



TYPE Other building school  
REGION Bundoora/Janefield  
ADDRESS Plenty Road, Bundoora

EXISTING DESIGNATION  
GRADING C  
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 7.03.90

THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1877  
Architect: Bastow  
Builder:  
Elements: School, peppercorn trees, mature gums, conifer plantings.

INTEGRITY Good  
CONDITION Good

### **BUNDOORA PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 1915**

The old Bundoora Primary School building was erected in 1877 on land purchased from the estate of Henry Brock for 50 Pounds. It opened on 1 July 1877 as Janefield State School No. 1915 and during its first year had an average attendance of thirty-four pupils.

Prior to the erection of the new building, the Board of Education had operated a school since the early 1860s in the Presbyterian Chapel, to the north. The very first school in the area had been established by the Church of Scotland in 1849 by the Rev. Peter Gunn of Campbellfield in an unfloored slab hut.

The need for economy in the 1890s led to the closing of the school and the pupils were sent to Greensborough, Epping and Morang South. After nine years it reopened in 1903 under the new name, Bundoora. During its closure the school building often fell prey to vandalism and was sometimes occupied by unauthorised tenants.

In 1897 the Inspector of Works reported:

"I understand that they have furniture in it (the school) and intend to stay; they also keep a large amount of horse feed and bedding inside the building; whilst there is ample evidence of horses all over the place".

During the 1930s an endowment plantation was established in partnership with South Preston Primary School. The tall pines formed a prominent landmark along Plenty Road for over fifty years until their recent removal.

Since 1955, further classrooms have been added, and the total enrolment at the school is now 200 (1985). The original building, which was lined and carpeted in 1983, still serves as a classroom, with the porch converted to a darkroom.

This brick school on bluestone footings and plinth conforms with the 1870s standard brick school for 60 pupils prescribed by the newly formed Education Department. It includes the standard single classroom with



three windows, an offset porch and a single window on the principal elevation and usually a window in the opposite end wall. The long wall with fireplace was devoted to the blackboard and included no windows. Bundoora is a good example of its type, substantially intact but compromised to some extent by the additions to the porch and rear. The building locally significant architecturally and historically. The grounds with their substantial plantings of exotic trees are a landmark on Plenty Road.

#### **HISTORICAL REFERENCES**

Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, p55.

Janefield State School Building file.

Bundoora Primary School Centenary Celebrations Booklet 1877-1977.



TYPE Other (mill site)  
 REGION Bundoora/Janefield  
 ADDRESS Plenty River

EXISTING DESIGNATION Victorian Archaeological Survey recording  
 GRADING C  
 RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Archaeological Survey recording  
 Planning Scheme Protection

THEME Early Settlement, Wheat Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1840s  
 Elements: Site of early flour mill. See attached.

INTEGRITY Not inspected  
 CONDITION Not inspected

## JANEFIELD MILL

The Janefield Mill on the Plenty River was built by George Coulstock during the early 1840s. At that time, considerable quantities of wheat were being grown in Bundoora and surrounding areas. By the mid 1850s, at the height of the gold rushes, two other mills were also operating further north at Morang (now Mernda).

The Janefield Mill was located on a farm established by Coulstock in 1840. The farm came to be known as Mill Park, after the mill.

The mill was a three storeyed bluestone building with a breast wheel sixteen feet in diameter. Apparently the mill did not function satisfactorily in its early years, and following financial problems, Coulstock mortgaged his properties to Henry Miller. Coulstock lost control of the mill when Miller took possession of his properties and sold the mill to John Brock. Brock leased the mill to Peter Hurlstone, an experienced miller in February 1848.

Hurlstone made improvements which improved the efficiency and capacity of the Janefield Mill. To reduce the mills vulnerability to the seasonal fluctuations of water, he built a dam across the Plenty River. An average, thirty days a year had previously been lost due to water shortages, but after the dam was built the mill was able to operate for four to five hours

per day, even during times of water shortage. If both grain and water were available the mill sometimes operated twenty four hours a day. The mill could process eight bushels per hour.

