

**Lal Lal Estate Stables
313 Yendon Egerton Road
Lal Lal 3352**



Heritage Report

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Introduction

This report into the history, original use, integrity and condition of the stone stables building at Lal Lal Estate was commissioned by Kathryn Mills, Interior Design on behalf of Egerton Farm Pty Ltd in February 2015. The site was visited on 12 March 2015.

Existing Heritage Assessments

Moorabool Planning Scheme

The stone stables building at Lal Lal Estate is included in the Moorabool Planning Scheme as Heritage Overlay HO49, Stables at Lal Lal House, Yendon-Egerton Road. The Heritage Overlay includes External Paint Colour Controls. There are no internal controls.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The Stables were classified by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) in 1971 and described as:

A fine example of granite built stables. Architecturally practical and pleasing. Constructed in 1858 by a pioneer Fiskin and in use for 113 years by five generations of the family.

Register of the National Estate

The stables are listed on the Register of the National Estate (Non- statutory archive) as Place Id 3949;

The statement of Significance reads:

Stables at Lal Lal House, Mount Egerton-Yendon Road, Yendon, are comparatively early stone stables of interest architecturally as a typical modest stable building, but also by virtue of their association with Archibald Fiskin and Lal Lal House (the Victorian house having been destroyed). The Lal Lal homestead property has been held by the Fiskin family since 1850 and is one of the early stations in the district. The combination of roof shapes is unusual.

The description reads:

Stable at Lal Lal House, Mount Egerton –Yendon Road, Yendon were constructed for pastoralist Archibald Fiskin, it is believed in 1858. The rectangular stone building, constructed of both random and coursed and rubble granite walls, has a corrugated iron roof, gabled at one end with a plaque to the gable inscribed 'A.F 1858' and hipped at the other. There is a depressed arched entrance and quoins are another feature.

The Condition and Integrity reads:

Stable at Lal Lal House, Mount Egerton-Yendon Road, Yendon are in good condition and are externally largely intact. Internally, the building has been altered. The building was renovated after World War Two.

Victorian Heritage Register

The place is not included on the Victorian Heritage Register.

The listing of the place in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay in the Moorabool Planning Scheme means that a planning permit will be required for all external alterations and additions to the place including changing paint colours. A planning

permit is not required for routine maintenance and repairs which replace like with like materials including paint colours.

History of the Fisken Family at Lal Lal.

(This is not a full history but some background notes from readily available sources)

Archibald Fisken was born in Glasgow, Scotland on 27 August 1829 and lived with his parents at Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland. He came out to Australia in 1840 with his parents (His father was also named Archibald) and uncle Mr Peter Inglis (his mother's brother). At the time of arrival, Melbourne was described as a bush village. He went to the Scots School for a year and then went with his uncle to Ingliston Station between Bacchus Marsh and Ballan. He was taught by a private tutor before returning to Melbourne a few years later to complete his education under the Rev. Alex Morrison, minister of the Independent Church in Collins Street. In 1842 or 43, Peter Inglis purchased Warrenheip Station near Ballarat and in 1846 he purchased the adjacent run of Lal Lal. In 1846, 17 year old Archibald Fisken was placed in charge of the two stations, which later carried 6,000 head of cattle.

Gold was discovered on a portion of the Warrenheip run. With the huge influx of gold seekers to the Ballarat goldfields after 1851, Fisken was able to find a ready market for his cattle. He (or his uncle Peter Inglis who is named as the purchaser on the Parish Plan) purchased 10,000 acres of the land when auctioned. (Prior to this the land had been held on pastoral leases). In his obituary written in 1907, it states that "he formed the famous Lal Lal estate on which he built a splendid homestead, near Yendon, though the old slab hut which he occupied when he first took charge of the run in 1846 still stands there... Lal Lal is now leased to Mr Fisken's eldest son."

Governor Latrobe appointed Mr Fisken a justice of the peace. He held many public offices including being the first returning officer for North Grant and Ballarat East and appointed first chairman on the Buninyong Roads Board in 1859. When Buninyong became a shire, he was elected a member of council and also served as president. He was a founder of the Ballarat Agricultural Society and president for one year. He was founder of the firm Fisken Valentine and Co., stock and station agents. In 1877 he was appointed a commissioner of Land Tax.

