

CITY OF CASEY HERITAGE STUDY SIGNIFICANT PLACES



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Graeme Butler & Associates, 1997

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Introduction

The following citations deal with places arising from the Stage One of the City of Casey Heritage Study. Stage One included a survey of potentially significant places in the City from the former Cranbourne Shire and Knox City areas now forming part of the City of Casey. A companion work to the Stage One survey was a thematic environmental history of the City and bibliography, under a separate cover.

Selected places from this survey were investigated for their potential cultural heritage value, resulting in the following citations.

The type of place varies from quarries (Churchill National Park) to natural precincts such as Western Port Bay which have some cultural aspect and old or rare trees which contribute to the history of the City.

The sites were selected for their provisional heritage value arising from an assessment of who these places had potential heritage value for. The heritage valuation relies on the criteria used by the Australian Heritage Commission (which is an appendix to this report) with a threshold based on the geographic relevance of the site's heritage significance.

This is expressed as significant to:

- * the locality (such as Cranbourne, Clyde, Tooradin, Warneet, Hampton Park);
- * the region (here defined as the City of Casey),
- * the State (Victoria); or
- * the nation (Australia)

These places have to have some quality (scientific, aesthetic, historical, and social) which allows recognition over the geographic area identified, in terms of past, present or future generations.

For example many government schools are of a standard design which may be multiplied across a region or the State and hence appear only typical of a type to those outside of the locality it served. But the school may have high historical significance to this locality because of its role in social life over a sustained period. Some of these site investigations proved inconclusive and hence more work is needed to establish precise creation dates and more detailed descriptions for sites. Places such as Richard Grice's Eyrecourt require an inspection of the house and grounds to establish which parts are contributory to its perceived heritage value.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made:

- * places remaining on the Stage One survey list of Typical to Local heritage level (T-L) and those Locally significant places which were not assessed in this project should be investigated further for their heritage worth; and
- * places of assessed regional (significant to the City of Casey) and above (State, National) should be given planning scheme protection as part of a schedule to a heritage overlay control after consultation with owners and the public.
- * Places of potential National Estate significance (Regional & above) should be submitted to the Australian Heritage Commission for assessment.

Acknowledgements

The production of the heritage study for the City of Casey was funded by Council. The project officer was David Westlake, with valuable assistance from interested members of the public and property owners.

Study Team

Graeme Butler, heritage architect and project manager;
Francine Gilfedder, heritage landscape
Carlotta Kellaway, historian

Westernport Bay coastal conservation precinct

Type: Precinct

Address: Tooradin to Cannons Creek

Melway map: 142-3

Parish: Sherwood

Allotment: Varies

Historical Theme:

Evidence of pre-contact Aboriginal occupation and landscape

Evidence of first contact -contact of Aboriginals with European settlement and interaction with the process of European settlement

Community and political associations

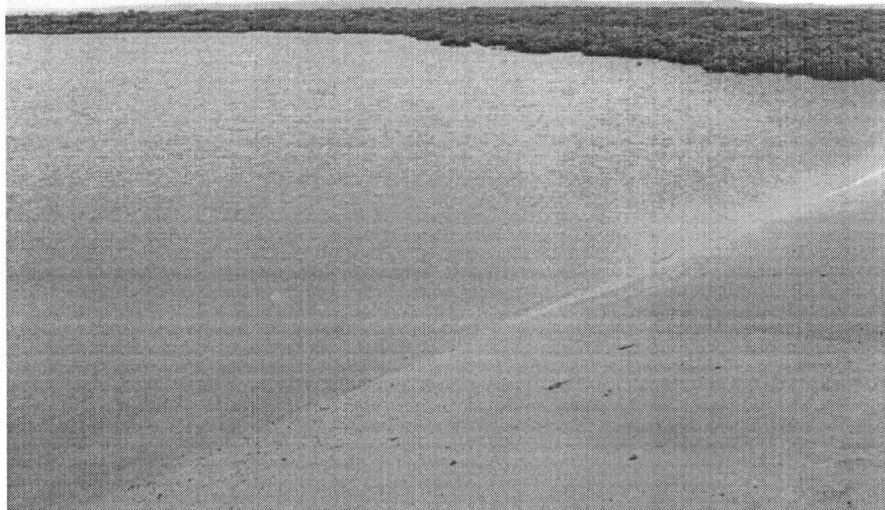
Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1982-

Associations:

Ramsar convention; Western Port Regional Planning and Co-ordination Committee



History

This area is culturally significant because of its Ramsar status, gained in December 1982 as part of the outcomes of the international convention in Ramsar, after satisfying the convention's criteria.

'In Australia, there are 42 Ramsar sites which are deemed to be Wetlands of International Significance. These sites cover a total area of approximately 4.6 million hectares. The Federal, State and local governments are all involved in decisions to protect, manage and list Ramsar sites. The conservation of these wetlands will provide habitat for numerous animals including water birds.¹

In his 'History of Australia', Manning Clark outlines the following sequence of events regarding coastal exploration.

'In June 1796 some fishermen who had been forced by bad weather to shelter in a bay near Port Stephens discovered coal. For several years the river was known as the Coal River. Even after 1797, when it was formally named the Hunter, Hunter himself maintained a characteristic attitude of indifference to its significance. In

1 Macquarrie University Internet site cites 'Australia's Natural Heritage'

September 1795, a Mr George Bass, a surgeon by profession, who possessed by nature a strong and vigorous body and was endowed also by nature with great good sense, ingenuity and observation, had arrived in the colony with Hunter on the *Reliance*. In 1797 he discovered coal to the south of Port Hacking. Between October 1795 and June 1797, Bass and Matthew Flinders explored Botany Bay, George's River and the coast south of Port Hacking in a craft eight feet in the keel and five feet in the beam, which they named appropriately the Tom Thumb. On 3 December 1797 Bass set out with a crew of six volunteers from the navy in a whaleboat twenty-eight feet seven inches long, to examine the coast to the south, and in so doing to ascertain the existence of a strait between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. They reached Phillip Island in Westernport by 5 January 1798. They were satisfied from the rapidity of the tide and the long south-west swell of the existence of a strait but were depressed by the appearance of the land, having found in general a barren, unpromising country whose want of harbours rendered it even less valuable. When their provisions ran short after a stay of twelve days, they turned for Sydney, which they reached on 25 February.¹ Much later, in 1977, after detailed study of a similar area surveyed in 1798 by Bass and Matthew Flinders, the Land Conservation Council of Victoria recommended that 28,400 ha of this site be declared a Wildlife Management Co-operative Area under the 'Wildlife Act 1975'. The Western Port Regional Planning and Co-ordination Committee, in its draft report 'Western Port Bay Strategy', recommended these same areas be declared a Wildlife Reserve. One result is the listing of the San Remo Marine Community, in the eastern entrance to the Bay, and two species of marine opisthobranchs, under the 'Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act'.

'A number of sites of archaeological significance have been identified around the bay. Churchill Island, within Western Port, is the site of Victoria's first settlement (the first planting of European crops and the earliest known substantial building). The settlement was established under the command of Lt. James Grant in 1801.'²

Description

The following is a description of the place taken from the Commonwealth Government Erin database site on the Internet. The place is described along with its various significant aspects, such as zoological significance, hydrological, ecological, geological, geomorphological and physical values.

'GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES:

'Latitude: 38° 12' to 38° 31' S

Longitude: 145° 02' to 145° 32' E

'GENERAL LOCATION:

'Southern Victoria east of Port Phillip Bay.

'AREA:

52,325 ha

'PHYSICAL FEATURES:

'Western Port is a large bay off Bass Strait in Southern Victoria, surrounding French Island and incorporating 270 km² of tidal mudflats. '

'Six rivers from the north and east of the catchment flow into the northern and eastern shores of Western Port and several minor rivers and creeks on the eastern slopes of the Mornington Peninsula drain into the western shores. The streams are (from west to east) Cardinia Creek, Toomuc Creek, Bunyip River, Tarago River, Lang Lang River and Bass River.

The Bay has a roughly annular water area surrounding French Island and two entrances which are substantially closed off from the sea by Phillip Island. A proportion of the water mass is circulated in a clockwise direction around French

¹ Macquarrie University Internet site
² Erin

Island. In addition some water, after completing a circuit around French Island, may recycle around the island again. Thus some of the material entering the Bay waters may be retained for a considerable time before entering the open ocean. Because of this, biological systems, especially the supply of oxygen, are probably more delicately poised than in other bays, for example Port Phillip.'

'There are 2 sites of international geological/geomorphological significance, 3 of national significance, 27 of state significance, 19 of regional significance and 6 of local significance.

'Sites Of International Geological/Geomorphological Significance

'Pioneer Bay - Quaternary Stratigraphy

'This is the best documented and dated site in the Western Port region to contribute to an understanding of late Quaternary sea level changes. It therefore constitutes a site of international significance as part of the growing network of such localities on the Australian coast. These sites are of interest to Quaternary scientists attempting to elucidate the nature of sea level change on different continents.

'Western Port - Tidal Watershed

'This is a major tidal divide system. It is one of the most intensively investigated tidal watershed systems on the Australian coast and is of a size and complexity that warrants inclusion on an international register of such features. The dynamics of the area play a critical role in determining the nature of tidal flow in other parts of the Bay. The sea floor sediments here are of considerable interest for the data they hold concerning the development of the on- shore swamplands, and for the history they record of late Quaternary sea level changes in the northern Bay.'

'Sites Of National Geological/Geomorphological Significance

'Bass River Delta and Floodplain

'This site includes the point of largest natural sediment influx into the bay and is one of the most closely investigated quaternary sedimentological and geomorphological sites in Western Port. The delta is a feature of considerable complexity and provides opportunity for continuing research into deltaic and intertidal dynamics.

'Yallock Creek - Swamp Sediments

'The site includes one of the few remnants of the landscape of the great swamp areas that existed to the north-east of Western Port. It illustrates the hydrological and topographical distinctiveness of the area between the Tobin Yallock and Koo-wee-rup swamps. The outcrops in the coastal cliffs are of particular interest to display the phases of wetland sediment accumulation.

'Lyll Inlet to Bunyip River - Coastline

'The area displays the impact of the drainage of the Koo-wee-rup Swamp upon the adjacent coast. By comparison with records and maps dating back to 1842 the site provides a major reference point for measuring the rates and nature of coastal change.

'Comparison may be made with areas such as Watsons Inlet which have been less affected by drainage schemes. The distinctive low cliff between the saltmarsh and the fluvial and swamp deposits (as marked by the abandoned cliff) is an important feature in determining the Holocene sea level history of the Western Port region. The annual rainfall is about 750 mm. '

'ECOLOGICAL FEATURES:

'There is an unusually wide variety of habitat types in Western Port, ranging through deep channels, seagrass flats, extensive mangrove thickets and saltmarsh vegetation. Such variety is not common elsewhere in Victoria.

'White Mangroves ("*Avicennia marina*") line 40% of the coastline. On a world-wide basis the mangrove communities are of considerable interest since, with the exception of Corner Inlet, they are the only large community situated so far from the Equator.

'Seagrass beds cover some 38% of Western Port, main species are "Zostera muelleri", "Heterozostera tasmanica" and "Amphibolis antanica".

'Site of National Botanical Significance

'Western Port salt marshes are one component of a fairly uniform community found from Port Augusta to Corner Inlet. However, despite this large geographical range (approx. 2,000 km of coast) the salt marsh is restricted to relatively few areas and actually occupies less than 10% of this coastline. The Western Port salt marshes are an important component of the vegetation in this range for a number of reasons:

(1) Extent:

Salt marshes extend a kilometre or more from the shoreline in many places (e.g. Quail Island, northern French Island, Tooradin) and occupies (sic) a large proportion of the coast of Western Port.

(2) It is floristically rich:

Although salt marsh is floristically poor when compared to most other communities, the Western Port salt marsh is richer than most other salt marshes on the southern coast. For example, there are extensive expanses of salt marsh in Corner Inlet, Victoria, which support only *Arthrocnemum* and *Sarcocornia*, whereas most *Arthrocnemum* dominated vegetation in Western Port supports six or more species.

(3) It is relatively undisturbed:

A good deal of the salt marsh around Spencer Gulf in South Australia has suffered from the heavy industrialization in that area. Similarly salt marsh on the Victorian coast west of Melbourne, particularly that on the western shores of Port Phillip Bay, has been disturbed by industry and heavy grazing, and often supports a significant weed flora. The Western Port salt marsh, however, does not have a serious weed problem nor does it appear to have suffered greatly from grazing or heavy industry. Thus Western Port can be said to support one of the most significant stands of salt marsh in south-eastern Australia, and thus can be considered to be of national significance. '

'CURRENT LAND USE:

'(a) the site: Port facilities and ship movement, recreation, native conservation, commercial fishing, source of coolant for industry and receiving water for wastes.

(b) the surroundings/catchment: Grazing, market gardening, industry and urban development. '

Significance

This area is culturally significant to the Gippsland Region because of its Ramsar status, gained in December 1982, its status as the focus of many scientific studies and the picture it presents of the coastal condition at the time of contact. It also demonstrates, within its boundaries, the effects of the mammoth Koo-wee-rup swamp drainage projects.

Bibliography:

1. Commonwealth Government Environment Australia Erin database site on the Internet cites:

Andrew, D. L., L. F. Lumsden and J. M. Dixon. (1984). 'Sites of Zoological Significance in the Western Port Region. ESS No. 327', Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, Victoria.

Gaughwin, D. (1981). 'Sites of Archaeological Significance in the Western Port Catchment. Vol. I. Report. ESS No. 367', Ministry for Conservation, Victoria.

Loyn, R. (1975). 'Report on the avifauna of Western Port Bay. Ministry for Conservation, Victoria.'

- Opie, A. M., P. K. Gullan, S. C. van Berkel and H. van Rees. (1984). 'Sites of Botanical Significance in the Western Port Region. ESS No. 328', Department of Conservation, Forest and Lands, Victoria.
- Rosengren, N. J. (1984). 'Sites of Geological and Geomorphological Significance in the Western Port Bay Catchment. ESS No. 341', Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, Victoria.
- Shapiro, M. A. (1975). 'Western Port Bay Environmental Study 1973-1974. ESS No. 502', Ministry for Conservation, Victoria.

Clyde Railway Bridge

Type: Bridge

Address: Ballarto Road, Clyde

Melway map: 135 A12

Parish: Sherwood

Allotment

Historical Theme:

Rail network development

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1889c-

Associations:

Great Southern Railway Line; Falkingham & Sons?



History

After tenders were called in 1886, contractors, Falkingham & Sons, had laid the Great Southern Line (Dandenong to Korumburra section) as far as Cranbourne in October¹. The Great Southern Line had been carried across the Koo-wee-rup Swamp in 1889 and was open as far as Yallock by May².

Road improvements and consequent increase in traffic led to the replacement of the balustrade in the 1950s³.

Description

This is a timber trestle railway bridge crossing the railway at the Ballarto and Twyford Roads intersection. A bridge would have been constructed to carry the Ballarto Road over the line (unlikely to have been a grade crossing) and parts of the substructure may be from the original contract. The balustrade appears to be from the 1950s.

¹ Gunson: 167

² Gunson: 164

³ Allen, 1997

Significance

Timber trestle bridges are rare within the city and if major parts of this bridge date from the original railway's construction, it would be among the oldest still standing and have associations with an event which changed the nature of the district, in particular the hamlet of Clyde, meaning its relocation. The bridge forms part of the old Clyde Railway Station precinct.

Bibliography:

1. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country, F.W. Cheshire, 1968
2. EG Allen, letter to Casey City, 12.08.97

Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne

Type: Gardens; Reserve

Address: Ballarto Road, Cranbourne

Melway map: 133 K10

Parish: Sherwood

Allotment 22A

Historical Theme:

Evidence of pre-contact Aboriginal occupation and landscape

Evidence of first contact -contact of Aboriginals with European settlement and interaction with the process of European settlement

Evolution of cultural places and activities, also mutual improvement societies

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Creation date: 1970-

Associations:

Royal Botanic Gardens



History

This 412 acre (167 ha) site was granted to the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901 having been used by the Colonial Government for military purposes, in connection with the nearby Langwarrin reserve since the 1880s¹. During the period c1920-1970 the reserve was used for sand quarrying and mining under licence.

Following a study initiated by the Maud Gibson Trust in the 1960s, the 174 hectares were acquired by the State Government in 1970 for use as a native annexe to the Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne, with development commencing 6 years later, including an arboretum, a 'wild life zone', ecological research and recreation facilities². Further land acquisitions have meant the garden area has increased to 363 ha³.

There is still evidence on the north side of the reserve of sand mining which took place from just after World War One until recently; the remaining sand hills being the result of various Ice Ages over the last 100,000 years⁴.

¹ C 80753

² Hooper: 72

³ Royal Botanic Gardens typescript 1997

Description

This reserve is covered with indigenous woodland, heathland and bushland and contains both remnant sand hills and wetlands. The area has a wide range of indigenous flora and fauna, providing a glimpse of the state of Westernport at European contact.

More recently recreation areas, carparks, and related structures have been developed. Entered from the Ballarto Road a long drive leads to a picnic area from which a number of tracks extend to the new native planting in the arboretum, the Trig Point and look-out and the Woodland. An MMBW pipeline and an SEC easement cross the western fringe of the reserve. The look-out allows views of the bay while on the north is a former sand mine area which has been taken over by the Cranbourne Race Course.

Significance

The Cranbourne gardens are significant within the City because of their Royal Botanic Gardens status, as a vehicle for recreational and scientific endeavours and its exemplification of indigenous landscape at the point of European settlement. Its scientific importance encompasses the five main vegetation communities which are rare within the region and a further three communities (grassy woodland, 'Melaleuca ericifolia' and the wetlands) are rare within the state.

Bibliography:

1. Hooper, Fred. 'The Good Country - Into the Dawn of a New Day 1968-1988, Cranbourne Shire, 1988
2. Department of Conservation Forests & Lands, 'Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne ...' (pamphlet, nd)
3. Sherwood Parish Plan

Hook's farm

Type: House, farm

Address: 25 Bells Road, Clyde North

Melway map: 135 H9

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 66

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey, and continuing development

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1865c-

Associations:

Isaac Hook



History

This 160 acres was granted to Walter Craig and John O'Grady in 1854 a part of an early government land sale; Craig and O'Grady also purchased CA 67 to the south¹. The earliest rate entry for the property gives Isaac Hook as the owner of 80 acres, part CA66, in 1863, with the annual value increasing from £11 to £20 in the period 1863-7². Hook was described by Gunson as a 'late arrival' in the district (1859)³. A relation of the Pattersons of St. Germain's, Christina Denham (widow of Robert, 1819-60), married Hook⁴.

By 1880 Hook also owned part of CA67 (land) and from then, the two lots continued to make up this property⁵. Another part of CA67 (20 acres) was owned by Thomas Werrett, a prominent Clyde resident. Between 1886 and 1889 the annual value increased from £37 to £55, a possible indication of building improvements⁶.

1 Cranbourne Parish Plan
2 RB1863,204; RB 1868, 127
3 Gunson: 58
4 Gunson: 54
5 RB 1880, 121, 141
6 RB 1889, 89

The Hook family (George R Hook) still owned and occupied this farming property well into this century, with 204 acres and a timber house rated: the annual value was now £75¹.



Description

Semi-ruinous weatherboarded hipped roof and verandahed farm house at the rear of a new house, and built in at least three stages- the first (facing Pattersons Road) in the 1860s, the second (facing east) in the Edwardian era and the third (fibrous cement sheet) in the 1950s. The first stage has rare 'Owl' brand corrugated iron, awarded prize medal in the Cape Exhibition 1876.

Mature Monterey cypress rows, mirror bush and Hawthorn remnants are nearby.

Significance

Hook's former farm house is of local significance for its age and illustration of a disappearing type but its altered state and poor condition means that this contribution to the city's heritage will not continue for much longer.

The house should be recorded photographically.

Bibliography:

1. Pitman cites previous owners as Werretts (old family) - Craig nor O'Grady not in Gunson
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968
3. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books

1 RB 1915-16, 245

Farm house & 'Cupressus sempervirens'

Type: Tree; House, farm

Address: 305 Berwick Cranbourne Road, Cranbourne

Melway map: 134 J7

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 34

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey, and continuing development

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Creation date: 1880s

Associations:

Thomas Hunter; Ridgway family



History

This 156 acre allotment was granted to William & Anthony Ridgway in 1852 and remained in their family until early this century. The earliest rate entry of 1863 gives William Ridgway as the owner of 78 acres and a house on half of the allotment¹. By the late 1860s, Anthony Ridgway has this property and Thomas Ridgway has the rest of the 156 acre block (no house mentioned), with Anthony continuing as the owner through the 1870s-80s and John R Ridgway as the occupier of the house and its land². The valuation rose from £17 in 1875 to £32 in 1882, suggesting this house may have been built in this era.

By the 1890s Anthony was dead and his widow (Sophia, nee Cadd) managed his estate, with George (with this house) and Thomas, in occupation of the original Crown allotment³. After her death in 1904, Sophia's tenure passed to Daniel (later Donald) Robertson but he soon sold to a farmer, Thomas Hunter (then care of the Clyde Railway Station or today's Clyde), and for the first time the house is revealed to be brick⁴.

Gunson gives some details on Anthony Ridgway (1821-90), stating that he arrived from Buckinghamshire in 1849 and farmed at Moonee Ponds and Ballarat. He purchased 312 acres at Clyde where he conducted a dairy, an apiary and bred

1 RB 1863, 197
2 RB 1868, 99-100; RB 1887, 156, 158
3 1892-3, 179, 181
4 RB 1908-9, 394; R Mynard, 1997

thoroughbred stock ¹. His oldest son, William, pursued similar activities at Lang Lang ².
The tree is likely to date from the Ridgway era.

Description

This is an hipped roof verandahed (concave, altered) and stuccoed (brick) farm house, with cemented chimneys with moulded cornices; a Monterey pine and cypress at the gate, a Hawthorn hedge at the boundary; and a large and notable Italian cypress ('*Cupressus sempervirens*') near the house.

Significance

The combination of this Victorian-era farm house and the Italian cypress is of local significance for its illustration of a disappearing building type and the rarity (within the City) attached to the Italian cypress. The site, the tree and the house have associations with pioneering families in the Cranbourne and Clyde districts (Ridgway).

