

Stripping the heritage way

The art of removing paint from old buildings



Careful removal has revealed these honour boards and painted banners.

First, ask yourself if it's really necessary. Stripping may remove interesting surfaces, and the wrong method can damage the fabric. In some cases it may be unjustified on historical or aesthetic grounds.

In many old buildings there may be paintings on plaster, stone and timber that are hidden beneath paintwork. If that's likely, keep records and make sure treatment is done by a specialist conservator. Paint removers can destroy layers of history.

Paints containing high concentrations of lead were used extensively before 1950. The greatest care is needed when disturbing them. Prolonged soaking in caustic baths can cause lasting damage to the timber.

Methods of removal

Different paints respond to different methods, so find out the type of paint and substrate before deciding how to remove it. Try several techniques on small areas first.

- Water washing can be helpful in removing limewashes, whitening and soft (size-bound) distemper.
- When removing paint from plaster, keep water to the minimum; prolonged soaking will soften it.
- Steam stripping (just like wallpaper stripping) is applied to the paint film via a hose capped with a perforated metal applicator. Water-thinned paints are softened and then removed with a sponge, brush, scraper and water. Steam plus solvents can remove multiple applications of old emulsion paint.
- There are two main types of chemical paint removers: solvent (non caustic) and alkaline (caustic). Both are available in liquid, gel and poultice form.

Solvents are effective in removing oil-based paints, tar and some emulsions. They are effective on oil-based paints; by breaking down the oil or resins that bind the paint. The softened paint is then removed by scraping or scrubbing with a hard brush and water. Alkaline removers should only be used as a last resort because they are easily absorbed by porous surfaces and the harmful residues are difficult to remove. Alkalines are not suitable for plywood, veneers or hardboard and can be harmful to brickwork, stonework, metal and most types of plaster or putty.

Remember, chemical paint removers are potential health and fire risks.

- Poulticing may be necessary for stubborn areas of paintwork where paint is embedded in pits and grooves such as brickwork, stone ashlar and timber beams. The poultice may be made up by using powdered clay, such as attapulgate or sepiiolite, which is added to water and mixed to a paste together with

a solvent stripper. The mix is then covered with a thin plastic film that helps impede evaporation. The paste is removed with a knife and the surface is washed down.

- Manual abrasive methods such as scraping or carborundum block and water should be used in preference to powered tools.
- Powered tools, such as sanders, are generally only suitable for flat surfaces. They often scratch.
- Blast cleaning should not be used on stone and brick surfaces which can be irreparably damaged. Blasting is useful on cast iron but it will destroy a smooth surface on wrought iron.
- Hot air strippers are not suitable for removing water-based paints, some primers and undercoats, or for removing paint from metal or plaster. They should only be used on masonry when thick layers are to be removed. When used on window frames, the glass should be protected against cracking.
- Blow-torches are quicker but hazardous. The paint itself may catch fire, rotted timber below the paint film may ignite, and electrical insulation may also be damaged.

Specific problems

Most methods of removing paint from brick or stone will damage the base material and may be hard to remove.

With graffiti, start treatment as soon as possible. A solvent based (non-caustic) poultice should be tried; if this fails an alkaline (caustic) remover in poultice form may work. The brick and stone must be thoroughly washed afterwards. A second poultice (without the chemical incorporated) can help draw out the residual salts.

For a more in-depth article or a list of references and acknowledgments, email clive.hunton@doi.vic.gov.au

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CAPE OTWAY LIGHTHOUSE



Message from the Chair



Ms Catherine Heggen

One of the first programs developed under the Victorian Heritage Strategy is Hands-on-Heritage, and I am delighted that it has really taken off. From an initial two-week pilot project at Silverwells historic farmhouse at Gembrook in December last year, we were able to run a one week project at the Hermitage, at Narbethong. Both of these projects involved Conservation Volunteers Australia (CVA), who manage practical environmental projects across Australia and throughout the world.

The program has now expanded to include four six-month projects. One will be run at Werribee Park with the help of Parks Victoria. Another will be in conjunction with RMIT. A third is already under way at the Victoria Hill site in Bendigo, and a fourth is at the Newstead Bandstand in Castlemaine. A week-long project at Glenara in Bulla has also been confirmed for September and there are many more on the drawing board, such as projects in Geelong and on the Mornington Peninsula.

Hands-on-Heritage acts on a number of key objectives under the strategy. It targets places at risk by creating a new program that goes some way towards filling the gap between our limited funding and the urgent need for conservation work at properties listed on the *Victorian Heritage Register*.

We are also developing new partnerships, both with government departments and the wider community. The Heritage Council is thrilled that the partnership with CVA is working so well – indeed, the program has expanded to include Parks Victoria, RMIT and the Bendigo Council. It is also pleasing that we are able to utilise the Green Reserve employment project, further developing tangible links between heritage and the community.

In other news, the Heritage Council has continued its successful visits to councils across the State. We had a positive response during our annual three-day regional visit, which targeted the north-east and was held in November last year.

The visit incorporated the Shires of Wangaratta, Wodonga, Towong and Indigo, and valuable time was spent meeting and visiting sites with councillors from each municipality. The Heritage Council was not only able to find out more about each local council, but engaged in open discussion with them. This form of exchange proved most valuable, and has subsequently resulted in positive steps being taken by those councils who were essentially just beginning to investigate and develop heritage protection in their municipalities.

The Heritage Council also spent time as guests of the Mornington Peninsula



Regional Tour, Eldorado

Shire Council in February. The Heritage Council was most impressed with the dedication of the Mornington Peninsula Shire to not only protect its heritage but to actively promote it. Mornington Peninsula has shown that heritage is not something to fear but is something that people should be proud of, and, in fact, it adds immeasurably to the local community in a number of ways. This can be from maintaining a living sense of heritage in a community through to the development of tourism and business opportunities stemming from heritage places.

I'm delighted to report that Jan Schapper, Kristal Buckley and Geoff Sutherland are new members of the Heritage Council. Robert Dunster, Elizabeth Pemberton and Malcolm Macdonald are new alternate members. We're sorry to lose David Beauchamp and Tim Murray who are both retiring from official Council duties.

The Heritage Council notes the celebrations held so far commemorating the Centenary of Federation. There are many places with federation connections already recognised on the *Victorian Heritage Register*. These range from the grand, such as the Royal Exhibition Building, where Federal Parliament was opened under the Great Dome on 9 May 1901, through to the small, such as the colonial border customs houses at Echuca and Wahgunyah that were common before Federation. Heritage Victoria also has a project under way which we hope will ultimately add new Federation-related listings to the Register, as our recognition of the importance of this event in our nation's history.

This issue of *Inherit* is the last to be published on an occasional basis. I'm pleased to say that future issues will be quarterly, with the next appearing in October.

Until next time

Catherine Heggen

Visit a registered property:



The former Royal Mint

'It is pretty to see what money will do.'

Samuel Pepys.