Archibald Fisken took up residence in Melbourne in the late 1870s and was a prominent member of the Melbourne and Australian clubs. In July 1860 he married Miss Charlotte Emily Macnamara, second daughter of Mr John Macnamara of Sydney. They had six children who survived him. Sons – Archibald, who took over Lal Lal, John of Fisken Reed and Co (stock and station agents), Melbourne and Cecil and Daughters – Lily, Alice and Ethel (O'Hara).¹

After his death Lal Lal passed to his son Archibald James Fisken (1866 to 1923) who continued the family involvement with local government and community being a councillor of the Buninyong Shire and a leading member of the Ballarat Agricultural and pastoral Society and an active cricketer.²

¹ Obituary of Archibald Fisken, Argus (Melbourne) 14 June 1907 from Obituaries Australia.

² Obituary of Archibald James Fisken, Argus (Melbourne) 2 April 1923 from Obituaries Australia

Archibald Clyde Wanliss Fisken (1897 to 1970) continued the family traditions of breeding merino sheep and shorthorn cattle at Lal Lal and involvement in the community as a councillor of the Buninyong Shire from 1922 until 1970, being president on a number of occasions. He was also a member of the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society and a keen cricketer. During the First World War he served with the 281st (London) Brigade on the Western front and was awarded a Military Cross in 1918. He was a member of the Federal House of Representatives from 1934 to 1937. He was appointed O.B.E. in 1958 and elevated to C.M.G. in 1963.³ On his death in 1970 the property passed to his son John.

Peter Inglis

Peter Inglis, a draper born in Glasgow Scotland about 1797 migrated to Melbourne with his sister, brother-in-law (Archibald Fisken Snr) and nephew on the ship "Dauntless" in 1840. He was apparently independently wealthy and after settling in Melbourne, took up the Ingliston run in November 1841⁴. He added the Lal Lal and Warreneep [sic] runs in 1846. In 1849 he took a trip back to Scotland and there married Margaret Ord (c1811 – 1904). They had three sons, John Ord Inglis, Andrew Russel Inglis and Archibald William Inglis.

The Parish plan for Lal Lal shows that Peter Inglis purchased the Pre emptive Right for Lal Lal but by the time of his death in 1869 he appears to have passed the property onto his nephew Archibald Fisken.⁵

³ Obituary of Archibald Clyde Wanliss Fisken, Australian Dictionary of Biography from Obituaries Australia.

⁴ Ballan and District Historical Society Notes

⁵ Probate for the will of Peter Inglis.

Description of the Stables

The stables are sited on a flat area of land on the east side of the entry avenue to Lal Lal Estate. The Egerton-Yendon Road is at some distance to the south and the lake is to the north across a field. The immediate surrounds of the stables on the north, and south are cobbled. The cobbled areas are now overgrown and not readily discernable. Immediately adjacent to the stables building to the east is a large metal clad mid-twentieth century shed. Further to the west is a gabled, metal clad mid twentieth century shed. Further west of the shed is a nearly square stone and brick building which appears to have been a diary building.

The stables are an L shape with the main roofs being intersecting gables. The west roof extends to form a skillion section which appears to have been further extended later to form the western most covered area. The roofs are covered in corrugated galvanised steel. The cladding on the south, north and east sides being short sheets of early large pitch corrugated steel. The west face appears to have been replaced by a smaller pitch of corrugated steel. On the north side is a chimney of unpainted soft red orange bricks with simple corbelled bands near the top.

The walls are of local roughly squared granite laid in rough courses. More regular stones have been used for the corners. There are brick voussoirs to the arched openings for the doors and windows. The sills are shaped hard render over flat quartz blocks. There are doors clad with vertical boards and timber framed windows.

West Gable End (Photographs 1 - 2)

This wall is a simple gable with a window set in the middle. The base stone course slightly protrudes giving the appearance of a plinth. The base section of wall to sill height is of random rubble construction that reads as one deep course. The corners and window sides (quoinwork) are of more regularly shaped stones. The section of wall above sill height is in roughly coursed random rubble work. The gable area above the roof springing height may have been added later as the stones and masonry have a different character to the lower wall. In the centre of the gable section is a marble tablet "A.F. 1858" that appears to relate to Archibald Fisker and the construction date of 1858. There is a plain timber bargeboard along the gable. The central window (W1) has a pointed arched head marked with brick voussoirs with some modern bricks introduced. The timber window is in two parts with the lower part being offset timber slats to allow for ventilation while deflecting rain. The upper section is an arched fixed pane with timber glazing bars dividing it into six panes.

South Face of West Gable (photographs 3 -4)

The roof is a transverse gable with a timber fascia and introduced twentieth century quad gutter.

