

## **Attachment 10**

### **State Heritage Inventory (SHI) Forms**

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300438**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Edgeware Special School - 1927 and 1928 building**

Location: **6-20 Burnett Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 6-20 Burnett Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW  
Other/Former Names: Hurlstone Park South Infants School  
Area/Group/Complex:  
Aboriginal Area:  
Curtilage/Boundary: The school site is bounded by Burnett Street to the north, shared boundaries with 4 Burnett St and 44 Tennent Parade to the east, shared boundaries with 44 Tennent Parade, 50-50A, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Tennent Parade to the south, and shared boundaries with Nos. 12-14 and 16-20 Smith Avenue to the west.  
Item Type: Built  
Group: Education  
Category: School - State (public)  
Owner: State Government  
Admin Codes:  
Code 2:  
Code 3:  
Current Use: Special public school  
Former Uses: Public Infants School, Catholic Special School

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** The two former Hurlstone Park South Infants school buildings (the main classroom building completed 1927 and the weatherboard classroom building completed 1928) are of local historical significance demonstrating the growth of educational facilities in the early to mid 20th century.  
The two early school buildings are of local aesthetic significance as examples of 1920s classroom buildings designed by the NSW Education Department architects office. The design details of the buildings such as tall timber-framed multi-paned windows, fanlights over doors, highlight windows and verandahs, reflect educational architectural thinking of the 1920s period in NSW where standard forms of buildings were developed to address growth across Sydney. This was during a period of austerity seen in the use of timber as well as the use of brick. The two 1920s school buildings are representative of Education Department design from the period.  
The buildings are representative of school development in then new suburbs.



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SHI Number

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Study Number

Item Name: **Edgware Special School - 1927 and 1928 building**

Location: **6-20 Burnett Street, Hurlstone Park**

## Historical Notes

### Area History

### or Provenance:

Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side.

After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789.

However, Aboriginal people 'remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s' (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>)

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

## Site History

Edgware School is located on what were Lots 95, 96, 103, 104 and 105 of Deposited Plan 8865, the ninth subdivision of Jeffreys Estate, 1917, by then owned by the Intercolonial Land Investment & Building Society Co Ltd. Situated at the south east corner of Hurlstone Park, it was one of the last parts of Jeffreys Estate to be subdivided and comprised land north from the Cooks River fronting Tennant Road (then Smith Avenue) and Burnett Street (then the eastern end of Kilbride Street, split by the railway line during the 1890s).

Much of the subdivision had been sold by 1923 when the NSW Minister for Education announced that a Public Infants School would be built at Hurlstone Park South (NSW Government Gazette, 26 October 1923, p.5007.) In 1924 the land listed above was purchased from various owners 'for the purposes of the Public Instruction Act.' Tenders were called for construction of a school building in 1926 (NSW Government Gazette, 12 March 1926, p.1223). A regular seeker of school jobs, Belmore builder A Quiggin, was successful with a tender of £2593 (\$5186). (Sydney Morning Herald, 28 April 1926, p.9).

The school building was designed by the Department of Education's architects' office, and is a standard school design. The 1920s was one of three periods when public schools were not

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designed by the NSW Government Architects' Office, and the Education Department's architects were frequently criticized for producing 'the plainest of school buildings'. (Construction and Local Government Journal, 28 November 1928, p.14.) Certainly there is little flourish to the new school's brick classroom block beneath an iron gabled roof, comprising three classrooms connected by a north-facing veranda. Opening the school officially on 6 April 1927, the Inspector of Schools 'made reference to the growth of the district, which the department had recognized by making provision whereby the present building could be added to by another storey, and further extensions made on the ground floor' (Sun, 6 April 1927, p.15). The founding principal was Marcia Macara.

Tenders were advertised in 1928 for a new infant's building at Hurlstone Park (The Sun, Sydney, 29 October 1928, page 2). This is most likely the building referred to as the Weatherboard Classroom building (see description).

As depicted in the 1943 aerial survey photo the school consisted of the main classroom building and a smaller building to its rear (the Weatherboard classroom building). Since then the verandahs to the main classroom building have been enclosed - probably about 1948 as the school's Parents and Citizen's association had been promised action in response to its campaign 'to get wire grilles to protect the school's porches. It complained that these were in a disgraceful state because the school was not fenced and was a hunting ground for vandals'. (Sydney Morning Herald, 1 June 1948, p.1). Although it was the only public school in Hurlstone Park enrolments were modest: in 1977 only 147 children were being taught by six teachers (Canterbury Council local history file). The school was closed due to declining enrolments in 1989, despite a concerted local campaign against the closure. By this time demountable buildings had been added to site. Following the closure of the school as a public school, the site was leased to the Catholic Education Office as a special school, which also closed in 1996. The NSW Government then relocated Edgeware House, a special needs school, to the site in 1997, while selling off part of the site for a townhouse development, again inciting community protests (Valley Times, 11 December 1997, p.1). There are now seven modern school buildings on the site in addition to the two early school buildings

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Towns, suburbs and village	(none)
	6. Educating	Education	(none)

Designer: Department of Public Education Architects Office

Maker / Builder: A. Quiggin

Year Started: 1926      Year Completed: 1928      Circa: No



Item Name: **Edgware Special School - 1927 and 1928 building**

Location: **6-20 Burnett Street, Hurlstone Park**

**Physical Description:** The school site faces Burnett Street to the north, and is located in a section of the street accessed from Tennent Parade to the east and closed off at the western end from the western continuation of Burnett Street. To the west the boundary of the school site is adjacent to the rear boundaries of properties at 12-20 Smith Street, to the east the school property is adjacent to the western boundary of the property at No. 4 Burnett Street. To the south, the school site adjoins the rear property boundaries of properties at 46-60 Tennent Parade.

There are two school buildings on the site that date from the early years of the school:

Main Classroom building (completed 1927)

A gabled brick building with a verandah along the Burnett Street (north) frontage returning along the east and west sides, the verandahs now being enclosed with weatherboards and timber windows. The main corrugated iron roof extends over the front verandah, and the verandah roofs wrap around the brick gable ends of the building. The building has wide eaves, with tongue and grooved boarded soffits to the gable ends to east and west and with exposed timber rafter ends to north and south. Windows to the verandah enclosures are small multipaned timber framed windows. External windows to the rear (south) of the brick central portion of the building are tall simple timber-framed double hung windows placed in pairs.

Internally, details include original door and window openings with tall multipaned (6 panes per sash) timber-framed windows along the original brick front (north) façade facing into the now-enclosed front verandah, door openings retaining fanlights and original architraves, and fireplaces retaining some detail.

Weatherboard Classroom Building (completed 1928)

This weatherboard building is located to the south-west of the main school building. It is a small gable roofed building with a weatherboard-enclosed skillion-roofed verandah on the north elevation facing Burnett Street. Internally the verandah retains evidence of timber-slatted ends to east and west.

Internally, the building has a modern ceiling, however, it appears to have originally featured a high ceiling - there are high windows to the exterior on the west and north elevations which no longer provide light to the interior due to the installation of the modern low ceiling.

Windows to the east side are two pairs of simple timber-framed double-hung windows and there are modern concrete entry steps, railing and modern entry door on the east elevation. A modern window has been installed on the west elevation.

**Physical Condition:** Good

**Modification Dates:** Seven additional buildings have been added to the site since 1943.

With regard to the early school buildings, the following modifications are evident:

Main Classroom building: verandah enclosures to east, north and south dating from 1948, removal of early fireplaces, replacement of original doors.

Weatherboard Classroom building: enclosure of originally open east verandah, modern low ceiling to interior, new window to north elevation, entry door and steps to south elevation.

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Location: **6-20 Burnett Street, Hurlstone Park**

**Recommended  
Management:**

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)

The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.

Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.

The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.

Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.

Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant façades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

Future new buildings or additions should be designed in response to the heritage values of the two buildings and their setting.

**Management:** Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

**Further Comments:**

- Criteria a)** The former Hurlstone Park South Infants school buildings (the main classroom building completed 1927 and the weatherboard classroom building completed 1928) are of local historical significance as evidence of the history of educational provision in the local area in the early to mid 20th century.
- Criteria b)** Not relevant.
- Criteria c)** The two early school buildings - the Main classroom building constructed 1926-1927 and the Weatherboard Classroom building constructed in 1928 - are of aesthetic significance as examples of 1920s classroom buildings designed by NSW Education Department Architects. The design details of the buildings such as tall timber-framed multi-paned windows, fanlights over doors, highlight windows and verandahs, reflect educational architectural thinking of the 1920s period in NSW and demonstrate an austere approach to building design.
- Criteria d)** Social significance has not been researched. It is possible that the school has social significance to former staff and pupils.
- Criteria e)** Not relevant.
- Criteria f)** Not relevant.
- Criteria g)** The two 1920s school buildings are representative of NSW Education Department Architect designs of this period.



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Integrity / Intactness: Borth early buildings are relatively intact.

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Dr. Charles Pickett	Historical research for Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2	2017

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	A		DP	102474
	LOT	B		DP	102474
	LOT	108		DP	8865
	LOT	106		DP	8865
	LOT	104		DP	8865
	LOT	103		DP	8865
	LOT	102		DP	8865
	LOT	105		DP	8865

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:  
Heritage study

Title: Number: Date:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 11/01/2017

Date Updated: 28/03/2017

Status: Basic



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SHI Number

**1300438**

Study Number

Item Name: **Edgeware Special School - 1927 and 1928 building**

Location: **6-20 Burnett Street, Hurlstone Park**

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1300440

Study Number

Item Name: **Weatherboard house**

Location: **101 Crinan Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 101 Crinan Street

DUAP Region: Sydney South

Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193

Historic region: Sydney

Local Govt Area: Canterbury

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/Formal Names: "Guernsey"

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is located.

Item Type: Built

Group: Residential buildings ( Category: House

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Residence

Former Uses: Residence

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** The house, built in 1899, is of local historical significance as it is one of the earliest remaining houses in the Hurlstone Park area, having been constructed in 1899 and first occupied in 1900, and illustrates the early development of the 1897 subdivision by dairyman Benjamin Bennett of ten lots fronting Crinan Street. The site dimensions still reflect the 1897 subdivision pattern.

The house is of local aesthetic significance as an example of the transition between a Victorian Georgian vernacular style cottage and the Federation period, illustrated by the Victorian period simple symmetrical hipped roofed form of the house with separate front verandah roof, but also incorporating top sashes to front windows with coloured panes of glass fashionable in the Federation period.

The house is also relatively rare for the Hurlstone Park area for its weatherboard construction.

The house is a representative late 19th century example of the transition from Victorian Georgian vernacular to Federation period details.

**Historical Notes** Area History

**or Provenance:** Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side.



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Item Name: **Weatherboard house**

Location: **101 Crinan Street, Hurlstone Park**

After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789. However, Aboriginal people remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22)... Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>)

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

## Site History

Crinan Street was one of the streets set out in the first subdivision of Hurlstone Park by Sophia Campbell, named after sites from the Campbell family's Scots heritage, in this case a village in Argyle on Scotland's west coast.

101 Crinan Street occupies Lot 9 of Deposited Plan 3383, an 1897 subdivision by Benjamin James Bennett of land he had purchased in 1883 from Sophia Campbell's subdivision. A dairyman, Bennett had run cattle on the land between Melford and Dunstaffnage streets before subdividing the Crinan Street frontage into ten building allotments.

Lot 9 was purchased in 1897 by Ernest Peter Mollet and his wife Elizabeth. A salesman formerly resident in Glebe, Ernest Mollet is listed in Sands from 1900 (meaning a likely 1899 construction date for the house), one of the first residents of this stretch of Crinan Street. His timber house was not unusual: in 1911 about 30 per cent of Sydney dwellings were clad with timber, a result partly of advances in mill technology which greatly reduced the cost of wall boards, mouldings, frames and all timber construction elements (Australia Census 1911, p.1965). Although the Hurlstone Park subdivisions' covenant "that all new dwellings must be valued at at least £250 (\$500)" was no doubt intended to encourage brick construction, it did not ban timber dwellings as did some subdivision covenants.

The Mollets named their house Guernsey, presumably after the Channel Island, before they moved to a more salubrious dwelling in Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park in 1919. The house name does not seem to have survived the ownership of Claude Arthur Primrose, a Sydney accountant, the first of three swift changes of ownership. The other owners at this time were

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Item Name: **Weatherboard house**

Location: **101 Crinan Street, Hurlstone Park**

storeman Robert Linke and wife Violet, followed by labourer Richard Cramp of Petersham (LPI Transfers A464654, A960104 and B106171)

Wilfred Tarver, a Marrickville baker, purchased the house in 1926, residing there until 1940 and the property continued to provide worker's housing with sheet metal worker Aubrey Francis Histon and wife Mary owners from 1940 to 1975 (LPI Transfers B425979, C897911).

Themes: National Theme

State Theme

Local Theme

4. Settlement

Accommodation (Housing) (none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1899

Year Completed: 1899

Circa: No

**Physical Description:** The site, which reflects the original 1897 subdivision pattern, runs through from Crinan Street at the front (south-west) to Wallace Lane at the rear (to the north-east). The house is built to address Crinan Street.

The house is a single storey freestanding weatherboard house with a hipped corrugated iron roof and separate skillion corrugated iron front verandah roof. In form, it is a vernacular Victorian Georgian style cottage, symmetrical with central timber paneled front door and fanlight, flanked by pairs of timber-framed double hung windows. The house reflects Federation period details in the multicoloured panes of glass to the top sashes of the front windows.

A central path leads to the front verandah and front door. There is a modern low brick front fence.

**Physical Condition:** Fair

**Modification Dates:** Circa 1970's low brick front fence. Sides of the front verandah have been clad with fibre-cement panels, and two thin metal posts (circa 1950s) have been added to the front verandah. The verandah also lacks a frieze. There are now no chimneys to the roof (though chimneys appear on the 1943 aerial photo of the house), meaning that the roof has been reclad since 1943 with resulting loss of chimneys. The skillion front verandah roof is also likely a replacement of a more elaborate original front verandah roof (either bullnose profile or concave curved).

**Recommended Management:**

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)



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Location: **101 Crinan Street, Hurlstone Park**

The existing lot should not be subdivided.

The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.

Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.

The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.

Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.

Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant façades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

Replacement of the front fence with a fence more in keeping with the style of the house.

Management: Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

## Further Comments:

**Criteria a)** The house, built in 1899, is of local historical significance as it is one of the earliest remaining houses in the Hurlstone Park area, having been constructed in 1899 and first occupied in 1900, and illustrates the early development of the 1897 subdivision by dairyman Benjamin Bennett of ten lots fronting Crinan Street. The site dimensions still reflect the 1897 subdivision pattern.

**Criteria b)** Not relevant

**Criteria c)** The house is of local aesthetic significance as an example of the transition between a Victorian Georgian vernacular cottage style and the Federation period, illustrated by the Victorian period simple symmetrical hipped roofed form of the house with separate front verandah roof, but also incorporating top sashes to front windows with coloured panes of glass fashionable in the Federation period.

**Criteria d)** Not relevant

**Criteria e)** Not relevant

**Criteria f)** The house is relatively rare for the Hurlstone Park area for its weatherboard construction.

**Criteria g)** The house is a representative late 19th century example of the transition from Victorian Georgian vernacular to Federation period details.

**Integrity / Intactness:** Relatively intact. Modern brick front fence.

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Dr. Charles Pickett	Historical research for Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2	2017



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SHI Number

1300440

Study Number

Item Name: **Weatherboard house**

Location: **101 Crinan Street, Hurlstone Park**

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	9		DP	3383

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:  
Heritage study

Title: Number: Date:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 12/01/2017

Date Updated: 28/03/2017

Status: Basic

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1300292

Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style house "Stratford"**

Location: **96 Crinan Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 96 Crinan Street

DUAP Region: Sydney South

Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193

Historic region: Sydney

Local Govt Area: Canterbury

Parish: Petersham

State: NSW

County: Cumberland

Other/Former Names: "Toorak"

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is located.

Item Type: Built

Group: Residential buildings ( Category: House

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Residential

Former Uses: Residential

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** This house, constructed in 1912-1913, is of local historical significance as it illustrates the early development of the 1910 Jeffreys Estate No.5 subdivision. The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine example of a Federation Queen Anne style house with late Federation features (particularly timberwork detail to the front verandah, brick strapwork and roughcast stucco to chimneys). The house is a fine representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style in Hurlstone Park and the property is particularly distinctive for a high level of integrity of period detail, including the original front fence.

**Historical Notes** Area History

**or Provenance:** Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side. After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789. However, Aboriginal people remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22). Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from



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Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style house "Stratford"**

Location: **96 Crinan Street, Hurlstone Park**

<http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia – who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

## Site History

The land was part of the Jeffrey's Estate no.5, subdivided in August 1910. It was sold on 18/11/1911 to Albert Ernest West of Newtown, a carpenter. He occupied his new house some time in 1914. It was sold in January 1918 to James Edward Macintosh of Balmain, a wool classer, and the family retained it until 1958.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	(none)

## Designer:

Maker / Builder: Albert Ernest West (?)

Year Started: 1912      Year Completed: 1913      Circa: No

**Physical Description:** A single-storey freestanding late Federation face brick house with asymmetrical facade and a slate clad hipped and gabled roof with a prominent gable end above the verandah facing the street. The roof features terracotta finials and ridge capping and two stuccoed brick chimneys with brick strapwork and terracotta chimney pots. The front verandah beneath the imitation half-timbered gable end has a brick balustrade surmounted by timber posts with elaborate timber brackets and decorative timber frieze. There are, tessellated tiles to the entrance steps and verandah, segmented arched timber casement windows in two groups of three to the facade, and an original brick fence with decorative wrought iron infill panels. Landscaping of the front garden enhances the setting of the house.

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Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style house "Stratford"**  
Location: **96 Crinan Street, Hurlstone Park**

**Physical Condition:** Good.

**Modification Dates:** There are no obvious alterations to the house as it is viewed from the street. The house is remarkably intact.

**Recommended Management:** APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)  
The existing lot should not be sub-divided.  
The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.  
Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.  
The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.  
Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.  
Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant facades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

**Management:** Statutory Instrument                      List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

## Further Comments:

- Criteria a)** This house, constructed in 1912-1913, is of local historical significance as it illustrates the early development of the 1910 Jeffreys Estate No. 5 subdivision.  
The house is a fine example of good quality residential development in the early years of the development of the suburb.
- Criteria b)** Not relevant.
- Criteria c)** The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine example of a Federation Queen Anne style house with late Federation features (particularly timberwork detail to the front verandah, brick strapwork and roughcast stucco to chimneys).
- Criteria d)** Not relevant
- Criteria e)** Not relevant
- Criteria f)** Not relevant
- Criteria g)** The house is a fine representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style in Hurlstone Park.

