HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Sequoia Sempervirens	**File No:**	AS0056
Address:	Bright Country Golf Course POREPUNKAH		
Place Type:	Trees of social, historic or special significance		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Sequoia Sempervirens

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Specimen tree left as remnant of former Forest Commission plantation located on the site. Estimated age 80 years.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

NATIONAL TRUST, 1991, REGISTER

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.4 Making forests into saleable resources.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Old Buckland Bridge	**File No:**	AS0789
Address:	Barrett Lane POREPUNKAH		
Place Type:	Road Bridge		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The old Buckland bridge was opened in 1913. It was built to serve the route from Porepunkah to the popular tourist resort of Mt Buffalo. In May 1910, the engineer for the Shire of Bright, contacted the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co for a quote for a Monier arch bridge to replace the existing timber bridge that had become unsafe. The company was run by John Monash, later to become an important Australian historical figure, as a wartime General and a celebrated engineer. By coincidence, Mt Buffalo was a great favourite of Monash's, and he holidayed there many times.

While a design was submitted to the Shire, it was years before a final amended design was accepted. The first design was an arch as requested, even though the company had not built a concrete arch bridge for years, preferring girders on concrete stanchions. A new Shire Engineer, A Tyers, contacted Monash's company again in 1911, apparently unaware of the earlier design. Monash then suggested a girder bridge, but negotiations eventually stalled. The Shire then appears to have opted for another timber bridge, but after their contractor reneged, Monash again contacted the Shire. Eventually on 20 November 1912, the Shire called for tenders for a reinforced concrete bridge and Monash's tender for 453 pounds was accepted. Shire Engineer Tyers appears to have organise demolition of the timber bridge and work on excavating the foundations for the new bridge started on 15 March 1913, under Foreman Bendschneider. Abutments were concreted by the end of March, and work began on the arch. This was concreted on 9 April and the bridge structure was complete by 2 May. Other contractors completed the filling and other earthworks. Some disputes over payments ensued, and the outcome is not known.

References:

Holgate, Alan, 2006, John Monash - Engineering enterprise prior to WW1, Web-published at
http://home.vicnet.net.au/~aholgate/jm/texts/ppkhist.html

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry.

3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads.

3.23 Catering for tourists.

Description

ALPINE SHIRE

Physical Description

The old Buckland Bridge crosses the Buckland River a short distance upstream of the present bridge crossing on the Mt Buffalo Rd. It is a reinforced-concrete, arched bridge spanning about 18 metres. The spandrel walls are built of reinforced concrete, with no counterforts. Wooden railings survive along both sides of the bridge.

Physical Condition

The bridge appears to be in sound structural condition, although the wooden railings have deteriorated.

Usage / Former Usage

1913 to c1980 - road bridge on Mt Buffalo Road

c1980 to present - limited, private farm access across Buckland River.

Intactness

Excellent

Recommended Management

Retain bridge and all its concrete structural elements.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Sir John Monash

Comparative Analysis

A number of reinforced concrete arch, Monash-designed bridges survive in the State, but they are relatively rare. The Alpine Shire has two known examples of Monier arch bridges - the other is at Germantown. This bridge was built in the 1920s, and is unlikely to have been an actual Monash design.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The old Buckland Bridge was designed by John Monash and built by his company, the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co. The bridge was built between March and May 1913 at a tender price of 453 pounds, and replaced a decaying timber bridge on the road to the popular tourist resort on Mt Buffalo. The old Buckland Bridge was removed from service in about 1980 when a prestressed concrete bridge on a new road alignment downstream was built.

How is it significant?

The old Buckland Bridge is of historical and technological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The old Buckland Bridge is of historical significance for its association with General Sir John Monash, an important Australian historical figure as a wartime General and celebrated engineer who also regularly holidayed at Mt Buffalo. Monash designed the bridge and his company built it. The old Buckland Bridge is of technological significance as an example of a relatively rare Monier arch bridge that shows some design innovation.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The old Buckland Bridge is important as a stage in the evolution of concrete bridge building in the state and shows some innovative design features not evident in earlier Monier bridges (reinforced concrete spandrels).

