



Figure 18: (Left) Hurlstone Park No. 2 Estate 1914 which created Wallace and Barton Avenues Source: State Library of NSW

Of this group, especially large land releases were the Hurlstone Park Estate 2nd land release of 1914 (see Figure 17 above). This represented a subdivision of two blocks (Lots 8&9 in Section 15 (in Deposited Plan 191) purchased in 1881 by dairyman John Sullivan⁸⁹ and it was Sullivan's dairy in the years prior to the subdivision.⁹⁰ Sullivan died in 1910 at his residence Glen Ayr, Duntroon Street,⁹¹ and the subdivision was undertaken for his widow, Ellen. Barton and Wallace avenues were formed.⁹²

Also subdivided in 1914 was David Walker's land at the corner of Canterbury Road and Floss Street.⁹³

⁸⁹ Torrens Title Dealing 51140

⁹⁰ Sands' Directory

⁹¹ Advertisement, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 5/12/1910, p.8, 'Mr John Sullivan', *Catholic Press*, 8/12/1910, p.43

⁹² State Library NSW Hurlstone Park Subdivision Plan No. 76

⁹³ State Library NSW Hurlstone Park Subdivision Plan No. 57

It was a subdivision of Lot 1, Section 8 (in Deposited Plan 191) that Walker had purchased in 1887,⁹⁴ and that purchase included a cottage (demolished) depicted in the 1870s plan of subdivision noted as being occupied by Walker.⁹⁵ Walker (1839-1919) was the local police sergeant.⁹⁶ The Woodside Estate subdivision of 1915 (see Figure 18 below) formed Woodside Avenue.⁹⁷ It was a re-subdivision of Lot 5 in Section (in Deposited Plan 191) purchased in 1883 by Charles and George Rogers.⁹⁸

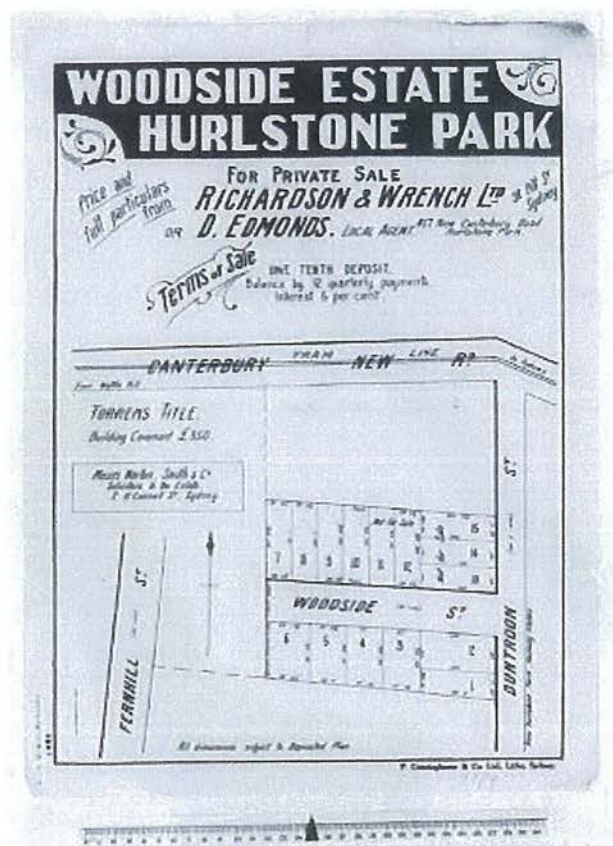


Figure 19: (Left) Woodside Estate subdivision, 1915, which formed Woodside Avenue. Source: NSW State Library

⁹⁴ Torrens Title Dealing 118832

⁹⁵ State Library NSW Hurlstone Park Subdivision Plan No. 61

⁹⁶ Deaths, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 8/3/1919; Torrens Title Vol. 830 Fol. 39

⁹⁷ State Library NSW Hurlstone Park Subdivision Plan No. 71

⁹⁸ Torrens Title Dealing 69036

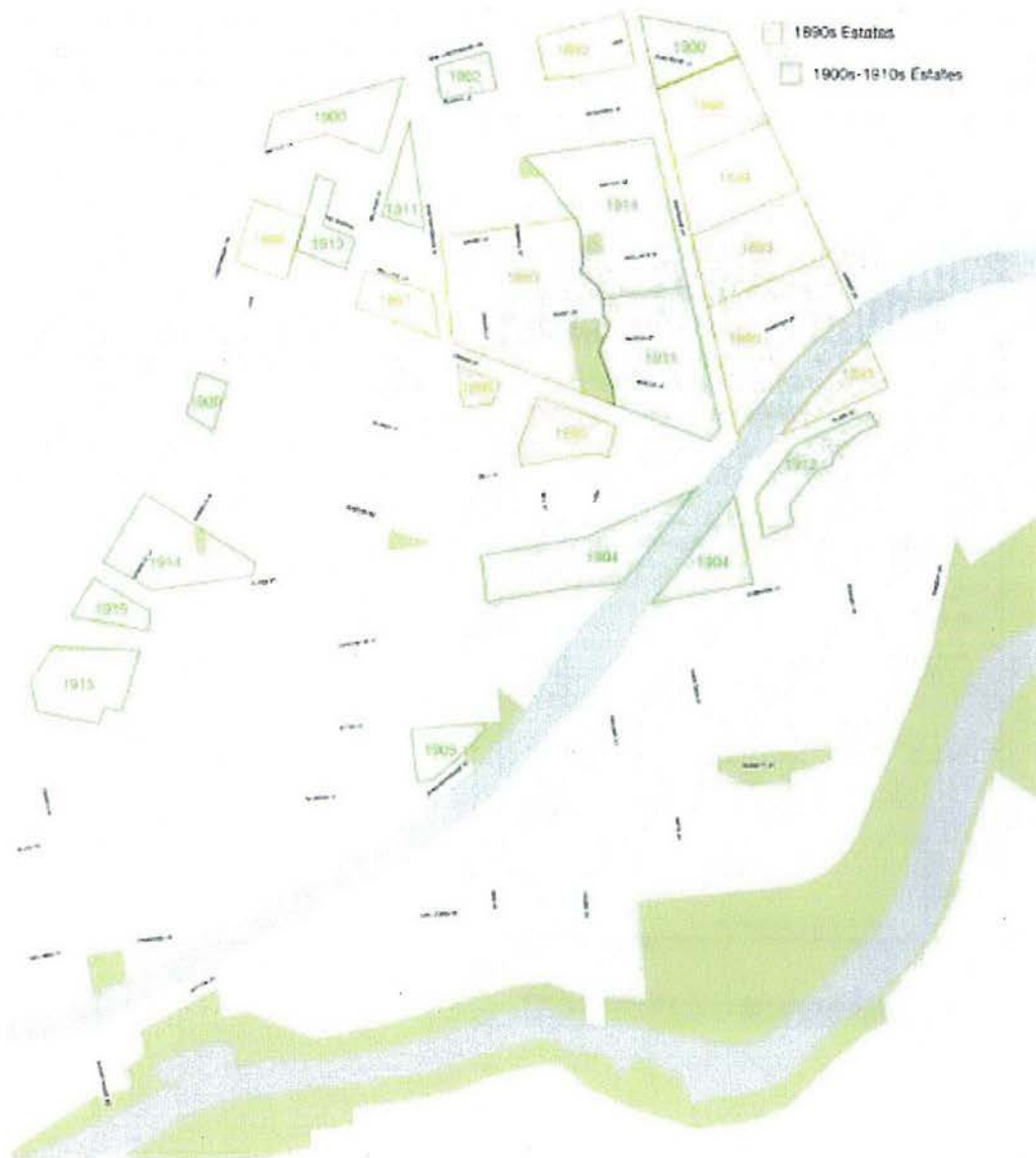


Figure 20: The location of the land releases at Hurlstone Park undertaken in the years 1890s to 1910s exclusive of the Jeffreys Estate subdivisions.

2.14 GARNET STREET AREA

The area fronting the west side of Garnet Street extending to Duntroon Street was subdivided in stages between 1893 and 1900 (see Figure 20 above).

The earliest subdivision, of 1893, was an early (first) example of the Jefferys brothers' land developments at Hurlstone Park.⁹⁹ It was a subdivision (in Deposited Plan 2906) of an unsold block from the 1870s sale.

The area to the north was subdivided in 1899 by Edward John Robinson, painter & decorator. This land was formerly Lot 6 in Section 20 (Lot 7 in Section 20 (in Deposited Plan 191) purchased in 1888.¹⁰⁰ Fourteen building blocks were formed fronting either Garnet Street or Duntroon Street.¹⁰¹ The block north of that, Lot 7 in Section 20 (in Deposited Plan 191), had been purchased in 1881 by the restaurateur Tomaso Compagnoni (1843-1911).¹⁰² From 1898 the block was subdivided in a piecemeal manner.¹⁰³ A high number of heritage-listed houses, Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24 Garnet Street, are located within this block, and the piecemeal land release suggests the houses were sold completed. The Sands' Directory for Garnet Street listed only one house, St Elmo, prior to 1899. The area to the north of Compagnoni's block, at the corner of Garnet Street and New Canterbury Road, was subdivided in 1900 as the St Aubins Estate. These blocks fronted New Canterbury Road and represented a subdivision of Lot 8 in Section 20 (in Deposited Plan 191) purchased in 1887.¹⁰⁴

The southern-most of the Garnet Street subdivisions was undertaken in 1895 as the Fernhill Railway Station Estate (see cover illustration and Figure 15), within which Hampden Street was formed.

2.15 HOUSING

Owing to the timing of the land releases at Hurlstone Park from the mid 1890s the predominant form of housing experienced today is the freestanding brick cottage. Some houses were erected in the late nineteenth century prior to and about the time of the opening of the railway, but again these are freestanding cottages. The terrace form of development, aside from in the commercial zones and for shops, was not utilised at Hurlstone Park.

The first (and arguably only) building boom at Hurlstone Park coincided with the federation of the Australian colonies in 1901 with the proclamation of the Commonwealth of Australia. In the years preceding Federation a distinct architectural style for residences became popular; its origins was a form of English Domestic known as Queen Anne, but is generally referred to as the Federation style, which was in vogue between about 1890 and about 1915.

When built, these brick cottages, being either freestanding or semi-detached, were quite distinct from the housing then experienced in the inner city and neighbouring municipalities such as Paddington, Newtown, Redfern and Glebe with their streets of closely set terraces. The Federation style cottage sat within a largish block of land and was set back from the street building line with a garden front with pathway. They were different also in being single storey.

The typical brick cottage of the Federation era incorporated a floor plan that changed little, with its corridor, central in freestanding and off-set in semi-detached houses, with the living and bedrooms at the front, and service rooms (kitchen, bathroom, laundry) at the rear.

⁹⁹ Torrens Title Vol. 1053 Fol. 60

¹⁰⁰ Torrens Title Dealing 134130

¹⁰¹ Deposited Plan 3515

¹⁰² Dealing 134130 Dealing 50904

¹⁰³ Torrens Title Vol. 546 Fol. 93

¹⁰⁴ Torrens Title Dealing 134130

A verandah at the front was universal, as was the quality face brickwork, elaborate timber joinery, and roof with slate or Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles and tall chimneys.



