

REPORT ON HURSTVILLE COMMUNITY BASED HERITAGE STUDY REVIEW

FOR
HURSTVILLE CITY
COUNCIL
FEBRUARY 2013

FINAL DRAFT
Volume 1



PLANNING
BUILDING
HERITAGE
URBAN DESIGN

CITY
PLAN
HERITAGE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

City Plan Heritage was commissioned in October 2011 by Hurstville City Council to conduct a review of the 1988-89 Hurstville Heritage Study by Grant Taylor of G. J. Taylor Pty Limited - Architects. The 1988-89 Study, which was the basis for the current heritage schedule, is more than 20 years old and required a comprehensive review and update. The current study is a Community Based Heritage Study and funded jointly by Hurstville City Council and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. The Heritage Study Review comprises a review and reassessment of the existing inventory of heritage items and a survey of the entire Local Government Area (LGA) to identify new heritage items, conservation areas and streetscapes. The Study also reviews the recommendations of the 1988-89 Heritage Study, as well as making new recommendations on the provision of planning controls, heritage guidelines, and funding opportunities.

STUDY FORMAT

The Study Review comprises two parts:

- i. A report -
The report details and provides
 - a) the method and scope of the Study,
 - b) a revised historical summary and historical themes, and
 - c) recommendations.
- ii. An inventory list and database –
The inventory list and database comprises the proposed new heritage items and the updated existing heritage items. The inventory utilises the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's State Heritage Inventory (SHI) software.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Following are the recommendations of the Community Based Heritage Study Review. They are discussed and presented in Section 8.0 of the report.

Recommendation 1: Prepare a Planning Proposal and an amendment to the Hurstville Local Environmental Plan 2012 in accordance with the heritage provisions of the Department of Planning and Infrastructure's Standard Instrument incorporating North Beverly Hills as a conservation area and a new schedule of heritage items in accordance with the recommendations of this Study Review. The new items include:

(SHI No. in the following table refers to the item's State Heritage Inventory Database number)

No.	Potential Item Name	Address	SHI No.
1	All Saints Anglican Church Oatley West	60 Woronora Parade, Oatley	1810189
2	Allawah Reservoir (WS 0001)	2 Forest Road, Hurstville	1810145
3	Avenue of Fig Trees	Penshurst Street, Penshurst (between Stoney Creek Road and Rostrov Street)	1810178
4	Bangala	7 Myall Street, Oatley	1810183
5	Convict Road	Lot 2 DP 29596_Behind 1220 Forest Road, Lugarno	1810199
6	Electricity Substation No. 10020	31 Cook Street, Mortdale	1810149
7	Evatt Park	Forest Road, Lugarno	1810169
8	Fig Tree	Lambert Reserve, White Gates Avenue, Peakhurst Heights	1810195
9	Fig Tree in Binder Reserve	Regan Street, Hurstville	1810209
10	Fig Tree in Pickering Park	16A Isaac Street, Peakhurst	1810208
11	George Fincham Pipe Organ	1 Myall Street, Oatley	1810182
12	Georges River College - Penshurst Girls High School (Original Building only)	2 Austral Street, Penshurst	1810207
13	Georges River College - Hurstville Boys Campus (Lewis Block and Binishell only)	Kenwyn Street, Hurstville	1810153
14	Hilcrest	130 Stoney Creek Road, Beverly Hills	1810148
15	House	134 Stoney Creek Road, Beverly Hills	1810157
16	House	42 Woronora Parade, Oatley	1810185
17	House	36 Lloyd Street, Oatley	1810187
18	House	15 Arcadia Street, Penshurst	1810197
19	House	25 Lloyd Street, Oatley	1810186
20	House and Pine tree	78 Woronora Parade, Oatley	1810184
21	Hurstville Baptist Church	4 Dora Street Hurstville	1810165
22	Hurstville Civic Centre (Marana Entertainment Centre)	16-32 McMahon Street, Hurstville	1810171
23	Hurstville Oval and Velodrome	30D Dora Street, Hurstville	1810168
24	Hurstville Railway Sub-station	Between 309 & 309A Forest Road, Hurstville	1810144
25	Hurstville Scout Troop Hall	116 Durham Street, Hurstville	1810167
26	Inter-War Shops and Residences	61, 61A, 63, 65, 67 Kimberley Road, Hurstville	1810164
27	Lugarno Water Pumping Station	Forest Road, Lugarno	1810146
28	Margrethea	41 Boundary Road, Mortdale	1810198
29	Memorial Obelisk	Cnr. Ponderosa Place and Forest Road, Lugarno	1810159
30	Mortdale Fire Station	38 Morts Road, Mortdale	1810173
31	Mortdale Hotel (Main Facades only)	1 Pitt Street, Mortdale	1810175

No.	Potential Item Name	Address	SHI No.
32	Mortdale Memorial Gardens	65 Boundary Road, Mortdale	1810179
33	Mortdale Oatley Baptist Church	1-5 Woronora Parade, Oatley	1810188
34	Mortdale Uniting Church (Church only)	18 Morts Road, Mortdale	1810166
35	North Beverly Hills Heritage Conservation Area	(Tooronga Tce, Wyanga Ln & King Georges Rd), Pallamana Parade, Beverly Hills	1810204
36	Oatley Park and Baths	1 Dame Mary Gilmour Road, Oatley	1810191
37	Peakhurst Public School	76 Bonds Road, Peakhurst	1810192
38	Penshurst Hotel (Original Building only)	29 Penshurst Street, Penshurst	1810196
39	Penshurst Public School (Original Building only)	510 Forest Rd (Cnr. Arcadia Street), Penshurst	1810155
40	Penshurst Railway Station Group	Cnr Laycock Rd (South) & Bridge St (North), Penshurst	1810151
41	Regina Coeli Catholic Church, Beverly Hills	70 Ponyara Road, Beverly Hills	1810161
42	The Gardens on Forest (Facade & Gardens only)	764 Forest Road, Peakhurst	1810194
43	Row of Workers Cottages	13-21 George Street, Mortdale	1810176
44	Row of Workers Cottages	49-55 (excluding no. 53) Pitt Street, Mortdale	1810177
45	Salt Pan Creek Sewage Aqueduct	Clarendon Road, Riverwood	1810152
46	Shop	237 Forest Road, Hurstville	1810163
47	St John the Evangelist's Anglican	2 Carrington Street, Penshurst	1810160
48	Stone Shed and Ferry Wharf Slipway	Near 1220 Forest Road Lugarno Hurstville	1810170
49	Weatherboard Cottages & Peppercorn Tree	20 & 22 Botany Street, Carlton	1810162

Recommendation 2: Prepare an amendment to *DCP 1 LGA Wide DCP* that would include character statements, objectives and development controls / guidelines for heritage items and the North Beverly Hills Heritage Conservation Area.

Recommendation 3: That the following items be removed from the existing list of heritage items in Hurstville LEP 2012:

- 112 Forest Road, Hurstville
- 136 Forest Road, Hurstville
- 316 Forest Road, Hurstville
- Mashman Avenue, Kingsgrove – Mashman Pottery and Tile Works

Recommendation 4: Provide guidelines on house types in the local area with restoration and adaptation advice. Such information could be delivered both through an on-line format and through Heritage Information Brochures.

Recommendation 5: Ensure that assessment of development applications takes into account the impact of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the heritage items within the area.

Recommendation 6: That Council investigate alternative means of providing financial assistance to owners of heritage items, for example establishing a local heritage fund, with funding assistance from the Local Government Heritage Management Program.

Recommendation 7: That Council consider the commissioning of an assessment of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the Hurstville LGA.

Recommendation 8: That Council make the Heritage Study Review available for public viewing as part of public exhibition of the Planning Proposal and LEP amendment and following finalisation. Hard copies should be kept at Council, an electronic copy available on Council's website, the online catalogue of the Hurstville City Library and the website of NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

Recommendation 9: That Council investigate whether to establish a Heritage Advisory Committee and engage regular services of a heritage advisor as required.

Recommendation 10: That Council establishes a program for preparation of conservation documents for Council owned heritage properties. Concise conservation management plans or strategies for Council owned properties can be used as an example for private owners of heritage items.

Recommendation 11: That Council encourages local historical societies and individuals to prepare area histories, oral histories if required and establish liaison with other historical societies and groups in the LGA.

Recommendation 12: That Council review the adequacy of storage for the Library, Museum and Gallery section, including the Local Studies collection.

Recommendation 13: That Council investigate whether to establish a conservation and heritage award to acknowledge the works and efforts of the community, society or heritage item owners, which may encourage other heritage item owners to appreciate the values of their properties and undertake conservation works to preserve the heritage item stock in the local area.

Recommendation 14: That Council considers the ranking map of discontinued Kemps Estate Conservation Area nomination when assessing any future development within the area. Those properties that had been ranked as Contributory A and Contributory B should be

archivally recorded for future reference and for the documentation of the development history of Mortdale.

Recommendation 15: That Council ensure the street trees that had been nominated for listing and excluded due to the infrastructure issues be managed under Plans of Management. Assessment by suitably qualified arborist should be made prior to removal of any trees considered under the potential listing.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME 1 – FINAL DRAFT HURSTVILLE COMMUNITY BASED HERITAGE STUDY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
INTRODUCTION	2
STUDY FORMAT	2
RECOMMENDATIONS	2
1.0 INTRODUCTION	9
1.1 BACKGROUND TO COMMUNITY BASED HERITAGE STUDY	9
1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	10
1.3 LIMITATIONS	10
2.0 STUDY SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY	11
2.1 STUDY AREA	11
2.2 METHODOLOGY OF THE COMMUNITY-BASED HERITAGE STUDY REVIEW	14
2.3 RESEARCH AND HISTORY	16
2.4 SURVEY	16
2.5 ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	17
3.0 THEMATIC HISTORY	20
4.0 HERITAGE LISTINGS	26
4.1 INTRODUCTION	26
4.2 ITEMS REVIEWED UNDER THE CURRENT STUDY	26
4.3 PROPOSED HERITAGE ITEMS	27
4.4 PROPOSED HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS	28
4.4.1 NORTH BEVERLY HILLS	28
4.4.2 KEMPS ESTATE, MORTDALE	29
4.4.3 APSLEY ESTATE, HURSTVILLE	30
4.4.4 CONCLUSION	31
5.0 ITEMS PROPOSED TO BE REMOVED FROM HERITAGE LISTING	31
6.0 HERITAGE GUIDELINES AND CONTROLS FOR THE DCP	32
6.1 HOUSE STYLES WITHIN HURSTVILLE	32
6.2 GUIDELINES FOR HERITAGE ITEMS AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS	40
6.3 GUIDELINES FOR NEW HOUSES (INFILL)	42
6.4 GUIDELINES FOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO HERITAGE ITEMS	43
6.5 ADAPTIVE REUSE OF HERITAGE PLACES	45
7.0 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND PROMOTION	46
7.1 LOCAL HERITAGE FUND AND FINANCIAL BENEFITS	46
7.2 HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OR A HERITAGE ADVISOR	47

7.3	MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HERITAGE CHARACTER AREAS.....	47
8.0	STUDY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	49
8.1	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	49
8.2	USEFUL LINKS.....	53
9.0	ATTACHMENTS.....	54
9.1	ATTACHMENT A- THE COMMUNITY BASED HERITAGE STUDY PROCESS	54
9.2	ATTACHMENT B - THE STUDY TEAM AND HERITAGE STUDY WORKING GROUP	56
9.3	ATTACHMENT C - DOCUMENTATION AND MINUTES OF THE HERITAGE STUDY WORKING GROUP.....	57
9.4	ATTACHMENT D - RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PREVIOUS HERITAGE STUDIES.....	58
9.5	ATTACHMENT E: TABLE OF HISTORICAL THEMES.....	63
9.6	ATTACHMENT F: LIST OF HERITAGE ITEMS INCLUDING EXISTING AND POTENTIAL HERITAGE ITEMS	68
9.7	ATTACHMENT G: HURSTVILLE LEP 2012 HERITAGE PROVISIONS	69
9.8	ATTACHMENT H: THEMATIC HISTORY.....	70

VOLUME 2 - EXISTING AND PROPOSED LISTINGS AND INVENTORY SHEETS

Job No/ Document No	Description of Issue	Prepared By/ Date	Reviewed by Project Manager/Director	Approved by Manager/Director
11-053	Draft	KD/12.06.12	KD/21.06.12	Name: Kerime Danis Date: XX.XX.12
11-053	Final Draft	KD/04.09.12	KD/05.09.12	
11-053	Final Draft 2	KD/31.10.12	KD/31.10.12	
11-053	Final Draft 3	KD/31.01.13	KD/04.02.13	
11-053	Final	KD/XX.XX.12	KD/XX.XX.12	
Note: This document is preliminary unless it is approved by Manager or Director of City Plan Heritage				

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO COMMUNITY BASED HERITAGE STUDY

City Plan Heritage was appointed in October 2011 to conduct a review of the Hurstville Heritage Study. The Hurstville Heritage Study was completed in 1988-89 by Grant Taylor of G. J. Taylor Pty Limited - Architects. The 1988-89 Study produced a thematic history of the Local Government Area (LGA) and an inventory of proposed heritage items. The 1988-89 Study also made recommendations for implementation to Council aimed at conserving the local area's heritage values, including the listing of proposed heritage items, preparation of a Local Environmental Plan (LEP), conservation incentives, publications, education and further study for Forest Road, Hurstville.

Since the 1988-89 Heritage Study was completed, Hurstville LGA has undergone continuous change, particularly due to the pace and nature of development in the local area. A number of listed or proposed items have been demolished or unsympathetically altered since the Study was completed in 1989. Furthermore, community attitudes as to the nature of heritage significance are continually evolving. For example, today there is a greater appreciation of Inter-War housing (1920s to 1940s) or the 20th Century Buildings (Modern Architecture of the 1950s-60s), and there is also a greater understanding of the need to protect an area as opposed to individual buildings only.

The 1988-89 Study, which was the basis for the current heritage schedule, is more than 20 years old and required a comprehensive review and update. The current study is a Community Based Heritage Study and funded jointly by Hurstville City Council and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. This Community Based Heritage Study Review comprises a reassessment of the existing inventory of heritage items and identifies potential new heritage items and heritage conservation areas. This Review is also a guiding document for Council, recommending policies and initiatives aimed at the continuing identification and conservation of the heritage of Hurstville LGA.

Hurstville City Council placed the Hurstville Local Environmental Plan (HLEP) 2012 on public exhibition from 23 January to 29 February 2012. The HLEP 2012 and the Hurstville LEP (Hurstville City Centre) 2012 transfer the current heritage schedule (total 141 items including the items listing elements of buildings) from the Hurstville LEP 1994, generally. The Department of Planning and Infrastructure has advised Council that within 12 months of the gazettal of the HLEP 2012, a comprehensive Heritage Review must be undertaken and its findings incorporated into an amendment of the HLEP 2012.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the Heritage Study Review are:

- Review and update the *Hurstville Heritage Study 1988*, on which the heritage schedule in the HLEP 2012 is based, to ensure that the Heritage List reflects the cultural (European and Aboriginal) and natural heritage of Hurstville;
- Investigate the significance of suggested new heritage items (e.g. Oatley Park and Baths);
- Identify any new heritage items since the *Hurstville Heritage Study 1988* was undertaken;
- Assist Hurstville 9Council in undertaking community consultation; and
- Ensuring that Council's heritage controls reflect best practice in heritage management.

1.3 LIMITATIONS

This Community Based Heritage Study Review required an all-encompassing survey of the whole LGA excluding the Hurstville City Centre. Notwithstanding, a brief review of the City Centre has also been undertaken in order to update the changes and discrepancies since the 1988-89 study. The principle limitation therefore is the amount of time able to be allocated to the investigation and research of individual places, given the extensive scope of the Study. Most potential items were identified and described on the basis of an external survey, without access to the properties themselves, or to the interior of buildings. Also, the resources available for historical research allow for only brief historical notes, for the identified potential heritage items - for example date of construction, builder/architect (where known), early owners, and the subdivision history.

Any heritage study which encompasses the whole of an LGA will restrict the detailed assessment of each individual item. The potential will also remain for additional places to be identified as heritage items in the future, even though they were not identified as part of this Study, for example, if they are located where not visible from the public domain, or additional significant historical information comes to light. Moreover, the Heritage Study can only be consistent with current professional and community perceptions of what makes a place of heritage significance. Therefore places not identified as being significant at present may well be regarded as such in future.

The community was notified of the Heritage Study Review and invited to recommend potential heritage items for investigation by the study team and consideration by the Heritage Study Working Group. The response; however, was very limited, and it is difficult prior to public exhibition and consultation to gauge whether the study reflects the community's perceptions of heritage within Hurstville LGA, and what the community's response to the recommendations might be.

2.0 STUDY SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 STUDY AREA

The City of Hurstville is located 15 kilometres south of the Sydney CBD and is one of the major regional centres within the Sydney metropolitan region. The Hurstville Local Government Area (LGA) is close to Sydney Airport and the M5 Motorway, as well as the foreshores of Botany Bay and the Georges River. The local government area is bounded by the Councils of Canterbury City in the north, Rockdale City in the east, the Kogarah City and the Georges River in the south and Salt Pan Creek in the west. Georges River and Salt Pan Creek are important elements in the topography of the LGA.

The City embraces wholly or partly the suburbs of Allawah, Beverly Hills, Carlton, Hurstville, Kingsgrove, Lugarno, Mortdale, Narwee, Oatley, Peakhurst, Peakhurst Heights, Penshurst and Riverwood.



Figure 1: Hurstville LGA in relation to surrounding Sydney Metropolitan Local Government Areas

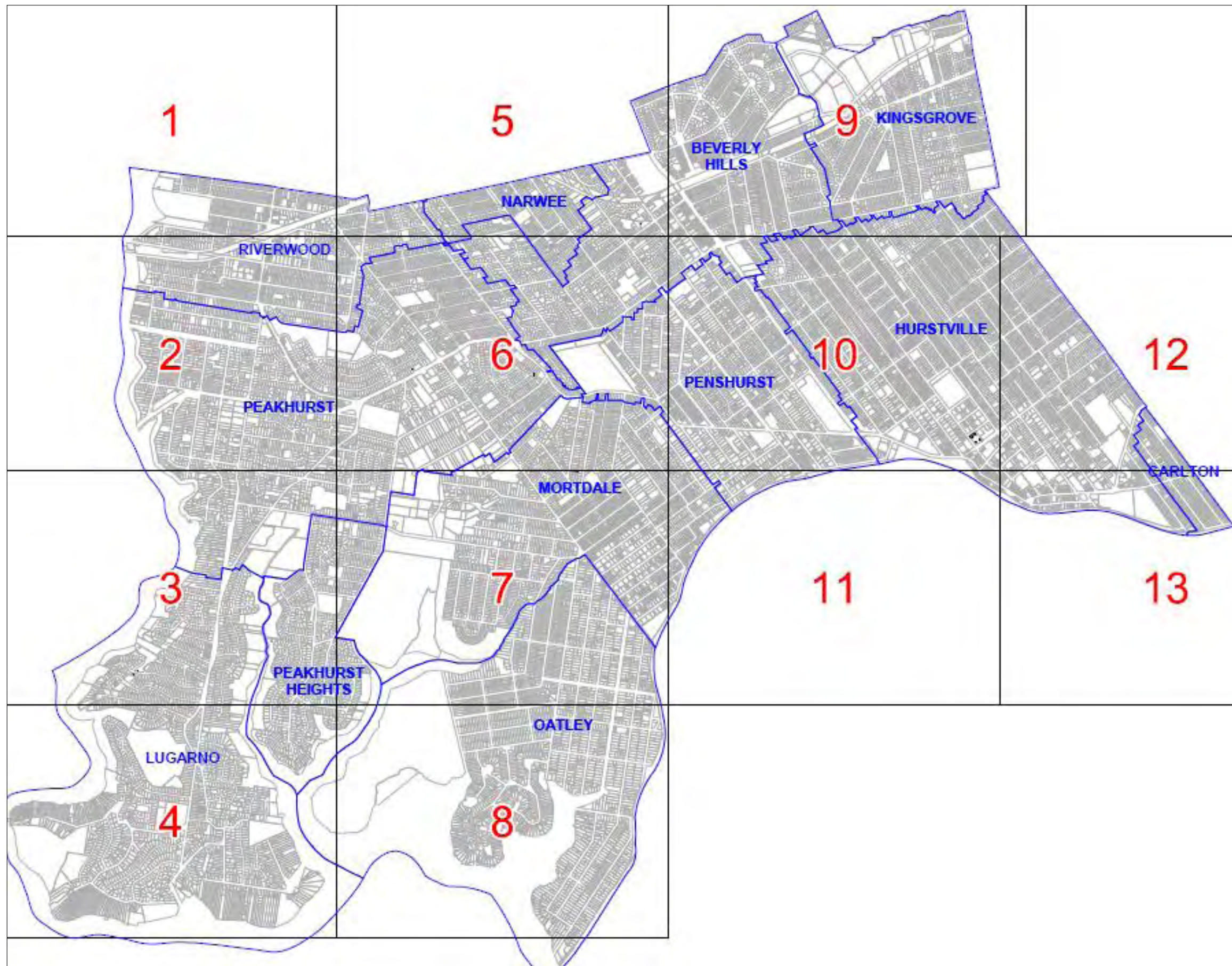


Figure 2: Map of Hurstville LGA including suburbs
(Source: Hurstville City Council)



Figure 2: Satellite view of Hurstville LGA including surrounding suburbs
(Source: Nearmap.com taken on 2 August 2012)

2.2 METHODOLOGY OF THE COMMUNITY-BASED HERITAGE STUDY REVIEW

This Heritage Study Review follows the established format for community-based heritage studies, specifically the step-by-step process outlined in the Guidelines issued by the NSW Heritage Council and Department of Planning and Infrastructure. These are based upon the three stage conservation process as outlined in the NSW Heritage Manual: (i) investigate, (ii) assess, and (iii) manage significance.

The specific tasks of the Project included:

- review and update the *Hurstville Heritage Study 1988* (excluding identified heritage items within the Hurstville City Centre) and provide advice on the 131 heritage items listed in Schedule 5 of the HLEP 2012;
- identify new heritage items since the *Hurstville Heritage Study 1988* (for the whole LGA including the Hurstville City Centre) and provide detailed analysis and information from which to prepare heritage inventory sheets in accordance with NSW Heritage Office requirements;
- investigate all churches, schools and other public buildings along with their curtilage and landscape elements within the Hurstville LGA for their heritage significance;
- review suggested new heritage items and provide recommendations for inclusion in HLEP 2012 including: 9-11 Booyong Avenue, Lugarno; Oatley Park and Baths, Oatley; Kemps Estate, Mortdale; Apsley Estate, Hurstville; Moorefields Estate, North Beverly Hills; and Stone Wall opposite 13 Tallowwood Avenue, Lugarno;
- review the National Trust of Australia and other heritage bodies listings for the Hurstville LGA especially in relation to Urban Conservation Areas;
- participate in consultation with:
 - Council staff, councillors and Office of Environment and Heritage;
 - local community (Heritage Item owners), heritage interest groups, environment groups and the Heritage Study Working Group (to be established as part of the Heritage Review Project); and
- undertake necessary field inspections and historical searches;
- update the NSW Heritage Office Inventory database to reflect the outcomes of the Project and add any new or revised Hurstville heritage items. (Note: Council will update the property information and undertake general administration of the database prior to the Project commencing.);
- prepare Heritage Study Review and Update report, including recommendations for listing of each heritage item and implementation strategies for the management and promotion of heritage, including:
 - updated inventory sheets using the Heritage database software;
 - heritage conservation controls and guidelines which would be included in the Hurstville DCPs; and

- advice on heritage promotion, including but not limited to examples of heritage funding opportunities.

NOMINATED ESTATES FOR INVESTIGATION

The three estates to be investigated as part of the project include Kemps Estate, Mortdale; Apsley Estate, Hurstville and Moorefields Estate, North Beverly Hills. These estates possess unique characteristics like intactness of the original subdivision and street layout, 6 metre wide residential lots under Torrens title and good examples of pre and post World War II dwellings. More details are present in Section 4.

HURSTVILLE LEP 2012 STATUS

Council resolved to prepare a draft LEP for the Hurstville local government area in accordance with the NSW Government's Standard Instrument on 23 July 2008. Throughout 2009-2010 Council released a series of Discussion Papers about land use zones, for community feedback. These papers, together with community feedback, have informed the preparation of the draft LEP. The draft LEP 2012 was forwarded to the NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure for approval by the Minister for Planning and Infrastructure in May 2012. Council has been instructed by the Department to undertake a full review of heritage in Hurstville and incorporate the outcomes of this review as an amendment to the Hurstville LEP 2012.

2.2.1 MEETINGS OF THE HERITAGE STUDY WORKING GROUP

The Heritage Study Working Group has undertaken four meetings to date - 2 February 2012, 17 April 2012, 4 July 2012 and 13 September 2012 respectively. The first meeting, which was held following the project initiation meeting (October 2011) with the Council, established the Terms of Reference, Operational Procedures and the Methodology for the Study. Terms of Reference, Operational Procedures and Meeting Minutes of the Heritage Study Working Group are provided in Attachment C.

The second meeting focused on the Study progress of the findings of the surveys for the existing items and views of the Group members were sought on the identified potential heritage items and potential delisting of heritage items. Response to the Council's invitation for the public nominations of potential heritage items was very limited. Therefore, further suggestions from the Group members were sought.

The third meeting included discussions on the preliminary draft Heritage Report, specifically the Report recommendations, the potential new heritage items and the heritage items proposed to be delisted. The fourth meeting concentrated upon reviewing the Report recommendations, the potential heritage items, items to be delisted and next steps in the process; including consultation with potential heritage item owners. Forth meeting included obtaining the feedback and sign-off on the draft Report as well as finalisation of the Consultation Strategy. The fifth and final meeting focused on the finalisation of the potential

heritage items list and review of the responses to the individual item owners Submissions and sign-off on the final potential item list and the draft Report.

2.3 RESEARCH AND HISTORY

Historical research is a central element in the Heritage Study. The historical research informs the assessment of the significant heritage values of Hurstville LGA, which then forms the basis for identifying the phases and patterns in the historical development of the local area. The 1988-89 Heritage Study presented a series of historical themes associated with the development of the local area, which upon review are still considered to be appropriate in describing the key phases and patterns in the history of the local area. However, new State and National historical themes have been identified after 1990 including Aboriginal occupation, migration and development history. The existing local historical themes have been coordinated with the State and National themes, to facilitate thematic searching utilising the State Heritage Inventory database.

The emphasis of the historical research in this Heritage Study Review therefore is focused not on revising the thematic framework, but adding the missing themes. The complete thematic history has been prepared recently and included in section 3.0 of the report along with a concise historical statement summarising the development of the local area through history.

The historical research concentrates upon the subdivision history of the local area, which is considered to have played a key role in the development of the physical identity of the LGA. Summarising the sequence of subdivision and development is important in providing an understanding of the processes through which the area has developed its present urban characteristics. This then informs the assessment of places identified in the inventory of potential heritage items. Each individual item is in turn researched utilising the available resources, including those at the Hurstville City Library Local Studies section, the Mitchell Library, and the Land Titles Office. Further historical information was provided by some members of the Heritage Study Working Group. Oral histories could have been obtained from a number of community members but this is not part of the scope for the current study.

A number of publications have been produced by the former Hurstville Historical Society which were not available for the 1988-89 Heritage Study. The current review therefore had the opportunity to benefit from the increased number of secondary sources for the history of the local area. In addition, the Local Studies section at Hurstville City Library provided resources available for this study, in particular, subdivision plans and copies of historic images of the area.

2.4 SURVEY

The objective of the fieldwork survey is the identification of potential heritage items and conservation areas which provide physical evidence to demonstrate the historical values of

the local area, and to reassess existing listed heritage items (for example to determine whether they have been altered to such an extent that they no longer demonstrate sufficient heritage value to warrant listing). The survey was conducted primarily by car and foot in particularly in the CBD and in the survey of the three nominated Estates, and involved an external visual inspection of each existing and nominated potential heritage item (and all the properties in the three Estates) in the entire LGA. Considerations included architectural merit, ability to demonstrate the historical themes and important phases in the development of the local area, the degree of originality (intactness), condition, and context.

Preliminary surveys focused on the existing heritage items but also recorded buildings which were of high quality, as well as buildings which were considered to contribute to the character of local area. Findings of these surveys were presented to the Working Group members and their recommendations were taken into consideration. The properties on the preliminary inventory were then re-surveyed to produce a revised inventory of potential items and investigate the nominated potential heritage items. Each property considered will be identified on maps of the LGA by the Council and digitally photographed by the principal author of this report. Further surveys have been carried out following the third meeting of the Working Group held on 4 July 2012 in order to confirm findings of the previous surveys and undertake additional photographs for both existing and potential heritage items.

Prior to finalisation, each item on the existing and potential heritage item inventory is being researched to provide historical information (for example date of construction, subdivision history, builder/architect if available, association with any important persons or events in the history of the local area).