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

The old Buckland Bridge is directly associated with General Sir John Monash, who designed it, and whose company built it. John Monash was later to become an important Australian historical figure as a wartime General and a celebrated engineer. He is acknowledged as Australia's foremost early developer of reinforced concrete construction.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Old Porepunkah Bridge	**File No:**	AS0692
Address:	Great Alpine Road POREPUNKAH		
Place Type:	Road Bridge		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Old Porepunkah Bridge

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	

History and Historical Context

Porepunkah grew around the crossing place of the Ovens River, on the road to the Buckland River diggings, it was surveyed in 1860 two year before Bright. Porepunkah survived on mining and agriculture, as well as passing traffic on the road. As organised tourism began in the area, Porepunkah took advantage of its position in the shadow of Mt Buffalo and formed an Alpine Tourists Association.

A public meeting was held at McCarrick's Alpine Hotel in 1861 to form a committee to prepare a petition for a bridge to be built at Ovens Crossing. A petition was presented to the Office of the Country Roads Board in June 1862 and in July 1862 the East Buckland Road Board was proclaimed.

Plans for the original Porepunkah bridge were drawn up by the local engineer, Robert Stone and the Road Board called for tenders in 1864. This was a timber bridge. This bridge was later replaced with a more substantial timber arch bridge with timber handrails. This bridge shows in photography c1900.

The present bridge was built for the Shire of Bright by the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co

in 1914/15 (Company archives, Univ of Melb). The bridge was severely damaged in the devastating 1917 floods, that destroyed many of the Ovens River bridges. The north abutment and deck were washed out, but the bridge was able to be repaired.

The Porepunkah Bridge was taken out of service as a road bridge in the 1990s, when the new Hoopers Bridge over the Ovens was built. It now serves as a foot bridge.

References:

Lloyd B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 50, 67,

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads.

Description

Physical Description

The Porepunkah Bridge spans the Ovens River at Porepunkah, linking Nicholson St to the Great Alpine Rd. It is a steel girder bridge built on concrete abutments, with a single concrete pylon in the middle. It is equipped with a three-rail, tubular-steel safety fence, with decorative concrete posts. The bridge approaches are concrete walled on each side.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1920 - 1990s: Road bridge

1990s - present: Foot bridge

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain bridge in present form & materials.

Comparative Analysis

A number of early 1900s bridges survive in the Shire. These include the old Mt Buffalo road bridge over the Buckland and the Germantown Bridge. There are strong historical associations to Sir John Monash's Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co, but links to Sir John himself have not yet been established (cf old Buckland River bridge, Barretts Lane, Porepunkah).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The old Porepunkah Bridge spans the Ovens River at Porepunkah is the third road bridge built on the site. It was built in 1914/15 by the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co (RCMPC) for the Shire of Bright, but had to be extensively repaired after the 1917 floods. It is a two-span steel girder bridge with concrete abutments and a central concrete pylon. The bridge is now closed to road traffic and is for pedestrian traffic only.

How is it significant?

