

# PREFABRICATED BUILDING



PREFABRICATED BUILDING SOHE 2008



H01971 1 prefabricated iron cottage exterior



Prefabricated Cottage Boiler



Prefabricated Cottage Boiler



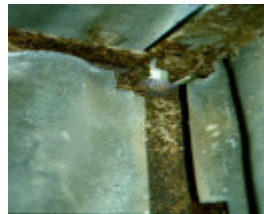
Prefabricated Cottage Boiler



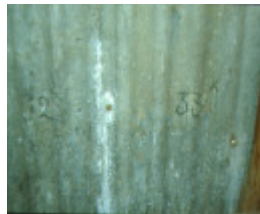
Prefabricated Cottage Context September 2001



Prefabricated Cottage Corner Detail September 2001



Prefabricated Cottage Interior Corner Detail September 2001



Prefabricated Cottage Iron Numbering September 2001



Prefabricated Cottage Side Elevation August 2001



Prefabricated Cottage Stables



Prefabricated Cottage Stables Gate



Prefabricated Iron Building  
Stables Rubble Wall



March 1.JPG



March 2015.jpg



photo (3).JPG



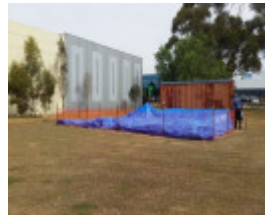
photo (7).JPG



photo (9).JPG



Photo2.JPG



View of prefabricated building  
in dismantled state May  
2018 at Harrick Road



Context showing Harricks  
Cottage with the demounted  
prefabricated building under  
the tarpaulin May 2018

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## Location

152 HARRICK ROAD KEILOR PARK, BRIMBANK CITY

## Municipality

BRIMBANK CITY

## Level of significance

Registered

## Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H1971

## Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO14

## VHR Registration

February 14, 2002

## **Amendment to Registration**

October 8, 2015

## **Heritage Listing**

Victorian Heritage Register

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## **Statement of Significance**

Last updated on - May 20, 2022

### **What is significant?**

The prefabricated cottage is a prefabricated building imported to Victoria in the early gold rush period, most probably from England.

There is circumstantial evidence that the cottage may have been part of the Keilor Plains police station, which was established three miles along the road to the goldfields from Keilor in 1853. That station is known to have included corrugated iron and timber and iron buildings and must have been located within a cooee of the site of the cottage. The police moved to a site in the township of Keilor in 1858, taking a number of the buildings with them. If the cottage was part of that complex, it is unlikely that it was left on the Keilor Plains site. The station was moved again to a site next to the courthouse in 1862-3, and was closed in 1873. The cottage now stands in the scattered remains of a later homestead complex, with the only other standing building a twentieth century stables/shed.

The cottage is rectangular in plan with external walls and arch roof of galvanised corrugated wrought iron with a 5inch pitch. The structural frame comprises horizontal wrought iron angle top and bottom plates bolted to vertical cast iron corner angles and intermediate supports. The cast iron pilasters have slightly recessed panels terminating in semicircular arches. The interior is lightly framed in timber to take the windows and a timber or fabric lining. Internally there are large hand painted numerals on various components likely to have aided in assembly. The framing, windows and two fireplace openings indicate that the building was probably used for residential purposes.

### **How is it significant?**

The prefabricated cottage is of historical and scientific (technological) significance to the State of Victoria.

### **Why is it significant?**

The prefabricated cottage is of historical significance for its association with the gold rush era in Victoria. The prefabricated cottage is associated with the large-scale importation of prefabricated buildings into Victoria to cater for the shortfall in building stock. It is likely that the building is associated with government use of prefabricated buildings during this period. It is possible the cottage is associated with the importance of the road to the Mount Alexander and Bendigo goldfields, and with the early imposition of law and order on that route.

The prefabricated cottage is of scientific (technological) significance as a rare example of a single storey prefabricated iron cottage with corrugated iron arch roof.

The Prefabricated Cottage at Keilor is of scientific (technological) significance as a rare example of a corrugated iron clad and timber lined prefabricated cottage with cast iron uprights. The cottage is of particular interest as an example of a relatively unsophisticated prefabrication design. The cottage is significant as a possible antecedent for the more sophisticated buildings with cast iron uprights imported during the gold rushes.

The prefabricated cottage is a relatively intact and unencumbered surviving example of the prefabricated buildings used during the gold rush era and hence is of scientific (technological) significance for its capacity to demonstrate the technologies of their manufacture and use.

## **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 alterations 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 alteration shall cease and the Executive Director shall be notified as soon as possible. General Conditions: 3. If there is a conservation policy and plan approved by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it. General Conditions: 4. Nothing in this declaration prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions. Nothing in this declaration exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authority where applicable.

\* Removal of plants listed as Noxious Weeds in the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.

\* Removal of loose objects clearly unrelated to the original building which have been stored inside or around the building.

Construction dates	1853, 1858, 1862,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered object,
Other Names	POLICE HUT,
Hermes Number	6015
Property Number	

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## **History**

See attachment.

## Extent of Registration

Prefabricated building (no land)

[Victoria Government Gazette G40 8 October 2015 p.2144]

*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/>*