in California, U.S.A. in a subtle, localised manner. The house appears to have been built in either 1919 or 1927 and is in good condition when viewed from the street.

The house at 41 Main Street is architecturally and historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, D.2. E.1). It is a physical legacy of the steady progress of Winchelsea in the early 20th century and it demonstrates original design qualities of a contextually unusual example of an interwar Bungalow style. These qualities include the broad hipped roof form, together with gables that project towards the front and sides. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, asymmetrical composition, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, face red brick chimney with a rendered projecting capping, very wide eaves with exposed timber rafters, front verandah formed under the main hipped roof and the projecting side gable, paired timber verandah posts, projecting flat-roofed rectangular bay window on the front gable, banks of three timber framed double hung windows at the front, single timber frame double hung windows, front doorway, and the decorative gable infill (bellcast timber shingling and timber brackets). The design has an affinity with the Japanese and Arts and Crafts-inspired Bungalows in California in the very early 20th century and it expresses (in a localised manner) contemporary architectural attitudes during the interwar era.

Overall, the house at 41 Main Street is of LOCAL significance.

#### **44 Main Street – Former Orchard Bakery & Associated Dwelling**

The former Orchard bakery and dwelling at 44 Main Street, have significance as the only known surviving Late Victorian era shop and dwelling complex in Winchelsea and for demonstrating original Late Victorian and early 20th century design qualities. The dwelling was built in 1893-94 while the shop was constructed in 1895-6. It served as William Orchard's bakery from 1902-03, continuing this function until at least the 1950s, when it then became a milk bar. It appears that the former bakery building was altered in 1927, with the construction of the stepped parapet, which remains intact and contributes to the significance of the building. Overall, the former bakery and dwelling complex

appear to be in fair condition when viewed from the street (but poor condition at the rear) and are moderately intact.

The former Orchard bakery and dwelling, 44 Main Street, are architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2) as the only known predominantly intact Late Victorian era shop and dwelling complex in Winchelsea. The bakery building demonstrates original early 20th century design qualities. These qualities include the dominant timber framed and stepped parapet featuring timber piers with projecting mouldings and pressed metal cladding simulating brickwork, entrance ingo and door opening, and shopfront opening to the west. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, and the linking wing with its timber parapet having projecting timber piers, and the single timber door opening.

The associated dwelling demonstrates original design qualities of a Late Victorian style. These qualities include the front hipped roof form, together with the bullnosed verandah that projects towards the street frontage and the rear double (M) hipped roof forms. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, symmetrical composition, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, face red brick chimney at the front and the rear brick chimney, narrow eaves, central timber framed front doorway (with four panelled timber door and transom), and the flanking timber framed double hung windows, and the timber verandah posts, timber framed fretwork and timber brackets.

The former Orchard bakery and dwelling, 44 Main Street, are historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). They are associated with commercial developments in Winchelsea during the Late Victorian era, when the town continued to make steady progress. The dwelling (built in 1893-94) and the shop/former bakery (built in 1895-96), have associations with William Orchard and his wife, Albertina, original owners and bakers. They commenced their bakery business at this location in 1902-03. The complex has long term associations as a bakery in Winchelsea until at least the mid 20th century and the former bakery continues to function as a commercial premises as a milk bar today.

Overall, the former Orchard bakery and dwelling, 44 Main Street, are of LOCAL significance.

### **53 Main Street – Former Police Station**

The former Police Station at 53 Main Street, has significance as the earliest long term police residence and as a predominantly intact example of a Late Victorian style in Winchelsea. Built in c.1903-04 for Mrs Catherine Lauder whose family owned a number of landholdings in the town, the dwelling was associated with the police station from its construction until the 1950s. The dwelling represents one of very few largely intact Late Victorian styled houses in Winchelsea and it appears to be in good condition when viewed from the street.

The former Police Station at 53 Main Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). One of very few intact examples of its type in Winchelsea, it demonstrates original design qualities of a Late Victorian style. These qualities include hipped roof form at the front, together with the hipped concave verandah that projects towards the street frontage and the rear double hipped (M) roof forms. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, symmetrical composition, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, red painted galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, brick chimney with a corbelled top, narrow eaves, stop chamfered timber verandah posts, central timber framed front doorway with panelled timber door, and the timber framed double hung windows.

The former Police Station at 53 Main Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with residential developments in Winchelsea in the very early 20th century, at a time when the town continued to make steady progress. In particular, this dwelling has associations as the long time location of the police station from its construction in c.1903-04 until the 1950s. It has associations with a number of police constables, including Michael Dwyer (1909-10), Albert Collett (1914-15), Ernest J Edwards (1930-31), Charles Leonard Worcester (1935-36), and David Shields (1940-45). The dwelling has long time associations with the Lauder family from c.1903-04 until 1959, the original owner being Catherine Lauder and later owners being her daughters, Mary and Isabella.

