

Horsham Heritage Study (Stage 2)

August 2012 (Stage 1)

August 2014 (Stage 2)

Prepared for

Horsham Rural City Council, Victoria

Heritage Victoria

Volume 1 – Introduction and Recommendations

**grieve
gillett**
architecture
urban design
heritage
interior design

Volume 1

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Acknowledgements

The Horsham Heritage Study (Stage 2) was commissioned for Horsham Rural City Council in 2013-14. The Heritage Study was carried out with the assistance of funds made available by the Victorian State Government.

The Horsham Heritage Study Project team comprised:

- Architects Michael Queale and Elizabeth Little of Grieve Gillett Pty Ltd, with heritage assistance from Kelly Wynne and historian, Abby Cooper
- Dr Helen Doyle was author of the Thematic Environmental History

The Steering Committee comprised:

- The project team
- Edwin Irvine, Project Manager and Strategic Planner
- Tony Bawden, Director, Planning & Economic
- Cr David Grimble
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- Cr Robin Barber
- Cr Tony Phelan
- John Griffiths, Manager Planning and Regulation
- John Martin, Director Technical Services
- Nic Carey, Town Planner
- Peter Brown, Chief Executive Officer
- Ian Wight and Geoff Austin, Heritage Victoria

We wish to express special thanks to the Horsham Historical Society and in particular, Lindsay Smith, who provided valuable input into the details of the Thematic Environmental History. The Horsham Historical Society also allowed us access to their extensive photographic and survey map collection and this proved invaluable during the project. We also wish to express thanks to the numerous property owners who agreed to allow us to enter their properties to inspect potential heritage places. Owners were generous with their time and support for the project.

A peer review of the Stage 2 report was undertaken by Geoff Austin and Kerry Jordan, of Heritage Victoria and also by Horsham Rural City Council. Four potential Victorian Heritage Register places were proposed by the Project Team. Heritage Victoria confirmed that these places will be considered in the future, when comparative studies are available for assessment and evaluation of each suggested place.

Structure

This report comprises Volume 1 of three volumes of the Horsham Heritage Study (Stage 2).

The volumes are:

- **Volume 1** – background, Executive Summary, key findings and recommendations
- **Volume 2** – Citations for Individual HO places, Serial listings and Precincts, Planning Policy Framework recommendations. Mapping will also be provided in a separate section.
- **Volume 3** – reviewed and revised Thematic Environmental History.

The report has been undertaken in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS *'Burra Charter' 2013* and in conjunction with the Australian Heritage Commission *Historic Themes Framework, Victoria Framework of Historical Themes* and the Victorian Heritage Council *Criteria for Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance*. The terminology used in the study is based upon the definitions incorporated in the Australia ICOMOS *'Burra Charter' (2013)*.

It should be noted that (HO) heritage places already identified in the Victorian Heritage Register or places and items of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural heritage are not included in the study.

A limited heritage study was undertaken by Andrew Ward in 1998, resulting in the entering of thirteen properties as Heritage Overlays (HO) within the Horsham Planning Scheme. The Horsham Rural City Council Heritage Study (Stage 1) was completed by Grieve Gillett Pty Ltd & Dr Helen Doyle in 2013. This (Stage 2) study incorporates this previous work.

1 Executive Summary

Purpose: The Horsham Heritage Study (Stage 2) was commissioned to understand the key places and structures of potential heritage value throughout Horsham Rural City Council, Victoria. Key tasks included:

- Assessment and documentation of places of post-contact cultural significance, as first identified in the Horsham Rural City Council Heritage Study (Stage 1);
- Entering of all heritage related data into HERMES database;
- Review of the Thematic Environmental History (Stage 1) and Statement of Significance for the heritage of the municipality;
- Make recommendations for the conservation of the Shire's cultural heritage;

The Horsham Rural City Council Heritage Study (Stage 2) was carried out with the assistance of funds made available by the Victorian State Government.

Scope: The Horsham Heritage Study (Stage 2) study area included the city of Horsham and all towns and farmland within the Shire boundaries.

Outcomes: The Horsham Heritage Study (Stage 2) recommended the following outcomes:

- Establishment of the Natimuk / Dooen Roads HO Precinct, which will contain 114 contributory places
- Establishment of the Firebrace St HO Precinct, which will contain 38 contributory places
- Establishment of the Horsham Residential HO Precinct, encompassing a collection of streetscapes across northern Horsham (city), containing 116 contributory places
- Establishment of the Natimuk (town) HO Precinct, which will contain 59 contributory places
- Nomination of 31 new, individual HO places within Horsham (city) and surrounding areas. Of those nominations, 4 places are also recommended for future entry on the Victorian Heritage Register.
- Further places not investigated in this stage of the project are listed, for future consideration.
- Several archaeological sites are proposed for future investigation of cultural heritage value
- Updates to heritage planning policy are proposed for the Horsham Planning Scheme

Statement of Cultural Significance for the municipality:

“Horsham Rural City is significant for its rich and ongoing tradition of Aboriginal culture, which has existed alongside European settler culture and was recognised in 2005 with a successful native title claim by traditional owners of lands along the Wimmera River.

The municipality is significant for its early pastoral development by Europeans in the 1850s, which led to the establishment of wool-growing in the district. Horsham Rural City is significant for its evident patterns of land settlement from the 1870s and 1880s under the land selection acts through to closer settlement in the early 1900s, and two phases of soldier settlement after World War I and World War II. Horsham Rural City is significant for its large contingent of Prussian settlers who arrived from the late 1860s and who have played an important role in the social and cultural life of the district. Horsham Rural City is significant for the development of private irrigation colonies and the extensive 1880s Wimmera–Mallee water supply system, which has played a critical role in the economic development of the region through the provision of domestic water supplies to many townships and the creation of irrigated farms. Horsham Rural City is also significant for the experimental ‘village settlements’ of the 1890s. Horsham Rural City is significant for its rural industries, notably wheat-growing and sheep farming, as well as a large range of other forms of primary production, such as fruit-growing, olive growing and bee-keeping.

Horsham Rural City is significant for the large number of small townships and villages that developed along with land settlement in the 1870s and 1880s. These all contain a range of public buildings to illustrate the extent of their development. Horsham Rural City is significant for the development of the City of Horsham as an important regional centre and the 'capital of the Wimmera', evident through the diverse collection of public, private, commercial and industrial structures in the City, and for the ability of the City's structures and places to demonstrate a rich social and cultural life. Horsham Rural City is particularly significant for its strong collection of interwar period structures, both public and private, which taken together reflect a period of peak development and prosperity in the City. Horsham Rural City is significant for its appreciation of both designed and natural environments, demonstrated through its botanic gardens and the survival of the Wail Arboretum and the Little Desert conservation area. The extensive 1870s industrial development of Horsham and Natimuk is also of note, evident through the number of foundries and farm machinery manufacturers, textile factories, food processing and other goods suppliers of the period.