Figure 21: Housing in Duntroon Street, about 1912. A Broadhurst postcard photograph. Source: State Library of NSW (a105277h)

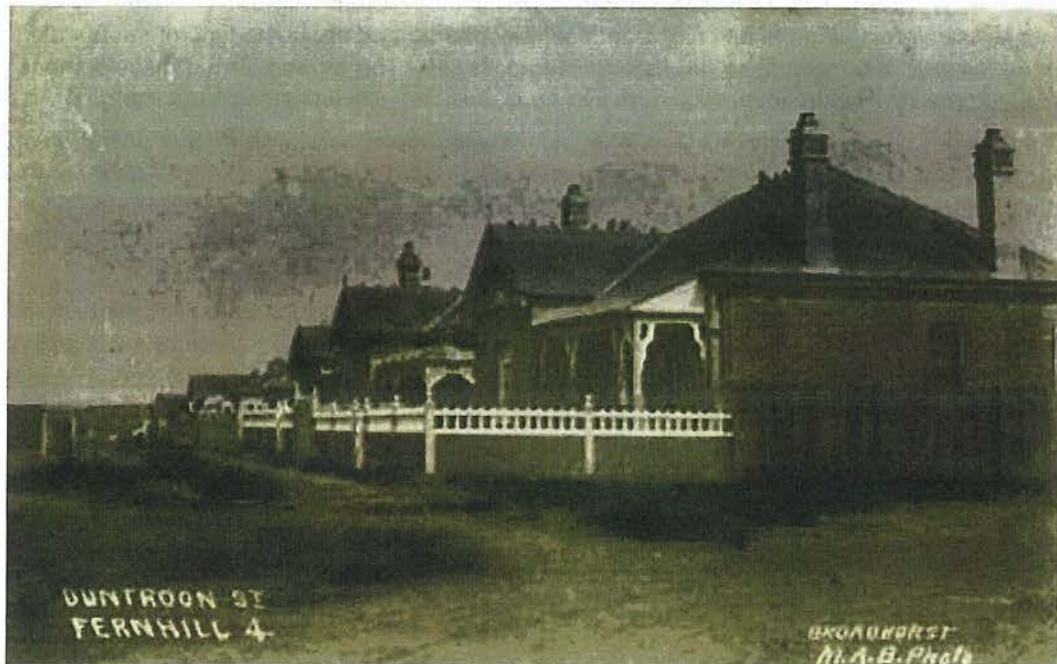


Figure 22: Housing in Duntroon Street, about 1912. A Broadhurst postcard photograph. Source: City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection (201436)



Figure 23: Housing in Hopetoun Street, about 1912. A Broadhurst postcard photograph. Source: State Library of NSW (a105278h)

Many of these houses were built by local builders as speculative developments where the land was purchased, the house quickly built, and then on sold. Consequently, some neighbouring houses had a similarity about them prior to post Second World War alterations. However, some cottages with blocks facing two streets were treated to especially elaborate decoration as show-pieces. The works of speculative builders in this era have been identified at:¹⁰⁵

- 28-32 Dunstaffenage Street by builder Arthur Genders, 1911-1912
- 34-40 Dunstaffenage Street by builder William Pendlebury, 1911
- 4-8, 9 & 21 Gower Street by builder William Pendlebury, 1912-1921
- 2-4, 8-10 Wallace Avenue by James Herring Peddle
- 1-3 Euston Street for Mark Isaac Bear, ca 1912
- 9-11 Euston Street for Frederick Henry, 1911-12

In the decades preceding the era of the Federation style cottage, late Victorian Rustic Gothic, Victorian Georgian and Victorian Italianate styles were popular. A small sample of Victorian Italianate style cottages is encountered in Garnet Street and Duntroon Street. Most of these seem to date from the mid 1890s and represent late examples of the style. An example, perhaps built in the early 1880s, once stood at the corner of Church/Kilbride within an allotment formed in 1881.

¹⁰⁵ Muir, L, et al, 'Hurlstone Park Federation Walk', Canterbury City Council, May 2005

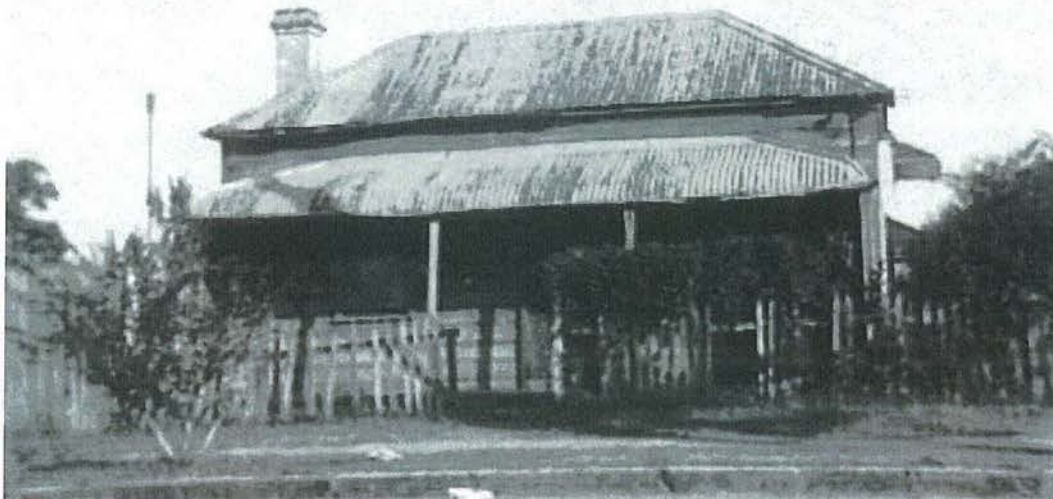


Figure 24: A weatherboard cottage built circa 1880s at the corner Church and Kilbride streets (demolished). The cottage was located within a land release of 1881. Source: City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection (210118)

In the decades following the end of the First World War, the California Bungalow style came into vogue. The style continued with some aspects of the preceding Federation cottage but was less elaborate or showy in its detailing. The difference between the two is particularly evident in the roof with the California Bungalow adopting a low-pitched gable.

With the economic downturn of the Great Depression new building was curtailed for a good number of years. When the economy began to recover from the mid 1930s blocks of flats were built for letting. These suburban flats were usually small-scale developments of two storeys with two to four flats. They were built with some economy and architectural decoration was limited to the front facade and especially around the street entry.

Prior to the Strata Title Act of 1961 ownership of flats was hindered by the conveyancing laws in NSW. The new act created the opportunity for builders and developers to erect large blocks of flats and on-sell them to individual owners. Building of flats soon developed into the principal form of new building activity in suburbs such as Hurlstone Park, and the era of the cottage and bungalow came to a close.

Also in the post-war period up to the present, earlier houses within Hurlstone Park have been replaced with more modern houses or have undergone changes such as first floor additions, cement rendering of face brickwork, reroofing with concrete roof tiles, installation of aluminium framed windows. From the 1980s onwards a growing appreciation of earlier housing styles has led to some restoration work to the earlier houses within Hurlstone Park.

2.16 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

The building of the railway brought both suburban settlement and also commercial areas serving that population. In the nineteenth century the few commercial premises were located along the Canterbury roads. In the early twentieth century rows of shops were erected along the roads that radiated from the station – Crinan and Duntroon streets and the eastern length of Floss Street. The commercial development in these areas followed the staged timing of the land releases.

CRINAN STREET PRECINCT

The row of shops on the southern side of Crinan Street (Nos. 2-42) were opened up for development in 1903 in the Jeffreys 2nd Subdivision (Deposited Plan 4061). That subdivision provided narrow-fronted blocks fronting Crinan Street and also the north side of Floss Street, with rear lane access. The Jeffreys land release specifically noted the availability of 'business sites'.¹⁰⁶ To the north of these blocks was Pendlebury's brick pit, and shortly after this land release the first shop was built by William Pendlebury.¹⁰⁷

Along the northern side of Crinan Street (Nos. 1-25) the Fernhill Station subdivision of 1911 (Deposited Plan 6091) provided 18 narrow fronted blocks with a rear laneway. This area had been part of Thomas Cavey's brickpit; Cavey having purchased the land (Lot 10 in Section 15 (in Deposited Plan 191) in 1881.¹⁰⁸ The local post office and public telephone was located in this group at first.¹⁰⁹

To the west, at the corner of Crinan and the east side of Dunstaffenage streets a small group of shops were built from 1904.¹¹⁰ This area had been opened up for development between 1893 and 1895 in the Fernhill Estate and Pendlebury's Estate sales, both being former brick pits.



Figure 25: The Federation era shops on the north side of Crinan Street are depicted in this undated, ca 1920s, photograph. This part of the Crinan Street commercial zone had been released for sale in 1911. Source: State Library NSW (bcp 02341r)

¹⁰⁶ State Library NSW Hurlstone Park Subdivision Plan No. 23

¹⁰⁷ Muir, L, et al, 'Hurlstone Park Federation Walk', Canterbury City Council, May 2005

¹⁰⁸ Torrens Title Dealing 50674

¹⁰⁹ *Sands' Directory*, 1930

¹¹⁰ Muir, L, et al, 'Hurlstone Park Federation Walk', Canterbury City Council, May 2005

The commercial area on the south side of the railway station along Floss Street (Nos 8-34) was opened up in 1912 as the Hurlstone Park Estate subdivision of 1912 (Deposited Plan 6790). Fifteen blocks were offered, all without rear lane access.¹¹¹ This area had been part of land owned by tanner John Giblett.¹¹²

The timing of the Fernhill Station and Hurlstone Park estates (1911/1912) coincided with the rebuilding of the railway station buildings in brick in the form seen today, whereas in the preceding decades they were weatherboard austerity buildings, and completion of the sewer.

CANTERBURY ROAD DEVELOPMENTS

The commercial development along the Canterbury roads had no consistency about it and was undertaken in a piecemeal manner, however the staged completion of government tramway from the city to its final terminus Canterbury railway station in 1921 fostered new development. This tramway from the city had reached and terminated at the junction of New Canterbury Road and Marrickville Road, Dulwich Hill, in 1889. That line was extended along New Canterbury Road in 1913 to a new terminus at the Canterbury Road intersection. By this work the northern fringe of Hurlstone Park was serviced by tram from 1913. In 1921 the tramway was extended south along Canterbury Road terminating at the railway station.¹¹³

That commercial development followed was evident at the intersection of the Canterbury roads. This area (within the study area) had been opened up for development in 1900 in the Segenhoe Estate subdivision,¹¹⁴ and the area was generally known as Wattle Hill (hence Wattle Lane). A major commercial development in this area was the Hurlstone Park Hoyts (demolished) at No. 686 New Canterbury Road. The theatre was built in 1927 (architects Karberry and Chard). It closed as a cinema in 1960 and then was converted to a popular ice-skating rink. The building was badly damaged by fire in 1971 and was demolished a few decades later.¹¹⁵ The Hurlstone Park Hotel (Nos. 590-602 New Canterbury Road) was built in 1931. The hotel was erected for brewers Tooth & Co to the design of architect Eric Lindsay Thompson (1905-1957).¹¹⁶

¹¹¹ State Library NSW Hurlstone Park Subdivision Plan No. 126

¹¹² Torrens Title Vol. 1511 fol. 249

¹¹³ Keenan, DR, *The South-Western Lines of the Sydney tramway system*, Transit Press, Petersham, nd (1992), pp. 22-25

¹¹⁴ State Library NSW Hurlstone Park Subdivision Plan No. 46

¹¹⁵ Sharp, B, *A pictorial history of Sydney's suburban cinemas*, Strawberry Hills, 1982, p97

¹¹⁶ State Records NSW Plans 70729-70732

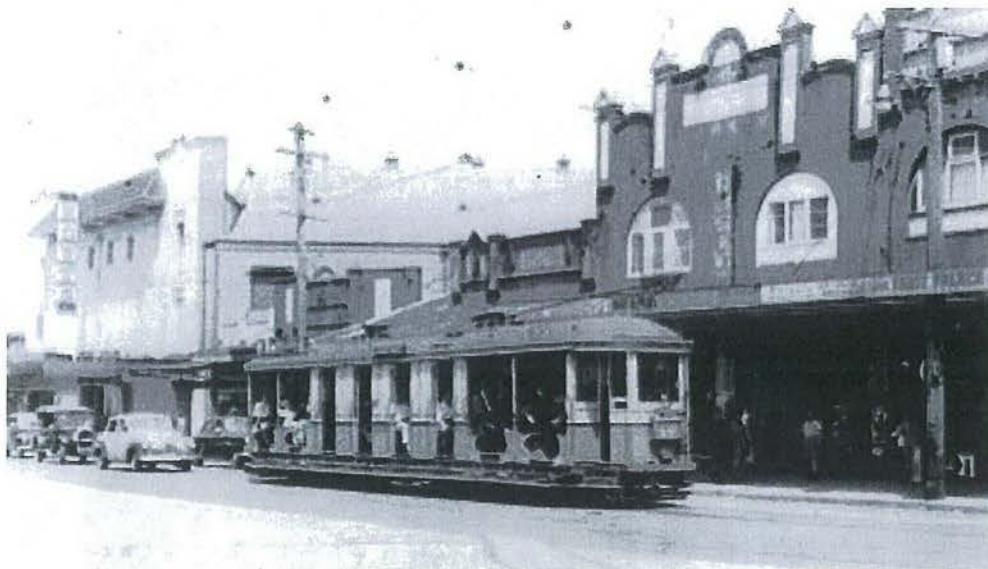


Figure 26: The commercial zone at the northern end of New Canterbury Road in 1954. This area was once known as Wattle Hill, and had been opened up for development in 1900 in the Segenhoe Estate subdivision. The now demolished Hurlstone Park Hoyts at No. 686 New Canterbury Road was opened in 1927. Source: Keenan, DR, *The South-Western Lines of the Sydney tramway system*, Transit Press, Petersham, nd (1992), p.48.