Bibliography:

1. Cranbourne Parish Plan
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968: 58, 106, 114, 180, 167-9, 109, 181
3. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
4. R Mynard, 1997 notes on draft

¹ Gunson: 58; R Mynard, 1997 1821
² Gunson: 106

St Paul's Church of England

Type: Church

Address: Berwick Cranbourne Road, Clyde North

Melway map: 134 K5

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 34

Historical Theme:

Religious development

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Creation date: 1906

Associations:

Church of England



History

This church is at the north east corner of the original 156 acre allotment granted to William & Anthony Ridgway in 1852.

Gunson writes that the Clyde people built a church (Wesleyan) there on land purchased from James Churchill as early as c1864¹. In the same era the first Church of England was also erected at Clyde, to be replaced by St. Paul's Jubilee Church in 1887 as a mark of the continuing piety of the area².

After destruction in a bush fire, this church, St Paul's Church of England was erected in 1906 by JG Hollow to a design of JS Watts³. The foundation stone was laid by TA Twyford, the cost was £391 and the opening and dedication by the Archbishop of Melbourne on 15 December 1906. The church grounds were enlarged subsequently with various gifts of land from Gates and Robertson while other gifts added to the church fitments. The fence was replaced in 1961⁴.

1 Gunson: 67
2 Gunson: 156
3 Lineham: np
4 St Paul's Church of England Clyde North

Description

This is a simple weatherboarded church with entry porch and a vestry clad with pressed metal sheeting, set in open paddocks. It was once opposite the former local hall site (burnt, demolished 1996); there are Monterey cypress at the rear.

Significance

As an Edwardian-era near to externally original building, this church is locally significant for its long-term public building role in the now diminished Clyde North public building group. The church is the only marker of this group and the community which had settled around there by the 1870s.

Bibliography:

1. Aerial photo 'Melbourne 1970 project' run 56, sheet 103
2. Cranbourne Parish Plan
3. Lineham 1966
4. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968
5. St Paul's Church of England Clyde North, undated typescript supplied to City by Yvonne Knowles 1997

Wingilla

Type: House; Garden; Trees

Address: 1 Bluff Road, Cannons Creek

Melway map: 142 F9

Parish: Sherwood

Allotment 93B

Historical Theme:

Seaside retreats and holiday houses

Early freehold farms & parish survey, and continuing development

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Creation date: 1930s

Associations:

William Cannon (site); Charles Tootell



History

This house is on 10 acres of land granted to W Cannon after selection under the 19th & 20th section of the 1869 Land Act. It is one of a number of small lots selected there, most subsections of CA93¹.

In December 1869, William Cannon, a fisherman, of Rutherford's Inlet at Western Port, applied for the lease of a 10-acre township allotment. The land applied for by Cannon under the 1869 'Land Act' was shown on an 1870 sketch included in Cannon's selection file.² This was later identified as 10 acres in Crown Allotment 93B, Parish of Sherwood, the site of Wingilla at Bluff Road, Cannons Creek.

The district surveyor, W. Callanan, opposed the granting of the lease. In correspondence dated 5 September 1871, he pointed out that Cannon's 10 acres would "monopolise the frontage to the landing place at the Head of the Bay". Further, Callanan said that as soon as the Gippsland Railway was completed "this landing place will become the Depot from which the fishermen on the Bay will

¹ Sherwood Parish Plan
² File 11097/19.20.

transport the fish... for the Melbourne markets".¹ Nevertheless, it was decided that Cannon should be allowed to lease this land.²

By November 1874 Cannon, still listed as a fisherman, Post Office, Cranbourne, reported that he and his family were residing on the 10-acre allotment in a six-roomed dwelling house, 34 by 18 feet of "posts and tea-tree plastered" valued at £20.

Fencing was valued at £8/11/-, water storage at £2 and cultivation valued at £20.³

The Crown Grant was secured by Cannon on 23 March 1881 for the 10 acres in Crown Allotment 93B, Parish of Sherwood, at a cost of £10.⁴

By the 1880s, a banker, James S Ridley owned the property but by the early 1890s, the owner was a merchant, R Fulton, with a note in rate books that it had been recently owned by Cannon.⁵ In the Edwardian-era the adjoining CA 93D was owned by a Tooradin farmer, Thomas Nicholas, and included a 'hut', perhaps an indication of the use of these properties for beach shacks.⁶ Ridley was the manager of the ES&A bank in North Melbourne at the turn of the century.⁷

Ridley, now a farmer, was again rated for the 10 acres this century along with a building and lots 93a and 93c, totalling 180 acres.⁸ Ownership passed to a Miss Henrietta Ridley of Albert Park c1921, with its eventual sale to George W Hall of Pearcedale who rented the property to EB Brett, a 'Gentleman' of Toorak and later Mentone.⁹ The Brett family came to the area in the 1860s when they and La Roux occupied The Bluff pre-emptive right; Benjamin Brett has left an account of these times.¹⁰

Hall passed the ownership and occupation of the place to a Jacob Jacobsen, also of Mentone, c1927-8, who remained there into the 1930s with his address no longer in Melbourne but in Pearcedale.¹¹

The present owner (Kemmis) states that the present house was built for the Tootell family after a fire in 1933 or 1936 had destroyed the former dwelling. Charles Tootell, a Melbourne wine & spirit merchant, is said to have offered his workers a case of Dawsons whisky if a new house could be erected by December, in time for the whiting season.¹² Tootell is also thought to have had holdings in Beenleigh Rum.¹³

Rate books confirm that Tootell, of the St James Building, 127 William St, Melbourne, owned the house in the 1930s although annual valuations for 1935-6 and 1938-9 were steady at £18.¹⁴ Tootell's daughter inherited the property and retained it into the 1970s.¹⁵

The ten acres was typically described as 'on the coast' during these years and appears to have been used as a summer house and fishing lodge by well-to-do Melbourne residents, in a similar if much simpler manner to the Grimwades, Lindsays and Murdochs of the Mornington Peninsula who set up small farms with comfortable houses there in the 1920s-1930s.¹⁶

Description

This is a two-storey house with stained vertical boarding, distinctive tapered chimney, mature front garden, with a bird bath, Canary Island date palms, and other plants typical of the 1920s-30s. The house is altered in detail, has two

- 1 Ibid.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 RB 1892-3, 574; RB1891-2, 762
- 6 RB 1915-16, 1039
- 7 WD1899-1900
- 8 RB 1921-2, 1320
- 9 RB 1923-4, 638
- 10 Gunson: 103
- 11 RB1933-4, 1182
- 12 S Kemmis, 1997 cites David Tootell as source, son of Charles
- 13 J Kelsall, 1997
- 14 RB 1938-9, 1646; RB 1935-6, 1630
- 15 J Kelsall, 1997
- 16 see Butler, Frankston City (East) Heritage Study, 1997

frontages, and is in a prominent setting at the inlet bend. This setting suggests its early place in the history of the locality and some of the 19th century development may still exist.

Significance

The house is significant within the City as a well preserved example of domestic architectural and garden styles of the 1920s-30s while, the site, possessed a rich history of the settlement of this locality, with possible artefacts surviving from the nineteenth century. It is also associated with some of the district's old families, such as the Bretts, as well as representing an early use of a prime coastal site as a refuge from Melbourne life.

Bibliography:

1. Banks, P p.8-9 mentions Danks home on crest of The Bluff, burnt
2. Sherwood Parish Plan file number indistinct 110?9?7/19.20 W Cannon (ordered)
3. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
4. J Kelsall, 1997 notes on draft

Dandenong Shire Quarry, Churchill National Par

Type: Quarry

Address: off Boundary Track, Lysterfield

Melway map: 82 C8

Parish: Narree Worran

Allotment reserve

Historical Theme:

Quarrying and sand mining

Road network and stock route development

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1911-

Associations:

Dandenong Shire Council



History

This was one of two quarries which operated within the area of the Churchill National Park, when it was Portion 3 in the Dandenong Police Paddock. Located just inside the north boundary track of Churchill National Park, it operated between 1911 and 1915, and was run by the Dandenong Shire Council.¹ The Council reputedly spent £4000 on plant in 1913 and had a 3.2K² tramway, which allowed cartage of gravel to the corner of Stud and Brady Roads.

In December 1920 Inspector O'Brien of the Victoria Police complained that so many people had permits to cut wood, strip bark and remove stone from the Stud Road Depot (located then in the Dandenong Police Paddock) that the paddocks were "fast losing their usefulness to the police as a place to rest horses".³

Although W.A. Thomas applied for a lease to quarry stone in the 1930s and was given permission⁴ to open his quarry (north of the scout camp and near the aqueduct).

¹ Fels:16.

² Churchill National Park information panel. Fels:17.

³ Fels:16.

⁴ Churchill National Park RS4022. Plan C. 1932. Shows scout camp and aqueduct), attempts were made in November 1933 to prevent further mining in Portions 2 and 3. There is correspondence in old files about whether the Victoria Police had the authority to grant the quarrying licence to Thomas.

The location of quarries within the former Police Paddock, both sandstone and gravel, as well as outcrops of granite, is marked on the "Churchill National Park Contour Plan of Police Paddocks, marked by Mr Isaac for tree-planting scheme. Secretary of Lands Department given copy 29 September 1948".¹

Description

This large stone and gravel quarry is located north of the North Boundary Track and west of the highest point in the park. It is around 4K overland from the Brady Road intersection with Stud Road, to the south-west.

Now surrounded by young native forest and the bottom filled with water, the quarry still shows evidence of the former stone extraction by the presence of stone shelving on the west side. The tramway was not seen.

Significance

This place has local historical significance as an example of quarrying carried out within the former Dandenong Police Paddock during its usage for police purposes. Quarry remains and the site of the old tramway (if it can be located) are of particular interest.

Bibliography:

1. Churchill NP park information panel
2. Historic Places, NRE
3. Narree Worran Parish Plan RS 4022
4. Marie Fels, 'The Dandenong Police Paddock,' 1990, Vol. 2

¹ Referred to in Fels:15.

Murphy's

Type: Garden; House

Address: 4 Central Road, Hampton Park

Melway map: 96 F11

Parish: Eumemmerring

Allotment 36 (lot 4)

Historical Theme:

Early urban development

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value: Value to the locality

Creation date: c1957-8

Associations:

J & JE Murphy



History

This building is on a subdivision of the original 369 acre Crown allotment granted to Peter Davis in 1854 and later redivided under the Closer Settlement Acts ¹. Early this century a James M Dick farmed 50 acres here, along with Thomas Horsley and Fred McMillan ². Other owners of this site include Arthur Hackett, Percy Cotton, Bryce and Jones ³.

More recently a five acre lot (9) was formed from a subdivision (LP 6939), being sold by 1954 to Joan & John Edward Murphy, the present owners ⁴. The original War Service Homes c1957-8 timber house of around 130 square metres in area was considerably extended in 1990 to a total of around 290 square metres ⁵.

Both husband and wife had served in World War Two, Mrs Murphy being possibly the only service woman to be made a paraplegic during the war. They investigated development of a poultry farm on the land but had difficulty obtaining financial backing. In the interim, they resolved to clear some land for a new house and garden; the old house was not adaptable for wheelchair access.

¹ Eumemmerring Parish Plan

² RB 1910-11, 237, 352

³ VTO V.5078, F 1015505

⁴ LPs 6959, 21202; Murphy, 1997

⁵ Valuers Records

Developing the north garden meant use of straw mulch from local farms to supplement its watering. The south garden followed in 1969 when Mr Murphy was declared an invalid and needed something 'to keep me occupied' ¹. Murphy claims to have introduced plants into Victoria which were taken up by the Brighton nurseryman, Echberg, and distributed widely to New South Wales and Western Australia ². The property was further subdivided in c1961, leaving the present 1.1/2 acres and other allotments held by the Murphy children.

Description

This is an altered skillion roof weatherboarded and split rock masonry (added section) clad house with timber framed window-walls, typical of 'contemporary' designs in the 1950s. The house has a large notable garden with cactus front or north section and other exotic shrubs and trees, many conifers (rear 1960s garden), golden yew, pencil pines ('*Cupressus sempervirens*' var. '*stricta*'), ash, and '*Brachychiton populneus*'. House and garden are sited at the corner of Hallam Road

Significance

The combination of this house and its garden are of significance to the City of Casey for their close representation of fashionable house and garden styles of the 1950s, unmatched by any other property in the City. Although altered and extended the original parts of the house are recognisable and the garden presumably extended over time in a similar idiom. The garden is of local significance, considered individually.

Bibliography:

1. LP 212021
2. City of Casey valuers records
3. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books

¹ Murphy, 1997
² *ibid.*

Churchill National Park, part former Police Paddock

Type: Park; Reserve; Precinct

Address: off Churchill Park Drive, Lysterfield

Melway map: 82 C11

Parish: Narree Worran

Allotment reserve

Historical Theme:

Evidence of first contact -contact of Aboriginals with European settlement and interaction with the process of European settlement

Evolution of cultural places and activities, also mutual improvement societies

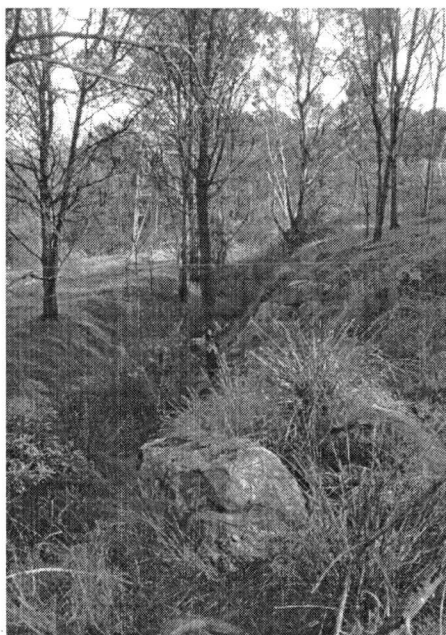
Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1944

Associations:

Dandenong Police Paddock; Berwick, Fern Tree Gully and Dandenong Shires; National Parks and Gardens Association; Australian Labor Party; Australian Natives' Association; Women's Section of the Country Party; and the Women's Section of the Labor Party, the National Fitness Council; and the Boy Scouts Association



History

Churchill Park instituted in 1958 was once part of the Dandenong Police Paddock, which was used for police purposes from the late 1830s as a “depot for black trackers and for grazing of police horses”.¹

As late as June 1872 an area of 1885 acres within the Parish of Narree Worran was temporarily reserved for police purposes. Later, in August 1883, the Chief Commissioner of Police requested that the area be permanently reserved. This was gazetted on 27 June 1884. It was described then as 1848 acres and comprised three separate portions. Portion 1 was the area west of Dandenong Creek (128 acres); Portion 2 was the central and southern part (1243 acres); and Portion 3 (later Churchill National Park) was the “north-eastern part bounded on the south and west by the two chain road” (476 acres).² A sketch attached to the Churchill

¹ Churchill National Park RS4022. Brief history, p.1.

² Ibid.

Park Reserve file shows Portion 3 bounded on the south by the present Churchill Park Drive.¹

The first mention of the creation of a national park was in 1903 in a letter from the Shire of Dandenong to the Lands Department. The Shires of Fern Tree Gully and Berwick, however,² argued in 1905 that the reserve should be thrown open for closer settlement!³ The 1920s included the acquisition of a wide S.E.C. easement bisecting the park⁴.

Portions 2 and 3 were "permanently reserved for public purposes" in 1930, the Police Department (which had been using the area to graze their horses) vacating the area in 1931. A 1930 sketch on the Churchill Park Reserve file shows this change from police to public purposes.⁵ Two dams and an aqueduct are indicated as special features of Portion 3.⁶

Permissive occupancy of 30 acres in the south-east corner of Portion 3 was granted to the Brighton Boy Scouts on 12 November 1931. This covered an area between the two chain road and the aqueduct. From 1932 onwards the licensing of the land continued but 938 representations were made for the 476 acres in Portion 3 to be created into a national park.⁷ A 1932 sketch shows the location of the scout camp in relation to the aqueduct.⁸ Portions 2 and 3 were excepted from occupation for mining on 1 November 1933.⁹

The Creation of Churchill Park

Although the ultimate aim of a November 1938 deputation to the Lands Department was the development of the whole former Dandenong Police Paddock as a large national park, there was agreement that the 476 or 477 acres in Portion 3 should be formed into a park as a first stage. The deputation was introduced by the Hon. C.P. Gartside, MLC, accompanied by Hon. W. Tyner, MLC; Lieut.-Col. Hon. G.H. Knox, MLA; Hon. F. Field, MLA; and representatives of the Berwick, Fern Tree Gully and Dandenong Shires; National Parks and Gardens Association; Australian Labor Party; Australian Natives' Association; Women's Section of the Country Party; and the Women's Section of the Labor Party. By 1940, the National Fitness Council and the Boy Scouts Association had joined the campaign for a national park.

In that year, a plan was prepared for the "Proposed National Park" by Frank Heath, Melbourne architect, and representative of the Town Planning Association. The coloured drawing for this plan is held in the Churchill Park Reserve file. It shows the locations for a "model youth hostel" for 50 persons; various camps, including a girls and boys camp and a "Mothers Camp" to "give mothers a fortnight's vacation each year as done in New Zealand"; parking areas; a swimming pool, open air theatre and sports arenas; and a sanctuary for native flora and fauna.¹⁰

Regulations were prepared and published in the Government Gazette on 20 October 1943 and the name of Churchill National Park was gazetted on 16 February 1944.¹¹ Frank Heath's design for the park, however, was never realised.

During the war years a roadway was constructed through the park by the Army. This road is shown on a sketch made in 1962. This followed the declaration of the reserve under the National Parks Act of 1958.¹²

1962. Churchill National Park is shown with the Army road from Police Paddock (now Police) Road down to and along the present Churchill Park Drive.¹³

¹ Ibid. Plan of Police Reserve. Plan A. As at 1884.

² Ibid.

³ DNRE

⁴ Ibid. Plan B. As at 1930.

⁵ Ibid. Plan C. Plan of subdivision adopted in 1932.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid. "Proposed National Park," drawing, Frank Heath, c1940.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid. Plan D,

The original Committee of Management for the new park in 1958 included the Hon. Sir George Knox, MLA, and nine others. By 1962 the Committee included representatives of Berwick and Fern Tree Gully Shire and Dandenong City Council.¹ It was agreed that the public purpose areas outside the Churchill National Park (Portions 1 and 2 in the old Dandenong Police Paddock) should be divided between the Councils of the Shires of Berwick and Fern Tree Gully and the City of Dandenong.²

Description

This place is culturally significant because of its role as the former Dandenong Police Paddock, its National Park status, as well as for the combined historical worth of its components (see other listings) as a precinct. The park extends from the aptly named Police Road on the north, the line of Mossgiel Park Drive on the east, and Churchill Park Drive on the south and west. Most of the area is covered with native forest but a number of artefacts are distributed across it, including the nineteenth century Public Works Department dam on the north, another dam nearby, the two old stone quarries and associated artefacts on the south-east, the Shire quarry on the north, the former aqueduct channel (and subsidiary channels) running west to east, and the associated former siphon (off Syphon Track). There is also the former State Electricity Commission easement and high-tension power lines and towers which runs from west to east. There is a recent picnic area west of the entry, a network of walking, access and service tracks, and the old Police Paddocks Reserve is across Churchill Park Drive on the south. Although native forest dominates there is evidence of its former grazing role in the extensive areas of exotic grasses around Bayview Track. Granite outcrops add a picturesque quality to the park.

Significance

The Churchill National Park has regional historical significance as part of the historic Dandenong Police Paddock. Remaining evidence of this police usage (as in the north boundary dam) are of particular importance and the native forest setting allows interpretation of the former use and the earlier state of the reserve and the surrounding land.

Bibliography:

1. Churchill NP park information panel
2. Historic Places, NRE
3. RS 4022 Churchill National Park brief file history
4. Dept. Natural Resources & Environment (DNRE), 'Churchill National Park' brochure (Ref. N-350-0160)
5. T McIntosh (Parks Victoria). Letter to City 20.8.97 mentions other sites in area outside of City: Boys Farm, Dargun homestead site & orchard

17 Ibid.
1 Ibid.
2 Ibid. Plan D. Control as at 12 April 1962.

Cloverdale Cottage

Type: House, farm; Trees

Address: Cloverdale Lane, Lysterfield

Melway map: 83 A12

Parish: Narre Worran

Allotment 54 (part), lot 5/LP 203976L

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey, and continuing development

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value: Typical of type (trees)

Creation date: 1870s?

Associations:

George Battersby; Charles and John Battersby



History

This house is on Crown Portion 54 (195 acres) which was granted to George Battersby in 1862¹. Battersby called the property Devon. His son, John reputedly obtained this lot from a subdivision in 1870 and then built this cottage where his ten children grew up². John married Susan Skinner in 1882 and commenced his ten children with Annie, born in 1883³.

Meanwhile, the first municipal rate listing available for John is from 1892-3 where he is described as a farmer with a house and 65 acres which was drawn from CP54. At that time George was still alive and held a house and one acre and his brother, Charles Battersby held 64 acres, both part CP54. Elsewhere, Edward Battersby leased 158 acres from a Mrs Nixon⁴.

By the late 1890s, after the effects of the Great Depression, Edward now held the 65 acres once held by John and John appears to have taken up his father's cottage and one acre⁵. The other 65 acres was now owned by John Harvey, a Dandenong dairyman⁶.

1 Parish Plan
2 COKHS: 60
3 'Pioneers Index' BDM
4 RB 1892-3, 18-22
5 RB 1897-8, 758
6 ibid. 848

In the next years, Henry Pallenberg appears to have obtained Edward's property and more (126 acres), leaving John as the last Battersby on his father's Crown Grant. Although he was listed for a brief period as a clerk (c1906-7) John was in the Sands & McDougall Agricultural & Pastoral Directory of 1910.

Many years later (1986) the National Trust of Australia (Vic) recorded the cottage, noting that it had been built by Charles and not John, and it was subsequently protected in the City of Knox Planning Scheme after further examination in the City of Knox Heritage Study which stated that it was the oldest known detached house in the City and also noting the nearby pepper trees. Knox City considered acquisition of the property but instead resolved to negotiate with the new owners of that time towards its conservation.

The subsequent subdivision of the property has a one acre lot 1 which may have been George's house on the Hallam Road. This house appears to have been part of one of the 64 acre holdings held by John or Charles in the early 1890s.

The Trust citation:

A charming and picturesquely located farmhouse of rubble fieldstone from the site, with brick dressings, built in about 1870 by Charles Battersby. Though now in a state of dilapidation, it remains a good illustration of nineteenth century rural building as now being absorbed into the fringes of the suburban sprawl.