The old Porepunkah Bridge is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The old Porepunkah Bridge is historically and socially significant as a key former road bridge and highly-recognisable feature of the Ovens Highway (now Great Alpine Road). The bridge has historical associations with RCMPC, Sir John Monash's company that pioneered the use of reinforced concrete in Australia in the early 1900s.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Russell's Temperance Hotel Site, former	**File No:**	AS0784
Address:	Great Alpine Road POREPUNKAH		
Place Type:	Inn/Tavern		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local
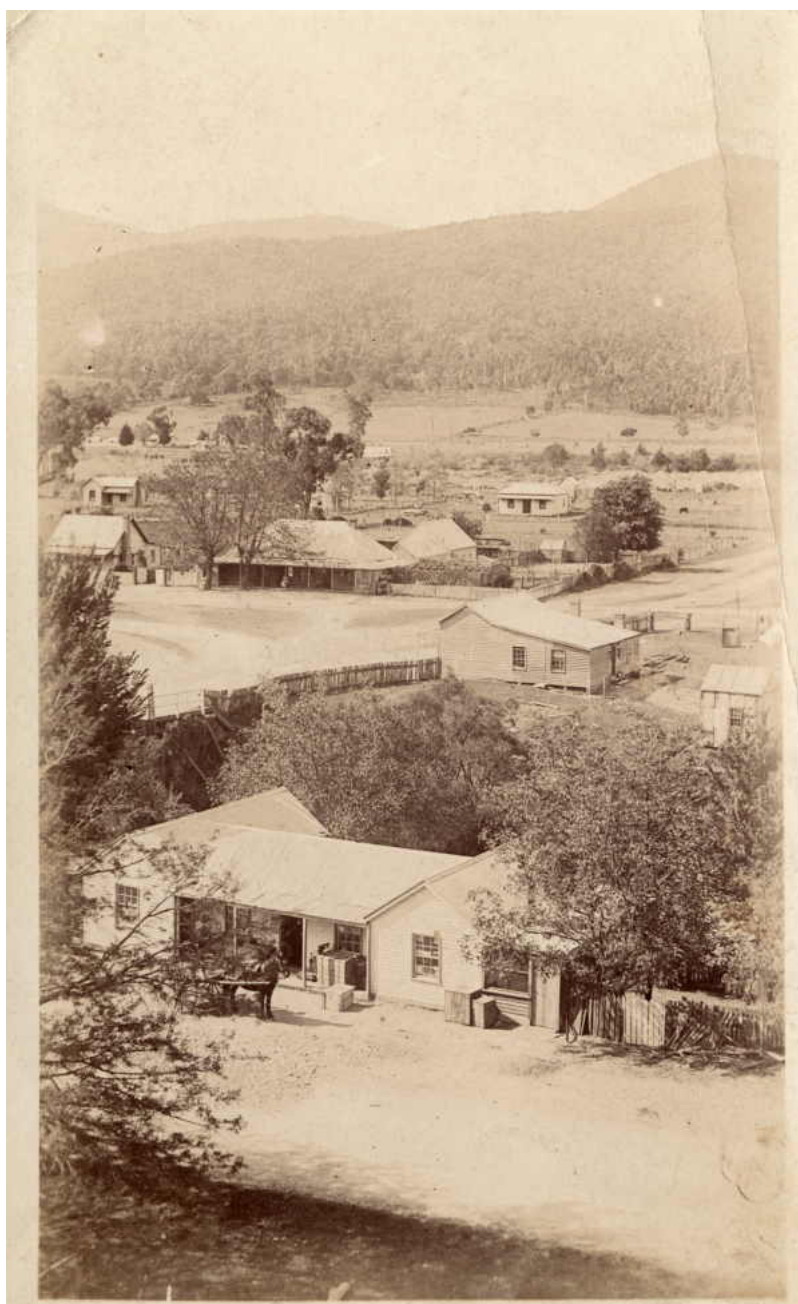
Russell's Temperance Hotel Site, former

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	

History and Historical Context

Porepunkah grew as a small gold mining town clustered around the Ovens crossing on the road to the Buckland River diggings in the early 1850s. From the 1880s, Alpine tourism was heavily promoted in the district, and Porepunkah followed Bright's lead by forming their own Tourists Association, publishing their own guide book. The increasing tourist numbers, particularly after the construction of the railway line first to Myrtleford and then to Bright in 1890, enabled many new accommodation places to open.

Mr A Russell's Temperance Hotel was built in 1878, but failed to gain a licence. He nonetheless perservered with the premises, running it as a temperance hotel. Fortunately the growth in tourism in the 1880s and 90s enabled him to carry on. The hotel was recommended in the Porepunkah and District Alpine Tourist Association's 'Guide Book' in the late 1890s as a suitable place to stay when visiting the popular Mt Buffalo, and it became well-known to travellers and locals for its terraced gardens. From 1900 to 1912 the hotel served as a general store, and after that as a private residence. The building was derelict and close to collapse by the 1980s, and it was demolished.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec

Story A, 1995, Footprints Across North-East Victoria: A Survey for Historical Archaeological Sites

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.21 Lodging people

3.22 Catering for tourists

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

Description

Physical Description

The site is located on the south bank of the Ovens River at Porepunkah, on a excavated platform below the road level of the adjacent Great Alpine Road. It is on the eastern side of the entry to the old Porepunkah bridge over the Ovens River. The site shows the remains of a stone retaining wall (possibly cellar) and garden paths. The flat area to east was the site of a garage.

Physical Condition

Ruins

Usage / Former Usage

1878-1900: Temperance Hotel; 1900-1912: general store; 1912-? Private residence; ???? vacant; 1990s-present: marked historic site of Porepunkah Town Walk.

Intactness

Site is archaeological, but main features are clearly visible.

Recommended Management

Crown land - Heritage Inventory protection applies. Site is vulnerable to accidental damage (eg road works, river bank works), and HO inclusion is justified. Participate in processes that may impact on the site, and promote preservation.