2.5 ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The 1988-89 Study assessed the significance of places having regard to the four heritage values outlined in the Burra Charter: aesthetic, historic, scientific, and social significance. The significance of a place was also considered in relation to its ability to demonstrate one or more of the local historical themes.

The current Heritage Study Review utilises the NSW Heritage Assessment criteria adopted by the NSW Heritage Council since the 1988 Study (see *NSW Heritage Manual* 'Assessing Heritage Significance' guidelines, July 2001). The seven assessment criteria are based upon the four heritage values outlined in the Burra Charter, supplemented by an assessment of associational significance (association with an important person or group of people), representative value, and rarity value. The seven NSW Heritage Significance criteria are as follows:

Criterion (a): *An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

Criterion (b): *An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

Criterion (c): *An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);*

Criterion (d): *An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;*

Criterion (e): *An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the culture or natural history of the local area);*

Criterion (f): *An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

Criterion (g): *An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's*

- *cultural or natural places;*
 - *cultural or natural environments.*
- (or a class of the local area's*
- *cultural or natural places; or*
 - *cultural or natural environments).*

Each item identified on the inventory has been assessed according to the seven heritage assessment criteria, and a succinct statement of significance provided. The same assessment process is utilised for built and landscape features, streetscapes and conservation areas.

Ranking and Assessment of the properties within the Three Nominated Estates

Each property within the respective study area has been assessed in accordance with its contributory values to the overall significance of the respective potential three nominated estates as defined in its Statement of Significance. Existing heritage items and potential heritage items identified in the Draft Hurstville Community Based Heritage Study Review have been indicated (if any), and the remaining properties have been ranked as contributory, neutral and non contributory. The description of each category has been provided below:

- **Heritage Item:** A building that is listed as a heritage item in the Hurstville LEP 2012.
- **Potential Heritage Item:** A building that has been identified as part of the current Community Based Heritage Study Review and recommended for listing as a heritage item.
- **Contributory A and B Items:** A building that contributes to the character and significance of respective nominated area for its historic or aesthetic values, or both

(Contributory A). Buildings that have been adversely altered but still demonstrate historic and aesthetic values of significance to the area are also considered within this category (Contributory B). For example, a house which may have had windows replaced but which otherwise retains its overall form and other detailing would be considered to be a contributory dwelling. These items are of consistent period, scale, materials and form but are not individually significant enough to be included as a heritage item. They add to the representativeness of the area.

- **Neutral:** A building that does not contribute to the significance of the area but also does not detract from the area's overall character in terms of form, mass and scale so that they fit without being disruptive. This may include early or new buildings. An example of a neutral building would be a modern single storey dwelling which respects the setbacks, forms and materials of the neighbouring dwellings. Retention of such neutral buildings may not be required provided that it is replaced with an appropriate infill building in similar neutral nature.
- **Intrusive (or Non-contributory):** A building that detracts from the significance of the area and changes the character of the area. This may include early buildings with intrusive alterations and additions that erode the significance of the area and which cannot easily be reversed. It also includes new buildings with detailing, scale and form that are not in line with the character of the area, for example large two storey buildings in unsympathetic 'residential units' or other modern styles with two-storey high entry porticos.

Careful consideration was given to the threshold between buildings identified as contributory items and those that are identified as neutral or intrusive. Some of the buildings, even though they may have been altered but are still recognisable as part of the development period of the respective area, have been ranked as contributory. Alterations may include sympathetic additions and changes to the architectural elements such as painting the external walls, and replacing windows, fences or roofing material. It is considered that these alterations are reversible and in the long term the aesthetic and architectural values may be recoverable. The significance ranking maps have been provided in section 4.4 of this report.

3.0 THEMATIC HISTORY

As noted in the previous section of this Study, there have been a number of previous historical and heritage studies undertaken for the Hurstville Local Government Area. An updated thematic history in order to fill the gap for the improvements and events that have occurred between the completion of the previous 1988-89 Heritage Study and the present day is, therefore, required.

Employing the same historical themes identified in earlier histories, in addition to sourcing maps, plans and pictures that are now available in digital form, this report seeks to provide more current information. For churches, schools and clubs in particular, some details have been obtained from internet sources. Importantly, the resources of Hurstville Council and the Hurstville Local Studies Library Collection, and the assistance of Local History Officer Julie Fitzsimons have been invaluable in completing this draft Report.

The 1988-89 Hurstville Heritage Study established a series of local historical themes, which have been reviewed as part of this Heritage Study Review, and are still considered to be relevant. However, since the 1988-89 Study was completed, the NSW heritage Office have published more State and National historical themes in October, 2001, referred to as the *NSW Historical Themes*. These include over 30 historic themes, which are necessarily broad in scope to provide a historical framework for the State of NSW.

This NSW publication correlates national, state and local themes in a comprehensive table with notes and examples. While the historical themes described in the 1988-89 Heritage Study are still considered valid for Hurstville LGA, further historical themes have been identified to reflect the historical development of Hurstville and need to be added. These include the theme of *Aboriginal way of life* and the *Landscape and Parks* which will be included here for the first time.

The complete themes now cover:

- Landscape and Parks (new theme)
- Aboriginal way of life (new theme)
- Land settlement
- Agriculture and land use
- Transport - Railway, Water and Road Access
- Residential Estates and Development
- Social developments - hotels and theatres
- Social developments - sport
- Religion
- Education
- Industry

- Commerce

A table of the complete NSW historical themes is provided as Attachment E to this Heritage Study report. A brief summary of each theme noted above is included below.

1. Landscape and Parks

The Georges River and Salt Pan Creek form the natural boundaries to the Hurstville LGA. The Georges River is considered to be one of the area's most valuable natural assets due to its aesthetic, recreational and biological value. There are a number of bays along the Hurstville section of Georges River as well as sections of wetlands at Riverwood, Lime Kiln Bay and the head of Gungah Bay. A number of distinct vegetation types remain within the LGA including; Estuarine Complex, Turpentine Ironbark Forest, Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest, Sydney Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland, River-Flat Forest, and Shale/Sandstone soils Transition Complex

2. Aboriginal way of life

The indigenous name for the area of Botany Bay and its surrounds is Gamay or Kamay. Thus, the name of the inhabitants or Gameygal or Kamaygal and they belonged to the greater language group of the coastal Darug, people who had been there for an estimated 45,000 years. The pre-contact Aboriginal occupation in the Hurstville area has not been recorded, however, the early European colonists observed that Aboriginal people camped on the valley floors and shorelines where accessibility to water resources was maximised. Archaeological evidence of occupation consists of rock shelters with habitation refuse, rock paintings and engravings, middens, as well as rock-grinding grooves and the implements that were sharpened in the grooves. Stone tools made of different rock types have been found.

The types and numbers of the known Aboriginal Cultural heritage sites and places within Hurstville LGA are noted in the table below:

Type of Aboriginal Cultural site	Number of known sites
Midden - open camp site	2
Rock engraving	3
Shelter with Midden	8
Shelter with Art	18
Midden	4
Axe Grinding Groove	1
TOTAL	36

3. Land settlement

The Hurstville Municipality was gazetted on 28 March 1887. in the period immediately after European settlement, a number of Europeans visited the area but it was not until 1795 that it was explored extensively by Bass, Flinders and Martin. Grants tended to follow the Parramatta River, as the heavily forested lands south of Sydney were not viable for food production and it was not until 1804 that land grants were made in the area. The most

significant of which were to Hannah Laycock, John and Robert Townson, and James Oatley, which now comprise a large portion of Hurstville LGA. In the 1840s subdivision of these large estates into small farm lots began but few of these sold. Subdivision into farm lots and later suburban blocks continued, but in the first three decades after 1885 when the railway provided stations at Hurstville, Penshurst, Mortdale and Oatley, the population growth remained slow. The greatest growth of the Hurstville population occurred between the wars and after World War 2.

4. Agriculture and land use

Early settlers on the waterfront approached it by river and the livelihoods of many of these people depended on that waterway through fishing or boatbuilding. Others local activities such as timber getting and lime burning, or shell collecting for lime burning, depended on the Georges River to transport their produce to Sydney. The Illawarra Railway cut through Kemp's orange orchard and Parkes' farm in the Mortdale area in 1885 when the extension line from Hurstville went through to Sutherland. Both orchard and farm were subdivided in 1893. However, rural activities persisted in the Hurstville local government area well into the twentieth century

5. Transport - Railway, Water and Road Access

Access to the Hurstville area was initially difficult by land. Water transport was an important means of accessing the area for many settlers on the shores of the Georges River and Salt Pan Creek travelling to and from their house. A number of tracks and roads were cleared to the area in the 1800s. The first track used by the Laycocks, was replaced in 1814 by Punchbowl Road (now Coronation Parade, Enfield) that branched off Liverpool Rd. By 1843 the Forest Rd portion of Surveyor General Thomas Mitchell's line of road to the Illawarra District was constructed, and then connected with Canterbury Road by Belmore Rd in the 1860s. The first vehicles available for passengers from Hurstville to the city were coaches, which began serving Hurstville in the 1870s. The most significant development in transportation to the area for the coming suburban settlement was the construction of the Illawarra Railway. Approved in March 1881, it was opened as far as Hurstville on 15 October 1884. The continuation of the line to Sutherland opened on 20 December 1885. The railway to East Hills was proposed in 1915, but construction did not begin until 1927 when it provided a project for unemployed workers during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

6. Residential Estates and Development

Each suburb of the LGA was developed with residential settlement at different times under unique circumstances. After the opening of the Illawarra train line as far as Hurstville in 1884, Land and Building Companies were prominent speculators in the Hurstville area. Prior to this, some subdivision sales had been attempted with poor results. It was expected that the railway would open up the area to suburban settlement with small lots owned by individual homeowners. However, the rate of land purchase and house building remained slow, even

after the railway opened, and it became even slower in the 1890s when Australia suffered a severe and prolonged depression. Penshurst was offered in lots of from six to ten acres in the first release of Penshurst Park Estate to create an 'elite suburb' for gentlemen seeking a rural estate with a country villa. Further development took place in Penshurst in the 1920s. Mortdale began with the workers at Judd's Brickworks who lived in semi-detached cottages in Princes Street on the western side of the railway line. The businesses moved to the eastern side of the railway, and it was subdivided in 1894. Peakhurst kept its rural quality well into the 1920s when farm lots around Bauman's Road were still being offered to people dreaming of owning freehold. Before the East Hills railway opened on 21 September 1931, the suburb now known as Beverly Hills was called Hurstville West, changing its name to Beverly Hills in the late 1930s after a campaign by local business owners. Oatley was subdivided in 1883 but this western part of the Hurstville LGA was still remote in spite of the railway and there was a substantial unsold residue left on the market even in 1885 and 1886. Lugarno and Lime Kiln Bay were among the last places in St George to be alienated with a number of landowners operating as fishermen, farmers or commuting to Sydney by water. Subdivision eventually took place in the 1920s.

7. Social Developments - hotels, halls and theatres

The first public meeting place in the suburb of Hurstville was the weatherboard *Blue Post Hotel*, built by Richard Fulljames in c. 1850 on Forest Road near Durham Street. The inn was joined by a post office in 1862, a school in 1876, and eventually developed into the village of Gannon's Forest (later Hurstville). Later hotels include the White Horse Hotel, Currency Lass inn, The Man of Kent near Kingsgrove and the Robin Hood and Little John. After the Illawarra Railway had connected Hurstville with Sydney, the residents began to work towards incorporation, and the Hurstville Municipality was gazetted on 28 March 1887. Social organisations and centres operating in the area include Schools of Arts, and Masonic Halls, also, The Allerdice Entertainment Hall or Hurstville Hall, Hodgson's Hall, Penshurst, Colvin's Hall, Memorial Hall, Penshurst, Memorial Hall, Mortdale, and St George's Hall, Mortdale. These halls were used to host dances, a popular pastime in the area. Also, a number of cinemas also operated in the area.

8. Social Developments – sport

The area has historically supported a number of sporting organisations, many of which continue to operate, including St George Rugby Union Club, St George District Cricket Club, The Oatley Amateur Swimming Club, St George District Rugby League Football Club, St George Amateur Cycling Club, St George Amateur Athletic Club, later District Amateur Athletic Club (DAAC), The St George Women's Amateur Athletic Club, St George District Hockey Club, St George Australian Football Club, and St George Football Association Incorporated

9. Religion

A number of congregations from a number of faiths exist in Hurstville. Many operated out of homes or sheds until purpose built churches were built. The first of these was St George's Anglican Church, built in 1856. Other significant churches in the area are St Giles' Presbyterian War Memorial Church, Hurstville, The Avenue Uniting Church, Hurstville, St John the Baptist Anglican Church, Penshurst, All Saints Anglican Church, West Oatley, Mortdale-Oatley Baptist Church, Peakhurst Uniting Church, St Declan's Catholic Church, Penshurst.

10. Education

Initially, churches were responsible for organising schools and the first schools in New South Wales were: catering for charity cases, privately run, or attached to the Church of England which was the established church. When priests arrived they established Catholic schools. The first public school was opened in Hurstville in 1876. As enrolment expanded, so did the school, and eventually Hurstville Central Technical High School was created which later became Hurstville High School. Other primary schools were Peakhurst Public School, opened in 1873, Mortdale Public School in 1889, Beverly Hills (formerly Dumbleton) Public School in 1892, Oatley Public School in 1917, Penshurst Public School in 1925, Lugarno Public School in 1933, and Oatley West Public School, 1947. Senior schools include Beverly Hills Girls High School which opened in 1960, whilst in 2000, Hurstville Boys', Peakhurst, and Penshurst Girls' were combined to form Georges River College. Private schools which also operate in the area include Danebank Anglican School for Girls which opened in 1933, St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, established in 1949 and Montessori Southside Pre & Primary School opened in 1979.

11. Industry

In the early stages of European settlement the area supported a number of primary industries which made use of the resources in the area. These include timber getting, which was first sold as firewood in Sydney, and later during the gold rush years, for house building, horse-drawn vehicles and other infrastructure such as wharves. Boatbuilding began early on the Georges River, but was said to have slowed by the 1850s and 60s, only to be revived the following decade. The brick making was established by William George Judd when he opened the Hurstville Steam and Brick Factory in 1884. St George Pottery at Kingsgrove was opened in 1908 and operated by the Mashman family, continuing to produce products until 2010. Slaughter yards also operated in the area during the 1890s until the 1920s when it and other small slaughter yards were forced to close when health regulations prevented any slaughtering other than official abattoirs.

12. Commerce

The early formation of the village known as Gannon's Forest determined the location of the commercial hub in the area that later became the Municipality of Hurstville, and the wider of

St George district. The village comprised a small number of commercial enterprises that gathered around the Blue Post Inn and the Post Office in the early 1850s. Two other hotels followed – the *Currency Lass* near the Post Office and the *Gardeners' Arms* near the later road bridge near Hurstville Station. The Anglican School was officially recognised in c. 1855 and the timber Anglican Church opened nearby in 1856. The Public School joined these buildings and other shops in 1876. This village was officially named Hurstville that year when the Public School was given that name and the residents requested that Hurstville be the official name of their village in 1881. After the formation of municipal government in Hurstville in 1887 the Australian Gas Light Company (AGL) supplied twelve gas street lamps, which were first lighted on Anniversary Day – 26 January 1888 (later Australia Day). At this stage gas mains to houses and commercial premises covered only a limited area. According to the gas company records, Hurstville continued to use gas street lights until 1923 by which time there were 293 lamps in the streets of the Hurstville local government area.

In the 1950s Hurstville Council was quick to give serious consideration to the Hurstville Chamber of Commerce suggestion that it obtain a 50 year lease of the space over Hurstville Railway Station and build a shopping centre there. Recognising growing threats from competing regional shopping centres such as Roselands, in 1972 Hurstville Council decided to create the Hurstville Township Redevelopment Area. Bounded by Forest Road, Cross Street, The Avenue and Rose Street this location, was destined to become the new shopping plaza where the streets were closed to keep cars out and make the comfort and convenience of people its first priority. By 1976 the plan for a 'giant' Hurstville shopping and office complex between Park Road, Rose Street, Humphreys Lane and Cross Street had been approved in principle. The complex was built by Westfield and the \$30 million Westfield Shoppingtown opened on 10 October 1978. Westfield extended its complex with a 250 shop one-stop centre in April 1990.

Newspapers of 2012 indicate that Hurstville still works hard to retain its retail and commercial dominance. According to the *Daily Telegraph* of April 2012, Hurstville now wants to win the title of Sydney's second Central Business District (CBD) from Parramatta by improving transport links and building a new town square. Hurstville's strong Asian community created a real 'buzz' in the commerce development. In August 2012, the *Sun Herald* revealed that Hurstville was the 'most Chinese' suburb in Sydney.

4.0 HERITAGE LISTINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The following section is divided into the following components:

- a summary of the items that were required to be reviewed under the current Community Based Heritage Study Review;
- proposed Heritage Items; and
- proposed Heritage Conservation Areas

4.2 ITEMS REVIEWED UNDER THE CURRENT STUDY

The Study brief included the review of the following suggested items and provision of recommendations for inclusion in the HLEP 2012:

- 9-11 Booyong Avenue, Lugarno: The building that was on this site has since been demolished.
- Oatley Park and Baths, Oatley: Oatley Park and Baths are important bushland within urban context and has high level of social significance as a community sense of place. It has been recommended for inclusion in the HLEP 2012.
- Kemps Estate, Mortdale: The Estate has retained its overall subdivision layout; however, significant numbers of unit developments have occurred along Station and Universal Streets. These streets no longer resemble characteristics of the original Estate as defined in the Statement of Significance noted in DCP No.1. Furthermore, the overall integrity of the Estate along the remaining streets has been compromised. Therefore it has been recommended for inclusion in the HLEP 2012 as a Heritage Conservation Area to ensure no further uncharacteristic development occurs. Station and Universal Streets are excluded from the area's listing boundary. Refer to Section 4.5.5 for ranking map.
- Apsley Estate, Hurstville: Although this area retains the overall subdivision pattern, it has undergone significant changes in its building stock and character. Therefore, it no longer meets the threshold of being considered either a conservation area or a special character area. It is not recommended for inclusion in the HLEP 2012.
- Moorefields Estate, North Beverly Hills: The area maintains its original subdivision pattern with large number of houses dating from the same (Post-War) period and a number of street trees with good aesthetic quality warrant its inclusion in the HLEP 2012 as a Heritage Conservation Area. Refer to Section 4.5.5 for ranking map.
- Stone Wall opposite 13 Tallowood Avenue, Lugarno: The subject stone wall could not be sighted and accessed on the day of the survey due to slippery conditions of the river escarpments. Given consideration to the photographs of the Stone Wall provided by Hurstville City Council it could be considered as an archaeological item if it still remains intact. Further attempts have also been made to access the subject item; however, the steep bushland conditions of the area did not allow for investigation without verification of its exact location. No further actions have been recommended.

4.3 PROPOSED HERITAGE ITEMS

A total of 13 potential item nominations were received during the designated nomination period from both community members and the Heritage Study Working Group members. Further surveys have been undertaken to identify additional potential heritage items within the Hurstville LGA as well as review of items listed on the section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers of RailCorp and the Sydney Water Corporation; and items identified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) and the Australian Institute of Architects. A total of 59 potential heritage items (some in groups including 2 x Heritage Conservation Areas) have been recommended for listing on the HLEP 2012.

Following community consultation a large number of submissions have been received and reconsidered. Of the total initial potential item recommendations 10 items (including 1 (one) Conservation Area) have been discounted from further consideration for listing on the HLEP 2012. Remainder of the potential items have been carried out for consideration of the Hurstville City Council for listing on the HLEP 2012.

Following is the summary of the types of the potential heritage items:

Aqueduct	1
Church	6
Civic Building	1
Fire Station	1
Gardens	2
Hall	1
Hotel	2
House	9 + 3 groups (total 12)
Obelisk	1
Oval	1
Park	2
Pipe Organ	1
Pumping Station	1
Railway Station	1
Reservoir	1
Road	1
School	4
Shed & wharf	1
Shop(s)	2 (one in group)
Sub station	2
Tree(s)	4
Conservation Area	1

See Attachment F for a full list of 49 potential heritage items recommended for inclusion on the heritage listing of HLEP 2012.

4.4 PROPOSED HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS

4.4.1 NORTH BEVERLY HILLS

The preliminary survey of the area found that it is intact in terms of original subdivision and uniformity as well as streetscape setting. It combines the southern part of National Trust Hurstville UCA – Precinct 1: Beverley Hills, Pallamana Parade. The subsequent detailed contributory ranking proved to be relatively different from the preliminary findings. The area has limited number of ‘Contributory A’ but a large number of ‘Contributory B’ items that date from the post World War II development phase with a number of Intrusive developments scattered within the area resulting in some changes of the overall character. However, the area is a pleasant neighbourhood and shows the cohesiveness of Post-War residential development with simple and modest examples of the subdivision of the 1920s. The surviving small number of Inter-War period houses along Ponyara Road, Warraroong Street and south-western end of Tooronga Tce reflect the initial development phase and pattern around Yarallah Place. The radial and circular street pattern with a main public open space and a number of semi-circular public open spaces gives unique identity to the neighbourhood. Some streets have established street trees, which enhance the aesthetic quality of the area in addition to its relatively intact residential development of the post World War II period. The subdivision pattern and the style and character of development in the area reflect the Inter-War and post World War II waves of development.

A large number of objections have been submitted following the community consultation for the North Beverly Hills Conservation Area indicating that the area does not present conservation area qualities similar to those of Paddington or Haberfield Conservation Areas, and that listing would decrease the property values in the area. The studies in relation to economic implications of heritage listing provided by the Office of Environment and Heritage show that listing has no effect on property value in most cases, and sometimes improves resale value.

The potential North Beverly Hills Conservation Area meets significance assessment Criterion (a); as it demonstrates overlays of the continual pattern of human use and occupation showing evidence of the development boom following World War II and the austerity (between 1945 and 1960) in housing styles in a relatively intact housing stock, Criterion (c); as it maintains its unique Inter-War period subdivision pattern and uniformity in housing styles including fabric, form and simple architectural detailing that gives the area harmonious character, Criterion (f); as there aren't many areas within Hurstville LGA that have concentration of housing dating from a single period of development and, Criterion (g); as it represents a relatively intact Post-War suburb that, through its physical form, largely same period building stock and history, demonstrates suburban development and life in Beverly Hills after World War II. As this Area meets four of the seven significance assessment criteria it qualifies for listing as a heritage conservation area on the HLEP 2012.

Thus, the area is being considered as a “Heritage Conservation Area.

Ranking map is provided below:



4.4.2 KEMPS ESTATE, MORTDALE

DCP No.1 includes a brief heritage assessment of Kemp's Estate, which provides the following Statement of Significance:

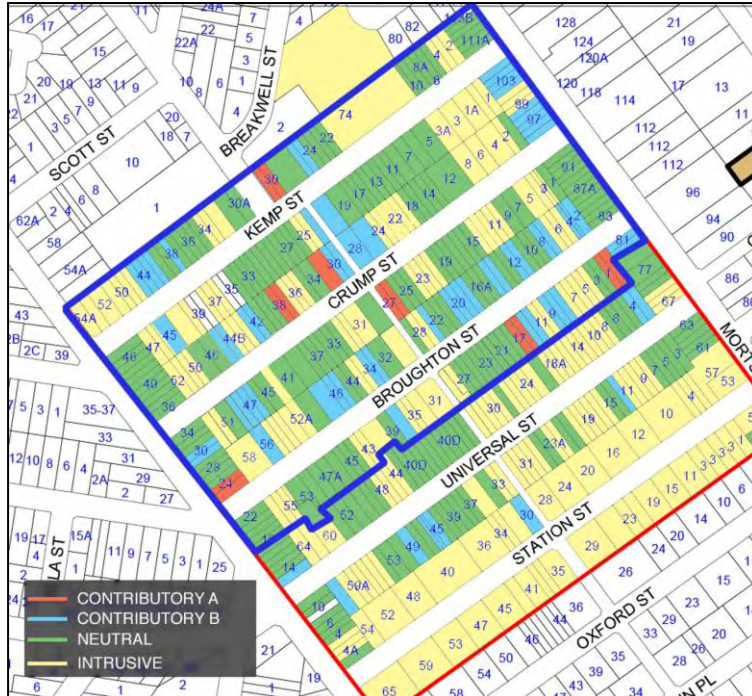
Kemp's Estate can be considered significant as it:

- Illustrates the history of residential settlement in the area;
- Has rare 6 metre residential lots under torrens title;
- Has good examples of pre WWII dwellings
- Has good examples of post WWII dwellings, and;
- Encapsulates the character of Mortdale.

The Estate appears to retain most of its original allotments except along Station Street and part of Crump and Kemp Streets; however, the survey indicated that the majority of the allotments have been amalgamated and a large number of residential units or large two to three storey residences have been built since the previous study was carried out. Broughton, Crump and Kemp Streets contain relatively less number of intrusive (or non-characteristic) developments. Following community consultation it was evident that most of the houses that could be considered Contributory have either been modified with period faux detailing and materials as well as a number houses appear to have been approved for redevelopment or modification. Further consideration and assessment of properties' integrity concluded that the Kemp's Estate does no longer meet the criteria for listing as a heritage conservation area. No further consideration is necessary. However, it is recommended that the ranking map provided below be considered by the Council when assessing any future development within

the area. Those properties that have been ranked as Contributory A and Contributory B should be archivally recorded for future reference and for documentation of development history of Mortdale.

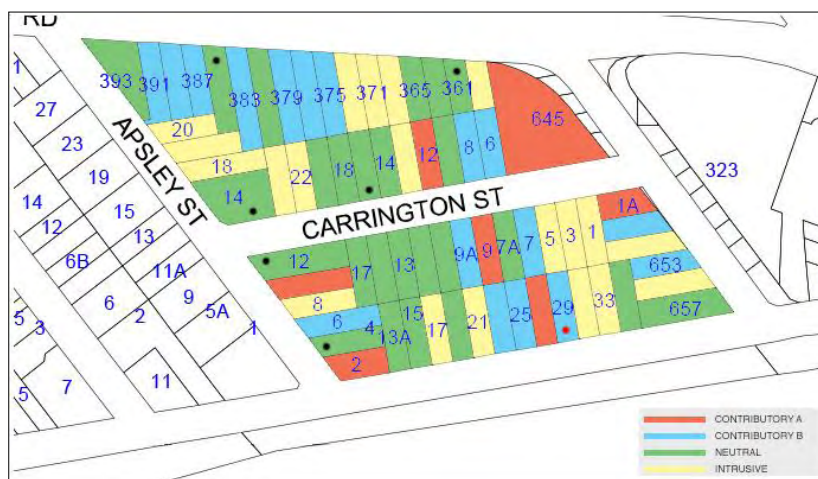
Ranking map for reference purposes:



4.4.3 APSLEY ESTATE, HURSTVILLE

Although the overall layout of the subdivision is intact it appears that many of the allotments have been enlarged (2000?). Similarly many of the houses within the area have been modified and new town houses are scattered in between as well as at the large corner allotments. Further study / ranking was carried out to establish its integrity, which appeared to be compromised in the preliminary survey. The contributory ranking concurred with the preliminary findings as the area's buildings have been significantly modified or redeveloped. It no longer presents a cohesive heritage conservation area attributes or values.

Ranking map is provided below:



4.4.4 CONCLUSION

It should be noted that the three estates are undergoing development pressure and a change of character, which has begun to erode the cohesiveness of the areas, especially Apsley Estate. This area together with the Kemps Estate have sustained a major change in their building types and character and thus not considered for further study or listing as Heritage Conservation Areas. It is however recommended that North Beverly Hills be adopted by Council as a potential Heritage Conservation Area for the reasons noted above.

It is considered that a Single Dwelling DCP that incorporates controls in response to the below principles should be prepared. In addition, preparation of a Heritage Conservation DCP that would be applicable to all Heritage Items and Heritage Conservation Areas in the Hurstville Local Government Area listed under the LEP 2012 should be considered. The DCP should provide clear illustrations and graphics to guide applicants before undertaking any new development in the area.

5.0 ITEMS PROPOSED TO BE REMOVED FROM HERITAGE LISTING

The existing 141 heritage items including the Building Elements have been surveyed and reviewed. Some of the heritage items have either been demolished or have significantly been altered; therefore they no longer meet the threshold for listing in the HLEP 2012. These items have been recommended for delisting.

Council have received two submissions with requests for delisting of 8 Crofts Avenue and 89 The Avenue in Hurstville. Following review of the submitted documentation, consideration of visual survey and discussion of the subject heritage items with Hurstville Heritage Study Working Group, it has been found that these two items still retain their historical and aesthetic values and as such their removal from the heritage listing is not warranted. It has been decided to maintain these as heritage items. Of the 141 existing heritage items, the following 4 have been recommended for delisting from the heritage schedule of Hurstville LEP 2012.

