

St Linus Anglican Church Citation

Prepared by: GML Heritage

Address: 21 Glyndon Avenue, Coburg North

Name: St Linus Anglican Church

Survey Date: October 2023

Place Type: Religion

Architect: Charles R Heath (1932 church);
Vanne Trompf (church alterations 1978)

Grading: Significant

Builder: unknown

Extent of Overlay: To title boundaries

Construction Date: 1932 and 1978



Figure 1. View of St Linus Anglican Church, from Glyndon Avenue, Coburg North. (Source: GML October 2023)



Figure 2. View of St Linus Anglican Church, from Delta Avenue, Coburg North. (Source: GML October 2023).

Historical context

This place is associated with the following historic themes taken from the *City of Moreland Thematic History* (2020):

10 Sustaining Moreland's Community and Cultural Life

10.1 Worshipping in Moreland

Churches in the Twentieth Century

The area of the present-day City of Merri-bek occupies the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri-willam, a clan of the Woiwurrung people. Prior to European settlement in the late 1830s, the landscape was traversed and modified by the Traditional Owners for thousands of years.

The City of Merri-bek encompasses the suburbs of Brunswick, Coburg, Pascoe Vale, Glenroy and Fawkner. In 1839 and 1840 allotments were subdivided for farming, making it one of the first parts of Melbourne to be surveyed and sold. Further residential subdivision ensued, creating narrow allotments in an east west orientation, with Sydney Road being the one main north-south route. Sydney Road marked the start of the route to Sydney and developed into a thriving retail strip incorporating shops,

hotels, and civic and religious buildings. Tram routes followed, and the rail line ran parallel (Extent 2020:11).

The first settlers in the municipality were small scale farmers and working-class people predominantly from the United Kingdom. They found work in the local quarrying and brickmaking industry which had developed. Development of housing and industry began in the southern part of the municipality, before expanding north as housing and industry competed for space (Extent 2020:11).

Industry developed in the twentieth century to include textile and engineering and quarries were infilled to create open spaces for recreation. As the twentieth century progressed, other large industrial complexes closed, and the sites were developed for housing. North Coburg railway station, which opened in 1889 when the railway line was extended from Coburg to Somerton and closed in 1903, reopened in 1914. In 1919 Captain Donald Stuart Bain purchased 80 acres of land just west of North Coburg station and named it Merlynston after his daughter Merlyn. He subdivided the land and set about selling blocks and spec homes in what was named the 'Station Heights Estate' and marketed as the 'Toorak of the North' (Extent 2020:88). In 1922, North Coburg station was renamed 'Merlynston'.

Community life in Merri-bek has been sustained and strengthened by a community which has established and built a wide range of shared facilities and places to gather and support community life and wellbeing including churches, halls, schools and kindergartens. Merri-bek has continued to attract immigrants, now from a diversity of backgrounds, contributing to the multicultural nature and layered and textured history (Extent 2020:11).

Early places of worship in Merri-bek included Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Orthodox churches, reflecting the faiths of the early English, Irish and Scottish settlers, and later immigrants from Italy and Greece. Early modest timber structures were replaced with more elaborate landmark structures, using local stone and brick, often with funds raised by local congregations. The first Anglican Church in the municipality, the Gothic styled bluestone Holy Trinity Church, was constructed in 1850 and further extended as the congregation raised funds for a chancel and transepts, followed by a new spire and nave. More Anglican churches followed, including the Italianate Church of Christ in Brunswick in 1857 (extended 1858–1871). As the suburbs developed, more churches were constructed to meet the needs of a growing community. Substantial architect- designed churches were constructed after World War I, including St Linus in North Coburg in 1932. Other denominations followed a similar pattern of church building (Extent 2020:137–139).

Place history

The subject site occupies the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the East Kulin Nation.

The site is part of Crown Allotment 149, Parish of Jika Jika, County of Bourke, purchased by George Urquhart.

In 1919 Captain Donald Stuart Bain purchased the 32-hectare Station Heights Estate, which he renamed Merlynston and subdivided into 200 blocks. The estate was advertised in 1921 as a model suburb with individually designed brick houses (*Herald* 14 February 1921:12; Extent 2020:88). By March 1924 it was reported that 100 modern homes and about 40 War Service homes had been built. (*Brunswick and Coburg Leader* 7 March 1924:1). In a newspaper advertisement, Bain noted all of the over 100 brick houses erected in the past 18 months were built to specifications of the State Savings Bank of Victoria (*Herald* 4 July 1924:16).

In June 1925, Rev W Clarke Hudson, vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Coburg, purchased four allotments of land in the Station Heights Estate to extend church operations. There was already a brick house erected on the purchased land, described as 'suitable for a vicarage' (*Age* 8 June 1925:8). This brick house is likely to be the brick bungalow with signage 'St Linus House' south of the hall (known as 19 Glyndon Avenue), which was built to a design of the State Savings Bank of Victoria.

By September 1925, building operations for the new Church of England commenced. The building, 30 ft by 60 ft and comprising a front porch and ante rooms, was completed and dedicated by Archbishop Harrington Lees in July 1926 (*Brunswick and Coburg Leader* 4 September 1925:1; 16 July 1926:1). An aerial photograph from 1925 shows the Station Heights Estate and the timber building being erected (Figure 2).