Melbourne owes a lot to J. J. Clarke. He designed the Old Treasury Building when he was only 19. Government House and the Old Customs House were two of his other creations. It's no surprise, then, that he also designed the Royal Mint – one of those places more remarkable for what it stands for than what it stands in.

The year 1869 was an important time for Victoria, it signified gold, money and power. Australia lobbied hard for its own currency – a crucial step for greater independence. Before the First World War, only gold sovereigns were minted in William Street; other coins (silver, pennies, half-pennies) rolled off the presses later. Between 1926 and 1968, it was the only mint in Australia.

Today, only the office block, living quarters, gatehouse and guardhouse survive. The main building still contains the original safe brought from England in 1871. The safe has never been breached and once held all the gold brought from the goldfields of Victoria

before being made into ingots or coinage.

The gold nuggets and gold dust were brought in through the wrought iron gates and weighed on scales balanced on the large granite blocks which still remain set in the floor in the Bullion Room. The gold was paid for from coinage held in the safe and then taken to the assay rooms for smelting.

Now, there's a bar and bistro with baltic pine floorboards, leather bound chairs and open fireplaces. The bluestone verandah leads you to the entrance doors. Outside, the courtyard is available for functions, with garden boxes, stainless steel natural gas heaters and large jarrah tables.

The money to pay for restoration came mostly from private enterprise on the site. That's unusual in itself for such a large heritage landmark. The organising committee wanted a compromise between selling out to commercial interests and turning the site into a museum (with museum-sized running costs to match).

However, it didn't cost the government a penny.

Mt Ophir Estate

*'O for a draught of vintage that hath been
Cool'd a long age in the deep-delved earth.'*

John Keats

The neighbours thought she was mad to even try it, but Ruth Hennessy has put heart and soul (and more than a few shillings) into Mt Ophir. The result is a stunning transformation of both brick and soil.

The estate is a short drive from Rutherglen in northern Victoria. The owner is mistress of 58 hectares of woodland, orchards, farmland and nineteenth century architecture. In suburbia, that's enough space for 700 houses.



According to legend, Mt Ophir was once Australia's biggest winery. That was when an English family, the Burgoynes, owned it. Times changed and they sold up. In the second half of the twentieth century, the elements conspired with local hooligans to banish the estate's former glory. When Ruth took over, dust had to be literally shovelled out of the rooms.

Now, it's a thriving business: people take weekend breaks in the main homestead and hold cosy conferences and wedding receptions in the winery buildings (check out the honeymoon suite in the French-style tower). It's a rare treat, where much of the feast in front of you – from emu steaks to rose petal jam – has been grown within a stone's throw from the table.

Then there's wine. A traditional Rutherglen red is very much in the pipeline, so to speak. There are plans too for a light rosé style.

Wouldn't it be poetic justice if the soil under Ruth Hennessy's feet once again produces wine on a scale to delight the European palate?



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What's new



Ercildoune

There's a happy ending to the saga of the ancient wellhead from Palestine.

The marble wellhead arrived at Ercildoune homestead near Ballarat in the 1870s. There it stayed until a few years ago, when the owner decided to sell the homestead and take the well-head with him.

Sadly for him, both were

listed on the *Victorian Heritage Register* and he ended up on a four-month good behaviour bond for his trouble.

But Heritage Victoria's Robyn Mullens wouldn't rest until the wellhead was back where it belonged - in Ercildoune. Even State lawyers were standing by to secure its return.

Finally, Ercildoune's current owner, John Dever, generously offered \$20,000 for the wellhead. To say he was chuffed with his purchase would be an understatement. He was front-page news in the local press and featured on the evening TV news.

John is hoping the publicity will encourage anyone who owns a piece of Ercildoune's history to bring that home too.

Historic goldmining sites

Access is now available to the Historic Goldmining Sites reports collection online. The reports collection represents a comprehensive inventory of the State's historic gold mining sites on public land.

These documents highlight the varied range of archaeological evidence and places of cultural heritage significance which have been left behind by historic goldmining in Victoria. These include mine workings, industrial relics and habitation sites.

More than 3,000 sites are recorded in the gazetteers. They contain a wealth of information on the history and features of each site and include the Heritage Inventory number and, where relevant, the *Victorian Heritage Register* number.

The complete reports collection can be found at www.doi.vic.gov.au/heritage or viewed at the office of Heritage Victoria.



Joss House, Bendigo



Lakes Entrance

Planning Minister John Thwaites went to Lakes Entrance at the end of May to announce a major heritage boost for the historic sea walls.

A Public Heritage grant of \$220,500 will be matched locally to restore the concrete structures at the New Works Historic Complex. It's one of the largest Public Heritage grants announced this year.

From the time they were built in the 1870s, the walls helped establish Gippsland as a centre for rural industry and turned Lakes Entrance into the busiest fishing port in Victoria.

The minister saw for himself how one of the old colony's largest public engineering landmarks was in danger of crumbling into the sea.

Publications

Westgarthtown	\$ 5.50
Time and Tide	6.55
An Archaeological Survey of Sealing and Whaling Sites in Victoria	11.00
Port Phillip Shipwrecks Stage 1	11.00
Port Phillip Shipwrecks Stage 2	11.00
Port Phillip Shipwrecks Stage 3	11.00
Port Phillip Shipwrecks Stage 4	11.00
Victorian Heritage Register	11.00
Warrock	11.00
An archaeological and historical overview of limeburning in Victoria	13.15
Clonmel - disaster to discovery	13.15
The Treasury Reserve	13.15
The Bay, Barwon and Beyond: Heritage Places of Geelong	11.00
Wrecks on the Reef	21.95
Underwater Shipwreck Discovery Trail	49.50
Victorian Heritage Strategy - Shipwrecks 2005	6.05
Silts in the Sight Glass	22.00

Prices include GST

These publications are available from the following outlets:

Information Victoria Bookshop

365 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000

Tel. 1300 366 356

Email www.information.vic.gov.au

Department of Infrastructure Bookshop

Plaza Level, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000,

Tel. 9655 8830

Email: planning.info@doi.vic.gov.au

Call for expressions of interest for inclusion in Heritage Victoria's Directory of Heritage Consultants and Contractors

To assist property owners, government, community groups and others seeking a heritage specialist, Heritage Victoria maintains a Directory of Heritage Consultants and Contractors. Anyone wishing to be considered for listing in the directory must demonstrate relevant qualifications and heritage experience.

Applications are invited from:

- architects
- builders and associated trades (painters, slaters, plasterers)
- engineers (civil, structural and mechanical)
- planners
- arborists and horticulturists
- garden/landscape designers and planners
- archaeologists (historic and maritime)
- historians
- materials conservators
- exhibitions and collections management specialists
- cultural resource managers
- valuers and economists
- craftspeople and artisans.