Horsham Rural City is significant for its demonstration of confronting the challenges of extreme weather, as well as fire and flood. Horsham Rural City is important for its early development of tourism, which occurred with the promotion of Mt Arapiles and the Grampians as places for holidays and recreation. Horsham Rural City is important for its range of memorials and commemorative structures that pay respect to the past, and especially the ongoing story of settlement."

Some of the **key historic themes** of value to the district include:

- 1. Living as first Australians:** The Horsham Rural City has a rich and ongoing tradition of Aboriginal culture, which has existed alongside European settler culture and was recognised in 2005 with a successful native title claim by traditional owners along the Wimmera River.
- 2. Developing pastoralism:** The first European settlement in the Horsham Rural City was by pastoral capitalists, who took up vast sheep runs after 1842, leading to the establishment of wool-growing in the district.
- 3. Settling on the land:** There was a steady pattern of closer settlement in the Horsham area from the late 1860s until the 1950s, firstly under the land selection acts, which brought a wave of new settlers in the 1870s, including many Prussian (German) Lutherans; other new settlers took up blocks on newly irrigated estates in the 1880s and 1890s; some joined experimental settlements like the Tucker settlement in the 1890s; and many ex-servicemen were granted blocks under soldier settlement schemes after World War I and World War II.
- 4. Developing primary industries:** Following the land selection acts in the 1870s, Horsham Rural City became a busy centre for primary production, principally grain-growing; this extended to significant research and development in the practice of dry-land farming.
- 5. Developing a large regional centre and small rural townships:** Alongside the development of Horsham as an important regional centre that served a large rural district, was the emergence of a collection of small townships and hamlets which provided for their immediate population with the necessary structures for social, sport, recreational and commercial life; transportation; and local administration.
- 6. Interwar development:** Rural prosperity in the 1920s and 1930s enabled significant development of the city of Horsham during this period, which is evident in the large number of public, private and commercial structures built to a range of interwar styles.
- 7. Developing manufacturing:** From the late nineteenth century, and into the post-war period, Horsham and to a lesser extent Natimuk were developed as centres of manufacturing, with an emphasis on foundries and farm machinery, as well as textiles, food processing and other goods.
- 8. Establishing irrigation:** Early local Water Boards and the subsequent development of the Wimmera-Mallee Stock and Domestic System led to the successful implementation of irrigation schemes across the municipality, which enabled new farming methods and allowed a variety of new crops to be grown.

9. Facing the challenges of the natural environment: Settlers in Horsham have been subject to extreme and adverse weather conditions, including the ravages of bushfire and to the damage caused by floods, tornadoes and wild storms.

10. Encouraging tourism: The Horsham region has been developed as a centre for tourism, from its early beginnings as a stop-over for visitors between Melbourne and Adelaide, and later with the promotion of the nearby Grampians and Mt Arapiles as places for holidays and recreation.

Some of the more important **structures and places of potential heritage value** that illustrate these themes include:

- Remnant infrastructure associated with the Wimmera-Mallee Stock and Domestic Water Supply System, essential to the agricultural development of the district;
- 1860s + settlers dwellings and thatched barns, illustrating the early, but unique way of life in the district – for example the extant thatched barns in the Vectis district (rebuilt often, but 1860s in design);
- The late 19th century / early 20th century hotels, shops and dwellings within the town, illustrating the scale and importance of the town during this period – for example the Royal Hotel (by 1882), Lattanzio's shop in Wilson Street (1880s);
- Commercial buildings such as the T&G Building (1940) and dwellings such as 'Leamont', on Natimuk Rd (1926), illustrating the 20th century inter-war pastoral wealth and economic optimism in the district;
- Post WW11 buildings and housing such as St Andrews Church (1963), which illustrate population growth due to decentralisation and manufacturing policies within the State during this period;
- Remnants of irrigation colonies and soldier settlement schemes, illustrating late 19th century closer/ colony type settlement and post WW1 and WW11 soldier settlements within the district
- The 19th century public buildings of Natimuk, illustrating the 19th century scale of surrounding towns, now diminished due to advances in transport;
- Silos and railway sidings, reflecting the dominant rural industry in the district – grain farming.

2 Introduction

The study area encompassed the whole of the Shire of Horsham. The Stage 1 Study identified potentially 167 individual HO places and 344 contributory places for consideration in Stage 2. Funding did not permit examination of all these places and therefore the Steering Committee agreed to a representative approach to the selection of potential heritage places, to represent as many historic themes as possible:

- The existing Horsham Council DDO6 precinct along Natimuk and Dooen Roads was to be collectively assessed to determine its potential as an HO Precinct – to ensure planning controls better suited the values of the streetscapes;
- The commercial precinct DDO5 along Firebrace / Wilson Streets, Horsham, was also to be assessed to determine HO values, again to ensure planning controls more appropriately managed the heritage values of streetscapes;
- Several key dwellings, civic buildings, industrial sites and religious sites were selected in Horsham to represent key historic themes;
- A single residential HO Precinct was also proposed by the Steering Committee, as the most effective way of identifying suburban streetscapes of high intactness which illustrated key project themes. It was agreed that the heritage attributes of these areas were similar and planning policy could be developed to cover these attributes in suburban Horsham;
- Key buildings / sites in towns outside Horsham were also selected, to illustrate agricultural and community themes of importance;
- Natimuk was selected for consideration as a HO Precinct country town within the Shire, as it was the most intact town and played a key role in the history of the whole Shire;
- A section of irrigation channel was deemed important to consider as a HO place – a very important theme in the history of the district;
- Silos were to be assessed as a potential ‘serial HO listing’, reflecting the work of other Heritage Studies in neighbouring shires.