Item Address	Item Name	Reason for Delisting
112 Forest Road, Hurstville		Modified beyond recognition
136 Forest Road, Hurstville		Has lost its architectural quality and detailing that were the reasons for listing of its façade.
316 Forest Road, Hurstville		Facade has lost its ability to represent significant architectural elements above awning.
Mashman Avenue, Kingsgrove	Mashman Pottery and Tile Works	Demolished

See Attachment F for full list of heritage items recommended for continuing inclusion on the heritage listing of HLEP 2012.

6.0 HERITAGE GUIDELINES AND CONTROLS FOR THE DCP

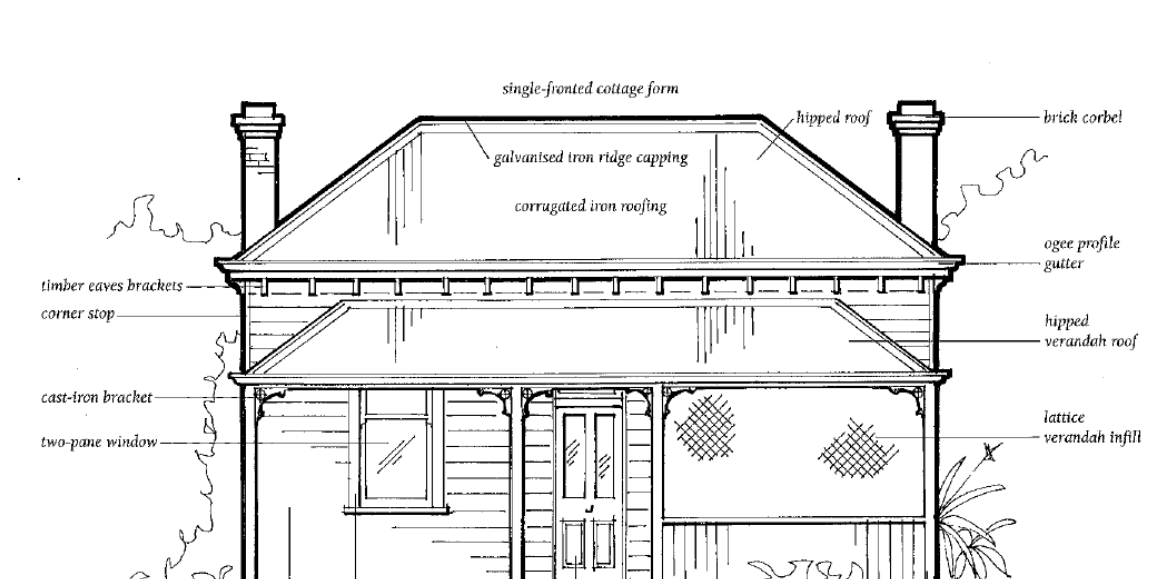
6.1 HOUSE STYLES WITHIN HURSTVILLE

There are approximately 78 individual houses listed in Hurstville LEP 1994 and over 20 potential heritage items some in groups identified within the current study. Buildings from the Federation period houses (c1890-1915) form the majority of the listed heritage items in addition to non-listed Federation period houses throughout the LGA. Most local Federation houses consist of simple suburban bungalows and semidetached cottages.

Victorian (c1840-c1890) and Inter-War (1915-1940) period houses, bungalows and terraces are also well represented in the LGA. A large number of modest bungalows (Federation, Inter-War and Post-War) and timber cottages dominate the Heritage Conservation Areas. North Beverly Hills and Kemps Estate Heritage Conservation Areas identified in this Study are considered to have architectural, historical and streetscape qualities which merit protection. The following examples show general characteristics of the common styles within Hurstville and they may vary in terms of existing detailing of the styles in the LGA.

COMMON HOUSE STYLES WITHIN HURSTVILLE LGA

VICTORIAN ITALIANATE COTTAGE

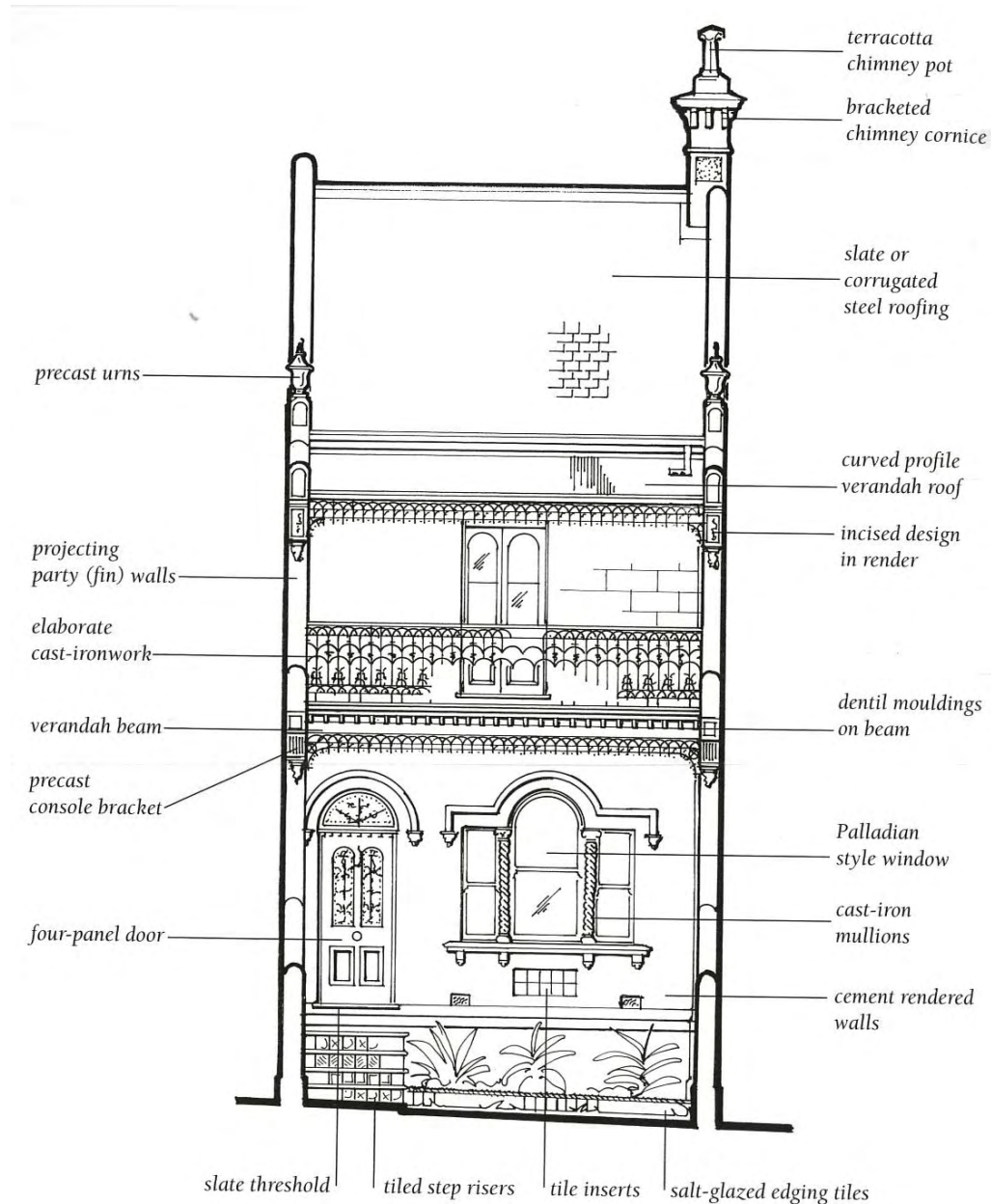


Homes in this style ranged from modest one-storey cottages to ornate mansions of two or more storeys. The style is defined by the use of single or paired decorative brackets under wide cornices, with flat or hip roofs, bay windows with inset timber panels, corner boards and two over two double-hung windows.

More simple versions of this style were one-storey weatherboard cottages with a single-fronted cottage form featuring corrugated iron roofing, hipped veranda roof, brick corbelled chimneys and lattice veranda infill.

(Image source: *Australian House Styles*, by Maisy Stapleton and Ian Stapleton, Flannel Flower Press, 1997)

VICTORIAN ITALIANATE TERRACE

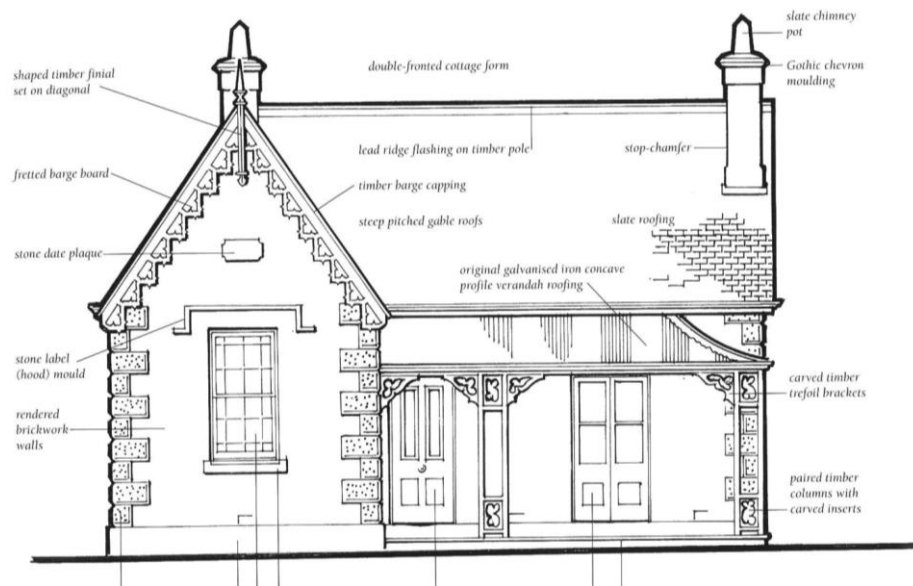


ITALIANATE, CIRCA 1880

Victorian Italianate terrace houses had elaborate street facades. Decorative features of the front elevation were: extensive use of cast iron lacework, ornamental windows and door forms often featuring arches, cast iron mullions, etched and coloured glass and Palladian motif. Each terrace was separated from the others through projecting party (fin) walls terminating with precast urns. They usually had slate or corrugated steel roofing with elaborate chimney stacks and terracotta chimney pots.

(Image source: *Australian House Styles*, by Maisy Stapleton and Ian Stapleton, Flannel Flower Press, 1997)

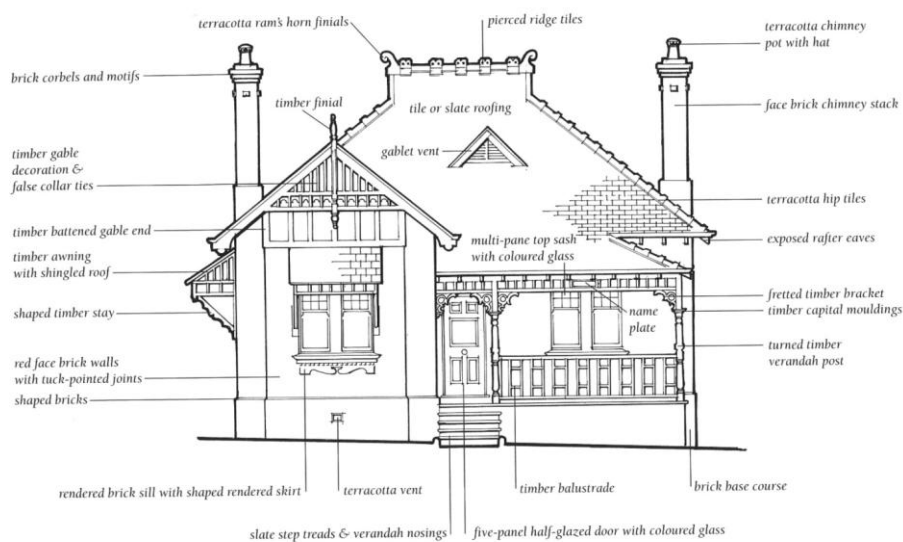
VICTORIAN GOTHIC



Gothic revivals were typical of the late Victorian period. They usually had a double fronted cottage form with steep pitched gable roofs terminating with fretted barge boards, timber barge capping and shaped timber finial. The front veranda usually had galvanised iron concave roofing sustained by timber paired columns and carved timber brackets. The house had rendered brickwork walls on a stone base course, vermiculated quoins marking the corners, chimney stacks and slate roofing which usually contained attic rooms.

(Image source: *Australian House Styles*, by Maisy Stapleton and Ian Stapleton, Flannel Flower Press, 1997)

FEDERATION COTTAGE

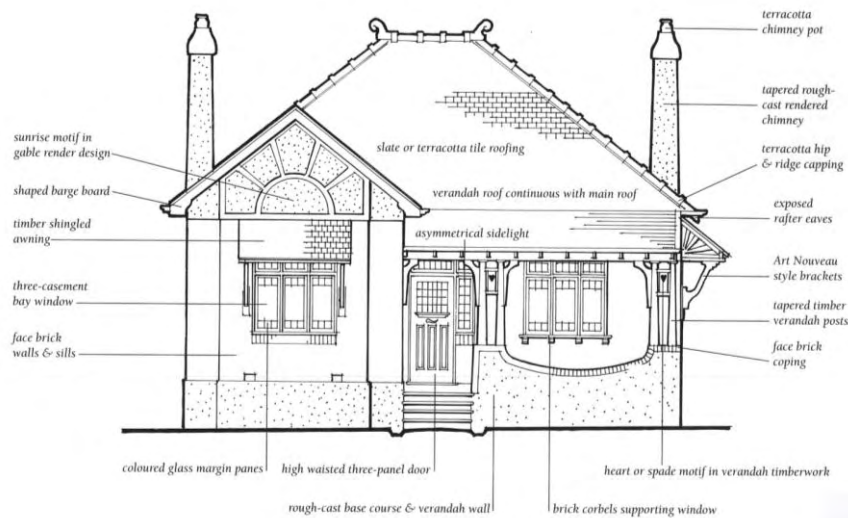


FEDERATION STYLE COTTAGE, CIRCA 1900

Federation cottages usually had an asymmetrical facade with street facing gables, projecting bays and complex roof forms. They usually had highly decorated timber features including a gable screen, brackets and finials to the gable end, turned timber veranda posts, fretted timber bracket capital mouldings and ornate timber frieze. The tile or slate roofs usually had exposed eave rafters with terracotta ridges and tall face brick chimney stacks with terracotta chimney pots.

(Image source: *Australian House Styles*, by Maisy Stapleton and Ian Stapleton, Flannel Flower Press, 1997)

FEDERATION ARTS & CRAFTS

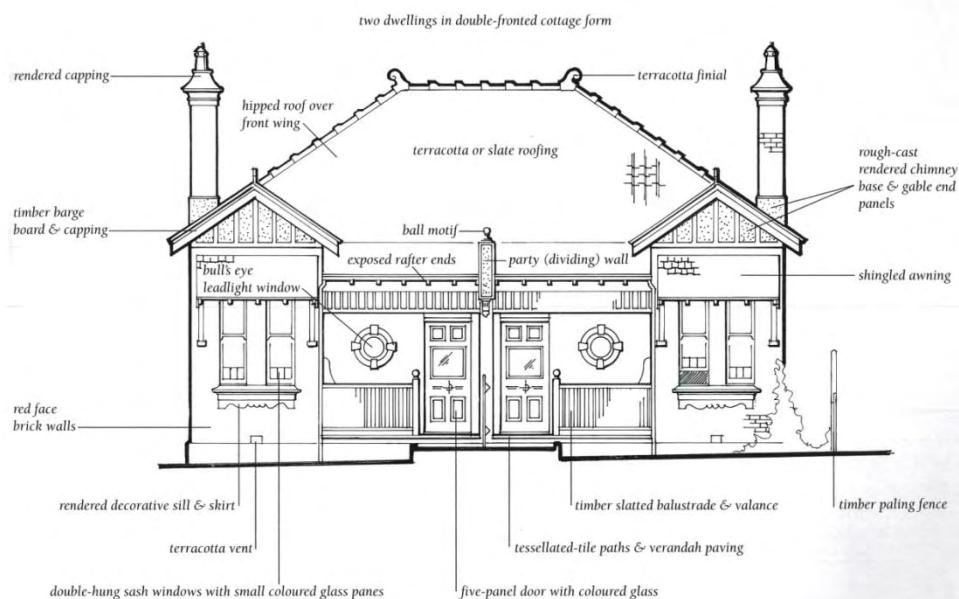


ARTS AND CRAFTS STYLE COTTAGE, CIRCA 1910

Federation Arts & Crafts cottages usually had an asymmetrical facade with street facing gables and sunrise motif in the gable end design. They had slate or terracotta tile roofing, tall tapered rough-cast rendered chimneys, terracotta ridge capping and timber shingled awnings supported by Art Nouveau style brackets. The veranda wall had rough-cast base course with face brick coping.

(Image source: *Australian House Styles*, by Maisy Stapleton and Ian Stapleton, Flannel Flower Press, 1997)

FEDERATION SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGE

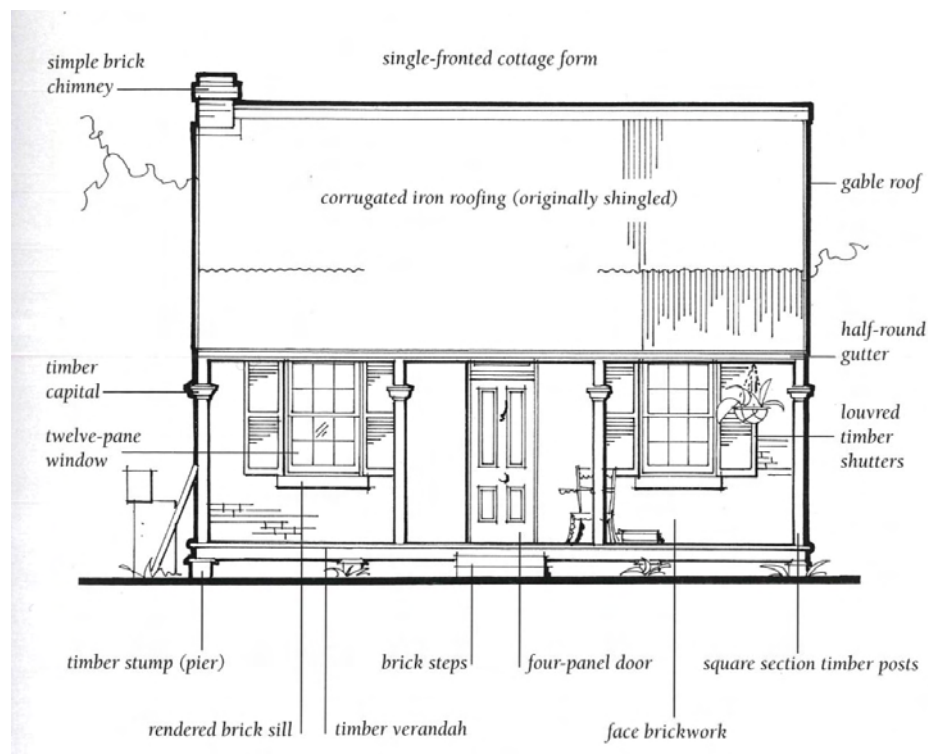


FEDERATION STYLE SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGES, CIRCA 1910

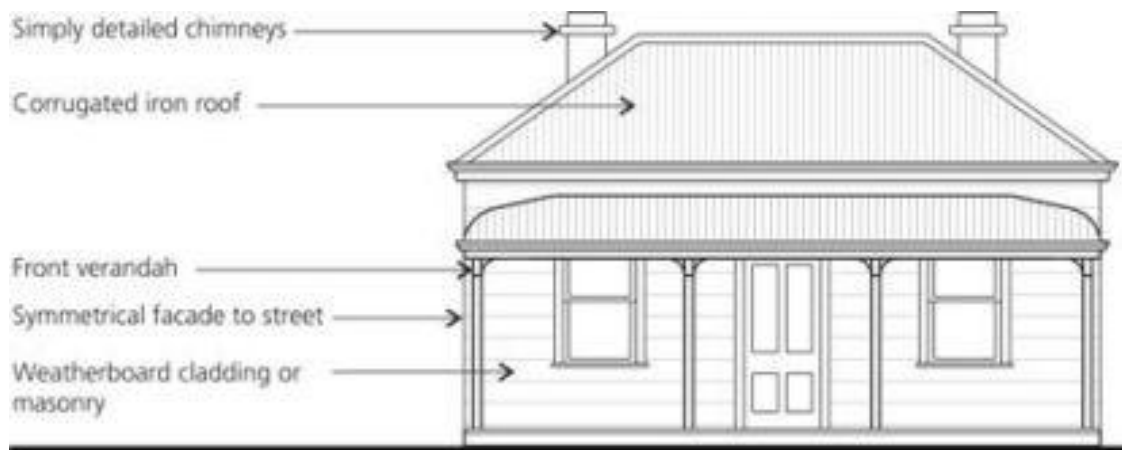
In the early twentieth century the semi-detached cottages with Federation front elevations were popular in Australia. Typical features of the style are: street facing gables with timber barge boards, capping and rough-cast rendered chimney base, hipped roof with terracotta finial and exposed rafter ends, timber slatted balustrade & valance and bull's eye leadlight windows. The two cottages were usually partitioned by a dividing wall terminating with a ball motif.

(Image source: *Australian House Styles*, by Maisy Stapleton and Ian Stapleton, Flannel Flower Press, 1997)

VERNACULAR BRICK & TIMBER COTTAGES



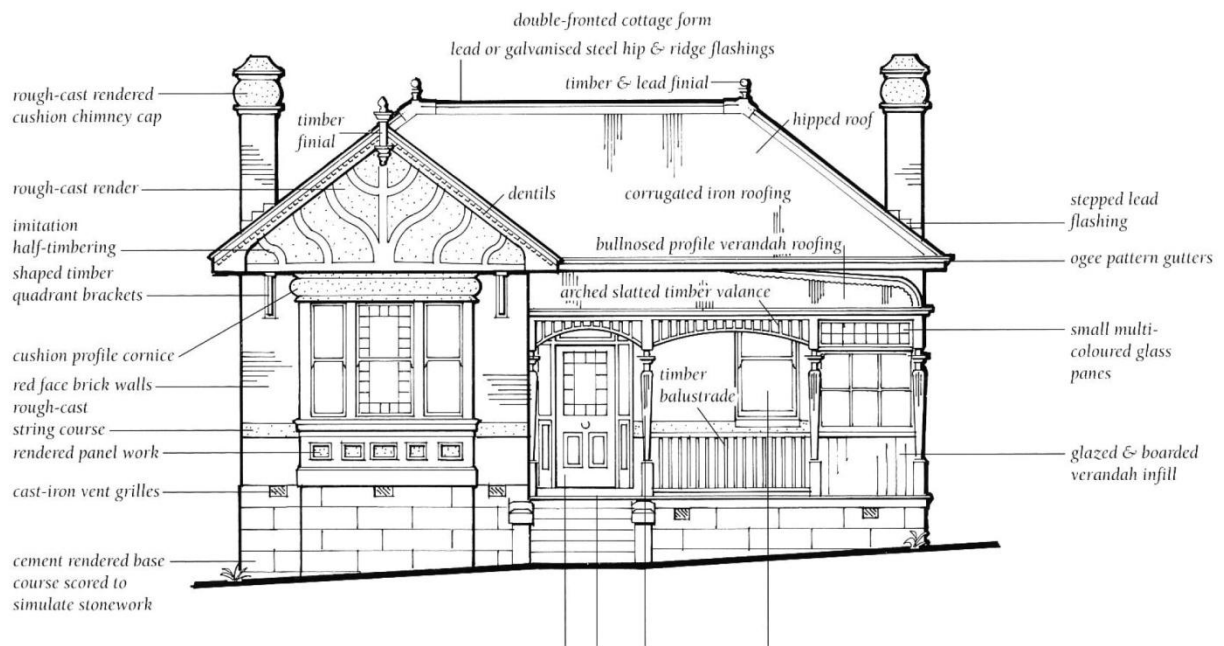
(Image source: *Australian House Styles*, by Maisy Stapleton and Ian Stapleton, Flannel Flower Press, 1997)



Vernacular cottages had a symmetrical single fronted elevation with corrugated iron gable roof (originally shingled), front veranda on timber posts and weatherboard cladding or masonry (stone or brick) structure.

(Image source: Ashfield Council website, House styles)

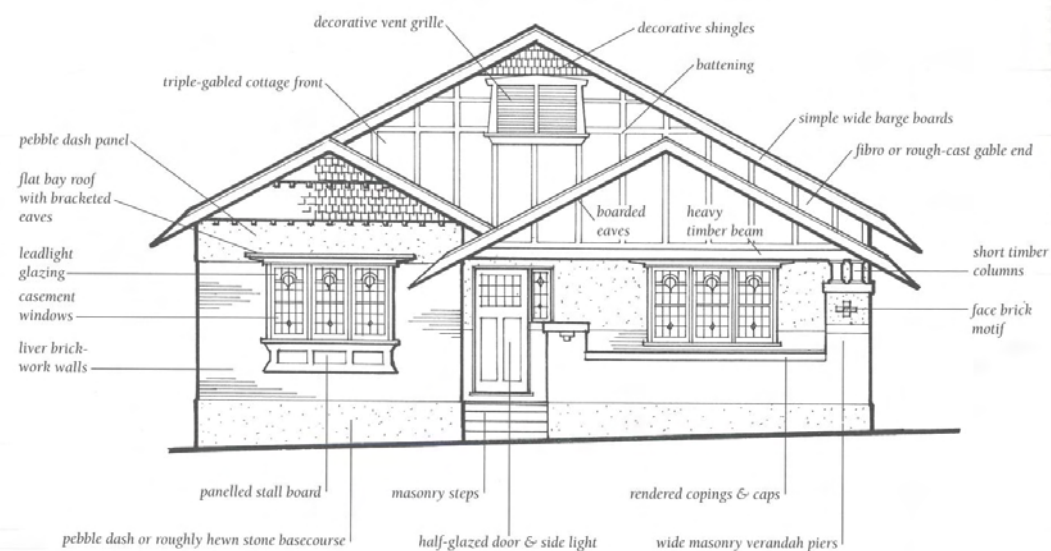
FEDERATION QUEEN ANNE REVIVAL



Federation Queen Anne houses feature very decorated front elevations characterised by an asymmetrical massing, prominent street facing gables with rough-cast render, hipped and gabled slate roof, tall chimneys with terracotta pots, roughcast walling and a wide veranda supported on cast iron or timber posts with decorative brackets and frieze.

(Image source: *Australian House Styles*, by Maisy Stapleton and Ian Stapleton, Flannel Flower Press, 1997)

INTER-WAR CALIFORNIAN BUNGALOW



COTTAGE IN THE CALIFORNIAN BUNGALOW STYLE, CIRCA 1925

Inter-War Californian Bungalow bungalows feature a low-pitch roof, triple-gabled cottage fronts, liver brick walls, deep shaded verandas supported by short brick piers and dwarf wall panels in between, casement windows and decorative vent grilles in the attic rooms.

(Image source: *Australian House Styles*, by Maisy Stapleton and Ian Stapleton, Flannel Flower Press, 1997)

INTER-WAR SPANISH MISSION STYLE BUNGALOW

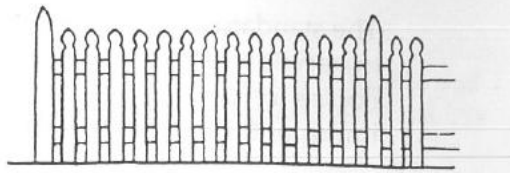
Characteristic elements of the Spanish Mission style include the asymmetrical facade, shaped gable facade, arched veranda supported on barley-twist columns, ornamental metalwork, gabled chimney stack, wrought-iron door hardware, arched verandas and loggias, terracotta roof, decorative stucco finish with sunrise motif.

(Image source: City Plan Heritage, modified photograph of a house in Hurstville LGA)

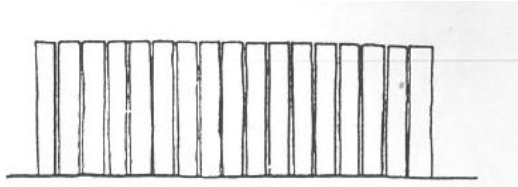
POST-WAR BUNGALOW

Post-War bungalows had brick facades featuring simplified Art-Deco detailing and elements. These included decorative entablatures and brickwork, elegant bow windows with decorative stained glass, tiled roofing and brick chimney stacks.