For application forms and other queries, please contact Nicky Parris on telephone (03) 9655 6131, email nicky.parris@doi.vic.gov.au. Forms may be downloaded from our web site at www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Applications must be submitted in hard copy by 5 pm (allow six weeks) to:

Heritage Victoria
GPO Box 2797
Melbourne VIC 3001
or
Level 22
Nauru House
80 Collins Street
Melbourne

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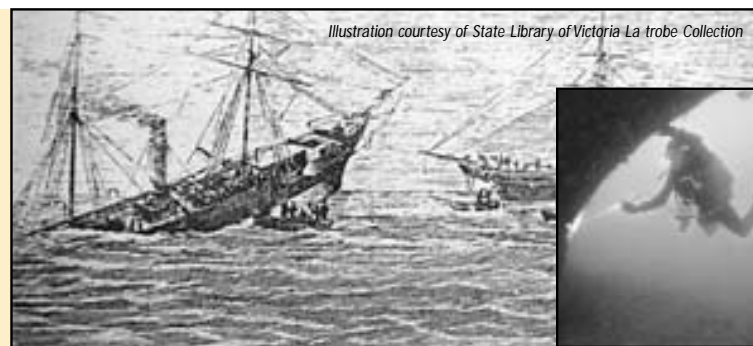


Illustration courtesy of State Library of Victoria La Trobe Collection

Silts in the Sight Glass: Protectors and Raiders of the SS City of Launceston (1865-67)

The newly released book, *Silts in the Sight Glass*, follows the celebrated launch of the *SS City of Launceston* on the banks of Scotland's busy River Clyde, to its untimely sinking in Port Phillip Bay 135 years ago and the challenges of managing the wreck today.

The nineteenth century forerunner of the Bass Strait ferry had a short life. The sinking on 19 November 1865 brought the ship's owners, the venturesome Launceston and Melbourne Steam Navigation Company, to an untimely end. The book follows the hopes of enterprising engineers to raise the vessel using newly patented innovative Maquay lifting devices - and the failure of this technology that saw the wreck lost and left in silence for more than 100 years.

Such was the significance of the *SS City of Launceston* that the State

Government ushered in the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981* to protect it. The wreck has sustained the attentions of protectors and archaeologists over the years, and the silts have slowly yielded their secrets about this fascinating site.

Intensive archaeological work since 1995 has provided an amazing insight into life on board the *SS City of Launceston* with its highly decorative porcelain washbowls and toilets, marble washstands, soft drinks, cologne, chess pieces, ship's crockery and bottled alcohol.

However, this work is a race against time - the sunken steamship is at risk of collapse. While archaeologists and volunteers continue to map, recover and rebuild the 1860s picture of a small steamship's saloon and cabins, the destructive and illegal activity of looters continues to threaten one of our most important shipwrecks.

Silts in the Sight Glass is available for \$20.00.

Changes at Heritage Victoria

- Joanne Boyd, who has taken leave from Melbourne University to join us as the new Registrations Coordinator. She replaces Alison Carey, who's taken maternity leave
- Anntitia Rynhart, who comes on board as our new enforcement officer after 17 years in the Victoria Police Force
- Michael Ots has taken a year off from teaching at Koonung Secondary College to be this year's Education Officer
- Gabby Crowe is Director of First Impressions on Reception
- Andrew Jamieson is temporarily replacing Frances Hall as Permits Coordinator
- Sam George is Certificates Officer
- Karen Olsen is our Landscape Project Officer
- Julie Ford is doing project work for the Maritime Unit
- Anne Louise Muir is working in the Conservation Laboratory
- Clive Hunton is keeping the Public Affairs seat warm until Jane Thomas returns from her travels next year.

We said goodbye to Conservator Tasha Brown and Sponsorship Coordinator Eden Kane.



Heritage Planning

DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR HERITAGE APPLICATIONS

Heritage Victoria Planner, Nicola Stephens

A new draft document was released in August 2000 by Heritage Victoria entitled, *Guidelines for the Assessment of Heritage Planning Applications*, designed to provide assistance to decision-makers in the assessment of planning and development applications for heritage places. The guidelines may also assist owners to determine what may be acceptable in the development of their heritage place.

Most planning schemes across Victoria include local places in a standard Heritage Overlay control. A place is included in the Heritage Overlay of a local planning scheme where it can be justified to be of cultural heritage significance. A heritage study generally provides this justification.

The Heritage Overlay controls do not take a particularly prescriptive or detailed approach to planning assessment. Responsible authorities still retain a significant amount of discretion to approve or refuse a planning application. Often questions arise such as, *'When does a proposal adversely affect the cultural significance of a place?'* and *'How does a responsible authority assess whether a new building is in keeping with the character and appearance of that heritage place?'* The new draft guidelines aim to provide that assistance.

The guidelines are also intended to ensure a consistency in decision-making across the State and that similar decisions are arrived at for similar types of development.

It is accepted that there may be occasions where it is appropriate to depart from the general guidelines. However, any development or works in or to a heritage place should always be guided by the cultural significance of the place.

The guidelines discuss issues including the guiding principles of the Burra Charter, demolition, additions and extensions to existing buildings, external alteration of an existing building, signage, significant trees, change of use and historical archaeology.

All councils, Heritage Advisors and many heritage consultants across the State have been sent a copy of this document. It can also be accessed on the Heritage Council web site at www.heritage.vic.gov.au. Use of this draft document is encouraged and feedback welcomed until the end of August 2001. After this date, all comments will be considered and the document revised accordingly, to be released again in early 2002.

If you have feedback regarding this draft document, please provide comment to email nicola.stephens@doi.vic.gov.au or send your comments to Heritage Victoria, GPO Box 2797Y, Melbourne 3001.

Will heritage listing change the price of my property ?

Clive Hunton

'I was told that the Privileged and the People formed Two Nations.'
Benjamin Disraeli

A question asked quite a lot at Heritage Victoria is, 'Will heritage listing change the price of my property?' The answer, basically, is, probably not.

We've beavered through the research over the past few years and it seems the number of people who *think* it'll make a difference form a longer queue than the number of people who actually *experience* a difference.

Some owners (or would-be owners) of heritage-listed properties fear that heritage controls will put potential buyers off, and so the price will drop. This is rarely the case. During the 1990s, the Victorian Valuer-General published a study* of nearly 100 metropolitan buildings on the old register. He found that over a three year period, properties listed on the old register had gone up in value by an average 81 per cent, compared with only 61 per cent for house prices as a whole. Outside the towns and suburbs, there was hardly any difference at all.

Let's not forget, there are stacks of reasons why property prices go up and down: location, size, amenities, the state of neighbouring properties (not to mention the state of the neighbours), building use, rental return, structural survey. In short, estate agents are not bursting through the doors to complain about heritage listing !

The story for *commercial* property is not as clear-cut. In the Valuer-General's study, commercial listed properties went up in value, but not as fast as other commercial properties.

On the other hand, there's been a surge of enthusiasm for buying and doing up old churches and warehouses since the Valuer-General did his number crunching, so his verdict on prices may already be out of date.

