## Heritage Citation Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>9 Parkers Road, Portland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place Type</td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citation Date</td>
<td>9 June 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage listings</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommended heritage protection</td>
<td>Glenelg Shire Planning Scheme (PS) Heritage Overlay (HO)</td>
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Figure 1: Residence at 9 Parkers Road
The development of a local brick industry in Portland in the 1850s was an important development for a small, isolated settlement. Prior to this, local builders relied on importation of bricks from Tasmania, a time-consuming and laborious task. In the time of early European development in Portland there were at least five different types of bricks manufactured locally and used in building construction. The earliest bricks (1840s–1860s) were handmade, and were generally small, quite soft and often rendered to make them stronger. Several local brick kilns were in operation, including possibly one at 7 Bentinck Street, Portland. Kilns were constructed close to the works being undertaken, so usually the quality of the bricks varied according to the clay available and the location of the brick within the kiln (Gordon Stokes, pers comm., 20 May 2016).

Up until the 1870s bluestone was the primary building material in Portland. However, the establishment of the Portland Brick and Tile Company in 1876 and two additional kilns in 1880 led to brick replacing bluestone as the commonly used building material in Portland. These bricks were large and had the company name pressed into the brick (Wilson Sayer Pty Ltd. 1981: 35). Regional brickworks developed in Victoria due to the high demand for locally produced building materials which would reduce transport costs avoid and transport of heavy loads on poor quality roads. The key to the survival of the brickworks was their location in areas that had high demand and economic growth (Stuart 1987:37). The term ‘Portland Brick’ is used to refer to bricks made at the Parker’s Brickworks around 1900. These bricks are quite large and can range from ‘first class’ which is brown in
colour, to the ‘clinker’ or overfired brick which is dark purple, and the ‘doe’ which is underfired and is yellow ochre in colour. These bricks have no depression or ‘frog’ on them (Gordon Stokes pers. comm. 20 May 2016).

The house, built in the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century Late Victorian style, is located at the intersection of Parkers Road and Burvilles Road to the west of the main Portland township. There is a wetland area southwest of the Residence, south of Bridgewater Road.

The house is built from Portland bricks made by Parker’s Brickworks (VHI D7221-0147; HO122), located at 22 Parkers Road, 250 metres north of the Residence. The brickworks was established by the Parker family and operated until the 1930s. Mr Parker had been trained at ‘Weltshire’ [sic] brickworks (Victorian Heritage Database 2016). It is assumed that this refers to the Wiltshire brickworks which were located in Portland. The Wiltshire brickworks were run by the Wiltshire family and in operation from 1877 to around 1910. The Parker’s Brickworks continued to operate under the management of Parker’s son before being demolished in the 1950s (Victorian Heritage Database 2016).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3 Developing local, regional and national economies

3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry

3.14.2 Using Australian materials in construction

4 Building settlements, towns and cities

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia

8 Developing Australia’s cultural life

8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

Description

Physical description

The house is a double-fronted single-storey Late Victorian cottage made with local clinker bricks from the Parker’s Brickworks and was likely to have been built in the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century. The building has a Dutch gable corrugated iron roof with recessed (upper) gable and eaves. The façade is symmetrical with a centre front door with side lights. There is a timber-framed double-hung window either side of the front door. There is a wide timber-framed and corrugated iron roofed verandah on the front of the building which features timber posts with decorative timber brackets. The building contains a single brick chimney at the rear on the southern side.

There is a weatherboard extension at the back of the building with timber-framed windows and a door.

The front garden is bordered by a green painted timber picket fence. There is a driveway to the left of the house. At the rear of the house is a separate weatherboard building of the same appearance to the weatherboard extension. It has a corrugated iron hipped roof with Dutch gables and timber framed windows. This is likely to be a modern addition to the property.

Physical condition

Good

Usage/Former usage

Residence
Recommended management
Maintain generally as existing

Comparative analysis

HO156 Pope House, 1790 Grand Ridge Road, Trida, South Gippsland Shire Council

The house at Grand Ridge Road, Trida is a double-fronted Victorian timber cottage of characteristic design with a M-hip roof and a symmetrical facade comprising two over two pane double hung sash windows on either side of the front door, which has a toplight. There is one brick chimney. The house was constructed around 1910.