The mill operated until 1858, when a shortage of water caused by construction of the Yan Yean Reservoir, combined with a decrease in wheat growing, caused its closure. Hurlstone removed the machinery and transferred it to a steam powered mill in Preston. The mill has long since been demolished.

### HISTORICAL REFERENCE

Payne, 1975 p. 135-6

Wuchatsch & Hawke, 1988, p.106.

Kenna, In the Beginning There Was Only The Land - History of Bundoora, p.74-80.

## MAROONDAH AQUEDUCT BRIDGE

8.03



TYPE	Other (bridge)
REGION	Bundoora/Janefield
ADDRESS	Rear Janefield Training School
GRADING	C
RECOMMENDED FOR	Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE	7 / 3 / 90
THEME	Proximity to Melbourne
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date:	1891
Elements:	Steel supporting structure
INTEGRITY	Good
CONDITION	Not determined
ALTERATIONS	Pipe missing
RECOMMENDATIONS	This structure has the potential to provide a pedestrian river crossing with careful alteration. With an intrepid guide this structure could play a key role in illustrating and understanding Melbourne's water supply system.

### **8.03 MAROONDAH AQUEDUCT BRIDGE**

This bridge over the Plenty River, off Leischa Court, Greensborough stands as a reminder of when it carried the pipeline bringing water from the Watts River, Healesville to the service reservoirs at Reservoir. It was completed in 1891 and the Governor, Lord Hopetoun, turned on the water.

In 1927 the Maroondah Reservoir was completed and the pipeline duplicated. Until recently the two pipelines remained, but today the bridge has been bypassed. The nineteenth century pipeline was of rivetted construction whereas the twentieth century one was welded. Aqueducts carried the water on more level ground.





TYPE Residence  
 REGION Bundoora/Janefield  
 ADDRESS Plenty Road, Bundoora

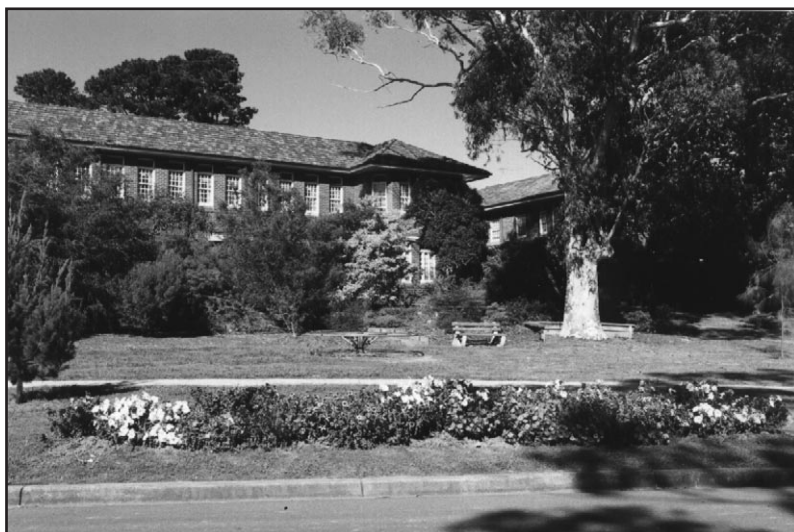
EXISTING DESIGNATION  
 GRADING C  
 RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 7.3.90

THEME Proximity to Melbourne

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1920 - 1953 (see text)  
 Elements: 3 no. 2 storey brick buildings, brick school (rear Riverside Drive)  
 W/B Hall, W/B painters shop and W/B garage opposite. Several  
 W/B houses. Managers Garden, extensive windrow plantings.