There's one other question. Does the heritage listing process take money into account in the decision-making? In a word, no. Heritage Victoria believes listing should be made on the merits of heritage significance alone. Any thoughts about what the place is worth – or would be worth – are left until the permit process begins.

And here's the clincher. We can't speak for the tens of thousands of places listed in local planning schemes, but for the 2,000 or so listed on the Heritage Register here's one statistic that should cool even the sweatiest brow: more than 95 per cent of development permit applications are approved anyway.

* Reference: *Alan D'Arcy, Victorian Valuer General, *The Preservation of Historic Buildings and Sites and the Cost Implication, Paper, c.1991.*

Spotlight on Ararat

Rosalie Bilson, Planning Manager,
Ararat Rural City Council.

The three Gs sum up Ararat's colourful history: grazing, gold and grapes.

Ararat city is 200 km north-west of Melbourne with a population of 7,200. As a former government town, Ararat's strong heritage is emphasised by the historic civic buildings dominating the landscape. The cultural heritage of the region has been the catalyst to strengthening community spirit through project partnerships with government to ensure Ararat's future as a place to, 'Stop, Visit and Live'.

The strength of any project is measured by community ownership. With ownership comes education, support and the empowerment to enhance and protect the heritage values.

Project successes have brought both economic development and tourism opportunities.

- A regional project promoting the towns and destinations along the Western Highway is the Western Highway Enhancement Strategy – Inland Way 8. Ararat's position on this route is symbolic because

it emphasises the significance of its historic civic buildings. The study's use of iconic symbols identifies Ararat's characteristic towers, key landmarks forming part of the historic Town Hall (now used as the Performing Art Centre and Art Gallery) and Pyrenees House – an important part of the Ararat Hospital.

- The reuse of the Ararat Railway Station with sympathetic modifications has been extremely successful. It provides for the relocated Visitor Information Centre and Transport Interchange along with a home for key community groups, including the Ararat Woodies and the Railway Heritage Society. The return of the Ballarat–Ararat rail link will further enhance the Western Region of Victoria.

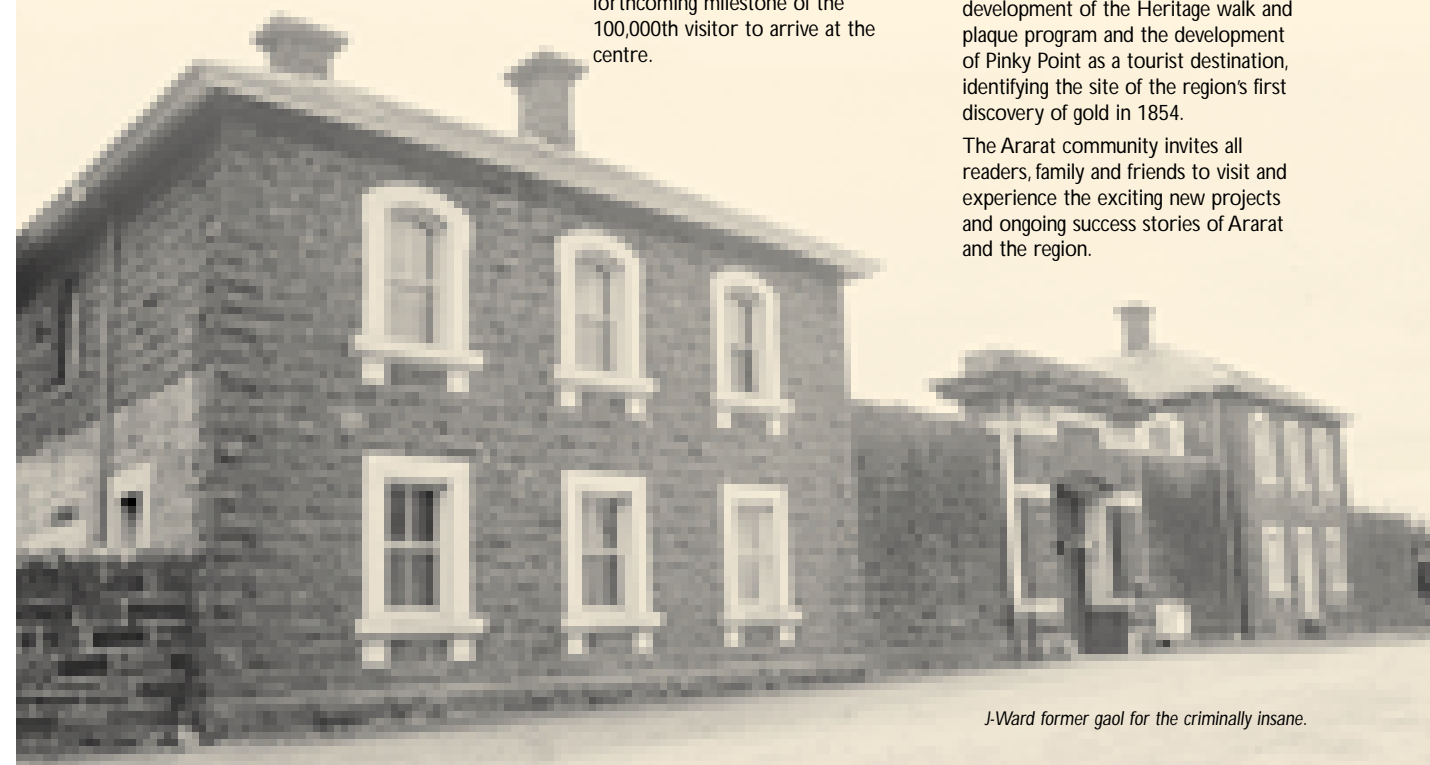
- The J-Ward historic former gaol for the criminally insane is another great success story for tourism development and community leadership within the town. This tourist destination is successfully managed by the Friends of J-Ward, attracting 11,000 visitors a year. The group is proud to promote the forthcoming milestone of the 100,000th visitor to arrive at the centre.

Rosalie Bilson, Planning Manager for the Ararat Rural City Council inside Gum San Heritage Centre Ararat - Opening 7th April, 2000.

- The Gum San Chinese Heritage Centre has been developed to promote Chinese cultural heritage. Ararat is the only Australian city arising from settlement by Chinese miners who are alleged to have extracted the largest quantity of alluvial gold in Australia.
- The Ararat Vine Planting Project is promoting the viticulture industry. The planting of vines along the main street has been complemented by plaques telling the story of Ararat's history.
- The Heritage Plaque project was undertaken by the Friends of J-Ward through an NRE grant program. This project follows the principle of a heritage walk. The plaques of original community design and manufacture have been erected on the historic buildings and sites throughout Ararat and the surrounding townships. The low cost and simple design has strengthened the success of this community project.

Other projects include the further development of the Heritage walk and plaque program and the development of Pinky Point as a tourist destination, identifying the site of the region's first discovery of gold in 1854.

The Ararat community invites all readers, family and friends to visit and experience the exciting new projects and ongoing success stories of Ararat and the region.



