

BALLARAT RAILWAY COMPLEX



BALLARAT RAILWAY
COMPLEX SOHE 2008



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1 ballarat railway complex
front view with tower feb1984



ballarat railway complex
interior of station building



ballarat railway complex
signal box & gates



ballarat railway complex site view



Reconstructed entry porch to the north side station building refer P20705



Reconstructed bay to the west end of the north side of station building refer P20705



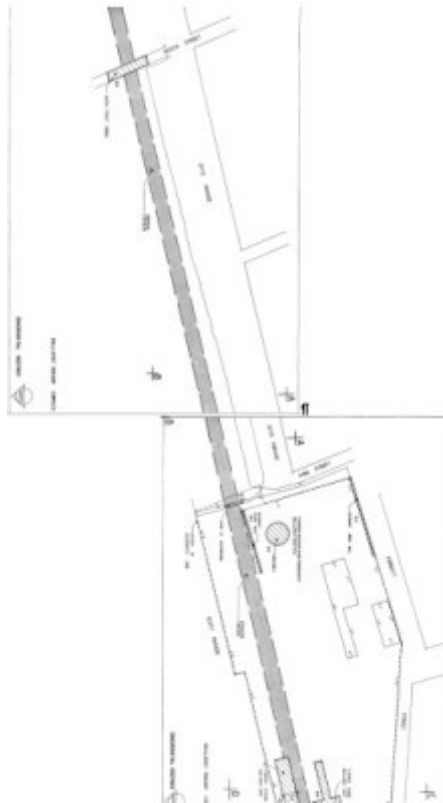
Reconstructed pedimented entry to north side station building refer P20705



Reconstructed entry porch, north side station building refer P20705



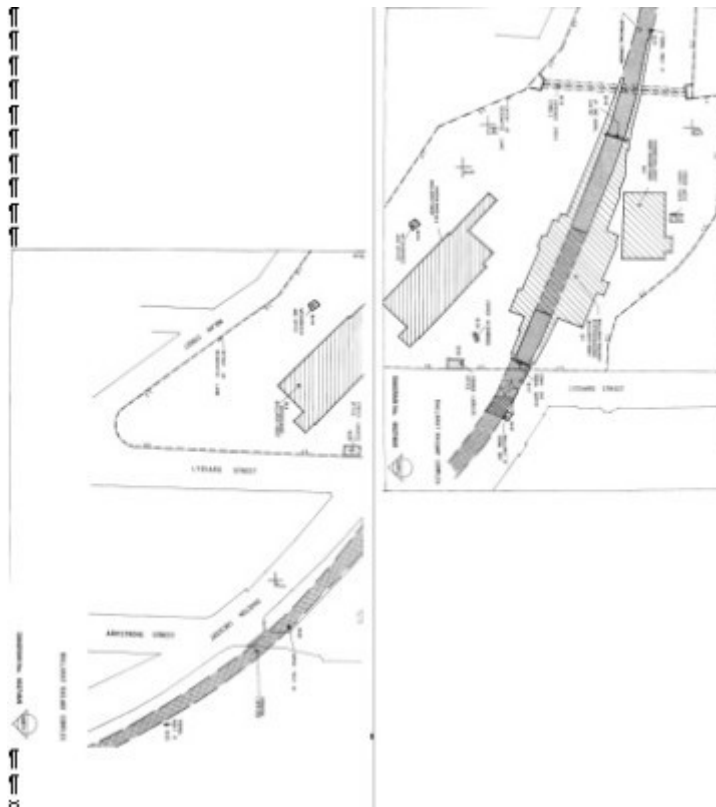
Modern and highly intrusive entry door to the north side station building



ballarat railway station registration plans1and2



ballarat railway station registration plans3and4



ballarat railway station registration plans5and6

140 LYDIARD STREET NORTH BALLARAT CENTRAL AND 202 LYDIARD STREET NORTH AND NOLAN STREET SOLDIERS HILL AND SCOTT PARADE AND 60 CORBETT STREET BALLARAT EAST AND 75 HUMFFRAY STREET NORTH BAKERY HILL, BALLARAT CITY

Municipality

BALLARAT CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H0902

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO59

VHR Registration

August 20, 1982

Amendment to Registration

November 26, 1998

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - August 30, 1999

What is significant?