INTEGRITY Good  
 CONDITION Good



### **JANEFIELD TRAINING CENTRE**

The origins of the Janefield Training Centre lie in the establishment in 1920 of the Anzac Red Cross Farm for training ex-servicemen convalescing for tuberculosis. Later, from 1925 to 1933, the farm became a sanatorium for female tuberculosis patients, managed by the Austin Hospital. In 1937, the Janefield Colony was established, the forerunner of today's Janefield Training Centre.

### **ANZAC RED CROSS FARM (1920-1925)**

The land now occupied by the Janefield Training Centre was acquired by the Victorian Government prior to World War 1. In 1920 the Australian Red Cross Society was approached by the Repatriation Department with a view to establishing a training farm for tuberculosis patients - ex servicemen whose condition had reached its "arrested" stage. The Repatriation Department wished to provide these patients with an outdoor occupation while their health was stabilising. It was also hoped that the training would enable the men to work on holdings of their own once they were fully recovered.

The plan was approved and Janefield leased to the Red Cross for five years from October 1920. Various government departments assisted with the erection of buildings and provision of services. The first residential block, with its wide verandah, also contained a matron's room, sitting, kitchen and laundry. Between 1920 and 1925 quarters for 24 men and six cottages for married men, a matron's cottage and staff quarters were built. A recreation hall donated by the Education Department's War Relief Fund was erected and a large workshop moved from Caulfield Hospital. The old bluestone Brock farmhouse and a cottage were renovated for the Farm Manager and his assistant. An electric power plant, sewerage and water supply were installed. Officers from Burnley Horticultural College and the

Botanical Gardens provided instruction in horticulture, and lectures, accompanied by lantern slides, were given by officers from the Department of Agriculture.

By 1924 a poultry farm producing up to 240 eggs a day with 1200 chicks in the brooker had been established. A piggery and studs of Friesian cattle and Romney Marsh sheep had also been developed. There was a sheep dip and wool shed, drafting yards, seven acres of orchard and 150 acres under crop. Other improvements included 260 chains of new fencing, 15 iron gates, the planting of lawns and garden beds and 2000 shrubs and trees. Vegetables and flowers were grown for sale at the market.

Whilst the training given to tuberculosis patients was agreed by all parties to have been extremely beneficial, a falling off in the number of men seeking training in farm work led the State Government to resume the property again in 1925. In July 1925 the Chief Secretary's Department granted the Austin Hospital use of Janefield to accommodate 35 female cases of tuberculosis. The Austin Hospital accepted responsibility for the management of the sanatorium, but the cost of equipment and management was met by the Chief Secretary

### **JANEFIELD SANATORIUM (1925-1933)**

The Janefield Sanatorium operated from 1925 until March 1933 when the remaining patients were transferred to Heatherton Sanatorium. During its existence the sanato-





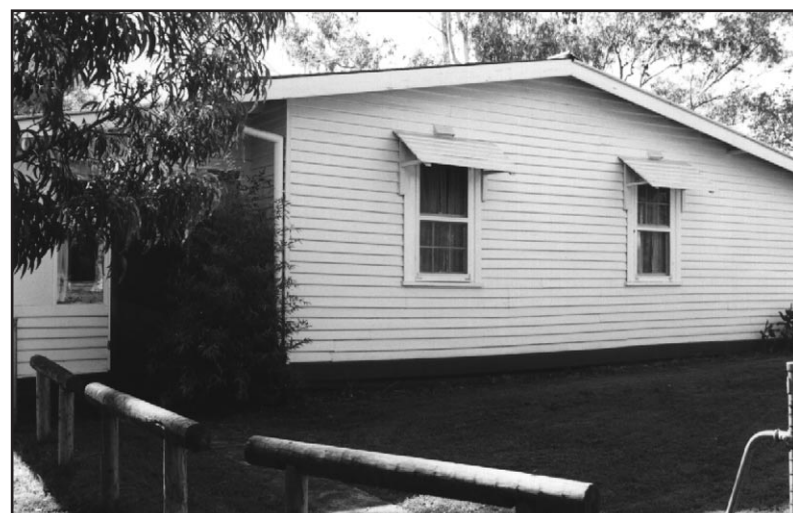
rium had always had a waiting list for admission, with most patients having advanced tuberculosis. Although many patients died, the general atmosphere is said to have been happy. The recreation hall was used for concerts and sing songs held regularly by volunteers visiting the sanatorium. Church services were held in the wards each Sunday evening. Wheeled beds allowed patients to be easily moved to the hall, other wards or outside to the fresh air in the carefully tended gardens. Staff at the sanatorium frequently took long walks in the rural surrounds and in summer swam in the Plenty River.

