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Name: Brickendon

THR ID Number: 5,180

Address: 236 WELLINGTON ST LONGFORD TAS 7301

Status: Permanently Registered

Municipality: Northern Midlands Council

Tier: State

Listed: Yes

Locations:

<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
7,792	PLANNO: CPR6037	236 WELLINGTON ST LONGFORD 7301 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u> 27652/1	<u>Pid</u> 7272957	<u>Easting</u> 511,475.77	<u>Northing</u>	5,392,314.29
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
7,793	PLANNO: CPR6037	236 WELLINGTON ST LONGFORD 7301 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u> 244841/1	<u>Pid</u> 7272957	<u>Easting</u> 510,219.16	<u>Northing</u>	5,392,871.19
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
7,794	PLANNO: CPR6037	236 WELLINGTON ST LONGFORD 7301 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u> 27652/1	<u>Pid</u> 7272957	<u>Easting</u> 511,067.28	<u>Northing</u>	5,391,596.29



Title:
Untitled

Copyright:
None on file

Setting: This building is a significant element in the urban streetscape.



Description: It is a double storey brick building with a hipped roof, stringcourse and 12-paned windows with shutters. There is a portico at the front entrance. There is a large collection of pre 1850s outbuildings, some timber, and other stone. They include farm buildings and a chapel.

Title:

Untitled

Copyright:

None on file

Feature Type

No Data Recorded

Integrity:

No Data Recorded

Condition:

No Data Recorded

Use:

Original or Significant Use(s): Residential, Other

Current Use(s):

History:

Constructed for William Archer, brother of Thomas Archer of Woolmers. The portico was designed by architect William Archer, son of Thomas of Woolmers.

References:

Author:

Publication Date:

Title:

Pages:

ASSESSED HISTORICAL CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance: *(non-statutory summary)*

Brickendon Estate demonstrates many aspects of early pastoralism and agriculture in Australia, and, in particular, the development of the wool industry in Tasmania. It also illustrates the economic significance of convict labour in the first half of the nineteenth century. Convict and ticket-of-leave labour was critical to the development, early operation and prosperity of Brickendon Estate.

Taken up by William Archer in 1824, the property has remained in the family with a seventh generation of William Archers descendents now living there. It is a remarkably intact example of a farming property dating from the 1820s. Brickendons collections and documents provide an important historical record, illustrating the management and lives of those associated with the Estate. A number of aspects of Brickendon are considered significant for their ability to demonstrate aspects of their type of place, including many of the buildings, built in Old Colonial and Victorian styles. In particular, the Estate as a whole is representative of an Old Colonial Georgian farm complex, remaining highly intact. Brickendon Estate has the potential to yield further information pertaining to the history of Tasmania for research into colonial architectural forms and farming practices. Together with nearby Woolmers Estate, Brickendon provides an exceptional record of nineteenth century farming technology and of the economic significance of convict labour.

The Heritage Council may enter a place in the Heritage Register if it meets one or more of the following criteria from the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995:

a) ***"It is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Tasmania's history"***

