



Statement of Significance

Social historic context

The extraordinary wealth of the 19th century goldfields contributed to a land boom which transformed the State. This success followed by the hardships of the 1890s Depression crystallised the determination for a federated Australia, leading to the formation of the Commonwealth Constitution in 1901. These political and civic advances of the modern 20th century engendered a fresh national identity.



Picturesque asymmetrical layouts with return verandahs.



Timber details and fretwork are Federation features.



What is significant?

The Federation style was inspired by a sense of Australian nationalism and identity, of the transition from British colony to a federated country of the British Commonwealth.

In the cosmopolitan city of Bendigo, the Federation style was a flamboyant mix of European architectural influences. Influenced by the Arts and Crafts Movement, with embellishments from Art Nouveau, design inspiration was also drawn from the native Australian environment, and flora and fauna.

It was a time of reform and Bendigo saw major restructuring of the mining, agricultural and industrial sectors. Urban reform sanitised and beautified what had been wasteland, reclaiming mine sites, cleansing fumes and dust, and removing slums. The management and control of public space saw increased tree plantings, creation of public gardens, and installation of water features and ornamental lakes, transforming and greening the city.



Hipped and Dutch-hipped roofs with apex decorations.

How is it significant?

Federation style is of cultural significance for its historic, architectural, and aesthetic values.

Federation Style 1901–1918

Why is it significant?

The Bendigo Federation style is historically significant as a domestic architecture that reflects the nationalistic spirit seen on the Bendigo goldfields in the early 20th century.

Federation style was the evolution of a distinctly Australian architecture. The complex broken form and scale of the buildings embraced the outdoors, enhancing garden views from the interior. Deep encircling verandahs and picturesque gardens were design responses to the hot dry inland climate of Bendigo.

Federation style is aesthetically significant for the creative interest in native imagery as well as skilled craftsmanship and techniques.

Victoria's Historical Themes

- Building towns, cities and the garden state
- Marking significant phases
- Governing Victorians
- Struggling for political rights

Contributory Elements

Setting

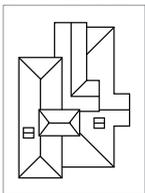


Setting and location

Bungalows took advantage of hills, vistas and boulevards, forming new middle class suburbs. Asymmetrical layouts made the most of gardens and generous setbacks of tree-lined avenues.

Gardens and outbuildings

Buildings were designed to relate to the outdoors, surrounded by well laid out paths and gardens. Wide, deep verandahs, pergolas and shade houses created shade in the hot inland climate. Use of deciduous and European trees prevalent.



Roofs and chimneys

Roofs were large, often with Dutch hips, broken by a multitude of gables, and made of terracotta tiles or corrugated iron. Roofs had decorative ridge capping and gargoyles, bays, towers, and roof ventilators. Tall red brick chimneys were often stuccoed.



Scale

Bungalows were large and imposing single storey buildings with high ceilings, or dormer attics and towers, less often two storey. The use of height in verandahs and chimneys increased the scale of development.

Contributory Elements

Building Fabric



Material and finishes

Timber weatherboard was common with bold paint schemes. Bungalows could also be made of red pressed Hoffman bricks set in a cavity wall construction; with flush mortar joints or tuck-pointing.



Windows and doors

Bungalows had an eclectic mix of windows with side-hung casement sash pairs and stained glass/lead light windows. Front doors were elaborate with recessed panels, fanlights, and coloured and patterned glazing.



Verandahs and posts

Deep encircling verandahs were supported by turned timber posts and highly ornate arched valences and brackets. Gable ends could be decorated with half-timber Tudor features. Cast iron continued to be used in this period.



Details

Timber fretwork motifs included sunrays, parrots kangaroos, and native flora. Gargoyles, dragons and finials adorned ridge tiles and gables. Timber or metal panelling and shingles also created detail.



Fences and gates

Fences were elaborate timber picket, post and rail. Simple cut-out patterns were used like arrows, spades, squares and circles, with scalloping or swagging in the profile, set between high masonry posts.



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