Figure 27: The Hurlstone Park Hotel (Nos. 590-602 New Canterbury Road) was built in 1931. The hotel was erected for brewers Tooth & Co to the design of architect Eric Lindsay Thompson. Source: *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 21/10/1931, p.9

On Canterbury Road there were clusters of shops around the intersection with Floss Street (the group at Nos. 124-128), and also at the intersection with Crinan Street (now car park in part).¹¹⁷ A major commercial development in this area was the Canterbury Palace Picture Theatre (Nos. 130-142 Canterbury Road) between Floss and Church Street. The theatre was built in 1922 shortly after completion of the tramway. It closed as a cinema in 1960 and was demolished in the late 1990s.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁷ *Sands' Directory*, 1930

¹¹⁸ Sharp, B, *A pictorial history of Sydney's suburban cinemas*, Strawberry Hills, 1982, p.129



Figure 28: The now demolished Canterbury Palace Picture Theatre (Nos. 130-142 Canterbury Road) was opened in 1922 shortly after completion of the tramway to the railway station. Source: Sharp, B, *A Pictorial History of Sydney's Suburban Cinemas*, Strawberry Hills, 1982, p.129

2.17 SERVICING THE RESIDENT COMMUNITY

With the coming of a suburban residential population came community facilities such as churches, social clubs and halls, schools, and commerce such as licensed hotels and shops, etc. Their history represents a relatively late development in the history Canterbury LGA when it is considered the neighbouring historical village of Canterbury to the west was subdivided in 1841, and a place of employment in the sugar works was opened at the same time. The opening of the railway station at Ashfield in the mid 1850s resulted in earlier developments in the areas north of Hurlstone Park. At Hurlstone Park there is only one school, the Edgeware School in Burnett Street (a special-purpose public school). The churches, until recent times, were stoutly Protestant.

CHURCHES

In the nineteenth century residents of Hurlstone Park were required to travel to neighbouring suburbs to worship. This would have presented no problem for Anglicans for St Paul's Church and its cemetery are located nearby across Canterbury Road.

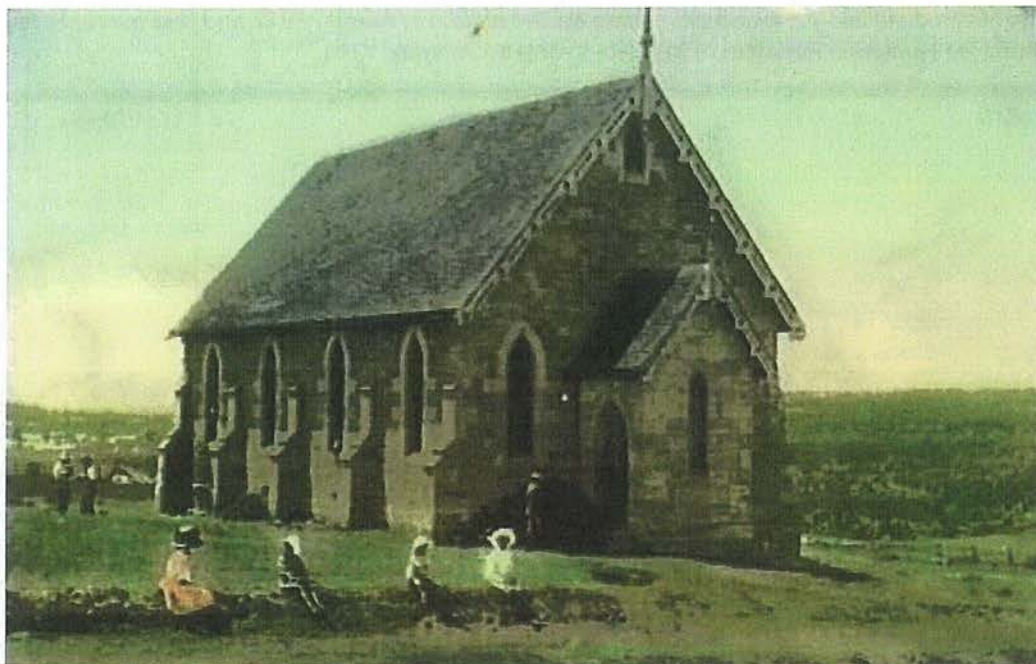


Figure 29: This quaint Presbyterian Church once stood at the north-east corner of the intersection of Canberra Street and Church Street. The foundation stone laid by John Pope on 17th July 1880, and it was completed and opened in November 1880 by the Rev JM Ross. In the background is Hurlstone Park prior to the onset of the house-building boom from about 1900. Source: Courtesy Miss D Roberts and City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection (010230)

The churches opened within Hurlstone Park resulted from the development of a suburban community about Federation. However, church opening did happen in the late Victorian era, this being the now removed Presbyterian Church at the north-east corner of the intersection of Canberra Street and Church Street. This church was plotted as the 'Scotch Church' on surveyors Higinbotham and Robinson's map of the Municipality of Canterbury published in the mid 1880s. The foundation stone of this church was laid in July 1880 and it was opened in November 1880. It was described at the time as being intended to be built of stone and measured 45 feet (13.7m) by 25 feet (7.6m). It was part of the Presbyterian parish of St David's, Ashfield. Its foundation was supported also by the timber merchant John Hay Goodlet (1835-1914) who had purchased Canterbury House in 1876, and was a major benefactor of the Presbyterian Church. It was located within land owned since the early 1840s by the sugar company, and gifted (in trust) by the manager at the time, Edward William Knox.¹¹⁹ While the sugar works had employed Scots it had closed in 1854 and it was only in 1880 that some possibility of renewal appeared. In 1888 the works and historical land holding (i.e. inclusive of the church) were sold to the bacon processors JC Hutton Pty Ltd.¹²⁰ In 1893 it was reported the 'prettily-built and pleasantly situated Presbyterian Church of Canterbury, was reopened after a lapse of three years.¹²¹ The church was left without a minister in 1894,¹²² and in 1896 the congregation was merged with Rosedale (now Croydon Park).¹²³ When demolished is not known currently, but was standing by about 1905.¹²⁴

¹¹⁹ 'New Presbyterian Church at Canterbury', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 19/7/1880, p.3; News of the day, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 9/11/1880, p.5

¹²⁰ Madden and Muir 1993, p.14; Old System Conveyance Book 851 No. 784

¹²¹ 'Canterbury Presbyterian Church', *Evening News*, 2/2/1893, p.7

¹²² 'Canterbury Presbyterians', *Evening News*, 28/8/1894, p.2

¹²³ 'Canterbury Presbyterian Church', *Evening News*, 25/5/1896, p.8

The Methodists laid the foundation stone for the church in August 1912 and had opened their church at Hurlstone Park (No. 8 Melford Street) by January 1913¹²⁵.

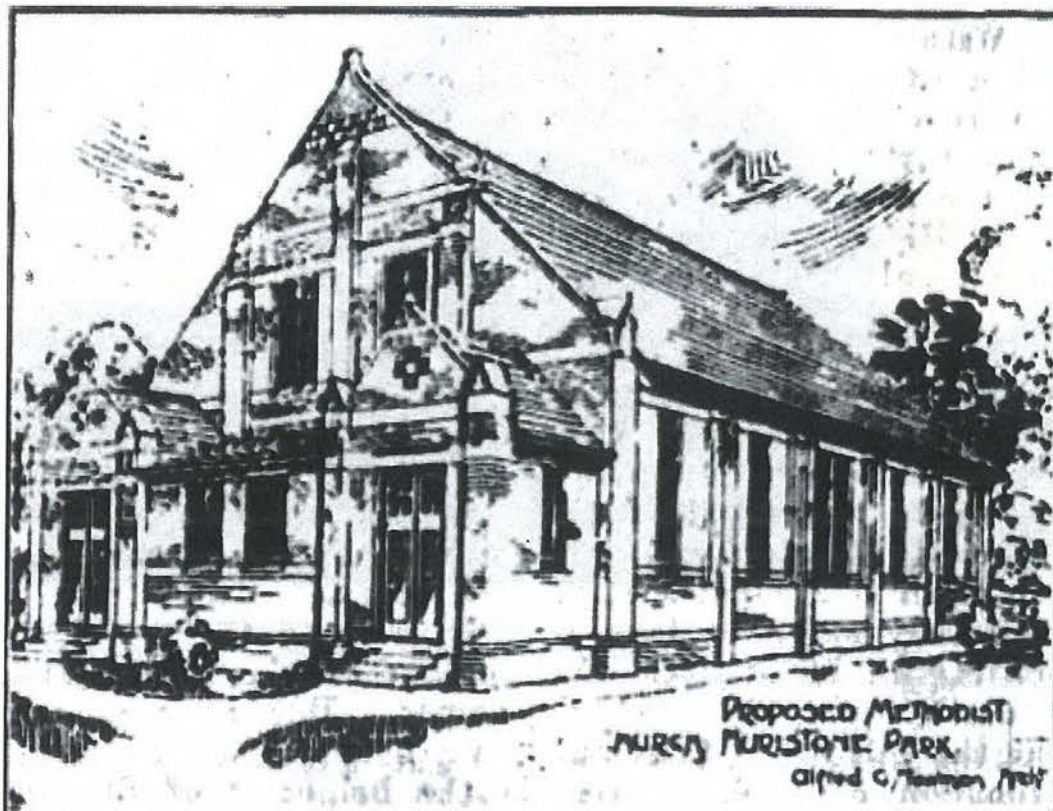


Figure 30: The Methodist Church (now a Uniting Church) at No. 8 Melford Street was opened in August 1912. According to this source, the architect was A. G. Newman. Source: *The Methodist*, 17/8/1912, p.12

The local Circuit had been founded in 1911 from the Lewisham Circuit, and its the rapid progress in building a church was thought remarkable. A local supporter was building contractor William Pendlebury. The cost was put at 1,650 pounds, and the architect was Alfred Gambier Newman.¹²⁶ A.G. Newman (1876-1921) was a member of the Methodist Church and son of a Methodist minister. Newman had moved to Strathfield from South Australia in 1906, and initially undertook commissions for the Vickery family in NSW, and thereafter many commissions for the Methodist church.¹²⁷ The former St Stephens Anglican Church (Nos. 648-668 New Canterbury Road) was founded in 1908 and was connected originally with the parish of Holy Trinity, Dulwich Hill. The first structure was a weatherboard combined church school (still standing). The existing brick church was built in 1924 at a cost of 4,000 pounds. The architect was John Burcham Clamp (1869-1931) then in partnership with Clifford Horace Finch (1894-1967).¹²⁸ The rectory was built in 1930 (not necessarily on

¹²⁴ Cameron, J, *Centenary history of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales*, Angus and Robertson, 1905, p.329

¹²⁵ *The Methodist*, 11 January 1913, page 3 "A Sunday in Suburbia" reports the church as open for worship at that time.

¹²⁶ 'New Church at Hurlstone Park', *The Methodist*, 17/8/1912, p.12

¹²⁷ Personal Notes, *Cumberland Argus*, 22/1/1921, p.1, also NSW Chapter Aust. Institute of Architects biography for A.G. Newman

¹²⁸ 'New Church at Hurlstone Park', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 2/6/1924, p.9; 'New Church at Hurlstone Park', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 18/6/1924, p.9

the same site).¹²⁹ Clamp designed many suburban Anglican churches. It is now a Greek Orthodox Church.