Brickendon Estate has operated continuously from its establishment in the 1820s to the present day, demonstrating aspects of the early settlement and development of Australia. It illustrates the contribution of William Archer in the development of the Tasmanian wool industry. William Archers commitment, prosperity and industry can be evidenced also in the quality of the principal house and the numerous surviving outbuildings which were needed to run the estate. Brickendon Estate has remained in the ownership of the one family since 1824, with the seventh generation now living in the house (2008). As a result, it has retained many of its original interior fittings, furniture and other artefacts. The architecture of the buildings, including the main house and other residences, and the extant outbuildings, workshops, cottages, plant and artefacts are a unique record of the scale and range of operations of a substantial colonial estate and self-sufficient village owned by a colonial gentry family and worked by free settlers and assigned convicts. The extent and construction of these buildings are also important in demonstrating the contribution of convict labour on a large agricultural estate. The variety and arrangement of buildings also provides an understanding of the various levels of society and social structure within the estate. The separation of the gentry and the workers is clearly evident, with the family houses being set apart from the outbuildings. The strict village arrangement is rare in Australia. The collections and contents of Brickendon Estate, including farming machinery, constitute an outstanding collection, dating from the colonial period, and documenting the operation and running of a farm from this time. Brickendon Estate demonstrates the penal and assignment system of convictism within Van Diemens Land, having association with female servants and male farm labourers, including aspects of the punishment and reform of convicts. The hawthorn hedges of Brickendon demonstrate early farming practices of delineating boundaries with plantings. In addition, early garden plantings also contribute to the historic character of the place. The historic character of Brickendon Estate is also evident through the presence of structures demonstrating architectural values with buildings constructed in the Old Colonial Georgian style. These buildings indicate the evolution and pattern of Tasmanias development in the early-mid nineteenth century.

b) ***"It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Tasmania's heritage"***

The level of integrity and intactness of Brickendon Estate − including the main homestead, outbuildings and associated areas, collections and documents − is rare and dates from the early nineteenth century. It is highly unusual for records of the quality exhibited at Brickendon to exist in connection with a largely intact colonial estate. The barns and granary are a rare collection of this type of architecture within the State, demonstrating English farming and architectural practices, with the incorporation of staddle stones.

c) ***"It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history"***

Brickendon Estate, as an outstanding example of a homestead complex dating from the early nineteenth century, has the potential to yield information that will contribute to a greater understanding of Tasmanias history. Potential for further investigation exists in occupation deposits and structural features associated with standing buildings, the farming landscape and the number of buildings which have fallen into ruin or been demolished. Topics could include issues relating to colonisation, exploration of resources, cultural change, consumer behaviour, technological adaptation and innovation and environmental impacts. In addition, the collections and documents relating to Brickendon Estate provides the potential to uncover aspects of the farms operations and nineteenth century colonial life.

d) ***"It is important as a representative in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of cultural places"***

Brickendon Estate is an outstanding example of an assignment era property, of a large country estate, with main homestead and surrounding outbuildings of the Old Colonial Georgian period. These characteristics are found in a number of the buildings and structures at Brickendon, namely, Brickendon House, the original weatherboard cottage, stables and coachmans cottage. Further, the range of associated outbuildings is indicative of an early Old Colonial Georgian farm complex. Brickendon House demonstrates the principle characteristics of a two-storey Old Colonial Georgian homestead. These characteristics are found externally, in the use of a symmetrical faade, mediumpitched hipped roof clad in corrugated iron, sash windows with small panes, a panelled door and simple chimneys. Brickendon Chapel demonstrates the principle characteristics of a Victorian Rustic Gothic ecclesiastical building. These characteristics are found externally, in the use of a steep-pitch roof, prominent gable, and decorative bargeboard.

e) ***"It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement"***

f) ***"It has strong or special meaning for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations"***

Brickendon has special meaning to the community for its social and cultural associations. Brickendon is a well known and prominent historical place. The combination of historic built elements and collections, within the setting of established gardens, plantings and a working farm contribute to the communitys appreciation of the place.

g) ***"It has a special association with the life or work of a person, a group or an organisation that was important in Tasmania's history"***

Brickendon Estate was established by notable early settler William Archer, who had the original house constructed. William Archer and his brothers Thomas, Joseph and Edward established much of the farming land in the Longford area and are notable in the history of Tasmania for their contribution to pastoral activity in the nineteenth century. A seventh generation of William Archers descendents is now living at Brickendon. This long family connection to a property is unusual in Australia.

PLEASE NOTE *This datasheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place on the Heritage Register. It is not intended to be a comprehensive historical record or inventory of the heritage values of the place.*

Assessed by: eguerzoni 21 July 2008
eguerzoni 21 July 2008
Cleared by: DS / DR [date]