Figure 3. Aerial view of Station Heights Estate in Merlynston in 1925 looking south; the subject site is circled in red. Note the original timber building was extant in 1925. (Source: Picture Victoria, Coburg Historical Society)

St Linus Anglican Church building

In 1928 Peter Lorensen of Merlynston bequeathed 1000 pounds for the erection of an Anglican Church, provided it be started within four years (Herald, 12 April 1928:21). Architect Charles R Heath was subsequently commissioned to design a new, larger church. Heath designed numerous schemes for the church building, including a grand version featuring a tower with spire, enlarged transept and a chancel; however, this was never realised (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Architect's drawing of the grander scheme for St Linus Merlynston by Charles Heath which was never realised. (Source: State Library Victoria: Charles R. Heath collection, Accession No.LTAD222).

A more modest version of the design, consisting of a nave flanked by aisles and a porch leading to a narthex at the northern end, was eventually constructed. This design included framing to an opening in the eastern wall to allow for a future extension, most likely when funds allowed (Figure 5).

On 3 June 1932 the church was dedicated by Archdeacon William Hancock. It was reported that only the nave of the church had been completed, but that the design allowed for future expansion to accommodate the needs of a growing congregation. It was noted that if a chancel, spire and transept were to be added in the future, the church would be one of the finest suburban churches and would seat up to 500 people (*Herald* 16 June 1932:28).

In December 1932 a carved marble font was donated by Mr HJ Thornton, a member of the vestry (Figure 7). It was reported that Mr Thornton had designed the font himself and worked on the carving for two years. Following a consecration ceremony in 1932, Mr Thornton's infant granddaughter was the first child to be baptised at the font (*Herald* 24 December 1932:7).

An aerial image from 1945 shows the church complex comprising the new brick church, timber hall, and the vicarage (Figure 9).

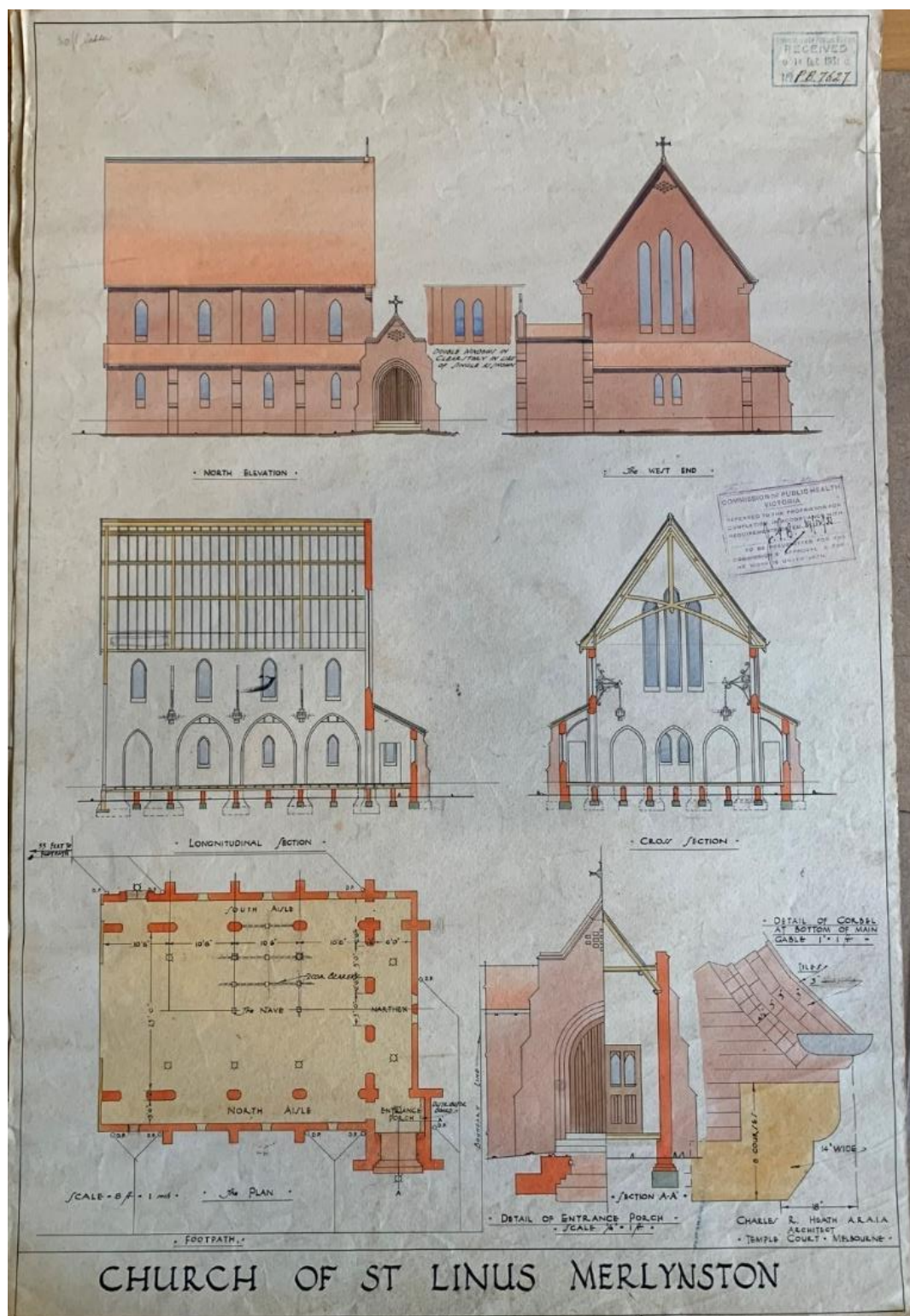


Figure 5. Final designs for a smaller version of St Linus Church by architect Charles Heath; note the eastern wall has been designed to allow for future extension. (Source: State Library Victoria: Charles R. Heath collection, Accession No.LTAD222)