Description

The verandahed cottage is double-fronted, has four-rooms, walls of rubble freestone and has hand-moulded red bricks trimming the window and door openings. It is sited on 6.4 acres or 2.6 ha of land. Typically it has a double-gable roof profile which indicates sequential construction (or a desire for a simpler form of roof construction). The verandah is recent but there is an old post at the east end of the house. The roof is clad with corrugated iron and an early fascia is on the north gable. Timber clad skillions have been added at either end. A piece of corrugated iron removed from the roof has the rare three crowns brand, being the product of the Gospel Oak company. Similarly branded iron was found on the verandah of Eeuyuk homestead at Koroit from 1874.¹ Similarly the iron was also used on Coan Downs woolshed on the Lower Darling¹.

The site also includes a relatively rare pine (*P pinaster?*), pepper trees and a *E. ficifolia* which should be considered for retention, particularly the pine.

In 1995 when owned by A Mr & Mrs Stephen Price, the cottage was burnt out but the walls and much of the original roof framing have remained in good to fair condition. Part of the floor also remains. This will not continue if the roof is left open as is existing.

Significance

Cloverdale Cottage is of regional significance for its representation of a simple rubble stone farming cottage as distinct from the relatively more numerous numerous timber cottages in the City of a similar age. It is also thought to be over 100 years old and thus is among the oldest houses in the City and includes rare roofing iron. It also has a strong link with the Battersby family who were pioneers of the Lysterfield district.

1 Lewis, M. Australian Building (work in progress) Metals & Corrugated Iron section 8.4.12

Hill Farm

Type: House, farm; Trees

Address: 415 Clyde Five-ways Road, Five Ways

Melway map: 134 J8

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 33

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey, and continuing development

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value: Typical of type

Creation date: 1865c

Associations:

James Gates



History

This house is central to the original 156 acre allotment granted to George Sutton in 1852. In more recent times, a former owner, a Mr Pitman, cites Boothby's acquisition of this property in the 1950s¹.

The earliest rate entry for the property is in 1863 when James Gates owned 80 acres with an annual value of £16². By the late 1860s, it was 80 fenced acres and a house on part of CA33, the rate valuation was then £20. This entry may have described this house³. In the 1870s Gates is listed with both halves of the lot but occupies one half while George Gates farmed the other, both with equal annual values⁴. In later years George owned both lots with Robert D Gates as the occupier of one⁵.

Description

This distinctive early hipped roof cottage is set on a relatively bare hill among undulating pasture. The walls are made from slop-moulded well-burnt bricks set in

1 Pitman 1996
2 RB 1863: 187
3 RB 1868: 103
4 RB1875-6, 112
5 RB1890, 88

an English bond which have been rendered over in part with what appears to be a lime-based mortar. The cottage has multi-pane glazing and a later (1930s?) brick chimney but the concave verandah is gone along with a reputed rear skillion. Shingles are visible on the roof under the corrugated iron.

Two pepper trees are in front of the house, a 'Ceanothus papillosus' at the rear door, tree lucerne at the side, and young gums on the drive.

Significance

This early Victorian-era farm house is of significance to the City for its age, its unusual wall materials for the era and area (brick), its illustration of a disappearing building type and its associations with a pioneering family in the Clyde district (Gates).

Bibliography:

1. Former owner, Mr Pitman of 25 Bells Road cites Boothby acquisition in the 1950s.
2. Aerial photo 'Melbourne 1970 project' run 56, sheet 103
3. Cranbourne Parish Plan
4. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968: no index entry
5. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books

Menenia Park, former part Sherwood Park

Type: House, farm; Trees

Address: 71 Craig Road, Devon Meadows

Melway map: 138 A5

Parish: Sherwood

Allotment 34, part

Historical Theme:

Pre-emptive rights and associated early large freeholdings

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1880s?

Associations:

James Bruce; William Taylor; Ralph Orrell; Crosthwaite; JB Kelly



History

This farm complex is on the original 129 acre Crown allotment granted to J Bruce in October 1858, one of many lots purchased either side of Browns and Craigs Roads in the same period which made up the Sherwood Park estate. The lots also faced William Smith's Carnmallan Pre-emptive Right of 1855¹.

The first rate records of James Bruce's tenure are from 1863 when Thomas Warren leased some 3611 acres from him in the estate and JH Games leased a further 20 acres. By 1868 Herbert Foley leased 2629 acres which included this lot plus 24-28, 30, 52-3, 34-7, 40-3; this continued into the 1870s until Bruce sold to William Taylor². Taylor then held Sherwood Park until his tenure was described as 'the estate of William Taylor', then 3687 acres³.

Bruce was probably the same James Bruce who leased the pastoral property, Wabdallah, on the Saltwater or Maribyrnong Creek from 1840 onwards⁴. In Cranbourne Bruce was responsible for consolidating this, the Sherwood Park estate (reputedly with 'magnificent pine plantations') and was among the new wave of wealthy freeholders, in the wake of the pastoral era⁵. Bruce (qualified as

1 Sherwood Parish Plan
2 RB 1863, 230, 234; RB 1868, 175; RB 1875-6, 467; RB1884-5, 514
3 RB 1904-5, 1035
4 Billis & Kenyon: 34
5 Gunson: 60

a 'landholder') was among the petitioners for the creation of a roads board which was eventually created by proclamation in 1860, with Bruce as a member of the board itself which was elected in 1860-3¹.

This property was leased by the grazier Foley in the 1860s-70s and owned by Taylor for the rest of the century. Around this time Sherwood Park was used for local race meetings². The 1898 fires is said to have damaged this property among others in the district such as Balla Balla and Quilley Park³. William Taylor may have been the same Taylor, a grazier, who owned Overnewton in Keilor as well as many NSW pastoral properties⁴.

Early this century the property was owned and occupied by Ralph B Orrell when the area stood at 899 acres and the allotments included CAs34-37⁵. It then went to Hans Irvine with a margin note in rate books that it had been 'transferred back to HH Irvine of Great Western', perhaps as the result of a mortgage⁶. Irvine was perhaps better known for his role in the development of wine production at Great Western.

In the 1930s it was owned by Percy A Crosthwaite, a bachelor, who is thought to have had the two storey wing of the homestead built in c1915 by a contractor, Boote, although Orrell appears to have owned it in that era⁸. This wing was apparently framed in Oregon and lined with lathe and plaster. The Crosthwaite family were well known in the Gundowring district early this century.

In May 1936 James Brown Kelly purchased the property from Crosthwaite for 6/6/- per acre and part of it (240 acres) has remained with this family into the 1990s. This transfer is recorded in the 1935-6 rate book as to JB and Thomas V Kelly⁹. In 1908-9 a George C Kelly of Orrong Rd, Toorak had obtained part of the adjoining Carnmallam Pre-emptive Right but it is not known if the Kellys were linked.

Description

This large two storey, verandahed and weatherboarded hipped roof farm house is set on a hill in mature exotics including Monterey pines and cypress, plus outbuildings. The Monterey pines are thought to have been part of a plantation, being in rows, and legend has it that they were planted by convict labour.

The house possesses architectural detailing (slatted verandah balustrade) and roof form (Dutch hip) typical of the Edwardian-era, with potential for an earlier building adjoining on the site (detailed inspection required).

A single storey wing of the house is thought to have been shifted from an earlier houses site where a brick-lined underground tank remains today, near the front gate. This wing is remembered as being lined with ornamental pressed metal sheeting over hessian in the 1930s¹⁰. Another house site is reputedly located nearer to Finsbury Road among sugar gums, along with an old well.

Significance

Menenia Park (house, trees and outbuildings) is of significance to the City for its distinctive combination of a well-preserved two-storey verandahed farm house form and weatherboard cladding, from early this century, together with a number of other historic elements from the 19th century such as the well and earlier house sites. The property is also associated with some of the pioneering landowners of the district, such as Bruce, Foley and William Taylor, and prominent names from

1 ibid.: 86-, 259
2 RB 1868: 175; Gunson: 176
3 Gunson: 171
4 Peck: 111
5 RB1913-14, 914
6 RB1917-18, 1146
7 Peck: 240
8 Kelly, 1997
9 RB1935-6, 947
10 ibid.

other districts such as the Irvine and Crosthwaite families. It once formed part of a property holding thousands of acres and was the setting for some of the district's social events in the form of race meetings.

Bibliography:

1. Sherwood Parish Plan
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968
3. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
4. JB Kelly, letter to Casey City (nd.) received September 1997

Oaks (3), Lynwood Park

Type: Trees

Address: Cranbourne Frankston Road, Cranbourne

Melway map: 133 E5

Parish: Lyndhurst

Allotment 9

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey, and continuing development

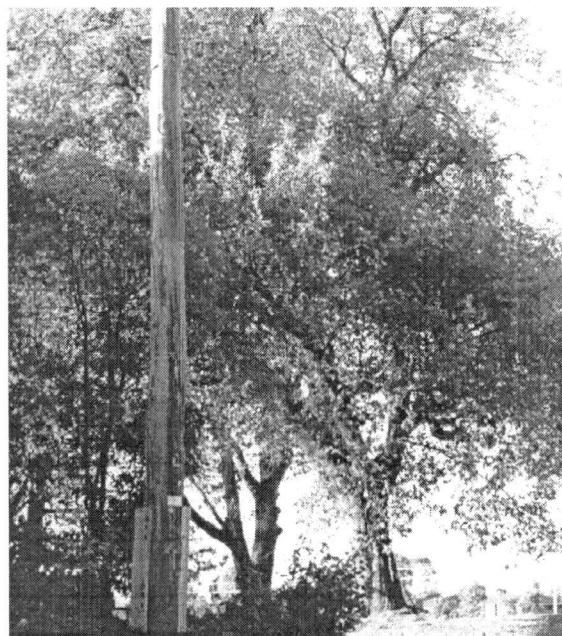
Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1890s

Associations:

Henry Nurse; William Brown



History

A Crown Portion (9) of 160 acres adjoining these oaks was granted to the wealthy Melbourne speculator and pastoralist Hugh Glass, with nearby lots 7, 8 & 10 also being granted to Glass¹. By the time of the first rate book in the 1860s Glass no longer owned the land².

By the late 1930s, the adjoining allotment was owned in parts by Gordon Hay of 'Downside', 54 acres and a five room weatherboard house; William Brown of 'Lynwood Park' who had 83 acres, a 6 room weatherboard house and part of CP10 and Thomas Bregazzi, a dairyman, who had 25 acres of CP9, plus an old shed etc. as well as other rural property and his house plus commercial property in High Street, Cranbourne³.

Joan Kelsall recalls that these oaks and the fence formed part of the garden of William Brown, as viewed from her home on the opposite side of the road in the 1930s. The property was also associated with the Nurse family who were prominent local Catholics⁴. Gunson writes that hotel owner, Henry Nurse (1837-1922) bought a property on the Frankston Road in 1891 which he called Lynwood and 'developed it into a well-kept farm'⁵. Nurse commissioned

¹ Lyndhurst Parish Plan

² RB1863

³ RB1939-40, 58-9, 68, 202, 355

⁴ J Kelsall, 1997

architect FJ Brearly to design a timber villa at Cranbourne for him in 1889 which may have been on this land¹. These trees are likely to have been planted in that era.

Description

These three large oaks (one 'Q. canariensis'?) are on the north side of the road, in a median as part of the present road reserve, west of Monahans Road. Nearby is a pittosporum hedge, other mature exotics and a Monterey pine, with a remnant square top picket fence from a former house site.

By their size the oaks appear to predate the c1920 oak avenue of honour which extends south of Cranbourne but provide a similar role of lending mature planting to one of the important gateways to the city (see also Narre Warren).

Significance

These oaks are of local significance for their maturity, rarity and probable historical associations with Henry Nurse's early house site. The trees provide a complementary entry to Cranbourne to that formed on the south by the avenue of honour.

Bibliography:

1. Lyndhurst Parish Plan
2. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books

¹⁷ Gunson: 121
¹ Lewis, M. MU Architects Index cites 'Building & Mining Journal' 26.12.89

Moreton Bay fig; Valentine Park

Type: Tree; House, farm

Address: 250 Dandenong Hastings Road, Lyndhurst

Melway map: 129 A3

Parish: Eumemmerring

Allotment 42

Historical Theme:

Soldier & closer settlers and other farm subdivision

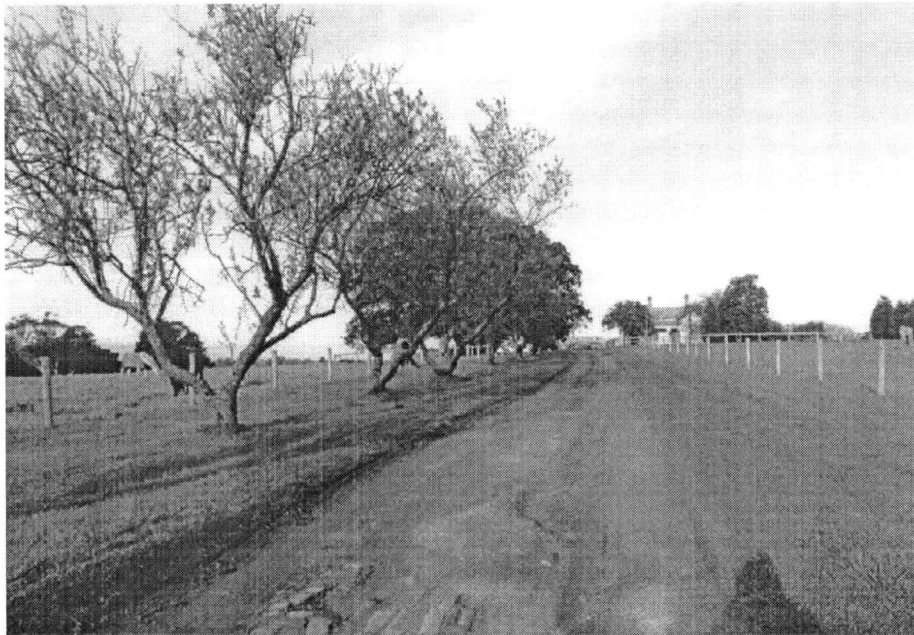
Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value: Value to the locality

Creation date: 19th century (tree); c1905?, c1923 (house)

Associations:

John Norquay; Frederick W Stephens



History

This building is on the original 168 acre Crown allotment granted to Norquay, probably in the 1850s, and most of the following history of the property is linked with this locally prominent family who owned the property into the first decade of this century¹. It was owned by Alex Norquay (1813-1890) and occupied by Alex and John Norquay: there was a house on the property and the land was fenced². John was the sole occupier into the 1880s and was listed as the owner by the late 1880s, presumably as a result of Alexander's poor health³. It is probable that the fig dates from John Norquay's tenure.

Although later, the house may also date from Norquay's ownership when the valuation of his property rose from £45 to £55 in c1905 but it is more likely to have been built for Frederick W Stephens c1921-2 when the valuation near tripled. Soon after this Mrs AA Fallons became the owner⁴.

John Norquay married Lydia Carter with births recorded in this country starting at 1879 with Ethel and many more girls to follow in the 1880s. Archibald was the exception in 1881⁵.

¹ RB1871-2, 240

² *ibid.*

³ RB1885-6, 290

⁴ RB1923-4, 463

⁵ Births Deaths & Marriages index

Description

This is an asymmetrically planned, gabled and hipped roof timber farm house from the Edwardian era, with corbelled red brick chimneys, cast-iron verandah detail and a very large fig (*Ficus macrocarpa*) to the north. There are also fruit trees in the front of the house. The house is set in undulating pasture near another similarly aged farm complex.

Significance

The fig is of significance to the City for its rarity within the City of Casey and its perceived relative age to other plantings in the area. The tree is also a likely marker to the pioneer, John Norquay's occupation of the site.

This weatherboard farm house and related mature exotic planting are of local significance as well-preserved house, in pasture setting, from a period of closer settlement in the Cranbourne district and for its relative age, compared to most housing nearby.

Bibliography:

1. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968

Eclipse Park stud, former Eskdale, former Picnic Park

Type: House, farm

Address: 290 Dandenong Hastings Road, Lyndhurst

Melway map: 129 A4

Parish: Eumemmerring

Allotment 43

Historical Theme:

Soldier & closer settlers and other farm subdivision

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: c1912, c1923

Associations: John T & Mary Snipe



History

This building is on the original 166 acre Crown allotment granted to J Quirk in the 1850s¹. Like Valentine Park, this land was occupied for a brief period by the Norquay family in the 1860s-70s when still owned by Quirk². In the 1880s it was owned and occupied by the grazier Richard Greaves and later still by the merchant, William Thompson of Thompson & Co.³ The Snipe family owned the property in the period when this house appears to have been built.

It was listed in the name of Mary A Snipe in the early 1900s and John T Snipe (sometimes listed as a Lyndhurst grazier, also as a gentleman from Caulfield) was the owner⁴.

Near to 1910, a James J Thompson was listed as the occupier of a combined 482 acres and a timber house (CAs 43 Eumemmerring, 23 Lyndhurst) owned by Snipe⁵. Around 1912 a Samuel Snipe was listed as the owner occupier of this holding for a brief period but, soon after, John Snipe again took up CA 43. He made his residence here (172 acres and a house) when the annual valuation of the property had increased by 54%⁶. In the same year, John Snipe had also sold a hut and land on CA 44 (Eumemmerring) to William & James Lindsay. By the early

1 Parish plan
2 RB1869-70, 232
3 RB 1885-6, 243; RB 1889-90, 325
4 RB 1903-4, 511
5 RB 1908-9, 415
6 RB 1912-13, 453

1920s, Snipe's property valuation had increased again, this time nearly doubling (general revaluation), suggesting further improvements¹.

Snipe's early history lies in Caulfield where he married Mary Ann Laidlaw (or Laidlay) in 1884 and where his first children were born (Margaret and Mary). In his history of the Cranbourne Shire, historian Niel Gunson described John Snipe's Eskdale as one of the 'improved properties' in the Cranbourne district². The *Weekly Times* of 27 December 1902 also featured Snipe in his role of Cranbourne Shire President 1902-3. He had already served in this position 1893-4 and as a Shire councillor, 1891-1904³.

Joan Kelsall confirms that this property was once called Picnic Park and owned by the locally prominent Greaves family from the 1870s, Walter (or William) Greaves and later his son⁴. William Greaves was a councillor 1876-7.

Description

This house appears as an Edwardian-era or later Dutch hipped roof weatherboarded farm house, with turned verandah posts, slatted verandah frieze and brackets. There is a Monterey cypress hedge along the fence, some orchard planting and a post, wire & rail fence which is probably contemporary with the house.

Significance

This weatherboard farm house and related mature exotic planting are of local significance as well-preserved house, in pasture setting, from a period of closer settlement in the Cranbourne district and for its relative age, compared to most housing nearby. Elements such as the post and rail fencing are also of local significance.

Because of its relatively well preserved exterior, the house is also of importance to the City for its association with prominent local farmer, John T Snipe.

Bibliography:

1. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968

1 RB 1923-4, 459
2 Gunson: 121
3 Gunson: 262
4 Gunson: 57 states William, J Kelsall says Walter

River red gums (2)

Type: Trees

Address: 130, 12 Fordham Road, Hampton Park

Melway map: 96 D8

Parish: Eumemmerring

Allotment 36-8

Historical Theme:

Evidence of pre-contact Aboriginal occupation and landscape

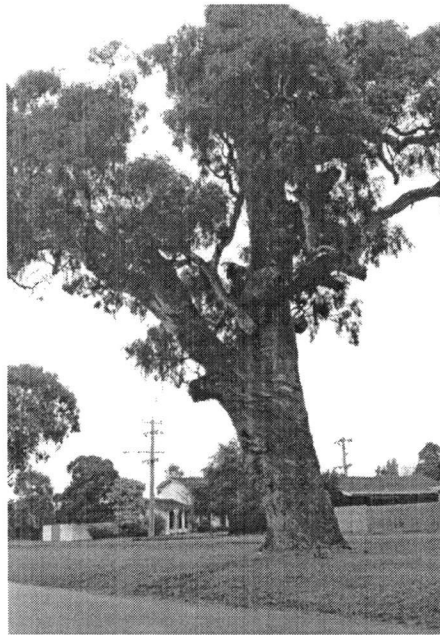
Evidence of first contact -contact of Aboriginals with European settlement and interaction with the process of European settlement

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date:

Associations:



History

The site of these gums was once part of three allotments on the east side of the Melbourne to Cranbourne road (now the South Gippsland Freeway) in the Hampton Park area owned by Peter Davies in 1854. They comprised more than 820 acres in Crown Allotments 36, 37 and 38 in the Parish of Eumemmerring.

An early 1859 Lands Department map of the area shows Davies land “wooded with She Oak, Honey Suckles and Gums”.² The remaining red gums may date from this period or earlier.

A recent Lodge Plan 1495 76C dated 2 January 1985 shows the reserve on the north side of Fordham Road bounded on the west by Cody Avenue and on the east by View Street.

Description

These old river red gums have survived the closer settlement of this area; one is in the street reserve and the other at the front of a house (130).

¹ Parish of Eumemmerring, Parish Plan.

² Country Lands in the Parishes of Eumemmerring and Lyndhurst', M. Callanan, Assistant Surveyor, 14 Jan. 1859.

Significance

These gums are of local significance for their age, as indicators of the vegetation in the area at contact and the evident, more recent, efforts to conserve the trees. The gums may date from the 1850s or earlier, evoking the district's pastoral era.

Bibliography:

1. Eumemmerring Parish Plan
2. Lodge Plan 1495 76C

Kernot's house

Type: Shop; House

Address: 21 Mickle St (faces Foreshore Reserve), Tooradin

Melway map: 144 A3

Parish: Koo-wee-rup

Allotment CP5, 12?

Historical Theme:

Fishing

Early hamlet or village centres on private subdivisions

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1884c

Associations:

Kernot, Henry; Kernot, Thomas; Ethel Scott family



History

This building is on an 1888 subdivision of the original Crown Portion 5, surveyed by Melbourne surveyors, Muntz & Bagge. The survey plan identifies the frontage to the Landing Reserve with the only road access in Mickle Street, at the rear of this building. Crown portion 5 was originally selected and subdivided by Matthew Evans. It is likely that it was built in the 1880s.