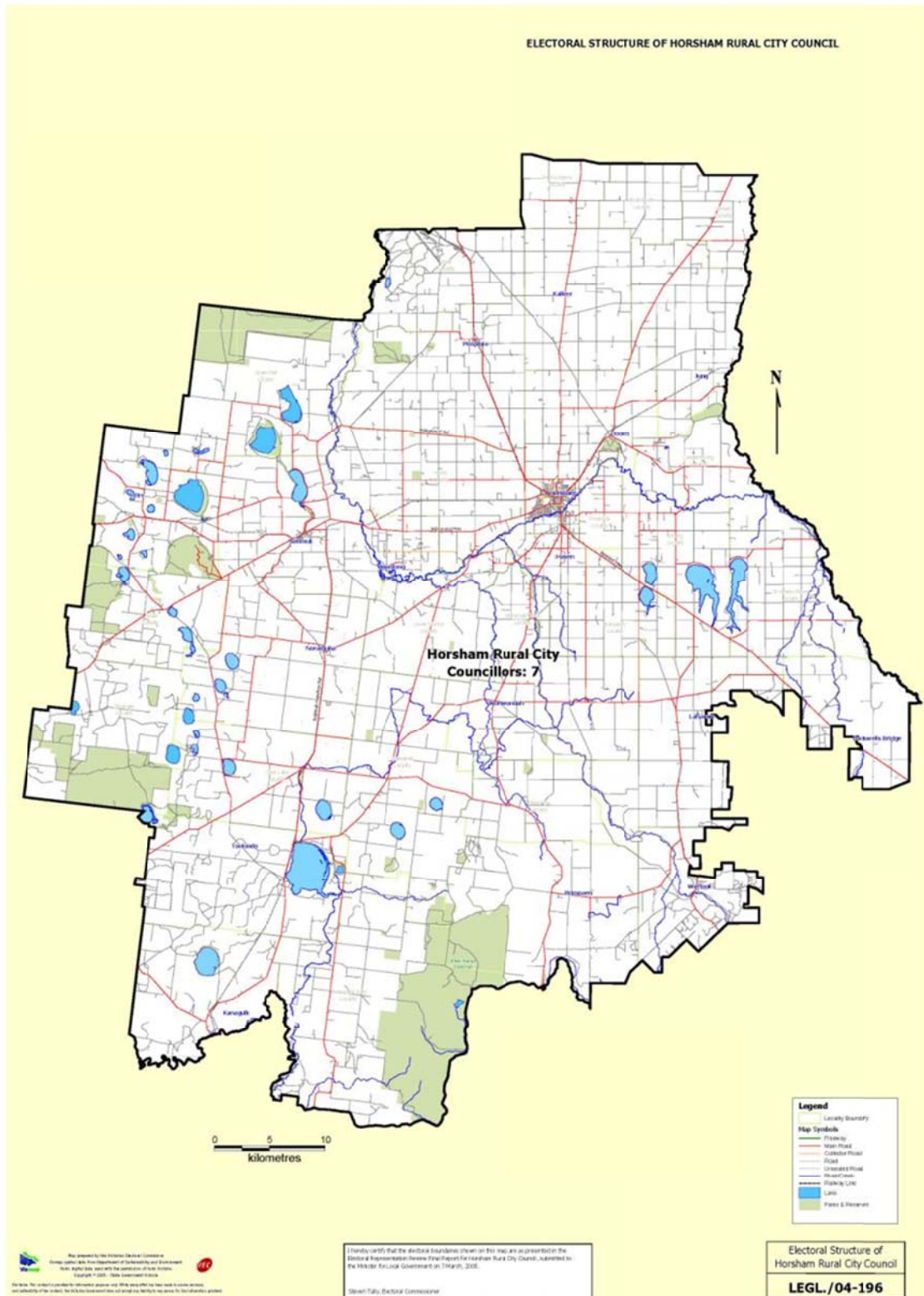
31 new, individual HO places and 4 HO Precincts were recommended as a result of the Heritage Study.

Location

Horsham Rural City Council is located in Western Victoria, in the Wimmera District and comprises the former local government areas: Arapiles Shire, Wimmera Shire and City of Horsham – which were amalgamated to form Horsham Rural City Council in January 1995. Horsham has a population of approximately 19 500 people (2014) and is 4249sq km in area. It is located on the Western Highway, half way between Adelaide and Melbourne by road.



from Horsham Planning Scheme



<http://www.vec.vic.gov.au/images/maps/HorshamMapHR.pdf>

3 Brief

3.1 Project Brief

The Stage 2 Brief for the Horsham Rural City Council Heritage Study encompassed:

- Introduction, acknowledgements, project team details and funding support attribution
- Brief, methodology, assumptions,
- limitations of the Study – future work
- Archaeological report
- Table of HO Places and Precincts recommended for heritage protection
- HERMES printout – HO Places citation report and Precincts reports
- Schedule 43.1 – Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
- Draft local planning requirements for heritage areas
- Revised Statement of Significance for the municipality
- Revised / updated Thematic Environmental History

A copy of the Project Brief is attached at the end of Volume 1 of this Study.

4 Methodology & tasks

4.1 Programme, Consultation and Process

The Horsham Rural City Council Stage 2 Heritage Study was commissioned by Council in March 2013. The project team issued a Project Plan in the following month, identifying tasks, hold points, field trips and sign-off dates for the project.

Five Steering Committee meetings were held in Horsham and three extended field trips undertaken to visit potential HO significant places.

The Project team visited all sites listed as potential HO places, to assess intactness, integrity and to discuss the potential consequences of heritage listing with owners.

Most owners were not particularly concerned with proposed HO listing and were willing to show the team around their property and provide additional historical information about their place.

Unfortunately some property owners refused access and were not willing to answer questions. If little historical information could be found regarding these properties, the project team and Steering Committee decided to select another property on the HO Indicative list. This approach maximised consultant resources within budget constraints.

A draft Stage 2 Heritage Study was progressively presented to the Steering Committee for comment over the 18 month period of the project. Heritage Victoria also undertook a peer review of the Citation Reports in June, 2014.

The Horsham Historical Society also provided valuable feedback regarding the Thematic Environmental History in early 2014.

4.2 Review of Thematic Environmental History

The Thematic Environmental History (TEH) for Horsham was completed by Dr Helen Doyle, for the project team, as part of the Stage 1 Study.

The TEH focused on key regional themes of importance to the Shire, as listed in *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes*, developed by Heritage Victoria. The approximately 20 000 word essay was based upon research of primary sources, fieldwork investigations and community consultation outcomes. Themes were adapted to suit the local stories of the municipality.

The TEH was updated as a part of the Stage 2 Brief. Further research was undertaken to establish the heritage significance of potential HO places and precincts. This research was then

incorporated into the TEH, to provide a broader and more accurate summary of the important historical events within the Shire. The TEH also provided the opportunity to discuss key historic sites that were not being considered as HO places or precincts. South Wonwondah was one such site – historically important to the early agricultural story of the district, but in poor condition today.

The TEH was reviewed by both the project team and the Horsham Historical Society.

The revised version of the Thematic Environmental History is included in Volume 3 of the Study.

4.3 Assessment of Significance – thresholds and HERCON criteria

Assessment of the cultural heritage significance of nominated HO places was undertaken as per Brief requirements, within the principles of the *ICOMOS Burra Charter (2013)* and more directly, using the HERCON criteria framework. *Victoria’s Historic Themes*, as published by the Victorian Heritage Council, were also used to determine places of sufficient heritage value to the municipality.

Criteria	Definition of Local threshold (HO)	Examples
Criterion A: <i>Importance to the course, or pattern, of our cultural or natural history.</i>	As per TEH themes – places need to readily illustrate themes.	Eg: irrigation scheme resulting in opening up of region for agricultural development – irrigation channel near Taylors Lake
Criterion B: <i>Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history.</i>	Has to be an early place (condition less important) eg 1840-50s. Or has to be a building type uncommon but important to the story of the district	Eg: Youngs Horse Stables – a now lost (not-needed) activity in the Shire – commercial horse stabling and sales
Criterion C: <i>Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history.</i>	Predominantly a criterion covering natural history places, can also be considered for historic events/ activities now past or key to the development of the place. TEH themes provide guidance.	Eg: Polkemmet Homestead and graves – illustrating very early settlement life in Horsham (graves) and early farming and survival needs (homestead).
Criterion D: <i>Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments.</i>	Needs to be an intact example and clearly demonstrate the characteristics of a class – within the municipality.	Eg: 1880s+ timber trestle railway bridges at Quantong and Kanagulk - rail trestle bridges demonstrating construction type, use of local materials and innovative engineering skill required to successfully bridge river areas
Criterion E: <i>Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.</i>	Natural beauty, landmark status or an important architectural example of a design style for the local area.	Eg: grain silos as landmarks in landscape; architectural design attributes of 1960s St Andrews Church, Horsham
Criterion F: <i>Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.</i>	Similar to (E) – but also with a construction/ technical focus. A ‘high degree’ response is necessary, within the municipality boundary.	Eg: thatched barn at Vectis – construction type specific to the local area and skills of Prussian settlers.
Criterion G: <i>Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.</i>	Locally, churches, schools and town halls have this association – but it must be ‘special’, not ordinary.	Eg: St John The Divine Church, Horsham – key landmark and central church for Anglicans in Horsham
Criterion H: <i>Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history.</i>	Association has to be with a person and place needs to illustrate person’s significance – not just where they lived.	Eg: Vectis Lutheran Church (settlement area for Lutherans) Langlands sign (early trader in 1840s, to today)

Local v State threshold

The threshold difference between local and state-wide significance is one where significance is vested in the local, rather than whole Victorian community.