The stonework of the wall is similar to the West gable end but with no protruding plinth. The doorway (D3) to the carriage room (Room 1) has a wide opening with the brick voussoirs of the arch flattened out to fit the truncated area above the opening. . Door D3 was originally a pair of swinging doors as the stone quoins have been worked to include a curved area to accommodate the opening of the doors. These have been converted to sliding doors and a rail inserted across the base. An arched metal lintel bar has also been inserted under the opening. The brick voussoirs of the doors have been substantially rebuilt in twentieth century brickwork. The western

doorway (D4) has a pointed arch marked with brick voussoirs and a vertical board clad door with a timber clad transom area above in the arch

West Wall (Photographs 5 - 6)

The roof is a transverse gable with a timber fascia and introduced twentieth century quad gutter.

There is a central pedestrian doorway with the door (D5) clad in vertical boards and divided horizontally into two sections. On each side is an arched window similar to the window in the gable end. The three openings have pointed arched heads with introduced twentieth century brick voussoirs. The door has damage to the base of the lining boards.

The stonework is of roughly squared and coursed field stones with some very large stones at the base. The plinth appears again to the south of the wall where the ground slopes away. The stones around the openings and at the external corner have been worked to be more even and square than the general wall stones.

There is a rectangular downpipe that has suffered mechanical damage on the south end of the wall. This discharges into a pit edged with introduced twentieth century bricks. The pit appears to have silted up and not drain.

South Wall (Photographs 7 - 9)

The south wall of the main building has a gable roof which extends to a skillion on the east side which appears to have been extended to include an open storage area. The skillion section would appear to have been constructed at the same time as the gable end as there is no discernable change in the external stonework. There is a plain timber bargeboard along the gable end and extending along the skillion section. The walls are of stonework with a small protruding base course. The corners are marked with larger squared stones. The gable end above the door arch is infilled with corrugated steel cladding. In the centre of the gable section is an arched opening with a flat arch reconstructed in twentieth century brickwork. The arch infill has timber decoration that acts as a vent. The doors below are divided by a large post and lead directly into the east and west looseboxes. The doors are clad in mainly vertical timber boards.

There is a set of double doors on the west of the skillion section with a flat arch. The brickwork has been replaced in the twentieth century. The doors are clad in vertical timber boards with an arched timber section at the top. The base of the east door is badly damaged. The extension of the skillion roof has an open storage area. Within the storage area is part of an early wool press.

East Wall (Photograph 10)

The east wall of the building is now adjacent to the new steel clad shed. The early wall of the east skillion was roughly coursed stones with no openings. The skillion roof was extended and a covered area created further to the east. This has a timber stud frame east wall with timber square edged weatherboard cladding for the south and north sections and vertically hung corrugated steel sheet cladding in the central section. The covered area is divided into north and south sections by an internal timber stud frame wall with weatherboard cladding now partly removed in the central section. There is a twentieth century quad gutter and rectangular downpipe on the south end of the wall.

North Wall (photographs 11 - 19)

The north elevation has a hipped and gabled roof clad in corrugated steel. At the west end is a gable and the east end has a hip that extends into a skillion roof covering the store area and the covered area. There is an early brick chimney to the groom's room mid way along the building.

At the east, the covered area is open with a timber picket gate. The post at the east corner appears to have been cut down from the posts which once separated the horse stalls in the stables area as it has stop chamfered corners. The main wall is roughly coursed stonework with the corners having more squarely worked stones and slightly squarer stones used around the two doors and window. The skillion roofed section covering the store has a central flat arched opening with a pair of timber framed doors clad in vertical timber boarding. The brick voussoirs in the arch have been replaced in the twentieth century. To the east of the hipped and gabled section is a large double door opening to the stables. This has a flat brick arch with the brick voussoirs having been replaced in the twentieth century. The timber framed doors have vertical timber cladding. The stone reveals have been shaped with curves to allow for the swing doors. There is a narrow window to the groom's room to the west of the doors. There is a plain timber fascia with a twentieth century quad gutter.

Roof

The roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel of various ages. The north face, south face and west faces of the roof are clad in lapped short length early large gauge galvanised steel which appears to date from the nineteenth century. The east face is clad in a smaller gauge corrugated galvanised steel which appears to date from the twentieth century.

