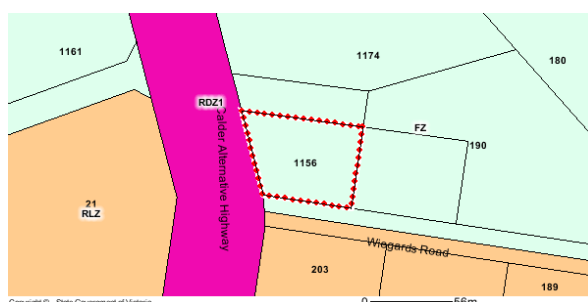


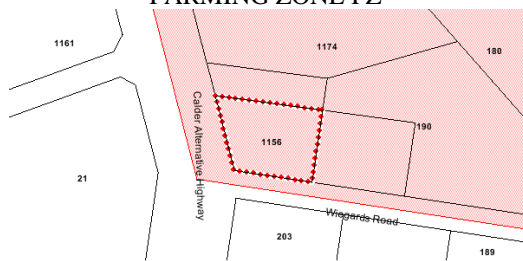
GREATER CITY OF BENDIGO
PLANNING REFERRAL
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APPLICATION NO:	For demolition
PROPERTY ADDRESS:	1156 Calder Alternative Highway, Lockwood North
PROPOSED USE/DEVELOPMENT:	Proposed Demolition
STATUS:	FZ, WMO
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Emma Bryant
DATE:	22/10/2008
PREPARED BY:	Mandy Jean

The following statement is based on an inspection of the site (October 2008). The purpose of the report is to assess the heritage significance of the small red brick church, located at the 1156 Calder Alternative Highway, Lockwood North 3551, LGA City of Greater Bendigo.



FARMING ZONE FZ



WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT OVERLAY (WMO)



The former St Stephens Anglican Church was originally erected on the site in 1862, the early building was consolidated into the present structure in 1872 to a design by Robert Alexander Love, a notable goldfields architect. Subsequently the building was also referred to as the Chapel of Ease, North Lockwood, built beside the North Lockwood State School, No 744, dating to 1865. According to an article in the Bendigo Advertiser, 10.11.1990, written by Sue Bewsell, in 1947 the diocesan registry agreed to sell the land for 30 pounds to the Education Department.

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John Collins 1982, slv



Photo 21.10.2008.

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Property Report from www.land.vic.gov.au on 22 October 2008 03:41 PM

Address: 1156 CALDER ALTERNATIVE HIGHWAY LOCKWOOD 3551

Lot / Plan: Lot 1 TP835832

SPI (Standard Parcel Identifier): 1\TP835832

Local Government (Council): GREATER BENDIGO **Council Property Number:** 198651

Directory Reference: Vicroads 44 D6

Parcel Details

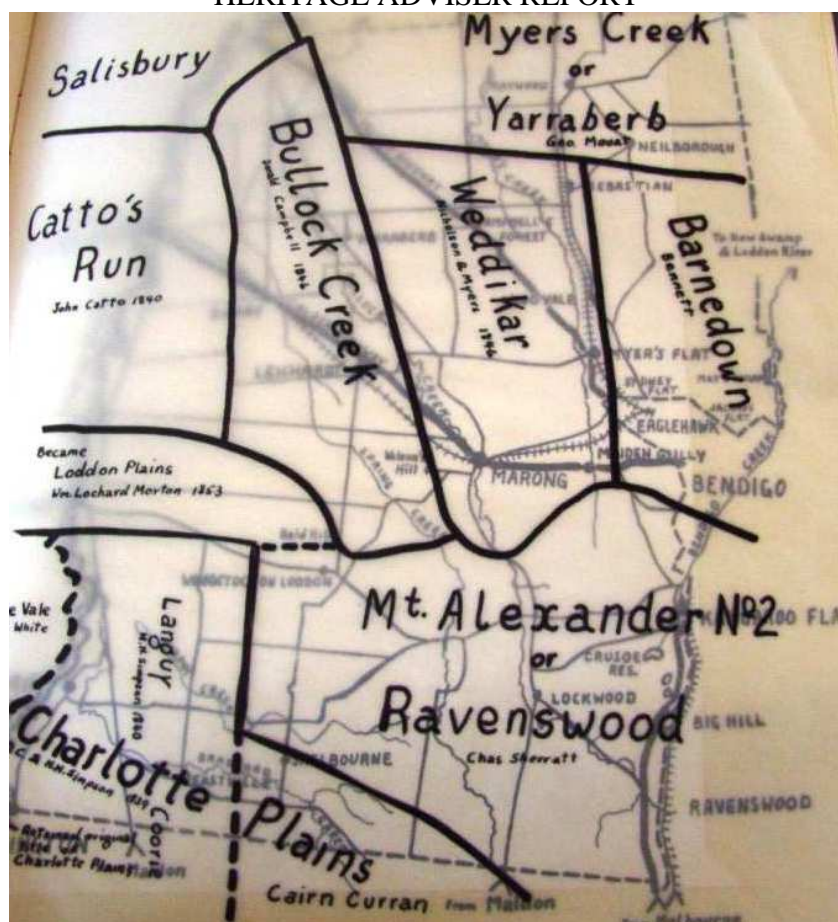
Lot/Plan or Crown Description	SPI
Lot 1 TP835832	1\TP835832