For example, Young's Stables is of significance to the Horsham community, as it illustrates an important 19th century local industry and commercial venture – horse stabling and sales. Few 19th Century stock agent stables exist in Victoria today though, so this building is also of state-wide rarity value. More importantly, the historic and economic significance of Young's within the context of Victoria's 19th century history is evident. Young's was an acknowledged horse supplier in Australia and overseas and was also a farm supply/bank/investment company, with business premises located in many rural Victorian towns.

Comparative analysis

Many places considered against HERCON and TEH themes were compared with other similar place types across Victoria. Comparison of places provided another filter for the consideration of heritage significance. If far more intact places were located in other shires, consideration was then given as to whether the subject place was of high enough equivalent integrity to illustrate local themes and criteria.

HeritageChat and HERMES provided useful comparative material to assist with consideration of heritage significance. For example, grain silos were compared with others within neighbouring shires, enabling an understanding of the 1930s network and significance of the silos in the agricultural prosperity and development of the region. The work of St Andrews Church's architect, Keith Reid, was placed in context and enabled justification of the church as one of his best architectural works. Heritagechat provided informed opinion regarding thatched barns in Victoria – few were left and none were known to be better in condition to the one located in Vectis. The Noradjuha Behlen Grain Silo was found to be the most intact in Victoria.

A comparative analysis of each nominated HO Place is included on each Heritage Citation Sheet.

Representation

The Project Team and Steering Committee selected potential Stage 2 HO Individual places that represented the key TEH themes, but also represented building / structure types common to the municipality. Place types included:

Infrastructure – Horsham water tower, Wimmera Inlet Channel, Kanagulk and Quantong rail bridges;

Civic and Organisations – Brimpaen Hall, Mitre Public Hall, Horsham Showground;

Churches – St John the Divine, Horsham; Vectis Lutheran Church, Vectis; St Andrews Uniting Church, Horsham;

Schools – (former) Clear Lake School, Polkemmet State School;

Homesteads, barns, shearing sheds – Polkemmet, Vectis thatched barn, Kewell Park, Oakville Park;

Recreation areas / parks - Horsham Botanic Gardens;

Commemoration: Roberts Ave Memorial Avenue, Brimpaen Hall Memorial Gates;

Dwellings – single and suburban areas: Droylsden (Horsham), Kalimna (Horsham), dwelling at 154 Baillie St, Horsham; also Horsham Residential HO Precinct;

Rare places – Young's Stables, Horsham; thatched barn at Vectis; Kanagulk and Quantong rail bridges;

Precincts – Natimuk town (substantial, intact late 19th century rural town); Horsham commercial area (full extent of Firebrace St – 1870-1940 streetscape); Horsham residential area (north of original town, groups of 1890s – 1930s dwellings, reflecting progressive subdivision of town in period of prosperity);

Significant landscapes – no significant landscapes were identified. The Quantong Irrigation Colony was initially proposed, but rejected early, as all irrigation channels had since been backfilled and the outline of early farm allotments was no longer visually evident;

Serial listing – Silos – Grain Elevators Board silos (and rail sidings) through municipality – key landmarks and illustration of agricultural prosperity – HO listing proposed same as adjacent Yarriambiack Shire – for regional consistency.

Other places assessed in Stage 2 equally reflect these building / structure types. Further, many other potential HO places identified in Stage 1 of the Study also reflect the above types of places and should be considered in future studies.

4.4 Heritage Precincts

The Steering Committee requested that HO Precincts be considered, as precinct controls provided the best ‘value for money’ within the funding constraints of Stage 2. The project team identified several potential HO Precincts in Stage 1 of the Study – Natimuk, Jung, Dooen/Natimuk Roads, Firebrace St and several suburban streetscapes north of Baillie Street.

The Precincts were reviewed in Stage 2, considering: updated TEH themes, HERCON criteria and more importantly, condition of properties in streetscapes. The Project Team agreed that Jung (town) did not meet the threshold for consideration, as the remnant building stock was in poor condition and historic themes (19th century town in developing agricultural district) were better illustrated in the more intact town of Natimuk. Several Jung buildings fell into disrepair/ collapse between Stage 1 and 2 of the Heritage Study and one dwelling was burnt to the ground.

Firebrace Street (commercial) HO Precinct

The proposed precinct builds upon DD05, which is centred on Wilson/ Firebrace St corners. The precinct extends the full length of Firebrace Street, to include all extant buildings/ streetscapes of heritage value – from the 1880-1945 period. This period was identified as of heritage value to the municipality – illustrating the civic and commercial growth of Horsham from settlement to the boom years of inter-war agricultural growth. The proposed boundaries provide for development control along the length of the commercial streetscape.

Dooen/ Natimuk Rd (residential) HO Precinct

Both these streetscapes include large dwellings from the early 20th century, illustrating the suburban growth of Horsham and the affluence of residents and their (typically) agricultural prosperity. The precinct is currently reflected within the boundaries of DD06 – with minor boundary differences.

Natimuk (town) HO Precinct

The town of Natimuk is of historic importance to the municipality, as an intact small town of the 1875-1920 period. The extant 1880 -1920 era buildings along Main Street, Schmidt Street, Lake Road and Lake Avenue illustrate the scale, prosperity and needs of the late 19th century town and the surrounding agricultural community, as pastoralism gave way to closer settlement and high yield grain production.

The HO precinct is proposed in several polygons, rather than as a single overlay polygon, as parts of the town are vacant land, or do not reflect the heritage values of the HO precinct. The Steering Committee decided to use this approach because a blanket HO overlay would not have provided additional heritage control benefits.

Horsham Residential HO Precinct

The Horsham Residential HO Precinct reflects the late 19th century expansion of the town north of Baillie Street and around the railway. The precinct includes consistent streetscapes of 1890-1920

era 'Federation' style dwellings which illustrate the scale, prosperity and accommodation needs of the late 19th century town, as pastoralism gave way to closer settlement and high yield grain production. The population of the town grew rapidly during this period and the resultant housing illustrates the demand and aspirations of residents of the period. Further, the precinct reflects the substantial development of suburbs within Horsham during the 20th century inter-war period. The Wimmera region underwent a substantial economic boom during this period, due to improvements in farming technology, soil management, transport and several very good harvest years. A substantial part of the Precinct contains inter-war 'California Bungalow' style dwellings from this period, in streetscapes of high integrity.