Interior**Room 1 – Tack/Carriage Room (Photographs 20 -24) -**

This room is entered by double doors which have been converted from swing doors to sliding doors. The floor is wide timber (150mm non tongue and groove). The room would appear to have been used for the storage of horse harnesses, saddles and have room for a small carriage or cart with access through the double doors. The east wall is a timber partition which does not reach to the roof height with some remnant rods which would appear to have been used for storing saddles or other horse gear.

Room 2 – Groom's Room (Photographs 25 - 27)

This room has a timber partition wall on the west, with stone walls on the north, south and east. It has an external door on the south, and internal doors on the east and west connecting it to the tack room and the stables area. The doors are all timber with vertical board cladding. The floor is timber as in Room 1 and covered with torn Hessian backed linoleum. The room has a fireplace on the north wall with a timber mantelpiece and stone walls on the south and west. There is a window on the east side of the north wall. The room has been used as a sloyd or timber working room as tools have been hung on the west wall and outlined so they can be returned to the correct position. The room originally would have been used as the sleeping and living quarters for the groom so that the horses were constantly under care.

Room 3 – Stables (28 – 37)

The stable area shows evidence that the eastern side was once divided into five stalls, each with an opening in the east wall. This opening may have been used for feeding the horses. The floor is cobbled with a central drainage channel running north south which would have drained the stalls and be used when washing out the floor. There is evidence in the cobbles of squared stones with square indents which were the bases for timber posts which framed the horse stalls. There is one remaining original, stop chamfered post at the south end. Along the base of the east wall is a deep channel which would appear to have been used for cleaning out the spill of drinking water and feed from the mangers which would have been timber and hung on the wall. There is a pair of doors opening to the north and a pedestrian door and one window on the west side, a door on the east wall at the north end and a door on the south wall. The opening to the east gives access to the store (Room 5). The north doors have the curved sides to the door reveals to accommodate with the swing of the doors. The door on the south gave access to the loose boxes and the door on the west was for external pedestrian access. There is a piece of embedded timber at the side of each horse stall and a shadow on the wall indicating that there had been a structure running down the wall. This would have been the timber stall walls which divided each horse stall. These typically were quite high at the end of the stall where the manager was and the horses head and then often curved down to a lower level at the rear. This was so that the horses could not see each other or reach across to each other's manger. The stall walls were quite robust to resist any kicking by the horses. They would appear to be similar to those at Woolmers Estate, Longford Tasmania.

Room 4 – Loose boxes (Photographs 38-41)

The southern end of this section of the building appears to have been divided into two loose boxes. The floor is of cobblestones. The south wall is stone to the springing height of the roof and the upper section of the gable is now clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The upper section of the brick wall including the archway over the door has been reconstructed in twentieth century concrete. There is a window with timber vents below on the east wall and the room is divided by a timber railed fence. There is an opening in the west wall which appears to be for access from the adjoining store area for feeding similar to the stalls in the main stables. This area would have been for stallions or foaling mares and arfe larger for the horse to move around and not be tethered.

Room 5 – Store (Photographs 42-45)

The store appears to have been constructed at the same time as the stables as there is no discernable change in the stonework even though the roof appears as a skillion addition to the main roof. The store has stone walls on the east and west and a pair of timber doors with arched heads at the north and south set in stone walls. The east wall has no openings and appears to have been designed with an open area for ventilations between the top of the wall and the roof. The west wall has a series of rectangular openings which would appear to have been to enable feed to be put directly into the stable mangers on the other side of the wall. These have timber heads, sills and reveals. The floor appears to be earth but cleaning may reveal some cobblestones. It would appear that the area was used to store chaff, oats and other feed and used as access to the mangers.

Room 6 – Open Area Store (Photographs 46-47)

This area would appear to have been an extension of the roof of Room 5 and be a later construction. It would appear that reclaimed materials were used such as the cut down stop-chamfered post on the north east corner and the corrugated roofing used as cladding in the central section of the east wall. The floor appears to be earth.

Discussion

The building is of a simple form and locally found materials and would appear to date from the inscribed date of 1858 as shown in the plaque on the east wall. It would also appear to have been substantially repaired in the second half of the twentieth century “Post World war 2” as stated in the National Estate Citation. These repairs include some reroofing especially the east face of the roof, the introduction of quad gutters, concrete repairs to the stone walls and replacement bricks in the voussoirs above the windows and doors. The replacements bricks may have been required as it would appear reasonable that the bricks had been fired on site and would have been low fired and soft and therefore spalled readily.