The first owner of this lot appears to have been Henry Kernot, of the locally well-known family of Tooradin fishermen: the first rate entry is a 'township block, house etc.' in 1884-5, with an annual value of £13¹. In the 1890s that valuation had reduced to £10 (but increased to £12 by 1899) and the owner was Henry F Kernot; he also owned lots 45, 50 of the estate². Charles Kernot was another early resident in the Evans Estate, owning lot 19 from the 1890s, with an annual value (£10) which suggests a building on the lot³. HF Kernot took a turn as mail contractor in the Edwardian-era (c1904) but reverted to the occupation of fisherman c1907⁴. By c1909 there was a group of Kernots in the area, with Charles owning lot 19 (with a weatherboard house) plus a half-acre on lot 18;

1 RB1884-5, 438
2 RB 1898-9, 732
3 RB 1897-8, 701
4 RB1904-5, 1102

Henry Kernot junior, with a half-acre and weatherboard house Henry senior with this property, consisting of a weatherboard house and two lots totalling an acre¹. Two persons resided at Henry's place and five at Charles in 1905².

In the period c1911-25, Thomas J Kernot lived in this house (lot 10-12), while other Kernots had lots 15, 26-7 and 18-19³.

'Hawkeye' the newspaper columnist, noted in 1889 the fishermen's 'neat cottages and their boats' on what was described as 'on the left of the inlet' (south) facing 'Sandy Beach' .. 'Their dwellings have the background of the bush. Their nets are spread out to dry, and they form a charming piece of marine life'⁴. The Kernot family is acknowledged as among the first fishermen in the district.

Ethel (nee Poole) and Edward Scott purchased the property from the Kernots in c1923-4. Eleven years later the small shop structure was added to the house, having been acquired from a Mrs Cairns of Lyndhurst. 'Ethel and family sold hot water, home-made ginger beer, and fishing bait to the dozens of families who camped on the foreshore reserve' as well as to day visitors. The Scotts built the brick bakery and milk bar at 25 Mickle St in 1950 as an extension to this business, selling out in 1982⁵.

Description

This is an altered weatherboarded gabled former shop and attached verandahed (since filled-in) weatherboard cottage. The cottage is part of a precinct of early houses which can still be recognised along the foreshore, recalling the 'Hawkeye' description of 1889. Each house has been altered but the Shire of Cranbourne Historical Society museum, the former Isabella Poole cottage, is well preserved.

Significance

This altered weatherboarded weatherboard cottage has long associations with the foremost fishing family in the district, the Kernot family, and is part of a precinct of early fishermen's houses which can still be recognised along the foreshore, recalling the 'Hawkeye' description of 1889. Fishing is one of the pioneering industries of the former Cranbourne Shire and distinguishes Tooradin from any other settlement in the district; fishing also has links with the sporting character of the area, popularised by Lyall in the nineteenth century and continued in this century.

The attached shop is evidence of the large numbers of campers who came to this reserve in times past as a continuation of the Tooradin sporting and camping tradition.

Bibliography:

1. LP 1809 Plan of Sub.(drawn 18.1.88) copy held
2. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
3. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968

1 RB1909-10, 750-
2 RB1906-7, 466-7
3 RB1924-5, 34
4 Gunson: 160
5 R Mynard, 1997

Eyre Court

Type: House, farm; Garden; Trees

Address: Grices Road, Cranbourne North

Melway map: 131 G8

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 47

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey, and continuing development

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1886-7c

Associations:

Richard Grice Jnr.



History

This building is on the original 160 acre Crown allotment granted to Alfred Sikes in 1854; William Sikes (or Sykes) bought the land to the south (CA 59) in the same year.

In the 1860s William Sykes had 320 acres and a house on CA 59; he also occupied CAs 46 and 47 (390 acres, with no mention of a house) owned by E & A Shultz (?). The latter property was occupied by partners, Thomas & Sarah Sykes and William & Eliza Sykes (mortgagees?). A major change occurred in 1884-6, the grazier, Richard Grice purchased William Sykes' CAs 46,47,59 (710 acres) in c1884-5 and the property's annual value increased from £200 to £350 in 1885-7². In the Edwardian-era Grice's estate sold the house and 20 acres of the property to a Malvern dairyman, T Carroll³.

William Sykes hailed from Clyde as a local Wesleyan preacher in the Dandenong and Brighton circuits. He preached at Monomeath in 1860 and in the same year petitioned for the formation of a Cranbourne district roads board⁴.

1 RB 1868, 121-2
2 RB1884-5, 65; RB1886-7, 65
3 RB 1911-12, 227
4 Gunson: 67, 86

Richard Grice (1858-1911) was presumably the son of the pastoralist and philanthropist, Richard Grice Snr. who died at Fitzroy in 1882 after pioneering the Western District and Mt. Alexander and spending a lifetime of aiding the Church of England. Grice Snr. left an estate of £320,000 ¹. Grice junior had come from Mt. Erruc and made a name locally as a skilled horse rider and breeder, with wins in the Newmarket Handicap of 1894 and a second in the Melbourne Cup of 1895 ². He was elected a councillor 1894-1903 and Shire President 1898-9 ³. Grice also continued his father's work with the St Marks Church of England, Fitzroy ⁴.

Description

This is a large altered weatherboarded multi-gabled and verandahed nineteenth century farm house complex, with a look-out built into the roof and a hill-top setting within a notable mature exotic garden. The garden contains many mature trees (many conifers, 'Araucaria sp.', oaks, old robinias) which complements the nearby orchards and adjoining picturesque farm landscape. Canary Island pines and oaks extend west along Grices Road through other properties which were presumably once part of the Grice holding.

Significance

This large weatherboarded and verandahed nineteenth century farm house is of regional architectural significance for its picturesque multi-gabled form, complete with the look-out built into the roof and a prominent hill-top setting. The complex includes a notable mature exotic garden which complements the period of the house and contains many mature trees (conifers, 'Araucaria sp.', oaks, old robinias, Canary Island pines) which extend west from the property along Grices Road which were presumably once part of the Grice holding and contribute to the adjacent farm landscape.

The house, garden and associated farm complex also have historical associations with Richard Grice Junior who was well known in Melbourne and local circles, having served on the Shire Council and provided many years of service for the Church of England, particularly at St. Marks, in Fitzroy.

Bibliography:

1. Cranbourne Parish Plan
2. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
3. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968- no Sikes, Sykes: 67, 86, 157, 21; Grice 120
4. Inspection required.

1 ADB : 4.300
2 Gunson: 120
3 Gunson: 262
4 Kellaway, pers. com

Hayton Park, former Ercildoune

Type: House, farm

Address: 660 Hall Road, Cranbourne

Melway map: 133 D5

Parish: Lyndhurst

Allotment 13C,13B

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey, and continuing development

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1888c

Associations:

Frederick Hall; McNab family



History

This building is on the original Crown allotments 13C & 13B granted to WH & ME McNab in 1941, evidently as a resubdivision of an earlier lot. The first mention of this lot in rate books was in 1884-5 when John Russell leased 156 acres (CA16) and 58 acres (CA13) of 'arable land' and a dwelling from Frederick Hall¹. Hall had occupied other sites in the previous year². After a series of lessees, Hall becomes the owner-occupier in c1888 and the nett annual value of his part of CA13 increases from £40- £55, indicating that this house may have been built in this boom year³. The Frawley and then the Strong families leased the property from early this century until Hall appears to have died; the estate is run by executors by c1913⁴. By c1918-19 the McNabs have purchased Hall's property and commence a tenure which lasts until at least the 1940s⁵. In the 1920s the McNabs were led by William & Margaret, owning between them, CA 13b, 16b & CA 13a, 16a⁶. Other family members included Charles, Muriel, Mary, Henrietta and Annie (and Donald)⁷.

1 RB1884-5, 310
2 RB1883-4, 284-5
3 RB1888-9, 290-1
4 RB1913-14, 466
5 RB1918-19, 369
6 RB 1921-2, 409-410

Gunson writes of Frederick and George Hall, as sons of William Lyall, and having come from Tasmania. Fred owned this property, Ercildoune, as a 'model' dairy farm, until his retirement in 1894¹.

Description

Weatherboard hipped roof verandahed Victorian era farm house with convex roof iron verandah, cemented chimneys, Monterey cypress behind- unusual for area. Typical corrugated iron clad outbuildings.

Significance

This farm house, as part of the model dairy farm Ercildoune, has historical associations with dairying in the Cranbourne district and with the Hall family who in turn link with the prominent William Lyall of Harewood. It is also a well preserved nineteenth century modestly styled Italianate villa which is now an uncommon type in the City of Casey.

Bibliography:

1. Aerial photo 'Melbourne 1970 project' run 56, sheet 110
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968- cites 'Cranbourne & County Herald' 19.1.1894
3. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books

¹⁷ RB1931-2, 482; J Kelsall, 1997
¹ Gunson: 59, 121

Warren Park & Trees

Type: House; Trees

Address: Hallam North Road, Lysterfield

Melway map: 82 K11

Parish: Narree Worran

Allotment 60

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey, and continuing development

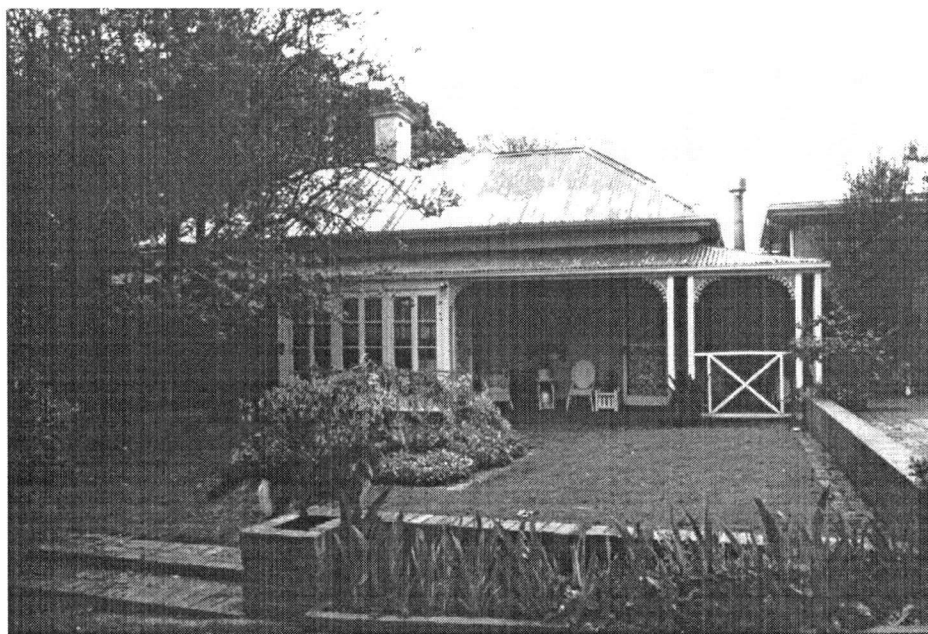
Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value: Value to the locality

Creation date: 1870s?

Associations:

JF Walker



History

This building is on the original 154 acre Crown allotment 60 granted to J Walker in 1865, along with a number of other lots (71-3). A JF Walker held other allotments to the east from grants issued in 1875-6 (55, 52A, 53)¹. The only Joseph F Walker listed in 1875 Victorian Directories was a schoolteacher of Melbourne. In later years, 1888-9, there was a Joseph F Walker at Prospect Hill Road, Camberwell.

The earliest rate listing available is 1892-3 where Walker (a farmer) held some 1168 acres (CAs 60, 71-3, 52A, 52D, 53A, 53) and a house, all valued at £360 annually². By the mid 1890s, Walker was leasing his house and most of his land to a grazier, Andrew D Wilson and around 1900 to the broker, George H Davis, and later to Thomas W Powles, a Dandenong grazier³. There was an obituary for Joseph F Walker in the 'Argus' 2.11.1909 (p.5).

More recently the garden of Warren Park appeared in one of the early open garden schemes (1984-5) when owned by Mr & Mrs JG Sedgley. They were credited as the designers of a .8ha garden carried out over a period of 10 years. It was described then as 'a landscape of sloping lawns, levelled terraces, and an old brick

¹ Narree Worran Parish Plan
² RB 1892-3, 684 (held at Dandenong Ranges Shire)
³ RB 1906-7, 1117; RB 1901-2, 875

paved area integrated with a modern wall and steps. The garden is divided into a private garden - which specialises in perfumed plants, an Australian native garden, perennial borders, a formal rose garden, a pool lawn adjacent to a crib wall planted with creepers, a vegetable garden and a levelled area for exercising horses. The garden is framed by a huge Moreton Bay fig and cypress trees...'¹.

Description

This large stuccoed Italianate farm house faces to the west across the valley, surrounded by many mature exotics such as a Moreton Bay fig near the pool, oaks, elms, Norfolk Island hibiscus, a bunya bunya, Hawthorn hedges along the Hallam Road frontage and a hoop pine. The verandah floors and steps are stone and paired timber posts are used to support the concave roof. Cast-iron has been added. Slim half-height side lights are used on the front door which terminate at the window sill height, a configuration typical of 1860s-70s buildings. The roof is an M hip-form and the cemented chimney mouldings are slimmer than those used later in the 19th century.

Perhaps the most significant structure on the property is a cemented conical store and well housing which is sited close to the house over a deep brick-lined well. A large 'Prunus sp'. at the door may be a threat to this well.

Significance

This large Victorian-era farm house and its mature and exotic planted setting are of significance to the City for their age; their prominence in the area; the house's unusual wall materials for the era and area (brick); the house's illustration of a disappearing building type in the City; and the house and planting's associations with a pioneering family in the Lysterfield district.

The store and well are of State significance for the rarity of construction and form.

Bibliography:

1. Roger Buhlert, rate books, records section, Sherbrooke area, Shire of Yarra Ranges 97354249 will call back 20th June

1 'A Celebration of Gardens in Victoria 1884-1885' (Victoria's 150th Anniversary), np.

River red gum

Type: Tree

Address: Hallam Road, Hampton Park

Melway map: 96 F8

Parish: Eumemmerring

Allotment 33A

Historical Theme:

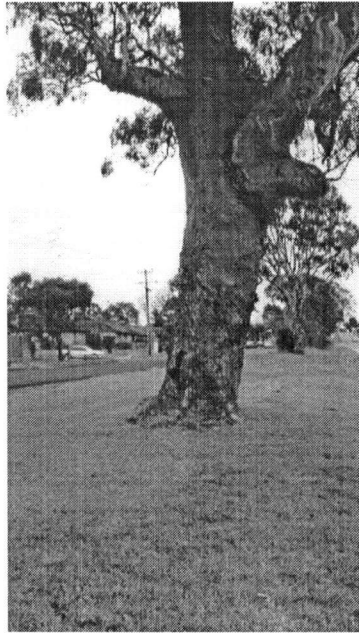
Evidence of first contact -contact of Aboriginals with European settlement and interaction with the process of European settlement

Evidence of pre-contact Aboriginal occupation and landscape

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date:



History

This tree on the east side of Hallam Road, south of Pound Road, was originally on part of W.S. & F. Davies Crown Allotment 33A, Parish of Eumemmerring. This land (179 acres) was secured by Davies on 27 March 1860.¹ Davjes land was “wooded with Gums,” according to an 1859 Lands Department map.²

Description

This large river red gum is in the centre median of Hallam Road, with other lesser sized gums nearby. Its median location suggests that it could have been planted and not indigenous, except for its size.

Significance

This gum is of local significance for its age, as an indicator of the vegetation in the area at contact and the evident, more recent, efforts to conserve old trees.

¹
²

Parish of Eumemmerring Parish Plan.

‘Country Lands in the Parishes of Eumemmerring and Lyndhurst,’ M. Callanan, 14 Jan.. 1859.

Bibliography:

1. Eumemmerring Parish Plan
2. M. Callanan, 'Country Lands in the Parishes of Eumemmerring and Lyndhurst' (CPOV) 1859

Motor Club Hotel

Type: Hotel

Address: 38-56 High Street, Cranbourne

Melway map: 133 K5

Parish: Cranbourne Town

Allotment 2/16

Historical Theme:

Development of town service infrastructure, general stores, shops, banks, parks, coastal reserves etc.

Tourism

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1925c

Associations:

Arthur J Kelly & family



History

This building is on part of the original Crown township allotment granted to F Thompson in 1857¹.

The Kelly family presided over the Cranbourne Hotel from 1917 but moved to this newly built hotel in 1923². Tom Kelly took over running the business in 1945³. This is in part verified by rate records which list Arthur J Kelly as the owner-occupier of what was then a one acre site (lots 2&3) in the 1920s and a substantial increase in annual value in c1925 (near double) which presumably coincided with the redevelopment of the site⁴.

The concept of a Royal Automobile Club of Victoria was formed during a motoring trip to Tooradin in 1903 by James, Coleman and Day⁵. Reputedly Phillip Island, Tooradin and hence Cranbourne, were early destinations for motor tours and this may explain the name of this building.

1 Cranbourne Parish Plan
2 Gunson: 217
3 ibid.
4 RB 1925-6, 299; 1924-5, 286
5 Mickle: 37

Description

This is a two storey hotel with a new street verandah and altered ground level. It is on a corner site and has a notable upper level, with an arched porch.

Significance

This hotel is of significance to the City of Casey as one of the long-term and still active hotels in the area which served as gathering places for a number of generations in the Cranbourne district and, although it has been altered, the hotel is also of architectural significance as a relatively externally well-preserved hotel example of this era in the City, exhibiting the stylistic trends of the time. The hotel, with some of the early shops to the south, represents the old commercial core of Cranbourne.

Bibliography:

1. Priestley 'The Crown of the Road' RACV history does not mention Cranbourne
2. Mickle, David. 'Tooradin A History of a Sportsman's Paradise', Pakenham Gazette, 1975
3. Cranbourne Town plan
4. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books

St Agatha's Catholic Church

Type: Church; Trees

Address: High Street, Cranbourne

Melway map: 133 K4

Parish: Cranbourne Town

Allotment 10,11,9/5

Historical Theme:

Religious development

Development of town service infrastructure, general stores, shops, banks, parks, coastal reserves etc.

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Creation date: 1929

Associations:

Roman Catholic Church



History

Cranbourne township was surveyed for town lots around an existing nucleus of a community in 1856. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic schools were commenced in the same year in the Cranbourne area, the latter in a crude building at Lyndhurst. When a new weatherboard (school) building was erected in 1858 it was beside the Roman Catholic church reserve in Cranbourne township¹. These lots 10 & 11, Section 5 were permanently reserved (1863 and 1870) for the Roman Catholic Church and Archbishop Goold purchased the adjoining corner lot 9 in 1863².

This church was built in 1929 and although the vehicle for many significant local events its cessation as a church caused some controversy in the Shire, with the Cranbourne Shire Historical Society putting in a bid for its acquisition and use as a museum. Instead the Council allowed its rezoning and use as a restaurant³.

1 Gunson: 62
2 Cranbourne town plan
3 Hooper: 69

Description

This is a gabled red brick and stucco former Catholic Church designed in a simple Italian Gothic Revival style and located at the north-east corner of High and Stawell Streets. It has a simple gabled porch and a three-light window group at the west end; the porch and church are buttressed and the roofs are clad with Marseilles pattern terra-cotta tiles.

Matching additions have been made at the rear of the church during its previous function but it is otherwise externally complete. The church is now a restaurant and has added neon signs.

There is a notable row of Bhutan cypress (former hedge elements?) at the front (6), along High St.

Significance

Architecturally this brick and stucco former Catholic Church is of significance to the City of Casey for its relatively sophisticated design among other public buildings of its era. Designed in a simple Italian Gothic Revival style the church is nevertheless more architecturally pretentious than the similarly aged timber church structures in the Cranbourne district. Historically it has served the community over a long period and because it is externally unchanged from the form it had during the major part of that period, it is linked in the minds of many Cranbourne residents with the town's history.

There is a notable row of Bhutan cypress (former hedge elements?) at the front (6), along High St.

Bibliography:

1. Cranbourne Parish Plan
2. Hooper, Fred. 'The Good Country - Into the Dawn of a New Day 1968-1988', Cranbourne Shire, 1988: 69
3. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968

Oak, Perry Park

Type: Tree; Reserve

Address: off High Street, Cranbourne

Melway map: 133 K4

Parish: Cranbourne Town

Allotment 1-4/4

Historical Theme:

Development of town service infrastructure, general stores, shops, banks, parks, coastal reserves etc.

Early urban development

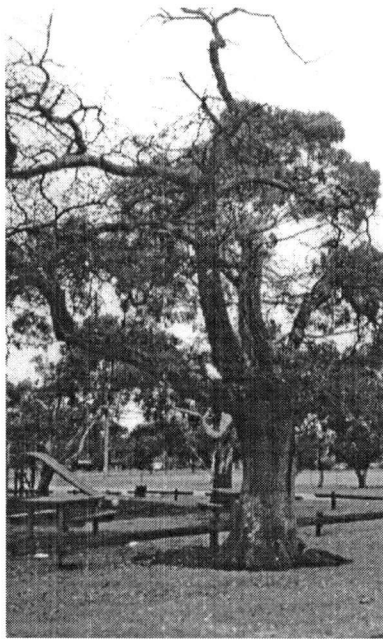
Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value: Typical of type(reserve)

Creation date:

Associations:

R.S. Einsiedel



History

Brunt Street was once called Barkly St and where it joined High St there was a one acre Public Buildings Reserve. This was revoked in favour of a Public Hall & Gardens Reserve which appears to have been augmented by the acquisition of three former Crown allotments, two granted to EJ Tucker in 1863 and the other, at the corner, granted to R Einsiedel in 1933¹.

This oak tree, now in Perry Park, is located on land in Crown Allotment 2 of Section 4, Parish of Cranbourne, granted in 1863 to E.J. Tucker. At the same time Tucker also owned Crown Allotment 1 on the north-west corner of Clarendon and Lyons Streets. Both allotments were on the east side of the Public Buildings Reserve in Crown Allotment 3, which originally comprised 1 acre 27 perches, and was temporarily reserved on 8 November 1889.² This reserve was bounded by Clarendon, High and Barkly (now Brunt) Streets.

