

## KOLOR WOOLSHED



KOLOR WOOLSHED SOHE  
2008



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1 kolor woolshed penshurst  
warnambool rd penshurst  
view of woolshed



h00324 kolor woolshed  
penshurst warnambool road  
penshurst exterior entrance  
she project 2003



h00324 kolor woolshed  
penshurst warnambool road  
penshurst exterior view she  
project 2003



h00324 kolor woolshed  
penshurst warnambool road  
penshurst inside shed she  
project 2003



h00324 kolor woolshed  
penshurst warnambool road  
penshurst interior view she  
project 2003



h00324 kolor woolshed  
penshurst warnambool road  
penshurst shearing shed she  
project 2003



h00324 kolor woolshed  
penshurst warnambool road  
penshurst view back she  
project 2003

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## Location

4622 PENSHURST-WARRNAMBOOL ROAD PENSHURST, SOUTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE

## Municipality

SOUTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE

## Level of significance

Registered

## Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H0324

## Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO447

## VHR Registration

October 9, 1974

## Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

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## Statement of Significance

Last updated on - July 2, 2004

What is significant?

John Joseph Twomey migrated from Ireland in 1843 with his wife, six sons and two daughters. In 1851 he bought Kolor station near Penshurst, later acquiring several other runs in the area, including Langulac. In 1868 he built a house at Kolor which was designed by the eminent Melbourne architect Joseph Reed of Reed & Barnes, one of the few country homesteads designed by him. Reed dominated the architectural profession in Melbourne at the time. He designed many of Melbourne's major nineteenth century buildings and ran the city's first major architectural office. At the same time as he designed the house Reed probably also designed the Kolor woolshed, an unusual commission for an architect of Reed's stature, which reflects the importance of the wool industry in Victoria at the time. Most early woolsheds had been simple vernacular timber structures, but the 1860s was the height of the wool boom in western Victoria, a time when many grand Western District homesteads were built and woolsheds also began to become more sophisticated. After Twomey's death Kolor was taken over by his sons John and Daniel, and the property remained in the distinguished Twomey family for sixty years. The woolshed is now annexed from the original Kolor property, but is still known as the Kolor woolshed. It still functions as originally constructed, with only minor alterations.

The Kolor woolshed is built out of local squared coursed basalt. It is a total of two hundred feet long, and has a most unusual form, being planned symmetrically with an octagonal central shearing board and two long gabled wings attached to opposite sides of this. The central section is lit by means of a large impressive central octagonal roof light, supported on an intricate timber frame. The interior timber framework and joinery were

prefabricated and meticulously detailed, and the timbers are numbered where they join together. One side wing was for storing and packing the wool, the other had pens where the sheep waited to be shorn. There are sheep yards on both sides of the building, and a long dip on the north side. The original roofing iron was riveted and screwed together but this was replaced in 1951.

How is it significant?

Kolor woolshed near Penshurst is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Kolor woolshed is architecturally significant as one of the most impressive woolsheds in Victoria and for its unusual design. It is a rare example of an architect-designed woolshed, and reflects the strong Western District tradition of building in basalt.

Kolor woolshed is historically significant as a reflection of the importance of the wool industry in nineteenth century Victoria and of the wealth resulting from it.

[Source: *Online Data Upgrade Project 2004*]

## Permit Exemptions

### General Exemptions:

General exemptions apply to all places and objects included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). General exemptions have been designed to allow everyday activities, maintenance and changes to your property, which don't harm its cultural heritage significance, to proceed without the need to obtain approvals under the Heritage Act 2017.

**Places of worship:** In some circumstances, you can alter a place of worship to accommodate religious practices without a permit, but you must **notify** the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria before you start the works or activities at least 20 business days before the works or activities are to commence.

**Subdivision/consolidation:** Permit exemptions exist for some subdivisions and consolidations. If the subdivision or consolidation is in accordance with a planning permit granted under Part 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the application for the planning permit was referred to the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria as a determining referral authority, a permit is not required.

Specific exemptions may also apply to your registered place or object. If applicable, these are listed below. Specific exemptions are tailored to the conservation and management needs of an individual registered place or object and set out works and activities that are exempt from the requirements of a permit. Specific exemptions prevail if they conflict with general exemptions.

Find out more about heritage permit exemptions [here](#).

### Specific Exemptions:

**General Conditions:** 1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object. General Conditions: 2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible. Note: All archaeological places have the potential to contain significant sub-surface artefacts and other remains. In most cases it will be necessary to obtain approval from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria before the undertaking any works that have a significant sub-surface component.

General Conditions: 3. If there is a conservation policy and plan all works shall be in accordance with it. Note: A Conservation Management Plan or a Heritage Action Plan provides guidance for the management of the heritage values associated with the site. It may not be necessary to obtain a heritage permit for certain works specified in the management plan.

General Conditions: 4. Nothing in this determination prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions. General Conditions: 5. Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authorities where applicable. Minor Works : Note: Any Minor Works that in the opinion of the Executive Director will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the place may be exempt from the permit requirements of the Heritage Act. A person proposing to undertake minor works must submit a proposal to the Executive Director. If the Executive Director is satisfied that the proposed works will not adversely affect the heritage values of the site, the applicant may be exempted from the requirement to obtain a heritage permit. If an applicant is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that the permits co-ordinator be contacted.

Construction dates	1867,
Architect/Designer	Reed & Barnes,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Hermes Number	923
Property Number	

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## History

daughters. In 1851 he bought Kolor station near Penshurst, later acquiring several other runs in the area, including Langulac. In 1868 he built a house at Kolor which was designed by the eminent Melbourne architect Joseph Reed of Reed & Barnes, one of the few country homesteads designed by him. Reed dominated the architectural profession in Melbourne at the time. He designed many of Melbourne's major nineteenth century buildings and ran the city's first major architectural office. At the same time as he designed the house Reed probably also designed the Kolor woolshed, an unusual commission for an architect of Reed's stature, which reflects the importance of the wool industry in Victoria at the time. Most early woolsheds had been simple vernacular timber structures, but the 1860s was the height of the wool boom in western Victoria, a time when many grand Western District homesteads were built, and woolsheds also began to become more sophisticated. After Twomey's death Kolor was taken over by his sons John and Daniel, and the property remained in the distinguished Twomey family for sixty years. The woolshed is now annexed from the original Kolor property, but is still known as the Kolor woolshed. It still functions as originally constructed, with only minor alterations.

**The draft statement of significance and the above history were produced as part of an Online Data Upgrade Project 2003. Sources used were as follows:**

Harry Sowden, *Australian Woolsheds*, North Melbourne 1972.

Kames Affleck, 'Kolor', 1998, including a transcription of the diaries of J H Stanton relating to the construction of Kolor and its woolshed.

## Extent of Registration

*Shire of Mount Rouse*. No.324. Kolor Woolshed, Teringa, Penshurst-Warrnambool Road, Penshurst.  
[*Victoria Government Gazette* No 100 Wednesday, October 9 1974 p.3650]

*This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.*

*For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>*