The decision to close the sanatorium followed a Governmental decision to allocate additional residential accommodation for the care and training of retarded children. In 1932 it had gazetted the Janefield property as the Janefield Colony for Mental Defectives, however the necessary expenditure to make it suitable for children was delayed owing to financial pressures caused by the Great Depression.

### JANEFIELD COLONY FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES (1937- )

The first retarded children admitted were transferred from the Kew Cottages in November 1937. A contemporary report described Janefield as admirably suited for the purpose of creating a colony to train defectives both intellectually and in occupational work. It was anticipated that large sums of money would be expended over several years to enable the Colony to eventually house 1,000 patients. The climate and situation of Janefield were considered so salubrious that the health of the patients would benefit greatly by their transfer from a suburban area. Janefield Colony, an area of 960 acres, was then surrounded by farm lands and grassed areas, with 200 acres of virgin bush within its boundaries.

In 1937 the total accommodation available in the existing buildings - Ward A (later the painters and carpenters shops - Wards B and C amounted to



TB patients cultivating lavender, 1922 (The Leader).



ANZAC Red Cross Farm block, 1922 (The Leader).

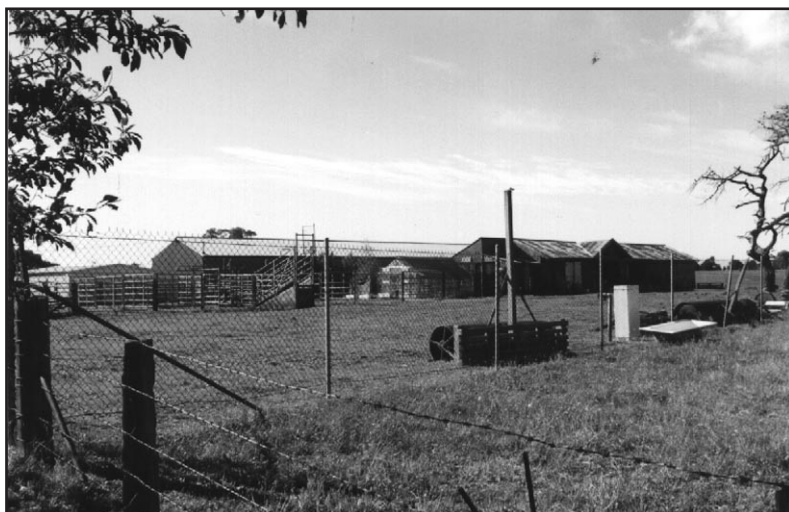


General view of ANZAC Red Cross Farm, 1922 (The Leader).

100 beds. The two storeyed administrative building, including a flat for the chief nurse and quarters for nurses, and brick ward (D, late F2) were occupied in 1939. By 1940 there were 126 patients.

The advent of World War 2 delayed the colony's development. The ward for older boys, M.1 was commenced in 1940 and completed in 1942, but not occupied until 1945, owing to staff shortages. During a period of wartime, M.1 was used to house Land Army girls who cultivated vegetable crops at Janefield to assist in overcoming the food shortages. The brick nursery ward F.1 (now MF.1) sanctioned in 1940 and built in 1942 was inaccessible for patients until 1947, when approaches to it were constructed. Erection of two two-storeyed wards commenced in 1946 but were continually delayed by shortages of materials. One new ward, F3 opened in 1951 and the other, F4, in 1952. By 1955 seven wards were in operation, with 274 patients.