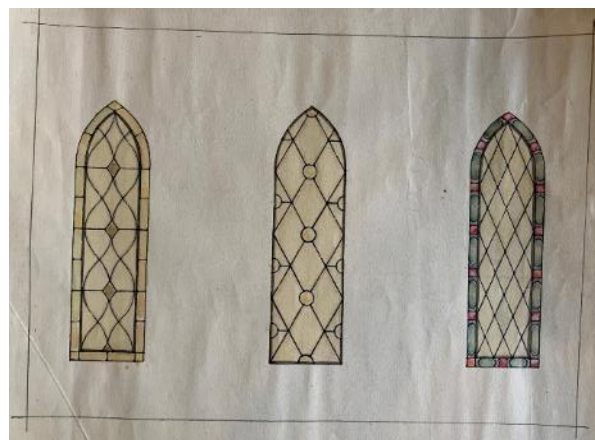


Figure 6. Designs for stained glass windows of the Church of St Linus Merlynston, by Charles Heath, 1931. (Source: State Library Victoria: Charles R. Heath collection, Accession no. LTAD222).

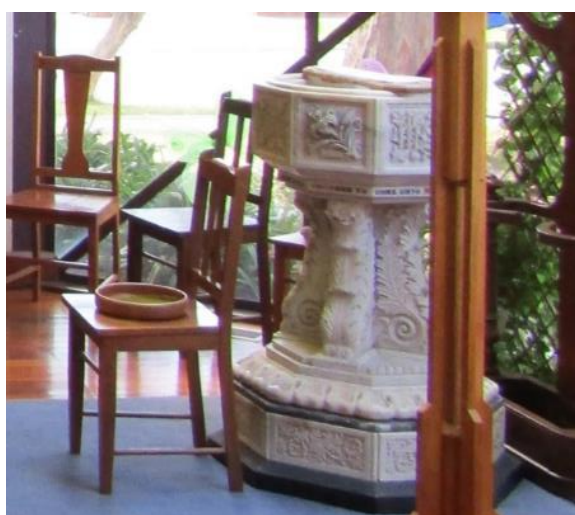


Figure 7. Marble font carved and donated by Mr HJ Thornton in 1932. (Source: GML October 2023)

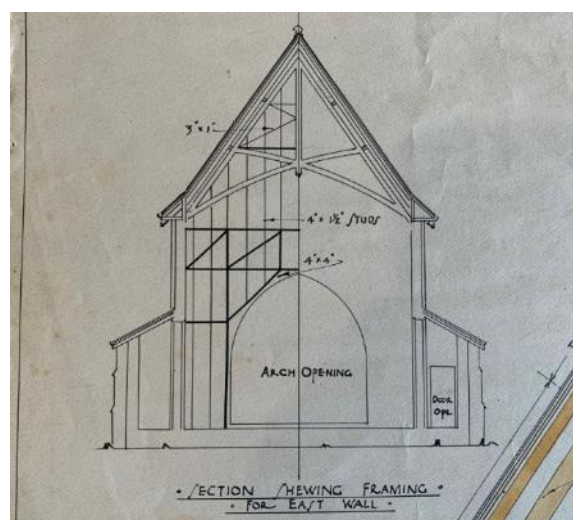


Figure 8. Part of original drawing by Charles Heath showing framing of east wall to accommodate an arched opening to allow for the future alterations. (Source: State Library Victoria: Charles R. Heath collection, Accession No. LTAD222)