Historically, it is associated with the selection of land and development of working farms with resident owners in the Trida district during the early twentieth century. Few houses from this period survive and although this house has been altered it retains the simple form and detailing that is characteristic of the farmhouses erected by selectors.

HO87 House, 32 O'Neils Road, Melton, Melton Shire Council

The house at 32 O'Neils Road, Melton, is significant as a moderately intact example of a Late Victorian style and for its associations with residential developments in Melton in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The house was built in 1905.

The house at 32 O'Neils Road is of architectural interest. Although altered, it still demonstrates original design qualities of a Late Victorian style. These qualities include the hipped roof form, together with the hipped bullnosed verandah that projects towards the front. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, brick chimney (but not the overpainting), narrow eaves, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, central timber framed door opening and the turned timber verandah posts.

The house at 32 O'Neils Road is historically significant at a local level. It is now a rare example of a house of its period in Melton, and a unique representation of the town's history. This is enhanced by its prominent location. It is also expressive of the farming history of the Shire.

HO102 Glengallan (also known as Glengallon), 77-207 Greigs Road, West Mount Cottrell, Melton Shire Council

The house known as Glengallan, 77-207 Greigs Road East, West Mount Cottrell, is significant as a predominantly intact example of a Late Victorian style, with rear Interwar additions that further contribute to an understanding of the historical evolution of the place. The main front part of the house was most likely built c.1917. It is also significant for its representation of the Exford Closer Settlement Estate, and the historic break-up of Melton's pastoral estates in the early twentieth century.

The house known as Glengallan, 77-207 Greigs Road East, West Mount Cottrell, is architecturally significant at a local level. It demonstrates original design qualities of a Late Victorian style. These qualities include the hipped roof form, together with the encircling bullnosed verandah. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, symmetrical composition, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, front timber wall cladding simulating ashlar blockwork, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, face brick chimneys with rendered tops having projecting cement coursing and cornices, turned timber verandah posts, front timber framed doorway with sidelight and highlight - and flanking timber framed tripartite double hung windows, other timber framed double hung windows, and the narrow eaves. At the rear, the gable addition representing changes during the Interwar period also contributes to the significance of the dwelling. The intact design qualities of this portion of the dwelling include the single storey height, gable roof form clad in corrugated sheet metal, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, two face brick chimneys with soldier course tops, and the decorative gable infill (stuccoed panelling and vertical timber battenning).
Summary
The comparative analysis indicates that rural Late Victorian houses of the same appearance as the house in Parkers Road were mostly built of timber not brick. However, these houses share the common characteristics of this period. They also demonstrate the historical development for the local area or townships in which they are situated.

Statement of significance
What is significant?
Significant elements of the Residence at 9 Parkers Road include:

- External Late Victorian features including symmetrical façade with a centrally located front door, hipped corrugated iron roof, leading to a verandah.
- Use of locally sourced building materials such as Parker’s Brickworks bricks

How is it significant?
The Residence at 9 Parkers Road is of historical significance (HERCON criterion A) and demonstrates principal characteristics of a class (HERCON criterion D).

Why is it significant?
The house is of historical significance as it reflects a period of time when building materials in Portland were manufactured and sourced locally due to the relative isolation of Portland in Victoria and the costs of transporting these types of materials. The use of bricks from Parker’s Brickworks, 250 m north of the Residence, demonstrates that this was a concern for Portland locals, despite the use of Ararat bricks in the region and the view of some architects that they were a superior building material.

The house demonstrates the principal characteristics of the architecture of the Late Victorian period. The symmetrical façade with a centrally located front door, hipped corrugated iron roof, leading to a verandah on the façade provide a representative example of the typical style of the period which has made a contribution to the evolution of Victoria’s built environment.

Recommended Controls (2016)
External Paint Controls    Yes
Internal Alteration Controls   No
Tree Controls      No
Fences & Outbuildings    Yes
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted No
Incorporated Plan     No
Aboriginal Heritage Place No

References


Personal communications
This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.