Overall, the former Police Station at 53 Main Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **59 Main Street – House**

The dwelling at 59 Main Street has significance for its associations with Robert Gosney, local resident, who contributed much to the community life of Winchelsea and wider Victoria, as Shire Rate Collector and later Shire Secretary, and Secretary of the Public Library and one-time Grand Master of the Ancient Order of Independent Oddfellows in Victoria. Possibly built in c.1869-70, with additions in c.1885 and again in c.1890-91, the dwelling is an early example of a Victorian style, the early alterations probably reflecting the growth in the Gosney family in the late 19th century. Overall, the dwelling appears to be in fair condition and although altered from the original design, the early additions also contribute to the significance of the place.

The dwelling at 59 Main Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the long time owners and occupiers, the Gosney family, and particularly Robert Gosney (1847-1911) who contributed much to community life in Winchelsea as the Shire Rate Collector and later Shire Secretary. He also held other positions in the community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including the role of Secretary to the Public Library, correspondent to the Winchelsea State School and Grand Master of the Ancient Independent Order of Oddfellows in Victoria. The associations with Robert Gosney and family are embodied in the existing physical fabric of the dwelling which appears to have been built in c.1869-70, the early alterations and additions possibly reflecting the growth in the Gosney family between the 1870s and the 1890s.

The dwelling at 59 Main Street has architectural interest. Although altered, these early changes contribute to the historical significance of the place. The dwelling demonstrates a number of original and early design qualities of a Victorian style. These qualities include the double gabled roof form that traverses the site with its projecting post supported bullnosed verandah, long gable roof form on the west side (which appears to represent the addition of c.1890-91), single storey height, asymmetrical composition, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding and the corrugated sheet metal roof cladding. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the brick chimneys, narrow eaves, front timber framed doorway with a four panelled timber door and flanking timber framed double hung windows, timber framed double hung tripartite window in the gable end with a curved hood above, and the decorative timber bargeboards and turned timber finial and pendant.

Overall, the dwelling at 59 Main Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **65-67 Main Street – Balgownie**

Balgownie at 65-67 Main Street, has significance for its long time associations as the residence of the local surgeon, reflecting the steady growth of Winchelsea and the need for a permanent medical service by the 1860s. These associations are embodied in the physical Victorian style fabric of the dwelling built in either c.1864 or c.1868 and later extended between 1911 and 1914. These Federation era additions also contribute to the significance of the place. The house was first occupied (and later owned) by Dr Henry Meyler, the first resident medical practitioner in Winchelsea. Upon Meyler's death in 1889, the residence was occupied and later owned by Dr Arthur Eddie, who served as a resident surgeon and physician in the town until his death in 1930. Overall, Balgownie appears to be in good condition when viewed from the street. While an altered example of a Victorian style, the significance of Balgownie lies in its historical significance which is expressed through the existing building fabric. The rear underground tank also contributes to the significance of the place.

Balgownie at 65-67 Main Street, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the early medical practitioners in Winchelsea as their local residence, these associations being embodied in the surviving physical fabric. Built in either c.1864 or c.1868, the dwelling was first occupied (and later owned) by Dr Henry Meyler, first resident medical practitioner in Winchelsea. After his death in 1889, it was occupied and later owned by Dr Arthur Eddie, long time local surgeon and physician who resided at Balgownie until his death in 1930. The Federation era alterations to the dwelling appear to have been carried out by Dr Eddie between 1911 and 1914. The dwelling is also a physical legacy of the early progress and residential development of

Winchelsea from the 1860s, and particularly with the need for a permanent medical service in the town.

Balgownie at 65-67 Main Street has architectural interest. Although the Victorian design has been substantially altered with later Federation era changes introduced, the stylistic attributes of the dwelling are still clearly discernible. The Victorian style qualities include the single storey height, hipped roof form at the front and the rear double hipped (M) roof forms, brick chimneys with corbelled tops and terra cotta pots, narrow eaves, timber framed front doorway with four panelled timber door, sidelights and highlights, flanking floor to ceiling timber framed double hung windows, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding and the corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding. The Federation era changes which reflect the further evolution of the dwelling include the western extension to the front hipped roof, return verandah with stop chamfered timber posts featuring moulded timber capitals, and the diagonal corner window bay featuring a tripartite timber framed double hung window.