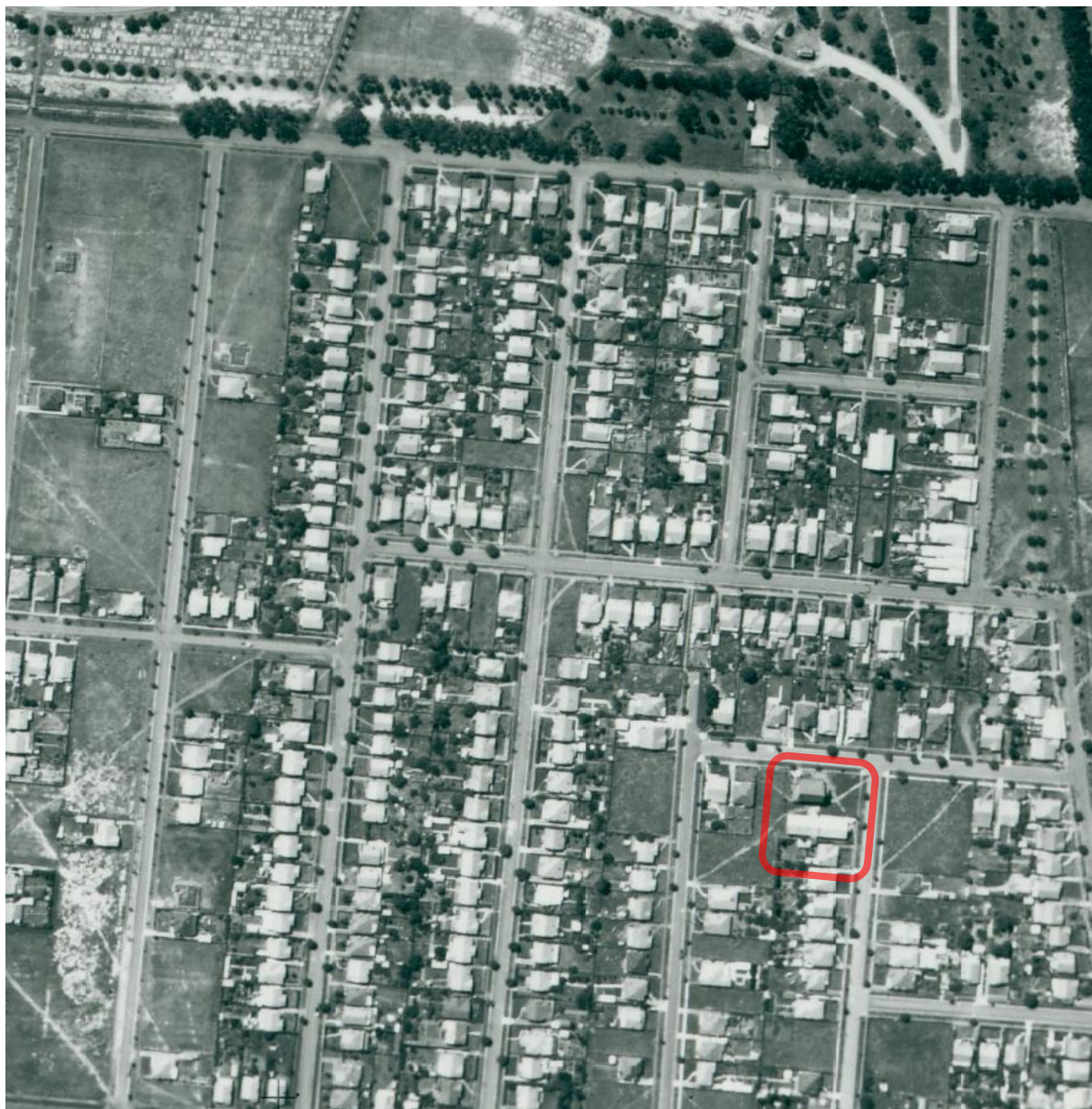


Figure 9. Aerial photograph from 1945 of the developed land in the Station Heights Estate showing the subject property at 21 Glyndon Avenue, Coburg North (circled in red). The church and Canary Island Date Palm is visible to the northwest of the allotment and the hall to the south. The vicarage is to the south of the hall. (Source: Central Plan Office 'Melbourne and Metropolitan Area Project (12/1945)', via Landata with GML overlay)

Although the grand gothic structure never eventuated, more modest extensions were eventually carried out in 1978 to a design by modernist architect Vanne Trompf (OHTA, 2017). The modifications included a new three-dimensional glass and steel structure inserted into the eastern elevation, and a new covered porch entry and priest's vestry. Internal modifications served to reorient the congregation facing the west (Figure 10 and Figure 11).

The church remains in use as a place of worship for the local congregation.

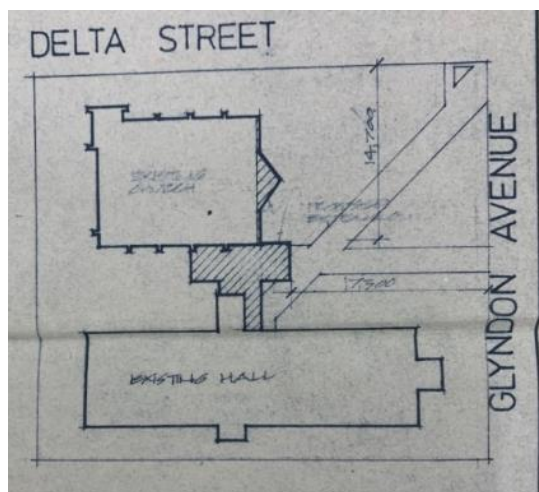


Figure 10. Site plan with planned extensions for the east elevation and the walkway between the church and hall, hatched, by architect Vanne Trompf. (Source: PROV 7882/P0001)

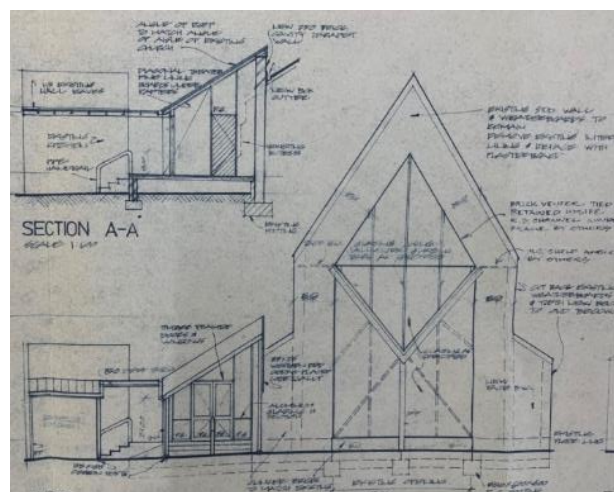


Figure 11. Excerpt from the 1978 design drawing by Vanne Trompf for extension to the church. (Source: PROV 7882/P0001)

Moyle Pipe Organ

The church houses the Moyle Pipe Organ, built circa 1850s by James Moyle of Prahran, who was among the first organ builders in Melbourne. This organ is thought to be the earliest example to survive in Victoria, and after being restored, was installed in St Linus Anglican Church on permanent loan from the National Trust. The Moyle Pipe Organ – St Linus Anglican Church is included as a registered object on the Victorian Heritage Register for its historical and social significance to the State of Victoria (VHD H2159). The origins of the organ are unknown, but it is believed to have been built for a private home. It had previously been located in St Cuthbert's Anglican Church in Brunswick before being moved into storage in about 1975 (Place ID 1281 'Moyle pipe organ–St Linus Anglican Church' via Victorian Heritage Database).