By the late 1920s the site of the oak tree in Crown Allotment 2 was within the house block of R.S. Einsiedel, member of the reserve's committee of management. As well as owning this allotment, Einsiedel occupied a small southern portion of

¹ Cranbourne Parish Plan

² Cranbourne Parish Plan; Reserve File RS3386/1.

the reserve in Crown Allotment 3. This land, about 21 perches, was used as an "entrance to his house in Allotment 2".¹ In November 1928, after a survey in which the reserve was divided into two portions, Einsiedel sought to legally acquire the southern portion which was within "the area enclosed with his home".²

Einsiedel was granted this small piece of land in 1933. From this date the reserve was recorded as comprising 1 acre 6 perches.³

It is not known when the oak tree in Perry Park was planted or by whom. However, during the 1920s its site (on the south-west corner of Brunt and Lyons Streets) was associated with Einsiedel, who played a leading role in the Cranbourne Plantation Committee, which worked towards turning the reserve into a public town park. This committee sought advice on the planting and layout of the reserve from Nobelius, of the pioneer family of nurserymen.⁴ The Nobelius nursery at Emerald was reputedly the source of the oak trees in the memorial avenue planted in 1890 along the Princes Highway at Narre Warren.⁵

It was reported in June 1927 that the Education Department sought the permissive occupancy of the Cranbourne Public Buildings Reserve, and wanted to use it as a plantation. By this time, the reserve had been fenced and ploughed except for the southern portion occupied by Einsiedel. The Education Department did not gain permission to occupy the reserve. However, a note attached to the Reserve file at the time claimed that the reserve had been planted with trees without the Lands Department's consent.⁶

Correspondence in October 1927 from the Cranbourne Plantation Committee to A.L.N. Walker, MLA, told of "a movement on foot to convert a block (it is marked 'reserved for public building' upon the plan) into a public park planted with ornamental trees and shrubs (not with forest trees)".⁷

It was claimed that the reserve "was previously an unsightly council dump and if it were planted as suggested it would be a beauty spot and a delightful addition to the town".⁸ The committee had been assured that Cranbourne Council would help if the Lands Department "sanctioned such a movement". It was agreed that even if the block "was eventually wanted for public buildings then the garden would not prevent such use". The committee only wanted "permission to add to the beauty of our town".⁹

The committee of management for the reserve appointed in December 1928 included R. Ryan, J. Taylor, D. Bruce, J. Cowe (or Crowe), R. Einsiedel and R.C. Garlick, all from Cranbourne. Accounts of the planting and layout of the reserve between 1929 and 1931 can be found in a Minute Book, an old blue exercise book attached to the reserve file. Einsiedel (associated with the oak tree site) played a leading role in these activities. On 15 July 1929 a motion was moved by Ryan and seconded by Einsiedel that 50 trees should be obtained for planting in the reserve. It was recommended that "the selection of plants (was) to be left in the hands of Mr Nobelius, and that the President (Mr Taylor) and Mr Nobelius arrange the layout of same". This motion was carried.¹⁰

Joseph Taylor commenced a bread and biscuit factory in Cranbourne in 1892 and by 1927 was a local Councillor.¹¹

The planting of the reserve began on 15 October 1929. Later, on 6 November 1929, according to the Minute Book, the School Committee and Mothers Club co-operated "in planting of trees by school children on Arbour Day".¹²

1 RS 3386/1.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid; Cranbourne Parish Plan.

4 RS 3386/1.

5 'In the Wake of the Pack Tracks,' p.122; 'Early Days of Berwick,' p.91.

6 RS 3386/1.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

11 Gunson, pp.156, 214.

12 RS 3386/1.

There seems to have been more plantings on the reserve in the 1930s. On 11 December 1939, for example, it was reported that trees and shrubs planted “suffered the elements of a particularly wet season and all died off”. Those plants, plus the cost of labour involved in their planting, had been funded by public subscription and the proceeds of a euchre party and dance. Later that month, on 22 December, the Shire of Cranbourne’s Council was appointed committee of management for the reserve.

More changes occurred in the 1950s and 1960s. In May 1958 the Chief Draughtsman resurveyed the reserve site, which was gazetted on 9 July 1958 as “temporarily reserved as a site for Public Hall and Gardens”. It still comprised 1 acre 6 perches, as in the 1920s.² A new committee of management was nominated in September 1958.³

A ground plan for the Cranbourne Public Hall dated 2 August 1967 showed the hall with land owned by R.C. Church Trusts on the Corner of Brunt Street and the South Gippsland Highway.⁴ In November 1967 the Shire of Cranbourne purchased an area from the R.C. Church for the extension of the reserve by the provision of additional parking. A later, 1986 sketch prepared by the firm, Loder and Bayly, showed the brick public hall erected on the Public Hall and Gardens Reserve. East of the hall, extending down Lyons Street from Clarendon Street, Council-owned land was indicated with a large grassed area behind the Clarendon Street fence and, further down Lyons Street, the area of additional parking.

Further south a garden and barbeque area stretched between High and Lyons Streets with Brunt Street as the southern boundary. Earlier plantings are indicated on this plan, notably an “existing palm” near Brunt Street and the “existing oak” near the Lyons Street corner.⁵

Currently, Perry Park includes the whole area bounded by High, Clarendon, Lyons and Brunt Streets in Crown Allotment 1, 2 and 3 of Section 4. The only evidence of earlier planting is the remaining oak tree, which may date from the 1920s or earlier. All other plantings are of a more recent date.

Description

The planting in this public reserve, surrounded by Brunt and Lyons Streets, is generally recent except for an old oak (damaged by pruning for overhead wires) and cordyline facing Brunt St. There is also an ornamental (1960s?) clock on steel columns facing High Street.

Significance

This oak tree has local historical significance for its associations with the development of Cranbourne’s township amenities from the 1920s, and for its associations with R.S. Einsiedel, a leading promoter during that era of the Cranbourne Public Hall and Gardens Reserve as a public park, with advice from Nobeliuss, the pioneer nurseryman, concerning its plantings and layout. The oak tree, once part of Einsiedel’s house grounds, dates from the 1920s or earlier.

Bibliography:

1. Cranbourne town plan Rs 3386
2. Berwick- Pakenham Historical Society, ‘In the Wake of the Pack Tracks,’ 1982
3. Beaumont et al. ‘Early Days of Berwick’

1 Ibid.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.
5 Ibid.

McMorran's oak

Type: Tree

Address: High Street, Cranbourne

Melway map: 133 J4

Parish: Cranbourne Town

Allotment 2

Historical Theme:

Development of town service infrastructure, general stores, shops, banks, parks, coastal reserves etc.

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1860s ?

Associations:

Alex McMorran



History

The tree is thought to be associated with saddler, Alex McMorran's garden, who was here in the 1860s and is thought to be the oldest English oak in the district ¹.

The tree is on township allotment 2, a little to the south of the border of allotments 1&2 which were sold to J Murphy and A Cameron, respectively, in the 1857 government sales. The town reserve had been surveyed along with the Cranbourne parish by HB Foot in 1852, with the first farming freeholds sold March 1852 ². Cranbourne township itself was surveyed into town lots in 1856 around an existing nucleus of a community ³.

McMorran was among the pioneers of the district, appearing at an early meeting of the Cranbourne Road District Board in 1863, with the status of a 'landholder' ⁴. He was also listed in the earliest available rate book of 1863 as having a 'house and land' (7 acres) in the town ⁵. This was further defined in 1867 as lots 3-6 of town block 2 ⁶.

¹ 150th plaque, see also St Germain's oaks?

² Gunson: 56

³ *ibid.*:60

⁴ Gunson: 87

⁵ RB 1863, 202

⁶ RB 1867-8, 5

Description

This large old oak is in poor health and located in a small median at the perimeter of a large supermarket carpark. It is threatened by pruning for electric overhead wires, compaction of its roots and the loss of water and oxygen in the surrounding soil because of asphalt paving over its root area.

Significance

This large old oak is of significance to the City of Casey for its reputed age and its associations with Alex McMorran, one of the first land owners in the township of Cranbourne and perhaps the town's first saddler. The tree is thought to be the oldest English oak in the Cranbourne district.

Bibliography:

1. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968: 67, 87
2. plaque on site
3. Cranbourne Town plan

Lysterfield Lake weir & reservoir

Type: weir & reservoir

Address: off Horswood Road, Lysterfield

Melway map: 108 D2

Parish: Narree Worran

Allotment 47-

Historical Theme:

Servicing the area via government instrumentalities, electricity, water

Other outdoor recreation, sports, picnics, cricket, sailing etc.

Tourism

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1929-

Associations:

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission



History

This site covers the original Crown allotments 47-9, 20, 53-8, most granted in the 1870s and 1880s¹. JF Walker, Lyster, Strettle, Quirk and Dickson were among the grantees.

Lysterfield Lake, formerly Lysterfield Reservoir, which supplied water to the Mornington Peninsula from 1936 to 1975, is a major feature of the Lysterfield Lake Park. This park is located in the Lysterfield Hills, settled as a dairy farming area in the late 1870s. Two major components of the reservoir, the dam wall and outlet tower,² are located in that part of the park now within the City of Casey. The dam wall and tower have particular historical significance as illustrations of the engineering technology employed in the inter-war years by Victoria's domestic water supply authority.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission commenced the construction of the reservoir in 1929, the first stage being completed by 1933. Following "phenomenal floods" in 1934 the bank was raised by 1.8 metres to its present

¹ Narree Worran Parish Plan

² 'Lysterfield Lake Park. Recreation Use Plan; Conservation, Forests & Lands, Dec. 1986, Fig. 2(a), p.6.

height. This second stage was completed in 1936. A third stage, planned to further raise the wall, was never built.¹

Lysterfield was designed to operate as a balancing reservoir. Water from Tarago and Bunyip Reservoirs was held at Lysterfield, and released to supply the Mornington Peninsula. Water entered and left the reservoir through a channel system (no longer operative) south-west of the wall. At present the lake is filled only from catchment runoff and is maintained at a slightly lower level than when used for water supply. In wetter periods excess water flows down the spillway (near the Park Office) to enter Eumemmerring Creek.²

The Commission became concerned about pollution problems arising from an open catchment and determined to acquire all lands in the catchment area, which it did between 1940 and 1962. Eucalypt plantations were established in the 1950s to protect the quality of the water. These now dense plantations occupy about 50 per cent of the catchment. About another 30 per cent contains remnants of native vegetation.³

In 1955 a Parliamentary Inquiry investigated the increasing water supply needs of the Mornington Peninsula, and recommended that responsibility should be transferred to the MMBW. By 1975 Cardinia Reservoir was operational, and the Lysterfield Reservoir was no longer needed for water supply purposes.

In 1978 the Government established an Interdepartmental Committee to inquire into the future use of the catchment.⁴ The Committee undertook resource studies and called for public submissions.⁴

Creation of the Park

The Committee finally recommended the creation of a recreational park, while conserving the natural values of the area. The Government determined in February 1979 that the National Parks Service should manage the catchment. In July 1979 the National Parks Service assumed control of the area, which became a park under the National Parks Act in July 1981.⁵

When taking over the reservoir the National Parks Service asked the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to inspect the dam wall and determine requirements for its maintenance and operation. Following inspection, the Commission's engineers advised that overall the wall was safe. A surveillance program was recommended for the wall in line with current international practice. This work began in September 1981 as part of the Commission's surveillance network covering 97 dams throughout the State.⁶

Current recreational use of the park includes the provision of a number of historical walking tracks. Some of these tracks focus on Lysterfield Lake's engineering heritage,⁷ and provide access to the dam wall, outlet tower, and associated features.

A short walk leads to the lakeside area, the dam wall and the tower. A longer walk crosses the wall and follows the Tramline Track, the route of the tramway built to move rock from the nearby quarry when the dam wall was being built.⁸

Description

This extensive public park surrounds a reservoir, with a dam wall, outlet tower and associated features. The park and its various walking tracks is focused in part on these elements. The dam wall is 500 metres in length and has a maximum height of 13.1 metres. It is a clay core earth-fill wall. The area of the lake is about

1 Material supplied by National Park Service, Victoria.

2 Ibid; 'Lysterfield Lake Park Recreation Use Plan; Fig. 2(a), p.6.

3 Ibid, p.3.

4 Material supplied by National Park Service, Vic.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 'Lysterfield Lake Park Recreation Use Plan; Fig. 6.

8 'Lysterfield Lake Park', National Park Service - Victoria, brochure, Dec. 1994.

80 ha and its length 1.8 km, and it has an approximate capacity of 4000 megalitres. The catchment area covers 1216 ha.

Significance

Lysterfield Lake Park has regional historical significance as an example of the engineering technology used by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in the construction of a major Victorian reservoir, which supplied water to Mornington Peninsula from 1936 to 1975. Of particular significance are the dam wall, outlet tower and associated features related to the park's engineering heritage. These features have significance today as a focus for a number of historic walking tracks, based on the theme of the regional water supply system, and developed as part of the park's educational and recreational programs.

Bibliography:

1. Narree Worran Parish Plan RS 11451 NP 60
2. Conservation, Forests & Lands, 'Lysterfield Lake Park. Recreation Use Plan' 1986

Tooradin railway station ground

Type: Railway Station site; Trees

Address: Langtree Road, Tooradin

Melway map: 7921

Parish: Sherwood

Allotment 66

Historical Theme:

Rail network development

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1888

Associations:

Victorian Railways; Falkingham & Sons



History

After tenders were called in 1886, contractors, Falkingham & Sons, had laid the great Southern Line (Dandenong to Korumburra section) as far as Cranbourne in October ¹. The Great Southern Line had been carried across the Koo-wee-rup Swamp in 1889 and was open as far as Yallock by May ². The contractors, Falkingham, reputedly had some 280 men, 62 horses, 16 wagons and three bullock teams at work near Tooradin in 1888 ³.

The Tooradin station ground was taken out of an allotment originally purchased by John Mickle in 1858 which was later subdivided under the Closer Settlement Acts. Its location so far from the Tooradin hamlet created some controversy which was made worse when the name Sherwood was first suggested ⁴. The newspaper columnist 'Hawkeye' wrote in 1888 of a train journey to Tooradin (then the terminus), the station '... having the honour of standing alone in the centre of a plain with no apparent reason for it. The oldest and newest inhabitant of these parts is unable to say why the station has terminated where it does, and they speak warmly of the powers who are responsible for its location. ...

¹ Gunson: 167
² Gunson: 164
³ Mickle: 17
⁴ Mickle: 17

From the station, as far as the eye can see is a plain skirted with fringes of ti-tree, blue gum, and divers scrub. The native grass is splendid and it is across this plain that the coaches to the Bass and Tooradin go. No road is formed..¹
This coach ran between the town and the station until the Tooradin Garage started a motor service c1920².

Description

All that remains of the station is an embankment, a line of altered but mature Monterey pines leading to it and Monterey pine specimens on the embankment itself. There are also patches of mirror bush, some box thorn and a walnut, all remnants of previous plantings. The station is in the middle of level pasture, with some farm houses nearby.

Significance

The Tooradin Station site and the old Monterey pines that mark the spot are of significance to the locality of Tooradin as a reminder of the 1888-9 railway contract which changed the nature of the district in terms of access to markets and tourism.

Bibliography:

1. Sherwood Parish Plan
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968

¹ Mickle: 84
² ibid.

St Peters Church of England

Type: Church

Address: Larnach Road, Pearcedale

Melway map: 140 J6

Parish: Langwarrin

Allotment 92 pt

Historical Theme:

Religious development

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1938

Associations:

Church of England



History

This building is on a subdivision of the original Crown allotment 92 granted to Donald Larnach in 1860¹.

A poll was held in 1907 to find a name for the new community since Langwarrin had been assumed by the other settlement and Pearcedale was chosen². Despite this choice, Gunson also writes that the Anglican Church of St. Peter's was built at 'Langwarrin' (by then Pearcedale)³.

Description

This is a simple gabled weatherboard church, with stylistic allusions to the Gothic Revival, via its pointed windows. It has a gabled porch and presumably added wing to the side (vestry?). The church is prominently sited on a corner in the Pearcedale village with a backdrop of mature Monterey pines and nearby public hall.

¹ Langwarrin Parish Plan

² Gunson: 197

³ Gunson: 159

Significance

This simple gabled weatherboard church is of significance to the locality of Pearcedale as the most prominent and perhaps the oldest public building there. The building is externally well-preserved and thus provides a link with the early establishment of the town.

Bibliography:

1. Lineham np.
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968
3. Langwarrin Parish Plan

Springmount, later Springmont

Type: Garden & Trees; House, farm

Address: Narre Warren Cranbourne Road, Cranbourne North

Melway map: 130 C11

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 26

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey, and continuing development

Heritage value: Value to the Locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: c1888

Associations:

James Facey family; Anthony Facey family



History

This building is on the original 310 acre Crown allotment granted to Thomas B Darling in 1852¹. The Devonshire blacksmith, James Facey (1823-1914) purchased the allotment in c1863, commencing a long tenure by that family. James, his son, Anthony and his brother Arthur, with families, had arrived in the colony 1859. James purchased Springmount after returning from a short trip to Britain with his family². After his general store at St Kilda burnt down, Anthony joined his father in the district, and purchased the nearby property, Pine Grove. An oak, planted by Facey survives on this land at the corner of Thompsons and Cranbourne Narre Warren Roads and is the only evidence of his occupation of this property³.

James and James Thomas Facey co-occupied Springmount in the mid 1880s, each with 155 acres, under James' ownership⁴. He had the present house built at Springmount in c1888 and after his death, his son Anthony, resided at Springmount from the early 1900s when it was a combined 310 acres⁵. Anthony was a successful contractor within the Shire, a Shire Councillor in 1876-81, and

¹ Sherwood Parish Plan

² Gunson, p.59-60

³ EG Allen, 1997

⁴ RB1885-6, 49-50

⁵ EG Allen, 1997; RB1888, 60; RB 1886-7, 52-3; RB1907-8, 138

eventually became the Shire Secretary 1884-1909, and Engineer, 1909-12. He died while still residing at Springmount, in 1948.

Description

This is a semi-derelict cavity red brick house set in a remnant house garden and orchard which in turn is now part of a large market garden. The house has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, a new verandah roof and concrete verandah floor, and many rear skillion extensions. It is set well back from the road in a small group of mature exotics trees, including a Canary Island date palm, old olive (stump, reshooting), lillypilly, silky oak, flowering gum, 'Pittosporum undulatum', lemon and other citrus trees in the house orchard set to one side, along with 'Brachychiton populneus' (old) and at the rear an old 'Camellia japonica' (?) The Czar, 'Erythrina sp.' (old), peach or almond trees and a well.

The side drive to the house is from Thompsons Road and the main drive is lined with Monterey cypress.

Significance

The house and associated trees are of local significance for their altered expression of the Edwardian-era, in both house and landscape form, and their association with one of the Clyde pioneering families and a prominent local identity, William Hardy.

The first Hardy to own this land, Embling Hardy was an early Clyde storekeeper while William Hardy, the builder of the house, was a Cranbourne Shire councillor 1909-21 and president 1910-11, 1920-1 in the period when this property was developed¹.

Bibliography:

1. Sherwood Parish Plan
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968: 67, 110;
3. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books

¹ Gunson: 263

Kurrajongs at Kurrajong

Type: Trees; House, farm

Address: 465 Pattersons Road, Clyde North

Melway map: 135 I9

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment C

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey, and continuing development

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value: Typical of type

Creation date: 1930c ?

Associations:

Thomas Cadd Snr.; Edgar Marshall Gunton



History

This building is on the original 32 acre Crown allotment granted to Thomas Cadd Snr. in 1881¹. The property boundaries are angled to the road and appear to have been excised from the property on the west. On the east is a water reserve of the 1870s².

Cadd has come to the colony in 1855, had taken up land at Clyde in 1862 and commenced clearing planting a vineyard there, along with earning money as a splitter³. By 1867 he had started contracting for the Shire and government⁴.

Thomas Cadd Snr., a farmer, occupied a house and 3 acres on CA41 in the 1860s but first took this 32 acres as 'part of Reserve C' in c1871, with an annual value which continued at £10 for some 20 years⁵. It is possible that this house or part of it was built in that era. In c1889, Mrs Thomas Cadd sold the property to William Humphries with a slight increase in annual value⁶. By the 1920s Humphries had gone to Gheringhap Street, Geelong but was still listed at this property. he sold to Edgar Marshall Gunton in c1928⁷. It is likely that these trees were planted around this time.

1 Cranbourne Parish Plan

2 *ibid.*

3 Gunton: 58

4 *ibid.*

5 RB 1871-2, 150

6 RB 1889-90, 12

Description

This is a timber hipped and gabled roof house with a verandah, Hawthorn hedges and two notable Kurrajongs ('*Brachychiton populneus*') at the front, distinguished by their rarity and pairing either side of the path.

Significance

These two notable Kurrajongs ('*Brachychiton populneus*') at the front of the property are of significance to the City of Casey because of their rarity and the pairing either side of the entry path.

The house, although altered in detail, is of potential local significance, being probably associated with the noted Cadd family, early Cranbourne pioneers, along with the remnant Hawthorn hedges which also evoke the nineteenth century.

Bibliography:

1. Pitman cites Curly Gunton (?) as source
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968
3. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books

Gums

Type: Trees

Address: 71 (near) Pound Road, Hampton Park

Melway map: 96 D6

Parish: Eumemmerring

Allotment 31

Historical Theme:

Evidence of pre-contact Aboriginal occupation and landscape

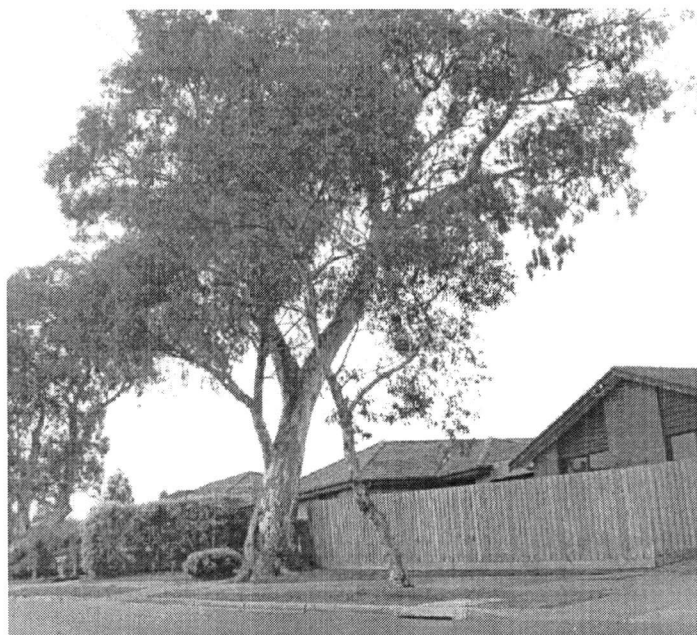
Evidence of first contact -contact of Aboriginals with European settlement and interaction with the process of European settlement

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date:

Associations:



History

These gums were once located on the Dandenong Pound Reserve in Crown Allotment 31, Parish of Eumemmerring.¹ An 1859 Lands Department map shows this reserve “Wooded with Honeysuckles and Large Gums”.²

Following the 1863 subdivision, Lots 1, 2 and 3, of 52, 52 and 51 acres, were owned by David Duncan.³

The gums near 71 Pound Road are thought to be remnant trees from the pre-contact era.