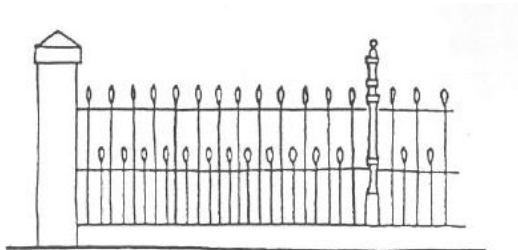
(Image source: City Plan Heritage, modified photograph of a house in Hurstville LGA)

COMMON FENCE STYLES

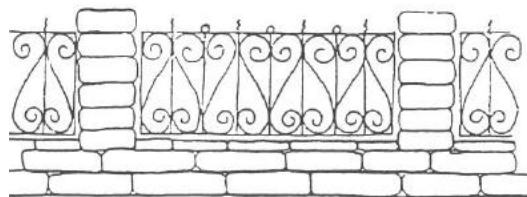
Picket Fence (1880-1920)



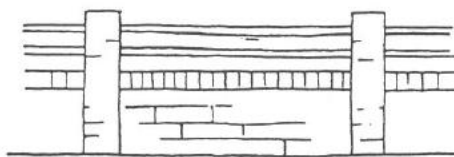
Paling Fence (1880-1920)



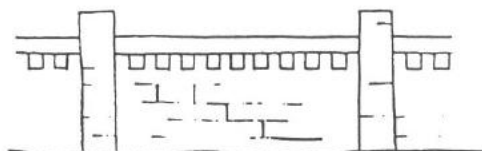
Palisade Fence (1880-1915)



Masonry and Wrought-iron Fence (1915-1940)



Pipe and Rail Fence with brick piers and dwarf wall (1920-1940)



Brick Fence (1915-1940)

(Source: Modified from Waverley DCP No.18 - Heritage Conservation, 1997)

6.2 GUIDELINES FOR HERITAGE ITEMS AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS

In general, works to heritage items, within the vicinity of a heritage item or within the Heritage Conservation Areas should be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement in order to assess likely impacts of the proposed works. Council may also request preparation of a Conservation Management Plan or a Conservation Management Strategy to effectively manage and assess heritage significance of a heritage place. The Heritage Conservation section of a Development Control Plan should include the following information and guidelines for adequate management and control of heritage items, development within the vicinity of heritage items and the Heritage Conservation Areas:

Objectives

- To conserve the environmental heritage of Hurstville City in accordance with the principles contained in the Burra Charter;
- To facilitate the implementation of the objectives and provisions relating to heritage conservation contained in the Hurstville LEP 2012;
- To consider the potential heritage significance of all properties identified in Hurstville LEP 2012 that would be taken into account in the assessment of Development Applications affecting those properties;
- To provide controls to protect the identified heritage values and significant character of the Heritage Conservation Areas and encourage contemporary design that responds appropriately to their character;
- To integrate conservation issues and management into the planning and development control process;
- To ensure that any development with respect to a heritage site is undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to, and does not detract from the identified significance of a heritage site;
- To encourage and promote public awareness, appreciation and knowledge of heritage conservation;
- To encourage innovative approaches to the conservation of Hurstville City's heritage and to provide conservation incentives for good management practice;
- To promote Hurstville City's cultural heritage as a valuable resource that must be conserved for future generations.
- To encourage and guide recording and interpretation of identified cultural heritage throughout the development process.

Controls for Development of Heritage Items

- Any development application involving a heritage item is to be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement, Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy prepared by an appropriately qualified heritage professional as advised by Council's heritage planner or heritage advisor as applicable.

- Development to a heritage item is to be consistent with an appropriate Heritage Impact Statement, Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy.
- Alterations and additions to buildings and structures, and new development of sites in the vicinity of a heritage item are to be designed to respect and complement the heritage item in terms of the building envelope, proportions, materials, colours and finishes, and building alignment.
- Development in the vicinity of a heritage item is to minimise the impact on the setting of the item by providing an adequate area around the building and retaining and respecting significant views to and from the heritage item.
- All buildings are to follow the predominant front setback along the street and are to be built parallel to the street unless there is an existing “staggered” building alignment.
- First floor additions shall be set back beyond the apex or main ridge of the principal roof form of the building and shall retain chimneys.
- Fencing and gates that are contemporary with a heritage item should not be demolished.
- Fences and walls, particularly those constructed from sandstone, that are determined by Council to be significant or to represent important character elements for a locality are to be retained.
- New fencing and gates to a heritage item should be compatible with the style and scale of the heritage item.
- Original face brick or sandstone fencing of a heritage item should not be painted.
- Garages and carports must be located as far behind the front building alignment of a heritage item as possible.
- Garages should not be incorporated into the front facade of a heritage item.
- Garages and carports that have to be aligned with the front facade of heritage item should be located behind the front veranda.

Principles for Heritage Conservation Areas

- Retain the existing street pattern that reflects the successive original subdivision pattern of the areas.
- Keep the distinctive predominantly uniform single-storey cohesiveness of the streetscapes including leafy quality and garden settings.
- Avoid amalgamation of allotments. Amalgamation should be allowed only where the new or replacement development is in the form of those existing single dwellings on separate allotments.
- Contributory buildings should not be demolished and their contribution to the area is to be maintained or enhanced. The aim should be to improve the streetscape qualities of buildings through the removal or reversal of unsympathetic elements, where applicable.
- Neutral buildings may only be demolished if they are to be replaced by something that is to contribute to the significance of the special area. In this respect new contemporary

dwelling are allowable but must account for the significance and character of the area and ultimately contribute to the respective Heritage Conservation Area.

- Intrusive buildings may be demolished but must be replaced by a building that will contribute to the character and significance of the Area. Again, new contemporary dwellings are allowable but must account for the character of the area and ultimately contribute to the respective Heritage Conservation Area.
- Proposals for alterations and infill dwellings should be considered on a performance basis with particular regard to the significant patterns of forms, scale and materials in the streetscape by aiming to retain and enhance those patterns and qualities.
- No new intrusive changes or elements should be permitted in the Heritage Conservation areas including high, visually impenetrable front fences, the painting of face brick façades, the removal of original detailing, or unsympathetic alterations and additions such as first floor additions over the original front section of a dwelling and the enclosure of verandas. First floor additions:
 - must not impact upon the contribution of a building to the streetscape,
 - should be restricted to the rear of a dwelling,
 - must minimise impact upon the original roof form when viewed from the public domain,
 - should be recessive and not dominate the original form and character of the dwelling.
 - which interrupt the front roof plane of a heritage item or contributory building should not be permitted.
 - For attic conversions it is encouraged to locate dormer windows to side and rear roof pitches. A single dormer to the front pitch of a roof is allowable provided it has appropriate proportions and materials related to the style of the dwelling, does not dominate the roof plane and does not detract from the overall contribution of a place to the respective Heritage Conservation Area.

6.3 GUIDELINES FOR NEW HOUSES (INFILL)

New houses must be carefully designed to be in keeping with the existing character of the respective Heritage Conservation Area and the heritage items in the vicinity. Often the elements of modern housing are quite different in their form, bulk and scale to the original houses as such guidelines are required to achieve an acceptable outcome in line with the desired future character. However it is not necessary or appropriate to replicate features of the original houses to achieve this. Contemporary designs can be acceptable provided they respect the existing character and are sympathetic to their neighbouring heritage items.

Recommended Controls for Infill Development

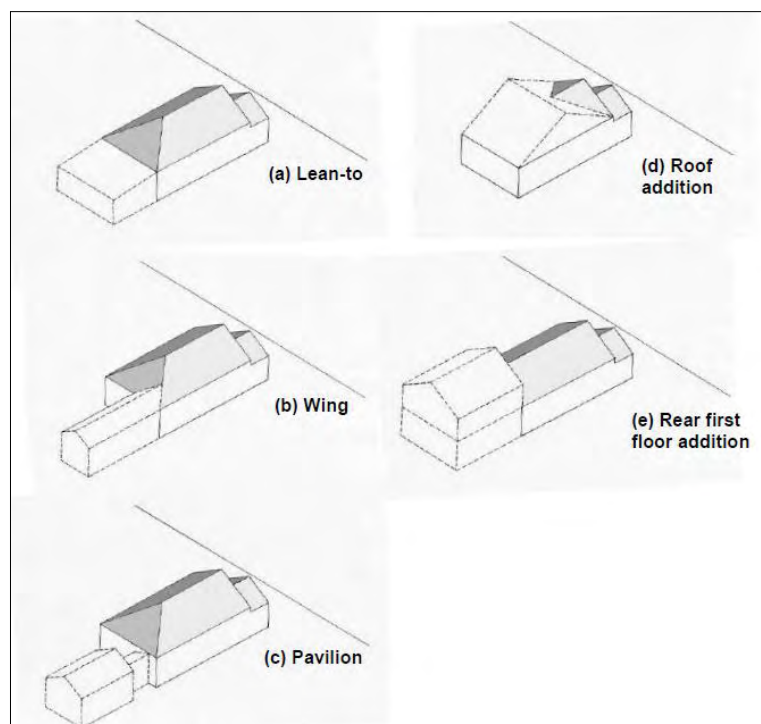
- Infill development is to be designed to complement the character of buildings within the vicinity of the site, particularly the nearby heritage and contributory item(s) in terms of height, massing, form, bulk, setbacks and scale.
- Infill development is to be compatible with the proportions of neighbouring buildings (in particular the nearby heritage and contributory buildings) in terms of bulk and scale, and detailing. Solid to void ratios of elevations are to be similar to those of nearby significant buildings.
- Where there are uniform levels or setbacks within the streetscape, infill development is to be consistent with the levels and setbacks of the adjoining buildings.
- The proportion of site cover is to be no greater than that of adjoining properties.
- Development is to respond to the established development patterns of the area as displayed by the subdivision layout, and front and side setbacks.
- Infill development is not to obscure existing significant views to and from heritage items.
- New development must minimise its visual impact on the surroundings.
- Contemporary design for infill development and for additions to significant items is acceptable and encouraged as long as it respects its context and achieves a cohesive relationship with historically significant existing fabric.
- The materials and finishes of infill development are to be compatible with the materials and finishes of adjoining significant or contributory buildings. They must be similar to, but should not copy, the characteristic materials, finishes, textures and colours of the significant buildings within the streetscape. Contemporary materials may be used where their proportions, detailing and quantities are consistent with the existing and desired future character of the precinct.
- Infill development is not to include garages and car access to the front elevation of the development where these are not characteristic of the area.

6.4 GUIDELINES FOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO HERITAGE ITEMS

Many heritage items within the Hurstville City Local Government area are modest in size and do not provide for today's standards. Extensions and additions can often provide an appropriate way of ensuring the ongoing viability of a heritage building. The following controls should be included in the DCP to guide any proposed alteration and addition to a heritage item or building within a Heritage Conservation Area. See also general recommended controls for *Development of Heritage Items* in section 6.2 above.

- 1- **Scale:** The scale of a building is its size in relation to surrounding buildings or landscape. The scale and form of any addition should not dominate the existing building, especially when viewed from the most significant elevations.

- 2- **Form:** The form of a building is its overall shape and volume and the arrangement of its parts. New additions should be consistent with the existing building form with respect to roof shape and pitch, façade articulation, fenestrations, proportions and position of windows and door openings. Additions should avoid complete imitation of the original, rather be of a simpler, recessive and contemporary design.
- 3- **Architectural Detail:** Additions to heritage items should not attempt to replicate the architectural or decorative detail of the original, but be sympathetic and compatible so as to maintain a distinction between old and new in a subtle manner. Additions should complement a heritage item's existing period style and character.
- 4- Reconstruction or reinstatement of the original details and finishes is encouraged provided that they are based on historical or physical evidence.
- 5- **Roofing:** Original roofing materials should be retained wherever possible; however, every material has a lifespan and if it can be demonstrated that the roofing is in need of replacement then the new roofing material should match the original as closely as possible in terms of colour, texture and profile.
- 6- **Materials and Colours:** The materials, finishes and colours used in additions should complement the heritage item. Materials and colours of contributory buildings within heritage conservation areas are not required to be copied but used as a point of reference. Modern materials can be used if their proportions and details are harmonious within the surrounding heritage context or the heritage item.
- 7- Colour schemes for heritage buildings should generally be compatible with the particular architectural style and period of the building.
- 8- Painting, rendering or bagging of previously unpainted face brick and stone facades or elements is discouraged and should not be permitted.



Five main types of appropriate additions

(Source: City of Canterbury, DCP 50 - Ashbury Special Character Area)

6.5 ADAPTIVE REUSE OF HERITAGE PLACES

The best way to conserve a heritage building, structure or site is to use it. Once a building's function becomes redundant, adapting it to a new use provides for its future. Work to heritage buildings should conserve what is important about them, and provide the opportunity to reveal and interpret their history, while also providing sustainable long-term uses.

The joint publication of the Heritage Council of NSW and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects *New Uses for Heritage Places* provides guidelines for adaptive reuses of heritage places and is a good resource for owners of heritage items throughout NSW. Adaptation or adaptive reuse offers new uses for old places. The new use needs to be compatible with the building, retain its historic character and conserve significant fabric. However, it can still introduce new services, as well as modifications and additions. Adaptation usually requires some element of new work and it should be informed by an understanding and analysis of a heritage building's significance, its character and quality.

Adaptive reuse should result in a design which creates a relationship between the existing and the new work, its neighbours and its setting. The guidelines contained in the *New Uses for Heritage Places* encourage conservation approaches that reveal and interpret heritage places, adding contemporary layers to already significant heritage places. The following principles have been established in the publication for acceptable and appropriate adaptive reuse:

1. *Understand the significance of the place*
2. *Find a use which is appropriate to the heritage significance of the place*
3. *Determine a level of change which is appropriate to the significance of the place*
4. *Provide for the change to be reversed and for the place's future conservation*
5. *Conserve the relationship between the setting and preserve significant views to and from the heritage place*
6. *Provide for the long-term management and viability of the heritage place*
7. *Reveal and interpret the heritage significance of the place as an integral and meaningful part of the adaptation project*

7.0 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND PROMOTION

The focus of heritage management has changed considerably since the Heritage Act came into force in 1977. The principal tools that guide local government management decisions are the heritage study and the local environmental plan. The Heritage Information Series titled *Eight Suggestions on How Local Councils can Promote Heritage Conservation* by the Heritage Office provides advice on the ways local government can play an active role in heritage conservation. Their eight suggestions are (for items marked with (*) a \$ for \$ funding is available from the Heritage Council Heritage Incentives Program):

1. *Establish a heritage committee to deal with heritage matters in your area*
2. *Identify the heritage items in your area and list them in your local environmental plan.**
3. *Appoint a heritage advisor to assist the council, the community and owners of listed items.**
4. *Manage local heritage in a positive manner.*
5. *Introduce a local Heritage Incentives fund to provide small grants to encourage local heritage projects.**
6. *Run a heritage main street program.**
7. *Present educational and promotional programs.*
8. *Set a good example to the community by properly managing places owned or operated by the council.*

7.1 LOCAL HERITAGE FUND AND FINANCIAL BENEFITS

Currently, Council does not have a local heritage fund for owners of residential heritage items for a financial benefit in the form of rate reductions to offset any extra costs as a result of heritage listing. Hurstville City Council may give consideration to this matter in the future. Council also does not provide an annual rate reduction for heritage listed residential properties; however, it has exemption for parcels of land within a national park and land that belongs to, for example, a religious body or school. A rate reduction should be considered for residential heritage items in addition to the revised Valuer-General's valuations which assess heritage-listed properties at a lower rate than non-listed properties. This would provide a double benefit to ensure that the required repair, maintenance and conservation works are undertaken regularly to the heritage items.

Maintaining a heritage item is not very different to any other house, and costs of maintenance are periodical (for example repainting, fixing of guttering or roofing). An annual rate reduction would appear to be of little benefit in comparison with providing a greater sum of money at the time when restoration or periodic maintenance and repair work is actually required. A local heritage fund would provide owners of heritage items with the opportunity to apply for funding assistance when they need it through a small grants program. The annual cost to Council of

the rate reductions would fund a relatively generous local heritage fund, and would be a more effective means of providing financial assistance to owners of heritage items.

7.2 HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OR A HERITAGE ADVISOR

Council does not have a heritage advisory committee. Throughout NSW, heritage advisory committees appear in many different forms in various LGAs. Some committees play a purely advisory role only, commenting on strategic heritage issues, promotion, education and research, while other committees are official sub-committees of council, and are involved in the assessment of development applications.

At present, an external heritage advisor plays the principal role in the provision of heritage advice to Council, in association with Council's Planning staff. There is also no established Hurstville Heritage Society, but the Local Studies section at Hurstville City Library is well established and plays complementary roles. Oatley Heritage Group still undertakes some studies; however, there does not appear to be a liaison between these groups.

A heritage committee or a regular heritage advisor can be beneficial with the ability to bring together different groups which play a role in protecting and understanding the area's heritage to form a coordinated approach and set strategic priorities. Whether the heritage committees should also provide formal comment on development applications is however a matter for debate.

It is recommended that Council investigate whether the establishment of a heritage committee is appropriate for Hurstville, or whether an appropriately qualified heritage adviser would be more beneficial for liaison with various heritage bodies and provision of advice.

7.3 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HERITAGE CHARACTER AREAS

ZONING

When approaching residential listings, more emphasis is given to those buildings located within a consistent context of similar buildings and with an appropriate zoning, whereas if a building of the same level of integrity is located in a mixed context with an incompatible zoning it is less likely to be recommended for listing. Where heritage items are located within zones that would allow uncharacteristic infill development in the vicinity of heritage items, particularly Residential R2 and R3 zones, there will be a need for planning controls and provisions to address 'development within the vicinity of a heritage item'. Provisions of Council's planning instruments should provide the appropriate level of protection and should ensure that such infill developments are appropriately addressed in development assessments. Further guidance may also be provided through a Heritage controls of a DCP.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

A phase of community consultation had followed this Heritage Study Review in order to obtain the opinion of the proposed potential heritage item owners including those within the proposed two Heritage Conservation Areas. The potential individual heritage item owners and the owners of properties within the two potential Heritage Conservation Areas were invited to attend information sessions with the study team and Council staff. Information sessions have provided the opportunity to provide information on the proposed listings, to obtain further historical or modification information, and to discuss the benefits of heritage listing (including in financial terms), answer commonly asked questions and address any misconceptions about the impacts of heritage listing. Interest groups have also been targeted, including Councillors, real estate agents, neighbourhood/community groups, and heritage groups.

A second phase of community consultation will also follow the adoption of the final Heritage Study Review recommendations by the Council. The community will be informed of the exhibition of the Heritage Study Review through letters and advertisement, particularly in relation to the final proposed new listings and the Heritage Conservation Area.

8.0 STUDY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In undertaking this study the findings and recommendations of the previous heritage studies have been reviewed and analysed in order to understand whether the recommendations of the previous heritage studies have been implemented and how they give rise to new recommendations. Review of the recommendations of the previous Heritage Studies including the 1988-89 Heritage Study and the 1997 and 2007 Town Centre Studies indicated that many of the recommendations made at the time have been implemented. The main outstanding recommendation is the establishment of a regular in-house heritage advisory service. It is understood that Council seeks services of a heritage consultant for Development Applications with heritage matters.

A number of items were also identified in the 1988-89 Study for review and follow up. These items have been surveyed and the items that retain their overall integrity have been nominated for listing in the current study. The complete list of recommendations of the previous studies with comments is included in Attachment D.

The current study has also found that a number of heritage items have been demolished or modified unsympathetically to an unrecognisable degree. These items have been discussed with the Heritage Study Working Group and it has been agreed to delist them from the Heritage Schedule of HLEP 2012.

Following the community consultation and in line with the further information and documentary evidence provided by the potential item owners, it was evident that a number of houses were modified to a degree that they no longer meet the significance assessment criteria. Therefore, they have been removed from further consideration.

8.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Following are the main recommendations of the Community Based Heritage Study Review.

Recommendation 1: Prepare a Planning Proposal and an amendment to the Hurstville Local Environmental Plan 2012 in accordance with the heritage provisions of the Department of Planning and Infrastructure's Standard Instrument incorporating North Beverly Hills as a conservation area and a new schedule of heritage items in accordance with the recommendations of this Study Review. The new items include:

(SHI No. in the following table refers to the item's State Heritage Inventory Database number)

No.	Potential Item Name	Address	SHI No.
1	All Saints Anglican Church Oatley West	60 Woronora Parade, Oatley	1810189
2	Allawah Reservoir (WS 0001)	2 Forest Road, Hurstville	1810145

No.	Potential Item Name	Address	SHI No.
3	Avenue of Fig Trees	Penshurst Street, Penshurst (between Stoney Creek Road and Rostrov Street)	1810178
4	Bangala	7 Myall Street, Oatley	1810183
5	Convict Road	Lot 2 DP 29596_Behind 1220 Forest Road, Lugarno	1810199
6	Electricity Substation No. 10020	31 Cook Street, Mortdale	1810149
7	Evatt Park	Forest Road, Lugarno	1810169
8	Fig Tree	Lambert Reserve, White Gates Avenue, Peakhurst Heights	1810195
9	Fig Tree in Binder Reserve	Regan Street, Hurstville	1810209
10	Fig Tree in Pickering Park	16A Isaac Street, Peakhurst	1810208
11	George Fincham Pipe Organ	1 Myall Street, Oatley	1810182
12	Georges River College - Penshurst Girls High School (Original Building only)	2 Austral Street, Penshurst	1810207
13	Georges River College - Hurstville Boys Campus (Lewis Block and Binishell only)	Kenwyn Street, Hurstville	1810153
14	Hilcrest	130 Stoney Creek Road, Beverly Hills	1810148
15	House	134 Stoney Creek Road, Beverly Hills	1810157
16	House	42 Woronora Parade, Oatley	1810185
17	House	36 Lloyd Street, Oatley	1810187
18	House	15 Arcadia Street, Penshurst	1810197
19	House	25 Lloyd Street, Oatley	1810186
20	House and Pine tree	78 Woronora Parade, Oatley	1810184
21	Hurstville Baptist Church	4 Dora Street Hurstville	1810165
22	Hurstville Civic Centre (Marana Entertainment Centre)	16-32 McMahon Street, Hurstville	1810171
23	Hurstville Oval and Velodrome	30D Dora Street, Hurstville	1810168
24	Hurstville Railway Sub-station	Between 309 & 309A Forest Road, Hurstville	1810144
25	Hurstville Scout Troop Hall	116 Durham Street, Hurstville	1810167
26	Inter-War Shops and Residences	61, 61A, 63, 65, 67 Kimberley Road, Hurstville	1810164
27	Lugarno Water Pumping Station	Forest Road, Lugarno	1810146
28	Margrethea	41 Boundary Road, Mortdale	1810198
29	Memorial Obelisk	Cnr. Ponderosa Place and Forest Road, Lugarno	1810159
30	Mortdale Fire Station	38 Morts Road, Mortdale	1810173
31	Mortdale Hotel (Main Facades only)	1 Pitt Street, Mortdale	1810175
32	Mortdale Memorial Gardens	65 Boundary Road, Mortdale	1810179
33	Mortdale Oatley Baptist Church	1-5 Woronora Parade, Oatley	1810188
34	Mortdale Uniting Church (Church only)	18 Morts Road, Mortdale	1810166

No.	Potential Item Name	Address	SHI No.
35	North Beverly Hills Heritage Conservation Area	(Tooronga Tce, Wyanga Ln & King Georges Rd), Pallamana Parade, Beverly Hills	1810204
36	Oatley Park and Baths	1 Dame Mary Gilmour Road, Oatley	1810191
37	Peakhurst Public School	76 Bonds Road, Peakhurst	1810192
38	Penshurst Hotel (Original Building only)	29 Penshurst Street, Penshurst	1810196
39	Penshurst Public School (Original Building only)	510 Forest Rd (Cnr. Arcadia Street), Penshurst	1810155
40	Penshurst Railway Station Group	Cnr Laycock Rd (South) & Bridge St (North), Penshurst	1810151
41	Regina Coeli Catholic Church, Beverly Hills	70 Ponyara Road, Beverly Hills	1810161
42	The Gardens on Forest (Facade & Gardens only)	764 Forest Road, Peakhurst	1810194
43	Row of Workers Cottages	13-21 George Street, Mortdale	1810176
44	Row of Workers Cottages	49-55 (excluding no. 53) Pitt Street, Mortdale	1810177
45	Salt Pan Creek Sewage Aqueduct	Clarendon Road, Riverwood	1810152
46	Shop	237 Forest Road, Hurstville	1810163
47	St John the Evangelist's Anglican	2 Carrington Street, Penshurst	1810160
48	Stone Shed and Ferry Wharf Slipway	Near 1220 Forest Road Lugarno Hurstville	1810170
49	Weatherboard Cottages & Peppercorn Tree	20 & 22 Botany Street, Carlton	1810162

Recommendation 2: Prepare an amendment to *DCP 1 LGA Wide DCP* that would include character statements, objectives and development controls / guidelines for heritage items and the North Beverly Hills Heritage Conservation Area.

Recommendation 3: That the following items be removed from the existing list of heritage items in Hurstville LEP 2012:

- 112 Forest Road, Hurstville
- 136 Forest Road, Hurstville
- 316 Forest Road, Hurstville
- Mashman Avenue, Kingsgrove – Mashman Pottery and Tile Works

Recommendation 4: Provide guidelines on house types in the local area with restoration and adaptation advice. Such information could be delivered both through an on-line format and through Heritage Information Brochures.

Recommendation 5: Ensure that assessment of development applications takes into account the impact of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the heritage items within the area.

Recommendation 6: That Council investigate alternative means of providing financial assistance to owners of heritage items, for example establishing a local heritage fund, with funding assistance from the Local Government Heritage Management Program.

Recommendation 7: That Council consider the commissioning of an assessment of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the Hurstville LGA.

Recommendation 8: That Council make the Heritage Study Review available for public viewing as part of public exhibition of the Planning Proposal and LEP amendment and following finalisation. Hard copies should be kept at Council, an electronic copy available on Council's website, the online catalogue of the Hurstville City Library and the website of NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

Recommendation 9: That Council investigate whether to establish a Heritage Advisory Committee and engage regular services of a heritage advisor as required.

Recommendation 10: That Council establishes a program for preparation of conservation documents for Council owned heritage properties. Concise conservation management plans or strategies for Council owned properties can be used as an example for private owners of heritage items.

Recommendation 11: That Council encourages local historical societies and individuals to prepare area histories, oral histories if required and establish liaison with other historical societies and groups in the LGA.

Recommendation 12: That Council review the adequacy of storage for the Library, Museum and Gallery section, including the Local Studies collection.

Recommendation 13: That Council investigate whether to establish a conservation and heritage award to acknowledge the works and efforts of the community, society or heritage item owners, which may encourage other heritage item owners to appreciate the values of their properties and undertake conservation works to preserve the heritage item stock in the local area.

Recommendation 14: That Council considers the ranking map of discontinued Kemps Estate Conservation Area nomination when assessing any future development within the area. Those properties that had been ranked as Contributory A and Contributory B should be archivally recorded for future reference and for the documentation of the development history of Mortdale.

Recommendation 15: That Council ensure the street trees that had been nominated for listing and excluded due to the infrastructure issues be managed under Plans of Management. Assessment by suitably qualified arborist should be made prior to removal of any trees considered under the potential listing.

8.2 USEFUL LINKS

The existing specific HERITAGE webpage should be improved to include the recommended links below for easy reference and provision of guidelines to the owners of the heritage items in the management and conservation of their heritage properties.

NSW Heritage Branch Office of Environment and Heritage <http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/>

National Trust of Australia (NSW) <http://www.nationaltrust.com.au/>

Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) <http://www.architecture.com.au/nsw/>

Australia ICOMOS <http://australia.icomos.org/>

Planning and Heritage http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/hm_planning_heritage.pdf

Principles of Conservation Work on Heritage Places
http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/info_principles.pdf

Altering Heritage Assets http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/hm_altering.pdf

Assessing Heritage Significance
<http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/assessingheritagesignificance.pdf>

The Burra Charter <http://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters/>

Conservation Management Documents
http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/hm_conservationman2002.pdf

Statements of Heritage Impact
http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/hm_statementsofhi.pdf

Conservation Products and Services Directory
http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/13_subnav_09.cfm

Guidelines for Infill Development <http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/DesignInContext.pdf>

Federation Architecture Guidelines
http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_chimneys.pdf

[http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_dormer %20windows and sunhoods.pdf](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_dormer_%20windows_and_sunhoods.pdf)

[http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_fences and gates pt1.pdf](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_fences_and_gates_pt1.pdf)

[http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_fences and gates pt2.pdf](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_fences_and_gates_pt2.pdf)

[http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_garages and carports.pdf](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_garages_and_carports.pdf)

[http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_verandah and gable end details.pdf](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_verandah_and_gable_end_details.pdf)

Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture
http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/info_photographicrecording2006.pdf

9.0 ATTACHMENTS

9.1 ATTACHMENT A- THE COMMUNITY BASED HERITAGE STUDY PROCESS

This is a summary of the steps recommended to prepare a community-based heritage study. In certain projects, it may be appropriate to change, delete or add steps to the process.

Step 1 Council contacts the Heritage Office to organise funding.

Step 2 Council defines the project scope, finalises the consultant's project brief for a project manager and historian, advertises and engages consultants.

Step 3 Project manager and historian contact the Heritage Office for project briefing and Heritage Database training.

Step 4 Council notifies the community about the heritage study and advertises for volunteers to join the heritage study working group.