Overall, Balgownie at 65-67 Main Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **205 McConachy Street – Winchelsea Cemetery**

The Winchelsea Cemetery, 205 McConachy Street, Winchelsea, has significance as an important place of commemoration and as a significant cultural landscape to the local area. It represents one of five 19th century cemeteries in the Surf Coast Shire. Nine acres for the cemetery were reserved in 1859, with a further 8 acres reserved for cemetery purposes in 1887. The cemetery is set on sloping land and features numerous headstones and surrounds, together with exotic and native trees including Cypress pines and native trees around the perimeter of the site. Approximately 1980 burials are recorded in the cemetery from the 1850s until c.2000.

The Winchelsea Cemetery, 205 McConachy Street, is historically and aesthetically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1, E.1). It is associated with the development of the township of Winchelsea from the 1850s with the reservation of 9 acres as a cemetery in 1859 and an additional 8 acres for cemetery purposes in 1887. The cemetery demonstrates important visual qualities. These qualities include the rural setting comprising an open grassed area of sloping land featuring numerous headstones, grave surrounds laid out in regular rows, with perimeter vehicular drives and several Cypress pines and native trees.

The Winchelsea Cemetery, 205 McConachy Street, is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC G.1). It is recognised and valued by the Winchelsea community for cultural, spiritual and commemorative reasons.

Overall, the Winchelsea Cemetery, 205 McConachy Street, is of LOCAL significance.

### **05 Mercer Street – St John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church**

The St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church, 5 Mercer Street, has significance as a tangible legacy in the development and life of the Catholic Church in Winchelsea since the late 19th century, and as a predominantly intact example of a Late Victorian Gothic Revival style. Built in 1892 to a design by the Melbourne architects, civil engineers and surveyors, Craven, Brown and Marquand, the rear apsidal sanctuary, side projecting sacristy and an additional bay of the nave were added in 1924. Overall, the church building appears to be in good condition. The nearby bell (imported from Ireland in 1924) also contributes to the significance of the place.

The St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, 5 Mercer Street, is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). It demonstrates original and locally unusual design qualities of a Late Victorian Gothic Revival style. These qualities include the steeply pitched and parapeted gable roof form clad in dichromatic slate, with white-painted dressings (giving an outward Lombardic-like expression as especially evidenced in the patterned face brick and freestone voussoirs in the pointed arched window heads), projecting steeply pitched gable porch and the large wheel window in the main gable end. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the face red brick wall construction, rear apsidal sanctuary and side sacristy, Celtic cross that surmounts the main front gable end, pointed

arched windows with decorative stained glass in the hopper sashes and diamond leadlighting in the two paned windows, and the corbelled ends to the gable roofs. The nearby bell (imported from Ireland and blessed by Archbishop Mannix in 1924) also contributes to the significance of the place. Internally, there are a number of memorial gifts that contribute to the significance of the place.

The St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, 5 Mercer Street, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the development and witness of the Roman Catholic Church in Winchelsea since its construction in 1892. From that time, the Catholic Church has been charged with several parish priests, one notable and much-admired incumbent being Father Michael Hehir between 1912 and 1934. Father Hehir was responsible for the early 20th century additions to the Church and was Winchelsea's longest-serving parish priest. Such was the esteem bestowed to Father Hehir that in 1944, ten years after his death, a graveside service was held in his memory. St. John the Baptist Church also has associations with the architects, engineers and surveyors, Craven, Brown and Marquand who were responsible for its design. Craven was the MLA for Benambra. The Winchelsea building appears to have been the only documented Church design by Craven, Brown and Marquand.

St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, 5 Mercer Street, is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC G.1). It is recognised and valued by the local Catholic community for religious reasons, as a symbol of their faith, and their history of local participation in faith education. Inside the church are a number of memorial gifts bestowed by parishioners in memory of family members. These gifts are also valued for commemorative reasons.

Overall, St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, 5 Mercer Street, is of LOCAL significance.

### **05 Mercer Street – St John the Baptist Roman Catholic Presbytery**

The St. John the Baptist Presbytery, 5 Mercer Street, has significance for its associations with the life and witness of the Roman Catholic Church in Winchelsea, and as a moderately intact example of a Federation style. Built in 1906 and opened by Dr Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne in March of that year, the building has served as the home and office of local parish priests throughout the 20th century. Apart from some minor alterations and additions, it continues to clearly read as a Federation era dwelling.