**Integrity / Intactness:** The house and property are particularly distinctive for a remarkable level of integrity of period detail, including the original front fence.



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
1300292  
Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style house "Stratford"**  
Location: **96 Crinan Street, Hurlstone Park**

References:	Author	Title	Year
		Sands Directories 1912-1930	
	LPI	Certificate of Title	

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	5		DP	5924

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:  
Heritage study

Title: Number: Date:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 02/12/2003

Date Updated: 27/03/2017

Status: Basic



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
1300441  
Study Number

Item Name: **Karoola - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **27 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 27 Duntroon Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW  
Other/Former Names: "Shirley" (from 1919)  
Area/Group/Complex:  
Aboriginal Area:  
Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is located.  
Item Type: Built  
Owner: Private - Individual  
Admin Codes:  
Current Use: Residence  
Former Uses: Residence

DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish:  
County:  
Group ID:  
Group: Residential buildings ( Category: House  
Code 2:  
Code 3:

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** The house "Karoola" is of local historical significance as a house constructed in 1916 on the 1915 Woodside Estate subdivision, illustrating the early development of the subdivision. The house has local historical association with Commonwealth customs officers - George Leslie Symons the initial owner of the house from 1916-1919 and Henry Frederick Morris, also a customs officer and owner of the house 1919-1925, who later became a senior officer of the Department of Trade and Customs, and a member of the Tariff Board. The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of a Federation Queen Anne style house illustrating features of the later (1910s) period of the style including asymmetrical form, front verandah roof incorporated into the main roof via a change in slope, stuccoed chimneys and gable ends, decorative timber fretwork to the front verandah and front awning brackets, and timber framed casement windows and fanlights featuring coloured glass panes. The house is a very good representative example of early residential development in the suburb.

**Historical Notes or Provenance:** Area History  
Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side.

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1300441

Study Number

Item Name: **Karoola - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **27 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789. However, Aboriginal people 'remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22). Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>)

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

## Site History

Duntroon Street is one of the streets set out in the first subdivision of Hurlstone Park by Sophia Campbell, named after sites from the Campbell family's Scots heritage, in this case Duntroon Castle on the north side of Loch Crinan across from the village of Crinan in Argyll, West Scotland.

27 Duntroon Street occupies Lot 1 of Deposited Plan 7126, a 1915 subdivision of land purchased in 1895 from John and Arthur Jeffreys, heirs to Sophia Campbell's estate, by Annie Elizabeth Firth, wife of George Septimus Firth, civil engineer (LPI Vol.1169 Folio 231, 23 August 1895). The Firths married in Sydney in 1888 before George Firth's engineering work on new railway projects took them to Queensland and elsewhere.

In 1915 Firth was engineer of the NSW North Coast Railway (Daily Examiner, Grafton, 22 September 1915, p.4) when the Woodside subdivision was offered for sale, consisting of 15 building lots, five fronting Duntroon Street and the remainder on the new Woodside Street running west.

The following year Lot 1 was purchased by George Leslie Symons of Dulwich Hill, a customs officer whose steady career progress through the Customs Service and the Post Master Generals Department can be traced through the Commonwealth Gazette (for example 20 April 1912). Symons' residence Karoola appears in Sands from 1917, named perhaps for a small town in Tasmania or more likely for the first Australian hospital ship, then serving in the Great War (LPI Vol.2663 Folio 40 4 May 1916). Symons sold the house in 1919 to fellow customs officer Henry Frederick Morris and wife Jessica Teresa, who renamed the house



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300441**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Karoola - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **27 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

Shirley (LPI Transfer A494737). Morris would go on to become a senior officer of the Department of Trade and Customs and a member of the Tariff Board. He was gone from Hurlstone Park in 1925 (Canberra Times, 6 May 1935 p.2).  
Number 27 was then sold to retired butcher Horace Percy Hill of Marrickville who resided there until his death in 1943 after which the property was bequeathed to Hill's nephew Earlwood clerk Sidney Charles Mudge (LPI Transfers B278143, D301713, 'Legal Notices', Sydney Morning Herald, 10 March 1943, p.2).

Themes: National Theme  
4. Settlement

State Theme  
Accommodation (Housing)

Local Theme  
(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1916      Year Completed: 1917      Circa: No

**Physical Description:** The house is a freestanding single storey Federation Queen Anne style house with face brick walls and a hipped and gabled slate clad roof with terracotta finials and ridge capping, extending over the front verandah. The roof features three tall roughcast stuccoed chimneys with terracotta chimney pots. The rough cast stuccoed front gable end features decorative detail. The front verandah retains decorative timber posts and brackets. The front windows are timber-framed casements with small coloured glass panes at the bottom of each sash, and coloured glass fanlights. The front window below the front gable end features a slate clad awning on decorative timber brackets.  
The front fence is a sympathetic timber picket fence. There is a garage set back behind the verandah to one side of the house.

**Physical Condition:** Good

**Modification Dates:** Side garage, modern timber picket front fence on original brick base course, and fabric awnings to front verandah are recent alterations.

**Recommended Management:**

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)

The existing lot should not be subdivided.

The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300441**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Karoola - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **27 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.  
The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.  
Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.  
Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant façades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

Management: Statutory Instrument      List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

## Further Comments:

- Criteria a)** The house "Karoola" is of local historical significance as a house constructed in 1916 on the 1915 Woodside Estate subdivision, illustrating the early development of the subdivision. The house is a fine example of the early residential development of the suburb.
- Criteria b)** The house has local historical association with Commonwealth customs officers - George Leslie Symons the initial owner of the house from 1916-1919 and Henry Frederick Morris, also a customs officer and owner of the house 1919-1925, who later became a senior officer of the Department of Trade and Customs and a member of the Tariff Board.
- Criteria c)** The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of a Federation Queen Anne style house illustrating features of the later (1910s) period of the style including asymmetrical form, front verandah roof incorporated into the main roof via a change in slope, stuccoed chimneys and gable ends, decorative timber fretwork to the front verandah and front awning brackets, and timber framed casement windows and fan lights featuring coloured glass panes.
- Criteria d)** Not relevant
- Criteria e)** Not relevant
- Criteria f)** The house is remarkably intact as viewed from the street, including original brickwork, slate roofing with terracotta ridge capping and finials, original chimneys and original timber framed casement windows.
- Criteria g)** The house is a fine representative example of the 1910s form of the Federation Queen Anne style and a fine representative example of early residential development in the suburb.

**Integrity / Intactness:** The house is remarkably intact as viewed from the street, including original brickwork, slate roofing with terracotta ridge capping and finials, original chimneys and original timber framed casement windows.

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Dr. Charles Pickett	Historical research for Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2	2016



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1300441

Study Number

Item Name: **Karoola - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **27 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	1		DP	7126
	LOT	1		DP	900840

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:  
Heritage study

Title: Number: Date:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 12/01/2017

Date Updated: 27/03/2017

Status: Basic



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
1300451  
Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached hous**  
Location: **37-39 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 37-39 Duntroon Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish:  
County:

Address: Barton Avenue corner  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish:  
County:

Other/Former Names: 37: "Benga", 39: "Foxton"

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the lot boundaries of the two semidetached houses.

Item Type: Built

Group: Residential buildings ( Category: Serri-Detached House

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Residences

Former Uses: Residences

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** The serri-detached pair of residences are of local historical significance as evidence of the development after 1914 of the "Hurlstone Park No.2" subdivision, which had a building covenant specifying "brick or stone construction to a minimum value of 350 pounds". The houses were built in 1915 and both rented out until 1921, when the original owner moved into No. 39, demonstrating speculative development of the subdivision. Again illustrating historical features of speculative ownership, the houses did not gain separate titles until 2004.

The residences are fine representative examples of Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached development designed for a corner location with features including asymmetrical design (with entries from different streets due to the corner location), a slate roof incorporating verandah roofs, face brick walls, roughcast stuccoed chimneys and gable ends, timber posts and fretwork to verandahs and timber framed casement windows with fanlights.

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300451**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached house**  
Location: **37-39 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

The pair of residences are a fine early representative example of residential development in the suburb.

## Historical Notes Area History

### or Provenance:

Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side.

After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789.

However, Aboriginal people remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22). Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>)

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia – who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

## Site History

Duntroon Street is one of the streets set out in the first subdivision of Hurlstone Park by Sophia Campbell, named after sites from the Campbell family's Scots heritage, in this case Duntroon Castle on the north side of Loch Crinan across from the village of Crinan in Argyll, West Scotland.

37-39 Duntroon Street occupies what was Lot 13 of Deposited Plan 7566, a 1914 subdivision of land purchased in 1881 by dairy farmer John Sullivan. This land ran west from Duntroon Street to the creek between Duntroon and Dunstaffnage streets. Following Sullivan's death in 1910 his dairy farm was subdivided into 32 building lots as well as forming Barton and Wallace Avenues running west from Duntroon Street. Lot 13 faces Duntroon Street on the southern corner of Barton Avenue.

The building covenant for the 'Hurlstone Park No.2' subdivision specified brick or stone construction to a minimum value of £350, consistent with the rising aspirations of the suburb.



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300451**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached hous**

Location: **37-39 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

Lot 13 was purchased in 1915 by Hephzibah (Effie) Boyd, wife of William Ingram Armstrong Boyd, who had been since 1903 a clerk at the NSW Department of Education (LPI Vol.2598 Folio 189, 19 August 1915; Government Gazette 4 December 1903, p.8982). Number 37 appears in Sands from 1917, although in September 1916 the first tenants of Foxton – the new house's name – was reporting the arrival of a baby son there ('Births', Sydney Morning Herald, 9 September 1916, p.16).

Meanwhile the Boyds remained at Allan Avenue, Belmore, moving to 39 Duntroon Street in 1921. By this time Mrs. Boyd had a public profile from her charitable and social work for the Methodist Church. In 1924 the Boyds moved to Manly, a 'great loss' to the Belmore Methodist Church (The Methodist, 8 November 1924 p.11).

Built on a generous sized block, almost 15 metres wide and 36 metres deep, the house was divided into two residences, number 37 using the side entrance facing Barton Avenue, while 39 used the main entrance to Duntroon Street. During the Boyds' brief stay at 39, 37 was rented by Nurse Annie Daniels, who had been resident since 1919. No. 39's name Foxton is that of several towns in England and New Zealand. 37 Duntroon Street was named Benga for some time. Hephzibah Boyd died in 1957 and the house was bequeathed to her only child, Effie Muriel Osborne (LPI Transfer H163280).

Numbers 39 and 37 did not gain separate titles until they were sold separately in 2004, in contrast to the neighbouring Lot 12 built and sold in 1914 as separate lots - now numbers 41 and 43 - divided by a party wall.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Towns, suburbs and village	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1915      Year Completed: 1916      Circa: No

**Physical Description:** A pair of single storey brick semi-detached Federation Queen Anne style houses, with No. 37 located on the corner of Barton Avenue. With a gabled slate roof featuring several chimneys with terracotta chimney pots and terracotta finials and ridge capping. The houses feature slate clad awnings with timber brackets over windows, a corner verandah (now enclosed) to No. 37, and imitation half-timbered and roughcast stuccoed gable end facing Duntroon Street, also to No. 37. No. 39 features a verandah with pairs of timber posts with a simple timber frieze between the posts, facing Duntroon Street. Both verandahs are incorporated beneath the main slate roof. Windows to facades are timber-framed casements in groups of three with fanlights above. They have a low brick front fence. No. 39 has its' entry off Duntroon Street, No. 37 has its' entry off Barton Avenue which is an unusual



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300451**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached hous**  
Location: **37-39 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

variation of semi-detached design illustrating a non-standard approach.

**Physical Condition:** Good

**Modification Dates:** Corner verandah to No.37 has been enclosed, however verandah joinery remains.

**Recommended Management:** APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)  
The existing lots should not be subdivided.  
The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.  
Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.  
The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.  
Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.  
Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant façades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

**Management:** Statutory Instrument      List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

## Further Comments:

- Criteria a)** The semi-detached pair of residences are of local historical significance demonstrating the development after 1914 of the "Hurlstone Park No. 2" subdivision which had a building covenant specifying "brick or stone construction to a minimum value of 350 pounds". The houses were built in 1915 and both rented out until 1921, when the original owner moved into No. 39, demonstrating speculative development of the subdivision. Again illustrating historical features of speculative ownership, the houses did not gain separate titles until 2004.  
The building is a fine early example of residential development in the suburb.
- Criteria b)** Not relevant
- Criteria c)** The residences are fine representative examples of Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached development, with features of the style including asymmetrical design, with entries from different streets due to corner location, slate roof incorporating verandah roofs, brick walls, roughcast stuccoed chimneys and gable ends; timber posts and fretwork to verandahs, timber framed casement windows with fanlights.
- Criteria d)** Not relevant
- Criteria e)** Not relevant

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300451**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached hous**

Location: **37-39 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

Criteria f) Not relevant

Criteria g) The residences are fine representative examples of Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached houses and fine representative example of early housing in the suburb.

## Integrity / Intactness:

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Dr. Charles Pickett	Historical research for Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2	2016

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	2		DP	1069398
	LOT	1		DP	1069398

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:  
Heritage study

Title: Number: Date:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 01/02/2017

Date Updated: 27/03/2017

Status: Basic



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300294**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Victorian Italianate style house**

Location: **90 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 90 Duntroon Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW  
DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish: Petersham  
County: Cumberland

Address: Hampden Street (corner Duntroon Street)  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW  
DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish:  
County:

Other/Former Names: "Glenairlie" or "Gwen Villa"

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is located.

Item Type: Built

Group: Residential buildings ( Category: House

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Residential

Former Uses: Residential

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** This house 90 Duntroon Street is of local historical significance as an early house constructed in 1896-1897 on the 1895 Fernhill Railway Station Estate subdivision, which illustrates the earliest development of the subdivision. The house is of local aesthetic significance as a representative example of the Victorian Italianate style exemplified by its stuccoed walls and front bay window with traditional double-hung windows and stucco decoration. With its return verandah and gable ends facing each street frontage, this house has been designed to address its location on the corner of Duntroon and Hampden Streets. The later (1900-1901) house adjacent at No. 92 Duntroon Street appears to have been designed to reflect the style of this house at No. 90 Duntroon Street. The house is a relatively rare local example of the Victorian Italianate style. The house is a fine representative example of early residential development in the suburb.

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300294**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Victorian Italianate style house**

Location: **90 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

## Historical Notes

### Area History

**or Provenance:** Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side. After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789. However, Aboriginal people remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22). Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>) The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance. Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia – who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

### Site History

Duntroon Street is one of the streets set out in the first subdivision of Hurlstone Park by Sophia Campbell, named after sites from the Campbell family's Scots heritage, in this case Duntroon Castle on the north side of Loch Crinan across from the village of Crinan in Argyll, West Scotland.

This site on the corner of Duntroon and Hampden Street was originally Lot 19 of the 1895 "Fernhill Railway Station Estate" advertised for auction on 21 September 1895.

The land, on which no. 90 is located, was sold by Ebenezer Vickery, Jr. to Margaret Keir, wife of John Keir of Canterbury, plumber, on 1/6/1899. From Sands' Directory, it appears that the house "Glenairlie" or "Gwen Villa": was built in 1897, before the land sale was registered, as John Keir is listed as a resident of the eastern side of Duntroon Street (one of only three residents on the eastern side of Duntroon Street listed that year). It was transferred in 1912 to Ina Maude Martin, widow, and an 18 foot strip from the rear of the lot was sold to enlarge Lot 34 DP3268 which faces Hampden Street.

Themes: National Theme

State Theme

Local Theme



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300294**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Victorian Italianate style house**

Location: **90 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

4. Settlement

Accommodation (Housing) (none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started:

1897

Year Completed:

1897

Circa: No

**Physical Description:** The property is located on the corner of Hampden Street and Duntroon Street and is a single storey freestanding Victorian Italianate style house with a hipped and gabled terracotta tile roof and terracotta tiled skillion return verandah roof (note the terracotta roof tiling is not original, and the roof profile of the return verandah roof is also not original). The façade is stuccoed, and features a bay window with hipped metal "fishscale" roof and elaborate stucco detail. The front door features fanlights and sidelights. There are turned timber posts to the front verandah. The house features gable ends to both street frontages. Windows are generally timber-framed double hung. To the front bay window, the windows have slightly arched heads.  
The property has modern front and side fences.

**Physical Condition:** Good.

**Modification Dates:** The terracotta roof tiling is not original, and the roof profile of the front verandah roof is not original). Chimneys have been lost to roof recladding and the original profile of the separate front verandah roof has also been lost. Modern front and side fences.

**Recommended Management:**

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)

The existing lot should not be subdivided.

The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.

Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.

The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.

Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.

Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant facades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300294**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Victorian Italianate style house**

Location: **90 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

Management: Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

## Further Comments:

**Criteria a)** 90 Duntroon Street is of local historical significance as a house constructed in 1896-1897 on the 1895 Fernhill Railway Station Estate subdivision illustrating the earliest development of the subdivision.  
The house is a fine (noting the roof changes) example of early residential development in the suburb.

**Criteria b)** Not relevant

**Criteria c)** The house is of local aesthetic significance as a good example of the Victorian Italianate style exemplified by its stuccoed walls and front bay window with traditional double-hung windows and stucco decoration. With its return verandah and gable ends facing each street frontage, this house has been designed to address its location on the corner of Duntroon and Hampden Streets. The later (1900-1901) house adjacent at 92 Duntroon Street appears to have been designed to reflect the style of this house.

**Criteria d)** Not relevant

**Criteria e)** Not relevant.

**Criteria f)** The house is a relatively rare local example of the Victorian Italianate style.

**Criteria g)** The house is a representative example of the Victorian Italianate style and a representative example of the early housing of the suburb.

**Integrity / Intactness:** Relatively intact house (roof recladding including alteration to verandah roof form, loss of chimneys).