Specific streetscapes with consistent rows of contributory dwellings were selected, all located in early subdivisions of the period. Similar planning controls could be applied to all parts of the HO, as the heritage attributes of each polygon area are similar.

4.5 Heritage Places – Individual HOs

Nominated HO places

The individual HO places nominated in Stage 2 are scheduled in **Volume 2** of this report.

We further recommend that the existing HO24 (London Plane Tree, 27 Roberts Ave, Horsham be deleted from the Schedule and be replaced with a joint listing, including 'Horsham House' and tree (with tree controls) to protect both dwelling and tree. The current HO24 listing is not clear in the Schedule.

Rejected places from this Study

The following places were nominated in Stage 1 of the heritage study, but were rejected by the project team, as they were considered of low or compromised heritage value.

Place name	No	Street	Reason
Holy Trinity Lutheran Church	102-104	Baillie Street, Horsham	Side walls of original church removed c1970s to enlarged church space – integrity compromised
Horsham Church of Christ & former residence	126	Baillie Street, Horsham	Altar end of church now demolished – now a modified hall
Dwelling	64	Peppertree Lane, Horsham	Dwelling – relocated 10 yr ago and remodelled – no longer of historic integrity
Senior Citizens Centre	17	Roberts Avenue, corner Urquhart Street, Horsham	1970s construction – but greatly altered today – low integrity
Former brick shop with attached residence (Post Office?)	1423	Natimuk-Francis Road, Mitre	Common building type, theme represented elsewhere in municipality. Limited historic information
Quantong Irrigation Colony		extent to be confirmed, Quantong	Compromised – all irrigation channels backfilled and channel layout/ farm pattern no longer clear
Vectis East Methodist Church and Hall		Three Mile Road, Vectis	Significant church group, but structurally failed – will potentially shortly collapse.

Future Study

There are many other potential HO places which warrant investigation in future stages of the heritage study. The following list puts priority on places, reflecting current condition, importance or possible development threats as known at the time of this study (2014).

High Priority

Hermes	Place	no	address	district	description
191229/ 191589	Wonwondah South homestead and woolshed		Heards Rd	Haven	homestead complex
186070	Farm house complex	875 - 877	Henty Highway	Dooen	Dwelling, fig tree, thatched outbuilding
186073	Thatched Barn		Jenkinsons Road	Dooen?	barn
191587	Carter grave site at former North Brighton Station		to confirm	Dooen	
186075	Grass Flat Uniting Church		Mitre-Grass Flat Road	Grass Flat	church
186076	Grass Flat Public Hall		Mitre-Grass Flat Road	Grass Flat	Hall
186081	Army Reserve Buildings	95-99	Baillie Street	Horsham	Army Barracks
186133	Green Hills	1101	Green hills Road	Jung	Farmhouse
186134	Former Kalkee State School		Kalkee school road	Kalkee	School building

186135	Thatch barn		Reynolds Road / near Blue Ribbon Road cnr	Kalkee	Thatch shed
186185	Former Ubergang Homestead		Natimuk -Frances Road	Natimuk	dwelling
186187	Motts Dummy Hut (verify existence)		Natimuk - Goroke Road	Natimuk	
186218	'Oakdale' Ubergang homestead		Natimuk - Frances Road	Natimuk	dwelling
191758	Strong room		Noradjuha-Horsham Rd	Noradjuha	ruin
191723	Fire Station	111	Main Street	Natimuk	Fire Station
191713	St Pauls Lutheran Church	92	Main Street	Natimuk	Church
186201	Thatched shed	?	Wail- Polkemet Rd	Pimpinio	Thatch shed
186215	Former Vectis Lutheran School building		Pelchens Road	Quantong	former timber school
191594	Site of Vectis homestead + extant trees		off Blocks Road	Quantong	former homestead

Medium Priority

Hermes	Place	no	address	district	description
191675	Natimuk & Arapiles Supply Channels		extent to be confirmed	Natimuk	water supply
186056	Timber Clad Woolshed, 'Glen Leith'		Brimpaen - Laharum Road	Brimpaen	woolshed
186057	Farm house	757	Brimpaen - Laharum Road	Brimpaen	dwelling, wool boom era
186061	Saw tooth woolshed		Jallumba - Clear Lake Road	Clear Lake	woolshed
186067	Dadswells Bridge Public Hall	5802	Western Highway	Dadswells Bridge	Hall
186068	Farm house	66	Dooen School Road	Dooen	Dwelling + smaller farmhouse
186069	Dwelling	372	Henty Highway	Dooen	Dwelling
186096	Presbyterian Church	14	Kalkee Road	Horsham	Church
186098	Quonset Hut	46	Kalkee Road	Horsham	Quonset Hut
186127	Hamilton Lamb Memorial Hall	21	Kalkee Road	Horsham	Hall
186138	Laharum Public Hall	1586	Northern Grampians Road	Laharum	hall
186139	Laharum State School No. 2805'	1574	Northern Grampians Road	Laharum	school
186140	Goonwinnow	1212	Northern Grampians Road	Laharum	dwelling
186184	Jallumba homestead		Jallumba - Clear Lake Road	Mockinya	wool boom homestead
191234	Glencloe	2000	Henty Highway	Mockinya	Farmhouse
186150	Homestead complex	357	Creek Road	Natimuk	dwelling
186217	The Homestead' (Sudholz homestead)	221	Creek Road	Natimuk	dwelling
186169	Natimuk Tennis Pavilion	2	Elmes Street	Natimuk	Sport Clubhouse
186177	'Parklands'	77	Lake Avenue	Natimuk	dwelling
186180	'Fairview'	2	Lake Avenue	Natimuk	dwelling
186170	'Wahroonga'	73	Lake Avenue	Natimuk	dwelling
186183	Dwelling	75	Lake Avenue	Natimuk	dwelling
186171	House and Outbuildings	378	Lake Road, corner Natimuk Cemetery Road	Natimuk	dwelling
191695	Dwelling	8	Main Street	Natimuk	Dwelling
186172	Natimuk Uniting Church	33-35	Main Street	Natimuk	Church
191674	Former Lutheran Manse	3	Old Noradjuha Road	Natimuk	manse
186191	Noradjuha Public Hall	4	Noradjuha - Tooan East Road	Noradjuha	Hall
186192	Former Church (now in School)	1180	Hamilton - Natimuk Road	Noradjuha	former church
186189	'Melrose East' woolshed	1503	Wonwondah - Toolondo Road	near Nurrabiel	woolshed
191592	Former Nurrabiel State School	1168	Wonwondah - Toolondo Road	Nurrabiel	School building
186196	Pimpinio Uniting Church	47	Church street	Pimpinio	Church
186200	Avalon Park	272	Rules West Road	Pimpinio	Dwelling
186220	Sylvania Park homestead complex	808	East Road	Riverside	Mud brick homestead complex
186111	Former Riverside State School 3398		Riverside Road	Riverside	school
186223	Telangatuk East Public Hall	1207	Telangatuk East - Rocklands Road	Telangatuk East	hall
186211	Lindner homestead and Araucaria bidwillii	1183	Lindners Road	Vectis	dwelling