The St. John the Baptist Presbytery, 5 Mercer Street, is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). Although altered, it still demonstrates original design qualities of a Federation style. These qualities include the broad hipped roof form, together with rear and side projecting minor hipped roofs and the minor gable that projects towards the front (Mercer Street). Other intact or appropriate qualities include the asymmetrical composition, single storey height, galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, pressed face red brick wall construction, broken back return verandah supported by timber posts with curved solid timber valances, face red brick chimneys with cement cappings and stringcourses, modest eaves, roughcast wall finishes under the eaves, chamfered building corner under the return verandah with timber framed double hung window and bluestone foundation stone below, other timber framed double hung windows featuring three paned upper sashes, front timber door and sidelight, decorative infill in the front gable (timber battening and rendered panelling) and the projecting rectangular window bay on the side facade. The presbytery appears to be in fair-good condition and is moderately intact.

The St. John the Baptist Presbytery, 5 Mercer Street, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the evolution and development of the Roman Catholic Church in Winchelsea, as the home and office of incumbent parish priests between 1906 and the late 20th century. Built in 1906, the presbytery was opened by Dr T.J. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne. The legacy of some priests, including Father Conlon, Father Casmento, Father Coleman and Father Saul, is physically expressed in the minor alterations and additions to the building, including the timber walls under the front gable (c.1944-45), projecting rectangular bay window (c.1944-45), rear carport (c.1966) and bathroom upgrades (1970s).

The St. John the Baptist Presbytery, 5 Mercer Street, is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC G.1). It is recognised and valued by the local Catholic community for religious reasons as the home and office of the local parish priest in the 20th century.

Overall, the St. John the Baptist Presbytery, 5 Mercer Street, is of LOCAL significance.

### **09 Mercer Street – Plum Tree Cottage**

Plum Tree Cottage, 9 Mercer Street, has significance as one of the earliest surviving bluestone cottages in the Winchelsea township and is one of a small number of remaining largely intact 19th century bluestone buildings in the central township area. Built between 1857 and 1864, the early owner was John McDonald, mason and quarryman, who may have been responsible for its construction. The cottage appears to be in good condition when viewed from the street.

Plum Tree Cottage, 9 Mercer Street, is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). It represents one of the earliest surviving bluestone cottages in the Winchelsea township and is one of a small number of surviving largely intact 19th century bluestone buildings in the central township area. The cottage demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian vernacular style. These qualities include the steeply pitched hipped roof form that traverses the site, lack of eaves and the unpainted coursed squared rubble bluestone wall construction. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the central front doorway and flanking timber framed double hung windows, face brick chimneys (albeit altered), surviving timber shingle roof cladding under the existing corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, single storey height and the modest scale.

Plum Tree Cottage, 9 Mercer Street, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the earliest residential developments in Winchelsea after the town was laid out in the 1850s, having been built between 1857 and 1864, possibly by John McDonald, early owner and mason and quarryman. The cottage is a physical legacy of building developments in Winchelsea from the mid 19th century, at a time when the town became an early centre for commerce, education, postal services and social activities, and the retirement location for a number of people from the land.

Overall, Plum Tree Cottage, 9 Mercer Street, is of LOCAL significance.

### **21 Mercer Street – Former Bootmaker's Shop & Dwelling**

The former bootmaker's shop and dwelling at 21 Mercer Street, has significance as one of the earliest-surviving buildings in the central Winchelsea area, and particularly one of the earliest timber buildings in the township. Built in c.1867 as David Cooper's bootmaker's shop and dwelling, the building is a representative example of a Victorian style of moderate integrity. It is a physical legacy of the initial developments in Winchelsea after the mid 19th century when the town became an early centre for commerce, education, postal services and social activities, and the retirement location for a number of people from the land. The building appears to be in fair-good condition when viewed from the street.

The former bootmaker's shop and dwelling at 21 Mercer Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). Although the front verandah has been introduced, the building clearly demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian style. These qualities include the double gabled roof forms that traverse the site, two painted brick chimneys with corbelled tops and brick stringcourses, central timber framed front doorway with transom, and the flanking window openings with timber framed double hung windows. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding and the corrugated sheet metal roof cladding. The building represents one of the earliest-surviving in the central township area, and is one of few surviving 19th century timber buildings in the town.

The former bootmaker's shop and dwelling at 21 Mercer Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with some of the earliest building developments in the central township area after the mid 19th century, when the town became an early centre for commerce, education, postal services and social activities. In particular, the former bootmaker's shop and

dwelling have long-term associations with the Cooper family, local bootmakers. First established in c.1867 by David Cooper who emigrated to Victoria with his family in 1857, the business was carried on by Cooper's son, Joshua, which in turn was taken up by Joshua's son, Joshua Daniel (Jock). Another of David Cooper's sons, Daniel Matthews Cooper, had also established a bootmaker's shop at the corner of Willis and Jackson Streets in the 1860s, although it was Cooper's other son, Joshua, who remained in Winchelsea and continued the family business.