Description

Two large gums in median (river red?), one near 71 Pound Road and the other to the south, in mixed immature native planting- thought to be remnant trees from pre-contact..

¹ ‘Country Lands in the Parishes of Eumemmerring and Lyndhurst,’ M. Callanan, 14 Jan. 1859.

² Ibid.

³ ‘Country Lots Parish of Eumemmerring,’ J.B. Philp, 19 Nov. 1863; Parish of Eumemmerring, Parish Plan.

Significance

These gums are of local significance for their age, as indicators of the vegetation in the area at contact and the evident, more recent, efforts to conserve the trees.

Bibliography:

1. Eumemmerring Parish Plan
2. M. Callanan, 'Country Lands in the Parishes of Eumemmerring and Lyndhurst' 1863 (CPOV)

Botanic Rise Estate, now Moran Reserve

Type: Reserve, Trees

Address: 254 (opposite) Pound Road, Hampton Park

Melway map: 96 G6

Parish: Eumemmerring

Allotment 8/31

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey, and continuing development

Development of town service infrastructure, general stores, shops, banks, parks, coastal reserves etc.

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1881-6c

Associations:

Ellen & Henry J Moran



History

This reserve is located on the 640 acre Dandenong Pound Reserve in Crown Allotment 31, Parish of Eumemmerring. An 1859 Lands Department map shows the Pound in a block “wooded with Honeysuckles and Large Gums” with some “Tea Tree” to the east.

The Pound Reserve was subdivided in November 1863, when a ‘Joseph Clark’ became the owner of Lot 8, the site of the Moran Reserve.² A Joseph Clarke (possibly this one) was the younger brother of Sir William Clarke, first Baronet of Rupertswood. Joseph, a pastoralist and businessman, was reputedly a millionaire. After his marriage, Joseph bought St. Georges in Toorak, renaming it Mandeville Hall and commissioning its ornate extensions. This building is now a convent and girls’ college. He died in 1894.³

The 52 acre Crown allotment 8/31 was purchased from a farmer, William Harwood, by the gardener, Henry Joseph Moran, in c1881. It is likely that the ‘dwelling’ rated in c1884 was already there when Moran purchased the 52 acres of

1 ‘Country Lands in the Parishes of Eumemmerring and Lyndhurst,’ M. Callanan, Assistant Surveyor; 14 Jan. 1859.

2 ‘Country Lots Parish of Eumemmerring,’ J.B. Philp, 19 Nov. 1863.

3 Michael Cannon, ‘The Land Boomers’, pp.194-202.

'grazing and arable land' ¹. He also leased the adjoining 52 acres from William Jones ²

A plaque set in a stone on the site states that HJ Moran, the former owner of the garden, was apprenticed to Guilfoyle at the age of 15 and died at the age of 38 in 1886. He was foreman at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens in charge of glass houses. He laid out the Dandenong gardens and many of the old trees in the Hampton Park area were reputedly planted by him. No HJ Moran was listed in the 1884-5 'Victoria Directory' or the Sands & McDougall Melbourne directory.

Henry Moran died, leaving his widow Ellen as the owner-occupier of lot 8. She leased the site to a James Duncan in c1888 and by 1890 it was leased to George W. Griffiths, a farmer with a Mrs Ellen Griffiths, as the owner ³. Ellen was presumably Henry Moran's widow and appears to have become a widow again in 1890, this time the widow of Thomas Griffiths ⁴.

She continued as the owner-occupier into the 1900s but it was, again, the farmer James Duncan who took up this lot and lot 7 ⁵. A further irony occurred in c1939 when Margaret B Kirkham leased the property from Mrs HA Duncan, the executrix of the estate whose address was care of Henry Moran, of Caulfield ⁶. Then it was a 6 room weatherboard house with 93 acres attached.

The gardener, Henry Moran, appears to have had, at most, only a five year association with the property but his widow had a much longer attachment to the place and may have been the means by which any of Henry's plantings have survived. She may also have shared a gardening interest.

A 1988 Lodge Plan ⁷ shows the Moran Reserve on the north side of Pound Road with a Tree Reserve extending along the Pound Road boundary.

Description

This reserve has a Monterey cypress row, large bunyas (2), Moreton Bay fig and stump, two Bhutan cypress (at house entry??) and other 'Cupressus sp.', row of oaks (small leaf, 3, 'Quercus robur?'), cotoneaster, 'Corynocarpus sp.', citrus, 'Agathis robusta', elms and suckers and outside fence, silky oak and fig species, with silver poplars and 'Prunus sp.'.

Silver poplar suckers are in the median near the reserve and located at the suburban fringe of Hampton Park.

Significance

For a brief but formative period in the early 1880s, Henry J Moran was owner of this garden and a foreman at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens under William Guilfoyle's direction. The selection of plantings which survive here are indicative of Guilfoyle's own planting choices ('Araucaria sp.') as well as including some mature exotic specimens which are within the city for their combination, their age and species. Moran is thought to have also laid out the Dandenong public gardens and planted many of the old trees in the Hampton Park area. The Moran family appear to have maintained a long association with the site.

The site of the reserve also has significance as originally part of the large Dandenong Pound Reserve, the origin of the name Pound Road.

Bibliography:

1. plaque on site, erected by the Berwick - Pakenham Historical Society.
2. Shire of Cranbourne rate books
3. Michael Cannon, 'The Land Boomers'

1 RB1881-2, 195; RB1884-5, 267-8
 2 *ibid.*
 3 RB1888-9, 258
 4 RB1892-3, 333
 5 RB1904-5, 430
 6 RB1939-40, 433
 7 LP 2141 70W

Clyde Uniting Church former Methodist Church

Type: Church

Address: 26 Railway Road, Clyde

Melway map: 134 K11

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 38

Historical Theme:

Religious development

Development of town service infrastructure, general stores, shops, banks, parks, coastal reserves etc.

Rail network development

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1909

Associations:

Methodist Church



History

St. Paul's Jubilee Church was erected at old Clyde (Clyde North) for the Church of England in the 1880s as a mark of the piety of the area ¹. In the same era Clyde Methodists were known for their hostility to the drink and many followed the sermons of the noted clergyman, Matthew Burnett, when he toured there ². Gunson writes that the Clyde people built a church (Wesleyan) there on land purchased from James Churchill as early as c1864 ³.

This site, in the new Clyde township, is a private subdivision of the original 160 acre Crown allotment granted to Alex Cameron in 1854. The church was built here in 1909 and six years later was used by the local State School for additional accommodation when it gained full school status ⁴.

¹ Gunson: 156
² Gunson: 185
³ Gunson: 67
⁴ Cranbourne Parish Plan; Blake: V3, 1304

Description

This is a weatherboard clad and gabled roof simple Gothic revival church which appears to be from the Edwardian era and is part of a civic precinct.

Significance

Clyde Methodist Church is locally significant as a well-preserved public building which has served many individuals in the district, for both religious and school purposes. It is one of the main buildings in the Clyde town precinct.

Bibliography:

1. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968

Clyde Railway Station site and reserve

Type: Site; Trees

Address: Railway Road, Clyde

Melway map: 134 K11

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 38

Historical Theme:

Rail network development

Development of town service infrastructure, general stores, shops, banks, parks, coastal reserves etc.

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1888c-

Associations:

Falkingham & Sons; Victorian Railways



History

After tenders were called in 1886, contractors, Falkingham & Sons, had laid the great Southern Line (Dandenong to Korumburra section) as far as Cranbourne in October ¹. The line had been open as far as Tooradin by October 1888 and Loçh by November 1890 ². It reached its destination, Port Albert, by the start of 1892 ³. This small township is a private subdivision of the original 160 acre Crown allotment granted to Alex Cameron in 1854 ⁴. The siting of the Clyde railway station there shifted the town of Clyde south, leaving the old centre as Clyde North.

Description

Monterey pines and cypress only contemporary markers to the former Clyde railway station reserve, part of Clyde town precinct.

1 Gunson: 167
2 Harrigan: 287
3 ibid.
4 Cranbourne Parish Plan

Significance

The Clyde Township railway station ground and trees, although depleted of much of the associated built evidence, is locally significant for its central role in creating the town and the expression of this early role in the relative maturity of the Monterey pines.

Bibliography:

1. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968

Clyde Township Precinct

Type: Precinct

Address: Railway Road, Clyde

Melway map: 134 K11

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 38

Historical Theme:

Early hamlet or village centres on private subdivisions

Development of town service infrastructure, general stores, shops, banks, parks, coastal reserves etc.

Rail network development

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1893-

Associations:

Thomas Ridgway



History

This small township is a private subdivision of the original 160 acre Crown allotment granted to Alex Cameron in 1854 although by the 1860s he was leasing it from one Alex McMorran¹. The siting of the Clyde railway station there shifted the town of Clyde south, leaving the old centre as Clyde North.

After tenders were called in 1886, contractors, Falkingham & Sons, had laid the great Southern Line (Dandenong to Korumburra section) as far as Cranbourne². The line had been open as far as Tooradin by October 1888 and Loch by November 1890³. It reached its destination, Port Albert, by the start of 1892⁴.

W Bage's survey for the Lodge Plan 3632 (dated 1.3.1893) shows the creation of Oroya Grove and Valetta Street and the extension of Oroya Grove to the Clyde-Five Ways Road. The triangular shaped town had some 49 blocks, mainly 66 feet by 166 feet, backing on to small right-of-ways which provided for night

¹ Cranbourne Parish Plan; RB 1867-8, 139

² Gunson: 167

³ Harrigan: 287

⁴ *ibid.*

soil removal. In time the Clyde Road would be named Railway Road as an indication of how much the railway meant to the town.

As an indication of the growing numbers at the railway station after 1900, the Clyde Railway Station State School opened there in 1910 as a junior school adjunct to the school in old Clyde (Clyde North) under the one head teacher, Thomas Twyford, who had been appointed to old Clyde school in 1879 ¹. When he retired in 1915, Clyde town school became a separate entity. In this new status, the school had to be also conducted in the leased Methodist Church until a new school was opened in 1918. The residence was built in 1928 ².

The Clyde township is shown on a 1925 Army Ordnance map of the Cranbourne area clustered around Clyde and Ballarto Roads and bounded on the east by the South Eastern Railway. ³

Some of the landholders on Cameron's former grant early this century included Albert Cutler, a farmer who had a weatherboard house on two acres from the Edwardian-era to the late 1930s. There was also Thomas Ridgway who initially had a house and 29 acres there c1910 but who, with Sarah, developed a variety of holdings by the 1930s, including what was described as a 'concrete walled' shop (concrete block?), a corrugated-iron clad poultry shed, and a pavilion on 15 acres of land used as a sports ground ⁴. Other residents in the town were Fred Robjant, a builder of Hampton Park and Sarah Robjant; Sydney Brunt who leased part of a rail shed for his chaff merchandising; David Dalmany who leased a weatherboard house there; John McColl who leased a house from Sarah Manks; the school teacher, George Reid; and Albury Rickey who leased a house and weatherboard shop from Eliza Werritt ⁵.

Gunson writes of the Ridgway family, with William Ridgway taking up a butchers shop at Lang Lang East (another railway town) in 1903 and as well as Anthony Ridgway who also had a butchers shop which he sold to EW Misson in 1911 ⁶.

Description

The town has early landmark sites such as the hall, church, store, railway station ground and public reserve plus some street tree planting, all altered in detail. Further afield there is also the road bridge over the railway (q.v.). Its location off any main road enhances the period qualities as does its proximity to the railway underscore its creation as a railway town.

Significance

Clyde Township precinct is significant to the City as perhaps the only small rural town remaining in the City of Casey which retains some of the integrity of its public and commercial buildings (hall, church, store); its railway station ground and trees; its simple weatherboard houses; and is sited away from the main traffic routes which have overtaken once similar towns like Tooradin.

Bibliography:

1. Harrigan, Leo. 'Victorian Railways to 1962', Victorian Government, 1962
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968
3. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
4. Lodge Plan 3632
5. 'Cranbourne', Army Ordnance map 1925. (SLV)

1 Blake: V.3, 1304
2 ibid.
3 'Cranbourne', 1925.
4 RB 1939-40, 609-17
5 RB 1939-40, 621-2, 458, 471
6 Gunson: 167

Cranbourne Cemetery & monuments

Type: Memorials; Cemetery

Address: 80 Sladen Street, Cranbourne

Melway map: 133 G6

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 17C?

Historical Theme:

Development of town service infrastructure, general stores, shops, banks, parks, coastal reserves etc.

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value: Value to the locality

Creation date: c1857-

Associations:

Cranbourne Cemetery Trustees



History

This ten acre reserve was gazetted in 1877 but had existed here since c1857, with a temporary reservation suggested as late as 1876¹. At that time they had only a rough plan of the grounds, with some 6 acres enclosed by a picket fence². The first trustees were gazetted in December 1857 with permanent reservation consent to follow in the Gazette of December 1877³. A 'well known old resident and undertaker in the township' was the sexton (Joseph Espie)⁴.

The Government District Surveyor, Callanan, drew a plan of this cemetery in March 1877 showing 10 acres already in use, at the north-west corner of the eighteen acre survey area. Then it was proposed to excise 4 acres from the east and add four acres on the south to make the block a north-south rather than east-west rectangle.

In 1882 the Cranbourne Shire applied to the Department of Agriculture for ornamental trees to plant in the cemetery and the recreation reserve (now the race course); (Monterey?) pines had already been planted in the main street of town⁵.

1 Human Services file 139/1&2

2 ibid.

3 ibid.

4 ibid.

5 Gunson: 156

In the 1880s Cranbourne and Grantville (on Western Port Bay) were the two principal centres for the settlers living between those two towns: this was the cemetery which served them ¹.

A further plan of c1911 showed the cemetery as a rectangle 1000 links x 1000 links, with five ecclesiastical divisions on the west side, a Wesleyan area at the north-east corner and unassigned ground along the east side. The reserve was fenced with a two-rail split post and rail fence (40 changes) and, sawn palings (rough picket) for 21 changes along the north and west frontages ². In the same year the Trustees (James Lecky, Robert Gibbs, JH Thorwell) were having the paths gravelled, considering erecting a shelter shed and clearing scrub. In the next year 'good metal roads' to the cemetery were reported and some 584 burials to date (mainly Presbyterians). The district served was 16 x 12 miles, with over 1000 persons resident ³.

A report of 1924 noted a suggested new fence on the south boundary and the painting of the existing fence to a specification by Melbourne architects, Arthur & Hugh Peck; this may have been carried out by c1927. In the same decade, the Trustees were in legal conflict with the former sexton, M Donnelly, which extended over a long period ⁴.

By 1951 James Allen had been added to the list of Trustees and a new front fence suggested, with the piers to be built from cement bricks (it was to be 'truly beautiful'); it was built in the following year. By the late 1960s the main gravelled path was to be surfaced with cement with kerb and channel and the old perimeter fences renewed with chain wire; this was carried out in c1971, with more concreting carried out in 1973 ⁵.

Description

This cemetery is typical of many medium sized towns or centres, with an array of stone and cemented memorials, with some iron railings. Little mature planting is evident.

Notable graves include those of Alex. Patterson (polished grey granite on basalt) made by Henderson & Co, E. Melb., iron rails, basalt plinth, born Berwickshire, Scotland 24.1.1813 died St Germans, 29.12.96 also wife Mary Elizabeth, b.9.2.1862 d 11.1.1941 also Thomas b 16.5.53 d. 5.8.1948; white marble, Annie Mathilda, wife of John Payne, d.6.4.1878 (26) also son John d.18.5.78 (4); Enoch Goulter, aged 25 accidentally shot at Yallock, 25.12.1875; white marble, James TN Facey, d.16.10.1911 (56), wife Elizabeth, d.16.5.1918 (63) made by JN McCracken, E. Melbourne.

Notable memorial group at SW corner, includes Smethurst family graves, Einsiedel and Hall families; in Catholic section, John Payne, husband of Christina, d.3.9.1889 (40) made by Henderson & Co, E. Melb., white marble on basalt with iron rails; large granite memorial for Lizzie daughter of Archibald & Jane Thompson, d.6.7.1878.

The gates in memory of John (snr & jnr) and Edward Donnelly (trustee 1942-79) were reputedly acquired by Edward from the Springvale Crematorium and erected in memory of his father (trustee 1911-41) and grandfather (trustee 1895-1911) ⁶.

The Cranbourne cemetery is remarkably old for its appearance (c1857-) and hence contains most of the Cranbourne and Tooradin district's history in its headstones.

1 Gunson: 155
2 Human Services
3 ibid.
4 ibid.
5 ibid.
6 J Kelsall, 1979

Significance

The Cranbourne cemetery is significant to the Cranbourne, Pakenham and Tooradin districts for the history of each district recorded in its headstones as well as demonstrating the art of the stone mason and iron worker in the memorials. It is of importance to the City as the larger and if not the older of only two cemeteries within the city's boundaries and with many 19th century headstones.

Bibliography:

1. trustees number 015 555927
2. Human Services file 139/1&2
3. Cranbourne town plan

Maratala

Type: House

Address: 130 Sladen Street, Cranbourne

Melway map: 133 H6

Parish: Cranbourne town

Allotment 22

Historical Theme:

Shire Council formation and municipal development

Early urban development

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date:

Associations:

Leslie Tolson McLaren; Cranbourne Shire



History

This building is on the original 2 rood town allotment 22 granted to G Poole in c1875. However it was another notable Cranbourne identity, the Shire Secretary (1924-34), Leslie Tolson McLaren and later, Allan F Buchanan (secretary 1935-50) who owned and occupied this house after its construction in c1933¹.

Then the house stood on two and a half acres including lots 22-4, 25-6, since reduced. McLaren appears to have retired to Mornington and continued some form of tenure on the house although occupied by Buchanan; it was described as a 5 room weatherboard house in 1939-40². Neither of these men are mentioned in the two Shire histories except in an appendix.

The house is adjacent to Rotary Park which was a former school plantation where Joan Kelsall recalls she and other school children planted trees in the 1930s.

Description

This is a Californian Bungalow style house, with stained timbers, clinker brick porch piers, and appears architect designed, possibly by the firm GB Leith who carried out work for the Council in that period. AC Leith was their consulting

¹ Gunson: 258; RB 1932-3, 466; 1933-4, 426
² RB 1939-40, 85

engineer at the time (1927-57). The garden has a large notable camphor laurel in the front section and other mature exotics associated with the period.

Significance

This house is of significance to the City as a well-preserved example of a Craftsman Bungalow, with its associated stained timbering and rough clinker brickwork, in a period landscape setting containing a notable camphor laurel.

This building is also closely associated with notable Cranbourne identity, the Shire Secretary (1924-34), Leslie Tolson McLaren and later, Allan F Buchanan (Shire Secretary 1935-50) who owned and occupied this house after its construction in c1933.

Bibliography:

1. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968

Avenue of Honour, oaks

Type: Trees; Avenue

Address: South Gippsland Highway, Cranbourne

Melway map: 133 K6

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment road reserve

Historical Theme:

Development of town service infrastructure, general stores, shops, banks, parks, coastal reserves etc.

Community and political associations

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: c1920

Associations:

World War One; Those who served from Cranbourne district



History

These oaks were planted in memory of those who served in World War One (WW1) from the district. They parallel with a similar avenue, of scarlet flowering gums, planted at Tooradin in the same era (q.v.), and the oaks planted by Webb at Narre Warren in c1890. Former cadet engineer with the Shire, EG Allen, recalls the then Shire Engineer, HH Cockcroft, stating that these oaks were 'Portuguese oaks' (Portugal oaks, *Q. lusitanica*) in the 1930s which are rare as avenue planting in the State.

Cast-iron name plates, listing those who served in WW1, were spiked into the ground at the base of each tree but over time these plates have unfortunately disappeared¹. However, a local group plans to provide a cairn at the beginning of the avenue which lists the names, using names from the Honour Board still housed at the Cranbourne Primary School.

¹ EG Allen, 1997

Description

This mature oak avenue extends south of the town, with less mature plantings at the south end. The trees vary in size and species and the iron name plaques have been removed. Oaks in this avenue appears of equal size to what remains of Webb's famous Narre Warren oak avenue of c1890.

Significance

This fine oak avenue (and the Tooradin gums) are among the small number of surviving avenues of mature trees planted in the city and are of near equal size to what remains of Webb's Narre Warren oak avenue. They are also closely associated with the memory of those who served from the district in World War One and remain the most tangible memorial of this major event within the City.

Bibliography:

1. Context, 'Heritage of the City of Berwick' heritage study
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968
3. Mickle, David. 'Tooradin A History of a Sportsman's Paradise', Pakenham Gazette, 1975

Flowering gum Avenue of Honour (part)

Type: Trees

Address: South Gippsland Highway, Tooradin

Melway map: 144 A2

Parish: Sherwood, Koo-wee-rup

Allotment reserve

Historical Theme:

Development of town service infrastructure, general stores, shops, banks, parks, coastal reserves etc.

Community and political associations

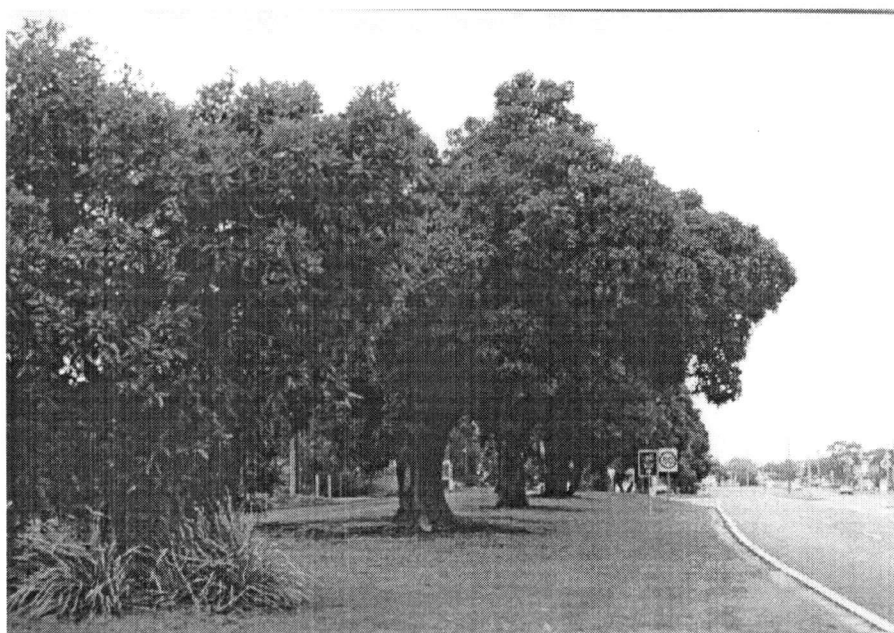
Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1918-

Associations:

W Rooke; World War One



History

In 1918 an avenue of honour (Australian flowering gums) was suggested for Tooradin, stretching from near the Church of England to the bridge and on the east side, south of the bridge, to the Stella Maris guest house. W Rooke planted the first 18 trees, others followed¹.