Hall building

The hall was the first building on the site, completed in 1926 and modified in 1928 with the addition of a small front porch and vestry room (Figure 12 and Figure 13). It was the original Church of England building. The timber hall was used for church services prior to the construction of the brick building in 1932. The building also functioned as a hall and a schoolroom (Age 13 April 1926:15).

In 1935, after the construction of the new brick church building, Charles Heath's son Frank (who worked in his father's practice), prepared designs for the alterations and extensions to the front (east) and rear (west) of the original timber hall. The front extension featured a half-timbered gable and pointed arched windows (Figure 14). The frontage of the hall has since been altered.

The rear part of the building, then known as the 'small hall', now houses a kindergarten. The kindergarten underwent further alterations in 1962 with the addition of a staff room, kitchen and toilets to the rear (west) of the existing structure.

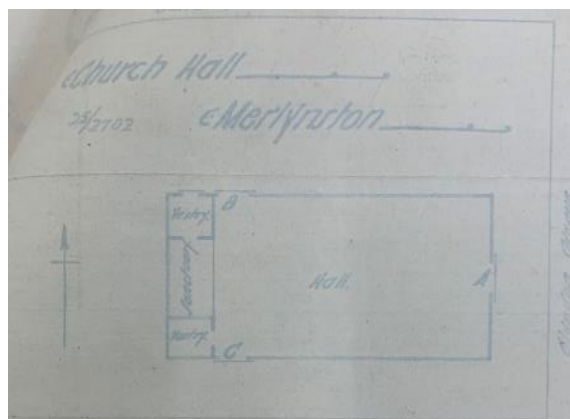


Figure 12. 1925 plan of church hall. (Source: PROV 7882/P0001)

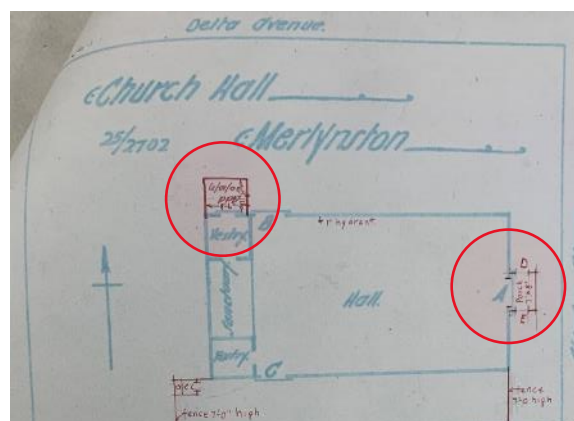


Figure 13. 1928 plan of church hall showing addition of porch and vestry room (circled in red). (Source: PROV 7882/P0001)