References:	Author	Title	Year
		Sands Directories 1896-1930	
	LPI	Certificate of Title	

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	1		DP	972451

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300294**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Victorian Italianate style house**

Location: **90 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:

Title:

Number:

Date:

Heritage study

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 02/12/2003

Date Updated: 27/03/2017

Status: Basic

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1300442

Study Number

Item Name: **Victorian Italianate style house**

Location: **92 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 92 Duntroon Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW  
Other/Former Names: "Broomhill"  
Area/Group/Complex:  
Aboriginal Area:  
Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is located.  
Item Type: Built  
Owner:  
Admin Codes:  
Current Use: Residence  
Former Uses: Residence  
Assessed Significance: **Local**  
DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish:  
County:  
Group ID:

Group: Residential buildings ( Category: House

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** 92 Duntroon Street is of local historical significance as a house constructed in 1900-1901 on the 1895 Fernhill Railway Station Estate subdivision illustrating the early development of the subdivision and suburb.

The house is of local aesthetic significance as a late (1900-1901) representative example of the Victorian Italianate style exemplified by its stuccoed walls and front bay window with traditional double-hung windows and stucco decoration, however the house also has a few Federation period touches such as the slate roof extending down over the front verandah, and the terracotta ridge capping and finials to the roof. The house represents an interesting transition between Victorian and Federation period architectural styles. The house style also appears to relate to the earlier house adjacent at 90 Duntroon Street.

The house is a relatively rare example of the Victorian Italianate style in the Hurlstone Park area.

The house is a good representative example of the Victorian Italianate style with some transitional Federation period features and a representative example of early housing in the suburb.

**Historical Notes** Area History

**or Provenance:** Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed



Item Name: **Victorian Italianate style house**

Location: **92 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side. After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789. However, Aboriginal people 'remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>) The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance. Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

## Site History

Duntroon Street is one of the streets set out in the first subdivision of Hurlstone Park by Sophia Campbell, named after sites from the Campbell family's Scots heritage, in this case Duntroon Castle on the north side of Loch Crinan across from the village of Crinan in Argyll, West Scotland.

This site was originally (and remains) Lot 20 of the 1895 "Fernhill Railway Station Estate" advertised for auction on 21 September 1895.

Jane Auld of Pyrmont, widow, bought the property on 24/8/1900. She immediately mortgaged it to the Equitable Permanent Building Land and Savings Institution, apparently to finance the building of a house "Broomhill". John Auld was in occupation by the end of 1901. It remained in the possession of the family until 1954.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
4. Settlement		Accommodation (Housing)	(none)

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300442**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Victorian Italianate style house**

Location: **92 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1900      Year Completed: 1901      Circa: No

**Physical Description:** The property at 92 Duntroon Street retains its early subdivision dimensions. The house is a single storey freestanding Victorian Italianate style house with a hipped and gabled slate clad roof, stuccoed brick façade featuring a front verandah (now enclosed) and a bay window with separate hipped roof and elaborate stucco decoration. The slate roof features terracotta ridge capping and finials and tall stuccoed brick chimneys. Windows to the bay window are timber-framed double-hung. While essentially Victorian Italianate in style, the house does include Federation period details such as the main slate roof extending down to cover the front verandah (rather than the front verandah having a separate roof typical in the Victorian period).

**Physical Condition:** Fair

**Modification Dates:** The front verandah has been enclosed with a painted brick balustrade with timber framed windows above. The low brick front fence is also a later addition to the site.

**Recommended Management:** APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)  
The existing lot should not be subdivided.  
The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.  
Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.  
The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.  
Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.  
Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant façades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

**Management:** Statutory Instrument      List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

**Further Comments:**

**Criteria a)** The house is of local historical significance as a house constructed 1900-1901 on the 1895 Fernhill Railway Station Estate subdivision, which illustrates the early development of the subdivision and of housing in the suburb.

**Criteria b)** Not relevant.



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300442**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Victorian Italianate style house**

Location: **92 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

**Criteria c)** The house is of local aesthetic significance as a late (1900) example of the Victorian Italianate style exemplified by its stuccoed walls and front bay window with traditional double-hung windows and stucco decoration, however the house also has a few Federation period touches such as the slate roof extending down over the front verandah, and the terracotta ridge capping and finials to the roof. The house represents an interesting transition between Victorian and Federation period architectural styles. The house style also appears to relate to the earlier house adjacent at 90 Duntroon Street.

**Criteria d)** Not relevant.

**Criteria e)** Not relevant.

**Criteria f)** The house is a relatively rare example of the Victorian Italianate style in the Hurlstone Park area.

**Criteria g)** The house is representative of the Victorian Italianate style with some transitional Federation period features and is a representative example of early housing in the suburb.

**Integrity / Intactness:** Relatively intact (front verandah enclosure)

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Dr. Charles Pickett	Historical research for Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2	2017

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	20		DP	3268

**Latitude:**

**Longitude:**

**Location validity:**

**Spatial Accuracy:**

**Map Name:**

**Map Scale:**

**AMG Zone:**

**Easting:**

**Northing:**

**Listings:** Name:  
Heritage study

Title: Number: Date:

**Custom Field One:**

**Custom Field Two:**

**Custom Field Three:**

## *Canterbury Heritage Inventory*

SHI Number

**1300442**

Study Number

Item Name: **Victorian Italianate style house**

Location: **92 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park**

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 12/01/2017

Date Updated: 27/03/2017

Status: Basic



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300187**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Euston Reserve - Federation urban park**

Location: **2C-2D Euston Road, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 2C-2D Euston Road  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish: Petersham  
County: Cumberland

Address: Floss Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish:  
County:

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: Euston Reserve comprises part road reserve, and Lots 1 and 2 of DP 611627. 2C Euston Road is situated on Lot 2, 2D Euston Road on Lot 1.

Item Type: Landscape

Group: Parks, Gardens and T Category: Urban Park

Owner: Local Government

Admin Codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Public Reserve

Former Uses: Public Reserve

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** Euston Reserve is of local historical significance as a park donated by a private property owner in 1910-1911. Euston Reserve has strong local historical association with Vincent Campbell Sharp, a local identity (owner of the adjoining house "Euston" 67 Floss Street), who generously donated the land for public recreation. The War Memorial (moved to the park in 1947) has historical associations with local groups who lobbied for the erection of a monument to numerous local individuals who enlisted for active service. It also has strong associations with the families and friends of those local servicemen and women who served in World War I. Euston Reserve has local aesthetic significance for its mature Ficus plantings and for its central war memorial, as well as for its aesthetic contribution to the locality as an open space

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300187**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Euston Reserve - Federation urban park**

Location: **2C-2D Euston Road, Hurlstone Park**

that contributes to the aesthetic of the streetscapes of Euston Road and Floss Street, and the setting of the adjacent house, the heritage item "Euston" (67 Floss Street). Euston Reserve has local social significance for the World War I war memorial, relocated to the park in 1947, due to the significance of the war memorial in Anzac Day ceremonies and other events commemorating World War I to the descendants of the World War I veterans whose names are inscribed on the memorial, and to ex-servicemen's organisations. Euston Reserve is historically rare as a public open space privately donated for public use in the early 20th century.

## Historical Notes

**Area History**  
**or Provenance:** Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side. After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789. However, Aboriginal people remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>) The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance. Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys - English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

## Euston Reserve History

The land which includes Euston Reserve was subdivided in August 1910 as Jeffrey's Estate. Allotment 57 in the subdivision was left as a public reserve on the subdivision plan. Lots 53-56 and the reserve, named Euston Square were transferred to Vincent Campbell Sharp, gentleman of Fernhill. In October 1911, Sharp dedicated Euston Square as public land and the April 1912 Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board's Detail Survey shows the land as a Public Reserve. Sharp lived for a time in the large Federation house 'Euston'



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300187**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Euston Reserve - Federation urban park**

Location: **2C-2D Euston Road, Hurlstone Park**

adjacent to the reserve's western boundary. It is believed in about 1947 the war memorial was re-located from a site near Hurlstone Park Railway Station to Euston Square. No documented proof of the reason for re-locating the memorial has yet been found, however, residents in the area believe it was the result of problems drivers were experiencing while manipulating vehicles around the memorial. Eventually Euston Square was incorporated into a park constructed in 1972 when Euston Square was closed and Euston Road was closed off at Dunstaffenage Street. The park was called Euston Park and the memorial became known as the Euston (Park War) Memorial. An undated plan (ref P13/1) shows Euston Reserve as a triangular area bounded on the north by Euston Road, on the west by Euston Square, on the south by Floss Street and with its apex adjoining Dunstaffenage Street. The reserve was bounded by concrete footpaths and had stone bordered garden plots at each corner. Concrete seats were located under each of four trees.

A plan dated 31 May 1972 (File No. 67/3362) shows the proposed layout of the closure of Euston Square and its incorporation into Euston Reserve. In response to requests from the Canterbury Hurlstone Park RSL Club that the area surrounding the war memorial be upgraded, Council had their landscape architect prepare a Landscape Sketch Plan (Drawing L371, Issue C, dated 18 August 1999 (File E-42-1). Council's city services committee resolved on 30 September 1999 that the project (estimated cost \$38,000) be referred to the draft 2000/01 budget. In February 2000 Council's landscape architect finalised plans for the upgrading of the area around the memorial including regrading, paving, seating and creation of a north - south axial pathway.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Towns, suburbs and village	(none)
	8. Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultur	(none)
	8. Culture	Leisure	Urban parks
	9. Phases of Life	Events	War Memorials
	9. Phases of Life	Persons	(none)

Designer: 1999 landscape design by Council Landscape Architect, Joanne Tisdell

Maker / Builder:

Year Started:

Year Completed:

Circa: No

Physical Description: A triangular shaped park at the junction of Floss Street and Dunstaffenage Street including the closed-off eastern end of Euston Road. Overlooked by Federation and Interwar housing, the reserve is mostly grassed and features a central area containing the grey granite war

Item Name: **Euston Reserve - Federation urban park**

Location: **2C-2D Euston Road, Hurlstone Park**

memorial, set amidst three mature *Ficus microcarpa* var *hillii* (Hill's Weeping Fig) with a hexagonal area of brick paving around the memorial and mulched areas under the trees. The stepped plinth and pedestal of the memorial provide suitable places for the laying of wreaths. Hard landscaping includes low stonewalls, posts and edging. Soft landscaping includes shade-loving ornamentals such as *Asplenium australasicum* (Bird's Nest Fern), *Philodendron 'Xanadu'*, *Nandina domestica 'Nana'* (Dwarf Bamboo), *Ophiopogon japonicus* (Mondo Grass) and *Impatiens* cultivars (BusyLizzie). The area around the memorial has teak bench seats facing the monument that have been installed recently. At the western end of the park there is grassed mound with park benches. A large Federation period house adjoins the site to the west at Lot 2, DP1044798. The eastern end of the park has a playground area with slippery dip, swing and see saw. Along the Floss Street boundary the park is edged with sandstone blocks. At the apex of the park there is a golden cypress tree that is encircled in a stone edged planter that has the typical detail found in many of Canterbury's parks of this period. There is a modern electricity substation at the eastern end of the park, east of the playground area (the substation is on Lot 1, DP611627).

The end of Euston Street adjoining the reserve is a closed road that has been landscaped with low-grassed mounds and plantings of eucalyptus trees. There is an electrical substation at the eastern end of the park that is visually intrusive. The war memorial, originally relocated here in 1947, is now located in the centre of the park. The war memorial, constructed of grey granite, is in the form of a doric column surmounted by a ball finial, placed on a polygonal base inscribed in gold on one side with the words "The Great War 1914-1919. This memorial is erected by the residents in honor of those who enlisted for active service from Hurlstone Park." and inscribed in gold on two other sides with the names of those who served in the war from the Hurlstone Park area. The memorial also features a foundation plaque and another recent plaque.

There have been some recent modifications to the park including modern light poles and signage, park benches near the war memorial, and a small children's play area located in the narrow triangular area at the eastern end of the park. The park was relandscaped in 1999.

**Physical Condition:** Good and well maintained.

**Modification Dates:** 1940s - The 1943 aerial photo of the park shows a road at the western end connecting Floss Street to Euston Road - this road was later incorporated into the park. The park is shown in 1943 as largely grassed, without its central war memorial (moved to the park in 19947) and with a sparse scattering of shrubs and tree plantings. Three of the small trees shown in 1943 may be the now mature *Ficus* trees within the park.

1972 - Euston Square (a street which linked Euston Road and Floss Street) was closed and incorporated into the park, and Euston Road was also closed off at the eastern end at the same time.

1999 - The park was relandscaped to a design by the Council's Landscape Architect.

**Recommended Management:**

Note: This is a Council owned and managed park. A Conservation Management Strategy (prepared by Chris Betteridge and David Beaver) has been prepared for the park and should



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300187**  
Study Number:

Item Name: **Euston Reserve - Federation urban park**

Location: **2C-2D Euston Road, Hurlstone Park**

guide future planning and work.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)

The significant elements of the park - which are the war memorial and the Ficus trees - should be retained and maintained. Maintain the open space character and landscaping of the reserve. Undertake future works within the context of the heritage values and elements of the park.

Management: Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

## Further Comments:

- Criteria a)** Euston Reserve is of local historical significance as a park donated by a private property owner in 1910-1911. The park is also of local historical significance for the World War I war memorial, erected in 1920 and relocated to the park in 1947, which commemorates Hurlstone Park residents who served in World War I.
- Criteria b)** Euston Reserve has strong local historical association with Vincent Campbell Sharp, a local identity (owner of the house "Euston" 67 Floss Street), who generously donated the land for public recreation. The War Memorial (moved to the park in 1947) has historical associations with local groups who lobbied for the erection of a monument to numerous local individuals who enlisted for active service. It also has strong associations with the families and friends of those local servicemen and women who served in World War I.
- Criteria c)** Euston Reserve has local aesthetic significance for its mature Ficus plantings and for its central war memorial, as well as for its aesthetic contribution to the locality as an open space area which contributes to the aesthetics of the streetscapes of Euston Road and Floss Street, and the setting of the adjacent house, the heritage item "Euston". (67 Floss Street).
- Criteria d)** Euston Reserve has local social significance for the World War I war memorial, relocated to the park in 1947, due to the significance of the war memorial in Anzac Day ceremonies and other events commemorating World War I to the descendants of the World War I veterans whose names are inscribed on the memorial, and to ex-servicemen's organisations.
- Criteria e)** Not relevant
- Criteria f)** Euston Reserve is historically rare as a public open space privately donated for public use in the early 20th century.
- Criteria g)** Not relevant

Integrity / Intactness: Medium

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300187**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Euston Reserve - Federation urban park**

Location: **2C-2D Euston Road, Hurlstone Park**

References:	Author	Title	Year
		Register of War Memorial in NSW (online)	
	Canterbury Municipal Council	Deposited Plan No.5924	
	Chris Betteridge & David Beaver	Conservation Management Strategies for seven locally significant parks in the City of Canterbury	2008
	Land Titles Office	Certificate of Title	
	Lesley Muir	Canterbury's Boys: World War 1 & Sydney Suburban Fringe	2002
	Sydney Water Board	Water Board Detail Survey-Canterbury Sheet 32	

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	Lot Number	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	1		DP	611627
	LOT	2		DP	611627

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:  
Heritage study

Title: Number: Date:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 23/10/2002

Date Updated: 28/03/2017

Status: Partial



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300445**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **29 Fernhill Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 29 Fernhill Street	DUAP Region: Sydney South
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193	Historic region: Sydney
Local Govt Area: Canterbury	Parish:
State: NSW	County:
Address: Barre Street corner	DUAP Region: Sydney South
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193	Historic region: Sydney
Local Govt Area: Canterbury	Parish:
State: NSW	County:

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is located.

Item Type: Built

Group: Residential buildings ( Category: House

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Residence

Former Uses: Residence

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** 29 Fernhill Street is of local historical significance as a house built in 1911 on the 1906 third subdivision of the Jeffreys Estate, illustrating the early development of the estate. It has local historical association with prominent local builder William Pendlebury, co-owner of a local brickworks, for whom the house was built in 1911 (William Pendlebury was in occupation by 1912), though the builder of the house may have been his son William James Pendlebury, also a building contractor. William Pendlebury was responsible for the development of the Crinan Street commercial centre near the Hurlstone Park railway station and for building a number of houses in Crinan Street. Pendlebury occupied the house from 1912 until his death in 1921.

The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style on a prominent corner site, with many features of the style including hipped and gabled slate roof changing pitch to cover the return verandah, return verandah on tapered timber posts surmounted on brick pediments, casement windows

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **29 Fernhill Street, Hurlstone Park**

incorporating coloured glazing, polychrome brickwork, slate roofed window awnings with decorative timber frames.

The house is a fine representative example of the work of a prominent local builder in the Federation Queen Anne style.

The house has representative value as a fine example of early housing within the suburb.

## Historical Notes

### or Provenance:

#### Area History

Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side.

After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789.

However, Aboriginal people remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>)

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys - English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

#### Site History

Fernhill Street retains the first name for Hurlstone Park as it became a locality distinct from Canterbury during the 1890s. Fernhill was Sophia Campbell's home in Hampshire following her return to England. In 1893 the Fernhill Estate subdivided the land used earlier by Anthony Blamire's brick works and established Fernhill Street running north from Crinan Street.

29 Fernhill Street occupies Lot 35 of Deposited Plan 4767, the third subdivision of the Jeffreys Estate comprising most of Hurlstone Park. This 1906 subdivision added 24 building lots north of Barre Street between Fernhill and Dunstaffnage streets.

Lot 35 on the north east corner of Fernhill and Barre streets was purchased in 1910 by



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1300445

Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **29 Fernhill Street, Hurlstone Park**

William Pendlebury (1857-1921) who came to Sydney from Goulburn in 1881 and purchased land for the brick pit, which he worked with his brother Elijah. After the clay was worked out Pendlebury became Fernhill's most active building contractor, establishing the Crinan Street commercial centre near the new railway station (Methodist 31 December 1921, p.11; LPI Vol. 2041 Folio 165, 9 March 1910).

Pendlebury had built several houses nearby in Crinan Street and resided there until he was listed in Sands at Fernhill Street in 1912. The Fernhill Street residence may have inspired the following ad: 'PLASTERER'S LABOURER wanted. Pendlebury's job. Fernhill Street. Fernhill' although the builder could well have been Pendlebury's son William James who followed him into the building trade (Sydney Morning Herald, 8 June 1910, p.17). Pendlebury senior remained at the new house until his death in 1921 when it passed to his widow Ellen (LPI Transfer A844876).