The roof is a mix of corrugated steel roofing with the west face predominantly larger gauge thicker corrugated steel and the east face of smaller gauge more modern corrugated steel. The painting of the roof to prolong the life of the roof cladding would appear to have taken place at the same time as the other repairs. There are very few maker’s marks and none could be seen in the roof of the stables, carriage room and grooms rooms. There is one Sun Brand F. Braby & Co. which if 5” iron would most likely date from the 1850s according to Prof. M.B. Lewis. From 1877 to 1883 Frederick Braby & Co traded in London Liverpool, Glasgow and Deptford. F. Braby & Co Fitzroy works were still trading in 1880 in Euston Rd. London. There is some stored corrugated steel sheets with the Lysaght Orb 8 5Australia Mark. This probably dates after 1880.

Conservation Work**Exterior Area**

Clean off the build up of earth and growth to expose the full extent of the cobbled area to the west and south of the building.

Clean out all open drain pits below down pipes and ensure that they are collected to open or underground drains that are clean and flowing.

Exterior

Stonework – this appears to be in good condition. There appears to have been repointing carried out in the twentieth century. There are also some repairs to cracks which have been carried out in unsightly cement rich mortar, ideally these should be cut out and the mortar replaced with a mix that more closely reflects the earlier mortar mix in strength, colour and texture. There are some minor areas of missing mortar, pointing required where the windows meet the stonework and some missing areas of render on window sills. These can be repaired by an experienced stonemason or bricklayer.

Roof – The roof has evidence of surface rust on the exterior and some lifting sheets. The west face of the roof appears to be early heavy gauge corrugated steel. The short sheets and larger pitch of the corrugations are a heritage feature of the roof and I would advise retaining these as long as possible. Treatment with a fish oil product

such as “Galmet” neutralises the rust and gives the metal a protective coating. This will require the roof to be painted as the fish oil turns the rust black. The roof should be checked over and all loose sheets refixed. Fixing of the sheets should also be done in a matching method to the existing sheets. The sheets are generally fixed with roofing nails and metal washers. This is preferable to using modern Tek screws. This may require sourcing a roofing plumber who is able to undertake this fixing. The valley flashing also appears to show rusting. This should be closely inspected and perhaps replaced with new Galvanised steel valleys to be compatible with the existing roofing. Do not use zincalume or Colorbond. The rolled profile ridges should also be inspected and refixed as required and replaced where necessary in the same material, profile and fixing as the existing. Note that the gable tops are fixed with large timber battens. These are a typical nineteenth century detail and should be retained. The timber to be painted (see timberwork below).

Alternative Option

If the roof cannot be retained in situ then replacement should be in all new materials either in corrugated galvanised steel or corrugated zincalume material. Do not mix and match materials. The Lysaght accent 35 corrugated profile in Shale Grey is an acceptable modern interpretation of the original galvanised steel roofing.

Guttering and downpipes – There is evidence of rust in the gutter and downpipes and there has been noted some mechanical damage to downpipes. I recommend that the gutters and downpipes be replaced. I suggest that the current quad profile gutter, while mid twentieth century is acceptable. I would retain the rectangular profile for the downpipes. Ensure that any new guttering and downpipes are of galvanised steel to be compatible with the existing roofing. Do not use zincalume or Colorbond.

Alternative Option

If new zincalume based roofing is to be used then ensure that all flashing, gutters and downpipes are of the same material. Half round profile gutters and round downpipes would be suitable in Shale Grey Colorbond.

Timberwork (Joinery)

The windows and timber vents appear to be original. The ornate timberwork above the doors of the loose box (Room 4) appear original and are unusual. The fascias and bargeboards may have been replaced but are suitable for the building. Generally these appear to be in good condition but in need of painting. The doors appear to be original or early and all should be retained. All of the doors have areas of damage. These will need to be assessed in detail to prepare a repair schedule. Ideally as much original timber should be retained as possible with the minimum new timber introduced to effect repair. All door furniture such as hinges, latches and locks should be retained. All the timberwork should be sanded back to a fair surface, minor imperfections filled and primed where bare or new timber, undercoated and painted with two coats of gloss paint.

Suggested Paint Colours.

Suitable colours are the dark greens, dark reds, browns and purple browns which were characteristic of the period. A suitable colour for the timber doors, windows, fascias and barge boards is Deep Brunswick Green in a full gloss finish.