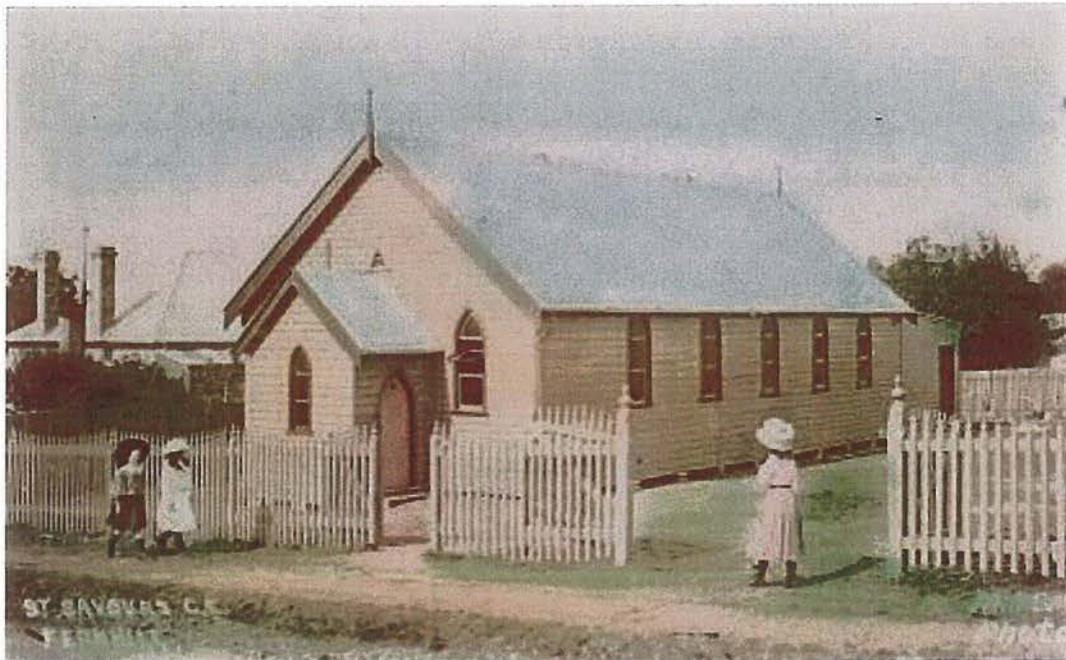


Figure 31: This hand tinted photograph by the commercial photographer Broadhurst was captioned 'St Saviours' CE, Fernhill', but is probably St Stephen's at Fernhill (now Hurlstone Park), which opened in 1908. Source: State Library of NSW (105276)

The now demolished Congregational Church was located at the corner of Crinan and Melford streets (now park reserve). It was opened in 1901. It absorbed the Canterbury congregation in 1911, and it is not known if a new church was then built (but probably not).¹³⁰

OTHER PROTESTANT ASSOCIATIONS

Located at the eastern fringe of Hurlstone Park were two institutions of the Protestant faith, but not directly associated with any particular church; these being the Masonic Centre or Hall in Duntroon Street, and the former NSW Protestant Federation Children's Home at 50 Garnet Street. In both instances they were considered part of Dulwich Hill in their formative years.

The Masonic Hall at 65-67 Duntroon Street was opened about 1907,¹³¹ and there have been later additions.¹³²

The Protestant Children's (or Girl's) Home was opened in 1921 by John Thomas Ness. Ness (1872-1947) was the MLA for the district between 1922-1938, and alderman of Marrickville Council between 1908 and 1922 (and mayor). Ness formed the NSW Protestant Federation, and was its Chief President from 1920 to 1925. The institution was a home for girls mostly from single parent families, and at one time there were 90 girls in care. The original premises at 50 Garnet Street was a large two-storey house named "Tinonoe". This was altered and added to in 1947. From the mid 1970s boys were admitted also.

¹²⁹ 'St Stephen's, Hurlstone Park', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 4/3/1930, p8

¹³⁰ 'Hurlstone Park Congregational Church', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25/7/1935, p.8

¹³¹ Trove newspaper search

¹³² Muir, L, et al, 'Hurlstone Park Federation Walk', Canterbury City Council, May 2005

In 1980 the home was closed by the then owners, the Anglican Church, and in 1983 the property was sold to the Siddha Yoga Ashram.¹³³

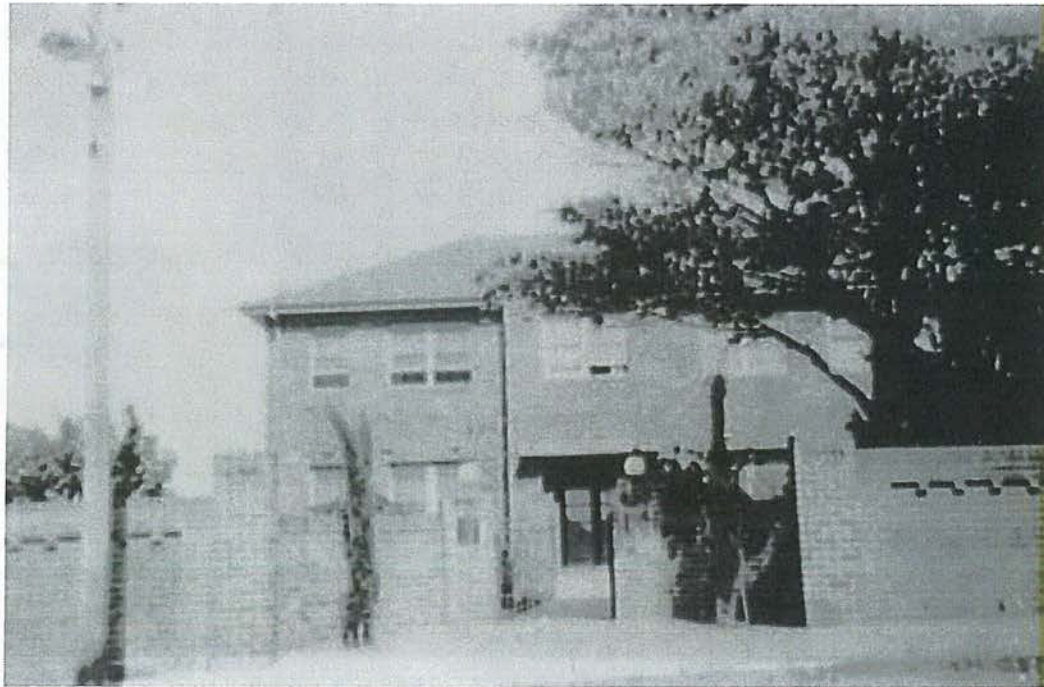


Figure 32: The former Protestant Children's (or Girl's) Home at 50 Garnet Street after major alterations were completed in 1947.
Source: Courtesy City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection (030881)

2.18 PARKS AND RESERVES

At Hurlstone Park, the Jeffreys family in 1910 set aside a small public reserve (Euston Reserve) at the intersection of Euston Road and Floss Street. About the same time, in 1911, the Hurlstone Park Progress Association lobbied the State Government for a large public reserve that was level and so suitable for playing cricket and football.¹³⁴ The area the Association had in mind was presumably present day Ewen Park (resumed in 1921).

¹³³ Notes prepared by Catherine Hardie for Canterbury City Council, February, 2012

¹³⁴ 'Park at Cooks River', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 8/12/1911, p.12

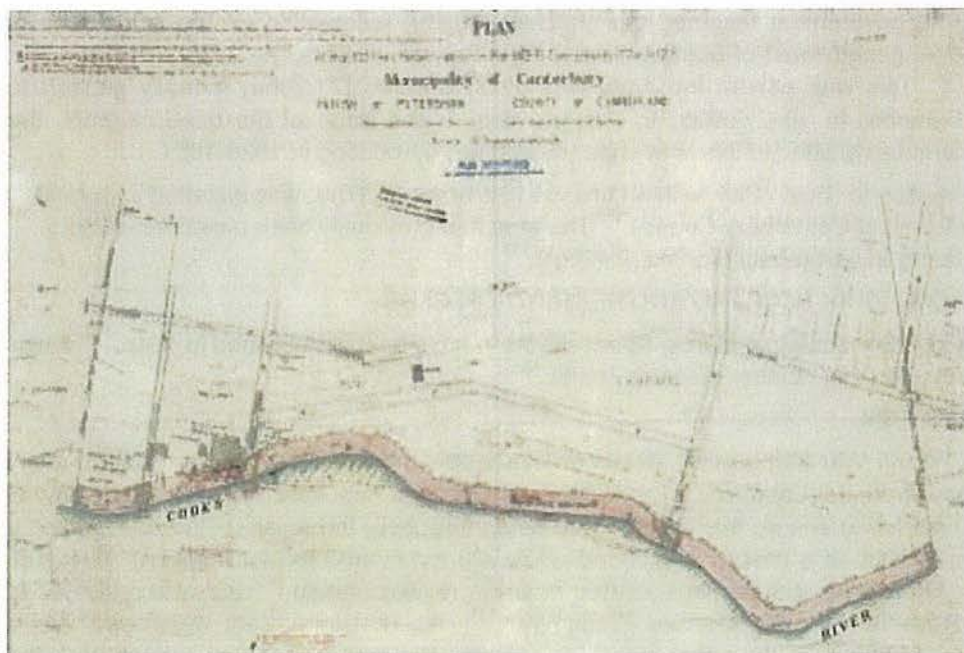


Figure 33: A government survey prepared in 1913 for the resumption of the 100 feet high water reserve of Cooks River. Source: NSW Crown Plan 4294.3000



Figure 34: An undated, ca 1920s, photograph of the banks of Cooks River with Ewen Park (formed in 1921) in the background. Source: Joyce Overton and Courtesy City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection (200357)

In 1913 the government resumed the 100 feet (30.5m) reservation on the north bank of Cooks River (length west of Starkey Street) from the then owners, the Jeffreys, for a public reserve.¹³⁵ This was part of the grant of the 177¼ acres (71.73ha) formally granted to Robert Campbell in 1842; owing to this late date in the issue of the deed of grant, the government was entitled to this land under regulations introduced in 1828-1831.

The resumption for Ewen Park with an area of 15½ acres (6.27ha) was gazetted in August 1921 on behalf of Canterbury Council.¹³⁶ The area had previously been a commercial turf farm evidently in part (about 6 acres (2.42ha)).¹³⁷

HURLSTONE PARK BOWLING AND RECREATION CLUB

The bowling club located in Marcia Street seems to have been established in 1946.¹³⁸ It was formerly the site of a number of tennis courts.¹³⁹

WAR MEMORIAL

The First World War had a great impact on the people of Hurlstone Park, as it did in every community throughout Australia. The families of Hurlstone Park sent 160 men to war, and of those 30 died. To ensure this tragedy was never forgotten, the local community erected a memorial in 1920 at a cost of 450 pounds (\$29,920 today adjusted for inflation). This 18ft (5.48m) high granite column was located near the railway station,¹⁴⁰ and was relocated to Euston Reserve after the Second World War.¹⁴¹ As Hurlstone Park developed into a suburban community in the years preceding the war, the names stand as testament to the first generation of local families.

RETURNED SERVICES

After the First World War there began a movement for the establishment of clubs or meeting places for the returned veterans. This occurred across Australia, and the Canterbury area the first instance was the sub-branch of the RSL opened in 1927 at the corner of Canterbury Road & Crinan Street. Prior to Second World War various venues were used, with the existing site being purchased in 1947. The first clubhouse here was a pair of converted former army huts. In 1954 a memorial chapel was built on the site. Extensive additions to the licensed and gaming areas were completed in 1970 when it became the second largest RSL club in NSW. The Club has continued to upgrade its facilities, in particular involving major redevelopment since 2013, and neighbouring properties have been purchased and incorporated in the club site, which is now addressed 18-34 Canterbury Road.¹⁴²

¹³⁵ NSW Crown Plan 4294.3000

¹³⁶ *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 19/8/1921

¹³⁷ 'Land Court. Cooks River Resumption', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 13/3/1923, p.6

¹³⁸ 'More Greens Needed by Bowlers', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 11/2/1946, p.7

¹³⁹ Muir, L, et al, 'Hurlstone Park Federation Walk', Canterbury City Council, May 2005

¹⁴⁰ 'War Memorial. Hurlstone Park', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20/9/1920, p.8

¹⁴¹ Muir, L, et al, 'Hurlstone Park Federation Walk', Canterbury City Council, May 2005

¹⁴² 50 wonderful years: Canterbury-Hurlstone Park RSL Club Limited, Canterbury-Hurlstone Park RSL Club, 1997



Figure 35: The Canterbury Road frontage of the Canterbury-Hurlstone Park Sub Branch of the RSL Memorial Chapel when opened in 1954. This served as a war memorial and was not part of the licensed gaming and entertainment areas. Since demolished. Source: Glenn Ross Courtesy City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection (100899)

2.19 HERITAGE VALUES

The heritage values of Hurlstone Park to contemporary society were examined first in 1988 by consultants Terry Kass and Meredith Walker. Their work, commissioned by City of Canterbury Council, looked at the whole Canterbury LGA. This 1988 study did not identify any areas within Canterbury LGA as being conservation areas, but did recommend individual places be given statutory heritage protection under the Local Environmental Plan. Within Hurlstone Park these places included:

- No. 67 Floss Street (Euston House)
- Nos. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 & 21 Euston Road
- Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 58-60 Garnet Street
- Nos. 19, 23, 25 & 27 Hopetoun Street

NSW Statutory authorities have also heritage listed the following places in their Section 170 Heritage & Conservation Registers:

- No. 12 Floss Street, Electricity Substation No.57;
- Hurlstone Park Railway Station Group, and
- The Foord Avenue railway bridge

Both the railway items are also listed as heritage items in Schedule 5 of the Canterbury LEP (2012).