J-Ward former gaol for the criminally insane.



Assisted projects

All places registered by the Heritage Council are eligible for financial assistance from the Heritage Fund to help finance restoration works. The amount and type of assistance varies and includes low-interest loans, interest-free loans, subsidised interest on loans, direct grants, land tax remission and deferral of council rates. Application forms are available by calling Heritage Victoria on 9655 6519.

July 2000

Former Wesleyan Church and Sunday School, Dana Street, Ballarat

Grant of \$17,000 for the restoration of two external staircases

Former Hands Butchery, 225 Barnard Street, Bendigo

Loan interest subsidy of \$9,526 to reconstruct two-storey verandah

Napier Waller House, 9 Crown Road, Ivanhoe

Grant of \$20,000 for repairs and maintenance

August 2000

Former Bank of New South Wales, 27-29 View Street, Bendigo

Loan of \$20,000 to repair slate roof
Iron Cottages, 399 Coventry Street and 6-8 Patterson Street, South Melbourne

Grant of \$20,000 for staged conservation and management works

September 2000

Barwon, 38 Cromwell Road, South Yarra

Increase grant from \$15,000 to \$17,300 and withdraw loan of \$34,850

Glenara, Glenara Road, Bulla

Grant of \$4,000 and interest-free loan of \$22,000 for roof repairs

St Andrew's Anglican Church Graveyard, Brighton

Grant of \$4,000 and interest-free loan of \$30,000 for the conservation of the graveyard and monuments

Wesleyan Church, Golden Square

Grant of \$4,000 and interest-free loan of \$6,000 for roof and gutter repairs

October 2000

Sullivans Lime Kiln, Browns Road, Rye

Grant of \$9,720 for restoration and rebuilding of part of the kiln

Alton, Alton Road, Mt Macedon

Grant of \$7,500 and interest-free loan of \$7,500 for restoration of the glasshouse
Church of St Peter and St Paul, corner Mercer and Malone Streets, Geelong
Grant of \$10,000 for the restoration of stained-glass windows

November 2000

Silverwells, Gembrook

Seeding grant of \$4,500 to establish Hands-on-Heritage for cleaning, revegetation and basic repairs

December 2000

Former Funeral Parlour, Howe Street, Daylesford

Loan of \$50,000 for reconstruction of street façade and front verandah
Lauriston, 9 High Street, Maldon

Grant of \$5,000 for replacement of timber picket fence

Ercildoune, 66 Napier Street, Footscray

Loan of \$12,780 for external repairs

The Royal Society of Victoria, 9 Victoria Street, Melbourne

Grant of \$10,000 for engineers report to address stabilisation of roof

Luna Park Carousel, Cavel Street, St Kilda

Loan of \$36,080 for restoration of organ façade panels

356-358 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne

Grant of \$15,000 for reslating roof

January 2001

No meeting held

February 2001

Faulder Watson Hall, 208-210 Barker Street, Castlemaine

Grant of \$5,000 for roof repairs

March 2001

Mt Ophir Winery, Rutherglen

Grant of \$19,140 for roof repairs on the western section of the winery buildings

April 2001

'Grantham', Kensington Road, South Yarra

Grant of \$30,000 to carry out an archaeological excavation of the building foundations.

New and amended registrations

Former Geelong Customs House, a new addition to the Heritage Register



10 August 2000

H1872
Former Mont Park Hospital, Main Drive, Bundoora

17 August 2000

H1888
Bellhouse Iron House, 399 Coventry Street, South Melbourne

H1892
Former Geelong Customs House, 57-59 Brougham Street, Geelong

H1890
St James the Less Anglican Church, 105 Koetong Parade, Mount Eliza

H1891
The Chalet, 14 Glenisla Drive, Mt Martha

7 September 2000

H1877
Golden City Implements (formerly Central Foundry), 62 Eaglehawk Road, Bendigo

28 September 2000

H1897
Blair Mona, Mailings Road, Portland

H1898
Clowance, 518 Barkly Street, Ballarat

H1900
Combe Martin, The Esplanade, Mornington

5 October 2000

H1882
Timber Chalet, former Greenvale Hospital, Providence Road, Greenvale

12 October 2000

H1896
Continental Hotel, Ocean Beach Road, Sorrento

H1894
Moondah Gatehouse, Kunyung Road, Mt Eliza

H1901
Mount Martha House, The Esplanade, Mornington

26 October 2000

H1876
Longacres, Range Road, Olinda

1 November 2000

H1893
Former Female Refuge Complex, Scott Parade, Ballarat East

H1902
Genazzano FCJ College, Cotham Road, Kew

9 November 2000

H1899
The Anchorage, Nepean Highway, Sorrento

H1884
Werribee Satellite Aerodrome, Princes Highway and Farm Road, Werribee

1 December 2000

H1911
Former Unicorn Hotel, Sturt Street, Ballarat

H1909
Hamilton Homestead (Lyncroft), Tucks Road, Main Ridge

H1907
Hendra, Old Mornington Road, Mt Eliza

H1905
Jeparit Soldiers and Citizens Memorial Hall and Former Council Chambers, Roy Street, Jeparit

H1906
McCraith House, Attunga Terrace, Dromana

H1904
Mechanics Institute and Library, Mollison Street, Kyneton

H1910
The Ship, Rannoch Avenue, Mt Eliza

H1879
Wattle Gully Goldmine, Fryerstown Road, Chewton

21 December 2000

H1903
St David's Lutheran Church and Cemetery, Anglesea Road, Freshwater Creek

H1902
St Peters Church, Coleraine-Condah Road, Tahara

8 February 2001

H1878
Fairfield Hospital, Yarra Bend Road, Fairfield

15 March 2001

H1919
Big Lizzie, Calder Highway, Red Cliffs

H1908
Kileen Homestead, Hume Highway, Longwood

H1921
Bright Court House and Lockup, Park Street, Bright

H1926
Braille and Talking Book Library, Commercial Road, South Yarra

H1913
St Kilda Bowling Club, Fitzroy Street, St Kilda

H1915
White Hills Botanic Gardens, Napier and Scott Streets, Bendigo

H1895
Manyung Recreation Camp, Sunnyside Road, Mornington

19 April 2001

H1928
Melbourne Cricket Ground, Yarra Park, Jolimont

H1923
Campaspe Park, Ellis Road, Goornong

H1920
Northern Market Reserve Wall, Park Drive, Story Street and Flemington Road, Parkville

H1922
Wardlow, Park Drive, Parkville

10 May 2001

H1936
History of Transport Mural, Spencer Street Station, Melbourne

H1934
Former Mildura Base Hospital, Thirteenth Street, Mildura

H1935
Weeroona Avenue (Kings Bridge), Bendigo

Amendments to Registered Places

17 August 2000

H396
Former York Butter Factory, King Street, Melbourne

H1573
Maldon Railway Station Complex, Hornsby Street, Maldon

H1577
Maryborough Railway Station, Victoria Street, Maryborough

H41
Rialto Building, Collins Street, Melbourne

H89
The Opera House, Powlett Street, East Melbourne

H57
Town House, Gipps Street, East Melbourne

H40
Winfield Building, Collins Street, Melbourne

12 October 2000

H61
Residence, Hotham Street, East Melbourne

19 October 2000

H60
Fairhall, Hotham Street, East Melbourne

H767
Hartpur Court Complex, Milton Street, Elwood

H74
Holdsworth Building, Lygon Street, Carlton

H19
Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, St Kilda Road, South Yarra