Interior

I suggest keeping as much of the original fixtures and fittings as possible and using as part of the fit out for any new use. I would retain the basic layout of spaces. The timber floors for Rooms 1 and 2 can be retained and repaired. The cobbled floors of spaces 3 and 4 may be more of a challenge. The rough nature of the cobblestones and the drainage channels are essential to the character of the place but may not be suitable for a proposed new use. Retaining the floor and sheeting over it with timber to produce a smooth surface may require some changes to door openings to comply with current regulations. The alternative is to close off doors and just use the larger openings for access. There may be some need for step ramps to comply with accessibility issues depending on the use of the place. In the main stable area (Room 3) I suggest retaining the last remaining post which indicates the stall divisions and the existing boarded up wall openings which interpret the stall layout in the area. In Room 2, I would retain the wall with the painted outline of the tools to indicate this use of the room.

Currently the roof is unlined. This is the original finish but leads to difficult internal conditions on hot and cold days. It is possible to line the roof with a sandwich board which provides thermal insulation and install this between the roof rafters to allow them to be exposed to some extent. If these are painted a light grey colour similar to the colour of the galvanised steel roof cladding, this can provide a better thermal environment with little loss of character of the place.

The natural stone walls are a main feature of the building and I would suggest that these be retained without any further wall covering or painting.

Amenities

The introduction of toilet facilities and kitchen areas were discussed on site. These will depend on the use of the place. If it is for domestic use, the requirements would be quite simple but if it is used for commercial purposes then there are regulations which will need to be met. There is some scope for the use of Room 4 (Loose Boxes) to be used for toilets domestically but there may be some issues with disabled access if a commercial building. Another proposition is to construct a small new building in the area adjacent to the stables building, probably on the east side and install all new facilities in this building, therefore no having to disturb the structure of the original building.

Relocating the large shed to the east of the stables building would enhance the presentation of the building and allow more scope for siting of any additional amenities.

Design of additional amenities would require development of the brief and understanding of the required use for the building.

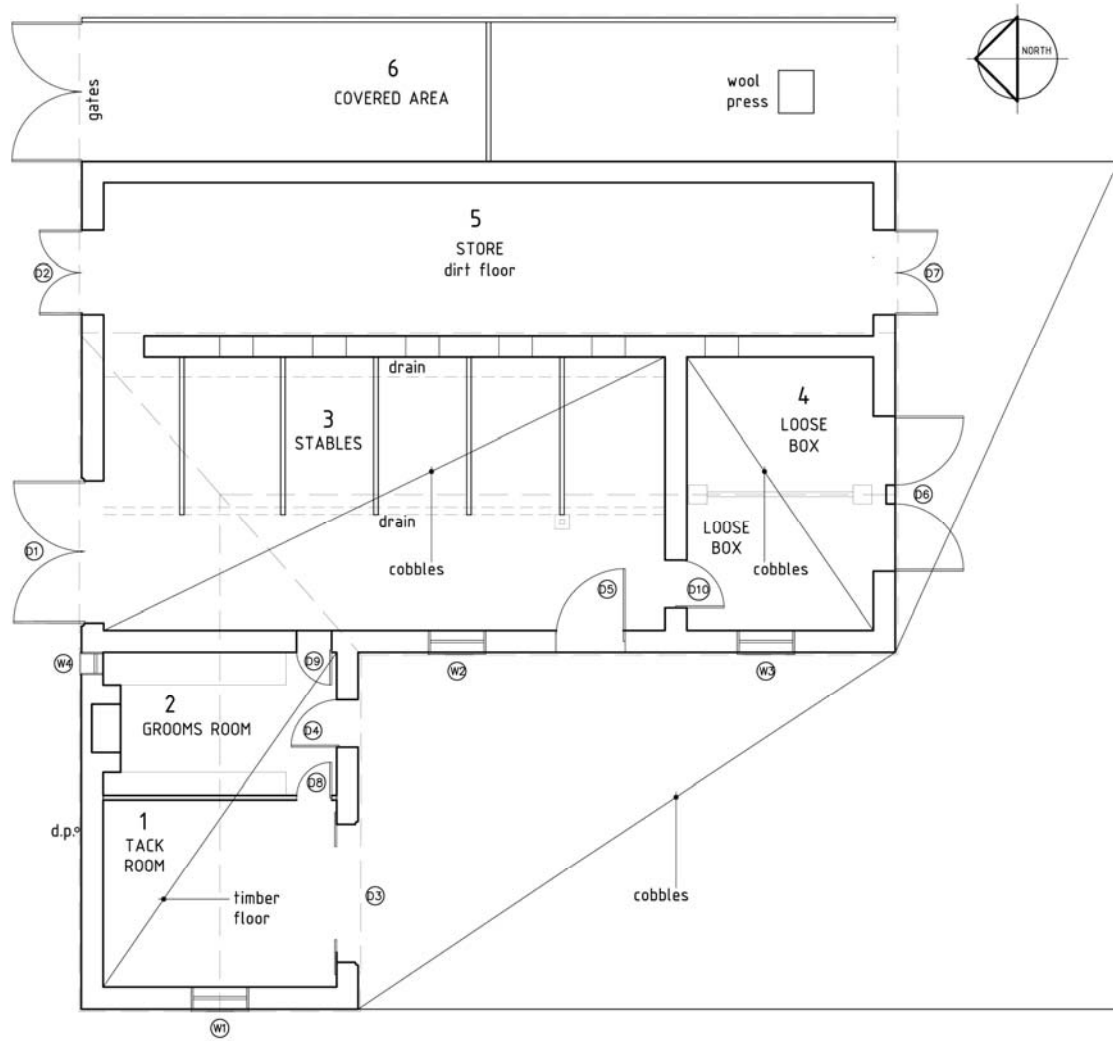
Retention of Artefacts.