In 2001 City Plan Heritage was commissioned by City of Canterbury to conduct a review of the 1988 study. It comprised a reassessment of the existing inventory of heritage items, and a survey of the whole of the Canterbury LGA to identify new heritage items, conservation areas and streetscapes, and also reviewed existing heritage listings. This review was completed in 2006.

That 2006 review upheld the existing LEP-listed heritage items within Hurlstone Park. It also recommended the listing of new heritage items, conservation areas and heritage streetscapes and landscape items, some of which were within Hurlstone Park.

While the 2006 Review was reported to Council in 2011, it has not yet been fully implemented. As part of this Study, the 2006 Review has been reappraised.

3.0 SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS OF HURLSTONE PARK

Determining heritage values, particularly where there has been a considerable amount of change in an area, can be difficult.

A Heritage Conservation Area (HCA) is an area with largely historical and aesthetic significance, which together create a sense of place. Important elements that contribute to the heritage significance of a HCA include historical subdivision patterns, streetscapes of buildings from particular periods, the architectural styles of buildings, fences, trees - including street trees - and gardens.

Hurlstone Park is significant as a suburb that was largely developed from 1911 when the combination of accessible public transport and sub-division of the area (that had been historically in one ownership) resulted in a series of consistent developments taking place.

While there is a small and significant underlying late Victorian period history, unlike many settlements along established transport routes, the Hurlstone Park area was predominantly an area developed in the early twentieth century, which is seen today in consistent streetscapes of late Federation period houses and later Inter-War period houses.

While the area contains buildings from other periods, these two historical development phases predominate and give the suburb its particular historic character.

Hurlstone Park was largely developed from a series of subdivisions that were undertaken between the 1890s and the 1920s (with the earliest suburban subdivision dated 1893). The area remained sparsely developed in the 1890s however, and housing and commercial development predominantly took place in the period 1900-1920s (encompassing the Federation and Inter-war periods) of the early 20th century. Inter-war period development in Hurlstone Park included a small number of inter-war residential flat buildings.

This historical development pattern is reflected now in a built environment with a scattering of late Victorian period housing (many of these buildings already heritage listed), streetscapes of Federation and Inter-war housing, and later redevelopment from the mid 20th century to the present, the latter replacing earlier houses with newer ones or with 1970s to recent medium density and residential flat development. Some of the earlier houses have also been altered in a manner which detracts from their original character.

The methodology of identifying potential HCAs used in this study (outlined in the Executive Summary) has involved examination of the history of the area and its' historical subdivision patterns as well as photographing all buildings and mapping the "building contribution" values of all buildings within Hurlstone Park. The maps in Attachment 2 of this report show the boundaries of the recommended potential HCAs, and the percentages for the "building contribution" values throughout the suburb and within each potential HCA.

In identifying potential HCAs and determining boundaries, all of this information has been evaluated. The historical subdivision patterns and boundaries, the building contribution value of particular streetscapes, and the overall aesthetic significance of streetscapes.

It is considered that in defining a potential Heritage Conservation Area, such an area should be an area where there is:

- a high percentage of Heritage significant and/or Contributory buildings on both sides of a street, in particular Contributory 1 buildings, indicating a high level of integrity to the streetscape; and/or
- a streetscape or built quality (represented by heritage significant or Contributory 1 buildings), which illustrates a distinctive historical subdivision or portion of a subdivision, even where this may only occur on one side of a street.

Note that historical street tree plantings, such as the brush box street trees in Melford Street and Barton Avenue, also contribute to the quality of a streetscape.

The thematic history in this report and the fieldwork (see Section 5.0 and mapping in Attachment 2) have identified areas within Hurlstone Park which retain a high percentage of 1890s, Federation and Inter-war period housing, and which are recommended as potential heritage conservation areas. The study has also identified a number of potential heritage items (see section 4.0 below).

Overall, the combined percentage of buildings of heritage significance and contributory buildings (a combination of listed heritage items, potential heritage items, Contributory 1 and 2 buildings) within Hurlstone Park is 59% (see table below), however as shown on the overall map of the suburb in Attachment 2, there are a scattering of such buildings throughout the area.

Table 7 below sets out the percentages of building types by heritage or contributory category within Hurlstone Park.

Table 7: Hurlstone Park – Percentages of Building types by heritage or contributory category

Category of building	No. of buildings or percentage
Heritage item (listed in LEP)	21
Potential heritage item (identified in Table 8 below)	51
Contributory 1 (as defined in Table 1, Section 1.2)	549
Contributory 2 (as defined in Table 1, Section 1.2)	83
Non Contributory (as defined in Table 1, Section 1.2)	489
Percentage of Total Heritage significant & Contributory (1 st 4 categories combined)	59%
Percentage of Total Non Contributory	41%

4.0 POTENTIAL HERITAGE ITEMS

Heritage items are often highly valued by local communities as they establish a “sense of place” in an area and often illustrate aspects of the area’s history as a form of “open air museum”.¹⁴³

A heritage item is a place which has been:

- Assessed as significant under NSW State Heritage Significance criteria which cover historical, historical associational, aesthetic/technical, social, and/or research significance and the rarity or representiveness of a place. Heritage items may be of local, state or national significance on one or more of these criterion. The NSW Heritage Council publication *Assessing Heritage Significance*¹⁴⁴ is the reference publication for how significance assessments are undertaken.
- Listed in a Heritage Schedule within a statutory planning instrument such as a Local Environmental Plan.

When a place has been initially identified as a *Potential heritage item*, this means that the heritage assessment process referred to above has yet to be undertaken. Places will only be recommended for listing as heritage items once the heritage assessment process has been completed and the outcome has been a recommendation to proceed with statutory heritage listing. For this reason, it is not a given that all places in a list of potential heritage items will later proceed to be heritage listed. The final outcome depends on the research and heritage assessment process undertaken to fully assess the potential heritage item.

Table 8 below lists 51 potential heritage items identified within Hurlstone Park. The items in this table have been identified from historical research in Section 2.0 of this report, and also from previous studies of the area and fieldwork undertaken for this Study (or a combination of these sources). The reasons for the potential heritage item identification are also given in the table. These potential heritage items are recommended for further historical research and heritage significance assessment to determine heritage significance and whether the potential items should be recommended for future LEP heritage listing or not.

Table 8: Potential Heritage Items in Hurlstone Park

Description	Address	Lot & DP	Detailed Description/Comment
Weatherboard cottage “Lydia”	40 Acton Street	Lot 21, DP623455	Single storey detached weatherboard house with terracotta tiled roof, bullnose corrugated iron front verandah
Edgeware School (Special purpose public school)	6 -20 Burnett Street	Lot 105, DP8865	Public school buildings constructed prior to 1943 (from 1943 aerial photo)
Federation weatherboard House “Mandilla”	4 Canberra Street	Lot 2 DP 503010	Federation weatherboard House “Mandilla”. Weatherboard house with corrugated iron roof, return bullnose corrugated iron roofed verandah, single storey detached

¹⁴³ The term “Open air museum” was popularised by D.N. Jeans and Peter Spearitt in their 1980 publication “The open air museum: the cultural landscape of New South Wales”

¹⁴⁴ Available online at

:<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/listings/assessingheritagesignificance.pdf>

Description	Address	Lot & DP	Detailed Description/Comment
Pair of houses "Trevona or "Catherine" (22); "Glenelsie" (24)	22 & 24 Canterton Street	Lot 13, Sec 2 DP 5100 & Lot 14, Sec 2 DP 5100	Both Federation Queen Anne style brick houses, single storey detached. No. 24 has similar detailing to Nos. 1-3 Melford Street (may be same builder)
Weatherboard Cottage	49 Church Street	Lot 1 DP 945901	Narrow fronted freestanding weatherboard cottage with hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof, freestanding, detached
Pair of Federation period shops with original shopfronts	13 & 15 Crinan Street	Lot 9 DP 6091 Lot 10 DP 6091	Pair of Federation period shops with rare original shopfronts. Within potential Crinan Street shops HCA.
Former corner shop	81 Crinan Street	Lot 1, DP 3383	Shop built in 1912 (date on parapet); Part of an 1897 subdivision of the north side of Crinan St between Melford & Dunstaffenage Streets
Weatherboard house	101 Crinan Street	Lot 9, DP 3383	Part of an 1897 subdivision of the north side of Crinan St between Melford & Dunstaffenage Streets
Group of late Victorian & Federation period Houses (6 houses) including: "Lily Ville" (68), "Lucielle" (70), "Ohio" (72), "Melrose" (76), "Harlands" (78)	Nos. 66, 68, 70, 72, 76 & 78, Crinan Street	Lot 5, DP 3342 Lot 4, DP 3342 Lot A, DP 365662 Lot 2, DP 700041 Lot 1, DP 931430 Lot 1, DP 915598	No. 66 - Victorian Filigree freestanding single storey, narrow fronted rendered brick house No. 68 - Victorian Filigree freestanding single storey, narrow fronted rendered brick house No. 70 - freestanding single storey narrow fronted Federation Filigree style house No. 72 - freestanding single storey Federation Queen Anne style brick house No. 76 - freestanding single storey Federation Queen Anne style brick house No. 78 - Victorian Italianate style freestanding single storey rendered brick house
House "Toorak" or "Stratford"	96 Crinan Street	Lot 5, DP 5924	Freestanding single storey Federation Queen Anne style brick house with slate roof, original front fence
Federation Queen Anne style houses group (5 houses)	Nos. 38 to 46 Dunstaffenage Street	Lots 1 & 2, DP123813 (No. 38) Lot 1, DP124110 (No. 40) Lot 1, DP947077 (No. 42) Lots 1 & 2, DP123818 (No. 44) Lot 1 DP950133 (No. 46)	Group of Federation Queen Anne style houses, single storey, detached, slightly elevated above street level. The house are angled and staggered in relation to the street alignment. Originally part of the 5 th Jeffreys Estate subdivision of 1910 (which included Euston Street and Gower St) however this area later resubdivided to create extra lots. Nos. 38 and 40 at the south end of this group are known to have been built by builder William Pendlebury in 1911 (see History). The three northern houses all have fin walls at the southern ends of the front verandahs and would appear to have been built by a single (unknown) builder.
Federation Queen Anne style pair of	27 & 29 Duntroon	Lot 1 DP7126 (No. 27)	1912 Broadhurst postcard shows development