Description

This is a mature flowering gum row along the South Gippsland Highway stretching from north of Evans Street, on the east side with some lesser specimens on the west side. It is an Avenue of Honour but no plaques or names are visible. Flowering gums have been rarely used for memorial avenues, particularly at this early date when the species was just being popularised in the eastern states.

¹ Mickle 1975: 15

Significance

This mature flowering gum row (remnant of an avenue) along the South Gippsland Highway at Tooradin is of significance to the City of Casey for its rarity, comparative age and the historical significance to the people of the district as a memorial to those who served in World War One.

Bibliography:

1. Mickle, David. 'Tooradin A History of a Sportsman's Paradise', Pakenham Gazette, 1975

Stella Maris, later Chinese Cuisine

Type: Guest House, Trees

Address: 135 South Gippsland Highway, Tooradin

Melway map: 144 A3

Parish: Koo-wee-rup

Allotment 6 -8 part

Historical Theme:

Tourism

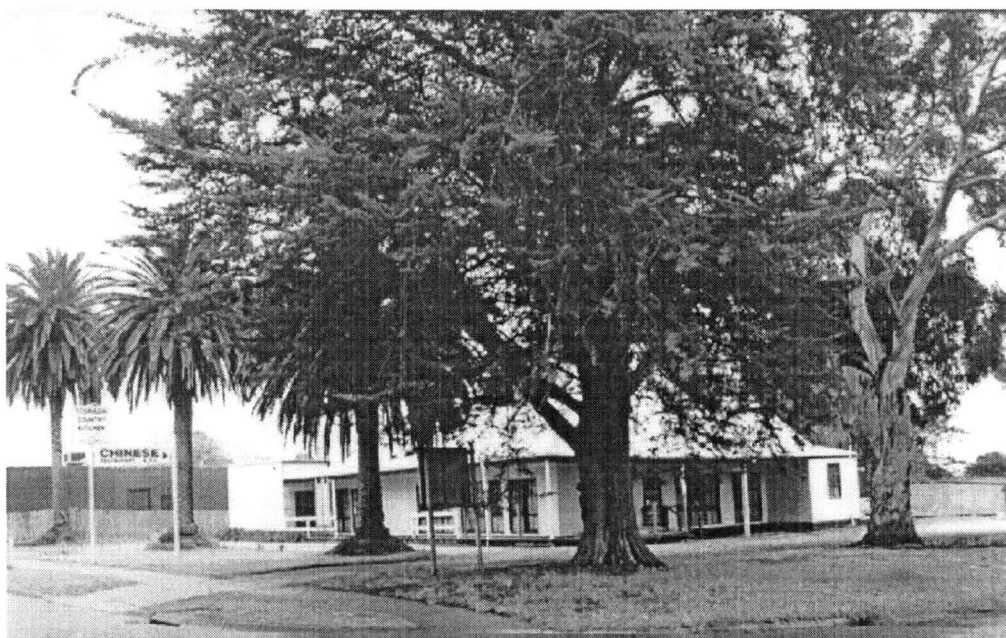
Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1924-

Associations:

James D Singleton



History

This building is on the original 319 acre Crown allotments granted to William Lyall jnr. in 1879. James D Singleton returned to Victoria from Tasmania in 1917 to take up an AMP insurance agency at Dandenong¹. He travelled frequently to Tooradin and around 1917 took up the opportunity to purchase the license of the Bridge Hotel from the Robins family. He sold this in 1920 and, among other things, took a role as a newspaper correspondent for the 'Koo-wee-rup Sun' which he continued for 30 years. He also opened Stella Maris in 1924, as a fourteen room timber guest house on one and a half acres (still on one acre), built for him by Claude McCarthy and supplemented it with a six-berth house boat and a 16 passenger Ford Charabanc². His work as a foundation member of the Tooradin Foreshore & Recreation Committee has been commemorated in the stone gateway to the reserve erected in the 1950s. He died in September 1951 but only after he had sold Stella Maris to Mrs Hall. It was later owned by Mr & Mrs Connellan³.

¹ Mickle: 56
² *ibid.*; RB1926-6, 1364; RB1924-5, 1288A; RB1939-40, 1765
³ *ibid.*

Description

Large altered and extended weatherboarded building with shingled gablets (new verandah, windows), with Canary Island date palms (3) (one on north boundary) plus cypress and gum, at east side of Road, north-east corner with Swan St.

Significance

Although Stella Maris has been greatly altered, the building and its remaining landscape, is of local significance for its association with one of Tooradin's tourism pioneers, James Singleton, and symbolic of the town's long-term role in tourism of various kinds, from the hunting parties of Lyall in the mid nineteenth century to the fishing parties of this century.

Bibliography:

1. Mickle, David. 'Tooradin A History of a Sportsman's Paradise', Pakenham Gazette, 1975, p.56
2. Koo-wee-rup Parish Plan 15192/19.20

Farm house

Type: House, farm

Address: 2460 South Gippsland Highway, Five Ways

Melway map: 143 E4

Parish: Sherwood

Allotment 91

Historical Theme:

Soldier & closer settlers and other farm subdivision

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Creation date: early 1900s

Associations:



History

This building is on the original 263 acre Crown allotment granted to John Bakewell and William Lyall in 1861. The allotment is annotated with an excision of land 'to the King' for what is now the South Gippsland Highway¹. In the 1860s it (with CA77) was leased to EJ Tucker but more recently, in the Edwardian-era, it was farmed by John McKenzie who held the two allotments (459 acres) as well as a timber house².

The existing house, however, was moved to this site from Brighton around 40 years ago and the site of an earlier house is reputedly still visible³. This is born out by the absence of any mature trees near the house.

Description

This is a weatherboarded Edwardian era farm house, in a Federation Bungalow-style with trellised frieze, gabled bays, and main hipped roof, (reclad?). The house is unusually ornamental for the area and has a related outbuilding to the north.

¹ Sherwood Parish Plan
² RB 1911-12, 914
³ M Baker, 1997; J Kelsall, 1997

Significance

Although moved to this site, this Queen Anne style weatherboard house is unusually ornamental and well-preserved for the Cranbourne district. It is also one of the older houses in the area (although not on its original site) and occupies a prominent site on the highway.

Bibliography:

1. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968

Norfolk Island pine, pepper tree & house

Type: Trees; House

Address: 1760 South Gippsland Highway, Five Ways

Melway map: 138 D1

Parish: Sherwood

Allotment 20C

Historical Theme:

Selection era

Soldier & closer settlers and other farm subdivision

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value: Typical of type (house)

Creation date: 1920s

Associations:

Harriett Thompson ?



History

This tree and farm building complex is on the original L-shaped Crown allotment granted to selector, Clara A Parker in 1888, which may have been taken out of a lot once held by grazier John Bakewell who owned most of the freeholds around it from the 1850s¹. Parker also selected CA20D a 17 acre property on the north and owned 20B and a house². In the late 1890s she sold all of her lots to auctioneer Alex Scott who held them for a time, followed by Charles Johnson, a farmer of Cranbourne³. Johnson leased it to Thompson when the property was credited with a weatherboard house⁴. From then it was leased to a number of people until finally it was sold to the Thompsons, with Julius Thompson (a tramway employee of Cranbourne) in residence until the mid 1920s. Mrs. Harriet Thompson was the owner-occupier after c1926 and may have been the first owner of the present 1920s house and may also be responsible for planting the tree⁵.

1 Sherwood Parish Plan
2 RB1888-9, 651
3 RB1898-9, 846; RB 1905-6, 964
4 RB 1906-7, 459
5 RB1925-6, 1413

Description

This a weatherboarded altered Californian Bungalow style house, with new windows. There is a large Norfolk Island pine to the south and a large pepper tree in the drive, possibly from an earlier date to the house. Trees of this type are also seen near the former Cranbourne Shire Hall which are claimed to have been planted in the 1950s¹.

Significance

The Norfolk Island pine is of local significance because of its evident relative maturity, among other exotics planted in the locality and its rarity, as a species. The pepper tree is also of interest for the relative scarcity of its age and type in the area.

Bibliography:

1. Aerial photo 45E 110 1963
2. Sherwood Parish Plan 3594/19.20 file see also CA 20D
3. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
4. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968

1 Colin Moore noted as a source on these trees.

North Boundary Dam, Churchill National Park

Type: Dam

Address: Stonemasons Track, Lysterfield

Melway map: 82 E8

Parish: Narree Worran

Allotment 7

Historical Theme:

Protectorates -the colonial government response to the resulting dislocation and deprivation suffered by Aborigines in the formation of the ill-fated protectorates.

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1890s?

Associations:

Public Works Department; Police Department



History

The early history of this dam, originally within the Dandenong Police Paddock and now on the northern boundary of Churchill National Park, goes back to the Police Department's occupancy of the site. Police records suggest that the dam was constructed some years before 1892 by the Public Works Department for the police. A Police Inspector's Report of 1899 described the dam as, "constructed some years ago by the P.W.D. at very considerable expense and which provides the only permanent water supply for the largest of our paddocks, about 900 acres".

Its location was described in the report as "on the northern boundary of the Police Paddock".¹

The Dandenong Police Paddocks became the location of the Central Station of the Westernport Aboriginal Protectorate Station and the Native Police Corps Headquarters in the 1837 to 1853 period. From 1853 to 1931, it was the site of the Victoria Police Stud Depot.²

Maps held in the Churchill Park Reserve file, prepared in 1962, show the evolution of the park from 1884, when it was still part of the Dandenong Police

¹ "Narre Worran Public Purposes Reserve and Churchill National Park," a brief history. RS4022 M3.

² "Dandenong Police Paddocks Reserve Management Plan," March 1992, pp.16.19.

Paddock. The dam site was on a 476 acre allotment identified as Portion 3 of the Police Reserve, Parish of Narree Worran, gazetted in 1884 as "Permanently Reserved for Police Purposes".¹

In 1930 Portion 3 of the Police Reserve was reclassified as "Permanently Reserved for Public Purposes" under the Narree Worran Land Act. The dam was clearly marked on a reserve file sketch of the 1930 changes and is indicated on the south side of Police Paddock (now Police) Road in the vicinity of present Stonemasons Track.²

The Police Department vacated the area on 30 July 1931.³ Some years later, in 1958, the 476 acre site (Portion 3 on the Police Reserve) became part of the Churchill National Park.⁴

Description

This small earth walled dam is set in native forest north of the intersection with North Boundary & Stonemasons Tracks.

Significance

This dam has at least regional historical significance for its early associations with police occupation of the site from the late 1830s, when it was part of the Dandenong Police Paddock, and used as the Police Department's only permanent water supply for the largest grazing paddock.

Bibliography:

1. Narree Worran Parish Plan Churchill National Park RS4022 M3

¹ RS4022.
² Ibid. Plan B. As at 1930.
³ Ibid. Brief history, p.4.
⁴ Ibid. Plan 4. Control as at 12.4.62.

Granite quarries & artefacts

Type: Quarry

Address: off Stonemasons Track, Lysterfield

Melway map: 91 E10

Parish: Narree Worran

Allotment 7

Historical Theme:

Quarrying and sand mining

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1931-

Associations:

W.A. Thomas



History

This old quarry is said to have been associated with W.A. Thomas, Quarry Manager, who applied for an allocation of land in the Dandenong Police Paddocks in 1931. He obtained permission for his quarry operation from the Victoria Police. Its location is reputedly “north of the Scout camp, at the eastern end of the aqueduct, within the present Churchill National Park”.¹

The scout camp is indicated near the present location of Stonemasons Track on a sketch of the 476 acres known as Portion 3 in the Dandenong Police Paddocks in 1932.² Marie Fels confirms that two quarries were marked on a 1948 Contour Plan of the Dandenong Police Paddocks north of the Scout camp at the eastern end of the aqueduct.³ Fels also confirms that granite outcrops may be seen in the four photos of the visit by a Parliamentary delegation to the Police Paddocks in 1907.⁴

The Brighton Boy Scouts Association was granted permissive occupancy for land within the Dandenong Police Paddocks in December 1931, and a further

¹ Marie Fels, 'The Dandenong Police Paddocks', 1990, Vol. 2, p.16.

² RS4022 M3. Plan C. Plan of Subdivision. 1932.

³ Fels: 16.

⁴ Ibid.

permissive occupancy was granted to the Boy Scouts Association after the proclamation of the Churchill National Park.¹

Description

This is a picturesque granite quarry set in native forest which was reputedly used to produce stone for headstones, quoins, thresholds, and steps -all typically used in the City of Melbourne. Located close to a dam the quarry has stone sections which show the mark of the dowels used to split the stone. To the north-east there is another smaller quarry with similar signs of stone slab extraction but with the added evidence of a brick chimney base (since tilted on its side) and the associated riveted sheet iron chimney lying across the track on its side.

Significance

These two quarries and associated chimney base and metal chimney have local historical significance for the evidence they show of stone masonry extraction in the district (as part from the more common crushed rock and sand quarries) and their associations with the police occupation of the site prior to the creation of the National Park in 1958. They are two of the three quarries in the park and gain from their semi-natural setting of native forest regrowth. The other quarry, on the north park boundary, operated briefly from 1911-1915.

Bibliography:

1. Narree Worran Parish Plan Churchill National Park RS4022 M3

1 RS4022.

Aqueduct, Dam & Siphon Churchill National Park

Type: Aqueduct; Siphon

Address: Syphon Track, Lysterfield

Melway map: 82 E10,B

Parish: Narree Worran

Allotment 7

Historical Theme:

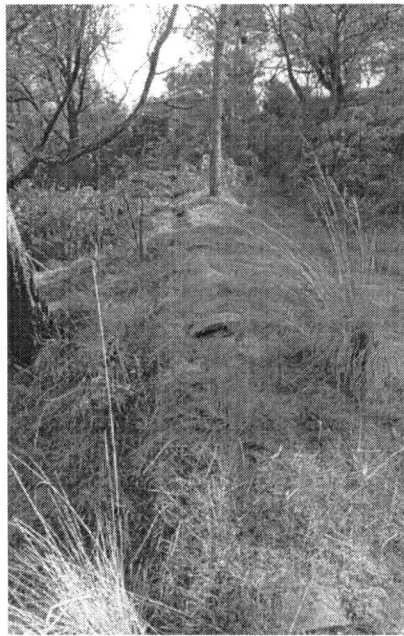
Servicing the area via government instrumentalities, electricity, water

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1921-

Associations:



History

According to information on the Churchill National Park Reserve file, in 1899 a small reservoir (now disused) in Crown Allotment 7, Parish of Narree Worran, was constructed by the Dandenong Water Works Trust. This reservoir was “part of an early system of water supply to Dandenong being filled from the Belgrave Reservoir and then fed into a 6-inch diameter steel pipe crossing the former police reserve”.

The aqueduct, dam and siphon on Syphon Track replaced the earlier system in 1921. In that year “the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission constructed a channel through the former reserve to feed water from the Beaconsfield Reservoir to a 24-inch concrete main. The channel was later superseded by a 24-inch main about 1947, and in recent years the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works took over the water supply to Melbourne”.²

A sketch of the Public Purposes Reserve in the Parish of Narree Worran in 1930, bounded by Police Road on the north and Churchill Park Drive on the west and south, shows the dam and aqueduct on the line of the present Syphon Track, marked on current maps as “disused aqueduct” and “disused siphon”.³ The line of the aqueduct is also shown on a later 1932 sketch, but only the dam is marked.⁴

¹ Churchill National Park RS4022 M3.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid. Plan B. As at 1930.

⁴ Ibid. Plan C. Plan of subdivision adopted in 1932.

According to the Churchill Park Reserve file, in 1953 the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission sold the system to the Council. By 1962 the reservoir was filled by an overflow from the lake at Heany Park¹, which is in the City of Knox.²

Description

This is a former State Rivers & Water Supply Commission socketed concrete pipe siphon (and small reservoir next to the stone quarry to the north) which was a link in the aqueduct linking the dam with the Beaconsfield Reservoir, to serve Dandenong Township. The siphon is barely visible above the earth among native forest and exotic grasses and terminates in a reinforced concrete wall across the aqueduct.

Significance

This siphon and associated elements has local historical significance for its role in the district's water supply system during the inter-war years. The physical remains of the aqueduct, dam and siphon add to the value of this important engineering site which illustrates the technological achievements of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission at that time.

Bibliography:

1. Narree Worran Parish Plan Churchill National Park RS4022 M3

¹ Ibid
² Melway. 82 D7.

Holy Trinity Church of England

Type: Church

Address: 2 The Fairway, Hampton Park

Melway map: 96 D7

Parish: Eumemmerring

Allotment

Historical Theme:

Religious development

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1910c

Associations:

Sorrento Anglican Church; Dame Nellie Melba



History

This building was once a Church of England church hall at Sorrento, opened in 1910 by Dame Nellie Melba. About 10 years ago the Sorrento Anglican Church donated the hall to the Hampton Park Anglican congregation, who paid the transport costs for its relocation to the present site. It is now known as the Holy Trinity Anglican Church¹. (The vicar is hoping to be able to supply further information about the early history of the building.)

Description

This weatherboard former hall (now church) is designed after the domestic Californian Bungalow form, with leadlight glazing and added but visually related porch or annexe. There is a more recently built portable residence at the rear- near the corner of Somerville Road. Planting includes 'Hymenosprum flavum' (native daphne).

1 Vicar Rob Ferguson: Pers. Comm

Significance

The church has local significance (to the Sorrento locality) because of its age and public use as a 1910 Anglican Church Hall at Sorrento and since relocated in what is a much later suburban area, Hampton Park.

Bibliography:

1. Vicar Ron Ferguson, 97994124, plaque on building

Spring Meadows

Type: House, farm; Trees

Address: Thompsons Road, Cranbourne North

Melway map: 130 G11

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 30

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value: Typical of type

Creation date: 1860s-?

Associations:

James Wisewould; William S Monk



History

This building is on the original 308 acre Crown allotment granted to James L Burnett in 1852 but the property was owned by James Wisewould a Melbourne solicitor in the 1860s when there was already a house there and improvements such as fencing¹. Wisewould, who was described by Gunson as prominent in the Clyde community, leased the place to JVA Webb and later a Mr Bruce only to return as owner-occupier in the 1880s when in 1886-7 the annual value rose from £65 to £92 (a 41% increase) suggesting major improvements². Wisewould was of the old Melbourne law firm of Wisewould & Gibbs and may have been an absentee farmer³.

William S Monk was the new owner-occupier of the 1890s but it was Arthur J Craddock who first leased and then purchased the place at the turn of the century⁴. There was a John Monk, householder, in the area during the 1860s and a Matthew Monk, brickmaker of Grantville, in the 1890s but no mention of William in Victorian directories but a later rate book entry for Mrs Monk (1906-7) gave her address as care of Wisewould & Gibbs, solicitors⁵.

¹ RB 1869-70, 88

² RB 1871-2, 99; Gunson: 58

³ see BD 1875; RB 1885-6, 182

⁴ RB 1900-1, 48

Later owners included Walter J Ross, Horace Riddle, and George & Kate Lehman.

Description

This altered farm house is located well off the road and has a combination of timber ashlar pattern boarding and stuccoed brick cladding (built for Wise would?). The roof form is gabled with Dutch-hipped bays (possibly added in the Edwardian-era for the Lehman family), and thus shows sequential construction. There are mature exotic trees (4 willows 'Salix sp.') on the lot but close to and to the rear of a large new house complex in a sand mining area.

Significance

This house and the mature trees are locally significant historically for their connection with the noted James Wisewould a Melbourne solicitor (and prominent in the Clyde community), from the 1860s when the first section of the house was probably built. The house has been altered and hence represents no one period clearly but it is perceivably old for the locality.

Bibliography:

1. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968
3. Cranbourne Parish Plan

Blue Lagoons

Type: House, farm; Garden & Trees

Address: 2125 Thompsons Road, Cranbourne North

Melway map: 131 K12

Parish:

Allotment 61 (lot 2)

Historical Theme:

Soldier & closer settlers

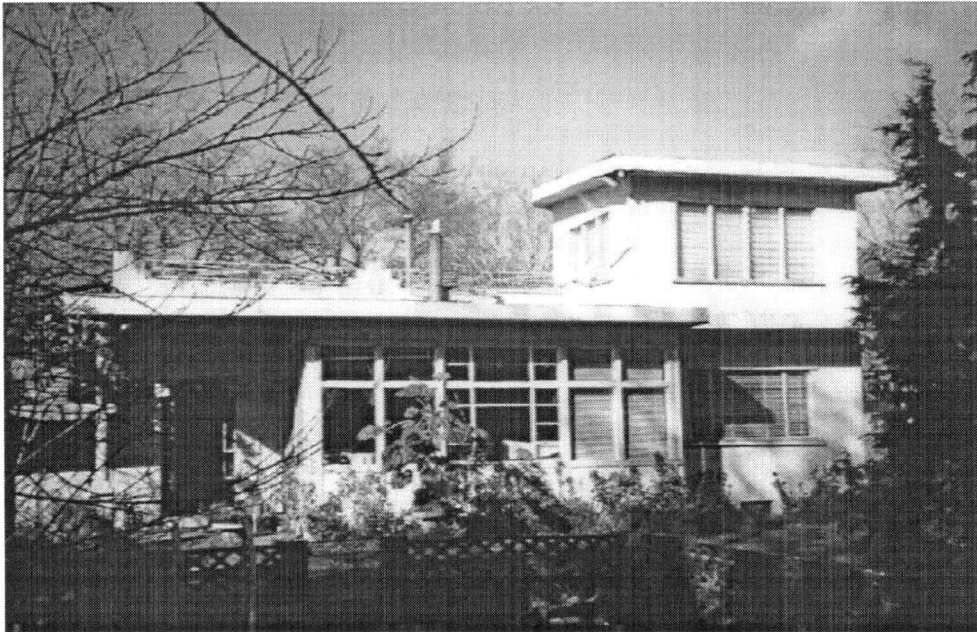
Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value: Value to the locality

Creation date: 1950s

Associations:

Mrs & Mrs Stan Patterson



History

This building is on a subdivision of the original 263 acre Crown allotment granted to T O'Connor in 1854.