During the 1960s, several more wards were



constructed. Since 1982 the emphasis has been on the transferral of some patients from wards to houses. As staff found it more convenient to live in the wider community, a growing number of houses and flats at Janefield had become available.

Today there are over 400 residents at Janefield. Accommodation ranges from small houses to dormitory type units with up to 48 beds. Service to residents is provided by mental retardation nurses, medical officers, occupational, music and speech therapists, psychologists, physiotherapists, pharmacist, dentist, social workers, domestic, artisan and administration staff.

Three building styles are used principally relating to the three major periods of development at the site. The early Red Cross farm building are a rural group clearly constructed quickly and are without any particular architectural significance although historically they describe the early development of the complex and the provision of services for Tuberculosis patients. The second group are timber buildings scattered throughout the site. These adopt construction techniques and spare detailing often seen on schools and Commonwealth Government buildings from the 1920s and 1930s e.g. Cerberus Training School 192. The third phase is a brick reduced classical form with introduced streamline features at entrances. Similar expression was used on some P.W.D. schools and more commonly on Commonwealth buildings, particularly barracks as for those at Queenscliff and Cerberus from this period. The whole evaluation of the influence of Commonwealth Architecture on the P.W.D. and its overall significance to the architecture is outside the brief for this Conservation Study. Janefield would prove a useful subject for further study in this

regard, to be compared the Larundel and Mont Park, and hospital groups throughout the State.

The Janefield and Red Cross complex is historically significant for its illustration of the treatment for Tuberculosis patients and the intellectually disabled in the twentieth century. Architecturally the weatherboard buildings from the 1920s and the brick buildings from the late 1930s and 1940s are significant. The latter deserve further very detailed investigation.

#### HISTORICAL REFERENCES

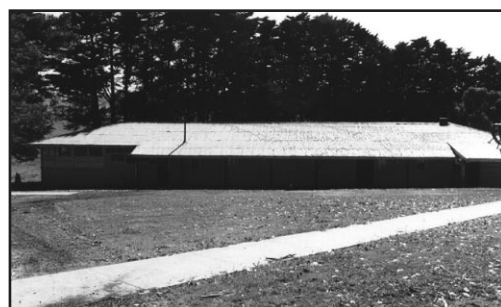
Wuchatsch and Hawke, 1988 p.110,112.

The Leader, 9.9.1922

Richards, 1984.

Kenna, 1988.

Community Services map and brochure.



BRIDGE OVER DAREBIN CREEK

8.05



TYPE Other (bridge)  
 REGION Bundoora/Janefield  
 ADDRESS McLeans Rd

EXISTING DESIGNATION  
 GRADING C  
 RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 7.3.90

THEME Transport Routes

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: unknown

INTEGRITY Fair  
 CONDITION

ALTERATIONS Steel beams added. New deck and balustrade  
 RECOMMENDATIONS Requires urgent inspection

AVENUE OF TREES - GUMS & OAKS

8.06

REGION Bundoora/Janefield  
ADDRESS McKimmies Land and Plenty Road (west side) north of Childs Road

EXISTING DESIGNATION

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: unknown

NOTABLE FEATURES / SIGNIFICANCE: Part of Mill Park Farm. Whittlesea Historical Society was formed to save these oak trees.

INTEGRITY Good and Fair

CONDITION Good



RED GUMS, PLENTY ROAD

8.07



TYPE Landscape feature  
 REGION Bundoora/Janefield  
 ADDRESS Plenty Rd, (west side).

EXISTING DESIGNATION

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 7.3.90

THEME Pre-European

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: N/A

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Fine stand of ancient red gums.

INTEGRITY Good

CONDITION Good (no young trees).

ALTERATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS Ensure that watering associated with playing fields is not damaging trees.