The small bi-chrome brick church was built beside the North Lockwood State School No744 in 1872. Both buildings were designed by local architect, Robert Alexander Love. The four bay double buttressed brick church with west facing entry porch is designed in the rudimentary Gothic style, with pointed arched windows and doors with deep sills. The entry porch is accessed by two massive Harcourt granite steps. A rendered cartouche is fixed to entry gable wall, reading A.D. 1872. A side rear arched entry has been bricked up. The steeply pitched corrugated iron metal gable roof has four cast iron vents and a narrow brick arched window vents in each end gable wall. There is a large triple arched stained glass window in the rear wall which was located above the altar with a large brilliantly coloured stained glass. The interior has varnished tongue and groove angled ceilings with decorative queen posts and collar ties. The walls are simple white painted render lit by series of narrow stained glass windows, each a different colour. The floor is varnished tongue and groove Baltic pine boards. The altar section is raised with three steps. The internal furnishings have since been removed and the room is lit by two fluorescent tubular lights suspended from the collar ties.

The building displays unusual double cavity walls construction and is structural sound. Some windows have been broken and bats have been able to access the interior of the building through these broken windows and the roof vents. There is cracking in the upper walls at the north east and south west corner showing some settlement around the buttresses, and according to Mike Butcher, some deformation in the rafters. There is also some interior cracking around the window reveals, but the exterior brick work is in good condition.

The building was designed by Robert Alexander Love, a notable goldfields architect who pioneered the cavity wall system in Victoria. This is one of four churches where the cavity wall construction technique was used. In each case the cavity wall was slightly differently designed. From a physical examination the front lower walls seem to be made up of triple brick leaf, with headers stretching between the cavities.

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Lockwood is a small settlement located on Bullock Creek about 8km from Bendigo. It was the centre of a small alluvial gold rush in the 1850s, when the gold gave out it became a farming district. The local government area commenced with the formation of the Marong Road Board in 1861, and the Shire of Marong was declared in 1864. In 1874, the shire had a population of approximately 9,700 people. According to the history of the Bendigo Diocesan, the first church in the district was almost certainly the existing St Stephen's Lockwood opened by Archdeacon Crawford on May 1860 as mentioned in the church Records, September 1860. It appears that the existing building was consolidated on the site in 1872 to Robert. A. Love's design, built beside the only Commons School which he designed in 1865.



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HERITAGE REGISTER NUMBER: G210

NAME: Lockwood Primary School No. 744

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

CONTEXTUAL HISTORY

Lockwood

Lockwood is a small farming district situated on either side of the Bullock Creek, south of Bendigo. The growth of the township was due to its good agricultural land which made it suitable for grazing and market gardening. The production of vegetables for the nearby goldfields brought prosperity to the Lockwood farmers who took up land between 1853 and 1855. Before the railways were built, introducing competition from other parts of Victoria, demand was such that a small cartload of vegetables could sell for as much as £140.¹

The Architect

Robert Alexander Love (1814?-1876) arrived in Bendigo in 1858 and built up an architectural and engineering practice in Bendigo and the surrounding areas.² He designed churches, public buildings and private residences. His churches include St Paul's Anglican Cathedral, Bendigo, the Welsh Baptist Chapel, Stawell and St Matthew's Presbyterian Church, Stawell. Love was chosen by the pastoralist Winter family to design their residence, Colbinnabin in 1866. He was commissioned to design the Bendigo Benevolent Asylum in 1859. Born in Ireland, Love worked as an architect in the United States for fourteen years before migrating to Australia. There he was associated with Charles Ellett, the designer of suspension bridges. In about 1845, he was involved in the laying out of Cincinnati's famous Spring Grove Cemetery, the second largest in the United States. He is believed to be the first architect to use the cavity wall in Victoria.³ His design for the Lockwood Common School of 1865 may be the first example of the use of the cavity wall in Victoria. In 1876 he visited the United States to patent his invention of a perpetual motion machine. He went first to St. Louis and in May 1876 moved to Cincinnati, where he contracted smallpox and died in late June 1876.