During 1923 Ellen Pendlebury sold the house to Francis Langford Richard Stevenson of Ashfield (LPI Transfer A987674). Stevenson was a City Missionary with the Sydney City Mission, established in 1862 as an evangelical outreach to Sydney's poor. However sustained contact with the poverty endemic in Sydney's inner suburbs saw the Mission increasingly active on social welfare, unemployment and housing, the main focus of today's Mission Australia. FLR Stevenson was Missionary to Surry Hills, then to Alexandria and was vocal on the consequences of poverty in those areas: 'the distress in this district...is heart-rending. I have had children in asking for food, who have not had anything to eat for three days' (Sun, 18 December 1930, p.15).

FLR Stevenson also purchased the rear part of the neighbouring Lot 34 (27 Fernhill Street) and had Lot 35 divided to create a new lot facing south, now 1 Barre Street, which he sold to builder George Albert Thorby (LPI Vol.3599 Folios 131, 132, 6 June 1924). No 29, named Hurlstone during the 1920s, passed to FLR Stevenson's widow Cordelia Beatrice in 1952, remaining in the Stevenson family until the 1970s (LPI Transfer F704295).

Themes: National Theme

State Theme

Local Theme

4. Settlement

Accommodation (Housing)

Local builders

Designer:

Maker / Builder: William Pendlebury, William James Pendlebury

Year Started:

Year Completed: 1911

Circa: No

**Physical Description:** A single storey freestanding Federation Queen Anne style house on a corner site with a hipped and gabled slate-clad roof with decorative terracotta ridge capping and finials, and rendered brick and rough cast stuccoed chimneys. The roof form features a gable end facing each street frontage. The house is built of polychrome brickwork, with a band of red

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1300445

Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **29 Fernhill Street, Hurlstone Park**

brickwork at windowsill level, and the use of dark brown brickwork at corners in imitation of quoining. The house features a return verandah on tapered timber posts mounted on tapered brick pediments, with three posts at the corner. The verandah roof is a continuation of the main slate roof with a change of pitch (indicative of the Federation Queen Anne style). Windows to the street elevations are timber-framed casements with sidelights and arched fanlights featuring coloured glass to fanlights, and in square panes to main casement windows, with each window opening featuring elaborate stuccoed sills. Windows below the street-facing gable ends are shaded by slate clad awnings on decorative timber frames. The edges of the verandah roof feature exposed timber rafter ends. The front fence to both street frontages in an early brick fence with shaped brickwork capping to both infill sections and posts.

Physical Condition: Good

## Modification Dates:

### Recommended Management:

#### APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)

The existing lot should not be subdivided.

The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.

Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.

The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.

Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.

Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant facades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

Management: Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

## Further Comments:

**Criteria a)** 29 Fernhill Street is of local historical significance as a house built in 1911 on the 1906 third subdivision of the Jeffreys Estate, which illustrates the early development of the estate. The house has historical significance as a fine early house in the area demonstrating the quality of development of the suburb.

**Criteria b)** The house has local historical association with prominent local builder William Pendlebury, co-owner of a local brickworks, for whom the house was built in 1911 (William Pendlebury was in occupation by 1912), though the builder of the house may have been his son William James Pendlebury, also a building contractor. William Pendlebury was responsible for the



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300445**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **29 Fernhill Street, Hurlstone Park**

development of the Crinan Street commercial centre near the Hurlstone Park railway station and for building a number of houses in Crinan Street. William Pendlebury occupied this house from 1912 till his death in 1921.

**Criteria c)** The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style on a prominent corner site, with many features of the style including hipped and gabled slate roof changing pitch to cover the return verandah, return verandah on tapered timber posts surmounted on brick pediments, casement windows incorporating coloured glazing, polychrome brickwork, slate roofed window awnings with decorative timber frames.

**Criteria d)** Not relevant

**Criteria e)** Not relevant

**Criteria f)** Not relevant

**Criteria g)** The house is a fine representative example of the work of a prominent local builder in the Federation Queen Anne style and a fine example of early residential development in the suburb.

**Integrity / Intactness:** Very intact externally

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Dr. Charles Pickett	Historical research for Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2	2016

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	2		DP	309332

**Latitude:**

**Longitude:**

**Location validity:**

**Spatial Accuracy:**

**Map Name:**

**Map Scale:**

**AMG Zone:**

**Easting:**

**Northing:**

**Listings:** Name:  
Heritage study

Title: Number: Date:

**Custom Field One:**

## Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

**1300445**

Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **29 Fernhill Street, Hurlstone Park**

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 17/01/2017

Date Updated: 15/03/2017

Status: Basic



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300446**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Eulowrie - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **31 Fernhill Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 31 Fernhill Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW  
Other/Former Names: Groselea  
Area/Group/Complex:  
Aboriginal Area:  
Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is located.  
Item Type: Built  
Owner: Private - Individual  
Admin Codes:  
Current Use: Residence  
Former Uses: Residence  
Assessed Significance: **Local**  
DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish:  
County:  
Group ID:  
Group: Residential buildings ( Category: House  
Code 2:  
Code 3:  
Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** 31 Fernhill Street, built 1911 on a 1909 resubdivision by William Pendlebury of part of the 1893 Fernhill subdivision, is of historical significance as representative of the work of prominent local builders William Pendlebury and his son William James Pendlebury. It also demonstrates the process of resubdivision of the area in the early 20th century.  
The house has local historical association with William Pendlebury, brick maker and prominent local builder, and his son William James Pendlebury, also a prominent local builder, who were responsible for the construction of the house in 1911. William Pendlebury was co-owner of a Sydney brick pit and became the Hurlstone Park area's most active local builder, responsible for the development of the Crinan Street commercial area near Hurlstone Park Railway Station and for building a number of houses in Crinan Street, as well as 29 and 31 Fernhill Street. The house also has local historical association with Albert Edwin Forrest, owner and resident from 1919 till his death in 1961, Forrest being of local interest for having served as an officer of the Young Men's Christian Association during World War I, and having published a souvenir book about the trip home by troop ship in 1918.  
The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style constructed by prominent local builders, featuring aspects of the style such as a fine use of polychrome brickwork, design to address corner site with return verandah, decorative verandah timberwork and timber framed casement windows, original

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300446**  
Study Number

**Item Name:** Eulowrie - Federation Queen Anne style house

**Location:** 31 Fernhill Street, Hurlstone Park

roof form with chimneys and terracotta finials and ridge capping, tessellated tiling to verandah floor.

The house is of local representative significance as a fine example of early residential development in the suburb.

## **Historical Notes** Area History

### **or Provenance:**

Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side.

After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789.

However, Aboriginal people remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-places/>)

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys - English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

## **Site History**

Fernhill Street retains the first name for Hurlstone Park as it became a locality distinct from Canterbury. Fernhill was Sophia Campbell's house in Hampshire following her return to England. The 1893 Fernhill subdivision was one of the first residential subdivisions of Hurlstone Park and the first to use the name of Fernhill. This subdivision set out 41 building lots on land formerly used by Anthony Blamire's brick works, creating Fernhill, Barre and Short streets north of Orinan Street.

31 Fernhill Street occupies part of what were Lots 1, 2 and 3, Section 1 of Deposited Plan 3137, the 1893 Fernhill subdivision. In 1903 Marrickville dairyman Joseph Patrick Woolford purchased lots 1 to 5 of Section 1, running from the south eastern corner of Fernhill and Barre streets to the eastern end of Barre Street, where it encountered the creek which



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1300446

Study Number

Item Name: **Eulowrie - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **31 Fernhill Street, Hurlstone Park**

terminated several Hurlstone Park streets (LPI Vol. 1464 Folio 154, 27 April 1903). Woolford sold this land in 1909 to Ellen Pendlebury, wife of William Pendlebury (1857-1921) who came to Sydney from Goulburn in 1881 and purchased land for the brick pit, which he worked with his brother Elijah. After the clay was worked out Pendlebury became Fernhill's most active building contractor, establishing the Crinan Street commercial centre near the new railway station (Methodist 31 December 1921; LPI Transfer 529422). Pendlebury had built several houses nearby in Crinan Street and resided there before building a new home on Fernhill Street. Presumably the following advertisement was placed for one or both of these jobs: 'PLASTERER'S LABOURER wanted. Pendlebury's job. Fernhill St. Fernhill' although the builder could well have been Pendlebury's son William James who followed him into the building trade (Sydney Morning Herald, 8 June 1910, p.17).

The Pendleburies redrew lots 1 to 3 to create three slightly deeper lots facing Fernhill Street rather than Barre Street, as in the subdivision. They were sold off separately; the one on the corner of Fernhill and Barre to company manager James Robertson who Sands listed in residence from 1912 (LPI Vol.2157 Folio 30, 19 June 1911). Robertson quickly sold the new house to John William Owen, an employee of the Tramways Department who supervised the trams starting their runs from Phillip Street, Circular Quay (Sun, 11 December 1911, p.7). Helped into ownership by William Pendlebury's mortgage, Owen named the new house Groselea (LPI Transfer 635560).

In 1916 owner and name again changed, with engine driver George Dewe and his parents in occupation of Eulowrie; the name is that of a mountain and station in western New South Wales (LPI Transfer A83918). However Dewe enlisted and embarked for France the same year and was reported wounded in 1918 (Sydney Morning Herald, 22 April 1918, p.3). There are no later reports of George Dewe's fate, but in 1919 the property was sold to Albert Edwin Forrest (LPI Transfer A508746).

Forrest had also been in France, not as a combatant but as an officer of the Young Men's Christian Association, organising comforts and entertainment for the troops. On his return he published a souvenir book about the trip home by troop ship (Geelong Advertiser, 15 May 1918, p.6; Souvenir of HMAT Friedrichsrund: Homeward bound, 1919, Hurlstone Park, 1919). Forrest's Sydney life was occupied by the YMCA and the Presbyterian Church; during 1940 an office and a brick garage were added to Eulowrie (Construction, 21 August 1940, p.3). Albert Forrest lived there with wife Lily until his death in 1961.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
4. Settlement		Accommodation (Housing)	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder: William Pendlebury, William James Pendlebury, builders

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300446**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Eulowrie - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **31 Fernhill Street, Hurlstone Park**

Year Started:

Year Completed:

1911

Circa:

No

**Physical Description:** The house is a single storey freestanding Federation Queen Anne style house on a prominent corner site, designed to address the corner location. The house has a hipped and gabled terracotta tile roof with terracotta ridge capping and finials and stuccoed brick chimneys with terracotta chimney pots. The roof features gable ends facing both street frontages. The house is constructed of polychrome brickwork, with a band of red brickwork at windowsill level and dark brown bricks used to emphasise corners, in imitation of quoining. The house features a return verandah facing the street corner, with the verandah roof being incorporated into the main roof via a change in pitch. The return verandah features turned timber posts mounted on tapered brick pediments, timber fretwork brackets and frieze. There are awnings over windows below both street facing gable ends, the awnings being on decorative timber frames and brackets. The awning roofs are fish scale metal. The front door has a fanlight above. The verandah floor features tessellated tiling. Front windows facing the street below gable ends or facing into the verandah are groups of timber-framed casements with fanlights, featuring decorative stuccoed sills. The street facing gable ends are roughcast stuccoed and imitation half-timbered. The edge of the verandah roof features exposed timber rafter ends. The front fence is a timber acorn picket fence, which is likely modern, but sympathetic to the style of the house.

**Physical Condition:** Good

**Modification Dates:** An office addition and a brick garage were built in 1940 (Construction, 21 August, 1940, p.3)

**Recommended  
Management:**

**APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:**

(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)

The existing lot should not be subdivided.

The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.

Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.

The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.

Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.

Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant façades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

**Management:** Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

**Further Comments:**



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300446**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Eulowrie - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **31 Fernhill Street, Hurlstone Park**

- Criteria a)** 32 Fernhill Street, built 1911 on a 1909 resubdivision by William Pendlebury of part of the 1893 Fernhill subdivision, is of historical significance as a representative of the work of prominent local builders William Pendlebury and his son William James Pendlebury, and the process of resubdivision of the area in the early 20th Century.  
The house has historic significance as a fine example of early residential building in the suburb.
- Criteria b)** The house has local historical association with William Pendlebury, brickmaker and prominent local builder, and his son William James Pendlebury, also a prominent local builder, who were responsible for the construction of the house in 1911. William Pendlebury was co-owner of a Sydney brickpit and became the Hurlstone Park area's most active local builder, responsible for the development of the Crinan Street commercial area near Hurlstone Park Railway Station and for building a number of houses in Crinan Street, as well as 29 and 31 Fernhill Street. The house also has local historical association with Albert Edwin Forrest, owner and resident from 1919 till his death in 1961, Forrest being of local interest for having served as an officer of the Young Men's Christian Association during World War I, and having published a souvenir book about the trip home by troop ship in 1918.
- Criteria c)** The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style constructed by prominent local builders, featuring aspects of the style such as a fine use of polychrome brickwork, design to address corner site with return verandah, decorative verandah timberwork and timber framed casement windows, original roof form with chimneys and terracotta finials and ridge capping, tessellated tiling to verandah floor.
- Criteria d)** Not relevant
- Criteria e)** Not relevant
- Criteria f)** Not relevant
- Criteria g)** The house is a fine representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style and of early residential development in the suburb.

**Integrity / Intactness:** Very intact externally

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Dr. Charles Pickett	Historical research for Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2	2016

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

**Parcels:**

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300446**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Eulowrie - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **31 Fernhill Street, Hurlstone Park**

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:

Title:

Number:

Date:

Heritage study

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 17/01/2017

Date Updated: 28/03/2017

Status: Basic



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300186**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Electricity Substation No.57**

Location: **12 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 12 Floss Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish: Petersham  
County: Cumberland

Other/Formal Names:

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcels of land on which the building is located.

Item Type: Built

Group: Utilities - Electricity

Category: Electricity Transformer

Owner: Energy Australia

Admin Codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Electricity substation

Former Uses: Electricity substation

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** The Floss Street electricity substation, constructed in 1921 is of local historical significance as one of the small scale distribution substations constructed by the Municipal Council of Sydney during the roll-out of electricity to suburban areas in the 1920s and 1930s. The substation is of local aesthetic significance as a modestly detailed example of an Interwar period purpose-designed and built structure that displays elements of the Inter-war Californian Bungalow style evident in the dominating gable roof. The substation is rare at a local level and representative across the Sydney area.

**Historical Notes** Area History

**or Provenance:** Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side. After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789. However, Aboriginal people remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1300186

Study Number

Item Name: **Electricity Substation No.57**

Location: **12 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

<http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

## Site History

The Floss Street substation is a purpose designed and built structure dating from 1921 constructed by the Electricity Department of the Sydney Municipal Council.

It is the third substation on the site. The first substation was a galvanized iron structure replaced in 1915. The second was a brick building with a transformer tower, demolished circa 1920 (see photos). This substation was constructed by the Municipal Council of Sydney as a part of the expansion of the electricity network into the suburbs.

Notes on works to the site extracted from the Minutes of the Electric Lighting Committee, Municipal Council of Sydney (CRS 14):

Vol 7:

29/7/13 p138 - laying of pipes at Floss St

15/9/13 p122 - substation proposed for Floss Street Canterbury

29/4/14 p347/8 - fence erected

16/8/14 p87 - transformer installed

26/10/14 p173 - gear installed to control pole transformer in Undercliffe

Vol 8:

1/2/15 p281 - extension to Floss Street substation to accommodate new switchgear

20/5/15 p389 - #57 Floss Street substation rebuilt from galvanised iron to brick

Vol 19:



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300186**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Electricity Substation No.57**

Location: **12 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

24/5/33 p572/3 - recommendation that roof be fireproofed

Themes: National Theme  
4. Settlement

State Theme  
Utilities

Local Theme  
Electricity distribution

Designer: Electricity Department, Sydney Municipal Council

Maker / Builder: Sydney Municipal Council

Year Started:

Year Completed: 1921

Circa: No

**Physical Description:** The Floss Street substation is an Interwar period purpose-designed building incorporating aspects of the Inter-war Californian Bungalow style in its design. It has a dominant gable roof and long ridge mounted louvre. A rough cast rendered gable end area contrasts with the tuck-pointed face brick walls.  
The Floss Street substation is constructed using load bearing face brickwork and incorporates a roughcast rendered gable end wall and a large roof mounted timber-framed louvre.

**Physical Condition:** Moderate. Requires maintenance of site.

**Modification Dates:** Brickwork over painted. Roof, gutters and downpipes replaced. Cliplok metal fences.

**Recommended  
Management:**

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.

Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades. The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.

Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.

Ongoing regular maintenance works such as removal of graffiti is encouraged. Previously unpainted and unrendered surfaces should not be painted or rendered.

**Management:** Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

**Further Comments:** The substation is unusual in that the rear façade is a temporary structure only. While the front of the building is masonry, the rear wall is metal-clad timber, which was designed for

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300186**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Electricity Substation No.57**

Location: **12 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

easy removal to allow for expansion of the substation. The only other substation known to retain this feature is 36 Union Street St Peters.

**Criteria a)** The Floss Street electricity substation, constructed in 1921 is of local historical significance as one of the small scale distribution substations constructed by the Municipal Council of Sydney during the roll-out of electricity to suburban areas in the 1920s and 1930s.

**Criteria b)** Not relevant

**Criteria c)** The substation is of local aesthetic significance as a modestly detailed example of an Interwar period purpose-designed and built structure that displays elements of the Inter-war Californian Bungalow style evident in the dominating gable roof.

**Criteria d)** Not relevant

**Criteria e)** Not relevant

**Criteria f)** The substation is rare at a local level.

**Criteria g)** The substation is representative within the Sydney area.

**Integrity / Intactness:** High

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Energy Australia	Section 170 register State Heritage Inventory form	2016
	Schwager Brooks and Partners Pty Ltd	Sydney Electricity S170 Heritage and Conservation Register	1994

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	1		DP	124155
	LOT	A		DP	379452

**Latitude:**

**Longitude:**

**Location validity:**

**Spatial Accuracy:**

**Map Name:**

**Map Scale:**

**AMG Zone:**

**Easting:**

**Northing:**

**Listings:** Name: Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register

Title: Number: Date:



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

**1300186**

Study Number

Item Name: **Electricity Substation No.57**

Location: **12 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

Heritage study

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 23/10/2002

Date Updated: 27/03/2017

Status: Partial

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300443**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Former Station Master's Residence**

Location: **44-46 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 44 Floss Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish:  
County:

Address: 46 Floss Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish:  
County:

Other/Former Names: "Roslyn"

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage comprises Lot DP 927664 and Lot 11 DP 841930.