ENDOWMENT PLANTATION PINE TREES

8.08



TYPE Landscape feature  
REGION Bundoora/Janefield  
ADDRESS Plenty Rd, (east side)

EXISTING DESIGNATION  
GRADING C  
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 7.3.90  
THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1930

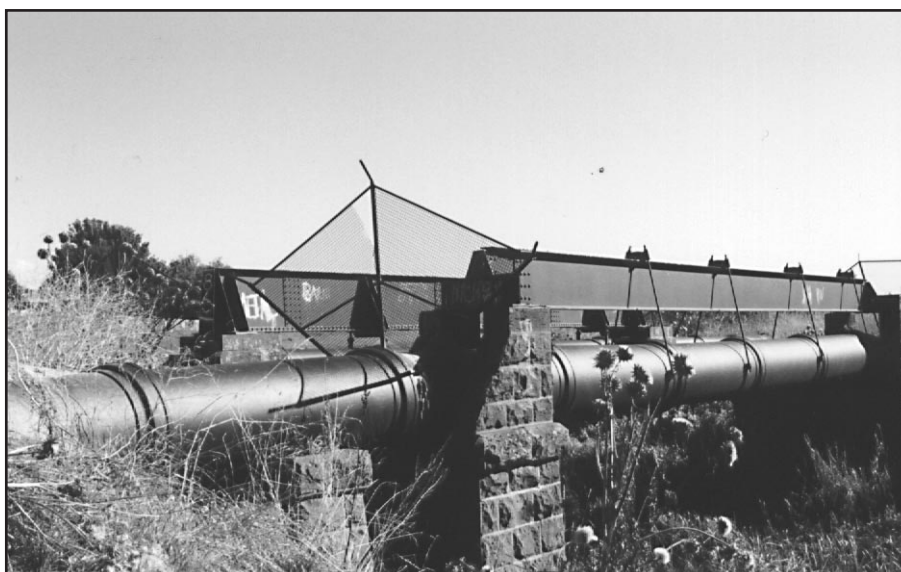
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Bundoora and South Preston State Schools Endowment Plantation. Small stand remains. Harvested 1987.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES Wuchatsch & Hawke, 1988, p.114-5.



BLUESTONE BRIDGE OVER DAREBIN CREEK

8.09



TYPE Other (bridge)  
 REGION Bundoora/Janefield  
 ADDRESS Rear Buckley Avenue

EXISTING DESIGNATION

GRADING A  
 RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register  
 Australian Heritage Commission Register  
 Heritage Conservation Area  
 Planning Scheme Protection  
 Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE 7.3.90

THEME Yan Yean Reservoir

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1857  
 Architect: Blackburn/Jackson

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached. Yan Yean Water Supply Heritage Conservation Area.

INTEGRITY Fair  
 CONDITION Fair

RECOMMENDATIONS One pipe removed.



### **BLUESTONE BRIDGE OVER DAREBIN CREEK**

The bluestone pipe bridge over the Darebin Creek at Bundoora still carries water from the Yan yean reservoir to Melbourne, over 130 years after its construction.

The Yan Yean Reservoir was constructed during the 1850s to provide the rapidly growing population of Melbourne with a reliable and pure water supply. The first soil in construction of the embankment was turned by the

Lieutenant Governor, Charles La Trobe, on 20 December 1853. Just four years later, on 31 December, 1857, the water supply to Melbourne was turned on.

A wooden railed tramway from Melbourne had initially been constructed to convey pipes and other material and supplies. Later, a pipeline was constructed back along the tramway reservation to carry Yan Yean's water to Melbourne. The pipeline was 76cm in diameter for the first 11.3km, then 69cm diameter to Preston and 61cm to the junction of Nicholson and Gertrude Streets, Fitzroy.

During the 1870s the pipeline from Yan Yean to South Morang was replaced by a bluestone lined aqueduct, however this section has since reverted back to pipeline. Although the pipes have been replaced over the years, the bluestone abutments at the Darebin Creek remain in excellent condition.

See Yan Yean Water Supply Heritage Conservation Area.