The Ballarat Station Complex is of historical, architectural, social and technological significance at State level.

How is it significant?

Its historical significance arises from considerations of the following factors:

- Together with the Sandhurst (Bendigo) line, the Geelong-Ballarat railway was the first of the colonial government's main trunk lines, opened in 1862, and built to the best British standards of construction. These standards were never to be repeated. Most of the present complex dates from this period. Ballarat is the largest complex to have been built at this time.
- The Government's decision to built one of its first trunk lines to Ballarat recalls the great importance of a Ballarat and East Ballarat as an economic centre in the colony and the largest mining centre of the world famous Victorian central goldfields. The entire complex is expressive of this decision arising from Ballarat's economic importance.
- The railway acted as a catalyst for the development and redevelopment of Lydiard Street North throughout the nineteenth century. Given Lydiard Street North's national importance as a thoroughfare founded on wealth produced through gold mining activity, as indeed the important economic social and political role Ballarat played in the State's development because of this gold-based wealth the station complex plays a

crucial role in the interpretation of the fabric of this street.

- Ballarat Station was the colony's busiest non-metropolitan station for a period during the nineteenth century, its pre-eminence only being surpassed at different times by Echuca and Geelong. The entire complex is expressive of this fact.
- The construction and development of the Ballarat station site recalls the roles of the following senior offices of the Victorian Railways Department:

George Darbyshire, Engineer-in-Chief (1856-1860).

Thomas Higginbotham, Engineer-in-Chief (1860-1878).

Patrick Brady, Senior Architectural and Mechanical Draughtsman (1857-1867 and possibly later).

These men are likely to have had responsibility for the development of the complex during the first decade.

George W Sims, Chief Draughtsman (c. 1878- ?) had responsibility for the 1888 additions as well as the signal boxes (buildings only).

JW Hardy, Chief Architect of the Way and Works Branch (1908-1918) had responsibility for the additions to "A" Box, based closely on a design developed under Sims.

With the exception of Hardy, whose involvement was minor, the Ballarat complex was a major example of the work of these senior officers.

Why is it significant?

The architectural significance of the complex is borne out by the following information:

- Together with Maryborough, Albury (NSW), Port Pirie (SA) and Brisbane Central (Qld), Ballarat is the only nineteenth century station built at the national level to have a prominent clock tower.
- Together with Geelong and Normanton (Qld), Ballarat is the only surviving nineteenth century station building now retaining a substantial and imposing train hall. It is representative of others, now demolished including Adelaide, Port Adelaide and Brisbane Central.
- The train hall and clock tower symbolise Ballarat's importance as a provincial city and simultaneously recalls the status of rail travel in the Victorian age.
- In Victoria, Ballarat compares in size with Geelong and Bendigo and in layout to the extent that it has an approach road surrounded by passenger and freight handling buildings. Given the destruction of Bendigo by fire and the pending demolition of the Geelong goods shed, Ballarat's intact state will be unique in this respect, recalling the planning principles of early British terminal stations.
- The Goods Shed compares closely with Ballarat East and to a lesser extent with Little River, Riddells Creek, Malmsbury and Kyneton. It is the largest bluestone goods shed in Victoria.
- The former Engine Shed compares with Bendigo and Echuca but is the only example of this 1860s design to be erected in bluestone.
- The Carrier's Office recalls other timber offices in Ballarat, now demolished, and offers insights into nineteenth century freight handling methods. It is unique at the State level at least for its flamboyant design.

The social significance of the complex arises not only from its use as a point of arrival and departure on journeys undertaken prior to and following the advent of the motor car but also from the nature of the trips. Ballarat Station was used by race patrons for five racecourses in the district and special trains were run at holiday times to Burrumbeet Park and to the Lal Lal Falls. Special timetables applied during recognised holiday periods and the station was for a period the focus for local passenger services to Skipton, Waubra, Buninyong and Daylesford. Its existence gave rise to the construction for the "Provincial" Hotel, Reids Coffee Palace and "Victoria House," and it was approximately three quarters of a century a transfer point for rail and tramway passengers.