H68
Seabrook House, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne

1 December 2000

H37
Olderfleet Building, Collins Street, Melbourne

H1515
Queenscliff Pier and Lifeboat Complex, Symonds Street, Queenscliff

H38
Record Chambers, Collins Street, Melbourne

H39
South Australian Insurance Building, Collins Street, Melbourne

8 February 2001

H257
St John's Uniting, Campbell Street, Streatham

H91
Residence, Queensberry Street, North Melbourne

15 March 2001

H436
Salvation Army Temple, Bourke Street, Melbourne

H1054
Former Yallourn Power Station, Administration Building, Yallourn

19 April 2001

H870
Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, Spring Street, Melbourne

H310
Degraes Mill, Calder Highway, Carlsruhe

H1496
Missions to Seamen, Flinders Street, Melbourne

10 May 2001

H200
Overnewton, Calder Highway and Overnewton Road, Keilor

H313
Ercildoune Homestead, Ercildoune

H481
St Hilda House, Clarendon Street, East Melbourne

Timber bridges

Timber bridges may not be the most obvious candidates for the *Victorian Heritage Register*, but they've played a crucial part in the development of road access, particularly in rural and remote parts of Victoria. These below have been added to the Register during the past year.

BRIDGE OVER BARWON RIVER, BARWON HEADS

The Barwon Heads Bridge is an exceptionally long timber road bridge of 34 spans. It was built over the Barwon River estuary at Barwon Heads in 1927. It is the only large bridge surviving from the Country Roads Board (CRB) 'Tourist Road' program, a state government-funded initiative that responded to increased motor car ownership and the growing popularity of motor touring during the 1920s.

BAYLES BRIDGE Nos 1 and 2 OVER YALLOCK CREEK, KOO-WEE-RUP-LONGWARY ROAD, BAYLES

The 'twin' timber-and-steel bridges were built in 1950 over Yallock Creek and No. 4 Yallock Drain. They're the largest and most impressive bridges associated with Victoria's swamp reclamation project during post-war reconstruction. They're bridges designed specifically for swamp conditions.

MCKILLOPS BRIDGE OVER SNOWY RIVER, BONANG-GELANTIPY ROAD, DEDDICK

The original bridge was washed away in the floods of January 1934. The newer one is approached through some of Victoria's grandest scenery, and spans a deep and spectacular gorge of the upper Snowy River near its junction with the Deddick River. It combines a colonial-era all-timber stock bridge with the (then) latest welded-steel technology.



BRIDGE OVER BURCHETT CREEK, CARAMUT-HEXHAM ROAD, CARAMUT

This one is from the 1870s. Its slight hump (a technique once commonly employed to minimise floodwater damage to timber bridges) is now very rare. It is a superb intact example of traditional European bridge craftsmanship applied to Australian hardwood timber. Beneath the bridge is the substantial remainder of what appears to be an unusually well-constructed ford of squared bluestone.



BRIDGE OVER COBUNGRA RIVER, OMEO HIGHWAY, ANGLERS REST

The bridge was probably built during the early years of the Second World War. The nearby Blue Duck Inn was built as a resting-place for travellers to the Glen Wills mine, apparently predating the first Cobungra timber bridge. The juxtaposition of a vernacular timber bridge with a resting place for travellers is now extremely rare, perhaps this one is unique in Victoria.



BRIDGE OVER MYRTLE CREEK, DON ROAD, LAUNCHING PLACE

Myrtle Creek Bridge is a three-span standard CRB longitudinal-timber motor-deck type bridge but with a curved ground-plan and deck. The present bridge is thought to have been built c.1930, probably replacing an earlier bridge from the First World War era. It is a good example of an increasingly rare remaining 'Development Road' timber bridge.



CHEYNES BRIDGE OVER MACALISTER RIVER, LICOLA ROAD, HEYFIELD

This bridge played a vital role in the supply of hardwood timber during the post-war boom. In fact, Cheynes Bridge was rebuilt specifically to meet the needs of heavy timber traffic in Gippsland, including logging jinkers and semi-trailers weighing up to 16 tonnes. The steel joist beams were economical and allowed for wider spacing of timber piers in flood-prone river channels.



FERGUSONS BRIDGE OVER CAMPASPE RIVER, BENDIGO-MURCHISON ROAD, CREEK VIEW

Ferguson's Bridge is the oldest surviving example of a curved-timber and super-elevated bridge in Victoria. Before the motoring era, timber bridges were usually built at right angles to the stream, often involving a sharp change of direction between the road and the bridge. During the 1920s and 1930s, the CRB increasingly built timber bridges on skew alignments to cater for faster-moving motor vehicles. By the Second World War, super-elevated bridge designs had been introduced, providing banking of the deck surface to counteract the centrifugal force on turning vehicles.

LANDSCAPES

Karen Olsen

Landscape update

Heritage Victoria is undertaking a new initiative to address broader landscape heritage.

While parks, gardens and trees are already addressed in Victoria's conservation activities, the Heritage Act's parameters are to be explored to include some of the 'not so obvious' landscape heritage candidates. These include broadscale homestead and farm developments which have developed over time. There are townships and settlements which may have developed around a particular focus – for example goldmining at Walhalla or the natural spas at Hepburn Springs. There are also 'associative' sites where natural and human features and values are intertwined. Places such as Hanging Rock near Macedon, Tower Hill in the western district or Buchan Caves in Gippsland, all demonstrate these qualities.

The challenge now is to develop and agree on landscape conservation approaches for identifying, protecting and managing landscapes as heritage places. There is a need to balance special landscape heritage values with the practicalities of living and working in a sustainable way. Tourism pressures,



Patterns of settlement and farming are revealed in the broader scale landscape of Ercildoune, from its siting in relation to the nearby hill (foreground) to the clustering of the trees around the house, bordering the driveway, and in distant windbreak plantings. Photograph: J Hawker.

land subdivision, development and continuing productive use through farming and horticulture are all factors at play in areas like the Yarra Ranges, the Mornington Peninsula and along the Murray River.

Since its formation last year (reported in *Inherit* November 2000), the Landscape Advisory Committee and its Landscape Officer, Karen Olsen, have been developing a draft landscape strategy, drafting guidelines for landscape assessment, assessing mechanisms for protection and management and, most importantly, communicating with stakeholders to start sharing views on landscape heritage and how it can best be conserved. A seminar for heritage practitioners was held in October 2000 to get this process rolling and a series

of workshop-seminars is planned for the second half of this year.