Item Type: Built

Group: Transport - Rail

Category: Railway Residence/Qu

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Doctor's surgery

Former Uses: Station Master's Residence (private 1907-1911, in Railways ownership 1911-1993)

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** 44-46 Floss Street is of local historical significance as the former stationmaster's residence for Hurlstone Park Railway Station (originally named Fernhill), built privately in 1907 for stationmaster Samuel FitzJohn and his wife Ada, and purchased by the Commissioner of Railways in 1911. The house illustrates the history of Federation period accommodation arrangements for railway staff and their families, and is of particular interest for having been privately built and therefore not following a standard Railways Department design. The residence was used by Station Masters from 1907 to 1930, after which it was rented out until finally sold into private ownership in 1993. The house has local historical association with early stationmasters of Hurlstone Park Railway Station including Samuel FitzJohn 1907-1913 (the original occupant with his wife Ada, who were responsible for having the residence privately built for them); Charles Stead, stationmaster and occupant in 1914; and Robert Johnston, stationmaster from 1915. The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of a Federation



Item Name: **Former Station Master's Residence**

Location: **44-46 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

Queen Anne style house of generous proportions with features of the style including face brickwork, asymmetrical form, return verandah with turned timber posts and fretwork, gable ends facing north and east with timber fretwork decoration, original timber panelled front door with glazed upper panels and fanlight.

The house is also rare as a privately built Station Master's residence later acquired by the NSW Railway Commission (in 1911).

## Historical Notes Area History

### or Provenance:

Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side.

After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789.

However, Aboriginal people 'remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people

who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from

<http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>)

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

## Site History

Floss Street is one of the streets set out in the first subdivision of Hurlstone Park by Sophia Campbell.

46 Floss Street occupies part of Lot 8 of Deposited Plan 4448, a 1904 subdivision of land purchased in 1878 and 1879 by William Starkey, a cordial manufacturer resident on the Dulwich Hill side of Garnet Street. Starkey's land lay south of Floss Street between Duntroon and Dunstaffene streets, retitled in 1896 after it was bisected by the railway cutting and offered for sale in 1904 as the Starkey Estate, consisting of 18 lots facing Floss Street and six on the western side of Duntroon Street between the railway station and Commons Street.

Item Name: **Former Station Master's Residence**

Location: **44-46 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

Most of the estate was purchased by Lewis Parker Solomons and Adeline Burgess Halloran, wife of Edward Roland Halloran, an architect and Petersham alderman. (LPI Vol.1186 Folio 15, 16 March 1896). Halloran's son, Henry Ferdinand Halloran, had surveyed the Starkey Estate and was part of a 'land syndicate' with Solomons, buying, promoting and reselling land ('A land syndicate', Australian Star, 4 September 1906, p.4). He would go on to be one of Sydney's high profile realtors. We can be confident that the Halloran family did well from the Starkey Estate; their involvement may have extended to Edward Halloran, who specialised in domestic architecture, designing some of the Estate's houses.

Lot 8, adjacent to the station, was purchased in 1906 from Lewis Solomons and Adeline Halloran by John Stewart Turner, a switch operator in the Post Master General's department (LPI Vol.1689 Folio 84, 4 May 1906). The following year Turner sold to Ada Theresa FitzJohn, wife of Belmore station master Samuel FitzJohn, 'for her separate use within' (LPI Transfer 454010). This unusual form of words suggests that the new house may have been designed with separate entrances and living quarters as in its contemporary manifestation. Named Roslyn, the house was listed in Sands from 1908 under the name of Samuel FitzJohn, now stationmaster at Fernhill, the early name of Hurlstone Park.

FitzJohn had worked for the NSW Railways since at least 1890, when he was night officer at Brewongle Station near Bathurst. He was later stationmaster at Carcoar, Wellington, Yass Junction and other western stations before landing a city posting at Belmore. At this time his ambitions began to spread beyond the railways as he purchased land at Belmore and had a residence and shop constructed there, only to be sued by the Belmore Timber Company for non-payment of £200 in the construction contract (Evening News, 24 February 1908, p.3). As a result FitzJohn was briefly declared bankrupt and the Belmore assets were sold. His stationmaster status does not seem to have been affected and although caveats were placed on Roslyn for a few months of 1908 Ada FitzJohn remained owner until 1911 when the Commissioner of Railways purchased the property (LPI Transfer 627190).

In 1914 Charles Stead became stationmaster and resident of Roslyn, followed a year later by Robert Johnston, who enjoyed a longer tenure. By 1930 it was not expected that the local stationmaster would use the house, and it was let to a variety of tenants until 1993 when finally sold from the State Transit property portfolio.

The house is now also used as a doctor's surgery.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	3. Economy	Transport	(none)
	4. Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1300443

Study Number

Item Name: **Former Station Master's Residence**

Location: **44-46 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

Year Started:

Year Completed:

1907

Circa:

No

**Physical Description:** The site is immediately adjacent to the railway line on the north side of the railway line near Hurlstone Park Railway Station, with the railway station car park to the east. The house is a freestanding face brick Federation Queen Anne style house with a return verandah to the north and east elevations, and a hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof with bullnose corrugated iron roof to the return verandah. The house has gable ends facing both north and east. The verandah features turned timber posts with decorative timber brackets and frieze. The roof retains roughcast stuccoed chimneys. The windows are simple timber-framed double-hung, and the original front door - a five-panelled door with three upper panels glazed, and a fanlight above - remains. The northern gable end features a simple timber frieze and decorative turned timber finial. The front fence is a modern wire mesh fence.

**Physical Condition:** Fair - there is some evidence of rising damp and missing mortar to the brickwork in the front north-western corner of the house.

**Modification Dates:** The house is largely intact with few modern alterations externally. The front fence has an early brick base with modern wire mesh fencing above. There is modern tiling to the verandah floor and a modern screen door.

**Recommended Management:**

**APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:** (note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)

The existing lot should not be subdivided.

The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.

Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.

The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.

Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.

Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant facades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

**Management:** Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

**Further Comments:**

**Criteria a)** The house is of local historical significance as the former stationmaster's residence for Hurlstone Park Railway Station (originally named Fernhill), built privately in 1907 for stationmaster Samuel FitzJohn and his wife Ada, and purchase by the Commissioner of Railways in 1911. The house illustrates the history of Federation period accommodation

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300443**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Former Station Master's Residence**

Location: **44-46 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

arrangements for railway staff and their families, and is of particular interest for having been privately built and therefore not following a standard Railways Department design. The residence was used by Station Masters from 1907 to 1930, after which it was rented out until finally sold into private ownership in 1993.

- Criteria b)** The house has local historical association with early stationmasters of Hurlstone Park Railway Station including Samuel FitzJohn 1907-1913 (the original occupant with his wife Ada, who were responsible for having the residence privately built for them); Charles Stead, stationmaster and occupant in 1914; and Robert Johnston, a stationmaster from 1915.
- Criteria c)** The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of a Federation Queen Anne style house of generous proportions with features of the style including face brickwork, asymmetrical form, return verandah with turned timber posts and fretwork, gable ends facing north and east with timber fretwork decoration, original timber panelled front door with glazed upper panels and fanlight.
- Criteria d)** Not relevant
- Criteria e)** Not relevant
- Criteria f)** The house is rare as a privately built Station Master's residence later acquired by the NSW Railway Commission (in 1911).
- Criteria g)** The house is a fine representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style within the suburb.

**Integrity / Intactness:** The house is largely intact with few modern alterations externally. The front fence has an early brick base with modern wire mesh fencing above. Modern tiling to the verandah floor. Modern screen door.

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Dr. Charles Pickett	Historical research for Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2	2017

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	1		DP	927664

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300443**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Former Station Master's Residence**

Location: **44-46 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:

Title:

Number:

Date:

Heritage study

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 12/01/2017

Date Updated: 27/03/2017

Status: Basic

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300295**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Dalriada - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **79 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 79 Floss Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW  
DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish: Petersham  
County: Cumberland

Other/Former Names: "Cluxton"

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is situated.

Item Type: Built

Group: Residential buildings ( Category: House

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Residential

Former Uses: Residential

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** "Dalriada", developed on a 1914 resubdivision of part of the 1910 Jeffreys Estate subdivision of 1910, has local historic and aesthetic significance as a fine and externally very intact representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style, that demonstrates characteristics of the style within a well-maintained mature garden setting. The house is of particular interest for the manner in which the design addresses this corner site and contributes to the streetscapes of both Floss and Melford Streets. It is an excellent representative example of early housing in the suburb.

**Historical Notes** Area History

**or Provenance:** Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side. After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789. However, Aboriginal people remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300295**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Dalriada - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **79 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

<http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia – who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

## Site History

The land, which on 79 Floss St. Hurlstone Park is located, was part of a resubdivision of lots 47-52 DP5924 (Jeffreys Estate No.5, subdivided in 1910) by Joseph Hopkins of Hurlstone Park, builder, in 1913. The new subdivision reoriented lots and created extra lots. The land was sold on 2/3/1914 to Cluxton James Chambers of Rozelle, draper, and was immediately mortgaged. From evidence in World War I enlistment records, a house appears to have been built on the land in 1915. In 1918, the property was transferred to Bernard Kane of Walgett, Inspector of Police, and it remained in the Kane family until 1982.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1914      Year Completed: 1915      Circa: No

**Physical Description:** A single storey freestanding Federation Queen Anne style house on a corner location (corner of Floss Street and Melford Street) with a mature garden setting including tall Conifers (that obscure the view of the house from the street). The garden setting includes a sinuous front path with central fountain and pond, and marble front steps with tiled risers between rendered masonry dwarf walls with lion statue sentinels.  
The house has an asymmetrical form, is constructed of polychrome face brickwork with a

**Item Name:** Dalriada - Federation Queen Anne style house

**Location:** 79 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park

complex hipped and gabled slate clad roof with terracotta ridge capping and finials. The roof also features original roughcast rendered chimneys with terracotta pots. There is a return front verandah with timber posts, brackets and frieze on a brick balustrade. Other features include slate clad awning over the front window to Floss Street set on decorative timber brackets with a flying gable featuring timber fretwork and finial above, timber framed casement windows and fanlights in groups of three or four with coloured glass panes a gable with decorative timber finial over the corner of the verandah above a bay window facing the corner and a bullseye window adjacent to the front door. The house is designed to address its corner orientation and makes a considerable contribution to the streetscapes of both Floss and Melford Streets. The timber picket fence enhances its appearance on both streetscapes. An original shed still stands to the rear of the house.

**Physical Condition:** Good.

**Modification Dates:** Secondary dwelling erected in 2010 at the rear of the house.

**Recommended Management:** APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)  
The existing subdivision pattern should remain unaltered.  
The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.  
Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.  
The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.  
Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.  
Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant facades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

**Management:** Statutory Instrument      List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

**Further Comments:**

- Criteria a)** The house, built 1914-1915, is of local historical significance as demonstrating early development on a 1914 resubdivision of part of the 1910 Jeffreys Estate subdivision of 1910.
- Criteria b)** Not relevant
- Criteria c)** The house has local aesthetic significance as a fine and externally very intact representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style, that demonstrates characteristics of the style within a well-maintained mature garden setting. The house is of particular interest for the



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300295**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Dalriada - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **79 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

manner in which the design addresses this corner site and contributes to the streetscapes of both Floss and Melford Streets.

Criteria d) Not relevant

Criteria e) Not relevant

Criteria f) Not relevant

Criteria g) The house is a particularly fine representative example of a well-detailed Federation Queen Anne style house that is indicative of the quality of many houses built in the suburb in its early years of development.

Integrity / Intactness: The house is externally particularly intact.

References:	Author	Title	Year
		Sands' Directories 1913-1930	1913
		A. I. F. Embarkation Roll 56th Battalion. Enlistment of Thomas W. Chambers son of Cluxton James Chambers, 13/3/1916	1916
	Land Property Information	Certificate of Title	

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	1		DP	981438

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:  
Heritage study

Title: Number: Date:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

**1300295**

Study Number

Item Name: **Dalriada - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **79 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park**

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 02/12/2003

Date Updated: 27/03/2017

Status: Basic



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300444**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Ellesmere - Victorian Filigree style house**

Location: **42 Garnet Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 42 Garnet Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW  
DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish:  
County:

Other/Formal Names:

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is located.

Item Type: Built

Group: Residential buildings ( Category: House

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Residence

Former Uses: Residence

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** "Ellesmere" built 1899-1900 is of local historical significance as an example of early development of the area on an 1888 subdivision (though the land was first purchased for development in 1898).

The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of a Victorian filigree style house with features of the style including gabled roof form, castellated bay windows, stuccoed façade with decorative corbel and stuccoed decorative window sills, however also with Federation period timber fretwork to gable end and front verandah, indicating the transitional period of construction of the house.

The house is a relatively rare local example of Victorian period development.

The house is representative of the quality of early residential development in the suburb.

**Historical Notes** Area History

**or Provenance:** Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side. After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789. However, Aboriginal people remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300444**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Ellesmere - Victorian Filligree style house**

Location: **42 Garnet Street, Hurlstone Park**

1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>)

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

## Site History

Running south from Canterbury Road to the Cooks River, Garnet Street is one of the streets set out in the first subdivision of Hurlstone Park by Sophia Campbell; it forms the eastern border of Hurlstone Park and Dulwich Hill.

42 Garnet Street occupies part of what were Lots 13 and 14 of Deposited Plan 3515, an 1899 subdivision of land between Duntroon and Garnet streets. In 1888 land agent Vincent Jacob Zahel purchased 1.14 hectares "two acres, three roods, ten perches" of Sophia Campbell's estate and commenced its division into fourteen building lots, seven facing each of the two streets (LPI Vol.878 Folio 140 27 April 1888). This was one of the first residential subdivisions in Hurlstone Park, then still considered part of Canterbury. Purchased in 1899 by Ashfield painter and decorator Edward John Robinson the lots were sold off mainly to local builders including Robinson's brother Hubert Ernest Robinson and Frederick Robert Rossiter, as well as Florence Jane Haase, wife of painter and decorator Frank William Haase, who purchased Lot 14 (LPI Vol.1274 Folio 11, 17 February 1899).

The Haase house is listed in Sands from 1900, one of the first in Garnet Street. During 1904 a narrow strip of the block was sold to the owners of the neighbouring Lot 13 (LPI Vol.1564 Folio 205, 13 October 1904). By this time the house had gained the name Ellesmere, a place name in England, New Zealand and Canada.

Frank Haase was well known in the world of brass bands, Secretary of the NSW Band Association and of the Metropolitan Band, which in 1908 presented him 'with a purse of 10 sovereigns to show their appreciation of his services' (Evening News, 22 January 1908, p.4). Haase organized his biggest band event early in 1919, the 'Grand Inter-State Contest' at Sydney Sports Ground: 'Huge Patriotic Concert on Sunday...by twenty-five Bands. The greatest carnival of brass band music ever promoted in Australia' (Sun, 19 January 1919, p.21) Unfortunately Frank Haase soon after became one of the 12,000 Australian victims of



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300444**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Ellesmere - Victorian Filligree style house**

Location: **42 Garnet Street, Hurlstone Park**

the Spanish influenza pandemic which followed the Great War and died the same year. During 1929 his widow sold the rear twelve metres of Lot 14 to John and Frank Woodham of 58-60 Duntroon Street; a decade later following Florence Haase's death the property was bequeathed to her estate agent son Eric (LPI Vol. 4270 Folio 195, 29 April 1929; Transfer C664512).

Themes: National Theme  
4. Settlement

State Theme  
Accommodation (Housing)

Local Theme  
(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1899      Year Completed: 1900      Circa: No

**Physical Description:** The house is a freestanding single storey brick house with a stuccoed brick façade and painted brick side walls, which largely reflects the Victorian Filligree style. The house features a gabled terracotta tiled roof and a separate bullnose corrugated iron front verandah. The façade features a bay window with a castellated parapet below a gable end with timber fretwork and turned timber finial. Windows are timber framed double hung with decorative stucco sills. The front wall also features a decorative stucco corbel. The front verandah features timber posts with decorative timber fretwork brackets and frieze. There is a typical Victorian period style stuccoed fin wall enclosing the end of the front verandah.

**Physical Condition:** Good

**Modification Dates:** Alterations including terracotta tiling to roof with resulting loss of chimneys, car space in front garden.

**Recommended Management:**

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)

The existing lot should not be subdivided.

The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.

Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.

The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.

Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300444**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Ellesmere - Victorian Filigree style house**

Location: **42 Garnet Street, Hurlstone Park**

Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant facades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

Management: Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

## Further Comments:

**Criteria a)** The house "Ellesmere" built 1899-1900 is of local historical significance as an example of early development of the area on an 1888 subdivision (though the land was first purchased for development in 1898).

The house is of historic significance as a good example of early residential development in the suburb.

**Criteria b)** Not relevant

**Criteria c)** The house is of local aesthetic significance as a representative example of a Victorian filigree style house with features of the style including gabled roof form, castellated bay windows, stuccoed façade with decorative corbel and stuccoed decorative window sills, however also with Federation period timber fretwork to gable end and front verandah, indicating the transitional period of construction of the house.

**Criteria d)** Not relevant

**Criteria e)** Not relevant

**Criteria f)** The house is a relatively rare local example of Victorian period development.

**Criteria g)** The house is a fine representative example of the Victorian Filigree style and also of early residential development in the suburb.

**Integrity / Intactness:** Relatively intact externally.

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Dr. Charles Pickett	Historical research for Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2	2017

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

**Parcels:**

**Latitude:**

**Longitude:**

**Location validity:**

**Spatial Accuracy:**

**Map Name:**

**Map Scale:**



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

**1300444**

Study Number

Item Name: **Ellesmere - Victorian Filligree style house**

Location: **42 Garnet Street, Hurlstone Park**

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:

Title:

Number:

Date:

Heritage study

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 12/01/2017

Date Updated: 27/03/2017

Status: Basic

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300190**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Worked quarry faces**

Location: **76-80 Garnet Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 76-80 Garnet Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW  
DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish: Petersham  
County: Cumberland

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage of this item is the extent of the quarried rock face.

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Mining and Mineral Pr Category: Quarry

Owner: Multiple Owners

Admin Codes: Zoning: Residential 2(a) Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Quarry face, retaining wall.