Step 5 The project manager and heritage working group prepare a list of local historical sources for the thematic local history.

Step 6 The professional historian engaged for this project prepares the draft thematic local history.

Step 7 The project manager and heritage working group compile a list of known heritage items from existing registers and lists.

Step 8 The project manager uses the draft thematic local history to create a list of known heritage items and looks for obvious gaps to follow up.

Step 9 The council advertises and invites the community to nominate heritage items, and to provide further information on known gaps and known heritage items.

Step 10 The council, project manager and heritage working group approach all potential heritage item owners and set up site visits to collect information for all nominated heritage items.

Step 11 The historian uses community input to revise the draft thematic local history and provides advice on local histories for individual heritage items prepared by the project manager and heritage working group.

Step 12 The project manager works with the heritage working group to complete significance assessments, prepare statements of significance and complete heritage data forms for individual heritage items.

Step 13 The project manager, historian and heritage working group finalise the draft heritage study (including the thematic local history, the list of recommended individual heritage items and management recommendations).

Step 14 Council officer sends a copy of the draft heritage study, heritage database and invoices to the Heritage Office for payment.

Step 15 Council officer and the project manager consult with individual owners of recommended heritage items about the draft report and management recommendations prepared for their property (Informal consultation).

Step 16 Council officers and council management review the draft heritage study, management recommendations and heritage items.

Step 17 Council officers present the draft heritage study with a covering report to the councillors (Councillor Workshop).

Step 18 Following councillor approval of the draft heritage study, council officers notify heritage item owners and the wider community about the heritage study and undertake a public exhibition and consultation process.

Step 19 Council officers send the final heritage study and heritage database to the Heritage Office and claim all remaining project funding.

Step 20 Council adopts the study and commences implementation, including listings on the schedule to the local environmental plan, promotion and incentives.

9.2 ATTACHMENT B - THE STUDY TEAM AND HERITAGE STUDY WORKING GROUP

THE STUDY TEAM

The study team comprises staff of City Plan Heritage and a sub-consultant, and the Heritage Study Working Group. City Plan Heritage staff who have assisted in this project include:

- Kerime Danis (Manager) MHerCons (Hons), BArch, AICOMOS
- Susan Kennedy (Senior Heritage Consultant) BA, M Marit Arch, LLB
- Jane McMahon (Student Heritage Consultant) BA (Hons) Archaeology and Heritage Studies.
- Ceri Kirkendoll (Heritage Consultant – former CPH staff – part survey only)
- Gina Scheer (Heritage Consultant – former CPH staff – part survey and preliminary historical themes only)

Thematic History has been prepared by Rosemary Broomham, Consultant Historian/Archaeologist.

The Heritage Study Working Group comprises the following:

Name	Title / Organisation	Position
Council's Heritage Consultant		
Kerime Danis	City Plan Heritage Pty Ltd - Council's heritage consultant	Chair of the Working Group
Heritage Groups representatives		
Rodger Robertson	Oatley Heritage Group	Member
David Burdon	National Trust of Australia (NSW)	Member
John Lennis	Catchment Officer Aboriginal Community	Member
Community representatives		
Jan Magrath	Community representative	Member
Debbie Sharp	Community representative	Member
Council staff		
Gemma Beswick	Historical & Cultural Services Coordinator, LMG	Member
Jamal Bassam	Multicultural & Indigenous Development Officer	Member
Ian Curtis	Manager Environmental Sustainability	Member
Carina Gregory	Manager Strategic Planning	Member
Harkirat Singh	Senior Strategic Planner	Member - Project Manager

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The study team acknowledges the support and assistance provided by the Hurstville City Council staff including Carina Gregory and Harkirat Singh, Gemma Beswick and Jamal Bassam, and the Local Studies section of the Hurstville City Library.

Special appreciation is also extended to our sub-consultant Rosemary Broomham and the Heritage Study Working Group members.

9.3 ATTACHMENT C - DOCUMENTATION AND MINUTES OF THE HERITAGE STUDY WORKING GROUP

Operational Procedures

Hurstville Heritage Study Working Group

Hurstville Heritage Study 1988

1. Introduction

Council is currently working with a heritage consultant on the review and update of *Hurstville Heritage Study 1988*, which is more than 20 years old. The project is being jointly funded by the Council and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage under the NSW Heritage Grants Program 2011-2013. A Heritage Study Working Group (the Working Group) has been established as part of this project in accordance with the Community Based Guidelines formulated by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. The Working Group will work alongside Council's heritage consultant for the duration of the project, undertaking research, nominating items and considering recommendations for the future management and promotion of local heritage items. The Working Group will report its recommendations to the heritage consultant who will assess them and provide informed decisions at key stages of the process of the review of Hurstville Heritage Study 1988.

2. Objectives and deliverables of the project

The objectives of the Project are to:

- review and update the *Hurstville Heritage Study 1988*, on which the heritage schedule in the Hurstville LEP 2011 is based, to ensure that the Heritage List reflects the cultural (European and Aboriginal) and natural heritage of Hurstville;
- investigate the significance of suggested new heritage items (e.g. Oatley Park and Baths);
- identify any new heritage items since the *Hurstville Heritage Study 1988* was undertaken;
- assist Hurstville Council in undertaking community consultation; and
- ensuring that Council's heritage controls reflect best practice in heritage management.

The deliverables of the Project will be:

- Heritage Study Report – The approximate timeframe for preparation of the final report is by mid-2012;
- Supporting Photographic Documentation – to be provided in a separate and electronic format; and
- Heritage Inventory Database – Update of NSW Heritage Office inventory database, which includes updating inventory sheets for existing items and prepare information for new heritage items



3. Working Group

3.1. Title

The Working Group shall be known as the Hurstville Heritage Study Working Group (the 'Working Group').

3.2. Purpose

- To provide advice on identifying and reviewing the potential items on the Council's heritage inventory (including new items since the Hurstville Heritage Study 1988).
- To contribute advice, ideas and suggestions for the project.
- To suggest appropriate implementation strategies for the management of heritage in the local government area.

3.3. Term

The Working Group will run to the end of the Heritage Review. The anticipated timeframe for convening the Working Group is around six months (until mid 2012).

3.4. Membership and Chair

Working Group membership consists of:

- Representatives (3) of the:
 - Oatley Heritage Group
 - National Trust of Australia (NSW)
 - Aboriginal community groups
- Community representatives (2)
- Council staff {Strategic Planning (2), Environmental Sustainability (1), Community Services – Multicultural (1), Historical & Cultural Services Coordinator (1)}
- Council's heritage consultant, who will be the chair of the Working Group

3.5. Insurance

The Working Group is covered under Hurstville Council's various insurance policies.

3.6. Duties of members

3.6.1. Heritage Consultant

Council's heritage consultant will be the chairperson of the Working Group.

The duties of the Chairperson are to:

- Chair meetings according to the Working Group Terms of Reference, and the advice of Council's project manager.
- Take on board and consider the advice of the Group members



- Facilitate the discussion of items on the agenda in a timely manner, and the consideration and approval of recommendations to Council.
- Ensure all working party members have the opportunity to participate in the meetings.

3.6.2. Council's project manager and Council staff

The duties of the project manager are to:

- Call all meetings of the Working Group.
- Develop and send out the agenda and reports for the meetings.
- Prepare all minutes and distribute them as described below.
- Keep a record of the attendance for every member of the Working Group.
- Attend to such housekeeping matters as booking meeting rooms and arranging refreshments in accordance with standard protocols.

Council staff will contribute to the Working Group and provide information, advice and recommendations where required. Council staff members are not obliged to attend all meetings of the Working Group.

3.6.3. Members

The duties of the members are to:

- Attend and participate in meetings.
- Work co-operatively with other members in achieving the objectives of the Working Group.
- Contribute advice, ideas and suggestions relating to items on the agenda.
- Show respect for their peers, staff and others during Group meetings.

3.7. Dealing with Media

Members of the Working Group are not permitted to speak to the media as representatives of the Working Group unless approved by Council. Any approaches by media must be directed to Council's Manager Public Relations & Events on 9330 6008.

4. Meeting procedures

4.1. Meeting schedule

The meetings are anticipated to be held at 4-6 weekly intervals, as required, for the duration of the project.

4.2. Meeting venue

The meetings will be held at the Hurstville City Council, Civic Centre, MacMahon Street Hurstville.

4.3. Distribution of meeting agenda and business papers

Working Group agendas including dates & time and venue will be forwarded to all members no later than 3 days before the meeting.

4.4. Working Group quorum

A quorum for a Working Group meeting is three members (including the Chair). The quorum must include a community representative.

4.5. Decision making

The Working Group will make decisions by consensus.

4.6. Out of session items

The Working Group can deal with items out of session by electronic means, including telephone and email.

4.7. Recording of meeting minutes

The Chair is responsible for ensuring that full and accurate minutes are kept of the proceedings of each Working Group meeting. The project manager will prepare and circulate draft meeting minutes for review of the Chair and then further circulate them to the other members. Any questions by members regarding the minutes are to be referred to the project manager and if any error in the minutes is confirmed, the project manager shall arrange to make the appropriate changes.

Minutes will be completed within 2 weeks of the Working Group meeting and then reported to the next Working Group meeting, for endorsement.

The minutes will record:

- The date and time of the meeting;
- The venue of the meeting;
- The names of the members present at the meeting;
- Any conflicts of interest declared by a member and the reason for that declaration, and whether the member was excused from the meeting;
- The items for discussion;
- Details of any recommendations made by the Group in relation to an item;
- The names of each member who voted for a recommendation (and against, where a decision is not unanimous), including reasons; and
- An action sheet, which shows the agenda item, the action to be taken, the member responsible and the status of the action.



Hurstville
City Council



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

APPENDIX A

Working Group Members

Name	Title / Organisation	Position
Council's Heritage Consultant		
Kerime Danis	City Plan Heritage Pty Ltd - Council's heritage consultant	Chair of the Working Group
Heritage Groups representatives		
Rodger Robertson	Oatley Heritage Group	Member
David Burdon	National Trust of Australia (NSW)	Member
John Lennis	Catchment Officer Aboriginal Community	Member
Community representatives		
Jan Magrath	Community representative	Member
Debbie Sharp	Community representative	Member
Council staff		
Gemma Beswick	Historical & Cultural Services Coordinator, LMG	Member
Jamal Bassam	Multicultural Community Worker	Member
Ian Curtis	Manager Environmental Sustainability	Member
Carina Gregory	Manager Strategic Planning	Member
Harkirat Singh	Strategic Planner	Member - Project Manager

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Hurstville Heritage Study Working Group **Hurstville Heritage Study 1988**

Council is currently working with a heritage consultant on the review and update of *Hurstville Heritage Study 1988*, which is more than 20 years old. The project is being jointly funded by the Council and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage under the NSW Heritage Grants Program 2011-2013.

A Heritage Study Working Group (the Working Group) has been established as part of this project in accordance with the Community Based Guidelines formulated by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

The Working Group includes a Chair (heritage consultant), and members from various heritage groups operating within Hurstville LGA, community representatives, and Council staff.

The aim of the Working Group is to provide means for the community to make a valuable contribution to the review of the heritage study with appropriate guidance from the heritage consultant. The Working Group works alongside Council's heritage consultant for the duration of the project, undertaking research, nominating items and considering recommendations for the future management and promotion of local heritage items. The Working Group will also consider nominations from the local community for potential items on the heritage inventory.

The Working Group will convene throughout the project to contribute advice, ideas and suggestions related to various items on the Agenda.

The Working Group reports its recommendations to the heritage consultant who will consider them and provide informed decisions at key stages of the process of the review of Hurstville Heritage Study 1988. The heritage consultant will prepare a draft report for the update of Hurstville Heritage Study. This draft report will then be reported to council for consideration and public exhibition.



REVIEW AND UPDATE OF HURSTVILLE HERITAGE STUDY 1988

Heritage Item Nomination Form

Name:

Home Address:

Contact Details:

Home / Business

Mobile

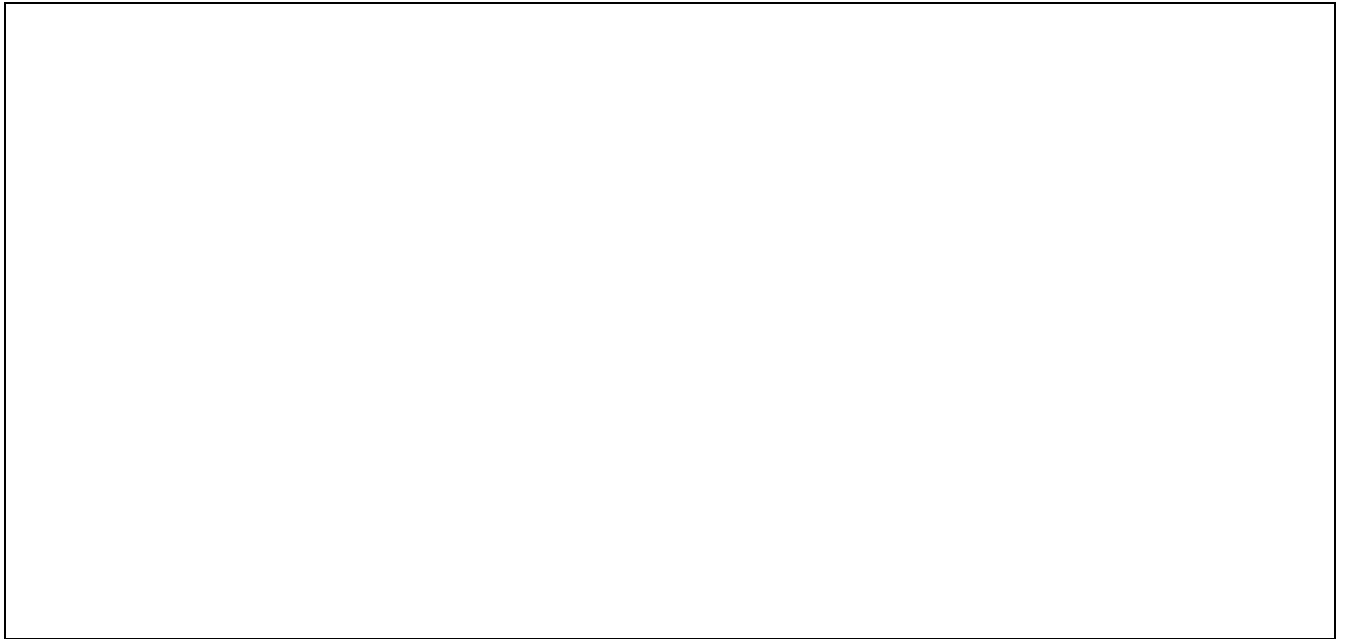
1. Name of Heritage Item / Place

2. Address of Item / Place (Please include Lot / DP if known)

3. Current owner and address

4. Access to property (If applicable)

5. Map – Site Location of Item / Place (Please show Roads / streets to help locate item)



6. Brief description of the heritage significance (Refer to the NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria at the back of this form).

7. Physical Description of the building / Item or Place (e.g. Type of construction, who designed / built the item/installation, etc)

8. Any other comments

Thank you for participating in the Review and Update of Hurstville Heritage Study.

Please post the completed form to:

Review and Update of Hurstville Heritage Study 1988
Hurstville City Council
PO Box 205
Hurstville BC NSW 1481

NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria

Criterion (a)

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (b)

An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (c)

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);

Criterion (d)

An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

Criterion (e)

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (f)

An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (g)

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's

- cultural or natural places; or
- cultural or natural environments.

(or a class of the local area's

- cultural or natural places; or
- cultural or natural environments.)

For more details, please go to the following link

<http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/assessingheritagesignificance.pdf>

Heritage Study Working Group

Meeting No. 1

Minutes

Thursday 2 February 2012, 10.00am – 12.30pm

Meeting Room 2, Hurstville City Council

Attendees: Rodger Robertson, David Burdon, John Lennis, Debbie Sharp, Jan Magrath, Kerime Danis (Chair), Gemma Beswick, Ian Curtis, Carina Gregory, Harkirat Singh (Project manager)

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
1.	Apologies	The Group acknowledged the following apology: -Jamal Bassam	Noted
2.	Welcome & Introductions	- CG welcomed all and handed over to the chair. - Members provided brief introduction and interest in the project, which varied from the LGA history, particular building types (Victorian, etc) and the whole environment. - All members lived either locally or in the vicinity of Hurstville LGA.	Noted.
3.	Terms of Reference	- The definition of 'heritage' was questioned and whether the <i>Hurstville Heritage Study 1988</i> was an example of a 'Heritage Report'. - The chair defined 'heritage' and informed that the 'Study' is an example of a 'heritage report' – the meaning of 'heritage' has changed since that time. - The chair discussed the Terms of Reference, which provides an overview of the Working Group and its purpose.	Noted

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
4.	Operational Procedures	- Project manager discussed the Operational Procedures and CG reiterated the issues of 'Conflict of Interest' and communication with 'Media'. - Members were reminded of not speaking to the media as representatives of the Group without prior Council approval and all approaches by media to be directed to Council's Manager Public Relations & Events. - The issue of 'decision-making' was raised. - Following discussion on the matter, it was decided to include additional wording in the Operational Procedures re decision-making: -Decision-making to be by consensus	Project manager to amend the Operational Procedures accordingly.
5.	Methodology for review and update	- The chair discussed the methodology for the review and invited ideas from Group members re undertaking research on heritage – whether it should be based on building type or geographical areas. - The chair requested the Group to work together on this project and act as owners/guardians of this Study.	Noted
		The chair talked about community consultation for the project – Public Notice in local newspapers, Council's website and referred to the 'Heritage Item Nomination Form'.	Project manager to organise a Public Notice in the local newspaper in early March 2012 for inviting new items/ provide additional information on existing items from the local community.
		JL requested that the Working Group should reach people/groups that do not have access to newspapers or do not live locally, but have strong associations with this area – HS/CG pointed that Council would be guided by his advice on such matters.	- Noted - JL to provide their contact details.

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		- JM requested video/tape recording of the oral history of older local residents. - The scope of the study was clarified and summarised as preparation of a list of tangible heritage items, which would form part of an amendment to Hurstville Local Environmental Plan 2011. The consultant/chair would undertake assessment of all new items proposed by the Group and the local community. - Members suggested that the scope of the study should be clearly brought out in the Operational Procedures.	Project manager to include the objectives /scope of the study within the Operational Procedures
		- RR inquired the members' input on the 'Heritage Item Nomination Form' – HS clarified that the form is open for the Working Group as well as the local community to suggest new items or provide additional information on existing items. It is not critical for each member to come up with a new item. - IC suggested that if the consultant could provide the seven assessment criteria on the 'Nomination Form' itself, it would help the members and community fill in the historical significance for any new item. - JL requested for electronic copies of the 'Nomination Form'.	Project manager to include the Heritage Criteria in the Heritage Item Nomination Form and send to all members electronically.
		The chair also informed about the historians' role in the review and update of the study – Lesley Muir and Brian Madden.	Noted.
		The chair suggested that Council writes to other statutory bodies like the Australian Institute of Architects, National Trust of Australia (NSW) and Institute of Engineers Australia to consider items on their lists within Hurstville LGA.	Project manager to write to other statutory bodies like the Australian Institute of Architects, National Trust of Australia (NSW) and Institute of

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
			Engineers Australia for lists of heritage item within Hurstville LGA.
		JL pointed out that we must write to the Local land Councils that abut into Hurstville LGA. He confirmed to send in their contact details.	Project manager to send the Heritage Item Nomination Form to Local Land Councils
		DS asked if an item is on a State Govt. body's heritage list (s 170 Register), should it be also on Council's list – would there be a double up.	The chair to consider this as part of the preparation of the Study.
6.	Project Timetable	HS discussed the Project Timeline with the Group.	Noted
7.	General Business	- The chair reiterated that HS would be the point of communication and act as the Secretariat of the Working Group. - Next meeting would be held in April after nominations of new items / additional information on existing items is received from local community.	- Noted - Project manager to notify all members of the second meeting and future meeting schedule for the project.

Heritage Study Working Group

Meeting No. 2

Minutes

Tuesday 17 April 2012, 10.30am – 12.30pm

Amaroo 1, Hurstville Entertainment Centre, Hurstville City Council

Attendees: Rodger Robertson (RR), David Burdon (DB), Deborah Sharp (DS), Jan Magrath (JM), Kerime Danis (the Chair), Jamal Bassam (JB), Gemma Beswick (GB), Carina Gregory (CG), Harkirat Singh (HS - Project manager)

Apologies: John Lennis and Ian Curtis

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
1.	Welcome & Apologies	- The Group acknowledged the following apologies: - John Lennis - Ian Curtis	Noted
2.	Minutes of previous meeting	The Group endorsed the minutes of the previous meeting	Noted
3.	Actions Arising	The recommendations and actions arising from the first meeting were confirmed.	Noted
4.	Progress – Review of Hurstville Heritage Study 1988	- The Chair discussed the progress to date on the project - Physical and photographic survey has been completed on most of the existing items. - The Chair sought the Group's views on recommendations for certain items. - Items for potential delisting and potential items for nomination were discussed. - RR inquired about who champions the Heritage Schedule and possible	Noted

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		means to prevent demolition - Was informed that Council owns the list and the procedure involved for demolition of heritage items.	
5.	Discussion on Heritage Item nominations	- The Chair discussed the nominations of potential heritage items / conservation areas and additional information provided for some existing items on the Heritage Schedule. The comments made by the Working Group would be investigated further. - The chair informed that if any of the group members knows about the locations of any Aboriginal sites, they should inform the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. - DB provided the nominations by National Trust of Australia (NSW) submitted to Council earlier as part of their submission to the Draft Hurstville LEP 2011. - The chair also invited suggestions from the Group re potential Heritage Items/areas as there are not many nominations received till date. She suggested trees on Penshurst St, between Percival and Stoney Creek Rd as items of natural heritage. - The Group suggested the following: - Hurstville Oval - South of Morgan St, Kingsgrove - Around Macquarie Pl, Mortdale - No 5 Cronulla St - JB, Council's multicultural officer asked whether cultural significance was being considered as part of the project – Was informed that the	- The Chair will conduct further research on consideration of the items for listing. - Noted - Noted and attached with the meeting minutes. - The Chair noted these for further research. - Noted - Noted

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		scope of the project related to physical objects / areas only. • JB to provide contacts of the multicultural/Aboriginal groups. • JB inquired about the timeframe of the project – Was informed that consultant would prepare the draft report by middle of 2012	• JB to provide these contacts • Noted
6.	Next steps a. Dates for next meetings	• The Chair anticipates that the first draft of the Heritage Review report will be ready by end of May 2012. • The dates of the remaining two Group meetings will be decided shortly and communicated to the Group members.	• Noted • HS to communicate the meeting dates.
7.	General Business	• The chair informed that the historian – Lesley Muir was sick and she required suggestions for another local historian to write the thematic history for Hurstville, as part of the Heritage report. • GB will research her resources and inform the project manager. • RR and DS volunteered to contribute to the thematic history section of the report.	• Noted • GB will provide relevant contact/s. • Noted

Meeting ended: 12.35pm

Heritage Study Working Group

Meeting No. 3

Minutes

Wednesday 4 July 2012, 10.30am – 1.00pm

Meeting Room 1, Hurstville City Council

Attendees: Rodger Robertson (RR), David Burdon (DB), Deborah Sharp (DS), Jan Magrath (JM), Kerime Danis (the Chair), Gemma Beswick (GB), Rosemary Broomham (RB – Historian), Carina Gregory (CG), Harkirat Singh (HS - Project manager)

Apologies: John Lennis (JL), Jamal Bassam (JB) and Ian Curtis (IC)

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
1.	Welcome & Apologies	- The Group acknowledged the following apologies: - John Lennis - Ian Curtis - Jamal Bassam	Noted
2.	Minutes of previous meeting	- The Group endorsed the minutes of the previous meeting - DB asked whether any input was received from the Aboriginal community members and HS confirmed that we have not. - JM informed about an Aboriginal campsite in the area of Hyman St Peakhurst.	Noted
3.	Actions Arising	The recommendations and actions arising from the second meeting were confirmed.	Noted
4.	Preliminary Draft Report – Review of Hurstville Heritage Study 1988 1. Study recommendations	The Chair discussed the draft Report recommendations and the Group confirmed the following: <u>Recommendation 1</u> DS asked is it possible to list individual properties if Council does not endorse a conservation area, so that Council does	Noted

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		not lose any significant items within the area until the study is reviewed the next time. CG informed that this report was based on the Community-based Heritage Guidelines (OE&H) and Council can list particular properties if conservation areas are not supported. The Group was supportive of <u>Rec 1</u>. <u>Recommendation 2</u> HS requested that as per this recommendation and a pre-identified task in the consultant's brief, the consultant should also include heritage conservation controls (that could be transferred to the Hurstville DCPs) in Section 5 of the draft report. DB suggested that Kogarah Council has good Heritage Controls. The Chair suggested that specific controls could be added in the 'Recommendations' field in the SHI sheets for each item and informed that the Special Character Areas (SCAs) will have their own recommendations. CG suggested that the wording of Rec 2 be made tighter. The Group was supportive of <u>Rec 2</u>. <u>Recommendation 3</u> The Chair requested that the Council-owned heritage properties be identified and simple conservation management strategies be developed for those. These strategies would cover the 'maintenance' aspect and identify programs for critical items. RB suggested reviewing the Orion Centre, as an example, which is owned by Canterbury Council. The Group was supportive of <u>Rec 3</u>. <u>Recommendation 4</u> There was debate amongst the members re combining of Rec 4 and 5 and it was decided to keep both Recs. 4 and 5, as they were distinct. Rec 4 dealt investigating to establish a Heritage Advisory Committee and services of a Heritage Advisor while Rec 5 brought out	- Noted Action: HS to identify Council-owned heritage properties, both within the existing and the potential new item lists and forward the same to KD. - Noted

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		the Heritage Advisor's tasks. The group decided to modify the Rec 4 to – “Establish a heritage advisory committee and engage regular services of a heritage advisor”. <u>Recommendation 5</u> The Group decided that the heritage advisor would have a role to provide advice on all heritage properties, not just Council owned. CG suggested that the words be tightened. The Group were supportive of the recommendation after appropriate modifications as suggested above. <u>Recommendation 6</u> DS asked whether the original 1988 Study would form an addendum to the new report and sought clarification re the placement / location of existing heritage items in the draft report. KD advised that the final heritage list that would include both the existing and new items would form part of a separate volume of the draft Report. RR suggested that the words ‘the Local Studies section’ be removed from <u>Rec 6</u>. The Group were supportive of the recommendation after appropriate modification as suggested above. <u>Recommendation 7</u> GB suggested that the words “Encourage local historical groups/ societies / individuals to prepare area histories and establish liaison with other such groups in the surrounding region” should be taken out due to sensitivities related to it. RR suggested that the reference to ‘financial assistance’ too should be removed. The Group confirmed that <u>Rec 7</u> be modified as – “Encourage local historical societies and individuals to prepare area histories and establish liaison with other such groups in the surrounding region” to include its area of influence to adjoining LGAs too.	• Noted • Noted • Noted

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		<u>Recommendation 8</u> GB suggested that Rec 8 was too prescriptive and that Recs. 7 and 8 be combined as both were related to the role of the local historical societies. The Group agreed that Recs. 7 and 8 be combined. <u>Recommendation 9</u> The Group debated that this recommendation should either be combined with Rec 2 or Rec 5. DB suggested that providing guidelines on house types should be a heritage advisor's role. CG suggested that heritage controls should be incorporated in a section in the DCP on Heritage. The Group suggested that KD should incorporate this recommendation with Rec 2 or 5. <u>Rec 9</u> dealt with providing restoration / adaptation advice and guidelines on house types in the local area (which are included in a Heritage Advisor's role) and <u>Rec 5</u> deals with the duties of a Heritage Advisor. <u>Recommendation 10</u> CG advised that this recommendation and Rec 11 were outside the scope of the draft Heritage Study and should be taken out. GB advised that they are updating the website already. The Group decided that Rec 10 be taken out of the draft Report. <u>Recommendation 11</u> The Group decided that Rec 11 be taken out of the draft Report, based on similar reasons as above. <u>Recommendation 12</u> CG suggests that this recommendation links back to <u>Recs. 4 and 5</u> and should be ideally be placed after <u>Rec 5</u>. The Group decided that this recommendation be placed after <u>Rec 5</u>. <u>Recommendation 13</u> The Group decided that this	• Noted • Noted • Noted • Noted • Noted

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		recommendation is a duplicate of <u>Rec 4</u> and should be taken out. <u>Recommendation 14</u> CG suggested that we need to talk to IC re this recommendation. The Group decided to modify the wording to “Consideration be given to the assessment of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the Hurstville LGA.” <u>Recommendation 15</u> The Group discussed and debated the items suggested by the Chair proposed to be delisted and decided that the following items should remain on the Schedule and not be delisted: • 225 Forest Road Hurstville • 307 Forest Road Hurstville • 671 Forest Road Hurstville • 18 Treacy Street Hurstville • 8 Crofts Avenue Hurstville • 89 The Avenue Hurstville The proposed delisted items included: • 27 Cook St Mortdale • 2-6 Crofts Ave Hurstville • 273 Dora St Hurstville • 112 Forest Rd Hurstville • 136 Forest Rd Hurstville • 243a Forest Rd Hurstville • 245-247 Forest Rd Hurstville • 324-328 Forest Rd Hurstville • 316 Forest Rd Hurstville • 1 Gordon St Hurstville • Mashman Site Kingsgrove • 16 Treacy St Hurstville • 48 Treacy St Hurstville <u>Recommendation 16</u> KD advised that Clause 5.10 of the SI LEP be modified in relation to the issue of ‘within the vicinity of a heritage item’. CG explained that clauses in the SI cannot be modified and that Clause 5.10 of the SI LEP allows for this and refers to a ‘heritage management document’ that includes a Heritage Impact Statement. This can be	• Noted Action: • IC to advise. Actions: • HS to check DCP No 1 requirements in relation to Mashman site Kingsgrove. • GB will check No. 18 Treacy St Hurstville. Action: • HS to check requirements of Council’s DA Application form and checklist / s.