The technological significance of the complex hinges on the survival of bull head rail in the former carriage shed, the evidence of the removed locomotive traversers in the engine shed, and the signal boxes. The bull head rail, secured to the sleepers with wooden keys, was superseded by 1873 and recalls traditional British railway practice and the comparatively small locomotives, in use at that time.

The signal boxes recall late nineteenth century safe working practices. Today, Ballarat retains the largest surviving interlocked installation in the state. The Winters block telegraph instruments are now rare and the sector gates similarly depleted, comparing only with Ballarat East, Ballarat C & D, Kyneton in country areas. The modified type 6 frame in Ballarat "B" Box is unique at the State level and compares with type 6 frames elsewhere. They were once commonplace.

The Signal Gantries postdate construction of the 1888 additions. They compare with the gantries which existed at Bendigo and Flinders Street Station, now demolished, and have significance as the largest surviving installations of its type to be fitted exclusively with somersault signals. They form an essential component in the interpretation

of the role of "B" Box, but they did not exist for the first fifty years in the life of the early station buildings.

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:

Nil

Construction dates	1862,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Other Names	RAILWAY BRIDGE AND EMBANKMENT, RAILWAY CARRIAGE SHED, RAILWAY GOODS SHED, BALLARAT RAILWAY STATION, EAST ENGINE SHED,
Hermes Number	68
Property Number	

History

Associated People:

Extent of Registration

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

As Executive Director for the purpose of the Heritage Act, I give notice under section 46 that the Victorian Heritage Register is amended in that the Heritage Register Number 902 in the category described as a Heritage place is now described as:

Ballarat Railway Station Complex, Ballarat, Ballarat City Council.

EXTENT:

1. All of the buildings and structures known as the Ballarat Railway Complex: Ballarat Railway Station Building, Ballarat West B1; former Railway Engine Shed, Ballarat West B2; Goods Shed, Ballarat West B3; former Engine Shed Remnants, Ballarat East, including remnant stone wall, brick wall and turntable B4; Peel Street Railway Bridge and Embankment B5; Queen Street Bridge B6; King Street footbridge B7; former goods shed, Ballarat East, including external island platform at east end and stone wing wall at West end, but excluding roof over platform at east end B8; former station site, Ballarat East, including platform walls, station building foundation walls to threshold level and roadside kerb B9; signal box, Ballarat East, including the signal level frame and all fittings, two sets of associated sector gates at Humffray Street and all gate and signal control rodding within the area adjoining the signal box shown hatched B10; Davies Street subways B11; Ballarat A signal box, including the signal level frame and all fittings, all signal control rodding within the area adjoining the signal box shown hatched B12; signal mast No. 21, complete with all fittings and signal control rodding extending to a point 2 metres from the base of the mast B13; Yarrowee Creek tunnels B14; former water supply tower B15; up-end signal gantry, complete with all fittings and including signal control rodding extending to a point 2 metres from the base of the gantry B16; down-end signal gantry, complete with all fittings and including signal control rodding extending to a point 2 metres from the base of the gantry B17; former weighbridge B18; weighbridge and associated office B19; former carriers office B20; Ballarat B signal box, including signal lever frame and all fittings, one set of associated sector gates at Lydiard Street and all gate and signal control rodding within the area adjoining the signal box shown hatched B21; signal mast No. 33, complete with all fittings and signal control rodding extending to a point 2 metres from the base of the mast B22; signal mast No. 31, complete with all fittings and signal control rodding extending to a point 2 metres from the base of the mast B23; and shown on Plans 602746/1-602746/6 inclusive, held by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria.

2. The land marked L1, L2, L3 and L4 on Plan Nos. 602746/1-602746/6 inclusive, endorsed by the Chairperson, HBC and held by the Director, Historic Buildings Council, being all of the land described in Certificate of Title Volume 1882 Folio 376320, Volume 386 Folio 77069 and Volume 2863 Folio 572428 and Alotment 2C Section B3 in the Township of Ballarat East, but excluding an 'operating corridor' as shown on Plan Nos. 602746/1-602746/6 inclusive, held by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria.

Dated 5 November 1998.

RAY TONKIN

Executive Director

[Victoria Government Gazette G 47 26 November 1998 pp.2890-2891]

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/>