Former Uses: Quarry

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** The worked quarry faces around the site are of local historical significance as evidence of quarrying in the late 19th century (pre 1880), a common activity in the Hurlstone Park area prior to residential subdivision that took place from the 1890s. The quarry faces are of aesthetic and technical significance as they provide evidence of the technical aspects of late 19th quarrying activity. The quarry faces are locally rare surviving evidence of late 19th century quarrying activity.

**Historical Notes or Provenance:** Area History  
Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side. After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789. However, Aboriginal people 'remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>)



Item Name: **Worked quarry faces**

Location: **76-80 Garnet Street, Hurlstone Park**

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia – who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

#### Site History

Running south from Canterbury Road to the Cooks River, Garnet Street is one of the streets set out in the first subdivision of Hurlstone Park by Sophia Campbell; it forms the eastern border of Hurlstone Park and Dulwich Hill.

76-80 Garnet Street occupies part of Lot 4, Section 19 of Deposited Plan 191, the first subdivision of Hurlstone Park by Sophia Campbell. This is part of the land purchased from Miss Campbell in 1878 and 1879 by William Augustus Starkey, a cordial manufacturer who lived on the Dulwich Hill side of Garnet Street. Among Starkey's purchases was 1.8 hectares south of Floss Street between Duntroon and Garnet streets (LPI Vol. 413 Folio 83, 19 March 1879).

According to an undated (certainly pre-1880) plan of Sophia Campbell's estate this part of the estate already featured a sandstone quarry between Floss and Kilbride streets while nearby a prominent cliff is marked just south of Floss Street in William Starkey's land facing Garnet Street. It seems likely that quarrying occurred before William Starkey's sale of this land in 1885 to Marrickville quarryman John Johnson (LPI Vol. 742 Folio 231 3 June 1885). Johnson had a few months earlier advertised: 'WANTED, good Quarrymen, Apply Johnson's Quarry, Garnet-St, new Canterbury-Rd' (Evening News, 17 March 1885, p.5). However despite acting as mortgager William Sharkey regained the property in 1887 when Johnson was declared insolvent.

In January 1888 Starkey complained to Canterbury Council 'of having been asked for the rates due on quarry Garnet street when in possession of one Johnson...council-clerk instructed to request Mr. Starkey to pay the amount' (Sydney Morning Herald, 7 January 1888, p.8). William Starkey died two months later, the property passing to his son John (LPI Transfer 1104). It is not clear whether quarrying continued but from 1906 the new owner John Giblett of Duntroon Street was operating a tannery at the Garnet Street property (LPI Vol. 1511 Folio 249, 23 January 1904). Giblett had previously run a tannery near Melford Street and his Garnet Street tannery operated until 1925, from 1914 by Fred Agar and his wife.

The Cooks River end of Garnet Street remained sparsely built into the 1920s, no doubt

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300190**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Worked quarry faces**

Location: **76-80 Garnet Street, Hurlstone Park**

partly because of the tannery but also because the tannery land was not subdivided, unlike the remainder of the land owned by John Giblett and his widow Rebecca.

By this time the property's northern and western boundaries were demarcated by the sinuous line of the quarry cliff, the land atop the cliff facing Floss Street having been sold as building lots, as were four blocks facing Garnet Street (LPI Vol.4334 Folio 42, 10 October 1929). The main - 650 square metres - part of the land was now devoted to an activity more urban than quarrying or tanning - tennis. In 1930 the property's new owner Matthew Chaseling advertised: 'AGENTS Please Note-My Land and Tennis Courts at Garnet St near Hurlstone Park, are withdrawn from sale. ME Chaseling' (Sydney Morning Herald, 9 April 1930 p.1). Known locally as the 'Rockie' courts, four courts and their pavilions are recorded in the 1943 aerial photo survey (Group photo, Rockie tennis courts, 1940s; Protestant Federation Children's Home collection, Canterbury Library Local History Collection) Tennis Enterprises Pty Ltd owned the property from 1951, taking advantage of the mid-century high point in tennis' popularity (LPI Transfer F397183). Finally in 1966 Windorah Properties became owner and the tennis courts closed, to be replaced by walk up flats generic to their time (LPI Transfer J990236).

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	3. Economy	Mining	Quarrying
	4. Settlement	Utilities	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1879      Year Completed: 1920      Circa: Yes

**Physical Description:** An extensive quarry face running around the perimeter of a 1970s complex of walk up flats. The evidence of quarrying is clearly evident in the cutting of the rock escarpment, a natural feature modified through quarrying activity. It is a dominant element in the landscape of the vicinity.

**Physical Condition:** Excellent.

**Modification Dates:**

**Recommended Management:** Preserve the quarry evidence qualities of the rock faces.  
Do not build structures closely abutting or fixed to the rockfaces.  
Maintain visibility of the rockfaces both within the site and from the public domain.



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300190**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Worked quarry faces**

Location: **76-80 Garnet Street, Hurlstone Park**

Management: Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

## Further Comments:

- Criteria a)** The worked quarry faces are of local historical significance as evidence of quarrying in the late 19th century (pre 1880), a common activity in the Hurlstone Park area prior to residential subdivision from the 1890s.
- Criteria b)** Not relevant
- Criteria c)** The quarry faces are of aesthetic and technical significance as they provide evidence of the technical aspects of late 19th quarrying activity.
- Criteria d)** Not relevant
- Criteria e)** Not relevant
- Criteria f)** Locally rare surviving evidence of late 19th century quarrying activity.
- Criteria g)** Not relevant.

Integrity / Intactness: High

References:		Author	Title	Year	
			ML Map		
		Dr Charles Pickett	History for Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2	2017	
Studies:		Author	Title	Number	Year
		Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

## Parcels:

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:  
Heritage study

Title: Number: Date:

## Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300190**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Worked quarry faces**

Location: **76-80 Garnet Street, Hurlstone Park**

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 23/10/2002

Date Updated: 27/03/2017

Status: Partial



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300447**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached resid**

Location: **15-17 Gower Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 15-17 Gower Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish:  
County:

Address: Melford Street corner  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish:  
County:

Other/Former Names: "Hollis" No. 15; "Kelmscott" No. 17

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcels of land on which the buildings are located.

Item Type: Built

Group: Residential buildings ( Category: Semi-Detached House

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Semi-detached residences

Former Uses: Semi-detached residences

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** The pair of semi-detached residences are of local historical significance as residences constructed in 1915 by a prominent local builder on the 1910 fifth subdivision of the Jeffrey's Estate, illustrating the early development of that estate and early residential development of the suburb.  
The residences have local historical association with William James Pendlebury, a prominent local builder and son of local builder and brick maker William Pendlebury. Pendlebury constructed these dwellings in 1915 and resided at 18 Gower Street (opposite) at that time.  
The pair of residences are of local aesthetic residence as a fine example of Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached residences designed to appear as a single dwelling, illustrating the characteristics of the style and the work of William James Pendlebury local builder. The residences are designed to utilise the corner site, with verandahs to each street frontage and separate entrances off each street, and feature Federation Queen Anne style

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached resid**

Location: **15-17 Gower Street, Hurlstone Park**

elements such as asymmetrical form, a complex hipped and gabled slate roof incorporating verandah roofs beneath change in pitch, tall chimneys, bay windows, bull's eye window, tessellated verandah tiling, polychrome brickwork, timber fretwork to verandahs. Semi-detached residences in the Federation Queen Anne style are relatively rare in the local area.

## Historical Notes

### Area history or Provenance:

Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side. After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789. However, Aboriginal people remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>) The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance. Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

### Site History

15 and 17 Gower Street occupy what was Lot 11 of Deposited Plan 5924, the fifth subdivision of the Jeffrey's Estate. This 1910 subdivision created 56 building lots as well as Gower Street, Euston Square and Euston Road. Facing Gower Street on the north east corner with Melford Street, Lot 11 was purchased in 1910 by Marrickville brothers Frank and John Heylin, respectively a civil servant and a chemist (LPI Vol.2104 Folio 73, 17 November 1910).

Three years later the Heylin brothers sold the property to Ellen Pendlebury, wife of builder William Pendlebury, one of Hurlstone Park's first and most active builders who constructed numerous houses nearby in Grinan, Dunstaffenage and Fernhill streets (LPI Transfer



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1300447

Study Number

**Item Name:** Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached resid

**Location:** 15-17 Gower Street, Hurlstone Park

A12338). In this case the contractor was likely his son William James who became a prominent inner-west builder, and was for a time during the 1920s president of the Canterbury branch of the Master Builders Association. In 1915 WJ Pendlebury built a house for himself and family at 18 Gower Street; Arthur Genders, another prominent builder, resided at 1 Gower Street.

The new house was listed in Sands from 1917 named Hollis, an early English surname. It may have been under construction during 1914: 'Painters and Grainers. - Price wanted. New building, Gower St. Hurlstone Park. Behind Cong. Ch.' (Sydney Morning Herald, 11 July 1914, p.16). The Congregational Union purchased Lot 10, facing Crinan Street behind Lot 11, and built a church which stood there until the 1980s; the vacant block is now owned by Canterbury Bankstown Council. Among the first tenants was the Reverend Raymond Preston, an evangelist Methodist preacher who came to Australia from Yorkshire in 1916 and spent years running missions across NSW, seeking converts through hours of oratory (Methodist, 7 January 1922, p.12). The owners of number 15 also changed frequently from the first, Pymont stationer William John Wilson, until 1924 when Abbotsford salesman Alfred Ernest Lyons became owner till his death in 1948 when his son Reginald and widow Eliza were bequeathed the property (LPI Transfers B56072, D892490).

During its first two decades Hollis was numbered 15, number 17 was not listed until the 1940s. However the house was built with a second entrance on the Melford Street side of the verandah, and the second dwelling was from 1918 listed in Sands as an unnumbered residence named Kelmscott on the eastern side of Melford Street between Gower and Crinan streets.

Reginald and Eliza Lyons remained owners until 1960 when the two residences were sold separately and retitled detailing sections of the dividing party wall (LPI Vol.8305 Folio 35, 26 September 1961; Vol.8346 Folio 39, 5 March 1962).

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	Local builders

**Designer:**

**Maker / Builder:** William James Pendlebury

**Year Started:**                      **Year Completed:** 1915                      **Circa:** No

**Physical Description:** This pair of semi-detached residences, with No. 17 located on the corner of Gower Street and Melford Street, constitute a single storey brick Federation Queen Anne style building designed to appear as a single dwelling, with a gable end facing each street frontage. The house has the usual asymmetrical Federation Queen Anne style form with a hipped and gabled roof clad in slate with tall rough-cast stuccoed chimneys with terracotta chimney pots.

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1300447

Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached resid**

Location: **15-17 Gower Street, Hurlstone Park**

The roof changes pitch to cover separate verandahs facing Melford St (to No. 17) and Gower St (to No. 15). The roof also features terracotta ridge capping and finials. Walls are polychrome brick. Windows are tall timber-framed double hung in groups, with multipaned upper sashes. The elevation of No. 17 to Gower Street features a bay window beneath a flat roof below the gable end facing this street. The presentation of No. 15 to Gower Street is the front verandah with timber posts with timber fretwork brackets mounted on brick pediments. The front door of No 15 features sidelight and fanlights.

No. 15 has tessellated tiles to the front verandah floor and front steps with marble treads. The verandah elevation (facing Melford Street) of No. 17 features a bull's eye window. The timber fretwork verandah brackets to No. 17 differ in design to those on the verandah of No. 15.

The front fence to No. 15 is a timber picket fence on a brick base. The front fence to both Gower and Melford Streets to No. 17 is a timber picket fence. Both picket fences are in an acorn pattern, and while not original are generally sympathetic to the style and period of the dwellings.

**Physical Condition:** Good

**Modification Dates:** The residences are very intact externally,

**Recommended  
Management:**

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)

The existing lots should not be subdivided.

The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.

Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.

The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.

Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.

Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant facades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

**Management:** Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

**Further Comments:**

**Criteria a)** The pair of semi-detached residences are of local historical significance as residences constructed in 1915 by a prominent local builder on the 1910 fifth subdivision of the Jeffrey's Estate, illustrating the early development of that estate and the quality of early residential building in the suburb.



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300447**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached resid**

Location: **15-17 Gower Street, Hurlstone Park**

- Criteria b)** The residences have local historical association with William James Pendlebury, a prominent local builder and son of local builder and brickmaker William Pendlebury, who constructed these dwellings in 1915, and who resided at No. 18 Gower Street (opposite) at that time.
- Criteria c)** The pair of residences are of local aesthetic residence as a fine example of Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached residences designed to appear as a single dwelling, illustrating the characteristics of the style and the work of William James Pendlebury local builder. The residences are designed to utilise the corner site, with verandahs to each street frontage and separate entrances off each street, and features Federation Queen Anne style elements such as asymmetrical form, a complex hipped and gabled slate roof incorporating verandah roofs beneath change in pitch, tall chimneys, bay windows, bull's eye window, tessellated verandah tiling, polychrome brickwork, timber fretwork to verandahs.
- Criteria d)** Not relevant
- Criteria e)** Not relevant
- Criteria f)** The semi-detached residences in the Federation Queen Anne style are relatively rare in the local area.
- Criteria g)** The building is a representative example of Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached residences.

**Integrity / Intactness:** Very intact externally (both residences).

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Dr. Charles Pickett	Historical research for Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2	2016

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	B		DP	106262
	LOT	A		DP	106262

**Latitude:**

**Longitude:**

**Location validity:**

**Spatial Accuracy:**

**Map Name:**

**Map Scale:**

**AMG Zone:**

**Easting:**

**Northing:**

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

**1300447**

Study Number

Item Name: **Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached resid**

Location: **15-17 Gower Street, Hurlstone Park**

Listings: Name:

Heritage study

Title:

Number:

Date:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 17/01/2017

Date Updated: 27/03/2017

Status: Basic



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300450**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Inter-war California Bungalow**

Location: **21 Kilbride Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 21 Kilbride Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW  
Other/Former Names: Wolgan  
Area/Group/Complex:  
Aboriginal Area:  
Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the lot boundaries.  
Item Type: Built  
Owner:  
Admin Codes:  
Current Use: Residential  
Former Uses: Residential  
Assessed Significance: **Local**  
DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish:  
County:  
Group ID:

Group: Residential buildings ( Category: House

**Statement of Significance:** 21 Kilbride Street is of local historical significance as a house constructed in 1922 by local building contractor Henry Wilson Jones for his own occupation. The house is also of local historical significance as evidence of the development of later re-subdivided blocks of the 1893 Brixton Hill subdivision, which featured Victorian period long narrow allotments almost all of which were since reconfigured in later re-subdivisions.  
The house has local historical association with building contractor Henry Wilson Jones who built the house in 1922 for his own occupation, resided in the house till his death in 1940, and whose family continued ownership of the property until 1956.  
The property is of local aesthetic significance as a fine, very intact example of an Inter-war California Bungalow, with original front fence and unusual for its level of integrity and original garage.  
The building is of representative value as a fine example of an Inter-war residence in the suburb.

**Historical Notes or Provenance:** Area History  
Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side.  
After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict

Item Name: **Inter-war California Bungalow**

Location: **21 Kilbride Street, Hurlstone Park**

settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789. However, Aboriginal people 'remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneyparani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>)

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

## Site History

Kilbride Street is one of the streets set out in Sophia Campbell's original subdivision, named after Scottish locales significant to the Campbell family, in this case West Kilbride, a village in Ayrshire.

21 Kilbride Street occupies part of what were Lots 5 to 10 of Deposited Plan 5102, a 1905 subdivision of land purchased by Sydney grocer John Slocombe in 1893, shortly before railway construction required the realignment of the intersection of Kilbride and Dunstaffenage streets (LPI Vol.1112 Folio 181, 20 November 1893). This Brixton Hill subdivision created 15 building lots between Acton and Kilbride streets, as well as the southern end of Dunstaffenage Street.

During 1921 Henry Wilson Jones purchased the southern part of Lots 6 to 10, as well as part of Lot 5, running from the eastern end of Kilbride Street around the corner into Dunstaffenage Street (LPI Vol.3204 Folio 9, 12 July 1921). Jones was born in Marrickville in 1890, becoming a building contractor after first studying agriculture. As well as domestic buildings in Hurlstone Park and nearby suburbs, Henry Jones won several government contracts to build or extend schools, post offices and military buildings (Sydney Morning Herald, 8 November 1940, p.5).

Rather than build and sell across his five blocks, Henry Jones built on the western half of the land, allowing his house to face east across a garden. Listed in Sands from 1923, the bungalow style house was named Wolgan, a valley in the Blue Mountains. The garage facing Kilbride Street may have been an original feature; certainly Jones was a car owner before 1926: 'ROVER, 8 hp, smart appearance, any trial, examination, £95, terms approved



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300450**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Inter-war California Bungalow**

Location: **21 Kilbride Street, Hurlstone Park**

buyer, JONES, Kilbride street, Hurlstone Park Pet 798' (Sydney Morning Herald, 8 December 1926 p.6). The 1943 aerial survey photo shows a bungalow style garage on the eastern side of the garden; this is still standing.  
Henry Jones died in 1940 and the property passed to his widow Gladys who lived there until 1956 (LPI Transfer D97416). During this time Dunstaffenage Street was terminated at Acton Street and the southern end to Kilbride street landscaped.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	(none)
	8. Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultur	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder: Henry Wilson Jones, builder/owner-occupier

Year Started:                      Year Completed: 1922                      Circa: No

**Physical Description:** The house is built on a large polygonal (almost triangular) allotment approximately 732 square metres in area, located at the far eastern end of Kilbride Street (which terminates in a cul-de-sac and a pocket park at its eastern end). It is designed to face both east (where the front entry steps are located) and south to Kilbride Street. The house incorporates an original garage attached to the southern Kilbride Street elevation, projecting out of and connecting into the undercroft of the house. The site features an original woven wire front fence along the Kilbride Street property boundary with two original sets of wrought iron driveway gates and an original wrought iron pedestrian gate.  
The house is a detached single storey brick Inter-war California Bungalow with a hipped and gabled terracotta tiled roof with a single tall brick chimney with terracotta chimney pot. The house features a pair of imitation half-timbered gable ends facing Kilbride Street on the southern elevation, and another imitation half-timbered gable end facing east. The east elevation also features a flat metal roofed entry porch on brick posts with entry steps flanked by cement rendered balustrades. The undercroft area of the house is cement rendered coursed to resemble blocks, and windows also feature cement rendered heads. Windows are simple timber framed double hung. The south elevation also features the original garage, which has a flat roof, projects out of the undercroft of the house and clearly penetrates into the undercroft area. The garage features timber tongue and grooved doors.

