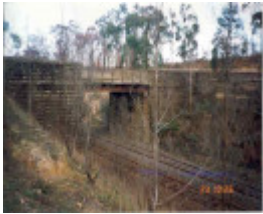

Middle Gully Bridge over Melbourne-Bendigo Railway



B7318 Middle Gully Bridge



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Location

Off Middle Gully Road, 1.5 km from Nursery Road, West of Macedon,, MACEDON VIC 3440 - Property No B7318

Municipality

MACEDON RANGES SHIRE

Level of significance

State

Heritage Listing

National Trust

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - May 4, 2005

What is significant? The Middle Gully Bridge is a bluestone and wrought iron road over rail bridge situated on the Melbourne Bendigo Railway about 1.5 km north of Macedon. It was built in 1862 and is one of a group of similar stone or brick and iron girder bridges on this line.

How is it significant? The Middle Gully Bridge is significant for aesthetic/architectural, historic, and scientific (technical) reasons at a State level.

Why is it significant? The Middle Gully bridge is of historical and technical significance as one of the earliest metal plate girder road bridges in Victoria. The association of the bridge with the Melbourne Mount Alexander and Murray River Railway is significant, not only because of the large scale of public works associated with the construction of this line and its importance to the economic development of the colony, but also because of the key role that this project played in introducing the use of riveted wrought-iron plate girders to Victoria for both

railway and road bridge construction. Prior to 1870 there were very few metal road bridges of any type built in Victoria and of the surviving examples attributed to this period which appear to retain their original riveted wrought-iron plate girders, all were associated with the construction of the Melbourne-Bendigo, Ballarat-Geelong, or Melbourne-Brighton Railways.

The Middle Gully Bridge is similar to several other metal road bridges over the same line. These are significant as a group, which represents an outstanding historical event and engineering achievement. The very intact condition and early date of the Middle Gully Bridge provide the potential to yield important information about the introduction of this style of bridge on the Melbourne Mount Alexander and Murray River Railway and to the whole of Victoria more generally.

The Middle Gully Bridge, represents a slight variation of the form, as it lacks the projecting pilasters. The development of composite masonry and wrought iron bridge construction as demonstrated in this bridge may also reflect the crisis of the stone mason's strikes of 1858-61 and a subsequent change in bridge design which this event may have caused.

The bridge demonstrates the high engineering standards and fine workmanship which are characteristic of the Bendigo Railway and provides a marker for the importation and adaptation of British engineering and technology, based on the wealth of the gold rushes and increasing political and financial power of the new Victorian Colonial Government.

The combination of masonry abutments and metal girders in the design of the bridge is characteristic of the Bendigo Line which was engineered to British main-line standards under the influence of Andrew Clarke and given the stamp of approval by the British Inspecting Engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel, one of history's most famous and most influential engineers.

The bridge and the rail route are of historical significance as part of the first main country trunk route linking the goldfields with the ports of Geelong and Melbourne (the other line being the contemporary Geelong-Ballarat line). The provision of access across this line was subject to political debate and often resulted in bridges of a very high engineering standard serving little used roads and private access. In the case of the Middle Gully Bridge, while there was a connection between the settlement of Middle Gully (which had a Primary School between 1864 and 1897) and farming districts to the west, three other rail over bridges and a level crossing at Macedon Station provided access across the rail in this area. It is possible that some value was placed on the bridge as an access from the saw mills and later hill-station properties of Mount Macedon towards the north east.

The Middle Gully Bridge is of aesthetic significance for the finely detailed and balanced execution of the design, which successfully blends the disparate materials of wrought iron and bluestone. In contrast to the other metal girder road over rail bridges on the line, Middle Gully dispenses with the projecting splayed pilasters either side of the abutments, perhaps because the deep cutting reduces the bulk of the wing walls, making them unnecessary. The design solves the challenging problems for early bridge engineers and designers of incorporating metal girders and results in a unique design solution which uses string courses to define structural components such as the foundation plinths and girder sills, and balances the relatively slender girder with parapet walls of a similar scale. While it lacks the curved and tapered handrail brackets of the Harpers Lane and Gisborne Kilmore Road bridges, the proportions of the wrought iron fencing are maintained. The string courses also carry the horizontal lines of the girders and handrails through the length of the structure, abutments and wing walls. In its original form the corrugated galvanised iron balustrade panels would have created a more solid profile to the structure.

Classified: 30/04/2005

Hermes Number 71648

Property Number

Physical Description 1

A single span, riveted, wrought iron girder and bluestone bridge built across a deep cutting and so not requiring approach embankments. The abutments are constructed of axe-cut or rock faced bluestone masonry in regular 360mm deep courses up to two courses below bearing level, and 300mm above. String courses extend across the abutments and wing walls, which splay gently outward. A single 360 mm deep string-course at the girder level and a substantial projecting capped balustrade with quarry faced top, provide linear continuity with the deck level, and the top of the iron handrail.

The abutments lack the pilasters that are a feature of the other metal road over rail bridges on the line (and many of the rail bridges). The quoins and string-courses have drafted margins. Coping stones project over the wing walls. The six deep, riveted wrought iron plate girders are supported on a sill of larger bluestone blocks which provide a recess into the top of the abutments. Cross bracing is provided by plates at each end. Transverse timber decking is laid and bolted to the top flange of the girders and a gravel road base has laid over these since about 1960.

The bridge has a maximum span of 8.7 metres and the deck is 8.2 metres wide, allowing for two narrow lanes of traffic. The bridge super-structure consists of six riveted plate wrought iron girders approximately 800mm deep and at 900mm centres, with a noticeable positive camber. Each girder is built up out of wrought iron plates in the web and flanges joined in their length with plate connectors and made into a simple "I" beam with angle iron joiners. Four web stiffeners on the sides of each girder are made up from rolled T section wrought iron, cut and bent at the ends to allow continuity in the angle iron joiner between the web and flanges.

The girders rest on a continuous bearing sill of bluestone. Clearance above the two tracks is 4.5 metres. Side clearance for trains is quite tight, showing the close tolerances of the original design. The deck is of transverse hardwood (6x4inch) with a gravel road surface over. The guardrail spanning between the heavy stone balustrades consists of T section rolled wrought iron uprights with riveted plates at the bottom connecting them to the timber of the kick rail, with a top rail of wrought iron angle originally capped with a timber hand rail. The bracing on both sides of the bridge consists of straight square section wrought iron bar, with bent plate connections to the uprights and the cantilevered ends of the deck. The fence is now filled with chain mesh wired through small holes in the angle iron frame - the original infill of corrugated iron sheets having been replaced in the late 1920s.

Intactness

The bridge appears to be intact apart from replacement of the decking timbers (to what appears the same configuration) and replacement of the corrugated iron fence panels with chain mesh.

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/>