Overall, the former bootmaker's shop and dwelling at 21 Mercer Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **02-18 Railway Terrace – Winchelsea Railway Station**

The Winchelsea Railway Station, 2-18 Railway Terrace, has significance as a representative example of the "Creswick Style" of station building erected as part of the Geelong-Colac railway line in 1877. It was from the 1860s when considerable debate ensued about the actual route of a railway line linking Geelong with the Western District. The existing line relates to the 'black' line option, with the station building at Winchelsea reflecting the importance of the growing rural settlement in the 1870s. The Victorian Boom styled building is a landmark structure in the town and is largely intact, with the main platform also forming part of the original fabric. The building appears to be in good condition.

The Winchelsea Railway Station, 2-18 Railway Terrace, is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). A landmark building in the town, the station demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian Boom style, the composition and arrangement of spaces also forming part of the "Creswick" style of station building design. The original design qualities include the elongated hipped roof form, together with the projecting minor hipped roof at the rear and the broadly projecting verandah over the platform supported by fluted cast iron columns with decorative capitals and curved, elongated brackets. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, polychrome brick wall construction, slate roof cladding, galvanised corrugated steel verandah roof cladding, polychrome brick chimneys with bracketed projecting tops, modest eaves with decorative brackets, cream brick quoinwork, window and door openings and the timber framed double hung windows. The station platform adjacent to the station building, including the bluestone retaining wall, also contributes to the significance of the place.

The Winchelsea Railway Station, 2-18 Railway Terrace, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4). It is associated with the infrastructure development of railway construction as part of the Geelong to Colac 'black' line in the early 1870s, bringing railway communication to the Western District. The importance of Winchelsea as a growing Victorian town is reflected in the standard "Creswick" style station building that was constructed in 1877 amid great local celebrations. The station building has associations with the Victorian Railway Department's Engineer in Chief, T. Higinbotham, who was responsible for its construction, and with J. King, contractor.

The Winchelsea Railway Station, 2-18 Railway Terrace, is socially significant at a LOCAL level. It is recognised and valued by the Winchelsea community as an important 19th and 20th century infrastructure link.

Overall the Winchelsea Railway Station at 2-18 Railway Terrace is of LOCAL significance.

### **01A Willis Street – Former Winchelsea Public Library**

The former Winchelsea Public Library, 1a Willis Street, has significance as a long-serving local landmark and as a physical legacy of the progress of public education in the town from the late 19th century. Built in 1894 to a design by the Geelong architectural firm of Watts, Tombs and Durran, the building has further significance as a substantially intact and rare example of a Late Victorian styled public building in Winchelsea. The building is in good condition.

The former Winchelsea Public Library, 1a Willis Street, is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). An important and rare example of its type in Winchelsea, it demonstrates original design qualities of a Late Victorian style. These qualities include the L plan and intersecting steeply pitched gable roof forms. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height,

asymmetrical composition, polychrome brick wall construction, corrugated profile sheet metal cladding, gabled entrance porch supported by timber posts and featuring timber fretwork valances, panelled timber entrance doors, timber framed multi-paned double hung windows, timber infill gable trusses and the "Public Library" signage on the front gable end.

The former Winchelsea Public Library, 1a Willis Street, is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.1, H.4). It is associated with the progress of public education in Winchelsea, having been built in 1894 to a design by the Geelong architects, Watts, Tombs and Durran. The building represents the second location of the local public library, the first location being in the former round bluestone water tower (now demolished) at the rear of the Barwon Hotel from 1860. The existing building served as the local public library until the early 1970s and in more recent times it has been the location of the Surf Coast Shire Tourist Information Centre.

The former Winchelsea Public Library, 1a Willis Street, is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC G.1). It is recognised and valued by the local community for its role in the progress of public education during 19th and 20th centuries and for its landmark status of one of the town's important public buildings.

Overall, the former Winchelsea Public Library, 1a Willis Street, is of LOCAL significance.

### **11 Willis Street – Former Timon Schroeter's Store**

The former Timon Schroeter's store at 11 Willis Street, has significance as one of few surviving early 20th century commercial buildings in Winchelsea and as a moderately intact example of an interwar era commercial building. Built in c.1927-28 for Timon Schroeter, farmer and long-term owner and storekeeper until his death in 1941, the store continues to be used for commercial purposes until the present day. It appears to be in good condition when viewed from the street.

The former Timon Schroeter's store at 11 Willis Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). It demonstrates original design qualities of an interwar commercial building. These qualities include the rectangular parapets constructed of lightweight cladding punctuated by rectangular timber ventilators, projecting hipped timber post-supported verandah, timber framed shopfront windows and doors on the Willis Street facade and the timber framed two paned double hung windows and timber door. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the galvanised sheet wall cladding (folded to reflect strapped horizontal boards), hipped roof form and galvanised corrugated sheet metal roof cladding and timber framed double hung windows to the rear attached dwelling.