Physical Condition: Good

Modification Dates:

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300450**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Inter-war California Bungalow**

Location: **21 Kilbride Street, Hurlstone Park**

**Recommended  
Management:**

**APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:**

(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)

The existing lot should not be subdivided.

The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.

Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.

The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.

Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.

Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant façades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

**Management:** Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

**Further Comments:**

- Criteria a)** No 21 Kilbride Street is of local historical significance as a house constructed in 1922 by local building contractor Henry Wilson Jones for his own occupation. The house is also of local historical significance as evidence of the development of later re-subdivided blocks of the 1893 Brixton Hill subdivision, which featured Victorian period long narrow allotments almost all of which were since reconfigured in later re-subdivisions. The house is a fine Inter-war example of later residential development in the suburb.
- Criteria b)** The house has local historical association with building contractor Henry Wilson Jones who built the house in 1922 for his own occupation, resided in the house till his death in 1940, and whose family continued ownership of the property until 1956.
- Criteria c)** The property is of local aesthetic significance as a fine, very intact example of an Inter-war California Bungalow, with original front fence and unusual for its level of integrity and original garage.
- Criteria d)** Not relevant
- Criteria e)** Not relevant
- Criteria f)** The garage is rare as an original garage built into the house constructed in 1922.
- Criteria g)** The house is a fine representative example of an Inter-war California Bungalow.

**Integrity / Intactness:** Highly intact externally.

**References:** Author  
Dr. Charles Pickett

Title  
Historical research for Hurlstone Park Heritage

Year  
2016



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300450**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Inter-war California Bungalow**

Location: **21 Kilbride Street, Hurlstone Park**

Assessment Study Stage 2

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	1		DP	170536

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:  
Heritage study

Title: Number: Date:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 01/02/2017

Date Updated: 27/03/2017

Status: Basic

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300191**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Hurlstone Park Uniting Church**

Location: **8 Melford Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 8 Melford Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW  
DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish: Petersham  
County: Cumberland

Other/Formal Names: Hurlstone Park Methodist Church

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is situated.

Item Type: Built      Group: Religion      Category: Church

Owner: Religious Organisation

Admin Codes:      Code 2:      Code 3:

Current Use: Church

Former Uses: Church

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** The former Methodist Church (built 1912) and the Sunday School building (built 1923) are of local historical significance as the buildings illustrate the history of the Methodists and later Uniting Church movement in Hurlstone Park in the 20th century. The Church and Sunday School have local historical association with the Methodist and later the Uniting Church community of Hurlstone Park, respectively since 1912 and 1923. The church has local historical association with its architect Alfred G. Newman. The Sunday School building has local historical association with its architect Hugh Venables Vernon. Both architects were well-known Sydney architects of the relevant periods. The Church and Sunday school buildings are of local aesthetic significance as architect-designed buildings which are fine representative examples of the work of the particular architect designers and of the particular architectural styles - Federation Gothic for the church and Inter-war Romanesque for the Sunday School building. The Church and Sunday School have local social significance for the local Uniting Church congregation. The church is a fine example of an architect-designed Federation Gothic style church, also representative of the work of its architect Alfred G Newman. The Sunday School building is a representative example of the Inter-war Romanesque style, also representative of the work of its architect Hugh Venables Vernon.



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300191**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Hurlstone Park Uniting Church**

Location: **8 Melford Street, Hurlstone Park**

## Historical Notes

### Area History

**or Provenance:** Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side.

After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789.

However, Aboriginal people 'remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22)... Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>)

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

### Site History

Melford Street is one of the streets set out in Sophia Campbell's original subdivision, named after locales significant to the Campbell family's Scots heritage, in this case a village and loch in Argyle, west Scotland.

The Uniting Church at 8 Melford Street occupies Lot 4 of Deposited Plan 3738, a 1900 subdivision creating 14 building lots facing New Canterbury Road and Melford Street.

Methodism's founding moment occurred in 1739 when Anglican priest John Wesley began preaching in the open air near Bristol. This evangelical determination to take religion to the people militated against an architectural presence; early Methodists often used homes and meeting halls rather than chapels. Wesley himself believed that a chapel ideally should be hexagonal in plan so that all worshippers would be near the preacher and each other; he rejected the private family boxes and social segregation of Anglican churches. Methodism teaches that salvation is available to all who aspire to holiness; lay preachers, social concern and voluntarism were central to the movement.

At the 1911 Census, 547,806 Australians identified as Methodist from a population of 4.5 million. The five major Methodist sects in NSW had unified in 1902, and the church was in



Item Name: **Hurlstone Park Uniting Church**

Location: **8 Melford Street, Hurlstone Park**

expansionary mode, with church, Sunday school and parsonage building booming across the state. While the population of the new suburb of Hurlstone Park was still small, Methodists were among its most prominent members none more so than William Pendlebury (1857-1921) who came to Sydney from Goulburn in 1881 and purchased land for the brick pit which he worked with his brother Elijah. After the clay was worked out Pendlebury became Fernhill's most active building contractor, establishing the Orinan Street commercial centre near the new railway station (Methodist 31 December 1921, p.11).

In 1905 Pendlebury's wife Ellen purchased Lot 4 from its first owner, Petersham engineer Sydney Percival Fowler (LPI Vol. 1508 Folio 24, 24 December 1903). Normally this would have been the first move in the construction of a new house, but the block was still vacant when a meeting was held in November 1911 at the Pendleburys' house 'to discuss the building of a Methodist Church in Hurlstone Park.' It was stated that a sum of money was in hand for the purchase of a site' (Sydney Morning Herald, 2 December 1911, p. 10). The same month a hall on New Canterbury Road was rented for use as a church and Sunday school (Methodist, 10 February 1912, p.8). In July 1912 Lot 4 was purchased by twelve trustees including William Pendlebury and his son William James (LPI Transfer 670874). By this time an architect had been appointed and construction tenders sought (Sydney Morning Herald, 29 April 1912 p. 14).

Church architecture was no novelty to the appointed architect Alfred Gambier Newman (1875-1921). Newman's father the Reverend Charles Thomas Newman was president of the South Australian Methodist Conference; in 1900 he remarried to Elizabeth Vickery, daughter of Ebenezer Vickery, one of Sydney's wealthiest Methodists. This Methodist power marriage was helpful to Alfred after he moved to Sydney in 1906. Working from Vickery's Chambers, Pitt Street, Alfred Newman's work was primarily commissioned by the Methodist Church. He designed Methodist churches at Croydon, Dungog, Strathfield, Kempsey, Marrickville, Auburn, Dee Why, Campsie, North Ryde, Lakemba, Beecroft, Rhodes, Epping, Young, Barraba, Wentworthville, Tighes Hill, and Kempsey as well as numerous parsonages and Sunday schools. He also designed the Tower Wing of MLC School, Burwood.

As Methodism and Methodists prospered during the 1800s their churches were influenced by the religious architecture of the time, notably the Gothic Revival commonly expressed in church and educational architecture. Yet Methodist churches generally retained an ostentatious simplicity in decoration and organization. This was true of Newman's 'very neat' design for Hurlstone Park: 'the church will provide seating accommodation for about 300' (Sydney Morning Herald, 28 May 1912, p.12). The foundation stone was laid in August 1912 and by November the church was 'nearing completion, and is now a prominent feature in the landscape. It is an imposing structure costing...about £2000'; this was somewhat more than the earlier estimate of £1650 (Methodist, 17 August 1912, p.12, 30 November 1912, p.7). Opened on 7 December 1912, the new church was described as 'a well-ventilated and fairly spacious structure...arranged internally in semi-circular fashion, so that preacher and people are in close contiguity' (Methodist, 11 January 1913, p.3).

In 1923 tenders were called for a Sunday school building behind the church. The architects were Vernon and Mills, 39 Martin Place (Sydney Morning Herald, 20 June 1923, p.10). Hugh Venables Vernon was the architect son of Walter Vernon, NSW Government Architect from 1890 to 1911, responsible for numerous public buildings. His son's practice was focused on



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300191**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Hurlstone Park Uniting Church**

Location: **8 Melford Street, Hurlstone Park**

domestic and suburban architecture.

At that time the Sunday school had over 500 students taught a variety of subjects by 48 teachers (Sunday Times, 9 September 1923, p.3). Opening to Wattle Lane behind the church, the school hall cost £3000 and was completed in July 1924 (Watchman 24 July 1924, p.8). During the 1950s future Prime Minister John Howard taught at the Sunday school for a time (Peter van Onselen, Wayne Errington, John Winston Howard: the definitive biography, MUP, 2008, p.16).

The first Divine Service was conducted by Rev. B. J. Meek, President of the Methodist Conference. In 1926, Hurlstone Park was separated from the Lewisham Circuit to become a separate circuit of its own.

In 1933 the Hurlstone Park church became unexpectedly the focus of nation-wide controversy, when two local girls found a bag in the church yard containing £286 - about \$10,500 in 2016 values. The father of one of the girls handed the money to the police, igniting publicity and a legal battle between the family and the Church trustees, who claimed the money on the grounds that it could have been left by a conscious-stricken person. In the court of public opinion, as expressed in the press, the money belonged to the lucky girls and their families (Barrier Miner, Broken Hill, 7 June, 1934, p.6). Eventually the Church dropped its claim.

From the 1950s demographic change saw the Hurlstone Park congregation begin to decline; in 1976 it became a Uniting Church as part of the merger of most Protestant faiths. In recent times the influx of Islander residents, especially those from Tonga and Samoa, has seen an upsurge in Uniting Church attendance in Inner West suburbs; the Hurlstone Park church is now part of Tonga Parish, Sydney. The Sunday school building is used five days a week by the Art of Yoga studio.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	8. Culture	Religion	(none)

Designer: Alfred G. Newman

Maker/Builder:

Year Started:                      Year Completed: 1912                      Circa: No

**Physical Description:** The site contains two connected church buildings - The former Methodist Church designed by architect Alfred G. Newman and constructed in 1912, which fronts Melford Street; and the brick Sunday School building constructed in 1923 to a design by architect Hugh Venables Vernon which fronts onto Wattle Lane.  
Former Methodist Church:  
This is a fairly simple Federation Gothic style church building, with a free use of architectural

Item Name: **Hurlstone Park Uniting Church**

Location: **8 Melford Street, Hurlstone Park**

motifs.

The building is brick, 2 storey in scale, with a large setback principle gabled façade facing Melford Street. The façade is embellished with stuccoed banding and pilasters and stucco finials to the gable ends.

The side elevations of the church are quite simple, with the detail concentrated on the façade. The façade is symmetrical, with gabled porches at each end, gabled pediments flanked by buttresses with gabled coping. The principal section of the façade is set back, and is gabled in form. Elements built into the façade include buttresses, lancet windows with plate tracery, a projecting cornice moulding, and chequered and striped rendered detailing. The three foundation stones for the church are located along the façade close to ground level, attached to the brickwork of the passage connecting the two porches at the front of the building. The building is reasonably original, though some fabric has been replaced, such as the roof tiles to the porches. The entry steps are concrete.

1923 Sunday School building:

This is a brick Inter-war Romanesque style building, 2 storeys in scale, attached to the rear of the church and with a façade to Wattle Lane at the rear. The building features a gabled façade to Wattle Lane, with the central gabled section set slightly forward, with half-round terracotta tiles embellishing the adjacent setback portions of the façade. The façade features dentillated courses of brickwork and semi-circular arched windows and central pair of doors onto Wattle Lane. The side elevation features simple timber-framed multi-paned double-hung windows. The windows to the façade to Wattle Lane are timber-framed multi-paned double-hung with semi-circular arched heads. The central pair of timber entry doors off Wattle Lane are divided by stuccoed pilasters and surrounds within a large arched opening defined by brick corbelling.

**Physical Condition:** Good. - some evidence of rising damp, mortar damage to Sunday School façade to Wattle Lane.

**Modification Dates:** Sunday School built in 1923.

**Recommended  
Management:**

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)

The existing subdivision pattern should remain unaltered.

The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.

Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades (to both the street and the laneway).

The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.

Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.

Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant façades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

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Study Number

Item Name: **Hurlstone Park Uniting Church**

Location: **8 Melford Street, Hurlstone Park**

Retain and preserve the setting, form, architectural detailing and materials of the church. Regular ongoing maintenance is strongly recommended. . Painting or rendering of the previously unpainted and unrendered surfaces should not be permitted.

Management: Statutory Instrument List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

## Further Comments:

- Criteria a)** The former Methodist Church (built 1912) and the Sunday School building (built 1923) are of local historical significance as the buildings illustrate the history of the Methodists and later Uniting Church movement in Hurlstone Park in the 20th century.
- Criteria b)** The Church and Sunday School have local historical association with the Methodist and later the Uniting Church community of Hurlstone Park, respectively since 1912 and 1923. The church has local historical association with its architect Alfred G. Newman. The Sunday School building has local historical association with its architect Hugh Venables Vernon. Both architects were well-known Sydney architects of the relevant periods.
- Criteria c)** The Church and Sunday school buildings are of local aesthetic significance as architect-designed buildings which are fine representative examples of the work of the particularly architect designers and of the particular architectural styles - Federation Gothic for the church and Inter-war Romanesque for the Sunday School building.
- Criteria d)** The Church and Sunday School have local social significance for the local Uniting Church congregation.
- Criteria e)** Not relevant
- Criteria f)** Not relevant
- Criteria g)** The church is a fine example of an architect-designed Federation Gothic style church, also representative of the work of its architect Alfred G Newman. The Sunday School building is a representative example of the Inter-war Romanesque style, also representative of the work of its architect Hugh Venables Vernon.

Integrity / Intactness: High

References:	Author	Title	Year	
	Brian Madden			
	Dr. Charles Pickett	Historical research for Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2	2016	
	J. Jervis	History of Canterbury	1951	
Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300191**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Hurlstone Park Uniting Church**

Location: **8 Melford Street, Hurlstone Park**

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	4		DP	3738

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:  
Heritage study

Title: Number: Date:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 23/10/2002

Date Updated: 28/03/2017

Status: Partial



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300297**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Fern Hill - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **104 Melford Street, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 104 Melford Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Sydney South

Historic region: Sydney

Parish: Petersham

County: Cumberland

Address: Kilbride Street corner  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Sydney South

Historic region: Sydney

Parish:

County:

Other/Former Names: "Jule Rae"

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is located.

Item Type: Built

Group: Residential buildings ( Category: House

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Residential

Former Uses: Residential

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** 104 Melford Street, built in 1914 for Abraham Newyear Steenbhorn of Coogee, motorcar and carriage builder, is of local historical significance as evidence of the early development of the 1912 6th subdivision of the Jeffrey's Estate.

The house is of local aesthetic significance, as a fine representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style, designed to address its corner location, and featuring many fine elements of the style including complex hipped and gabled terracotta tiled roof form with gable ends facing each street frontage and a gable end defining the corner entry to the return verandah, timber verandah posts with timber fretwork brackets, placed on sandstone piers, timber framed leadlight casement windows with fanlights placed in groups, and rough cast stuccoed gable ends. Its architectural quality contributes significantly to the streetscapes of both Melford and Kilbride Streets.

The house has representative value as a fine early residence of the suburb.

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300297**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Fern Hill - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **104 Melford Street, Hurlstone Park**

## Historical Notes

### Area History or Provenance:

Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side. After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789. However, Aboriginal people remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>) The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance. Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

### Site History

Melford Street is one of the streets set out in Sophia Campbell's original subdivision, named after locales significant to the Campbell family's Scots heritage, in this case a village and loch in Argyle, west Scotland.

This land was originally Lot 58, part of the Jeffrey's Estate 6th subdivision offered for auction on 7th September 1912, however the lot was later subdivided to create a new lot to the west (now 50 Kilbride Street).

This land, lot 58 DP6787, was bought by Abraham Newyear Steenbom of Coogee, motorcar and carriage builder, on 12/2/1913. He immediately mortgaged the property and a house was built in 1914. Steenbom was living there by the end of the year, when the survey for the 1915 edition of Sands Directory was taken.

In 1927, part of the rear of the allotment was subdivided to create a new lot facing Kilbride Street. The house remained with the family until 1944, when the Perpetual Trustee, as mortgagee, exercised its power of sale after Abraham Steenbom's death.

Themes: National Theme

State Theme

Local Theme



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300297**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Fern Hill - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **104 Melford Street, Hurlstone Park**

4. Settlement

Accommodation (Housing) (none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1914

Year Completed: 1914

Circa: No

**Physical Description:** The house is a single storey brick freestanding Federation Queen Anne style house on a prominent corner site (south-western corner of Melford and Kilbride Streets intersection). The house illustrates aspects of the Federation Queen Anne style, designed to address the corner location, such as complex hipped and gabled terracotta tiled roof with terracotta ridge capping and finials and two tall stuccoed chimneys with brick corbelled tops and terracotta chimney pots. The house is designed with gable ends facing each street frontage and a corner gable end defining the corner entry to the return verandah, verandah roof incorporated into the main roof, roughcast stuccoed gable ends, tapered timber posts with timber fretwork brackets to the verandah mounted on sandstone piers, timber framed leadlight casement windows with fanlights placed in groups, There are exposed timber rafter ends to the verandahs, and awnings with exposed rafters and timber brackets to the windows on the projecting bays. The site features a Federation style timber picket front fence to both street frontages, an informal garden and a curved entrance path leading from the corner entry gate.

**Physical Condition:** Good.

**Modification Dates:**

**Recommended Management:**

**APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:**  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)  
The existing lot should not be subdivided.  
The overall form and scale of the building should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in its current use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.  
Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.  
The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.  
Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.  
Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant facades,

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300297**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Fern Hill - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **104 Melford Street, Hurlstone Park**

should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

Management: Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

## Further Comments:

**Criteria a)** The house, built in 1914 for Abraham Newyear Steenbom of Coogee, motorcar and carriage builder, is of local historical significance as evidence of the early development of the 1912 6th subdivision of the Jeffrey's Estate.

**Criteria b)** Not relevant

**Criteria c)** The house is of local aesthetic significance, as a fine representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style, designed to address its corner location, and featuring many fine elements of the style including complex hipped and gabled terracotta tiled roof form with gable ends facing each street frontage and a gable end defining the corner entry to the return verandah, timber verandah posts with timber fretwork brackets, placed on sandstone piers, timber framed leadlight casement windows with fanlights placed in groups, and rough cast stuccoed gable ends. Its architectural quality contributes significantly to the streetscapes of both Melford and Kilbride Streets.