	(Bunya Pine)				
186221	Walmer homestead complex		Wimmera Highway	Vectis	
186229	Windarra	529	Western Highway	Vectis	Homestead
186230	Homestead complex	123	Keatings Road	Vectis	Homestead
191200	Unley Park	461	Polkemmet rd	Vectis	Station
186235	Wonwondah Hall		Wonwondah - Toolondo Road	Wonwondah	hall
191230	Wonwondah North homestead		Henty Highway	Wonwondah	homestead complex

Low Priority

Hermes	Place	no	address	district	description
186148	Mt Arapiles Centenary Park, memorials and A Lockwood Drive		Centenary Park Road	Arapiles	marker
191590	Rosebrook sheepwash		off Brimpaen - Laharum Road	Laharum	sheepwash
186058	Brimpaen Cemetery		Victoria Valley Road	Brimpaen	cemetery
186078	Major Mitchell Memorial		Western Highway (at Green Lake)	Bungalally	marker
191665	Green Lake & Dock Lake		off Western Highway	Bungalally	water supply
186060	Clear Lake Cemetery		Clear Lake - Sherwoods Dam Road	Clear Lake	Cemetery
186066	Giant Koala	5829	Western Highway	Dadswells Bridge	tourism
186072	Dooen Public Hall	1025	Henty Highway	Dooen	Hall
186110	Pioneer marker		Longeronong Road	Dooen	Pioneers memorial 1946
186219	Dooen Weir		off River Heights Road	Dooen	weir
186128	Riverside Recreation Reserve & Hall	96-98	Riverside Road	Dooen	hall
191666	Pine Lake		Western Highway	Drung	water supply
191672	Drung Irrigation Colony		extent to be confirmed	Drung	cultural landscape
186054	WWII Soldier Settler Memorial		West Road crn South Road	Drung	marker
186077	Green Lake Cemetery		Dock Lake Road	Drung	Cemetery
191588	Wimmera River - 'Horse Shoe Bend'			Drung	Cultural landscape
186074	Gold Escort Route Marker		Grass Flat Road	Grass Flat	marker
186080	Haven Public Memorial Hall	4378	Henty Highway	Haven	Hall
186084	May Park		May Park Terrace	Horsham	park, rotunda
186091	CMI Foundry		Palm Avenue	Horsham	Industry
186117	War Memorial Swimming Pool	53	Hamilton Street	Horsham	Swimming Pool
186093	Sawyer Park & Sound Shell		Hocking Street	Horsham	Sound Shell
186095	Horsham General Cemetery	8	Davis Drive	Horsham	Cemetery
186099	Grey Box (Eucalyptus Microcarpa)	48	Mardon Drive (adjacent to no. 48)	Horsham	tree
186102	War Memorial Precinct		Memorial Drive	Horsham	Memorial
186106	Bonnie and Clyde' restaurant	77	Pynsent Street	Horsham	commercial
186109	Horsham North State School		Rasmussen Road	Horsham	School
191759	Horsham Police Paddock		Rasmussen Rd	Horsham	Police Paddock
186119	Pin Oak (Quercus palustris)	7	Stawell Road	Horsham	tree
186120	Dwelling	15	Stawell Road	Horsham	Dwelling
186129	Jung Cemetery		Green hills Road	Jung	cemetery
186131	Jubilee Forest		Henty Highway near Dogwood Road	Jung	
186132	Dwelling	553	Jung North Rd	Jung	Farm house
186136	Kanaqulk Memorial Hall & Park		Natimuk-Hamilton Road	Kanaqulk	hall
186059	Farm house	249	Drillers Road	Kewell	farm house
186141	Farley Soldier Settlement Estate		Northern Grampians Road	Laharum	location
191673	Longerenong Diversion (Wilson's Weir)		West of Burnt Clay Road (confirm bdy of LGA)	Longerenong	weir
186142	Longerenong Agricultural College, gates and pinus avenue	229	Longerenong Road	Longerenong	College, Pinus avenue, gates
186143	Gulline farms (part of?) Inc palms	478	Longeronong Road	Longerenong	Homestead, outbuildings ?
186144	Tralee homestead	38	Tralee road	Longerenong	Brick homestead c1900-20 + outbuildings
191591	Mitre Dam		Arapiles - Grass Flat Road	Mitre	dam, sheepwash

186147	Mitre Uniting Church	1431	Natimuk-Francis Road	Mitre	church
186174	EM Smith Memorial Gates	48	Jory Street	Natimuk	Memorial Gates
186175	Natimuk Cemetery		Natimuk Cemetery Road	Natimuk	Cemetery
186188	Vinegar Hill ruins, school house and residence		off Arapiles - Grass Flat Road	Natimuk	ruins, dwelling
186193	Noradjuha Cemetery		Noradjuha Cemetery Road	Noradjuha	Cemetery
186194	Nurrabel Cemetery		Nurrabel Cemetery Road	Nurrabel	Cemetery
186195	Homestead complex	545	Nurrabel Church Road	Nurrabel	dwelling
186197	Pimpinio Cemetery		Pimpinio West Road	Pimpinio	Cemetery
186199	Former Railway cottage	35	Station Street	Pimpinio	Rail worker cottage?
186089	Riverside Irrigation Settlement		Butlers Rd, Riverside East Road	Riverside	Cultural landscape
191676	Lake Taylor		Lubeck-Horsham Road	St Helens Plains	water supply
186222	Taylor's Lake Public Hall	2032	Lubeck-Horsham Road	St Helens Plains	hall
191678	Toolondo Reservoir		Natimuk - Hamilton Road	Toolondo	water supply
191416	Toosan Cemetery		off Toosan - Mitre Road	Toosan	Cemetery
186227	Quantong Cemetery		Quantong Cemetery Road	Vectis	Cemetery
191593	Red Gum Swamp stock watering hole		Polkemmet Road	Polkemmet	
186232	Wail Arboretum		Wail nursery rd	Wail	Arboretum
191680	Mt Zero Channel System		extent to be confirmed	Wartook	water supply
186233	Rosebrook homestead	2588	Northern Grampians Road	Wartook	
186234	Rosebrook Woolshed	2571	Northern Grampians Road	Wartook	woolshed
191757	Tucker Village Settlement Site		Laharum Rd	Wonwondah	site
191743	Arapiles Historical Society Collection	58	Main Street	Natimuk	collection
191744	Horsham Historical Society Collection	33-35	Pynsent Street	Horsham	collection

4.6 Archaeological Places

Several places examined during Stage 2 of this study may yield archaeological information which could add to the Thematic Environmental History and identified cultural heritage values of the municipality. Referring to the Statement of Significance for the municipality, the following Stage 1 places are recommended for further archaeological investigation, as resources permit.