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		further supplemented with provisions in the DCP. The Group agreed to support <u>Rec 16</u> with modifications as suggested. <u>Recommendation 17</u> The Group decided that this recommendation is a duplicate of <u>Rec 6</u> and should be taken out. <u>Recommendation 18</u> CG informed that this recommendation was related to Recs. 4 and 5 and the wording should be modified. The Group decided to support Rec 18 and modify it to – ‘Investigate whether to establish a conservation and heritage award.....’	• Noted • Noted
	2 Potential new heritage items	The Chair discussed the list of potential items and clarified the following: • 10 Croydon Street Hurstville was in Rockdale Council, thus it cannot be included in the list. • DS clarified the address for a house in Mortdale – it was 41 Boundary St Mortdale, instead of 46. • DS also provided more information re 42 Woronora Parade Oatley – that the houses from nos. 40-44 on Woronora Pde were built for war widows after the Second World War on a former school site. • The Group decided to include 40-44 Mulga Rd Oatley as a group for proposed heritage listing. • The Group decided that 70 Lorraine Street Peakhurst (Jimmy Horn’s bakery) should have a historic marker / plaque installed at site instead of listing as an independent item. • JM requested to add the original Dairy Farm House for the Town Centre Estate to the list of potential new heritage items. • The rest of the items were approved by the Group.	Actions: • JM to prepare the history for 20 Botany Street Carlton • HS to check the DA for 44 Mulga Rd Oatley • KD to provide RB with the Nomination Forms of the items nominated by the Group/community members. (RB needs them to cover the gap between 1988 to present). • HS to send the Masterplan for Civic Centre to KD • JM to send details/address of the original Dairy Farm House for the Town Centre Estate

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
	3 Proposed items for delisting	This has been already discussed under Recommendation 15.	Noted
	4 Other matters	There were no other matters raised at the meeting.	Noted
5	Next Steps	- HS requested the Group members to forward any comments on the preliminary draft Report by the 25 July for her to prepare a composite set of comments for KD. The members would have an opportunity to review the draft Report after KD incorporates all the comments and RB completes the thematic history component. - HS will inform the Group re the next meeting, once the draft report was completed.	Noted
6	General Business	There were no general business matters raised at the meeting	Noted

Meeting ended: 1.55pm

Heritage Study Working Group

Minutes - Meeting No. 4

Thursday 13 September 2012, 12.00noon – 2.30pm

Meeting Room 1, Hurstville City Council

Attendees: David Burdon (DB), Deborah Sharp (DS), Jan Magrath (JM), Kerime Danis (the Chair), Gemma Beswick (GB), Ian Curtis (IC), Rosemary Broomham (RB – Historian), Carina Gregory (CG), Harkirat Singh (HS – Project manager)

Apologies: Rodger Robertson (RR), John Lennis (JL), Jamal Bassam (JB)

Meeting started: 12.00noon

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
1.	Welcome & Apologies	- The Group acknowledged the following apologies: - Rodger Robertson - John Lennis - Jamal Bassam	Noted
2.	Minutes of previous meeting	The Group endorsed the minutes of the previous meeting and identified further actions, noted below.	Noted
3.	Actions Arising	- The recommendations and actions arising from the third meeting were discussed and further actions identified as follows: - Rec. 15 - o HS to check Implementation of the Interpretation Strategy for the Mashman Site Kingsgrove. - o HS to forward the verbal information on No. 18 Treacy St Hurstville provided by Gemma to KD. - Rec. 16 - o HS to check whether Clause 5.10 of the Standard	Noted

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		Instrument LEP covers the 'in the vicinity of' in relation to heritage items. - o HS to send the details of the Development Approval for 44 Mulga Rd Oatley to KD. • JM confirmed that she has already provided the details for the original Dairy Farm House for the Town Centre Estate. • DB announced a declaration of interest – Article in the Leader about the demolition of the Binishell at the Peakhurst High School.	• Noted Action DB to provide KD with a copy of the Leader with the said news item.
4.	Draft Hurstville Heritage Study Review Report 1. Study recommendations	The Chair discussed the draft Report recommendations and the Group confirmed the following: <u>Recommendation 1</u> • CG pointed to duplication of certain words in the recommendation and requested clarification on 'special character areas' (SCA) and their relationship to 'heritage conservation areas' (HCA) in light of the advice provided in the draft Hurstville LEP 2012. • KD informed that SCA was referenced in the Green Paper (on the new Planning System for NSW). She also said that HCA depicts areas with more cohesive heritage significance. She mentioned that North Beverly Hills Estate has a unique subdivision style worthy of recognition. • DB said that we should be careful of identifying some of the 5 year old duplexes in the potential HCA as heritage items. He also said that there were many new structures on narrow lots in the North Beverly Hills Estate that have good architectural character. • DS pointed out that there is a variance in the age of the structures	Action: HS to research, clarify and forward the information to KD on: • the relationship between SCA and HCA . • Whether items within a HCA need to be identified as individual items on the Heritage Schedule as well.

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		within the area – some are quite old, while others are very recent. - IC and HS queried whether SCA has been defined in the Standard Instrument LEP and CG answered that it was not. <i>CG advised that for the purpose of the Study and future Planning Proposal, we should term the heritage areas as HCAs and the Group supported this.</i> <u>Recommendation 2</u> CG advised that the ‘guidelines’ component in this recommendation should form part of Recommendation 4. <i>The Group agreed to this suggestion.</i> <u>Recommendation 3</u> HS pointed to particular formatting errors in this recommendation and KD agreed to fix it. The following items were proposed to be deleted from the heritage schedule: 27 Cook St Mortdale 2-6 Crofts Ave Hurstville 273 Dora St Hurstville 112 Forest Rd Hurstville 136 Forest Rd Hurstville 243a Forest Rd Hurstville 245-247 Forest Rd Hurstville 324-328 Forest Rd Hurstville 316 Forest Rd Hurstville 1 Gordon St Hurstville - Mashman Site Kingsgrove 16 Treacy St Hurstville 48 Treacy St Hurstville <i>The Group supported this suggestion.</i> <u>Recommendation 4</u> DB suggested that the general principles and guidelines could be in form of a brochure. The reference to <u>Rec. 2</u> should be removed from this recommendation. <i>The Group supported this suggestion.</i>	- Noted - Noted - Noted

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		<u>Recommendation 5</u> The Group supported this recommendation and suggested that a reference to the Development Application Checklist should also be made. <u>Recommendation 6</u> HS suggested that a reference be also made to the OEH Local Government Heritage Management Program for establishing local heritage funds and Heritage advisors. <i>The Group were supportive of the recommendation after appropriate modification as suggested above.</i> <u>Recommendation 7</u> <i>The Group were supportive of the recommendation.</i> <u>Recommendation 8</u> CG suggested that an electronic copy of the Heritage Study Review be made available on Council's website too. <i>The Group agreed with the suggestion.</i> <u>Recommendation 9</u> <i>The Group were supportive of the recommendation.</i> <u>Recommendation 10</u> DB questioned whether the Heritage Advisor inspects all heritage properties and CG informed that this could potentially form part of Heritage Advisory Services. DS asked whether Council officers have the power to enter into private property and CG replied that any inspections have to occur with the consent of the property owners. The Group had a debate whether this recommendation was needed or the information could be put within the body of the report. <i>The Group decided that <u>Rec 10</u> is taken out of the draft Report and the information be incorporated within the body of the report.</i>	• Noted • Noted • Noted • Noted • Noted • Noted

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		<u>Recommendation 11</u> The Group were supportive of the recommendation. <u>Recommendation 12</u> The Group were supportive of the recommendation. <u>Recommendation 13</u> The Group were supportive of the recommendation. <u>Recommendation 14</u> The Group suggested that this recommendation be modified by referring to preservation of 'Hurstville heritage' instead of preserving the 'heritage item stock in the local area'.	• Noted • Noted • Noted • Noted
	2 Potential new heritage	• The Chair requested that the Group peruse the Report, especially Volume 2 and provide any feed back on it. Volume 2 (Part 1) included potential new items / areas and Volume 2 (Parts 2 and 3) included the existing heritage items. The Group should check the Report for: - o Accuracy - o Correctness - o Information Gaps • HS requested the Group to concentrate on individual items, streetscapes and trees rather than public buildings or 'infrastructure' items. • DB pointed out that the photo for St John's Anglican Church, Penshurst was very recent and did not show the historic spire. KD should replace it with an older photo with the historic spire. He also requested a historic photo of the Scout Hall at Hurstville. • HS also made a general comment on the poor quality of photos included in the Inventory Sheets.	Action: HS to coordinate the comments from the Group and forward to KD by the end of September / early October 2012. Action: KD to add historic photos for the Church and the Scout Hall along with the current photos. Action: • KD confirmed that she would replace the current photos with better quality photos in the final version of the report.

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		- KD requested the Group, especially DB to look at the Inventory Sheets for 89 The Avenue and 8 Crofts Avenue. Individual submissions have been received requesting Council to remove these two items from the Heritage Schedule but the consultant as well as the Group has decided that they should remain on the Schedule and not be removed. - DB asked whether there were any trees in the potential items list and KD replied in affirmative. KD requested Council staff to look into any Plans of Management (PoM) for significant trees. IC informed that all PoMs were written after the original Heritage Study 1988 was written. He said Council had a Street Tree Program but was not sure whether any heritage aspects were considered. - IC inquired about the timeframes for providing comments back to KD and CG confirmed that comments be sent to HS by the end of September 2012.	- DB to review the inventory sheets for 89 The Avenue and 8 Crofts Avenue and provide any comments to HS. Action: IC / HS to check for historic trees in the PoMs and the scope of the Street Tree Program. - Noted
	3 Proposed items for delisting	This item has already been discussed in the first part of Item 4 of the Agenda.	Noted
	4 Other matters	CG inquired whether RB had any points to raise in relation to the history of Hurstville. RB informed that she relied on secondary sources for most of the thematic history component for the Heritage Review (like historical street directories, phone books and historical maps), but that there is a range of time from late 1980s when there is not much written historical information available for Hurstville. For these gap years, she would have liked to do more primary research, but that was not part of the scope of this Heritage Review.	Noted

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
		- JM asked whether RB had talked to Peggy Turner (who lives in Ogilvy St Peakhurst) about the history of Hurstville. RB replied that undertaking oral history research was not part of the Brief. - RB suggested that we insert a recommendation to undertake oral histories (representatives of different ethnic groups) in the Report. KD informed that this was already a part of <u>Rec. 12.</u> - KD informed that Salt Pan Creek Aquaduct on Sydney Water's s170 Register talks about its location in Bankstown and Canterbury while Hurstville is not mentioned at all. KD also inquired about the best location for taking photos of the 'Salt Pan Creek Aquaduct'. DS informed the best place would be from the boardwalk in its vicinity.	- Noted - Noted - Noted
5	Next Steps 1. Informal consultation with potential heritage item owners 2. Planning Proposal including heritage listings 3. Timeframes	- DB asked about the timeframes for informal consultation. CG informed that the Group would have to finalise the potential Heritage Items and Report before that could be undertaken. The exact dates for consultation would be determined following internal discussions and briefing of the new Councillors. - The Planning Proposal including heritage listings is anticipated to be prepared in early 2013. - As mentioned above, the timing for consultation would be determined following internal discussions and briefing of the new Councillors and that for the Planning Proposal including heritage listings is early 2013.	- Noted - Noted - Noted

S No	Item	Minutes	Actions
6	General Business	• KD requested that she would welcome additional historical information on any items / areas. • CG informed that the next Group meeting is anticipated towards the end of October 2012.	Action: HS will inform the Group re the details for the next meeting, once the final draft report is completed.

Meeting ended: 2.15pm

9.4 ATTACHMENT D - RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PREVIOUS HERITAGE STUDIES

1988-89 HERITAGE STUDY METHODOLOGY

The 1988-89 Heritage Study also comprised a whole of LGA survey. It aimed to record the significant social-and economic buildings pre-1939, monuments and landscape items within the City of Hurstville.

The study achieved the broad aims by the following documentation:

1. *thematic statements compiled by references to local identities, libraries and the personal experience of the author who had lived in Hurstville for 25 years,*
2. *an inventory of buildings and other items, which highlights the growth pattern of the area through two World Wars, a Depression, and the economic and social growth related to boom times;*
3. *proposals for implementation enhanced by years of practical and professional experience in dealing with the conservation of buildings;*
4. *guidelines for conservation and building proposals which afford each building/item owner a simple statement of the interest and known records of the listing.*

1997 AND 2007 TOWN CENTRE STUDIES

The 1997 *Hurstville Town Centre Heritage Study* by K-Design Consultants did not have a specific methodology as it arose from the Hurstville CBD Streetscape Draft Heritage Study 1997, which was undertaken in conjunction with the Town Centre Development Control Plan (DCP). The 1997 Study investigated the 1994 LEP heritage items and supported its recommendations.

The 2007 *Review of Heritage items within Commercial Centres of Hurstville Council* study by Rappoport Pty Ltd incorporated the following specific methodology:

- *A site visit to each nominated item, including taking photographs and compiling brief notes about the architectural style and integrity of the place;*
- *A review of previous inventory notes for each item;*
- *Primary historical research on each nominated item using Hurstville Local Studies Collection archival material;*
- *An assessment of the significance of each nominated item using the seven significance criteria as per Heritage Office guidelines;*
- *Development of a Statement of Significance;*
- *Data entry of each assessment into the State Heritage Inventory database; and*
- *Recommendations for listing of each nominated item using a three-tier system (contributory/ neutral/ detracting).*

REVIEW OF THE 1988-89 HERITAGE STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1988-89 Study provided recommendations for implementation of the study with view that relative success or otherwise of this Heritage Study lies in the processes used for the implementation of the Study. To achieve this, the recommendations reproduced below were set out for consideration and subsequent action by Hurstville City Council.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

It should be noted most of the 1988-89 Study recommendations quoted below have been implemented. Outstanding recommendations have been incorporated into the recommendations of the current Heritage study Review.

(1) It is recommended that a LEP be prepared for the most important 'A' category buildings and that the final list should be determined in consultation with Council.

This recommendation was implemented by adopting the Hurstville LEP 1994 heritage schedule.

(2) It is further recommended that Council may wish to consider commissioning a Main Street Study (Forest Road, Hurstville) to:

- record the historical values*
- record the various periods of building design*
- advise on improvements, colours, advertising and other relevant issues.*

This recommendation was implemented by the Council as part of the 1997 and 2007 Town Centre Heritage Studies.

(3) For public access to the results of the Study, and also for reference purposes, a copy should be stored in the council Library.

A copy of the Study is available in the Local Studies section of the Hurstville City Library.

(4) To provide a helpful and encouraging service to ratepayers, it is recommended that Council adopt a policy of consultation with owners of heritage properties to educate and provide information and advice regarding maintenance, restoration and sympathetic renovations and extensions.

It is unknown or not readily available how much of this recommendation was implemented or followed.

(5) Council's officers in their administration of the classification should be prepared to allow disinterested building owners an opportunity to reappraise the value of the building classification even if only to "play for time". Consultation with professionals may also be suggested particularly where there is a change to ensure that a more sympathetic solution is applicable.

It is not considered that this recommendation has been fully implemented. The Council does not have an in-house heritage advisor or an external heritage consultant for regular consultation and advice to the residents. It is understood that the Council seeks services of a heritage consultant for Development Applications with heritage matters.

(6) A means of achieving this service, a plain-English leaflet should be prepared stating the aims and intentions of the study, giving brief outlines of the assistance Council can offer, and providing a list of suppliers of restoration materials.

S7.3.3 Guidelines – Leaflet confirms that this recommendation has been implemented.

(7) It is also recommended that Council consider putting such information on S149 certificates.

It is anticipated that Council in its s149 Certificates provides necessary heritage information related to a particular property as a standard practice.

(8) To acknowledge those endeavours to fulfil recommendations of the study, Council should consider awarding annually a plaque for items of conservation, restoration and heritage. Such a scheme would hopefully encourage others.

It is unknown if this recommendation was implemented or considered.

(9) Where it is obvious that there is no solution towards the sympathetic treatment of the building, particularly with Building Type A, it is recommended that Council incorporates into Development Application conditions that buildings under threat should be correctly recorded for future reference before any work is carried out by means of photographs, scale drawings and written history by a qualified person before dilapidation or demolition.

Generally a Land and Environment Court Appeal should be discouraged. An appeal could be too subjective and culminate in an uneconomic and unsocial result.

It is anticipated that Council enforces necessary Conditions when granting consents for such properties as standard practice to ensure heritage values of Building Type A

noted in the 1988-89 Study are recorded for future research purposes and for community's sense of place.

(10) Where old materials may be recycled, the building owner must be encouraged to forward these goods to restoration organisations for recycling, e.g. glass, fire places, tiles, etc.

It is anticipated that Council encourages property owners to recycle salvaged materials when granting consents for demolition or alterations of buildings with heritage potential as a standard practice.

(11) An education programme should be evolved by Council and implemented under their guidance to reach children, ratepayers, visitors to the C.B.D. and those conducting business in the area. Presentations should be made at schools, community groups and business clubs.

It is unknown if this recommendation was implemented or considered.

ITEMS IDENTIFIED FOR REVIEW / FOLLOW UP BY THE 1988-89 STUDY

Address	Item Name / CPH Comments
8-14 Carrington Avenue, Hurstville	Four groups of 2-storey walk up flats (20s/30s) DEMOLISHED AND REPLACED BY NEW UNITS
15-17 Carrington Avenue, Hurstville	Pair Victorian brick cottages DEMOLISHED- NOW CAR PARK
Cross Street (cnr Crofts Avenue), Hurstville	Hunt Building (1950s) Demolished and replaced with new commercial building
10 Croydon Rd, Hurstville	St Michaels (Roman Catholic) Church (1884) / consider for listing IT IS OUTSIDE THE HURSTVILLE LGA BOUNDARIES
4 Dora St, Hurstville	Baptist Church (1934?) / consider for listing LISTING HAS BEEN CONSIDERED IN THIS STUDY AND RECOMMENDED.
King Georges Rd (cnr Forest Rd)	1910 church demolished. Existing = 1959 Consider for listing – THE ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S ANGLICAN CHURCH DESIGNED BY LESLIE WILKINSON HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR HERITAGE LISTING UNDER THE CURRENT STUDY.
Forest Rd, Lugarno Point	Boat shed w industrial importance, modifications in 50s/60s –c1900 A STONE BUILDING IS INCORPORATED INTO THE NEW SHED AND IS RECOMMENDED FOR LISTING TOGETHER WITH THE FERRY SLIPWAY AND THE CONVICT ROAD 'OLD FOREST ROAD'
Forest Rd (cnr Penshurst St), Penshurst	St Declan's Roman Catholic Church–1928 (demolished?) Church and school still there - YES
Forest Rd, Peakhurst	Holy Trinity Church of England (1942?) 671 Forest Road IT IS LISTED AS HERITAGE ITEM - DEMOLISHED

Address	Item Name / CPH Comments
Forest Rd, Hurstville –	<i>Gas Company (Art Deco brick building, was no. 185A).</i> THIS IS THE HURSTVILLE MEDICAL CENTRE BUILDING AND IT IS LISTED
Forest Rd, Hurstville	<i>Electricity Company (corner building, modern), extant? /</i> SAME BUILDING AS 213 FOREST ROAD, IT IS ALREADY LISTED
127-137 Forest Road, Hurstville	<i>Swann Bldg (formerly Swans Hardware)</i> ALREADY LISTED AS HERITAGE ITEM
691 Forest Rd, Peakhurst	<i>School of Arts/local Post Office, 'The Old Barn' – 1909</i> <i>Opposite St Abrahams Church / consider listing –</i> investigate no longer obvious as barn AGREED FOR LISTING
764 Forest Road, Peakhurst	<i>Collaroy, now Roslyn Gardens (1883) /</i> Gardens are there but are they intact and in original layout/planting?? AGREED FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION – SUBSEQUENTLY IT IS RECOMMENDED FOR LISTING
23 MacMahon Street, Hurstville	<i>Dr Figtree, surgery and residence /</i> REPLACED WITH NEW UNITS - DEMOLISHED
MacMahon Street, Hurstville	<i>Police Station (1909) /</i> DEMOLISHED
Yarallah Place (and Tarrilli St)	<i>Regina Coeli Catholic Church (1963) /</i> 5 Tarrilli Street, Beverly Hills – NOMINATED AS HERITAGE ITEM TOGETHER WITH THE YARALLAH PLACE PARK

REVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 1997 AND 2007 TOWN CENTRE HERITAGE STUDIES

The 1997 Study by K-Design recommended including, clarifying or amending a number of heritage items in the Hurstville LEP 1994 (Schedule 2) through LEP Amendment No. 18. 37 new items within Hurstville City Centre were recommended for inclusion. More items were also added through Amendment Nos. 24 and 28 of the Hurstville LEP 1994, gazetted in 2002.

As part of the review of the planning controls for Hurstville City Centre, initiated in 2007, a review of Heritage Items within Commercial Centres of Hurstville was undertaken by Rappoport Pty Ltd. This review included 42 existing heritage items, most of which were located within Zone No. 3(b) – City Centre Business Zone in the Hurstville City Centre. A few items were located in Zone No. 3(c) – Business Centre Zone and one item was located in Mortdale shopping centre. The primary aim of this study was to assess the significance of each existing heritage item using the seven significance criteria as per Heritage Office guidelines and provide recommendations for listing of each item using a three-tier system (contributory / neutral / detracting). This report did not review changes since the initial identification of heritage items in the Hurstville City Centre in the Hurstville Heritage Study (1988) or identify any additional heritage items.

9.5 ATTACHMENT E: TABLE OF HISTORICAL THEMES

The following table correlates the existing local themes with the State and National themes. The broad local themes, which have been followed in the history and are expanded in the table below:

LOCAL THEME	STATE THEME	NATIONAL THEME
1. Aboriginal way of life Important places, way of life and then first contact with Europeans, c.1808	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	2 Peopling Australia
2. Landscape and Parks and Aboriginal way of life - Valuing indigenous places: retention of natural bushland; waterways, preservation of mangroves along waterways,	Environment – cultural landscape Leisure	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 8 Developing Australia's cultural life
3. Landscape and Parks - Changing the natural landscape: introduction of exotic plants and animals; destruction of native flora, fauna and inhabitants. Eurocentric visions of beauty; formal gardens, natural parklands, vistas.	Agriculture Creative endeavour Leisure Environment – cultural landscape	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 8 Developing Australia's cultural life
4. Landscape and Parks - Controlling landuse: establishment of formal controls to preserve natural bushland, fauna, wetlands, waterways, outside those protected by formal acquisition by the government, 1950s –	Environment – cultural landscape	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
5. Landscape and Parks - Beautification: schemes to improve the physical appearance of the area, often Council-initiated or controlled – Georges River; local parks and gardens, 1878 -	Environment – cultural landscape	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
6. Land Settlement: the apportionment of the land as grants to white Europeans 1808	Convict Land Tenure Persons	2 Peopling Australia 3 Developing local, regional and national economies 9 Marking the phases of life
7. Land Settlement - Surveying of grant and parish boundaries, Land subdivision, discovering useful timber, 1841 Census timber cutters	Forestry Land tenure	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 4 Building settlements, towns and cities
8. Land Settlement - Surveying of grant and parish boundaries, Land subdivision, discovering useful timber, 1841 Census timber cutters	Forestry Land tenure	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 4 Building settlements,

LOCAL THEME	STATE THEME	NATIONAL THEME
		towns and cities
9. Agriculture and settlement: early market gardens, orchards and dairy farms	Agriculture Pastoralism Industry Environment - cultural landscape	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
10. Transport - the establishment of a road system, 1838, 1843 and a ferry system and/or bridges	Transport	4 Building settlements, towns and cities
11. Transport - Roads -Changing modes of transport: re- emergence of road transport as a major transport form with the development of the motor car. Highways and roads	Transport	3 Developing local. Regional and national economies
12. Transport Improvements: construction of Illawarra railway line 1884, construction of tramlines	Transport	3 Developing local. Regional and national economies
13. Rural acres to residential estates and allotments along with railway line development, survey, subdivision, auction and sale of building allotments	Towns, suburbs and villages Labour Land tenure	4 Building settlements, towns and cities 5 Working
14. Residential Development - Creating a home: changing fashions in internal and external features of the home; impact of new technologies, 1880s –	Technology Accommodation Domestic life	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 4 Building settlements, towns and cities 8 Developing Australia's cultural life
15. Residential Development - Meeting people's needs: government provision of housing for those unable to provide adequate housing for themselves – War Service Homes, Homes for the Unemployed; Housing Commission and Herne Bay Housing, c.1950.	Accommodation Welfare	4 Building settlements, towns and cities 7 Governing
16. Development - Local Government Hurstville Municipal Council established 1887 A sense of community	Government and administration	7 Governing
17. Development - Servicing the community: provision and extension of services such as water supply, sewerage, gas, electricity, garbage removal etc., 1895 –	Communication Utilities	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 4 Building settlements, towns and cities
18. Development - A healthy place to live: provision of services which cure illness,	Health	3 Developing local, regional and national economies

LOCAL THEME	STATE THEME	NATIONAL THEME
repair injury or help prevent sickness and injury – cemeteries; doctors; hospitals. Ambulances; paramedical services; rubbish removal; controls over noxious trades; control of dairies and other food processors; Baby Health Centres, 1859s – US government 118 General Hospital, 1942	Birth and Death	9 Marking the phases of life
19. Development - Changing role of local government: role of local government changed from a concern largely with roads and kerbs and guttering in the early phase s to concern for community services, town planning and social issues, 1879 -	Government and administration	7 Governing
20. Development - Beyond local control: loss of various utilities functions originally controlled by local authorities to formal bodies, often appointed rather than elected, and serviced a larger region – Water Board; Sydney County Council; Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority, 1880s –	Utilities Government and administration	4 Building settlements, towns and cities 7 Governing
21. Development - Hurstville as evidence of the spatial expansion of Sydney	Migration Environment – cultural landscape Industry Towns, suburbs and villages Labour	2 Peopling Australia 3 Developing local, regional and national economies 4 Building settlements, towns and cities 5 Working
22. Industry - Building materials: initial removal of the forest cover for the area, 23. Brickmaking and potters established 1884, 1903, 1907.	Environment – cultural landscape Forestry Industry	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
24. Industry, Landscape and Parks - the use and development of the bays and rivers, water based industries and boating and fishing 25. Dam at Cooks River, 1839, development of Wolli Creek and Georges River area	Industry Leisure Environment - cultural landscapes	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 8 Developing Australia's cultural life
26. Industry Diversification: subsequent development of a range of industries, large and small	Industry	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
27. Industry - Learning a trade: establishment of formal apprenticeship training schemes, particularly	Labour Education	5 Working 6 Educating

LOCAL THEME	STATE THEME	NATIONAL THEME
government provision of technical colleges aimed at providing skilled labour required by industry,		
28. Industry and commerce - Unemployment: blue collar workers suffer from a boom-bust style economy creating large numbers of unemployed during depression and when industry is restructured. Construction of railway, dredging of Cooks River, Cooks River reconstruction work; roadworks. 1890s, 1930s, 1980s.	Labour	5 Working
29. Commerce - shops and shopping centres, banks, markets	Commerce	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
30. Social Development - Meeting places: establishment and development of social centres where people interacted and developed a sense of community and individual interest – shops, schools, halls, hotels, court house, churches, sporting clubs and/or facilities, Friendly Societies, School of Arts, etc. Separate spheres for men and women.	Events Leisure Social institutions Sport Persons	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 8 Developing Australia's cultural life 9 Marking the phases of life
31. Social Development - Ethnicity: continuation of economic, social and religious difference imported from Britain by Irish and Anglo-Saxons; emergence of new series of differentiation as the result of two world wars and the effects of immigration of non-British peoples, anti-German feelings in World War 1 resulted in changes to street names. Post-war migration 1945-1985 (?)	Ethnic influences Migration	2 Peopling Australia
32. Social Development - Development of a local elite: Hurstville originally controlled by landowners and notables who lived outside the area. Gradually replaced by an elite which is based in the area. 1884-. Naming of streets, areas, suburbs.	Persons	9 Marking the phases of life
33. Religion and churches, establishment of churches, early graveyards	Migration Ethnic Influences Religion Birth and death	2 Peopling Australia 8 Developing Australia's cultural life 9 Marking the phases of life