**Criteria d)** Not relevant

**Criteria e)** Not relevant

**Criteria f)** Not relevant

**Criteria g)** The house is a fine representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style, designed to address its corner location and a fine early residential building in the suburb.

**Integrity / Intactness:** The house retains its external integrity.

References:	Author	Title			Year	
		NSW Birth, Death and Marriage Indexes				
		Sands Directories 1915-1916				
	Land Property Information	Certificate of Title				
Studies:	Author	Title			Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2				2017
Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number	
	LOT	1		DP	311222	

Latitude:

Longitude:



# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300297**  
Study Number

Item Name: **Fern Hill - Federation Queen Anne style house**

Location: **104 Melford Street, Hurlstone Park**

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:  
Heritage study

Title:

Number:

Date:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 02/12/2003

Date Updated: 27/03/2017

Status: Basic

# Canterbury Heritage Inventory

SHI Number  
**1300192**  
Study Number

Item Name: **St Stephanos Greek Orthodox Church**

Location: **648-668 New Canterbury Road, Hurlstone Park**

Address: 648-668 New Canterbury Road  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Hurlstone Park 2193  
Local Govt Area: Canterbury  
State: NSW  
DUAP Region: Sydney South  
Historic region: Sydney  
Parish: Petersham  
County: Cumberland

Other/Former Names: St Stephens Anglican Church

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is the parcels of land on which the church buildings are located.

Item Type: Built      Group: Religion      Category: Church

Owner: Religious Organisation

Admin Codes:      Code 2:      Code 3:

Current Use: Church, Church Hall, Child Care Centre

Former Uses: Church, Rectory, Church Hall

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

**Statement of Significance:** The site and the group of three significant church-related buildings - Church Hall, Church and Child Care Centre, is of local historical significance as a collection of religious buildings originally built for the Anglican church, purchased for use by the Greek Orthodox Church in 1984. They provide historical evidence of the growth and later decline of the local Anglican congregation. Its conversion to a Greek Orthodox Church in 1984 is also of historical significance as evidence of the changing community of Hurlstone Park in the 1980s. The 1924 Church has historical association with its original designers, architects John Burcham Clamp and CH Finch. The three significant buildings on the site have historical association with the Hurlstone Park Anglican community, including former parishioners and rectors.

The collection of three significant church buildings is of local aesthetic significance as a collection of religious buildings on a prominent site fronting New Canterbury Road, two of which - the 1924 Church designed by architects John Burcham Clamp and CH Finch, and the 1927-1928 Child Care Centre (designer not known) are fine examples of the Inter-war Romanesque style. The 1908-1909 Church Hall (designer not known) is a good representative example of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style.

The 1924 Church (altered in 1934) is a good example of the work of architects John Burcham Clamp and CH Finch, despite the 1984-85 addition of the brick porch and



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colonnade facing New Canterbury Road.

While not researched, the buildings are likely to have local social significance to the current Greek Orthodox congregation.

The Church and Child Care Centre are locally rare examples of the Inter-war Romanesque style.

The Church Hall is a locally rare example of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style.

## Historical Notes

### Area History or Provenance:

Hurlstone Park is part of the traditional land of the Wangal people, who occupied the area for at least 10,000 years prior to the European occupation of the area. The Cooks River provided abundant food for the indigenous people along its wooded north shore, confirmed by shell middens and carvings on several sandstone outcrops along the river side.

After 1788, conflict and pressures arising from the expanding Sydney Cove convict settlement resulted in death and displacement of Aboriginal people. It is estimated that almost half of Sydney's Aboriginal population died in the smallpox epidemic of 1789.

However, Aboriginal people remained living in many parts of the Sydney region until the mid 1800s (Attenbrow 2010:22).. Blanket distribution lists from the 1830s show that few people who identified as Aboriginal were living in the centre of Sydney. Many had moved to places such as La Perouse on Botany Bay, south of the city. (Summarised from <http://www.sydneymarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>)

The Cooks River was dammed at Tempe and Canterbury in 1840 and 1842, compromising its water quality and abundance.

Hurlstone Park occupies land amalgamated by the merchant Robert Campbell from several of the first land grants made in the British colony. By 1830 Campbell amassed more than 500 hectares, including all of the land between the Cooks River at Canterbury and Liverpool Road at Ashfield. Following Campbell's death in 1846 this land passed to his daughter Sophia Campbell and son-in-law Robert Jeffreys. A farm and later a subdivision had already created the village of Canterbury while the land to its east was primarily used for grazing and sandstone and brick quarries after Sophia Campbell's subdivision about 1876 which set out most of the present streets of Hurlstone Park. Land sales and house construction accelerated after 1895 when the railway line was extended west from Marrickville. By this time Sophia Campbell's will had conveyed her land to nephews John and Arthur Jeffreys – English residents who never visited Australia - who from 1901 to 1918 sold off the land in a series of subdivisions.

### Site History

St Stephanos Greek Orthodox Church (formerly St Stephens Church of England) and associated buildings occupy what was part of Lot 5 of Section 15 of Deposited Plan 191, the original subdivision of Hurlstone Park by Sophia Campbell. Lot 5, 6450 square metres of land facing New Canterbury Road and Dunstaffenage Street, was purchased from Miss Campbell in 1883 by Charles Rogers junior, a successful furniture manufacturer and retailer and his brother George Chapman Rogers (LPI Vol.656 Folio 210, 16 July 1883).

The brothers divided Lot 5 and Charles Rogers' southern part was eventually subdivided in 1915 as the Woodside Estate. Most of the northern part – 2630 square metres facing New



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Canterbury Road – was owned by George Rogers who built his house Trentham there (LPI Vol.676 Folio 183, 10 December 1883). George Rogers died in 1910 and in 1914 his widow Emma Jane Rogers sold most of this land to a consortium of local Anglicans – a customs officer, an accountant, a master mariner, a manufacturer - led by the Reverend George Alfred Chambers, rector of Holy Trinity Church of England, a short distance away near New Canterbury Road, Dulwich Hill. Chambers founded Trinity Grammar School in 1913 (LPI Transfer A124232; Sydney Morning Herald, 5 October 1927, p.19).

Edward Colvin, the Rev. Chambers' predecessor at Holy Trinity, had already established a new church and Sunday school on Emma Rogers' land facing New Canterbury Road. Initially named St Saviour's the church was opened in September 1908. A year later the Herald reported that: "The church, which is a branch of Holy Trinity, Dulwich Hill, has made good progress during the twelve months, and it has been found necessary to enlarge the building to accommodate the increasing congregations. A contract has just been let for extending and completing the building, which will then have accommodation for about 200 people. Population at this end of the parish has increased so much during the past five years that a church in the district was considered to be an urgent necessity" (Sydney Morning Herald, 18 September 1909, p.10). In 1911 under G.A. Chambers' administration the simple timber building was renamed St Stephen's and although not listed in Sands until 1916, its preaching lineup was listed weekly in the press: 'ST. STEPHENS, Fern Hill, 11 Holy Communion, Rev. G.A. Chambers MA; 7.15 Rev. H.G. Hinsby' (Sydney Morning Herald, 8 July 1911, p.18).

The land purchased by the Rev. Chambers and friends ran 36 metres along New Canterbury road from the Dunstaffnage Street corner, which was already occupied by a chemist shop (LPI Vol. 2827 Folio 244, 4 March 1918). By 1920 the western end of New Canterbury Road was a thriving commercial centre. St Stephens planned to match its worldly neighbours: 'ARCHITECTS willing to Supply Competitive Designs for a New Church at Hurlstone Park please write at once to WM DALTON Holylea 6 Griffith Street Canterbury' (Sydney Morning Herald, 5 April 1922 p.16). William Dalton was a trustee of St Stephens but there is no record of a competitive process and the commissioned design was the work of the surveyor and architect for the Sydney Anglican Diocese.

John Burcham Clamp (1869-1931) designed several buildings for the Church of England including the Sydney Church of England Grammar School chapel and St Matthews Church, Manly. He is better known for his secular designs, which include the Wyoming apartments, Macquarie Street, Tattersall's Club, Elizabeth Street and Farmers department store, Pitt Street. Burcham Clamp is also remembered for a brief partnership with Walter Burley Griffin and for championing and employing Florence Taylor, Australia's first qualified woman architect. In 1924 Burcham Clamp was in partnership with C H Finch.

The building tender for the new church was awarded to Arthur Burgin, 195 Elizabeth Street, Sydney and the foundation stone was laid on 31 May 1924 (Construction and Local Government Journal, 2 April 1924 p.1; Sydney Morning Herald, 31 May 1924 p.18). The contract price was £4000 and the new building 'accommodates 350 persons, exclusive of the choir and has a wide and deep chancel with separate vestries for the clergy and choir' while the sloping site allowed space for 'commodious class and committee rooms beneath the chancel...and the building, with its open kiln bricks and tiled roof, presents a very



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effective and dignified appearance'. The church was opened on 18 October 1924 (Sydney Morning Herald, 22 October 1924, p.9).

During 1932 a 'memorial to Aborigines' was installed within the church by the rector Reverend D H Rettick, a member of the Sydney Anthropological Society and researcher of rock carvings Sydney Morning Herald, 6 May 1932, p.12, 25 July 1936, p.11.) A few years later unspecified additions were made, possibly the construction of a Rovers cabin beneath the church: 'Hurlstone Park.—Additions to Church, New Canterbury Road.—D. H. Rettick, The Rectory, New Canterbury Road, Hurlstone Park' (Construction and Real Estate Journal, 8 August 1934, p.2; Sydney Morning Herald, 9 December 1935, p.11)

In 1930 a rectory was built on the corner with Melford and Dunstaffnage Street, replacing the retail and residential buildings that had occupied the site. Laying the foundation stone Archbishop Wright commended the parishioners for their 'good business acumen in providing their rector "with a suitable home near the church". The new building will be a modern brick bungalow of eight rooms, and will cost approximately £1500 (Sydney Morning Herald, 4 March 1930 p.8). The construction must have been well advanced at this time as the completed rectory was dedicated the following month (Sun, 6 April 1930 p.6).

From 1929 the land occupied by the church, hall and rectory was owned by the Church of England Property Trust (LPI Transfer B915308). In 1984 the Church, hall and rectory were purchased by the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Australia (LPI Transfer V30600).

Australia's first Greek Orthodox Church opened at Redfern in 1898; the Greek Orthodox Australian Diocese was established in 1924 at which time Greek-Australians numbered about 10,000. With rapid migration since the 1940s, the Greek Orthodox Church has been one of the fastest-growing churches, now boasting 40 parish churches, a cathedral and three monasteries in NSW alone, as well as numerous child and aged care, educational and other social facilities.

Like St Stephen's several of these church buildings were originally built for other denominations. As well as gaining a new congregation and a new name, the St Stephens building gained a Romanesque portico matching the architecture and materials of the original building.

In 1997 the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese also purchased the adjoining property number 648 which had been sold in 1925 to medical practitioner William Quilty. The Rogers family home Trentham was replaced in 1928 by a new residence and surgery, later owned by a succession of medical practices (LPI Vol. 3756 Folio 220, 28 July 1925; LPI Transfer 3444381). This building is now used as a childcare centre, increasing St Stephanos' presence on New Canterbury Road.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	8. Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultur	Developments/ distinction in design ar
	8. Culture	Religion	Local churches
	9. Phases of Life	Events	(none)

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Designer: Church (650 New Canterbury Road): John Burcham Clamp and CH Finch

Maker / Builder: Church: Arthur Burgin

Year Started: 1908      Year Completed: 1934      Circa: No

**Physical Description:** The site covers a number of lots addressed from 648 to 668 New Canterbury Road containing four separate buildings. The site has boundaries to New Canterbury Road to the north, Melford Street to the west, Pearce Lane to the south, and adjoins the property at 646 New Canterbury Road to the east.  
There are four buildings on the site - from west to east, along New Canterbury Road, these are:

1. The Rectory (1929-1930), 654 New Canterbury Road (corner Melford Street) designer not known. This is a single storey rendered brick Inter-war California Bungalow style house with a hipped terracotta tiled roof, featuring a secondary hipped roof form over the front verandah. The front verandah, which has rendered brick balustrading and posts, has been enclosed with modern windows. The central post of the verandah is etched near the top with the word "Rectory". There is also a later plaque attached below this to the same post. The rectory has been substantially altered and is not considered significant.

2. Church Hall (1908-1909), 652 New Canterbury Road, designer not known. This is a simple single storey weatherboard Church hall building with a gabled roof form, featuring Gothic-arched fanlights above narrow timber-framed windows. The gabled roof form is clad in red corrugated Colorbond. The gabled porch facing New Canterbury Road has Gothic-arched side door openings with concrete steps. The church hall has a later fibro-cement skillion-roofed addition to the rear. The rear fence to the church and church hall is weatherboard.

3. Church (1924, additions 1934, 1984-1985), 650 New Canterbury Road, designed by John Burcham Clamp & CH Finch Architects.

A large freestanding brick gable roofed church building, with two periods of construction: the main body of the church, (1924 with 1934 additions) and a brick colonnaded porch and vestibule added to the New Canterbury Road façade in 1984-85.

The original portion of the church comprises a nave, a hexagonal apse, and chancel and vestry to either side. The church is two storeys in height at the rear. The church is constructed in face brick, and is roofed with slate with terracotta tile ridge capping. Eaves are overhanging with exposed timber rafter ends. Windows, including the large semi-circular arched window to the northern façade, are Romanesque in style, with surrounds of red



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bricks laid in header rows. The gable end of the façade is surmounted by an open bell cote with bell. The 1984-85 brick porch and colonnade is reasonably sympathetic, constructed in face brick and featuring semi-circular arches, however it has altered the appearance of the church façade to a considerable degree.

The front fence of the church to New Canterbury Road is brick with metal sliding gates - this appears modern, however brickwork is sympathetic to the brickwork of the church.

The rear fence to the church and church hall is weatherboard.

4. St. Stephanos Child Care Centre (1927-1928), designer not known.

This is a symmetrical single storey brick Inter-war Romanesque style building, designed in a roughly "U" shape with central courtyard. Its original use is not known, and its current use is as a Child Care Centre. The building features a hipped terracotta tiled roof, red tapestry brickwork walls, timber-framed multi-paned windows with semi-circular arched heads, a central brick courtyard wall with central semi-circular arched gateway opening facing New Canterbury Road. The courtyard wall is capped with terracotta Roman or Spanish half-round tiles. The building features wide paneled eaves with vents. The central portion of the roof, setback behind the central courtyard, features a copper-roofed brick cupola, which appears to function as a roof vent. The rear also brick arched gateways attached to east and west of the building to the New Canterbury Road elevation, each capped with terracotta Roman or Spanish half-round tiles.

The front fence to the childcare centre has a brick base and piers, with modern metal infill panels. With the fence brickwork generally matching the brickwork of the building.

Note that the interior of the Child Care Centre is substantially altered and not considered significant.

**Physical Condition:**

1. Rectory - good
2. Church Hall - fair
3. Church - good
4. St Stephanos Child Care Centre - good

**Modification Dates:**

1. Rectory. The rectory was likely originally face brickwork which has been cement rendered at a later date. The front verandah has been enclosed with modern windows. The rectory is not considered significant due to its level of alteration.
2. Church Hall - modern concrete steps either side of the front porch. Modern Colorbond roof cladding.
3. Church - porch and colonnade added in 1984-85.
4. St Stephanos Child Care Centre building - Solar panels has been added to the central portion of the main roof facing New Canterbury Road. The interior of this building has been substantially altered due to the conversion in recent times to Child Care Centre use. The interior is not considered significant.

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**Recommended  
Management:**

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:  
(note: the detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development.)

**SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS ON THE SITE:**

The overall form and scale of the significant buildings should be retained and conserved and preferably continue in religious use. All remaining intact and significant exterior fabric should be retained.

Any future development should preserve the existing form and external surfaces and materials of the significant façades.

The exterior finishes should be retained, including face brickwork.

Repainting of exterior painted surfaces should be undertaken in appropriate colours.

Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant façades, should be considered during planning for future major alterations.

**Management:** Statutory Instrument

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

**Further Comments:**

- Criteria a)** The site and the group of three significant church-related buildings - Church Hall, Church and Child Care Centre, is of local historical significance as a collection of religious buildings originally built for the Anglican church, purchased for use by the Greek Orthodox Church in 1984. They provide historical evidence of the growth and later decline of the local Anglican congregation. Its conversion to a Greek Orthodox Church in 1984 is also of historical significance as evidence of the changing community of Hurlstone Park in the 1980s.
- Criteria b)** The 1924 Church has historical association with its original designers, architects John Burcham Clamp and CH Finch. The three significant buildings on the site have historical association with the Hurlstone Park Anglican community, including former parishioners and rectors.
- Criteria c)** The collection of three significant church buildings is of local aesthetic significance as a collection of religious buildings on a prominent site fronting New Canterbury Road, two of which - the 1924 Church designed by architects John Burcham Clamp and CH Finch, and the 1927-1928 Child Care Centre (designer not known) are fine examples of the Inter-war Romanesque style. The 1908-1909 Church Hall (designer not known) is a good representative example of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style. The 1924 Church (altered in 1934) is a good example of the work of architects John Burcham Clamp and CH Finch, despite the 1984-85 addition of the brick porch and colonnade facing New Canterbury Road.
- Criteria d)** While not researched, the church buildings are likely to have local social significance to the current Greek Orthodox congregation.



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Criteria e) Not relevant.

Criteria f) The Church and Child Care Centre are locally rare examples of the Inter-war Romanesque style. The Church Hall is a locally rare example of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style.

Criteria g) The four buildings are representative examples of their architectural styles - the church and Child care centre of the Inter-war Romanesque style, the Church Hall of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style, and the Rectory of the Inter-war California Bungalow style.

Integrity / Intactness: Fair

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Brian Madden		
	Dr. Charles Pickett	Historical research for Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2	2016

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants	Hurlstone Park Heritage Assessment Study Stage 2		2017

Parcels:	Parcel Code	Lot Number	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	1		DP	123771
	LOT	2		DP	309070
	LOT	1		DP	309071
	LOT	A		DP	448353

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:  
Heritage study

Title: Number: Date:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

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Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 23/10/2002

Date Updated: 31/03/2017

Status: Partial