There was some discussion that the building or parts of it would be used as a museum to wool. Care should be taken when cleaning out the building that all artefacts are

retained and assessed for display or to assist with the interpretation of the building.
The retained Ferrier wool press is of interest.

The Ferrier Wool press which was manufactured by Humble & Nicholson, then by Humble & Sons, in Geelong, Victoria, from the 1860s to 1933 when the business left family ownership. During that time some 2300 wool presses were manufactured. The Humble companies produced the Ferrier wool presses under licence and then purchased the rights from designer David Ferrier of Coleraine.

The presses were distributed throughout Australia and exported across the world to New Zealand, North and South America and Africa.



Plan of Building

Photographs



Photo 1 West gable end



Photo 2 Detail of window, west gable end showing timber vent in lower section



Photo 3 South face of west gable showing swing doors converted to sliding doors.



Photo 4 South face of west gable showing detail of door reveal showing curved stonework indicating earlier swing doors. Note introduced metal lintel.



Photo 5 West wall of main gable.



Photo 6 West wall door showing damage to base.



Photo 7 South face of stables showing doors to loose boxes and extension of skillion to form store area



Photo 8 South face of stables showing doors to loose boxes



Photo 9 Part of early woolpress



Photo 10 East wall of open store



Photo 11 North wall of stables



Photo 12 North wall, east end showing skillion extension over open area

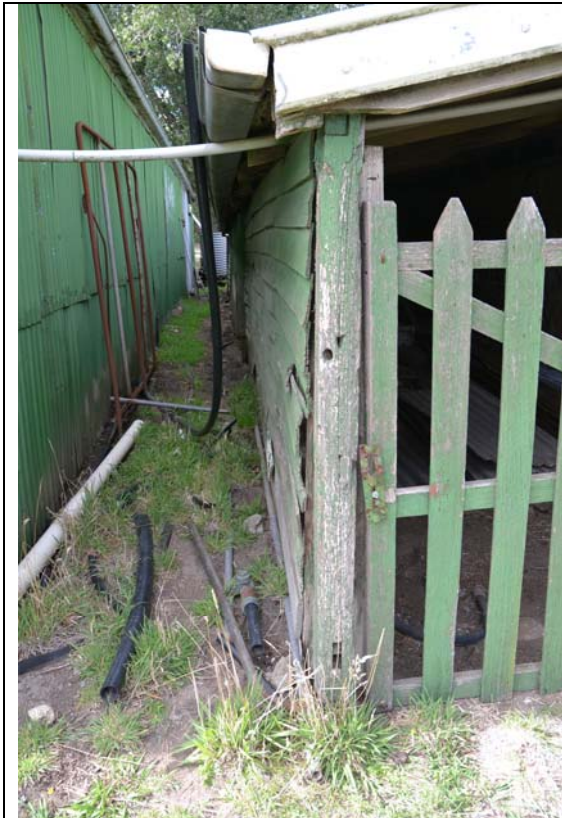


Photo 13 detail of post showing stop chamfering



Photo 14 North wall. Skillion roofed store area with double doors



Photo 15 North wall showing doors to stables



Photos 16 North wall , west end.

