

Erinvale



285 Gully Road, Ceres



Aerial2 for HO.jpg



Figure 3: Thomas Heard (1824-1903). Source: J.A. Walker, 'Thomas Heard', My Heritage website: https://www.myheritage.com/ph/1500214_148805392_1488053heard



Figure 4: Aerial image of 'Erinvale' 1947. The dwelling is in the lower left corner. Source: Landata.



Figure 5: Aerial image of 'Erinvale', 1970. The dwelling is in on the left. Source: Landata.



Figure 6: 'Erinvale', 285 Gully Road, 1997. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 7: 'Thornbury Grange', Highton, c.1915. Source: Heather Lyons.



Extent of Heritage Overlay



Fig 1 Barrabool Parish Plan PROV VPRS16171 part.jpg



Figure 2: A. McWilliams, Plan of the Barrabool Parish, 1861, showing Thomas Heard's 'Riverdale' property (top-centre) and lots 41 (purchased 1851) and lot 38 (purchased 1859).
Source: Jennifer Bantow, National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Geelong & R

Location

285 Gully Road CERES, GREATER GEELONG CITY

Municipality

GREATER GEELONG CITY

Level of significance

Included in Heritage Overlay

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO2011

Heritage Listing

Greater Geelong City

Statement of Significance

Last updated on -

What is Significant?

'Erinvale', 285 Gully Road, has significance as a moderately intact and locally rare surviving example of a late Victorian styled timber dwelling in Ceres associated with the second generation of farming in the Barrabool Hills. Built in late 1896 or early 1897 for William Heard (1863-1914), farmer and son of the local pioneer farmer, Thomas (1825-1903), the dwelling is a physical legacy of the continued progress in farming in the district in the late 19th century. The significant fabric of 'Erinvale' includes: asymmetrical composition, elevated single storey height, hipped roof forms, hipped, convex, post-supported return verandah, corrugated galvanised steel roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, narrow eaves, brick chimneys, door front opening, decorative cast iron verandah valances and brackets and the verandah balustrading. Other external fabric of 'Erinvale' has no significance.

How is it significant?

'Erinvale', 285 Gully Road Ceres, is historically and aesthetically significant at a LOCAL level.

Why is it significant?

'Erinvale' at 285 Gully Road has historical significance for its associations with second generation farming at Ceres in the Barrabool Hills from the late 19th century (Criterion A). It is one of the few known surviving examples, having been built for William Heard (1863-1914), farmer, on land owned by his pioneer farmer father, Thomas Heard (1825-1903). Thomas Heard had emigrated from England in 1844 with his older brothers, Samuel and John, and sister Elizabeth. The Heard brothers each took up farming in the Barrabool Shire, the only other known surviving nearby dwelling associated with the family being 'Ballanlea', built in 1860 for John Heard. 'Erinvale' is a physical legacy of farming progress by the second generation of the Heard family, William Heard, respected farmer, Sunday School teacher and Vestryman of the neighbouring Holy Trinity Anglican Church. He had this house built on elevated ground above the Ceres Bridge in late 1896 or early 1897 on his father's land. It remained in Heard family ownership until 1921-22.

'Erinvale' at 285 Gully Road is aesthetically significance as a moderately intact and representative example of a late Victorian style, being one of few timber examples of its type in the Ceres area (Criterion D), the most comparable nearby being the dwelling at 230 Merrawarp Road, Barrabool (built in c.1896). 'Erinvale' reflects several late Victorian design qualities on its elevated setting, most noticeably the hipped roof forms, post-supported return verandah, roof and wall cladding, brick chimneys and some verandah detailing.

Heritage Study/Consultant City of Greater Geelong - Ceres Heritage Citations Project, Dr David Rowe, 2018;

Hermes Number 200347

Property Number

Physical Conditions

The dwelling 'Erinvale' at 285 Gully Road, Ceres, is set on an elevated portion of the steeply sloping rural site, with a substantial setback from the front boundary. Mature cypress trees line the east fence line and there is a curved pathway that leads from the front to the dwelling. The front, rear and side garden settings have been introduced, as has the existing circular driveway and steeply-sloping grassed driveway to Gully Road. Outbuildings on the site, including the front shed and the rear postwar era skillion shed constructed of cement sheet have also been introduced.

The asymmetrical, elevated single storey, timber weatherboard, Late Victorian styled dwelling has a hipped roof form at the front and double hipped wings at the rear, together with a hipped, convex, post-supported return verandah. There is also a skillion wing at the rear. The roofs are clad in green painted galvanised corrugated steel. Three brick chimneys with corbelled tops (and introduced overpainting) project above the roofline. There are narrow eaves. At the front (north) is an original central door opening with an original timber framed highlight opening, an altered panelled timber door (having a large introduced glazed panel) and moulded timber arches. The central doorway is flanked by early window openings with introduced timber framed windows with upper hopper sashes. There are early window openings on the east and west elevations, with the east window having been introduced but the west timber framed double hung windows and a bracketed window hood may be early.

A feature of the dwelling is the return verandah. There are square stop chamfered timber posts (with missing moulded timber capitals and timber pedestals), and the corner posts have been replaced (and not stop chamfered). There are decorative cast iron verandah valances and brackets at the front typical of Late Victorian design. The capped timber verandah balustrading (with saltire cross motif) is also reflective of Late Victorian design but it has been introduced, replacing the original pattern. The timber lattice screen below the verandah appears to have replaced earlier screening.

Overall, the dwelling appears to be in fair condition when viewed from a distance. The roof sheeting is loose (mainly on the verandah), timber weatherboards have partly rotted, and window sills have rotted on the west elevation. The dwelling has moderate integrity, the composition and detailing largely reflecting its original Late Victorian design apart from the introduced fabric outlined.

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/>