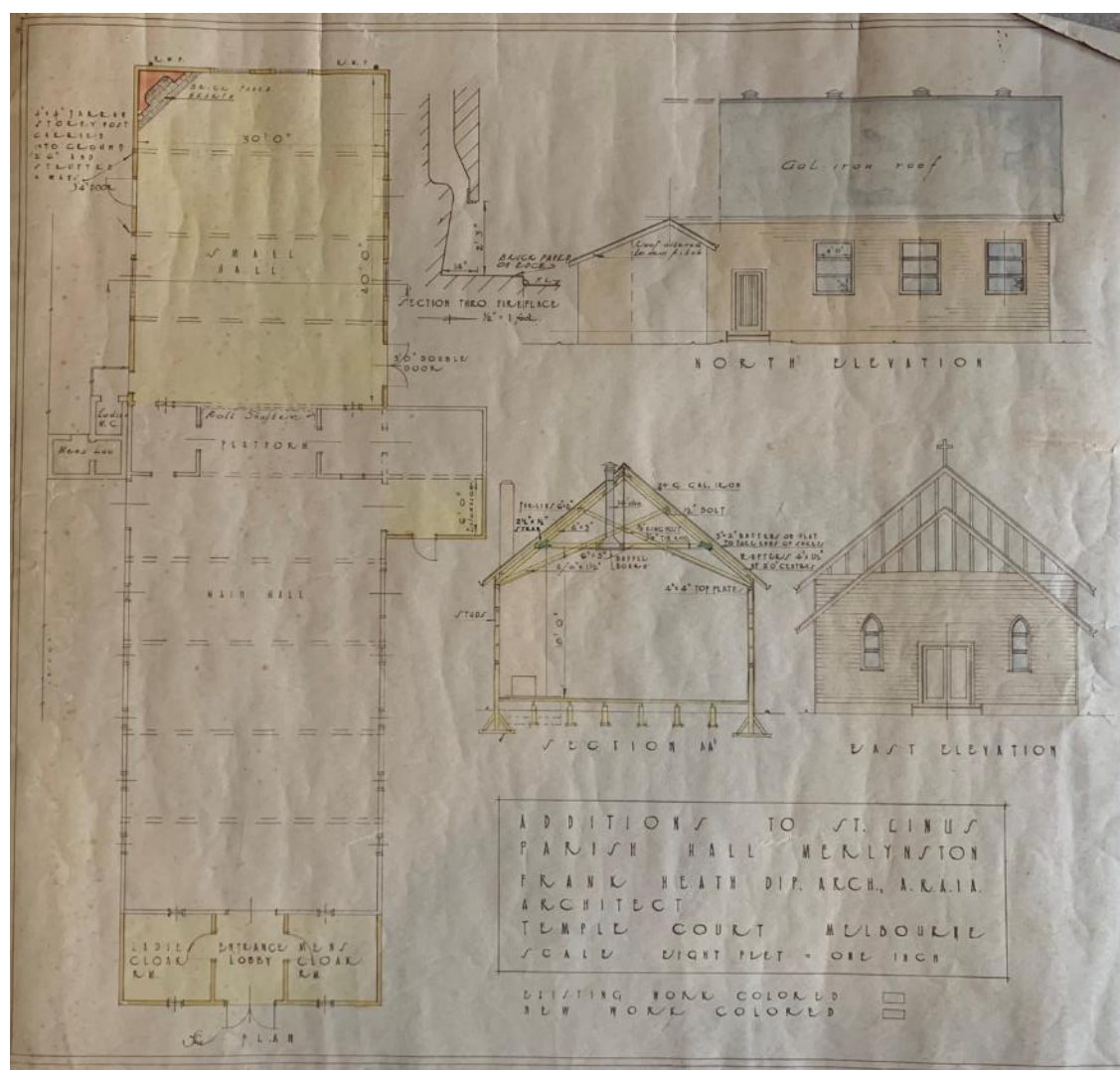


Figure 14. Architectural plans prepared by Frank Heath in 1935 for the extension of the St Linus Parish Hall. New works to the east and west are shaded yellow. It appears the front extension was not carried out. (Source: SLV Accession number LTAD222 Part 2).

Charles Heath, architect (1867–1948)

The architect of St Linus Church, Charles Heath, was a local architect who designed numerous significant civic buildings within the municipality. Examples of his work include the Coburg and Brunswick Town Halls (1922 and 1926), the Brunswick Masonic Temple in Davies Street, the Presbyterian Hall in Coburg, the Mechanics Institute Hall and the community hall at the Holy Trinity Anglican Church. He was also responsible for the planning and layout of the Fawcner Cemetery (1906) (Extent 2020:103, 153 & 168). Charles' son Frank also worked in the practice and was later responsible for extensions to the original church hall.

Vanne Trompf, architect (1938–2016)

Vanne Trompf was a modernist architect, whose work has perhaps been under researched. He attended school at Wesley College in Melbourne and studied architecture at the University of Melbourne. He was part of the modernist movement in Melbourne and lectured at RMIT. He had a practice in Kyneton in the 1970s and designed houses in and around the area, including his own brutalist-style house near the Grampians in 1983. His modernist steel and glass three-dimensional insertion on the eastern façade of the church fills the arch opening which was intended for future expansion and allows for a baptismal font.

Description



Figure 15. View of east elevation of St Linus Church and the hall.

The property at 21 Glyndon Avenue, Coburg North, is located on the southwest corner of Glyndon Avenue and Delta Avenue. The site is occupied by a timber hall (1926 with later alterations) and a brick church building (1935 and 1978). A former vicarage, a single-storey brick dwelling with influences of the Californian Bungalow style, is located next door, to the south, at number 19 Glyndon Avenue.

The church is positioned to the northwest of the allotment facing a large, grassed forecourt planted with native trees (added post-1984). A brick paved path leads to a small porch which serves as the current main entrance. A mature Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix Canariensis*) occupies a prominent position near the porch which would have served as the original entry to the church on the Delta Avenue side (Figure 17).

St Linus Anglican Church



Figure 16. View of east elevation of St Linus Church, showing later addition of glazed window.

The Church building, constructed in 1932 in red clinker brick, and modified in 1978, is oriented east-west and exhibits characteristics of the interwar Gothic style with modernist-style additions. The plan form of the church follows the ecclesiastical tradition of a central nave, oriented east-west and flanked by aisles on the north and south connected via pointed arched openings internally. The terracotta tiled gabled roof form is steeply pitched, secondary wings with a low sloped roof house the internal aisles and flank the north and south elevations. These are buttressed with stepped engaged brick piers.

The frontage to Glyndon Avenue is a double height gabled façade, with a modern insertion consisting of a steel and glass three-dimensional window structure and an entry porch extending from the southern elevation (Figure 16).

The north and south elevations feature lancet headed gothic windows with original stained glass at both the upper level and at the lower aisles (Figure 17). The narthex windows have pointed arches with amber leadlight. The designs for some of these windows can be seen in Figure 6. The narthex at the western end is accessed via a small projecting gabled porch facing Delta Avenue (Figure 18). The porch features a stepped brick pointed archway with an angled brick trim to the gabled parapet, a pattern of protruding on-edge bricks decorates the gable end, which is topped by a metal cross of the architect's design which also appears on the apex of the western gable end). Concrete steps lead up to double timber doors with wrought iron hinges. A foundation stone (Figure 19) to the left of the entry reads:

*To the Greater Glory of God.
This stone was laid on 20th Feb
Anno Domini 1932 by the Most Revd
Frederick Waldegrave Head DD
Archbishop of Melbourne
Rev. W Clarke Hudon MA Vicar,
CR Heath ARAIA Arch*



Figure 17. View of north elevation showing buttressed piers and stained-glass windows, and Canary Island Date Palm.



Figure 18. Entry porch facing Delta Avenue.



Figure 19. The foundation stone for the church was laid in February 1932.



Figure 20. View of lower west elevation.



Figure 21. Interior and exterior view of church building showing the Vanne Trompf modifications.

Gothic arched windows with deep reveals along the north and south elevations house memorial stained-glass windows, including one 'in loving memory of Peter Lorensen aged 85 years obit 24/12/1927 through whose generosity this building was commenced' (Figure 22).