LOCAL THEME	STATE THEME	NATIONAL THEME
34. Education - denominational and public schools, kindergartens	Education	6 Educating

9.6 ATTACHMENT F: LIST OF HERITAGE ITEMS INCLUDING EXISTING AND POTENTIAL HERITAGE ITEMS

Hurstville Heritage Inventory

Search Criteria:

LISTING=LEP

Search Results

Item Name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Item Number
Advance House (Facade only)	127-137 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810003
Alinda	29 Millett Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810098
Belbern House	277-279 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810078
Belmontes Pizza Shop	372 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810038
Berkley building	195 - 197 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810024
Beverly Hills Railway Station group	King Georges Road	Beverly Hills	Hurstville	1810143
Cambridge	22 Woronora Parade	Oatley	Hurstville	1810133
Centennial Bakery	319-321 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810079
Commercial building	18 Treacy Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810040
Devonia Farm House	136 Stoney Creek Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810015
Electricity House building	213 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810008
Erina	18 Millett Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810097
Facade of building	255 - 257 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810029
Ferncliff	71 Penshurst Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810104
Fire Station	27 MacMahon Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810095
Friendly Societies' Dispensary build	17 MacMahon Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810014
Front facade of building	160 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810019
Front facade of building	184 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810023
Gladwyn	96 Queens Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810108
Glenvale Court	183b Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810022
Hermitage, The	1 Bayside Drive	Lugarno	Hurstville	1810044
Holy Trinity Anglican Church	671 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810012
House	37 Woronora Parade	Oatley	Hurstville	1810135
House	16 Patrick Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810101
House	76 Bristol Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810048
House	79 Edgbaston Road	Beverly Hills	Hurstville	1810070
House	71 Edgbaston Road	Beverly Hills	Hurstville	1810069
House	7 Cronulla Street	Carlton	Hurstville	1810061
House	82 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810117
House	26 Weston Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810130
House	34 Waratah Street	Oatley	Hurstville	1810129
House	84 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810118
House	30 Waratah Street	Oatley	Hurstville	1810128
House	1 Vine Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810126
House	92 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810123
House	90 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810122
House	46 Woronora Parade	Oatley	Hurstville	1810136
House	51 Woronora Parade	Oatley	Hurstville	1810137
House	76 Lily Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810093
House	87 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810120
House	12 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810016

Hurstville Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Street Address	Suburb	LGA	Item Number
House	50 Dora Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810066
House	136 Carlton Parade	Carlton	Hurstville	1810051
House	14 Kimberley Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810088
House	11 Jersey Avenue	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810087
House	71 Carrington Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810054
House	73 Carrington Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810055
House	39 Lily Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810091
House	62 Kimberley Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810090
House	75 Carrington Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810056
House	2 Clevedon Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810057
House	18 Kimberley Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810089
House	3 Cronulla Street	Carlton	Hurstville	1810060
House	67 Millett Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810099
House	53/53A Lily Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810092
House	69 Bristol Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810047
House	60 Cambridge Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810050
House	43 Durham Street	Carlton	Hurstville	1810068
House	43 Cronulla Street	Carlton	Hurstville	1810063
House	50 Gloucester Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810084
House	17 Arcadia Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810042
House	19 Arcadia Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810043
House	77 Cronulla Street	Carlton	Hurstville	1810064
House	117 Botany Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810046
House	4 Clevedon Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810058
House	27 Penshurst Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810140
House	69 Penshurst Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810103
House	146 Penshurst Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810106
House	287 Stoney Creek Road	Beverly Hills	Hurstville	1810110
House	84 Woronora Parade	Oatley	Hurstville	1810138
House	78 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810114
House	79 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810115
House	81 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810116
House	19 Carrington Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810052
House (see 55-59 Cambridge Stre	55 Cambridge Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810049
HT Willis & Co.	167-169 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810020
Hurstville City Museum and Gallery	14 MacMahon Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810094
Hurstville City Uniting Church	20-22 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810113
Hurstville Hotel	350 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810080
Hurstville Public School building	80 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810071
Ilfracombe	78 Bonds Road	Peakhurst	Hurstville	1810045
Inter-War Art Deco building	185A Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810073
Ithiel	55 Inverness Avenue	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810086
John Fretus building	173a Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810021
Killarney	66A Moons Avenue	Lugarno	Hurstville	1810100
Lindaville	11 Waratah Street	Oatley	Hurstville	1810127
Longleat	7 Mutual Road	Mortdale	Hurstville	1810139

Hurstville Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Street Address	Suburb	LGA	Item Number
Lorne	18 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810112
Meridian Hotel	220 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810075
Mortdale Railway Station and Car	Cnr Pitt St. Morts Street	Mortdale	Hurstville	1810147
Oatley Railway Station group	Illawarra Railway	Oatley	Hurstville	1810150
Old Propellor building	218 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810009
Oxford	8 Woronora Parade	Oatley	Hurstville	1810132
Rendered facade of building	248 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810028
Rendered facade of building	342 - 344 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810037
Rendered facade of building	338 - 340 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810036
Rendered facade of building	263 - 273 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810030
Rendered facade of building	230 - 242 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810025
Rendered facade of building	272 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810031
Rendered of Inter-War Commercial	307 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810033
Ritchie House	289-291 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810032
Rose Lea	589 Forest Road	Peakhurst	Hurstville	1810082
Semi-detached house	56-58 Carrington Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810053
Semi-detached houses	102-104 Penshurst Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810105
Semi-detached houses	110-112 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810125
Semi-detached houses	30-32 Cronulla Street	Carlton	Hurstville	1810062
Semi-detached houses	33-47 Dora Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810065
Semi-detached houses	36-38 Woronora Parade	Oatley	Hurstville	1810134
Semi-detached houses	106-108 Penshurst Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810202
Shop	244 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810027
Shop	235 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810026
Shop and residence	140-142 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810004
Shop and residence	166 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810005
Shop and residence	178 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810007
Shop and residence	239 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810076
Soul Pattinson building	225 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810010
St George Anglican Church	144 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810072
St Giles Presbyterian Church	1 MacMahon Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810013
St Joseph's Convent	55 Penshurst Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810102
Stone Wharf and path	Bayside Drive and Lime Kiln	Lugarno	Hurstville	1810109
Sylvan	89 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810121
Terrace	24 Taunton Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810111
Torino	469 Forest Road	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810081
Victory House	8 Crofts Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810059
Waikouaiti	95 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810124
War Memorial Monument	Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810074
Wesleyan Chapel	800 Forest Road	Peakhurst	Hurstville	1810083
Wingello	174-176 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810006
Woodcliffe	12 Woodcliff Parade	Lugarno	Hurstville	1810131
Yarra-mundi	75 Queens Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810107
Yuringa	85 The Avenue	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810119

Hurstville Heritage Inventory

Search Criteria:

LISTING=LEPR

Search Results

Item Name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Item Number
All Saints Oatley West Anglican Ch	60 Woronora Parade	Oatley	Hurstville	1810189
Allawah Reservoir (WS 0001)	2 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810145
Avenue of Fig Trees	Penshurst Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810178
Bangala	7 Myall Street	Oatley	Hurstville	1810183
Convict Road	Lot 2 DP 29596_Behind 1220	Lugarno	Hurstville	1810199
Electricity Substation No. 10020	31 Cook Street	Mortdale	Hurstville	1810149
Evatt Park	Forest Road	Lugarno	Hurstville	1810169
Fig Tree	Lambert Reserve, White Gat	Peakhurst Heights	Hurstville	1810195
Fig Tree in Binder Reserve	Regan Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810209
Fig Tree in Pickering Park	16A Isaac Street	Peakhurst	Hurstville	1810208
George Fincham Pipe Organ	1 Myall Street	Oatley	Hurstville	1810182
Georges River College - Hurstville	Kenwyn Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810153
Georges River College - Penshurst	2 Austral Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810207
Hilcrest	130 Stoney Creek Road	Beverly Hills	Hurstville	1810148
House	36 Lloyd Street	Oatley	Hurstville	1810187
House	25 Lloyd Street	Oatley	Hurstville	1810186
House	134 Stoney Creek Road	Beverly Hills	Hurstville	1810157
House	15 Arcadia Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810197
House	42 Woronora Parade	Oatley	Hurstville	1810185
House and Pine tree	78 Woronora Parade	Oatley	Hurstville	1810184
Hurstville Baptist Church	4 Dora Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810165
Hurstville Civic Centre (Marana Ent	16-32 Macmahon Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810171
Hurstville Oval and Velodrome	30D Dora Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810168
Hurstville Railway Sub-station	Between 309 & 309A Forest	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810144
Hurstville Scout Troop Hall	116 Durham Street	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810167
Inter-War Shops and Residences	61, 61A, 63, 65, 67 Kimberle	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810164
Lugarno Water Pumping Station (	Forest Road	Lugarno	Hurstville	1810146
Margarthea	41 Boundary Road	Mortdale	Hurstville	1810198
Memorial Obelisk	Cnr. Ponderosa Place and F	Lugarno	Hurstville	1810159
Mortdale Fire Station	38 Morts Road	Mortdale	Hurstville	1810173
Mortdale Hotel (Main Facades only	1 Pitt Street	Mortdale	Hurstville	1810175
Mortdale Memorial Gardens	65 Boundary Road	Mortdale	Hurstville	1810179
Mortdale Oatley Baptist Church	1-5 Woronora Parade	Oatley	Hurstville	1810188
Mortdale Uniting Church (Church o	18 Morts Road	Mortdale	Hurstville	1810166
North Beverly Hills Heritage Conser	(Tooronga Tce, Wyanga Ln	Beverly Hills	Hurstville	1810204
Oatley Park and Baths	1 Dame Mary Gilmour Road	Oatley	Hurstville	1810191
Peakhurst Public School	76 Bonds Road	Peakhurst	Hurstville	1810192
Penshurst Hotel (Original Building	29 Penshurst Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810196
Penshurst Public School (Main 192	510 Forest Rd (Cnr. Arcadia	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810155
Penshurst Railway Station Group	Cnr Laycock Rd (South) & Bri	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810151
Regina Coeli Catholic Church, Bev	70 Ponyara Road	Beverly Hills	Hurstville	1810161

Hurstville Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Street Address	Suburb	LGA	Item Number
Row of Workers Cottages	13-21 George Street	Mortdale	Hurstville	1810176
Row of Workers Cottages	49-55 (excluding no. 53) Pitt	Mortdale	Hurstville	1810177
Salt Pan Creek Sewage Aqueduct	Clarendon Road	Riverwood	Hurstville	1810152
Shop	237 Forest Road	Hurstville	Hurstville	1810163
St John the Evangelist's Anglican	2 Carrington Street	Penshurst	Hurstville	1810160
Stone Shed and Ferry Wharf Slipw	Near 1220 Forest Road	Lugarno	Hurstville	1810170
The Gardens on Forest (Facade &	764 Forest Road	Peakhurst	Hurstville	1810194
Weatherboard Cottages & Pepperc	20 & 22 Botany Street	Carlton	Hurstville	1810162

9.7 ATTACHMENT G: HURSTVILLE LEP 2012 HERITAGE PROVISIONS

Hurstville Local Environmental Plan 2012

Heritage Provisions

5.10 Heritage conservation [compulsory]

Note. Heritage items (if any) are listed and described in Schedule 5. Heritage conservation areas (if any) are shown on the Heritage Map as well as being described in Schedule 5.

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Hurstville Local Government Area,
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - (i) a heritage item,
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (e) erecting a building on land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (f) subdividing land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

(3) When consent not required

However, development consent under this clause is not required if:

- (a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:
 - (i) is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or archaeological site or a building, work, relic, tree or place within the heritage conservation area, and
 - (ii) would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or
- (b) the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development:
 - (i) is the creation of a new grave or monument, or excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of conserving or repairing monuments or grave markers, and
 - (ii) would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, or
- (c) the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or
- (d) the development is exempt development.

(4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).

(5) Heritage assessment

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development:

- (a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or
- (b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

(6) Heritage conservation management plans

The consent authority may require, after considering the heritage significance of a heritage item and the extent of change proposed to it, the submission of a heritage conservation management plan before granting consent under this clause.

(7) Archaeological sites

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed

on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the *Heritage Act 1977* applies):

- (a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(8) Aboriginal places of heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in an Aboriginal place of heritage significance:

- (a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and
- (b) notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(9) Demolition of nominated State heritage items

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause for the demolition of a nominated State heritage item:

- (a) notify the Heritage Council about the application, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(10) Conservation incentives

The consent authority may grant consent to development for any purpose of a building that is a heritage item or of the land on which such a building is erected, or for any purpose on an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, even though development for that purpose would otherwise not be allowed by this Plan, if the consent authority is satisfied that:

- (a) the conservation of the heritage item or Aboriginal place of heritage significance is facilitated by the granting of consent, and
- (b) the proposed development is in accordance with a heritage management document that has been approved by the consent authority, and
- (c) the consent to the proposed development would require that all necessary conservation work identified in the heritage management document is carried out, and
- (d) the proposed development would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, including its setting, or the heritage significance of the Aboriginal place of heritage significance, and
- (e) the proposed development would not have any significant adverse effect on the amenity of the surrounding area.

9.8 ATTACHMENT H: THEMATIC HISTORY

3.0 History

3.1 Introduction

Numerous studies heritage studies have been undertaken for the Hurstville Local Government Area however, some finished as long as two decades ago. Employing the same historical themes identified in earlier histories, in addition to sourcing maps, plans and pictures that are now available in digital form, this report seeks to bring provide more current information. For churches, schools and clubs in particular, some details have been obtained from internet sources. Importantly, the resources of Hurstville Council and the Hurstville Local Studies Library Collection, and the assistance of Local History Officer Julie Fitzsimons have been invaluable in completing this study of 2011-2012.

Themes:

Landscape and Parks

Aboriginal way of life

Land settlement

Agriculture and land use

Transport Railway, Water and Road Access

Residential Estates and Development

Social Developments hotels, halls and theatres

Social Developments sport

Religion

Education

Industry

Commerce

3.2 Landscape and Parks

The Georges River and Salt Pan Creek form the natural boundaries to the Hurstville local government area. Because of its high aesthetic, recreational and biological values, the river is considered to be one of the area's most valuable natural assets. Bays along Hurstville's part of the river include Edith Bay, Lime Kiln Bay, Jew Fish Bay and Gungah Bay. There are also a number of wetlands including one in Riverwood and another in Lime Kiln Bay. The Myles Dunphy Reserve at the head of Gungah Bay also has wetland communities in the protected Coastal Freshwater and Estuarine Reedlands. The natural areas within Myles Dunphy Reserve are one of the most highly valued environmental assets within the Hurstville. These natural areas include land and water based vegetation that is protected under both State and Federal Government legislation. In 2011 Hurstville City Council established the Myles Dunphy Reserve and Wetland Plan of Management to guide its care.

The landscapes of Hurstville consist of gentle slopes, except for the Georges River foreshore where the terrain is characterised by steep slopes with significant natural vegetation cover. The undulating landscape and sandstone ridgelines of the region would have once been covered by extensive eucalypt forests including blackbutt trees, *Eucalyptus pilularis*. The

native vegetation types in Hurstville are now protected and thus form part of the environmental heritage of the area. A brief description of the flora is included below:

Estuarine Complex - which occurs along tidal rivers and in shallow mudflats. Trees include the Grey Mangrove (*Avicennia marina*), a small tree up to 5m high, and River Mangrove (*Aegiceras corniculatus*), a shrub to 2m high. The mangroves are often found in association with saltmarsh and rushland or low open forest of *Casuarina glauca*. Examples are located at the following locations;

Boggywell Creek in Peakhurst/Lugarno,

Salt Pan Creek, Peakhurst,

Cedar Street, Murdoch Crescent and Edith Bay Reserve in Lugarno,

Lime Kiln Bay Wetlands, Myles Dunphy Reserve, and Yarran Road Reserve in Oatley and Riverwood Wetlands, William Road Reserve in Riverwood.¹

The boggy land of the Estuarine Complex was encountered by Watkin Tench in December 1790 during an unsuccessful expedition to Botany Bay to punish Pemulwy and his followers for spearing Governor Phillip's gamekeeper.

We had passed through the country, which the discoverers of Botany Bay [James Cook] extol as 'some of the finest meadows in the world'. These meadows, instead of grass, are covered with high coarse rushes, growing in a rotten spungy bog, into which we were plunged knee-deep at every step.²

Figure 1: Original remnant Eucalypt forest in the Myles Dunphy Reserve is one of the few remaining areas which has remnants of the original Hurstville vegetation.

(Source: Hurstville City Council, Myles Dunphy Reserve 2011 brochure)



Turpentine Ironbark Forest - The Wianamatta Shale soils of the north-eastern suburbs of the Council area once supported a vast Turpentine-Ironbark forest. The identifying canopy species are Turpentine, Grey Ironbark and Broad-leaved Ironbark. Dominant understorey species include Hop Bush, Straight Wattle and Native Elderberry. The only remnant of this forest within the Hurstville LGA occurs in William Road Reserve, Riverwood.

Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest - This Forest is the most common type of remnant within Hurstville. It grows in sheltered gullies and hillsides on Hawkesbury Sandstone. Several distinct subunits occur

Open Forest/Woodland: The dominant canopy species are Sydney Red Gum (*Angophora costata*), Sydney Peppermint (*Eucalyptus piperita*) and Red Bloodwood. A diverse

¹ Hurstville City Council, Hurstville Snapshot 2004, 9.1.2 Vegetation Types, pp 114-116

² Watkin Tench, *A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson in New South Wales*, in Sydney's First Four Years, reprinted by Library of Australian History, Sydney 1979, pp 214-15

understorey includes Old Man Banksia and Broadleaf Hakea. Examples are located at Boggywell Creek Peakhurst/Lugarno, Cedar Street Reserve, Lugarno Parade Reserve in Lugarno, Oatley Height Park in Mortdale, Yarran Road Reserve Oatley and Salt Pan Creek Foreshore Peakhurst.

Tall Open Forest: Typical overstorey species are Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) and Turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*). The understorey layer includes Christmas Bush and Blueberry Ash. Examples can be seen at Hurstville Golf Course and at Boggywell Creek (Lower Gannons Park), Peakhurst/Lugarno, Murdock Crescent, Lugarno and Myles Dunphy Reserve, Oatley.

Closed Forest: A warm temperate rainforest association is found in HV Evatt Park at Lugarno. This vegetation is very rare in St George and uncommon in Sydney. Remnant species include Coachwood, Grey Myrtle, Crinkle Bush and a number of indigenous vines.

Sydney Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland occurs on Hawkesbury Sandstone ridges, plateaus and dry exposed hillsides. The dominant species are Sydney Red Gum (*Angophora costata*), Sydney Peppermint (*Eucalyptus piperita*), Red Bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*), Grey Gum (*Eucalyptus punctata*) and Rough-barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*). The shrub layer is typically composed of Banksias and Hakeas.

Examples of Ridgetop Woodland can be seen at Lugarno Parade Reserve and Murdock Crescent, Lugarno, Freeman Avenue Reserve, Gungah Bay Road Reserve, Lime Kiln Bay and Bay Road Reserve bushland in Oatley as well as in Marine Drive Reserve and Oatley Park, Oatley, - Peakhurst Foreshore bushland and the Salt Pan Creek foreshore, Peakhurst.

River-Flat Forest - the only River-flat Forest within the Hurstville LGA occurs at Edith Bay, Lugarno, and the dominant species is *Melaleuca linariifolia*.

Shale/Sandstone soils Transition Complex - Typical species are Grey Gum (*Eucalyptus punctata*), Scribbly Gum (*Eucalyptus haemastoma*), and Red Bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*). The lower storey includes Hairpin Banksia, Geebungs and many Pea-flowers. Hurstville Golf Course at Peakhurst and Oatley Park and Bay Road Reserve, Oatley have examples.

Oatley Park

The areas following the edges of the Georges River and Salt Pan Creek and their sub-catchments, Oatley Park inclusive, form a significant local wildlife corridor within the local government area, providing a habitat for remaining native bird, mammal, reptile and invertebrate species, and an indigenous plant resource. Oatley Park is the largest native bush reserve in the St George Region. This park has the most protected sandstone vegetation communities of the entire municipality and for this reason it is of particular conservation significance. The natural bushland contains a wide variety of native trees, shrubs and flowers. The native animals of the area were wallabies, grey kangaroos, koalas, possums and other small animals such as snakes and lizards. The nature of the creeks provided suitable environments for many species of birds as well as for ducks, moorhens and herons.³

³ Hurstville City Council, Hurstville Snapshot 2004, op cit

3.3 Aboriginal Way of Life

The indigenous name for the area of Botany Bay and its surrounds is Gamay or Kamay. Thus, the name of the inhabitants or Gameygal or Kamaygal and they belonged to the greater language group of the coastal Darug.

Hurstville is part of the land of the coastal Aborigines known as the Eora or Darug, people who had been there for an estimated 45,000 years. They lived in small communities of families or clans that hunted and moved within clearly defined areas.¹ Coastal Darug groups such as the Gameygal lived south of the Cooks River and north of the Georges River while the Gweagal lived south of the Georges River.²

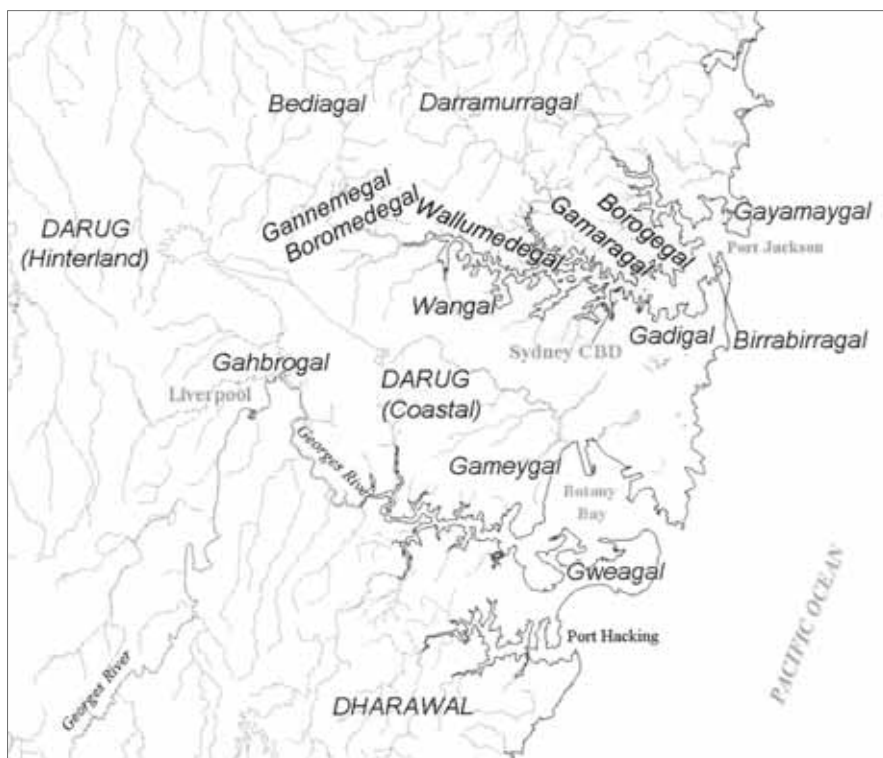


Figure 2: This detail from Val Attenbrow's book, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past*, shows the language, clan and other named groups in the region of Port Jackson and Botany Bay.

We now believe the Bediagal clan lived north of Parramatta around Castle Hill. European researchers previously thought the Bediagal lived in the Hurstville area further inland than the Gameygal. But this theory was partly based on the belief that resistance leader Pemulwy was from the Bediagal clan.

Because Pemulwy was the first Aboriginal to attack and kill a European and because people knew him to be a Bediagal man, they assumed that he was fighting against the Europeans on his own land. There was a great deal of confusion about this in the accounts by early European observers. However, Historian J. L. Cohen states that Pemulwy was born at Botany Bay on the northern side of the Georges River.³

Pemulwy speared Governor's Phillip's gamekeeper in the Cooks River district north of Hurstville because he was taking game from Gameygal country. The gamekeeper McIntyre died of the wound. From 1792 Pemulwy fought against Europeans at 'Prospect, Toongabbie,

¹ Brian J. Madden and Leslie Muir, *Campsie's Past: a history of Campsie and Croydon Park*, Canterbury Municipal Council, 1988, p 2

² Val Attenbrow, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the archaeological and historical records*, UNSW Press, 2nd Edition, 2010, p 23

³ Val Attenbrow, op cit, pp 26 7; J. L. Cohen, 'Pemulwy (1750 1802)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography* (ADB), 2005, online at <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/pemulwy/13147>

Georges River, Parramatta, Brickfield Hill and the Hawkesbury River'.⁴ As Judge Advocate David Collins said, he was 'the most active enemy to the settlers' leading raids for food or as 'payback' for attacks by Europeans.⁵ Pemulwy escaped many attempts to capture and kill him until Governor King gave the order to shoot Aborigines on sight if they ventured near settlements at Parramatta, Georges River and Prospect. Thirteen months later Henry Hacking shot and killed Pemulwy on 1 June 1802.⁶



Figure 3: *The people pictured were believed to be the last living members of the Georges River clan. They were Jim Brown, Joe Brown, Joey, Biddy Giles and Jimmy Lowndes. ML SLNSW*

After Pemulwy's death, his son Tedbury continued his campaign against the European invasion. In 1809 he led a group against early settlers, William Bond and Frederick Meredith on land at Punchbowl, forcing them to temporarily abandon their land grants. Tedbury attacked the farms, burned buildings and crops, and stole sheep. His targets in the Hurstville area included farms granted to Gilbert, Strode, and Bond. Tedbury died at Parramatta in 1810 after being shot by Edward Luttrill.⁷

The pre-contact Aboriginal occupation in the Hurstville area has not been recorded. However, the early European colonists observed that Aboriginal people camped on the valley floors and shorelines, sometimes in caves that offered shelter from the weather, sometimes in 'small whigwhams, chiefly near the water'.⁸ Their sketches and paintings show Aboriginal people catching fish, which they cooked in canoes on the waterways or on shore, or hunting birds or possums.⁹ The rugged topography has preserved some evidence of Aboriginal life, particularly around the bays of the Georges River and in the Wolli Creek valleys. Signs of their presence can be found in rock shelters with habitation refuse, rock paintings and engravings, middens, as well as rock-grinding grooves and the implements that were sharpened in the grooves. Different rock types provided resources for stone tools.¹⁰ Aboriginal occupation is revealed by midden deposits, carvings and a surviving rock art site. For example, 'Lime Kiln Bay' was named for the ovens to make lime – an indispensable ingredient in the mortar that was essential for buildings – from shells in Aboriginal middens.

⁴ J. L. Cohen, 'Pemulwy (1750 1802)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography* (ADB), 2005, online at <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/pemulwy/13147>

⁵ Cited in J. L. Cohen, op cit

⁶ Ibid

⁷ J. L. Cohen, op cit

⁸ George Worgan, cited in Val Attenbrow, op cit, p 47

⁹ Val Attenbrow, op cit, p 47; HHT Postcards, 'Throwing Spears', John Heaviside Clark, *Field Sports of the Native Inhabitants of New South Wales*, London, 1813

¹⁰ Val Attenbrow, op cit, pp 54 5, *Distribution of Aboriginal sites and traits in the Sydney region* – coloured illustration 12 between pp 98 and 99

3.4 Land Settlement in the Hurstville Local Government Area

The Hurstville Municipality was gazetted on 28 March 1887. Bounded by the Georges River, Salt Pan Creek, Wolli Creek, the Illawarra Railway and part of the East Hills Railway the Hurstville Local Government Area (LGA) is situated in the district known as St George with the neighbouring municipalities of Kogarah and Rockdale. Its suburbs are Hurstville, Penshurst, Peakhurst, Peakhurst Heights, Oatley, Lugarno together with parts of Kingsgrove, Beverly Hills, Carlton, Mortdale, Narwee, and Riverwood.