Are you interested in landscape heritage? Do you have further comments or enquiries, or information to contribute to the project? Do you know someone else who should be added to our mailing list?

For any of these, please contact Karen Olsen at Heritage Victoria by telephone, email or mail:

Karen Olsen

Project Officer (Landscape)

Tel. 9655 851 (Mon. and Tues.)

Email karen.olsen@doi.vic.gov.au

Hands-on-Heritage

Hands-on-Heritage is already proving to be one of the Heritage Council's most successful initiatives.

The idea is to bring together volunteers and community groups to have a positive impact on local heritage sites – just ordinary people who care enough to make a difference.

Bendigo is one place to get the Hands-on-Heritage treatment. The aim is to improve the historic Victoria Hill precinct and Dudley House site by mending fences, removing weeds, restoring signs and repairing paths near the Railway Gardens Complex.

As with the pilot project at the Silverwells farmhouse in Gembrook at the end of last year, the Bendigo project was managed on the ground by Conservation Volunteers Australia and involved the Federal Government's Green Reserve program for people over the age of 40.

Elsewhere, there's positive work being done at Werribee Park, Castlemaine and The Hermitage.

Hands-on-Heritage was created to bridge the gap between the Heritage Council's modest budget and the urgent need for conservation work at heritage properties. The impressive results so far show just how much can be achieved through people coming together in the name of conservation.



Courtesy Bendigo Advertiser



From the owner's perspective:

St Albans Homestead

St Albans Homestead in Geelong was built in 1873 by James Wilson, and was one of Victoria's leading horseracing studs in the nineteenth century. At least eight Melbourne Cup winners were trained at the homestead, on a racetrack eight furlongs longer than Flemington. The legendary Phar Lap stayed at St Albans stud in 1930 on the eve of his celebrated Melbourne Cup victory. Builder Michael Jennings brought it back to life.

It's a passion. I've always been interested in heritage. When St Kilda Road was being destroyed, my father used to bring home bits of old houses. It just grew from there.

The 33-room Homestead includes the staff quarters. Renovation began when Michael bought it in 1993.

The vestibule had the most amazing paint scheme you've ever seen, which we discovered by accident and that will be reinstated.

There are also many features that I haven't changed such as the front door, which doesn't have an outside lock. You never opened the door from the outside, which meant that if you went out there was no need to take a key with you because there was always someone home. The servants' bells, the stained-glass window with the original owners' initials are a few of the other surviving original features.

These details are the real human side of things; they tell a story. With the number of staff such as scullery maids, housemaids, stable staff and a fire-keeper, the place would have been like a small city.

The original owner was mad keen on Japan. He had these bronze cranes brought out from Japan and put in the garden, and they are now in Geelong's Johnstone Gardens. I also have photographs of Japanese servants in their kimonos, and the front room was decorated in a Japanese theme.

The original racetrack was sold and subdivided some years ago, which Michael feels is a great loss to the State's heritage.

The horses ran through tunnels, like a maze. It was to stop touts from watching the horses and timing them. This was in the days before video, so such skulduggery has been going on for years.

Architecture in the old days was driven by what they liked, not by cost of materials. The workmanship is incredible and in some instances almost impossible by today's standards. They put in their best effort right down to the smallest detail; even brick doorways were like a work of art.

This house will outlast me. I have the key. I'm like the caretaker and you've got to really view it that way. A lot of people say 'it's my house and I'll do what I want with it' but they've got a responsibility, I think, for the future.

Heritage houses aren't fashion. Fashion trends shouldn't dictate whether a heritage house stays or goes. You take something away because you want something more modern but then it's gone, you can't take it back.



Public Heritage Program

More than 100 historic properties have now received support through the \$15 million Public Heritage Program.

Places as diverse as the Mount Buffalo Shelters, the Ballarat Railway Signal Box and the Wonthaggi Coalmine have benefited under the program.

In May, Planning Minister John Thwaites announced four urgent response grants: \$20,000 for the Ruth Martin Memorial Restrooms in Portland; \$18,000 for the chimneys at Kew Police Station; \$7,000 to repair the dome rotation mechanism at the Botanic Gardens Observatory in Melbourne; and \$15,000 for the Heatherlie Quarry chimney at Halls Gap.

Our historic maritime heritage has also received a financial boost, with both the SS City of Launceston shipwreck in Port Phillip Bay and the Gem paddle-steamer in Swan Hill receiving funding.

The Public Heritage Program is now halfway through its three-year duration, and a glossy booklet, *Carousels to Court Houses*, has been published to illustrate the way a grant under the program can breathe new life into these historic places.

On the web

Use the Internet for the most up-to-date information on the Public Heritage Program. When each round of funding is announced, a list of the projects and details are posted on the Heritage Council web site. The gallery includes a picture of each place in finished form and details about the place and project – similar to the information in the funding announcements. The Heritage Council web site is at www.heritage.vic.gov.au.



The Murtoa Stick Shed

A rustic cathedral in the heart of the Wimmera.

It's unique, it's an icon, and its importance to the history of Victoria rightly justifies its place on the *Victorian Heritage Register*.

The Murtoa Stick Shed was built in 1941 about 30 km east of Horsham to store wheat during the war. It's the length of three rugby pitches laid end to end and is 19 metres high. It's made of corrugated iron walling with a roof supported on 560 timber frame poles. The people who built it allowed for a lot of flexibility in windy conditions, so the fact that it hasn't toppled over deserves a hoedown of its own.

History has already forgotten their names. You wonder where they got the materials from at a time of national emergency. It's the last remaining store of its kind in Victoria and the oldest of only two still standing in the whole of Australia. It hasn't been used for storage for more than 10 years and hasn't been maintained since it fell into disuse.

If necessity is the mother of invention, the Murtoa Stick Shed is a 9 lb bouncing bundle of joy. The war meant Australia suddenly had a glut of wheat it couldn't export. It had to go somewhere, so the shed's designers abandoned the traditional idea of harvesting the wheat, packing it into bags and sending it off. Instead, they championed the idea of pouring it into huge stores. You don't need a mathematician to tell you that one huge shed uses fewer materials – and workmen – than lots of small ones. Even the angle of the roof reflects the

angle at which a pile of wheat settles naturally. Today it sounds so obvious.

The future of the shed has been under discussion for several years. The Department of Treasury and Finance (it owns the building) and the Heritage Council commissioned management consultants McNicoll Williams to investigate three things:

- the social, cultural and community impact if the building is lost
- how to use the building in a conservation-friendly way
- how to keep the money coming in to pay for repairs.

McNicoll Williams came up with three scenarios:

- do nothing
- demolish it
- other options involving minimal conservation, 'industrial level' conservation and open public access.

A word of explanation: industrial level conservation means there's less work to do to bring the shed up to legal standards. Ordinary people would still be allowed to see it, but there wouldn't be 'open access' for the public. That would need more work (and more money). So, in the end, the consultants plumped for industrial level conservation as the best way forward.