The house was built and designed by Stan Patterson, farmer, in the 1950s on land subdivided c1918 from The Meadows (thought to have been 240 acres, now 120). This was the third house designed and built by Patterson.

The house garden was planted mainly by Mrs Patterson and the pool was hand dug by Mr Patterson.

Description

This property is entered through a concrete pierced scrolled wrought-iron gate typical of the 1950s. Beyond is an unusual two storey Moderne style rendered brick house set among mature exotics. These include: 'Prunus sp.', kumquats, aloe, cypress, camellia, oleander, 'Viburnum tinus', chaenomeles or flowering quince. The drive avenue includes English oaks (3), agapanthus, large liquidambar ('Liquidambar styraciflua', 2), all planted symmetrically around the driveway. There are also Canary Island date palms (2), golden cypress, robinia (3), and Monterey pines rows on the boundaries. An in-ground pool adds to the garden court at the rear of the house. There are notable patterns in the etched window glass (palm, tree motifs) but fascias and trims are in poor condition and the brick mortar is said to be weak, being low in cement because of post-war shortages.

The outbuildings are of concrete block; some being earlier than the house (dairy c1920), with simple pole roof framing. The oldest shed is clad with flattened kerosene tins rendered over in cement on bird wire.

There is a new house located in mature exotics (willows planted by Patterson) and gums to the east, also remnants of propagation nursery created by cousins some 40 years ago.

Significance

Although in only fair condition, this unusual property is of significance to the City of Casey for the architectural innovation shown by its farmer-builder with elements of the prevailing fashion in its Moderne styling, etched glass and in-ground pool construction. The house complex is a tribute to the times, complete with building materials adapted for use in times of post-war shortages. The planting around the house is also of the period and mature, with associations with the ingenuity of both Mrs & Mrs Patterson. There are also some out-buildings of historical interest because of the adaptive use of second hand and natural materials.

Bibliography:

1. Glenda Hutchinson, Stan Patterson's daughter, pers.com, cites father's autobiography 'More than froth and bubble'; Stan's parents were farmers from the Strezleckis as well as Seymour and Stawell before that.

Oakwood (?) farm landscape

Type: Landscape (farming) precinct

Address: off Thompsons Road, Clyde North

Melway map: 131,13E-K,1

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 62,63

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1920c-

Associations:

Sidney George Brunt; Robert Campbell



History

This farm landscape includes the combination of the 414 acre Crown allotment granted to Richard Feehan and the 336 acre lot granted to Hugh Macmeikan, both in 1854¹. After a period in the 1880s when Alex Chrichton leased lot 62 from James Wilson, the two allotments have been combined under the Wilson owner-occupation until c1919 when the Wilson family sold both lots to graziers, Sidney George Brunt of Cranbourne and Robert Campbell of Glen Forbes who continued to own them into the 1930s². No building was rated on the property until the early 1920s (Oakwood?) and it is likely that the present Monterey cypress rows came from planting in a similar period, the 1920s-30s³.

The Brunt family were Irish, arriving at Port Phillip in 1852. He obtained the lease of the Gin Gin Bean holding in 1871 and eventually purchased 1000 acres there. His cousin William settled at Cranbourne and has served on the Cranbourne Shire council and as its president 1911-12, 1921-2⁴. Robert Campbell, by then of Clyde North, was a councillor 1931 until his death in 1953; he was president 1937-40⁵.

1 Cranbourne Parish Plan
2 RB1918-19, 555; RB1930-2, 85
3 RB1923-4, 69
4 Gunson: 121, 263
5 Gunson: 265

The property, Oakwood, occupies one of the allotments (CA63) and may also comprise the property cited above.
(Refer Eyrecourt citation)

Description

An unsealed roadway runs through both flat and undulating well-cultivated grassed paddocks with numerous Monterey cypress rows on the south side, some Hawthorn hedges at the boundaries, mature tree groups (elms, oaks, poplars) and hill sites for many old farm complexes, particularly along Pound Road, south of Grices Road, and west of Smiths Lane. The landscape extends along Pound, Soldiers and Grices Roads, and includes the properties Eyrecourt (q.v.) and Ayr Hill (CAs 44-47, 59-63). The focus of this citation is the area east of Pound Road and south of Thompsons Road with its Monterey cypress hedges.

Significance

This farming landscape, including CAs 63, 64, is an example of a well cultivated pasture planted for grazing purposes which exhibits mature Monterey cypress hedges or wind breaks and an undulating terrain. The property and its pastoral landscape evokes the type of cultivation associated with the rich farming areas of West Gippsland created after World War One, as well as possessing historical associations with two well-known families in the Cranbourne and Clyde districts (Brunt, Campbell).

Bibliography:

1. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968
2. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
3. Cranbourne Parish Plan

Tooradin Memorial Hall, Monterey cypress

Type: Hall; Trees

Address: Tooradin Station Road, Tooradin

Melway map: 144 A2

Parish: Sherwood

Allotment 9/1

Historical Theme:

Development of town service infrastructure, general stores, shops, banks, parks, coastal reserves etc.

Evolution of arts activities and mutual improvement societies

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1938-

Associations:

Tooradin Mechanics Institute; JD Singleton, C McCarthy, G Lucas



History

This building is on the small Crown allotment granted to William Lyall in 1869. In 1882 a public meeting decided to raise funds for a public hall, with an offer of land from JF Rutter who was also on the fund raising committee¹. A mechanics institute hall and free library, designed by a Mr Crook, was opened in the same year, with generous donations from Mr Bakewell in London but nothing from the Cranbourne Shire².

This hall was destroyed by fire in 1937 and its replacement opened in March 1938, aided by a building committee of G Lucas, the irrepressible JD Singleton and C McCarthy. As with many rural halls, this one was well used up until the 1960s when the advent of television began to have an effect. There were Saturday night dances, balls, school functions, and numerous community groups met there³. After a period of little use, the Tooradin scout troop took up a 5 year lease on the hall after 1968 which has since been renewed⁴.

1 Mickle: 32-

2 ibid.

3 R Mynard, 1997

4 Mickle: 32-

Description

This is a fibrous cement sheet and weatherboarded public hall, with a gabled roof, added skillion roof wings to the sides, and a rendered chimney.

It is located at the north-west corner of Evans Street, opposite the school and adjoining the Catholic Church, with mature a Monterey cypress row at the front.

Significance

This former mechanics hall and free library, with its Monterey cypress setting, are of significance to Tooradin as a long-term public meeting place and its construction the result of considerable community effort. The hall and its setting are relatively well preserved and thus provide a link to the history of the town. The hall forms part of a local civic precinct, including the school and the Catholic Church.

Bibliography:

1. Mickle, David. 'Tooradin A History of a Sportsman's Paradise', Pakenham Gazette, 1975
2. Sherwood Parish Plan

St Peters Catholic Church

Type: Church

Address: Tooradin Station Road, Tooradin

Melway map: 144 A2

Parish: Sherwood

Allotment 9/1

Historical Theme:

Religious development

Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1922

Associations:

Catholic Church



History

This building is on the small Crown allotment granted to the Tooradin pioneer and pastoralist, William Lyall in 1869.

Before the construction of St. Peter's in 1922, Catholic services were held at the home of John Patrick Glasheen and in the Tooradin Mechanics' Hall. The Glasheen family (from Ireland) moved to Tooradin in 1911. John Patrick, born in 1863, worked with his father, William, who was a railway contractor. John Patrick Glasheen became a leading Tooradin resident, dying in 1941 aged 78 years.

The first mass in the district, attended by 45 people, was held on the last Sunday of September 1917 in the Mechanics' Hall.² Funds were raised to build a permanent church and, in 1922, the present gabled weatherboarded structure was built by F.C. McCarthy. It was blessed and opened by the Most Rev. Daniel Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne. Father Merper was the Parish Priest, and the opening ceremony was attended by 250 people.³

The first wedding celebrated at St. Peter's was that of Florence McCarthy and W.A. Williams on 1 December 1923. The officiating priest was the Rev. Father

¹ Mickle, D. 'Tooradin. A History of a Sportsman's Paradise. 1875-1975,' p.26, 56.
² Ibid: 26.
³ Ibid.

McCarthy of Sydney, assisted by Father Merner. Father McCarthy was a cousin of the bride.¹

Description

This gabled weatherboarded church is set on small rise next to the Tooradin public hall. It has pointed arch windows, obscured glazing, a triptych window at the altar end, and gabled porches. There are some residual native plants in the grounds. The church is well-preserved for its age and its construction material (timber).

Significance

St. Peter's has architectural significance to the City of Casey as one of the few well-preserved examples of simple timber religious architecture in the City and local historical significance as an example of the importance of church organisations in the development of the coastal township of Tooradin during the inter-war years.

Bibliography:

1. Mickle, D. 'Tooradin. A History of a Sportsman's Paradise. 1875-1975,' 1975

1 Ibid.

Trees at Tooradin State School, now Marine Centre

Type: Trees; School

Address: 50 Tooradin Station Road, Tooradin

Melway map: 144 A2

Parish: Sherwood

Allotment reserve

Historical Theme:

development of town service infrastructure, general stores, shops, banks, parks, coastal reserves etc.

Education development

Heritage value: Value to the locality

Secondary heritage value: Typical of type

Creation date: 1917c-

Associations:

Tooradin state school



History

These trees are on the original Crown reserve, gazetted c1873 for school purposes. The older plantings on this property may date from the earlier years in the school's history although their maturity suggests a time early this century, possibly after the 1904 renovations or during the 1917 Arbor Day. The earliest school buildings were opened in January 1875 and were described in 1883 as timber, partially lined with a shingle roof.

Alterations were made in 1904 to these buildings which were sold when new classrooms were opened here in 1965. A new teacher's residence was built in 1954 and in June 1970 an additional room and office was added to the site.¹

A photograph, probably taken some time between the timber schoolhouse in a garden setting, apparently after the 1904 alterations. There are trees, shrubs, and a large planted area just outside the school's picket fence.² However, it is impossible to identify any of these plants.

Later, in 1917, on Arbor Day, a popular time once for mass tree-plantings, the Tooradin school children planted 50 trees. But there is no indication whether any

¹ 'Tooradin A History of a Sportsman's Paradise. 1875-1975,' pp.61-68.

² Ibid, p.63.

were within the school grounds. This planting followed the planting of 100 trees by Tooradin residents the previous month.

Description

The school buildings consist of a series of typical portable 1960s (?) classrooms, with some older planting which includes: a small pepper tree, older scarlet gum, 'Buddleja madagascar', local gums plus two old Kurrajongs on the street reserve at the fence line.

Significance

These trees have local significance for their long associations with the Tooradin school, always an important institution and community meeting place in an early sea coast town. The Kurrajongs are also significant for their rarity in public planting.

Bibliography:

1. Sherwood Parish Plan Rs 3696
2. Blake, L.J. (General Ed.). 'Vision and Realisation Vol. 1,2,3', Education Dept., 1973

1 Ibid, p.67.

Mayfield, House & Norfolk Island pine

Type: House; Tree

Address: 130 Tuckers Road, Clyde North

Melway map: 135 D9

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 55

Historical Theme:

Selection era

Early freehold farms & parish survey

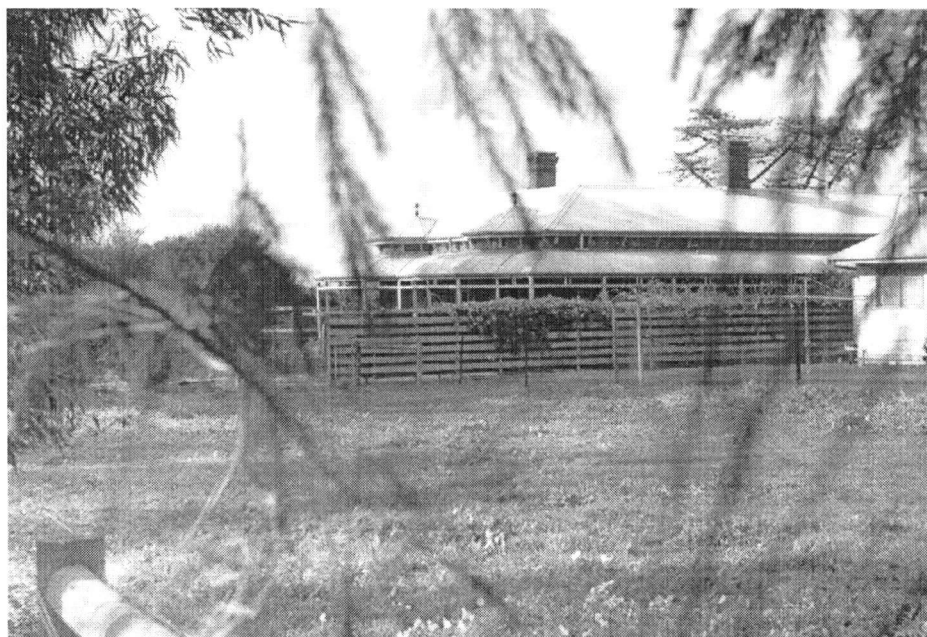
Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value:

Creation date: 1892

Associations:

Henry Clark Sharp



History

This building is on the original 160 acre Crown allotment 55 granted to eventual Shire councillor, Alexander Cameron in 1854. Clyde Gully creek ran through the property on the north. In the 1860s it was owned and occupied by James Mackay and a house was noted there in rate books for the first time in 1869-70¹. Robert Gates, a farmer, leased the property from William Thomson in the mid 1880s but by the late 1880s it was owned by William Davis who sold it to Sharp of Sharp & Co.

Alexander Cameron, the Crown Grantee for Portion² 55 in the Parish of Cranbourne in 1854 paid £168 for his 160 acre property.² Some 8 years later he sold it for the same amount to James McKay,³ McKay mortgaged it six years later to Barnett Isaacs and Mark Moss.⁴

From the 1880s the property increased in value to such an extent that substantial improvements are suggested, possibly including the construction of the Italianate villa that remains today. In January 1882 McKay sold the property to William

1 RB 1869-70, 129
2 RGO Search 34226.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.

Thomson for £640. He in-turn sold in 1886 to William Davis for more than double that amount, £1,400. Directories of 1889-92 list a William Davis as a Foster grazier, a WG Davis as a Hastings carter and a W. Davis, as a Drouin South farmer¹.

Three years later, in December 1889 Davis sold to Emily Eva Sharp, the wife of Harry Clark Sharp, for £1750.² It was the Sharp family who applied to take out a Torrens title in June 1903.³

In the year 1887 the rate valuation rose from £35 to £56, a 60% rise, which may indicate that it was Thomson who built this house and immediately sold it to Davis. The valuation did not rise in the 1890s under Sharp's tenure although the current owners believe it was built in 1892. This date coincides with architects, Wharton & Down calling tenders for a brick villa at Clyde and this probably confirms that the house was built then⁴. Former property names such as Oak Leigh have also been cited for the property.

Sharp was listed as a farmer there in the 1890s and was elected a Shire councillor 1898-1903⁵. Mrs EE. Sharp was the rated owner by the end of the decade but HC Sharp was again the owner early this century when he sold to Edward Stewart⁶.

Joan Kelsall recalls that the Fleming family had this property for many years: they were 'well known Clyde identities'⁷.

Description

This is a large altered Italianate styled brick villa with verandah and recent rear extension, sited in grass paddocks on a hill with a Monterey pine and a mature Norfolk Island pine in the grounds. Its siting and the brick construction make it prominent in the area; it is also not far from St Germain's which is similarly styled and of brick.

Significance

This house is of regional significance for the combination of the size, date, style and wall materials plus ornamental planting, compared to other farm houses in the region from the same era which are typically of timber with little stylistic pretensions..

Bibliography:

1. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968: 36, 52, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 74, 86, 87, 162, 180; jnr. 92, 93, 119, 154, 155, 163
2. Butler, G. 'Conservation Management Plan for 8 Queens Rd, South Melbourne' 1995
3. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
4. RGO Search 34226.

1 WDs 1888-92

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Lewis, M. MU Architects Index cites 'Australasian Builder & Contractor's News' 18.6.92

5 Gunson: 262

6 RB 1902-3, 231

7 Kelsall, 1997

Fernlea

Type: House, farm; Garden & Trees

Address: 75 Tuckers Road, Clyde

Melway map: 135 D11

Parish: Cranbourne

Allotment 53

Historical Theme:

Early freehold farms & parish survey, and continuing development

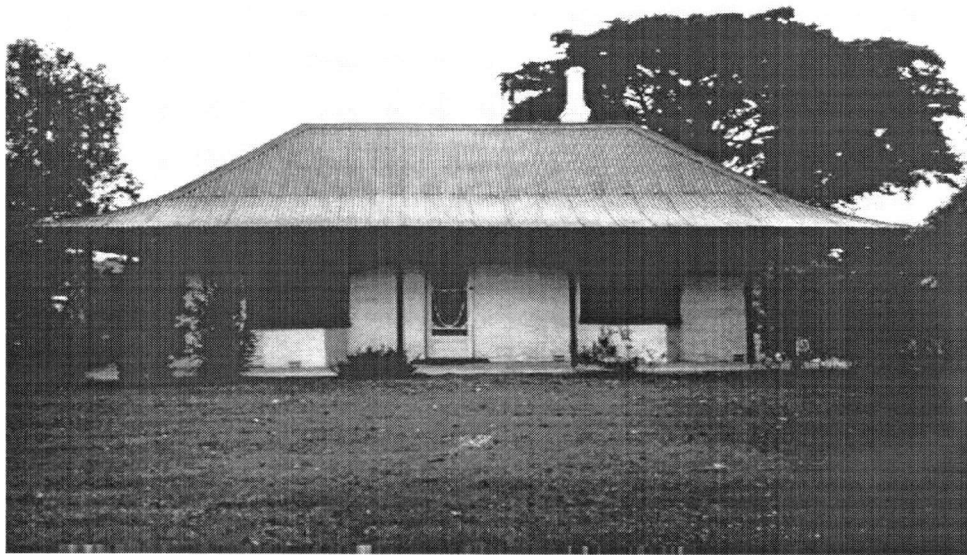
Heritage value: Value to the Region (City of Casey)

Secondary heritage value: Value to the locality

Creation date: 1867c-

Associations:

Edward Molloy; Margaret Tucker; Ernest Manks



History

This building is on the original 160 acre Crown allotment granted to the investor, Hugh Glass, in 1854. The property was owned by the Ernest Manks family from c1902 and the house reputedly built c1867 for the local Scottish Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Alex Duff for his daughter, a Mrs Tucker (see Tucker Road) ¹. However Shire rate books of the 1860s list Edward Molloy (the grantee of CA52, 160a) as the owner-occupier of CAs52 & 53 (318a) and, later in the decade, he is still the owner but leasing the lots to Robert Molloy ². In the late 1860s, records suggest that Edward Molloy had died and by the early 1870s CA53 was again in the hands of the wealthy investor, Hugh Glass (possibly as a vendor mortgagor), who leased it to Thomas Rosling ³. Before the change of tenure it was listed in the name of Molloy's heirs and was described as only 'fenced land' with a gross annual value of £52 ⁴. The Glass involvement is short-lived as Thomas Rossitor becomes the owner and leases it to John Barber, with an annual value of £26, just half of the that of the combined properties ⁵.

1 Mrs Gordon Manks 1996
2 RB 1863-4, 168; 1868-9, 140
3 RB 1871-2, 152
4 RB1869-70, 141
5 RB 1875-6, 98

Early in the 1880s, Margaret Tucker, a widow, becomes the owner-occupier of this allotment as well as a number of other allotments¹. She remained there until her executors took over c1902 and sold to Ernest Manks who subdivided the 160a into two, one half having a brick house (this house)².

The names of Tucker and Molloy were on the request form which sought a district road board for the area in 1860³. The Tucker Duff connection is described by Gunson in terms of William J Tucker (1841-1870), a 'young selector', who was a brother of Mrs Duff and EJ Tucker of Cranbourne and who died tragically because of ill-fortune⁴. Mrs Tucker may have been his widow.

Description

This appears to be an 1860s stuccoed verandahed brick house set well back among mature exotics, with tree rows in surrounding paddocks (old pears, oaks, hawthorn). The verandah floor has been replaced in concrete and the verandah rebuilt but the concave verandah roof iron has been retained. Scalloped barges to the rear have been recreated. There is a domed top well at the rear.

The drive planting are old Monterey cypress and pines (incomplete, poor condition) and mature garden specimens include the grape vine ('Vitis "Doevzilla"'), aloe (next to the well), two figs at the rear, and possibly a sedum and agave. The circular drive thought to be at the front of the house has been removed.

Significance

This house is of significance to the City because of its apparent age, the unusual brick construction for the area, details such as the concave verandah and fretted barges (recreated) as well as some mature planting which aids in setting the period for the house. Historically its link with the locally prominent Duff, Molloy and Tucker families is significant.

Bibliography:

1. Mrs Rhonda Manks cites Manks family photo album and Clyde Manks (near 80) memories, c1902-
2. Gunson, Neil. 'The Good Country', F.W. Cheshire, 1968
3. Cranbourne Shire Rate Books
4. Cranbourne Parish Plan

1 RB 1884-5, 173
2 RB 1904-5, 168
3 Gunson: 86
4 ibid.: 110

Criteria For The Register Of The National Estate

Without limiting the generality of sub-section (1) of the Australian Heritage Commission Act, a place that is a component of the natural or cultural environment of Australia is to be taken to be a place included in the national estate if it has significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community because of:

CRITERION A:

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY.

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

CRITERION B:

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY.

B.1 Importance for rare endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

CRITERION C:

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY.

C.1 Importance for information contributing to wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of their use as research sites, teaching sites, Type localities, reference or benchmark sites.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.

CRITERION D:

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF:

(I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR

(II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS.

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique).

CRITERION E:

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP.

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

CRITERION F:

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD.

F.1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

CRITERION G:

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS.

G.1 Importance as places highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations.

CRITERION H:

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY.

H.1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.