Hermes	Place				Reason
191229/ 191589	Wonwondah South homestead and woolshed		Heards Rd	Haven	Significant timber woolshed and slab homestead remains on property, but in poor condition. Recording of places recommended before collapse. Will provide important evidence of early homestead life in the district and the past construction techniques associated with timber woolshed and slab house construction.
11476	'Flowerdale'	5	Schmidt Street	Natimuk	Rammed earth/ pise construction – investigation of wall composition suggested, to aid in understanding of settlement construction techniques in the local area.
186092	Horsham Botanic Gardens		Firebrace Street	Horsham	Potential exists to identify early planter bed arrangements and lost paths – part of the historically significant Guilfoyle scheme.
186209	Polkemmet homestead complex and burial site	1614	Polkemmet Road	Polkemmet	Early kitchen and glasshouses feature in period photographs of the site. Location of these features would add to the understanding of an 1850-60s homestead site in the local area. Further, early graves near river edge – consolidation of grave stones required as priority.
191627	Former Thomas Young Stables	79	Wilson Street	Horsham	Stables building is rare in Horsham and Victoria – future works should allow for archaeological investigation works to confirm sale ring layout and retrieval of associated artefacts on now adjacent site
197083	Thatched Barn	1665	O'Brees	Vectis	Significant construction type for Victoria.

			Road		Investigation of construction method, materials used, 'bush' detailing and thermal performance of construction method recommended
191587	Carter grave site at former North Brighton Station		to confirm	Dooen	Locate graves. Significant founder of Horsham.
186187	Motts Dummy Hut (verify existence)		Natimuk - Goroke Road	Natimuk	Confirm if exists – local knowledge suggests has collapsed.
191594	Site of Vectis homestead + extant trees		off Blocks Road	Quantong	To be located and mapped – significant settlers farm/ building complex
191675	Natimuk & Arapiles Supply Channels		extent to be confirmed	Natimuk	Locate (if still exist) and map as part of flow system – supported agricultural development of the region.
186188	Vinegar Hill ruins, school house and residence		off Arapiles - Grass Flat Road	Natimuk	Locate and document
191757	Tucker Village Settlement Site		Laharum Rd	Wonwondah	Search for evidence of settlement and map. Significant social experiment of end 19thC for district.

5 Recommendations of Stage 2 Horsham Heritage Study

Recommendation 1

Prepare and exhibit an amendment to the Horsham Planning Scheme, which applies heritage overlays to the heritage precincts and individual heritage places as identified in this study. This amendment should include changes to the heritage policies in line with the suggestions of this study.

Recommendation 2

Complete nominations for places identified as of state significance for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register.

Recommendation 3

A suitably qualified/ experienced Heritage Adviser should be engaged to support Council in the implementation of the HO amendment, providing advice and support to Council, Planning Officers and most importantly, the community and owners of places of HO value.

Recommendation 4

Council consider the development of a suite of heritage focused 'design guidelines' to provide design guidance to applicants when considering works to HO places or within HO Precincts. Guidelines would reference policy, but provide further illustration of design intent and 'do's and don'ts' for owners/ applicants. Guidelines would cover subdivision, restoration works, alterations, additions, new buildings in HO Precincts, external painting, fencing and verandahs, carports and garages.

Recommendation 5

Support a relationship with Horsham's local historical societies, to capture local knowledge, involve a significant voice in the community and promote the local material held in museum collections.

HORSHAM RURAL CITY COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY STAGE 2 BRIEF

1 BACKGROUND

This Stage 2 Heritage Study is commissioned by the Horsham Rural City Council (Council).

This Stage 2 Heritage Study follows on from the Stage 1 Heritage Study which was completed in 2012.

2 STUDY AREA

The study area is the Horsham Rural City Council municipal district.

3 OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study is to:

Stage 2:

- Assess and document the places of post-contact cultural significance identified as being worthy of future conservation in Stage 1 of the project;
- Enter this information into the HERMES database to be provided to the client;
- Review and finalise the Thematic Environmental History; and
- Make recommendations for the conservation of the municipality's cultural heritage.

4 METHODOLOGY

The heritage study is to be prepared in accordance with the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999* and its Guidelines. All terminology shall be consistent with the Burra Charter (see [Appendix 1](#) for definitions of words that appear regularly in this brief).

The values to be used in the identification and assessment of places are historic, scientific, aesthetic, social and spiritual values (as articulated in the Burra Charter). Where a place of potential cultural heritage significance is identified, a coherent and coordinated assessment against the HERCON criteria is required (see [Appendix 2](#) for details). Thresholds applied in the assessment of places shall include 'State Significance' and 'Local Significance'. Local significance includes those places that are important to a particular community or locality.

The consultant is required to use *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* (see [Appendix 3](#)) in preparing the study.

The consultant is to refer to the *Guidelines for Thematic Environmental Histories* in preparing the Thematic Environmental History (see [Appendix 4](#)).

The consultant is to refer to Heritage Victoria's *Guidelines for Assessing Landscapes with Cultural Heritage Significance* (see [Appendix 5](#)) when assessing cultural landscapes.

Statements of Significance are to be prepared using the Heritage Victoria format of 'What is Significant?'; 'How is it significant?' and 'Why is it significant?'. Details are provided at [Appendix 6](#).

Opportunities are to be provided for local communities, community groups (such as historical societies) and interested individuals to assist with the identification of potential places of significance. [Appendix 7](#) details strategies for community engagement.

5 TASKS – STAGE 2

The tasks shall be undertaken in the order that they appear below:

5.1 Preparation of Project Plan

The consultant shall complete the pro-forma Project Plan for Stage 2 for the endorsement by the Steering Committee. This Project Plan will set out an agreed timetable; payment schedule with related milestones; suggestions as to meeting dates for the Steering Committee and completion details. The consultant will seek the approval of the Steering Committee for any amendments to the milestones and completion dates.

The consultant and Steering Committee shall also give consideration to opportunities for community involvement, particularly contact with affected property owners, and agree upon the approach.

5.2 Research and assessment of places of post-contact cultural heritage significance

This section of the study shall address the research and assessment required for those places identified to be of potential cultural heritage significance in Stage 1 of the study, and which are considered to be worthy of future conservation.

If a place is not considered to be worthy of future conservation, further research and assessment of significance is not required. However, the completion of a partial entry in the HERMES database to denote this fact will still be appropriate so that the client is aware that the place has been considered.

Research and some limited comparative analysis will be required to substantiate the significance of each place of potential cultural significance identified in Stage 1. These places are to be assessed against the HERCON criteria to establish their cultural heritage significance (see [Appendix 2](#)). A comparative analysis should draw on other places identified through the Stage 1 study and other places within the study area that have previously been included in a heritage register, inventory or overlay. A search of the HERMES database and the consultant's own knowledge of similar places may also inform a comparative analysis. Places of potential State significance shall undergo limited analysis on a broader (i.e. State-wide) comparative basis and will be subject to peer-review by Heritage Victoria

A Statement of Significance is to be prepared for each place using the Heritage Victoria format of 'What is Significant?'; 'How is it significant?' and 'Why is it significant?' (see [Appendix 6](#)).