Comparative Analysis

Well known, accessible archaeological sites with good visual qualities, relating to the early growth of tourism in the Shire, are quite rare. Some other inn/hotel sites in the Shire relating to the earlier gold rush era include Gow's hotel site on the Dargo High Plains Road, and Polly Corbett's on the Great Alpine Road south of Harrietville. Site is vulnerable to accidental damage.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The development of Alpine tourism from the 1880s onwards was an important historical theme in the Alpine Shire. Russell's Temperance Hotel was built in 1878, and served local tourism for two decades. It became well-known to locals and visitors for its terraced gardens situated on the banks of the Ovens River at Porepunkah. Today the site shows terracing, paths and the bases of stone walls.

How is it significant?

The Russell's Temperance Hotel site is of historical, social and archaeological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Russell's Temperance Hotel site is historically and socially significant to the Porepunkah community and the Alpine Shire as the remains of what was once a key link in the chain of early accommodation houses that catered to the needs of the growing numbers of tourists visiting the area. The hotel site is archaeologically significant as a relatively rare, easily accessible early hotel site, with good visual qualities.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No

Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name: Porepunkah Primary School (Old Section)   **File No:** AS0303
Address: Martley Street POREPUNKAH
Place Type: School - State (public)
Citation Date: 2007

Significance Level: Local

Porepunkah Primary School (Old Section)

Recommended Heritage Protection	VHR -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Porepunkah grew around the crossing place of the Ovens River in the early 1850s, on the road to the Buckland River diggings. Never a large town, its survey in 1860 caused much affront to the nearby, large township of Morses Creek (Bright), which had to wait another two years for official recognition. Porepunkah survived on mining and agriculture, as well as passing traffic on the road. As organised tourism began in the area, Porepunkah took advantage of its position in the shadow of Mt Buffalo and formed an Alpine Tourists Association.

Land for the Porepunkah Common School was acquired from William Hooper and the school was opened in 1873 in a conventional single room building, and 62 pupils were enrolled. In 1875 the school became a State school. Sometime between 1910 and 1915 another school was built, and in 1941 it was moved to a more convenient site and renovated for a visual education room. More than 40 acres of Crown land had been acquired for a school endowment pine plantation in 1924. These pines were milled in 1955 and the school received 750 pounds.

Electricity was connected in 1951 and in 1955 another new classroom was built. Further additions were added in 1963 with a classroom, office and storeroom.

References:

Dept of Education, 1973, Vision and Realisation Vol 3, p. 932

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

6.2 Establishing schools

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The old section of the Porepunkah Primary School consists of a weatherboard school building with a gabled corrugated iron roof and galvanised-iron column ventilators along the ridge line. Attached to the west side is a smaller gabled building of the same style, probably a vestibule/cloakroom. The gables contain decoration in the form of vertical boards, common in buildings of this era. The building is identical in all important respects to the former Gapsted Primary School (no longer extant). A brick chimney has been built on the south wall. On the the Martley St frontage, a wrought-iron gate and arch commemmorating the centenary of the school (1873-1973) has been added.

Further, more-modern classrooms have been joined to the complex.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1910/15-present: School

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Retain external form and materials of old section only (gabled building on south end + vestibule), and allow like-for-like replacements to prolong serviceability;

- Retain commemorative gateway (Martley St)

- Allow repainting (similar scheme)

Comparative Analysis

The old section of the Porepunkah Primary School is typical in its design of small rural schools of its era in Victoria (early 1900s). The earlier Harrietville Primary School shows similar architectural detailing (particularly gable decoration) because of renovations carried out during this period.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The first primary school at Porepunkah was opened in 1873. The old section of the present Porepunkah School was built between 1910 and 1915 at a different location in Porepunkah and moved on to the present site in 1941. It consists of a main building with attached vestibule/cloakroom. Both sections are clad in weatherboard, with gabled corrugated iron roofs, and vertical-board gable decoration.

How is it significant?

The Porepunkah School is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Porepunkah and district community and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Porepunkah School is historically and socially significant to the Porepunkah and district community and the Alpine Shire for its service to the community for nearly 100 years. Its transfer to the present site in 1941 represents a milestone for the small community of Porepunkah, at a time when schools in many small rural towns were being shut down in favour of centralised educational facilities. The school is architecturally significant as a typical small rural school of its era, the early 1900s, and its scale is representative of the community it served.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No