Heritage Victoria will play its part to secure access to the site. That's the first step to finding a way forward. Watch this space.

A Golden Heritage Heritage Council Exhibition

O! this gold! I wonder when this mania will stop. People used to be satisfied to find it by the ounce, but now nothing but lumps will satisfy.

One hundred and fifty years ago, gold was found in Victoria in such quantities that a massive movement of peoples followed. The Victorian gold rush was one of the major migrations of the world's history. It ushered in a period of great wealth, great aspirations and political upheaval, which turned the little colony of Port Phillip upside down.

What legacy do we have now of these extraordinary events of 100–150 years ago?

The Heritage Council has developed a travelling exhibition which attempts to answer this question by looking at our heritage from the gold era. A stylish and absorbing exhibition, it is opening at the Gold Museum, Ballarat, from 4 July–15 August. Then it goes to three venues in Gippsland – Sale, Traralgon and Warragul – from 17 August to 24 September, the Royal Show, Melbourne,

from 26 September–7 October, and then Castlemaine from 9–31 October. Over the next year and a half, it will appear at 20 different venues around the State. A booklet accompanies the exhibition.

We urge you to see it; it will illuminate the gold era for you, and you will be amazed at the richness of our heritage from that unprecedented time.



HIDDEN TREASURES

Archaeology in the CBD

The past year has been the busiest ever for archaeologists working in the Melbourne city area.

Excavations have been conducted on 10 different city sites, including the Queen Victoria Market, the Royal Mint, the new County Court site, and the Police Garage near the Old Melbourne Gaol.



Excavations at Cohen Place, Melbourne



Work was finalised on the material from Cohen Place, in Chinatown, where more than 6,000 artefacts from nineteenth century Melbourne were unearthed. The artefacts include coins, children's toys, intact bottles and ceramics, and much more. The Cohen Place artefacts demonstrate that Melbourne's multicultural heritage extends right back to the 1850s, with Chinese coins and medicine vials being found alongside pieces of Staffordshire pottery and clay pipes from Scotland. The excavation work also uncovered the remains of some of Melbourne's earliest dwellings.

Heritage Victoria has been working closely with a number of large city development companies to ensure that archaeological work is conducted when necessary. Melbourne's archaeological heritage is an invaluable but non-renewable resource that must be managed practically and efficiently.

A number of new archaeological projects are being planned for the coming year and it is hoped that excavation and monitoring projects will continue to throw light on the secrets of Melbourne's history.

Reef to Cape

Heritage Victoria has embarked on a major project to survey and document shipwrecks along the State's coast between Point Lonsdale and Cape Otway.

The Reef to Cape survey completed by the Maritime Heritage Unit in May last year formed the basis for the project, which will culminate in the publishing of a book on the region.

This section of the west coast is home to a number of the State's shipwrecks. Of Victoria's estimated 620 historic shipwrecks, 53 are located along this stretch of coastline. This does not include the deep water Ships Graveyard dumping ground between Port Phillip Heads and Torquay. The majority of the wrecks occurred between 1852 to 1958 and 36 of the wrecks have not been located.

Some of the well-known wrecks along that coastline include the *Joseph H. Scammell*, *Victoria Tower*, *Earl of Charlemont*, *Light of the Age*, *W.B. Godfrey*, *S.S. Ant*, *Sussex*, *S.S. Casino*, *M.V. City of Rayville*, *Inverlochy*, *South Milton* and the *Speculant*.

Shipwrecks tell us much about the development of the State, reflecting immigration, transport, communication and trade patterns. The Reef to Cape study was an important component of recording and recognising the cultural importance of shipwrecks and making sure they're protected. The survey will also lead to the extension of the Great Ocean Road Historic Shipwreck Discovery Trail, which has proven to be a popular tourism drawcard.



Kaolin pipes from Scotland, found at Cohen Place

Insight into permits



Lyndhurst Hall, Coburg

A look at some of the latest permits issued by Heritage Victoria.

LYNDHURST HALL, COONAN'S HILL

Lyndhurst Hall is a rare example of a two-storey portable, prefabricated home. The brick outbuilding is believed to be the original family home on the site, while Lyndhurst Hall was relocated from its original position in Brunswick.

Lyndhurst Hall is reputed to have been imported in the 1850s and was originally assembled on the south-west corner of Albion and Nicholson Streets. It was sold and moved to its present location between 1866 and 1870.

The current proposal involves conservation work to the brick outbuilding and the verandah of the timber house. The laundry in the outhouse and the bathroom of the timber house will get new circulation heating and new wiring. Other works include the replacement of areas of particle board flooring with loose tongue timber flooring; the replacement of rotted sub-floor timber; the replacement of perished eaves guttering and downpipes and internal and external repainting.

The timber house and brick outbuilding have been in continuous use since it was built as a home. The upgrading of amenities is consistent with contemporary standards and no original

fabric is lost in this proposal other than perished timber. The repairs will help stop deterioration and make Lyndhurst Hall a more culturally significant place.

ELIM (FORMERLY YOORALBYN), RICHMOND

In January 2001, a permit was issued for the demolition of a cement-clad storage room at the northern end of the former mansion.

The building targeted for demolition is considered out of character with the mansion and the factors that make it significant. The storage room was not part of the original fabric and was apparently built by the former tenants of the mansion, Bethesda Hospital.

The removal of this room will create a gap to allow a better appreciation of the mansion as a stand-alone structure. When it's finished, the brick stables will be visible again from certain vantage points at the front of the mansion. At the moment, the stables can only be seen from Freeman Street or by passing through the storeroom.

GAS LAMPS, LYDIARD STREET, BALLARAT

Two lamp stands have been removed for safety and security from the front of Craig's Hotel, Ballarat. The lamps were both damaged by trucks.

Natural gas gives a bright white light when burning in these lamps, which is in contrast to the characteristic soft yellow light produced by the burning of town gas (the traditional fuel for street lamps until conversion in the 1970s). For this reason and the difficulties of running the lamps on gas, the owner wishes to convert them to electrical operation. A 160-watt sodium vapour lamp would give a suitable yellow light and would be automatically switched on and off by a small photoelectric cell mounted on the face of the hotel.

BUNDOORA PARK HOMESTEAD, BUNDOORA

Bundoora Homestead has just had its centenary. The building is based on Queen Anne architecture and displays well-crafted, rare and unusual interior features. A previously issued permit allowed for the refurbishment of the homestead for use as a Decorative Arts Museum.

A kitchen is now pencilled in for an area housing toilets when the building was used as a repatriation hospital. The room has been gutted and its decorative features removed. The windows have been altered and the ceiling lowered. A new low ceiling is to be constructed, and duct work is proposed to be run above the new ceiling to the kitchen.

An opening in an existing wall has been made to create a bar space, and is to retain a minimum single brick width nib. A decorative ceiling with most of its cornices intact was also discovered behind a false ceiling and will be repaired.



Detail of window at Bundoora Park Homestead