Description	Address	Lot & DP	Detailed Description/Comment
houses with original slate roofs	Street:	Lot 1 DP952563 (No. 29)	in Duntroon Street at this time.
Federation Queen Anne style pair of semi-detached houses	37-39 Duntroon Street	Lots 1 & 2 DP1069398	1912 Broadhurst postcard shows development in Duntroon Street at this time. Houses have original slate roof.
Federation Queen Anne style house	109 Duntroon Street	Lot 5 DP4448	1912 Broadhurst postcard shows development in Duntroon Street at this time. House has an original slate roof
Federation Queen Anne style house	113 Duntroon Street	Lot 3 DP4448	1912 Broadhurst postcard shows development in Duntroon Street at this time. House has an original slate roof.
Pair of Federation Queen Anne style houses	44, 46 Duntroon Street	Lot 1 DP236096 (No. 44) Lot 2 DP236096 (No. 46)	1912 Broadhurst postcard shows development in Duntroon Street at this time. Houses have original slate roofs. House has an original slate roof
Federation Queen Anne style house	58-60 Duntroon Street	Lot 20, DP558840	1912 Broadhurst postcard shows development in Duntroon Street at this time. House has an original slate roof.
Pair of Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached houses	82-84 Duntroon Street	Lot 1, DP577971 (No. 82) Lot 2, DP577971 (No. 84)	1912 Broadhurst postcard shows development in Duntroon Street at this time. House has an original slate roof
Victorian Italianate style Houses "Glenairlie" or "Gwen Villa" (90) & "Broomhill" (92)	90 & 92 Duntroon Street	Lot 1, DP 972451 (no. 90) & Lot 20, DP 3268 (No. 92)	Pair of Victorian Italianate style houses freestanding single storey, rendered or painted brick, No. 92 has a slate roof.
Federation Queen Anne style house	128 Duntroon Street	Lot 1, Section 1, DP3849	1912 Broadhurst postcard shows development in Duntroon Street at this time. House has an original slate roof, with 2 chimneys, and is on an original subdivision lot.
"Euston Reserve" Federation period urban park	2C Euston Road	Lot 2 DP 611627 and closed-off street to the west	Historically significant public park which includes Ficus trees and a war memorial
Federation house	29 Fernhill Street (corner Barre St)	Lot 2, DP309332	Federaton Queen Anne style single storey freestanding face brick house with original slate roof on corner site.
Federation house	31 Fernhill Street (corner Barre St)	Lot 1, DP124160	Federaton Queen Anne style single storey freestanding face brick house with original terracotta tiled roof on corner site.
Electricity Substation No. 57	12 Floss Street	Lot 1 DP 124155	Listed on Section 170 register
Federation period house	46A Floss Street (aka 46 Floss St)	Lot 1, DP927664	Possible former Station Master's Residence

Description	Address	Lot & DP	Detailed Description/Comment
Federation House "Dalraida"	79 Floss Street	Lot 1 DP 981438	Fine Federation Queen Anne style house on corner of Floss & Melford Streets. Part of proposed Floss Street HCA."
Late Victorian period house	42 Garnet Street	Lot 2, DP322881	Freestanding single storey late Victorian period house
Former Children's Home on large site with high circa 1920s brick fence, formal gardens, 4 buildings	50 Garnet Street	Lot 1, DP2906	Former Protestant Federation Children's Home opened in 1921
Worked quarry faces	76-80 Garnet Street	SP21620	Former quarry site (now residential flat development) with remnant worked quarry faces
Pair of Federation semi-detached houses	15-17 Gower Street (corner Melford St)	Lot B, DP106262 (No. 15) Lot A, DP106262 (No. 17)	Unusual pair of asymmetrical Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached houses, single storey face brick with slate roof, on corner site
Inter War California Bungalow on large site	21 Kilbride Street	Lot 1, DP170536	Fine example of Inter-war California Bungalow on large garden site
Federation and Inter-War church buildings	8 Melford Street	Lot 4 DP 3738	Former Methodist Church opened in 1912.
Federation House "Jule Rae"	104 Melford Street	Lot 1 DP 311222	Fine Federation Queen Anne style house on corner of Kilbride & Melford Streets. Part of proposed Melford Street HCA.
Former "St Stephens Anglican Church", Federation and Inter-War period church buildings	648-668 New Canterbury Road	Lot 2 DP 309070 Lot 1 DP 309071 Lot A DP 448353	Former St Stephens Anglican Church (1924 brick church), including original weatherboard church (1908). Brick church designed by architect John Burcham Clamp.

5.0 POTENTIAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS (HCAS)

Following the compilation of fieldwork photography, all buildings within Hurlstone Park were initially rated and mapped using a simple rating system:

- 1) LEP listed heritage item;
- 2) Potential heritage item;
- 3) Contributory building (including Contributory building categories 1 and 2 defined in Table 1, Section 1.2 in this report): generally dating from the original period of subdivision and demonstrating this in form and appearance;
- 4) Non-contributory building: not dating from original period of subdivision and/or not demonstrating the qualities of the buildings from the original period of subdivision (due to either alteration or being a later form of development).

The buildings in the first three categories above were mapped to reveal whether there were any clusters of significant or contributory buildings within Hurlstone Park (refer to Map 1 in Attachment 2 to this report), particularly occurring on both sides of a street or in an area representing a distinctive historical subdivision.

Following the identification of significant/contributory building clusters, further fieldwork and analysis of Contributory building values was undertaken to determine whether these clusters should be recommended as either heritage item groups or as potential new Heritage Conservation Areas, and to determine potential Heritage Conservation area boundaries.

Table 9 below lists seven (7) potential Heritage Conservation Areas identified in this study, and provides the Contributory percentage (combined percentage of heritage items, potential heritage items, Contributory 1 and Contributory 2 type buildings) within each area. Maps showing the potential HCAs with statistics and mapping of heritage significant and contributory buildings for each are included in Attachment 2 to this report.

Table 9: Potential Heritage Conservation Areas identified

Potential HCA name/s	Description	Historical Subdivisions	HCA boundaries	Contributory Percentage
Crinan Street shops HCA	Federation period shops/retail precinct	Eastern side - including parts of Duntroon, Marcia St - Fernhill Station Estate 1911 Western side - Jeffreys Estate 2 nd Subdivision 1903	Southern end of Crinan Street (on north side, near Hurlstone Park Railway Station), & Nos. 3-25 Crinan Street; Nos. 4-40 Crinan Street; Nos 21-27 Floss Street; Nos 85-87 Duntroon Street	94%
Duntroon Street HCA	Mix of Victorian, Federation and Inter-war period housing	Garnet Street-1898 & 1899 subdivisions; Wallace Ave & Barton Avenue - Hurlstone Park No. 2 Estate (1914); Short St/Fernhill Street - 1893 subdivision; Woodside Ave - Woodside Estate (undated subdivision, circa 1900-1910)	Includes part of Duntroon Street, Woodside Ave, Barton Ave, Wallace Ave and sections of Fernhill & Garnet Streets (see map in Attachment 2 to this report)	75%

Potential HCA name/s	Description	Historical Subdivisions	HCA boundaries	Contributory Percentage
Floss Street HCA	Federation to Inter-war period shops & houses south of the railway station	Hurlstone Park Estate 1912	Group of shops and houses including shops at Floss Street Nos. 26A-30 Floss Street. Nos. 32-34 Floss Street (built 1916) and houses at Nos. 118-130 Duntroon Street	100%
Hampden Street HCA OR Fernhill Railway Estate HCA	Mix of Victorian Italianate, Federation Queen Anne and Inter-war California bungalow style houses	Fernhill Railway Estate 1895	Hampden St both sides, 2-14 Hampden St; 1-13 Hampden St, 58-64 Garnet Street, 71-83 Duntroon St. See also map in Attachment 2.	91%
Melford Street HCA or Jeffreys Estates 4, 5 & 6 HCA	Federation period housing and streetscapes	Jeffreys Estate No. 4 (1906) Jeffreys Estate No. 5 (1910) & Jeffreys Estate No. 6 (1912)	From the railway line north including parts of Melford Street, Canberra Street, Kirkbride Street, Acton Street, Canterton Street, Floss Street, Euston Road, Gower Street, western side of Dunstaffenage Street. See map in Attachment 2	76%
Melford Street North HCA	A mix of large single storey Federation period houses and small detached and semi-detached late Victorian to Federation period houses	Triangular area initially subdivided 1881-1883, resubdivided 1897-1913. Area on west side of Melford Street initially subdivided 1882-1896, partially resubdivided in 1913	From Nos. 10-16 Dunstaffenage St north (west side only), On Melford St from Wallace Lane north including Nos. 1-29 Melford Street (east side) and Nos. 8 to 14 Melford Street (west side)	88%
Tennent Parade HCA	Inter-war California Bungalows, on elevated side of the street on high sandstone subfloors, looking south over parkland and the Cooks River	Jeffreys Estate 9 th subdivision 1917	Nos. 16-30 Tennent Parade	100%

6.0 REPORT RECOMMENDATION

That Council proceed to Stage 2 of this project, encompassing:

- Further research on the potential heritage items listed in Table 8 of Section 6.0 of this report and preparation of draft State Heritage Inventory (SHI) forms for potential heritage items determined to be significant
- Preparation of SHI forms for the (7) potential Heritage Conservation Areas identified in Table 9 of Section 6.0 of this report.

ATTACHMENT 1:

LATE 1870S AND 1880S LAND SALES AT HURLSTONE PARK

Late 1870s and 1880s Land sales at Hurlstone Park
(Refer to maps in Figures 11 & 12 of this report)

Section	Lot	Transfer	Date	Purchaser	Notes
7	1	62420	10/1882	George Alfred Tucker	
	2	122106	4/1887	William Lovet Harris	
	3	122106	4/1887	William Lovet Harris	
	4	846942 847952 663030			Resubdivided in 1913 in DP7347
	5	250551	4/1896	Mrs Emily Scothern	Resubdivided in 1913 in DP7347
8	1	118832	3/1887	David Walker	Dwelling depicted in 1876 plan. Resubdivided in 1914 (DP7891)
	2	47365	5/1881	Jane and Edward Grace	
	3	642391			
	4	44840	12/1880	Edward Tyrell Sayers	
	5-6			Re-subdivided in 1885 in Deposited Plan 1491 = see below	
	7	28387	3/1878	William Phelps	
	8	184960	9/1891	Hercules Wemyss	
9	1-9	not sold			
10	1	57238	4/1882	Michael Seale	

Section	Lot	Transfer	Date	Purchaser	Notes
	7	17981			
11	1	17981			
	2	17981			
	5	A248875			
	7	17981			
	8	A248875			
	9	a248875			
12	5	95902	7/1885	John Slocombe	Resubdivided in 1905 in DP5102
13	1-4	not sold			
14	1	73108	10/1883	Benjamin J Bennett	Dairyman Subdivided in 1897 in DP3338
	2	52111	9/1881	Moses Lacy	
	3	73107	10/1883	Maria L Bennett	Resubdivided in 1913 in DP4052
15	1	57306	5/1882	Anthony Blamire	Brickmaker. Resubdivided in 1893 as the Fernhill Estate DP3137. Formed Barre, Fernhill and Short streets
	2	57306	5/1882	Anthony Blamire	Brickmaker. Resubdivided in 1893 as the Fernhill Estate DP3137. Formed Barre, Fernhill and Short streets
	5	69036	5/1883	Charles and George Rogers	Resubdivided 1915 in DP7126

Section	Lot	Transfer	Date	Purchaser	Notes
	6	105868	4/1886	John Campbell Sharp	
	7	55882 241000	3/1882 8/1895	Part Frances Esmerald Vickery Residue Mrs Annie Elizabeth Firth	
	8	51140	8/1881	John Sullivan,	Dairy Resubdivided 1914 in DP7566
	9	51140	8/1881	John Sullivan	Resubdivided 1914 in DP7566
	10	50674	8/1881	Thomas Cavey	Brickmaker. Resubdivided in 1911 as the Fernhill Station DP6091
16	2	94079	??	William Pendlebury	Brickmaker/contractor Part subdivided in 1895 (DP3342)
17	1	A248875			
	4	30431	9/1878	William Augustus Starkey	
	7	179817			
	8	245578 (30432)	9/1878	William Augustus Starkey	
18	2	A248875			
19	3	32748	7/1879	William Augustus Starkey	Resubdivided 1912 in DP6709
	4	32748	7/1879	William Augustus Starkey	Resubdivided 1912 in DP6709
	5	A248875			
	6	A248875			
20	1	66210	2/1883	Ebenezer Vickery	Resubdivided in 1919 in DP DP3268

Section	Lot	Transfer	Date	Purchaser	Notes
	2	66210	2/1883	Ebenezer Vickery	Resubdivided in 1919 in DP DP3268
	3	66210	2/1883	Ebenezer Vickery	Resubdivided in 1919 in DP DP3268
	6	134130	4/1888	Vincent Jacob Zahel	
	7	50904	8/1881	Thomaso Compagnoni	Resubdivided from 1898
	8	122105	3/1887	William Lovet Harris	Resubdivided 1900 in DP3703

ATTACHMENT 2:

MAPS SHOWING

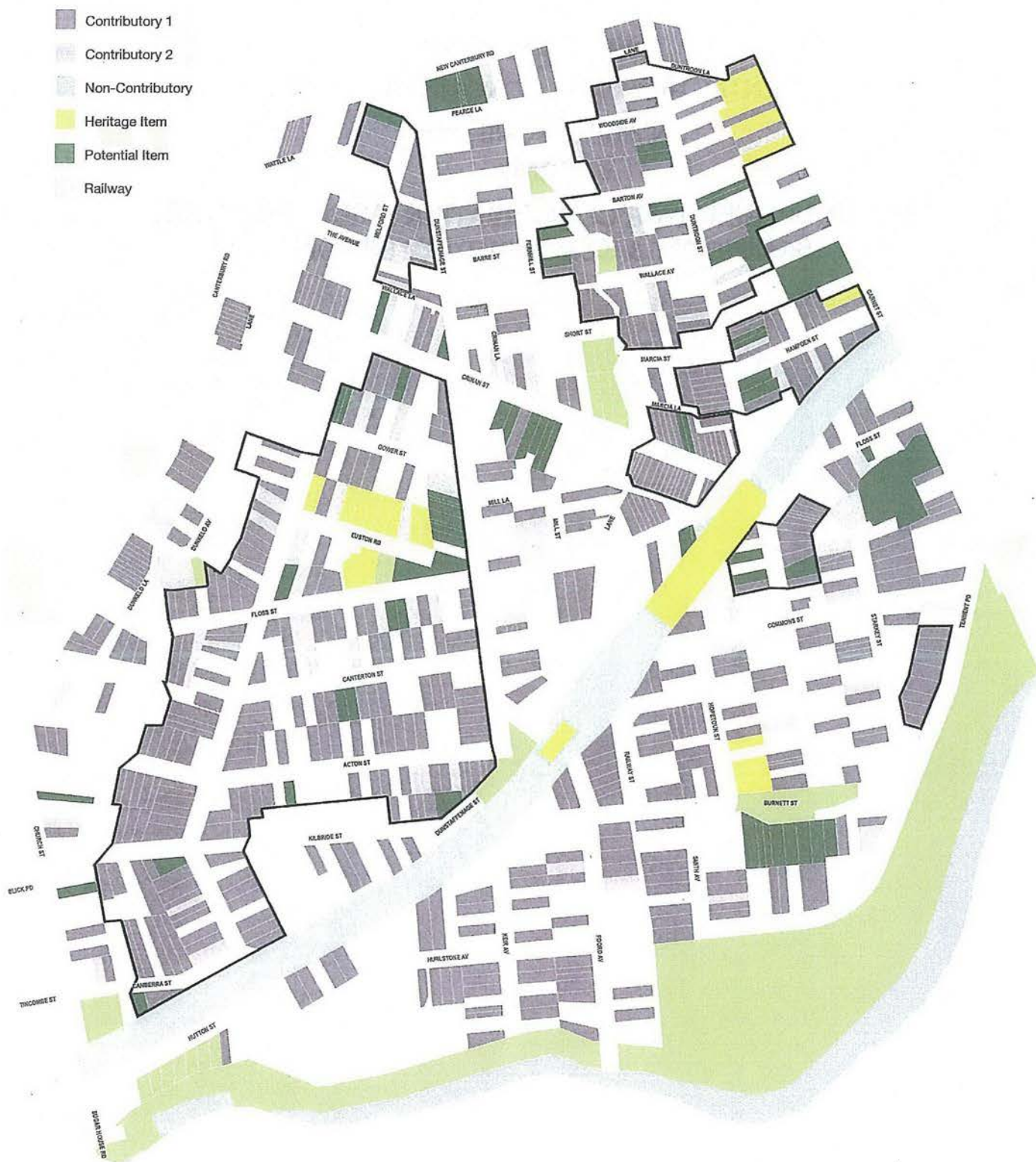
POTENTIAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS

IN HURLSTONE PARK

AND

POTENTIAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS' HERITAGE
SIGNIFICANT & CONTRIBUTORY BUILDINGS

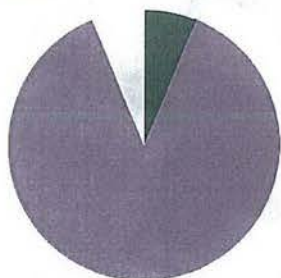
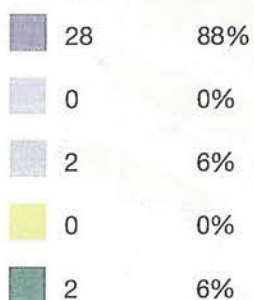
Potential HCAs Overview Map



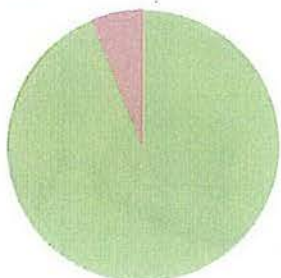
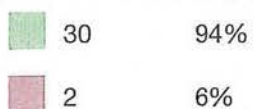
Potential HCA: Crinan Street Shops HCA



Individual Breakdown



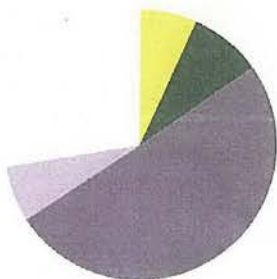
Overall Breakdown (former is all contributory/items)



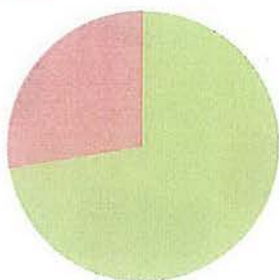
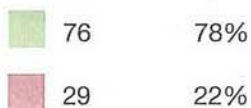
Potential HCA: Duntroon Street HCA



Individual Breakdown



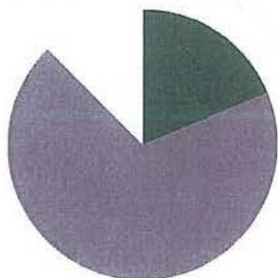
Overall Breakdown (former is all contributory/items)



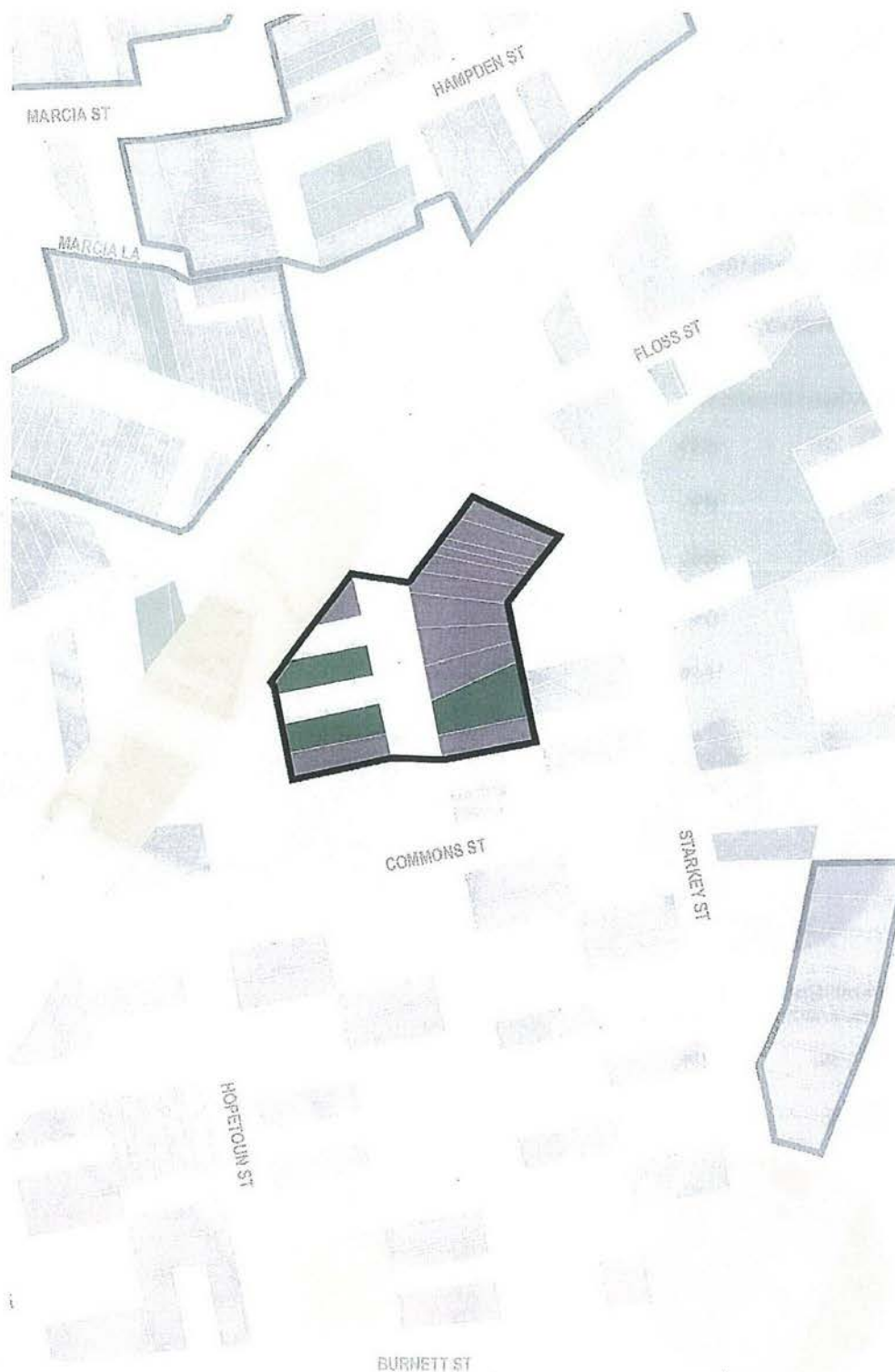
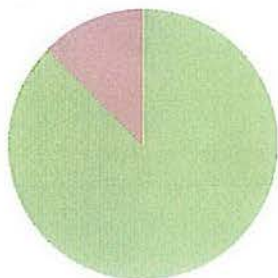
Potential HCA: Floss Street HCA



Individual Breakdown



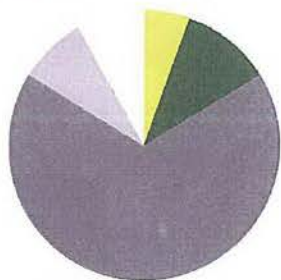
Overall Breakdown (former is all contributory/items)