The lofty and well-proportioned interior of the church features minimal ornamentation and simple gothic inspired forms. The internal space follows a typical ecclesiastical footprint and consists of an

expansive nave with pointed arched openings leading to side aisles on the north and south (Figure 25). Stained glass windows to the architect's original design feature at the upper levels and at the narthex (west) end. The flooring is primarily polished timber boards with a carpeted raised altar at the western end; internal walls are a painted rendered finish. The interior of the gabled roof is timber lined and features exposed timber roof trusses. Original fittings include wrought iron light brackets, (the light fittings have been replaced), furniture consists of timber pews, and timber joinery includes original double doors with gothic shaped glazed inserts (Figure 24 and Figure 25). The internal east elevation is largely taken up by the expansive modernist steel and tinted glass window, which provides natural light and external views (Figure 21). The Moyle pipe organ (VHR H2159) is installed by this window, at the northeast corner of the nave (Figure 26).

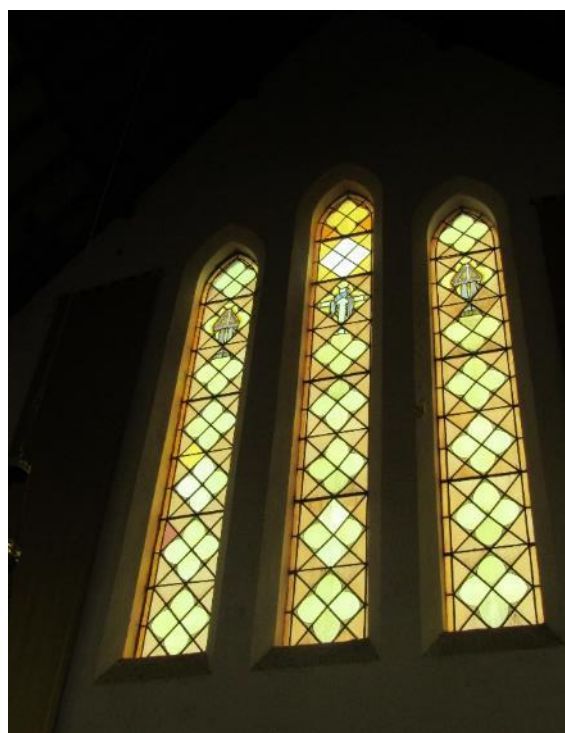


Figure 22. Interior view of memorial stained-glass window. Figure 23. Interior view of narthex stained-glass windows.



Figure 24. Internal view of church showing side aisles, upper stained-glass windows and original light brackets.



Figure 25. Internal view of church looking northwest showing interior volume, timber lined roof and trusses.



Figure 26. View of the Moyle organ in St Linus Church.

Hall building

The church hall pre-dates the church and is located to its south. The hall and kindergarten is a weatherboard clad structure, with an elongated rectangular footprint with a continuous gabled roof form clad in corrugated metal. The frontage of the hall has been modified since 1935 and now features rectangular replacement windows and concrete steps leading to a small, covered porch fronting Glyndon Avenue. Entry to the hall is now via a covered accessible entry ramp on the northern elevation. The hall has been modified with the insertion of a large, glazed assembly of full height doors and windows on the north elevation. The entry to the kindergarten at the rear of the hall is via a side entrance from Delta Avenue. The section of the hall which houses the kindergarten appears to have been reclad in a painted weatherboard.



Figure 27. View of front of the hall.



Figure 28. View of the north elevation of the hall, looking west towards the kindergarten.

Former vicarage

The former vicarage is located at 19 Glyndon Avenue to the south of the hall and consists of a single-storey red brick interwar bungalow with terracotta tiled roof, built to a design by the State Savings Bank of Victoria. The building features a projecting front bay with a gable end. The upper gable end has roughcast rendered finish with timber lattice, and strapwork to which steel lettering is attached with the words 'St Linus House'. Two original chimneys survive. Fenestration consists of timber

framed triple windows with leadlight highlight windows and terracotta tiled bracketed window hoods. The wing to the north with triple windows appears to be a later extension.



Figure 29. View of 'St Linus House', the former Presbytery at 19 Glyndon Avenue.

Integrity and intactness

St Linus Church at 21 Glyndon Avenue is largely intact to its original 1932 construction and upgraded configuration from 1978 with the three-dimensional glazed insertion on the east elevation. As it was always the intention that alterations be made to this opening, this insertion aligns with the original intention. The 1978 addition is integral to the use of the place, and its design by a modernist architect Vanne Trompf does not detract from the overall understanding of the building as an interwar church with the influences of Gothic style architecture.

The church building retains its form and fabric to the original 1932 construction including external buttressed brick walls, tiled gabled roof form, side porch with stepped pointed arched entry and original crosses affixed to gable ends, and gothic lancet head stained glass windows all of which contribute to the integrity of the building.

The 1978 glass and steel three-dimensional window on the eastern façade is intact and contributes to the integrity of the place. Its construction in 1978 to a design by architect Vanne Trompf exhibits modernist characteristics, using a combination of fractal-like geometric shapes. The modernist design is clearly distinguishable from the early fabric of the church and responds to the original design which provided for the modification of this façade in the future. This window allows the interior of the church to be viewed from the public domain and provides a connection between internal and external spaces in line with modernist principles.

The interior of the church is also largely intact with a high level of integrity. The original windows and stained glass to the architect's original design, the internal views, lofty internal spaces and pointed arched openings to the aisles are important elements of the interior spaces.

Overall, the church is fairly intact, demonstrative of its two-stage development.