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Love's major importance is as the pioneer of the true cavity wall in Australia.⁴

According to Professor Miles Lewis:

Robert Alexander Love is one of Victoria's most interesting provincial architects. Our basic source of biographical information is an article by Frank Cusack in the Bendigo Advertiser, apparently derived from the architects descendents, who include grand daughters Mrs J L. Cowan and Mrs Joan Henley....

Love's major importance is as the pioneer of the true cavity wall in Australia and it is probable that he absorbed this idea while in the United States, where the technique had achieved some acceptance in the Hudson Valley, if not

elsewhere. His association with the engineer Ellett is indicative of advanced technical interest. There was a substantial connection and rivalry between Charles Ellett and J A Roebling, the two leading suspension bridge designers, which may go some way to explaining the coincidence in dimensions between Love's design and Roebling's built bridge at Cincinnati.

Love's works in Stawell and Bendigo are the earliest true brick cavity walls in Victoria with two possible exceptions. The first of these is the Stawell Literary & Scientific Institute, which dates from 1868 but is not attributed to any architect. Given the limited possibilities available and the rarity of the cavity wall, it seems almost certain to be by Love. The Strathfieldsaye Shire Hall of 1869 is the work of the Shire Engineer, George Steane. It seems far more likely that Steane was influenced by Love than the reverse.

Common Schools

The Common Schools Act of 1862 established a new system for Victorian education. It abolished the National and Denominational Boards of Education. Common Schools were set up by the Act to amalgamate national and denominational schools and hence reduce duplication of schools as well as denominational influence. Funding was dependent on approval from the Board of Education. Some areas had a proliferation of schools. Collingwood for example, had 24 schools for 2085 scholars. It was believed that the Act would have the added effect of reducing denominational influence.

Common Schools were all publicly owned and from 1863, numbered. Plans for new schools were described precisely in the Act though none were built until 1864.

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HISTORY OF PLACE

The Lockwood Primary School opened as a Common School on 8 February 1864 with an enrolment of 29 children. The present school was constructed in 1865 to a design by local architect, Robert Alexander Love, at a cost of £241.9.8. In 1867 desks and forms were supplied. Outbuildings were constructed in 1868. In 1869 the Committee supplied a bell for the combined chimney and bell-tower. This bell tower with a bent and angled flue was unsatisfactory and was removed in 1876, replacing the chimney.

The brick walls have been painted. The original pairs of arched windows survive on the north and east but a large square-headed multi-paned window was inserted on the south wall in the early years of the twentieth century.

The Lockwood Primary School is a representative example of a brick Common School and an early example of cavity wall construction.



Lockwood Primary School No 744 (1862) and the former St Stephens Church, later known as the Chapel of Ease (1872) are buildings that were designed by Robert Alexander Love. Both buildings are important early examples of cavity brick wall construction in Australia. Since the 1920s the former Church has been used by the Lockwood Primary school and was purchased by the Education Department in 1851 (Butcher).

The former Lockwood church has high architectural significance for its historic association with the innovative architect, Robert Alexander Love, who pioneered the introduction of the cavity wall system into Victoria and Australia from America. The building is one of only four examples of churches that Love designed with cavity wall construction, each having a slightly different cavity wall construction design.

The former Lockwood church has high historic significance for its historic association with the Lockwood State School, No 744, also designed by R. A. Love with cavity wall construction system.

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The former Lockwood church is significant in exhibiting good design and aesthetic features as a small rural bi-chrome church designed in a rudimentary Gothic style, surrounded by a stand of mature local gum trees.

The former Lockwood church is significant as a rare example of a small rural church designed in a highly innovative way with a double brick cavity, by R. A. Love, one of the most interesting provincial architects that worked on the goldfields, who designed some of the largest landmark churches in the region. This is a rare surviving example of one of his smaller rural churches.



New school buildings built in the c 2002



The parcel of land on which the former Church is located is used as the school playground, the building itself has been used by the Lockwood Primary School since the 1920s. It is now used as a storage area.

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**ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA;
Heritage Council Criteria**

Criterion A

The historical importance, association with or relationship to Victoria's history of the place or object

Criterion B

The importance of a place or object in demonstrating rarity or uniqueness

Criterion C

The place or object's potential to educate, illustrate or provide further scientific investigation in relation to Victoria's cultural heritage

Criterion D

The importance of a place or object in exhibiting the principal characteristics or the representative nature of a place or object as part of a class or type of places or objects

Criterion E

The importance of a place or object in exhibiting good design or aesthetic characteristics and /or in exhibiting a richness, diversity or unusual integration of features

Criterion F

The importance of a place or object in demonstrating or being associated with scientific or technical innovations or achievements

Criterion G

The importance of a place or object in demonstrating social or cultural associations

Criterion H

Any other matter which the Council considers relevant to the determination of cultural heritage significance.