The former Timon Schroeter's store at 11 Willis Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with commercial developments during the interwar period when the town continued to progress. Built in c.1927-28 for Timon Schroeter, farmer and later long-term storekeeper, the building has continued to be used for commercial purposes to the present day.

The former Timon Schroeter's store at 11 Willis Street is scientifically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC F.1). The galvanised steel external wall cladding, folded to reflect strapped horizontal boards, represents an inventive and unusual construction type for the interwar period. In Winchelsea, the former Timon Schroeter store is one of three known early 20th century buildings with this form of cladding.

Overall, the former Timon Schroeter's store at 11 Willis Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **13 Willis Street – Shinnars' Café and Dwelling**

The Shinnars' Cafe and Dwelling at 13 Willis Street have significance as an intact example of a late interwar commercial building and residence, and as one of few surviving early 20th century commercial buildings in Winchelsea. Built in 1946 for William Patrick Shinnars, the design of the cafe building appears to have been drawn from the neighbouring Globe Theatre, with its prominent stepped parapet with gable roof behind, central entrance ingoee and projecting front skillion

verandah. The Shinners' Cafe continues to operate as a store to the present day. The buildings appear to be in good condition when viewed from the street.

The Shinners' Cafe and Dwelling at 13 Willis Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). As one of few surviving early 20th century buildings in Winchelsea, the building complex demonstrates original design qualities for the late interwar period. These qualities include the gable roof that terminates into a hip at the rear, front stepped parapet of lightweight cladding, shopfronts with central ingoie and door opening and the front post-supported projecting skillion verandah. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, stuccoed wall finish, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, hipped roof forms of the dwelling, modest eaves of the dwelling, stuccoed chimney, central door opening of the dwelling with flanking window openings, flat-roofed post-supported porch that terminates into narrow window hoods at the sides, and the porch posts supported by stuccoed piers with a squat stuccoed balustrade between. Overall, the store (former cafe) reflects the conventional interwar commercial design of a select number of commercial buildings in the Surf Coast Shire, the most notable being the adjoining Globe Theatre at 17-29 Willis Street.

Overall, the Shinners' Cafe and Dwelling at 13 Willis Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **17-19 Willis Street – Globe Theatre**

The Globe Theatre, 17-19 Willis Street, Winchelsea, has outstanding significance for its associations with the internationally famous soprano singer, Marjorie Lawrence, and as a predominantly intact interwar cinema in Victoria that has served as the cultural and social centre of the town since 1926-27. The Theatre was built for Marjorie Lawrence and her siblings as the local picture theatre and concert hall. In 1928, Marjorie gave her farewell concert at the Globe Theatre before going to Paris to study under Madam Ceile Ghilly. In Europe in the ensuing years, Lawrence was to hold a number of dramatic leads, becoming the Paris Opera Company's leading dramatic soprano. Upon her triumphant return to Australia in 1939, she kept a promise to perform first at Winchelsea. This performance occurred on 16 June 1939 as part of a local civic reception. Apart from some representatives of the press, the 480 available seats in the Globe Theatre were occupied by residents of the Shire. Lawrence returned again in 1944 and gave another performance to a crowded and enthusiastic audience at the Globe. More common use of the theatre has included the showing of movie pictures and the hosting of weddings (including that of Marjorie's brother, Lindsay, in 1931), concerts, dances, speech nights, and horticultural shows. In 1946, the Theatre was acquired by the Winchelsea Shire and since 1990 it has been managed by the Winchelsea Lions Club. The building is a predominantly intact and early example of a rural interwar theatre and cinema, being of conventional design but constructed of unusual metal wall cladding. The interior - with its coved pressed metal ceilings, v jointed timber dados and cement sheet wall cladding, stage with original scenery back drop and front entrance foyer and sales booths - also contribute to the significance of the place. Overall, the building is in good condition.

The Globe Theatre, 17-19 Willis Street, Winchelsea, is historically and socially of STATE significance (AHC A.4, H.1, G.1). Built in 1926-27, it has direct associations with the famous international soprano, Marjorie Lawrence, original part-owner (with her siblings) who gave her farewell concert in the building in 1928 prior to studying in Paris where she became a leading and internationally renowned dramatic soprano. The Globe Theatre played host to her triumphant return in 1939, where she gave her first Australian performance amid an enthusiastic and crowded audience of locals from Winchelsea. Lawrence also gave a return performance in 1944. More locally, the Globe Theatre has associations with the showing of movie pictures throughout the 20th century and has played host to numerous weddings (including that of Marjorie Lawrence's brother, Lindsay), concerts, dances, balls, speech nights and horticultural shows. The Globe Theatre is recognised and valued by the community as an important cultural and social centre in Winchelsea, in addition to its close associations with the internationally renowned singer, Marjorie Lawrence.