The church hall retains its overall form, but has been substantially altered with the altered frontage to Glyndon Avenue, insertion of new windows and doors and construction of a covered side entry ramp. The kindergarten, which is part of the 1935 extension, viewed from the covered porch between the church and the hall, also appears altered with replaced external cladding. This building exhibits a low level of integrity but its association with the church remains legible.

The former vicarage St Linus House at 19 Glyndon Avenue is largely intact to its original construction, apart from the addition of a wing to the north elevation which is visible from Glyndon Avenue. It retains its original signage indicating that it was St Linus vicarage and was associated with the parish.

As part of the church complex, the auxiliary buildings are demonstrative of the long-term operation of the church in this location from 1926 and contribute to the legibility of the place.

Comparative analysis

The work of many significant architects is represented within Merri-bek in the form of residential, commercial, public and civic buildings. These architects included those local to the area and those who were drawn to the area during the gold boom and subsequent economic boom.

As the suburbs now comprising the Merri-bek municipality developed into the twentieth century their expanding communities built more churches, peaking with larger, more elaborate complexes in the postwar years and then declining. Architect-designed churches from this period include the Holy Trinity Church, Pascoe Vale, by Louis Williams, which was commenced in 1932 and completed in 1936, St Fidelis' Roman Catholic church, presbytery and school designed in 1937–38 in the Romanesque idiom by Fritsch & Fritsch, and Glenroy Uniting Church (Extent 2020:140)



Holy Trinity Church, Pascoe Vale (HO351). (Source: Victorian Heritage Database)

The Holy Trinity Church, 29 Pleasant Street, Pascoe Vale (HO351), designed by architect Louis Williams, constructed 1941 with additions in 1962 is a simple clinker brick church with arts and crafts derived detailing. It is historically significant for its importance as a community meeting place that demonstrates the development of the suburb during the interwar period and of aesthetic significance as an example of the work of noted church architect Louis Williams. The interior was noted as 'not inspected'.



Aerial view of St Matthews Anglican Church, Glenroy (HO223). (Source: Nearthmap 2023)

St Matthews Anglican Church, 163–165 Glenroy Avenue, Glenroy (HO223), was designed by Gawler and Drummond and constructed in 1929. The church is of local significance, together with the adjacent timber former St Matthews (1908), reflecting the growth of the Church of England in the municipality in the first half of the twentieth Century. The vicarage to the east of the church is not included in the extent of the HO.



Glenroy Uniting Church (HO409). (Source: Hermes Database)

The Glenroy Uniting Church, 70 Wheatsheaf Road, Glenroy (HO409), constructed 1924, is a modest red brick interwar church with a gabled roof and projecting porch and pointed arched openings. Narrow engaged brick buttresses support the long elevations. The site also houses a 1958 church hall which is a simple brick building with gabled roof, and a 1961 church building which is a simple gable fronted modern Gothic postwar structure. The postwar structures are not included in the extent of the HO.

Constructed in brick, largely intact and with many shared features typical of the interwar church architecture, the St Linus Anglican Church building is closely comparable with the examples presented above. St Matthews (1929) also shows evidence of a small extension built into a supporting arch on the eastern elevation. However, this is a utilitarian timber structure which is not as impressive as the prismatic glazed structure constructed at St Linus. Original architectural composition and detailing evident in the comparator properties and shared with the subject property, are as follows:

- intact external brick walls, some with engaged piers and buttresses;
- intact large gabled roof forms;
- original fenestrations showing architectural influences of the interwar period, including interwar Gothic and Arts and Crafts styles;
- original porches;
- original architectural detailing such as banding, feature brickwork, stained glass windows, crosses etc; and

- minor alterations to suit ongoing use as a place of worship, including small extensions or porches.

St Linus compares favourably to the examples above, and is more elaborate in its design with gabled porch with stepped archway, interwar Gothic style-influenced elements, terracotta-tiled sloped roof flanking steeply pitched roof and original fixtures. Stained glass windows are extant and include those reflecting the architect's original drawings and one dedicated to the donor who originally funded the construction of the church. It retains a good degree of integrity to its original design and overall form and massing. The 1978 addition of the glass window to the eastern elevation does not detract from the overall understanding of the place as an architect designed, Gothic style-influenced interwar church and responds to the intention of the original design for an extension to be constructed through this opening in the future. The glazed insertion provides striking views from the interior of the church into the front forecourt and floods the interior with natural light.

Like St Matthews, the presence of the original timber church building, now used as a hall, and the kindergarten at the rear, contribute to the understanding of the growth of the Church of England in the municipality in the first half of the twentieth century. The church also has associations with Charles Heath, an important local architect who also designed many important buildings in Merri-bek, including civic offices, and the layout of the Fawkner cemetery.

It is likely that the interiors of the comparative examples were not inspected, although only Holy Trinity's citation states this. The interior of St Linus is closely linked with its external architecture, and retains elements designed by Charles Heath. The interior features an expansive and voluminous main nave separated by pointed arched openings from two side aisles. Other original internal features include light brackets, joinery, timber lined ceiling and roof trusses. The carved marble font is not affixed to the building but is an important element associated with the opening of the church in 1932 and was donated by a member of the vestry.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criteria referred to in *Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay*, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, August 2018, modified for the local context.

✓	Criterion A Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).
	Criterion B Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity).
	Criterion C Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential).
✓	Criterion D Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).
	Criterion E Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).
	Criterion F Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance).
	Criterion G Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).
	Criterion H Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (associative significance).

References

Age, as cited.

Argus, as cited.

Brunswick and Coburg Leader, as cited.

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2020 *City of Moreland Thematic History*, Prepared for Moreland City Council.

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