The thresholds to be applied in the assessment of significance shall be 'State Significance' and 'Local Significance'. 'Local Significance' includes those places that are important to a particular community or locality. Letter gradings (eg "A", "B", "C" etc) are not to be used.

The significant components of each place should be identified. This will usually occur as a brief mention in the Statement of Significance.

In the case of a heritage area (e.g. a precinct, landscape etc) it is important to complete a HERMES entry for the area (including a statement of significance) and also to identify:

- a. individually significant places that contribute to the precinct (which should have their own separate HERMES entry, including a statement of significance);
- b. individually significant places that are not contributory to the precinct (which should have their own separate HERMES entry, including a statement of significance); and
- c. other contributory elements (e.g. buildings/structures/trees/components that contribute to the heritage area). These should have a basic HERMES entry but do not need to be researched and documented. However, the statement of significance for the heritage area will need to acknowledge the contributory elements (e.g. under "what is significant?").

In addition, the significant components and contributory elements of a heritage area (e.g. a precinct, landscape etc) should be identified:

- on a map or plan; and
- in a table to be included in the documentation for the heritage place.

The consultant will be expected to provide at least one photograph in digital format (eg JPEG) which clearly depicts each identified heritage place.

Note: In late 2006, the Minister for Planning appointed an Advisory Committee to review heritage provisions in planning schemes. Part of the scope of the review was to consider the criteria and thresholds applied in the identification of local heritage places. The Advisory Committee report, including its recommendations, can be downloaded from the Department of Planning and Community Development website (follow the links to 'Planning', 'Publications' and 'Reports and Consultation'). It is likely that a number of the Advisory Committee's recommendations will be implemented over the next 12-24 months.

Consultants should be aware that during the course of carrying out a heritage study, they may be expected to amend the study methodology, or project plan, to incorporate any of the Advisory Committee's recommendations that are implemented through a revised VPP Practice Note or changes to the heritage provisions in planning schemes. Any changes and the impact of such changes on the project budget and time frame will be agreed with the consultant and the steering committee.

5.3 Peer-review

The consultant shall arrange a meeting with staff from Heritage Victoria to review the preliminary findings of Stage 2 of the heritage study. The meeting should be organised within the first twelve

months of the commencement of Stage 2 and not later than six months prior to completion. The consultant should allocate a maximum of one day to prepare for and attend this meeting. The purpose of the meeting is:

- To assist the consultant in terms of research, comparative analysis or other issues associated with the assessment of places of cultural significance and discuss any problems involved.
- To review those places being considered for the Heritage or other Overlays.
- To review those places being considered for the Heritage Inventory.
- To review those places recommended for the Victorian Heritage Register.
- To ensure that the heritage study takes a holistic approach to the assessment of significance in terms of place types, periods and heritage values.

5.4 HERMES database

The documentation and images for all identified places shall be entered into the HERMES database. In all cases, sources of information, both documentary and oral, shall be fully documented. See Appendix 9 for HERMES requirements.

5.5 Mapping

All identified places of cultural heritage significance must be marked with a polygon on a Planning Scheme base map(s) to be provided to the client. See Appendix 10 for further information.

5.6 Review of the Thematic Environmental History

At the completion of the research, documentation and data-entry for places of post-contact cultural heritage significance, the draft Thematic Environmental History prepared during Stage 1 of the study shall be reviewed and finalised. The emphasis which is given to particular themes may need to be amended in the light of the detailed work that has been undertaken.

A Statement of Significance for the heritage of the study area shall also be finalised. This should be no more than about 400 words (ie no longer than an A4 page).

5.7 Recommendations for Statutory Protection

The consultant shall produce a report from HERMES (as per the table below) which outlines the recommendations for statutory protection of each place assessed as part of Stage 2. This will be logically arranged in alphabetical order by locality and address:

NAME OF HERITAGE PLACE & LOCATION	RECOMMENDED FOR VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER	RECOMMENDED FOR HERITAGE INVENTORY	RECOMMENDED FOR PLANNING SCHEME (IDENTIFY OVERLAY)	OTHER RECOMMENDATION

5.7.1 Draft Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

For those places recommended for a Heritage Overlay, the consultant shall complete a draft Schedule to the Heritage Overlay. Unless directed otherwise by Heritage Victoria or the Department of Planning and Community Development (following the outcome of the Review of Heritage Provisions in Planning Schemes), the drafting of the Schedule shall accord with the requirements of the VPP Practice Note – *Applying the Heritage Overlay*.

5.7.2 Draft local planning requirements for heritage areas

Where heritage areas are identified (eg precincts, landscapes, complexes, multiple properties etc), the boundaries of each area shall be identified on a map(s) for potential inclusion by the council in a Local Planning Policy or Schedule to an Overlay. All significant places and contributory elements within the heritage area shall be shown on this map(s). Specific objectives and policies for the conservation of the area and significant elements within the area shall be provided in a format which is suitable for ultimate inclusion in either a Local Heritage Policy at Clause 22 of the planning scheme, an Incorporated Plan or in a Schedule to an Overlay.

5.7.3 Historical archaeology report

Drawing from the research undertaken as part of the Thematic Environmental History and from the field-work component of the study, the consultant will be required to prepare a brief report which:

- identifies areas of archaeological sensitivity for which an archaeological management plan should be undertaken; and
- makes recommendations for inclusion of places in the Heritage Inventory, the Heritage Register or the Heritage Overlay as appropriate.

The management recommendations for historical archaeological places will have regard to the full range of heritage values and criteria.

5.8 Stage 2 outputs

The consultant shall supply the client with:

- 3 paper copies (including 1 unbound) and a CD or DVD (containing a PDF and MS WORD version) of the final report in A4 vertical format which includes:
 - Name of the client.
 - Names of all the practitioners engaged in the task and the work they undertook.
 - Date.
 - Acknowledgment that "The [*insert study area*] Heritage Study was carried out with the assistance of funds made available by the Victorian State Government"
 - Summary and contents page.
 - The revised Thematic Environmental History including a Statement of Significance for the heritage of the municipality.
 - A print-out from the HERMES database of the place citation reports for all those places assessed as part of Stage 2 of the study, including images and / or maps as deemed appropriate by Council.
 - A schedule / index of places included in the HERMES places citation report.
 - The table of places recommended for statutory protection.
 - The draft Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.
 - The draft local planning requirements for heritage areas as per 6.7.2 of the brief
 - The archaeological report.
 - Any limitations of the study (for example - limitations in terms of the types of places identified; geographic limitations; access limitations etc). This should be clearly organised so that the client is fully informed of any further work which may be required as part of any future heritage study review or further investigation.
 - The study brief.
- Planning Scheme base map(s) showing the location of all identified places of cultural significance (marked with a polygon) which are recommended for statutory protection.
- The HERMES database populated with data for each identified place, and the 'owner' field updated with the clients name.

5.9 Completion of Stage 2

Upon the satisfactory completion of the Stage 2 requirements and its approval by the Steering Committee, the consultant shall be paid any outstanding entitlements