The Globe Theatre, 17-19 Willis Street, Winchelsea, is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). It demonstrates original interwar era design qualities and is a landmark building in this part of Winchelsea. The original design qualities include the broad gable roof form (which

constitutes the hall), together with the slightly smaller gable that projects towards the front dominated by a bracketed, stepped parapet, and the form and location of the front verandah. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the metal and strapped cement sheet wall cladding, galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, paired galvanised ventilation stacks, modest eaves, side timber framed four paned double hung windows with timber architraves and stylised segmentally arched timber window pediments having cement sheet infill, front four paned timber framed double hung windows, central broad entrance ingo under the front verandah with ticket booth openings in the diagonal walls and the central double door opening having a pair of three panelled timber doors, four paned timber framed casement window above the verandah, and the rear skillion porch at the side. The interior of the building also contributes to its significance, including the coved and decorative pressed metal hall ceiling, pressed metal ceiling roses and the ventilation openings in the hall ceiling, pressed metal stage and entrance foyer ceilings, v jointed timber dado and strapped cement sheet wall linings, metal ventilation openings in the walls, three panelled timber doors, raised platform and stage accessed by a series of steeply configured timber steps at the northern end, landscape scenery forming the stage set, and the narrow passage north of the stage.

The Globe Theatre, 17-19 Willis Street, Winchelsea, is scientifically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC F.1). The galvanised steel external wall cladding, folded to reflect strapped horizontal boards, represents an inventive and unusual construction type for the interwar period. In Winchelsea, the Globe Theatre is one of three known early 20th century buildings with this form of cladding.

Overall, the Globe Theatre, 17-19 Willis Street, Winchelsea, is of STATE significance.

## **20 Willis Street – Winchelsea Hotel**

The Winchelsea Hotel, 20 Willis Street, Winchelsea, has significance as one of the longest-serving commercial buildings in Winchelsea and continues to serve its original hotel purpose, a function that spans over 140 years. Originally built in late 1864 for owner and hotel keeper, Timothy Hardyman, the hotel has continued to serve the local Winchelsea community throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. While the Winchelsea Hotel has been substantially altered and extended since its original construction in 1864, the changes to the building in the 1920s and in 1940 are clearly discernible and express the evolution of the place over time. These changes in themselves contribute to the historic and social significance of the place. The hotel is associated with the evolution of Winchelsea's commercial development since the 1860s when the town was a growing stopping post on the route between Geelong and the Western District. Since that time, it has been a local landmark, recognised for cultural and social reasons. While the building is not highly intact to any particular style or era (ie. 19th century era or interwar era) and therefore not considered to be of architectural significance, the historic and social significance of the place is embodied in the surviving fabric representing the important developmental eras. The building appears to be in good condition.

The Winchelsea Hotel is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC Criterion A.4). It is associated with early commercial developments in Winchelsea in the mid 19th century. In particular, the original Winchelsea Hotel and Store was built in late 1864 for Timothy Hardyman, the site also including a garden by 1865. The hotel has experienced substantial change throughout the 20th century. These changes are reflected in the physical fabric and provide an appreciation of the historical evolution of the place. The hotel forms a local heritage landmark as one of the longest-serving 19th century commercial buildings in the town. Between c.1916 and 1920, a rear hipped roof outbuilding was constructed. In the late 1920s, the front facade, central and rear portions of the building were largely destroyed by fire and the hotel was rebuilt to an interwar design. A further change in 1940 witnessed the construction of face brick facades and new porches on the Willis and Austin Street exteriors. The exterior was altered and dominated by a post-supported return verandah from 2005. The second of only two hotels in Winchelsea, the historical development of the Winchelsea Hotel reflects the changing needs of the local community over the past 145 years. It has associations with numerous owners and occupiers during this period.

The Winchelsea Hotel is socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC Criterion G.1). It is recognised and valued by sections of the local community for cultural and recreational reasons as an important meeting place.

The Winchelsea Hotel has architectural interest. Greatly altered from its original 1864 design, the broad hipped roof form of the original building survives today. The hotel has architectural interest for its layering of architectural fabric that reflect changes brought about by the fire of the late 1920s and changing needs and aspirations of the owners. The interwar alterations and additions are largely discernible today in the overall roof forms of the building, while the brick construction and some detailing are representative of the changes made in 1940. At the rear, the hipped roof outbuilding reflects an addition of c.1916-20, while the gabled amenities wing at the rear of the side (Austin Street) porch represents an addition of the 1920s. There are more intact 19th century commercial buildings in Winchelsea, including the former Murrell's General Store in Willis Street and the former Colonial Bank of Australasia at 33 Main Street, together with a more intact public interwar building in The Globe Theatre in Willis Street. However, the changes to the building fabric of the Winchelsea Hotel provide an understanding of its historical evolution.