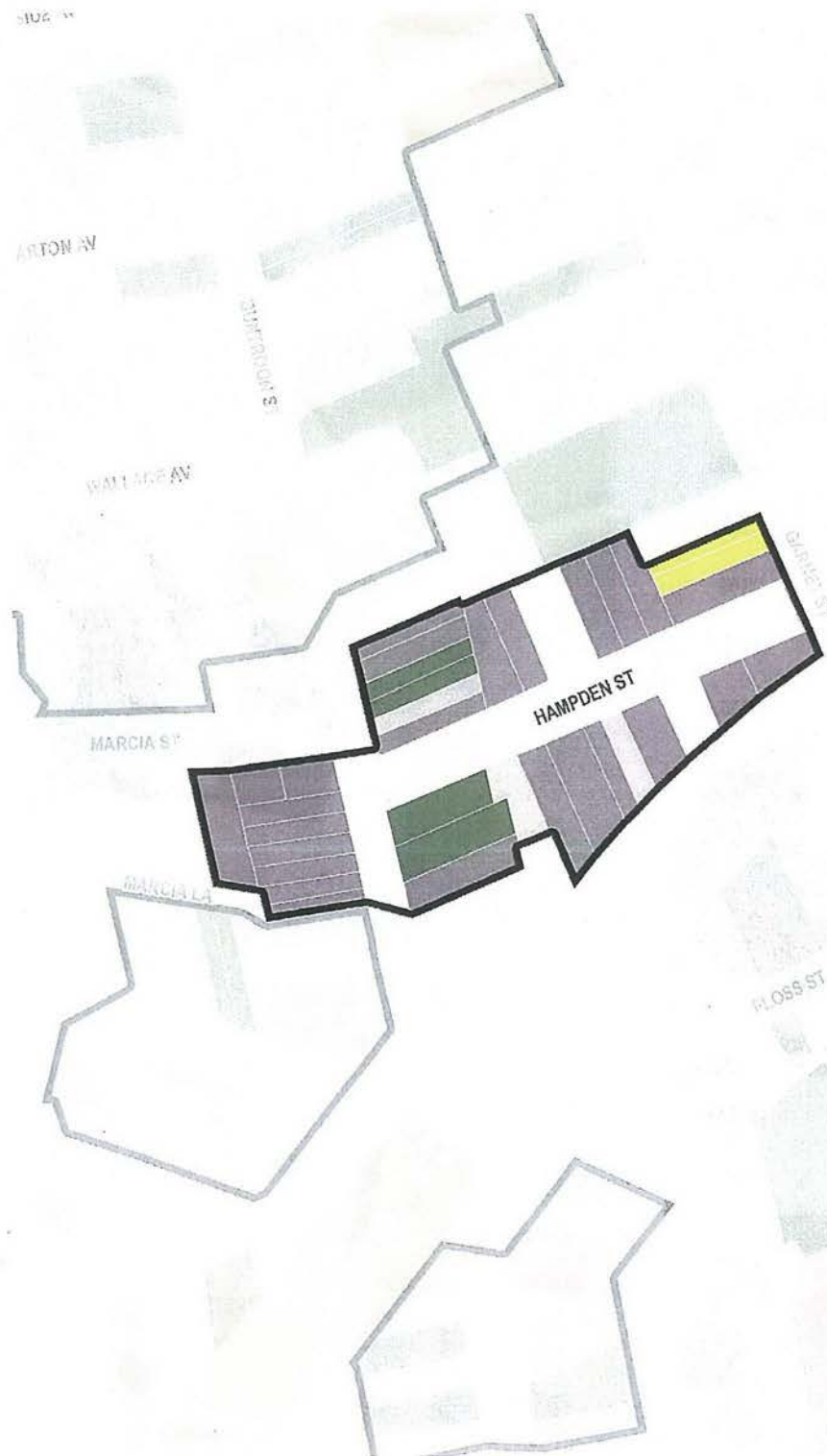
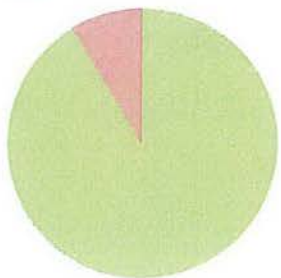
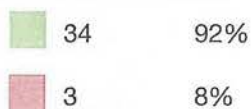
Potential HCA: Hampden Street HCA



Individual Breakdown



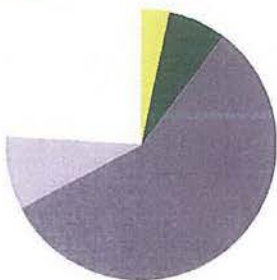
Overall Breakdown (former is all contributory/items)



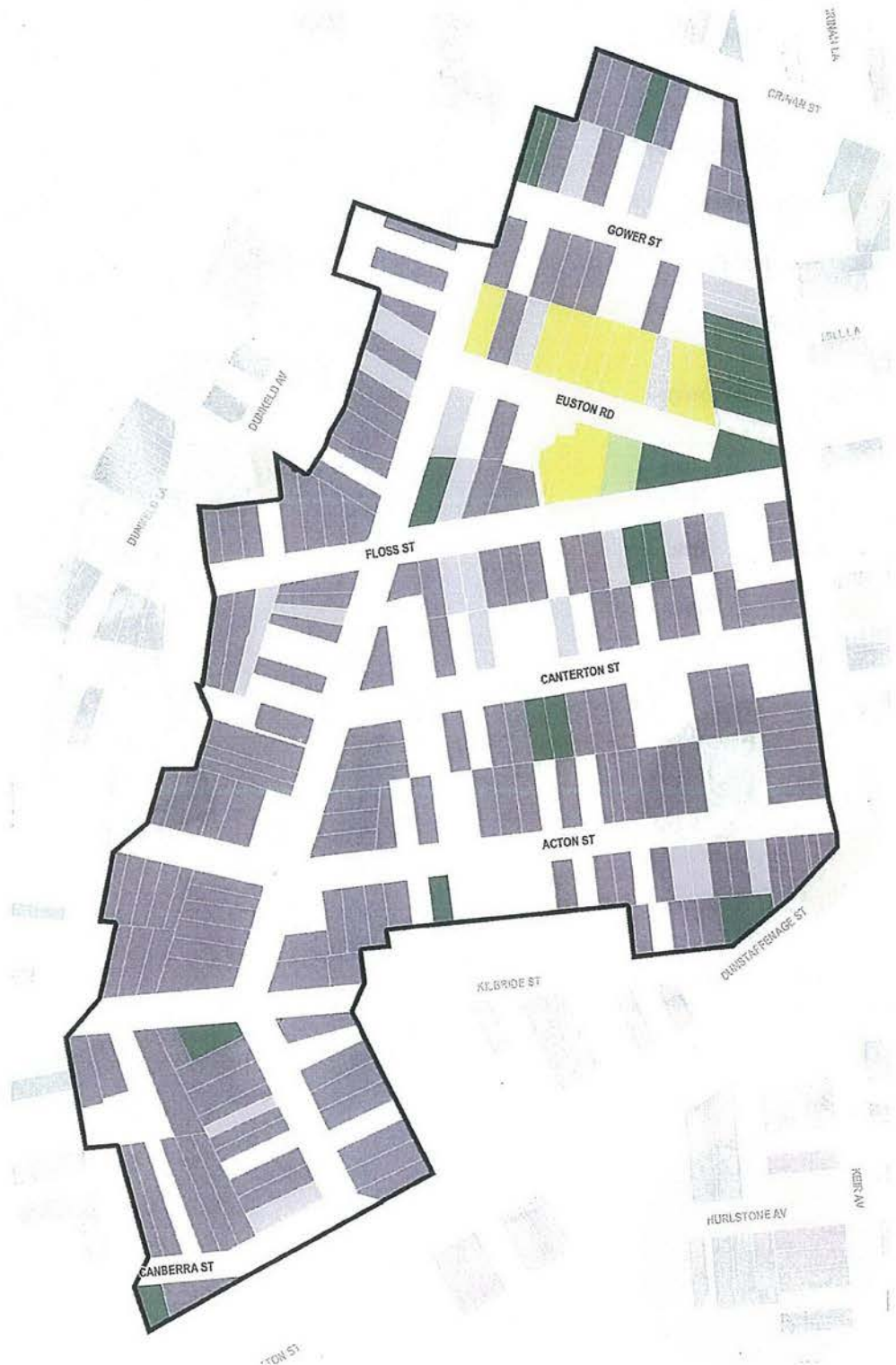
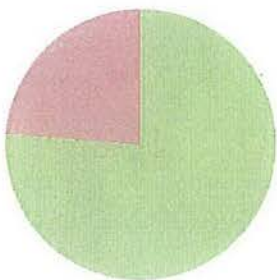
Potential HCA: Melford Street HCA



Individual Breakdown



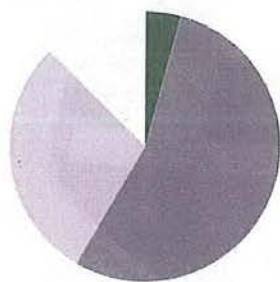
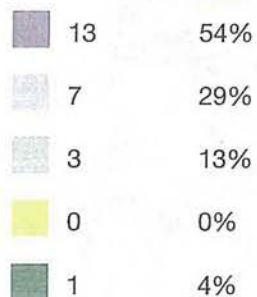
Overall Breakdown (former is all contributory/items)



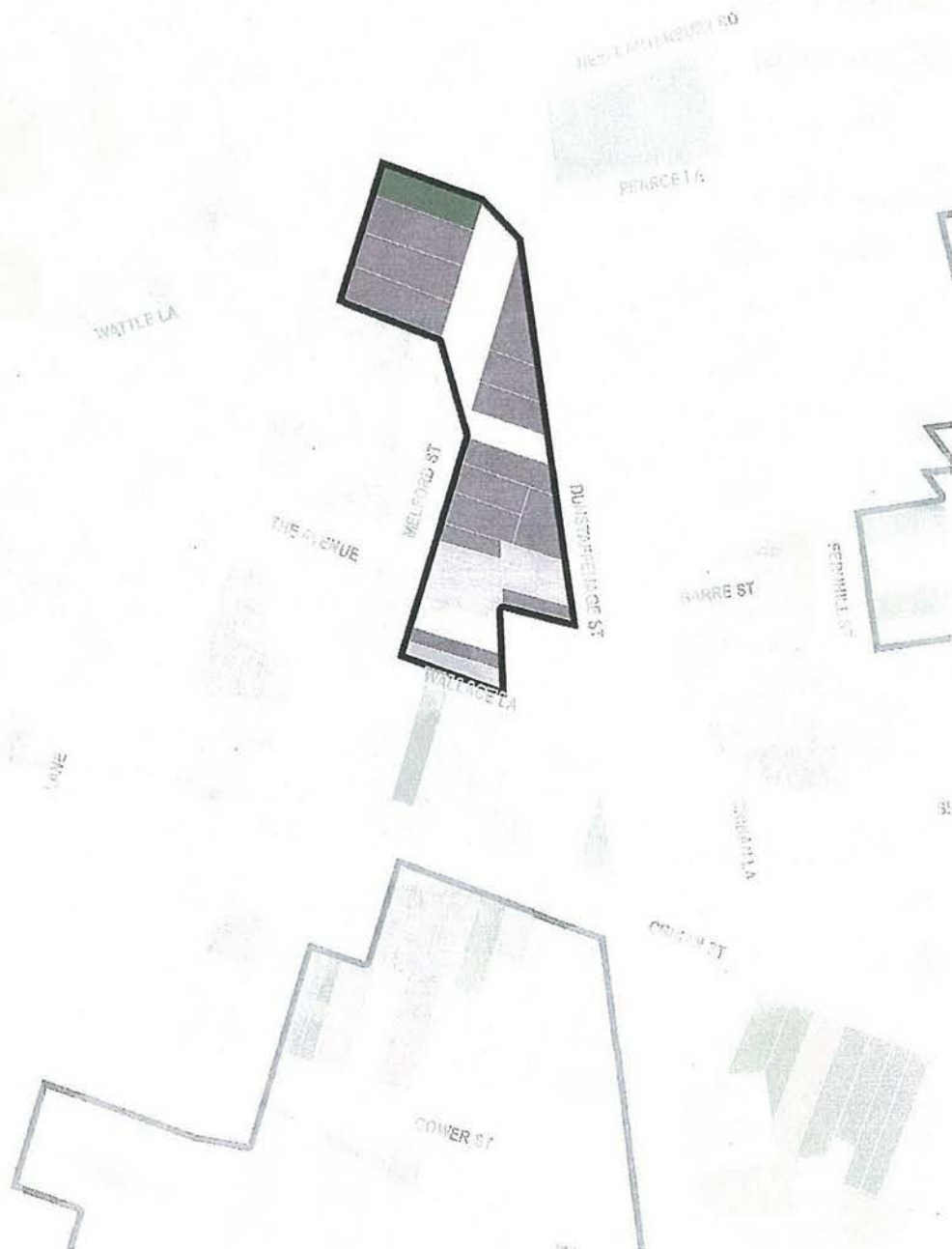
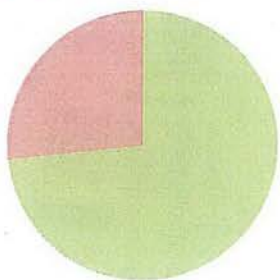
Potential HCA: Melford Street North HCA



Individual Breakdown



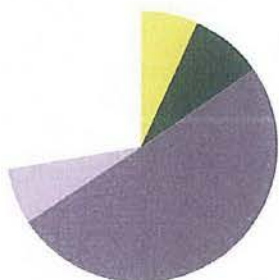
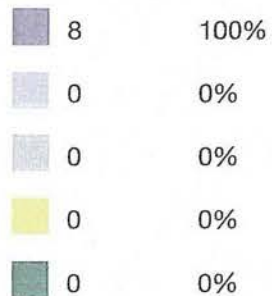
Overall Breakdown (former is all contributory/items)



Potential HCA: Tennant Parade HCA



Individual Breakdown



Overall Breakdown (former is all contributory/items)