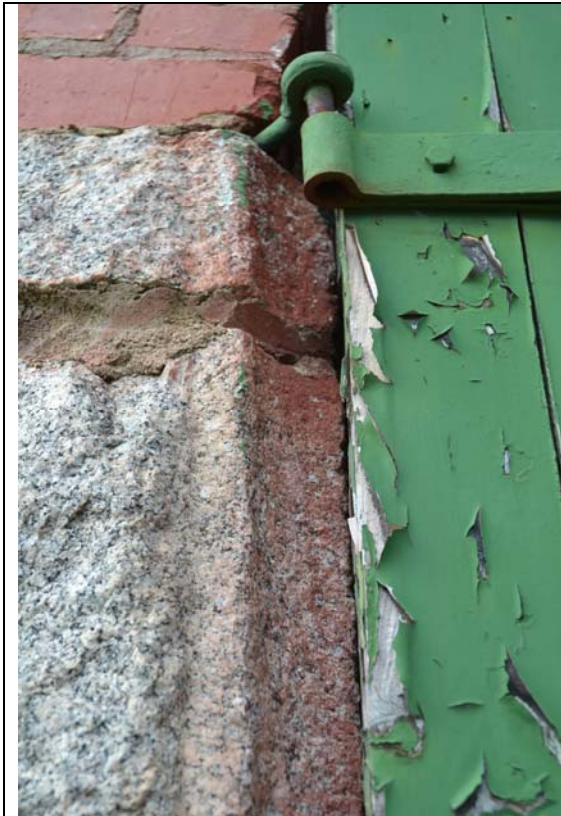


Photo 17 North wall, detail of curved stone to allow for door swing



Photo 18 North wall, detail of window to groom's room



Photo 19 North wall, detail of chimney showing flashing problem.



Photo 20 Interior of Tack Room (Room 1) looking north. Hanging pegs possibly for saddles and harness can be seen on the right.



Photo 21 Interior of Tack Room (Room 1) looking north east showing roof structure and cladding



Photo 22 Interior of Tack Room (Room 1) looking south east showing timber partition wall on east, timber floor and external timber sliding door



Photo 23 Interior of Tack Room (Room 1) looking south to doorway



Photo 24 Interior of Tack Room (Room 1) looking west showing window with timber vent section below.



Photo 25 Groom's Room (Room 2) looking south to external door



Photo 26 Groom's Room (Room 2) looking west to timber partition wall marked out for hanging tools.



Photo 27 Groom's Room (Room 2) looking north to fireplace, simple timber mantelpiece and window.



Photo 28 Stables (Room 3) looking south showing openings in east wall and door to Loose boxes (Room 4) in south wall.



Photo 29 Stables (Room 3) looking south east showing openings in east wall



Photo 30 Stables (Room 3) looking south west showing external door and window and internal door to Grooms' Room (Room 2)



Photo 31 Stables (Room 3) looking west showing gable roof and internal stone wall of Groom's Room (Room 2)



Photo 32 Stables (Room 3) looking north showing external double doors.



Photo 33 Stables (Room 3) looking north east showing east wall and remaining original post from stall dividers.



Photo 34 Stables (Room 3) looking north west to external double doors.



Photo 35 Stables (Room 3) showing detail of drain along east wall below where mangers would have been.



Photo 36 Stables (Room 3) showing detail of central drain in cobble floor.



Photo 37 Stables (Room 3) Detail of squared stone at base of stall post.



Photo 38 Loose Boxes (Room 4) Looking south to doorway showing introduced concrete in wall



Photo 39 Loose Boxes (Room 4) Looking east to opening in wall to Store (Room 5)



Photo 40 Loose Boxes (Room 4) Looking east showing window with timber vent below



Photo 41 Loose Boxes (Room 4) Looking north to door to stables (Room 3)



Photo 42 Store (Room 5) Looking south showing openings in west wall.



Photo 43 Store (Room 5) Looking south to external door.



Photo 44 Store (Room 5) Looking north.



Photo 45 Store (Room 5) Detail of opening in west wall



Photo 46 Covered Area (Room 6) Looking south to central partition.



Photo 47 Covered Area (Room 6) Looking north to central partition.



Photo 48 Covered Area (Room 6) showing base of early wool press in store.

Illustrations of homestead.



Early Photograph of house at Lal Estate – State Library of Victoria Collection.



Photograph of remains of house at Lal Lal Estate – John Collin's Collection, State Library of Victoria. c1970



Photograph of remains of house at Lal Lal Estate – John Collin’s Collection, State Library of Victoria. c1970



Illustration of similar woolpress to that located in store area.



Corrabert, Orrong Road, Toorak Built at least by 1893, the Melbourne town house of Archibald Fiskien.