Overall, the Winchelsea Hotel at 20 Willis Street, Winchelsea, has LOCAL significance.

### **22 Willis Street – Murrell's Store**

Murrell's Store at 22 Willis Street, has significance as one of the earliest and longest-serving 19th century commercial buildings in Winchelsea still continuing its original function. It was built in c.1864 for Findon Murrell, long term owner and storekeeper until the early 20th century. The original facade was remodelled in the very early 20th century, including the removal of the bluestone parapet (replaced with a stepped lightweight parapet) and the construction of projecting rectangular timber framed shopfronts. These alterations and additions contribute to the significance of the place, reflecting its evolution as a commercial building. Murrell's store also has associations with Louis Levey throughout the first half of the 20th century. The building has significance as one of only two surviving Victorian styled commercial buildings in Winchelsea. It appears to be in good condition when viewed from the street.

Murrell's Store at 22 Willis Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2). Although altered since it was originally built in c.1864, the very early 20th century alterations and additions contribute to its significance, as a legacy of its evolution and development as one of Winchelsea's longest-serving commercial buildings. The building demonstrates original and early design qualities of a Victorian style, with early 20th century additions. These qualities include the double hipped (M) roof form, rear gabled wing, timber framed projecting shopfront displays under the verandah, round-arched front window and door openings with quoined surrounds, multi-paned timber framed front windows, and the timber framed and panelled timber doors (with glazing in the upper panels) at the front. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the red brick chimney, unpainted bluestone wall construction, corrugated sheet metal profile roof cladding, and the single storey height.

Murrell's Store at 22 Willis Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It is associated with the earliest commercial developments in Winchelsea in the early 1860s, when the fledgling town was beginning to develop. Built in c.1864, it has long-term associations with Findon Murrell, original owner and storekeeper until the early 20th century. Murrell served as a Winchelsea Shire Councillor (including two terms as President) in the 1880s. The store also has associations with another long-term owner and storekeeper, Louis Levey, from 1905-06 until his death in 1952. The historical significance is embodied in the existing physical fabric as one of Winchelsea's longest functioning commercial buildings.

Overall, Murrell's Store at 22 Willis Street is of LOCAL significance.

### **37 Willis Street – Meningoort (former hospital)**

Meningoort at 37 Willis Street, Winchelsea, has significance for its associations as a private hospital operated by Sarah "Annie" Stephenson from the 1920s, and as a substantially intact example of a Late Victorian Picturesque style. Built in 1890-91, it was not until 1918 when George and Annie

Stephenson occupied the property, acquiring it by 1919-20. Trained by the local doctor and surgeon, Dr Arthur Eddie (resident medical practitioner in Winchelsea from 1888 until 1930), Annie Stephenson contributed much to community life in Winchelsea through her treatment of numerous patients at Meningoort throughout the interwar period, including maternity patients and those suffering various illnesses such as broken bones and pneumonia. Meningoort has been restored in recent times and appears to be in good condition when viewed from the street. It represents one of the most intact 19th century Victorian styled timber dwellings in Winchelsea.

Meningoort at 37 Willis Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level (AHC D.2, E.1). Representing one of the most intact 19th century timber dwellings in Winchelsea, Meningoort demonstrates original design qualities of a Late Victorian Picturesque style. These qualities include the central gabled roof form that traverses the site, together with flanking gabled wings that project at the front and rear and the bullnosed front verandah. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the symmetrical composition, single storey height, timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, narrow eaves, face brick chimneys, round fluted cast iron verandah columns with decorative capitals, elaborate cast iron verandah valances and brackets, central timber framed front doorway with four panelled timber door and transom above, timber framed double hung windows, and the bracketed timber window hoods.

Meningoort at 37 Willis Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, H.1). It has particular associations with Sarah 'Annie' Stephenson who contributed much to local community life as Winchelsea's local nurse who treated numerous patients at her Meningoort hospital during the interwar period. Trained by the local surgeon, Dr Arthur Eddie, Annie Stephenson's hospital was the location of many births as well as the treatments of many illnesses including broken bones and pneumonia. George and Annie Stephenson had occupied Meningoort in 1918 and acquired the property in 1919-20. The dwelling had been built in 1890-91.

Overall, Meningoort at 37 Willis Street is of LOCAL significance.