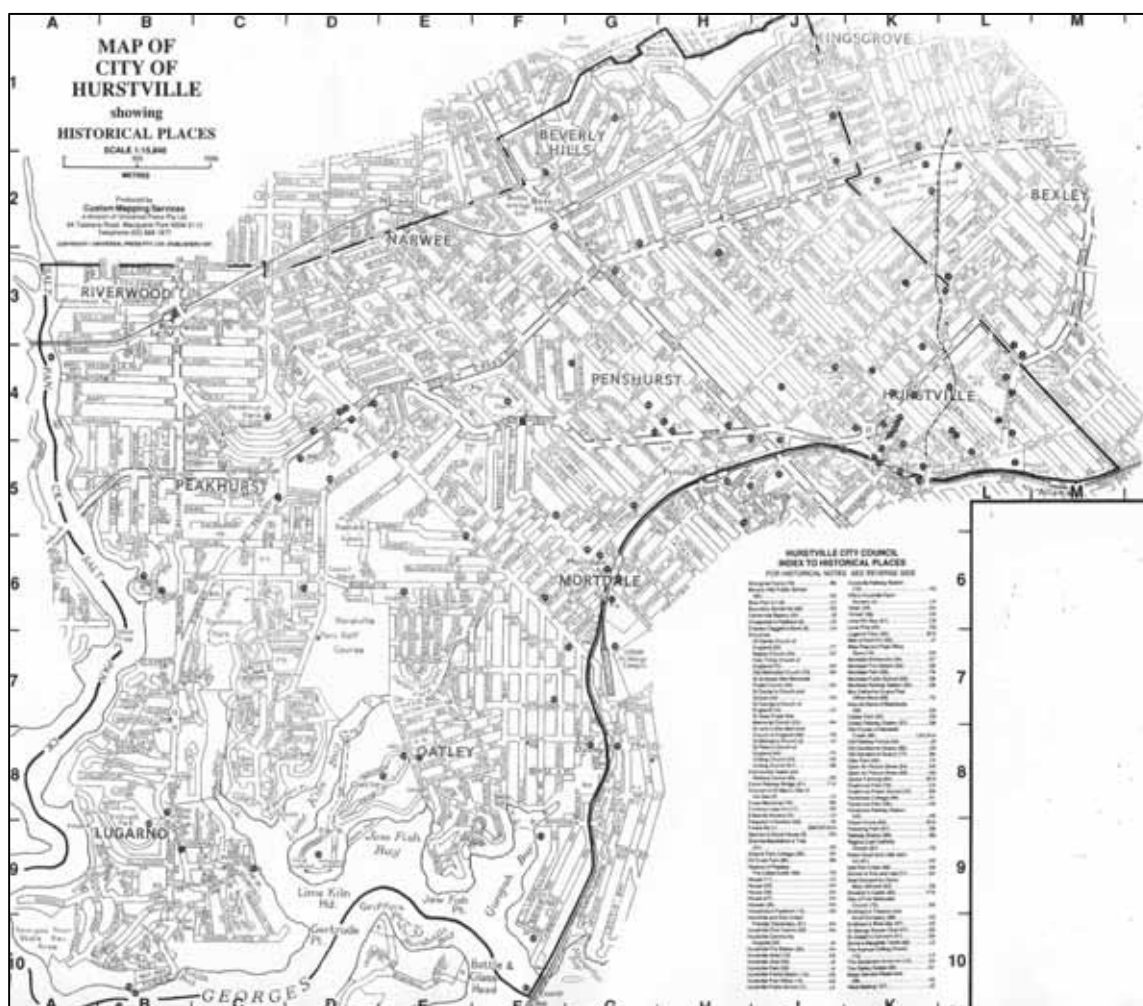


Figure 3: Map of the City of Hurstville showing Historical places was published in 1988? Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Soon after the First Fleet brought convicts and the administrative officials to settle in New South Wales, the governors and lieutenant governors granted land to the newly arrived Europeans. The heavily forested land south of Sydney did not attract settlement in the early years when producing food was the prime concern. The first grants were issued in a line following the river to Parramatta where Phillip established a second settlement on more productive land. Subsequent settlement moved north to the rich alluvial flats of the Hawkesbury River near the present-day centres of Windsor and Richmond, which became the colony's major grain producer.

Lieutenants King and Dawes had followed Georges River as far as Lugarno Point while Phillip was assessing the suitability of Botany Bay for the convict settlement in January 1788 but dismissed this location for its lack of fresh water. Phillip himself visited its northern bank after following Prospect Creek on foot. In 1789 Captain Hunter surveyed the Georges River from Botany Bay to Salt Pan Creek and Alford's Point and followed part of the Woronora River. The St George area was too far from the camp set up in Sydney Cove to attract interest in the early years of the colony when food supplies were scarce.¹¹

It was Governor Hunter who encouraged exploration beyond the known country to the Georges River when he assumed power in 1795. That year, Bass, Flinders and Martin confirmed the belief that the Cooks River flowed out of the north west arm of Botany Bay and the Georges River flowed out of the south west corner. Their good reports of the soil near the Georges River led Hunter to send settlers to Bankstown and make further grants between Bankstown and Liverpool. However, at that time, the area around Hurstville remained in the hands of the original owners and offered a hiding place for runaway convicts.¹²

The first grants to Europeans

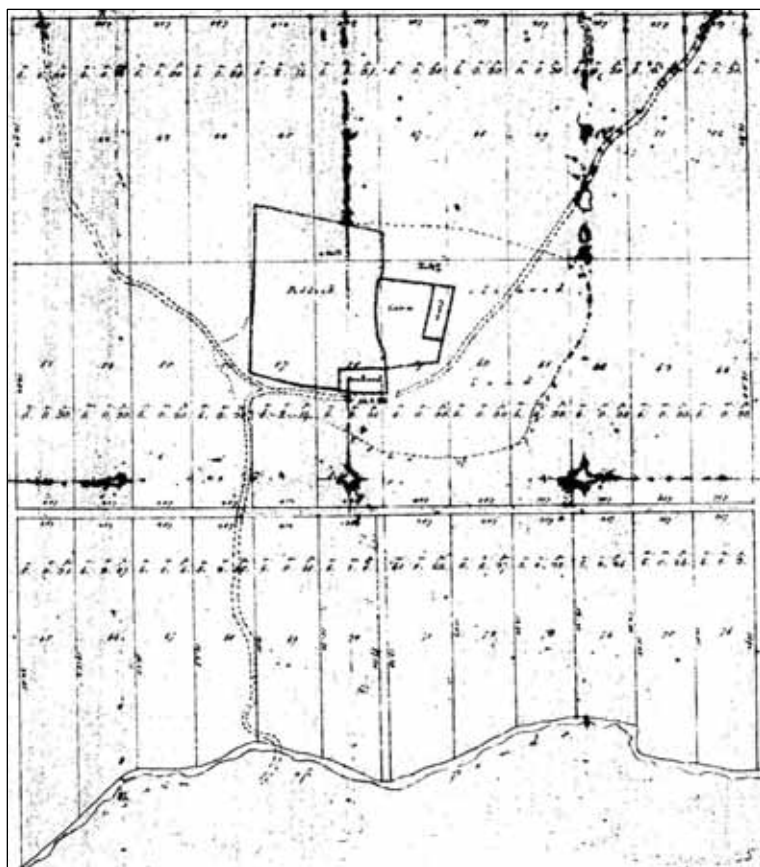


Figure 4: This planned subdivision of King's Grove Farm was drawn in 1841 when the executors of its second owner, Simeon Lord, offered farm lots for sale while the colony was suffering a severe economic depression. Marked by dotted and curved and straight lines, the cleared ground included two corn fields and a paddock as well as the rectangular house in the centre of the plan. ML SLNSW

The first grants south of the Cooks River were 500 acres to Hannah Laycock, wife of Thomas the New South Wales Corps quartermaster and 100 acres each to their two sons John and Samuel on 11 August 1804. Part of Hannah Laycock's land was in Canterbury and part in Hurstville. She called her property King's Grove Farm in honour of the governor who granted it, a name that survives in the suburb of Kingsgrove in the same area today.¹³

¹¹ D. J. Hatton, *Hurstville 1770 1850*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1979, np, [1 3]

¹² Rosemary Broomham, *Vital Connections, Roads in NSW from 1788*, Hale & Iremonger, 2001, p 27

¹³ Brian J Madden, *Hurstville: An Outline History*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1976, updated 1991, p 2; G. H. Stancombe, 'Laycock, Thomas (1786? 1823)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography (ADB)*, Vol 2, Melbourne University Press, 1979 reprint, p 97

The next Hurstville grant was 2,000 acres promised to Lieutenant John Townson who came to the colony with the New South Wales Corps. Townson was promoted to Captain in 1795 while second in charge on Norfolk Island. He returned to England in 1800 where he sold his commission but came back to New South Wales in 1806 in expectation of settling on the land he had been granted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. However, Governor Bligh refused to authorise the grant until he received his own copy of the order. Before the matter was resolved, the Major Johnston led the Corps in a coup which removed Bligh from office. Johnston issued the promised grant as 1,950 acres (809 ha) in July 1808 but Governor Macquarie revoked it when he took control in 1810 before granting it in his own name later that same year. Extending from King George's Road to Stoney Creek Road, John Townson's grant is the basis for much of Hurstville but it also occupies parts of Rockdale and Kogarah.¹⁴



Figure 5: This detail of an undated St George Parish Map shows the main early grants in Hurstville – Hannah Laycock's 500 acre King's Grove Farm, John Townson's 1,950 acres, Robert Townson's 1,695 acres and James Oatley's 300 acres, erroneously attributed to William Oatley. AO 274 SRNSW (No 14071701 2), Land & Property Information (LPI)

Dr Robert Townson joined his brother John in New South Wales on 7 July 1807. By far the most eminent scholar to settle in the colony in those formative years, he was proficient in Latin, Greek, German and French as well as all branches of natural history. His immigration was enthusiastically supported by the British Colonial Office but received coldly by Governor Bligh who ordered him to transfer the scientific equipment granted by the British government at his own expense. This treatment led Robert Townson to join the rebels. However, he soon withdrew his support when Johnson refused his chosen grant near Penrith. After legitimate government was restored, he continued to complain to Macquarie about the poor quality of the land in the 2,000 acre grant he received in the Botany Bay district

¹⁴ Brian J Madden, op cit, p 3; M. Austen, 'Townson, John (1759-1835)', *ADB*, Vol 2, op cit, p 537

shown on the parish map as 1,695 acres and the further 1,000 acres he received near Minto. After Macquarie left New South Wales in 1821 Robert Townson recovered his equanimity. He joined a number of societies and charitable organisations and built his Minto property Varro Ville into a showplace where his agricultural achievements and his wool and cattle were greatly admired. However, he did nothing to develop his Hurstville land.¹⁵



Figure 6: James Oatley's 300 acre grant Needwood Forest was bisected by the Illawarra Railway from the mid 1880s. Inheriting this land in 1839, his son Frederick sold it to Charles Cecil Griffiths in 1881. ML SLNSW

Governors Darling and Bourke presented the next most important Hurstville grants to the ex-convict James Oatley. They were 175 acres overlooking Wolli Creek in the suburb of Hurstville (1831) and a further 300 acres granted by Governor Bourke in 1833. Another 40 acres granted in December 1835 had been promised by Governor Brisbane. A clockmaker by trade, James Oatley became Macquarie's 'keeper of the town clock'. He earned £75 in 1819 for building the clock for the Hyde Park Convict Barracks and gained a conditional pardon two years later. The suburb of Oatley is situated on the largest of these grants which is bordered by Gungah Bay (part of Oatley Bay) and Boundary and Hurstville Roads.¹⁶

Captain John Townson sold his Hurstville land in 1812 to emancipist merchant Simeon Lord who also acquired King's Grove Farm in 1829. John Connell bought Dr Robert Townson's grant in 1830 from which time that property became known as Connell's or Connolly's Bush. The largely unsettled nature of St George Parish when it was gazetted on 16 May 1835 is demonstrated by the early map at Figure 7.

The 1841 census showed that the whole of St George Parish – an area that now covers the modern local government areas of Rockdale, Kogarah, Hurstville and part of Canterbury – had only 453 residents living in 87 houses, 80 of timber and seven of brick or stone. By 1846 this population had grown to 611 living in 132 households. The 589 free citizens far outnumbered the 22 convicts, and more than half of these free people were immigrants from the British Isles.¹⁷

¹⁵ L. K. Stevens, *Municipality of Hurstville – Forest to Suburbia*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1976, pp 5, 6; V. W. E. Goodin, 'Townson, Robert (1763–1827)', *ADB*, Vol 2, op cit, pp 537–8

¹⁶ Anon, 'Oatley, James (1770–1839)', *ADB*, Vol 2, op cit, p 291

¹⁷ *Ibid*, p 9; L. K. Stevens, op cit, p 5

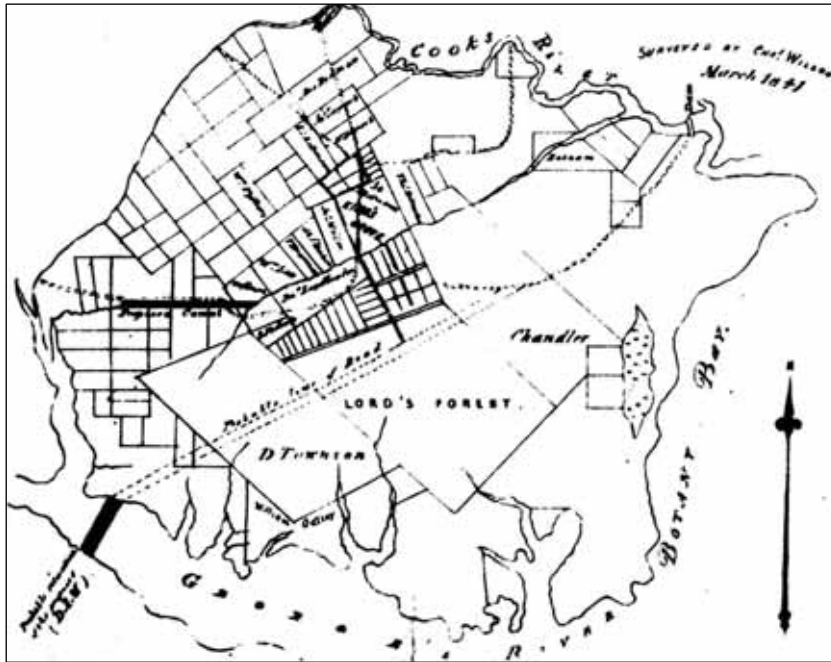


Figure 7: This location plan, which was attached to the 1841 subdivision of King's Grove Farm (Figure 4), shows the relatively few grants in the Hurstville area at that time together with a dotted line for Rocky Point Road and a double line for the planned road to the Illawarra, that includes Forest Road. ML SLNSW

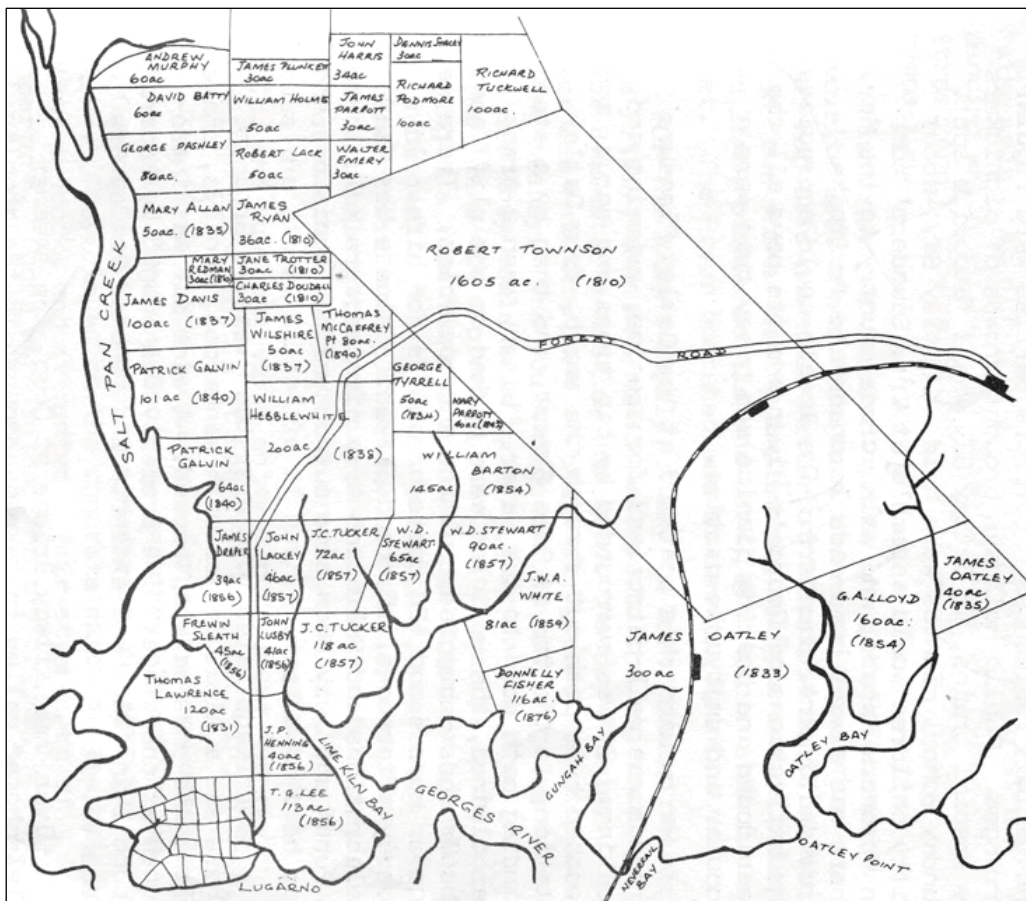


Figure 8: This tracing of the Hurstville grants in 1886 shows that apart from the subdivision of Crown land west of the punt in Lugarno, which was offered in the late 1880s, all grants given or sold in the Hurstville Municipal area were transferred by 1857. D. J. Hatton, Oatley in Early Days

Small Farms Subdivisions



Figure 9: This 1850 subdivision of Lord's grants in St George offered farmlets of about 20 acres or more. ML SLNSW

The 1840s depression in New South Wales and the survey of the line of road to the Illawarra and the clearance of the track in 1843, prompted a flurry of subdivision of large estates. Because there were few people sufficiently solvent to speculate on land at this time, not many allotments in these subdivisions sold. Also, while the economic downturn also delayed the road's construction. Finally, Forest Road, still much the same as when Mitchell designed it, opened in 1864.¹⁸

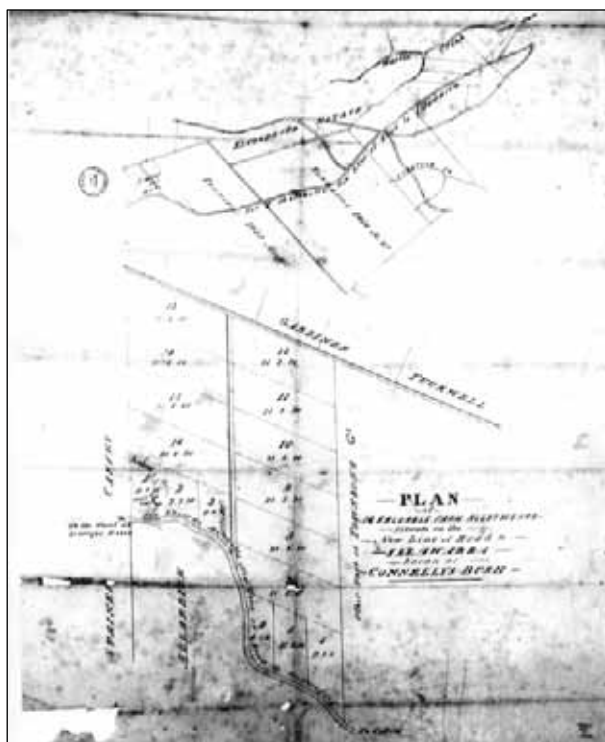


Figure 10: This plan advertised the sale of '16 valuable allotments' from Connell's Bush located on Thomas Mitchell's new Line of Road to Wollongong in 1854. The lots range from 7 acres to 21 acres. ML SLNSW

The survey for Mitchell's road to the Illawarra was sufficient to inspire landowners to advertise small farm lots, which they believed might attract the buyers. The colonies of New South Wales and Victoria were in the grip of the gold rushes at this time but it was probably too early for a large number of unsuccessful miners to make their way to the St George area and take up farming.

Thomas S. Mort's Farm in the south-western part of Robert Townson's grant, was subdivided into 17 farms in 1855. Further subdivision of Connell's Bush, Penshurst in 1869 offered 67 allotments 'immediately adjoining Gannon's Bush'.¹⁹

¹⁸ D. H. Hatton, *Development of the Suburbs Peakhurst, Penshurst, Mortdale & Oatley*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, p 8

¹⁹ Ibid, pp 8 9; Appendixes

By 1860, 90 per cent of the land in the parish of St George was in the hands of private individuals but Hurstville land still owned by the Crown included 1,200 acres at Lugarno and Lime Kiln Bay.

Gannon's Forest – The first village

Even before the new road was officially open, a village had formed on Mitchell's road to the Illawarra at Gannon's Forest. It was named after the new owner of the 'Lord's Bush' inn, Michael Gannon who purchased that 1800-acre property from Lord's executors in 1850. He leased and sold parts of his estate from that time, including the town lots that encouraged the formation of the present suburb of Hurstville.²⁰ That part of the road was briefly called Gannon's Forest Road, but is now Forest Road.

Later Small Farms



Figure 11: The advertisement for the Auction of the Gardenland Estate tries to cover all bases. It misleadingly suggests that the land is near Penshurst Railway Station and offers the lots for small farms while illustrating the poster with a spacious bungalow. ML SLNSW

An examination of subdivision plans in the Hurstville local government area shows that the land furthest away from the city has been offered to potential buyers for small farms or farmlets. Historian Joan Hatton cites the subdivision of William Barton's 145-acre grant above Lime Kiln Bay into eight farm allotments as an example of a subdivision from the 1870s.

Even after the opening of the Illawarra Railway there was a considerable amount of land in Hurstville that seemed more suitable for farms than for residential suburbs.

In the first three decades after 1885 when the railway provided stations at Hurstville, Penshurst, Mortdale and Oatley, the population growth remained slow. From 1,050 in 1887, and 1,125 in 1891, it rose to 4,019 in 1901, the year after the eastern ward of Bexley had left Hurstville to become a municipality in its own right. The 6,533 people in Hurstville in 1911 had doubled to 13,394 by 1921. However, the greatest growth of the Hurstville population occurred between the wars and after World War 2.

²⁰ Pedr Davis, *The Hurstville Story: A History of Hurstville Municipality 1887 1987*, Hurstville Council, Typeset in Kogarah, 1986

3.5 Agriculture and Land Use

Early settlers on the waterfront approached it by river and the livelihoods of many of these people depended on that waterway through fishing or boatbuilding. Others local activities such as timber getting and lime burning, or shell collecting for lime burning, depended on the Georges River to transport their produce to Sydney.

The Illawarra Railway cut through Kemp's orange orchard and Parkes' farm in the Mortdale area in 1885 when the extension line from Hurstville went through to Sutherland. Both orchard and farm were subdivided in 1893. However, rural activities persisted in the Hurstville local government area well into the twentieth century

Lime Burning

The plentiful shells of oysters and other shellfish found in the extensive Aboriginal middens there gave Lime Kiln Head and Lime Kiln Bay their European names. An essential



Figure 12: This image shows Lime Kiln Bay in 2009 is attributed to Bluegum Bill. Courtesy Wikipedia

component of mortar and plaster, lime was greatly needed for constructing and finishing durable buildings; it was also used to improve soils for agriculture. At first, shells were the only source of lime that could be found in New South Wales. They were baked in kilns to produce the necessary powdery quick lime which was slaked with water to create the more stable form that was safer to transport and use. Used by the ancient civilisations of Egypt, Greece and Rome, slaked lime is still more appropriate than cement for the restoration of old buildings constructed of hand made bricks or sandstone.

W. C. Wentworth described early lime production that he observed at the Hunter River settlement in 1819.

The lime produced at this settlement is made from oyster shells. The process of making lime from them is extremely simple and expeditious. They are first dug up and sifted, then piled over large heaps of dry wood, which are set fire to, and speedily convert the super incumbent mass into excellent lime. When thus made it is shipped to Sydney, and sold at one shilling per bushel.²¹

If lime was not produced where they were found, the shells from Botany Bay and Port Hacking were shipped to more sophisticated kilns in Sydney, Cooks River and Kiama from the 1850s to the 1880s.²²

²¹ W. C. Wentworth, *Statistical, Historical and Political Description of the Colony of New South Wales*, Whittaker, London, 1819, cited in Michael Pearson, 'The Lime Industry in Australia An Overview', *Australian Historical Archaeology*, 8, 1990, p 28

²² Michael Pearson, *op cit*, p 32

Fishing and Oyster Farming

D. J Hatton reports that the few permanent settlers at Neverfail Bay in Oatley before the Illawarra Railway opened up that suburb, comprised four families who derived their living from fishing and oyster farming. They were Andrew and James Derwent, Thomas Thompson and family, the Wards and McAllums.

Before people adopted the practice of farming oysters, they harvested them from the Cooks River and Botany Bay. In the early 1870s Hon Thomas Holt member of the New South Wales Legislative Council, attempted to farm oysters by dredging channels for them at the head of Gwawley Bay in the Georges River, but this experiment failed.²³ As a result, oysters were dredged or gathered from their natural habitat, however this method of collection was not possible in the Georges River because of its rocky bottom. Recognising that continuing to dredge oysters from floor of the bays and rivers would destroy any attempt to farm them, the colonial government established a Royal Commission into the oyster industry. The Report issued in 1877 showed that while oyster stocks in the Cooks River and Botany Bay were seriously depleted, those in the Georges River were thriving because the harvester there, Mr A. Emerson collected his oysters with 'a diving apparatus and punt'. He employed 20 to 30 people, some of whom were 'South Sea Islanders'. Because of his care, he was the only person who retained the right to gather oysters in the Georges River.

Emerson also led the oyster farming industry that began after around that time with a method of his own devising. After the passage of the Oysters Fisheries Act in 1884, oyster farmers were able to obtain long-term leases on which to cultivate oysters. The James Derwent of Kyle Bay was a pioneer of this industry, developing Emerson's method into the rack/tray system still used today. Having assisted his father, James Derwent's son Andrew took up a lease in Kyle Bay in 1886.

By the twentieth century other Hurstville oyster famers such as the Geddes, Matthei and Peters families were active in the Lugarno area. By the post-World War 2 period, Georges River oyster had reached premium status and this area supplied 27 per cent of the total harvested in New South Wales. Problems arose at this time from competing demands on the river with people wanting more recreational space trying to curb the issuing of oyster leases. Finally, pollution from the increasing urbanisation of the area, together with attacks by a parasite *Marteila sydneyi*, great damaged production of the Georges River oysters. According to the *Leader*, the introduction of the relatively trouble-free Pacific oyster by northern New South Wales Member of Parliament ended the state government's support for the oyster farmers of St George.²⁴

Orchards

According to F. G. Gates who provided his reminiscences for the Hurstville Jubilee History of 1937, fifty years earlier, 'six of the best orchards that eyes could gaze on', could be seen from Stoney Creek Road near Belmore Road, 'especially in the apple season. You could see limbs bending under the weight, also of peaches, pears and oranges. Mr S. Bown [father of an

²³ Hurstville City Library Local Studies Section No 11, 'Oyster Farming', p 1; Philip Geeves, 'Holt, Thomas (1811 1888)', *ABD*, Vol , p ?

²⁴ Hurstville City Library Local Studies Section No 11, 'Oyster Farming', pp 2 3

Hurstville alderman] and his two sons owned orchards, then there was Mr Dent, who had a large orchard, and Mr J. Baker, a small one.’²⁵

All the settlers in those days had to take their produce to Paddy’s Market in Sydney. At first they used a heavy dray and you could hear it groaning along from a long way off. It took nearly three hours to get to market in these carts. The spring van came in and that shortened the journey.²⁶

Orchards seem to have been the most popular farming ventures in the Hurstville district. (eg Ernst Heinrich senior pictured outside his home and orchard in Oatley.²⁷ Other farming enterprises included a nursery and a piggery. (Jubilee History).



Figure 13: *Ernst Heinrich stands in front of his Lugarno home and orchard in the 1920s.* Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Upton’s Nursery

In 1918 John Upton started a plant nursery between Cambridge Street and King George’s Road on an acre and a half of land that his family had purchased for that purpose in 1902. With a catalogue illustrated by Upton’s paintings and growing prize carnations, it flourished until the 1960s. John Upton was one of the founders of the St George Art Society.²⁸

Viticulture

Hurstville pioneer Mr F. G. Gates who moved to Penshurst in 1873 when he was 10 years old, remembers a vineyard on Stoney Creek Road. The owners ‘Messrs Bayman, Smithson, Stephen and Evans produced various wines’²⁹ Mr Lardner owned another large vineyard.³⁰

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Recollections of Fred Gates

²⁷ Pedr Davis, op cit, p 54

²⁸ D. J. Hatton, *Penshurst in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, revised, 1997, p 11

²⁹ Reminiscences of Mr F. G. Gates in Anon, *The Jubilee History of the Municipality of Hurstville 1887 1937*, Hurstville Municipal Council, 1937, p 58

³⁰ Ibid, p 60

Quarrying

Lugarno was also the site of a stone quarry that operated during the 1930s on land owned by Cleveland family.



Figure 13: In the right front section of this image of the stone quarry on Cleveland's property, a man is working manually. Behind him in the centre is a pile of stone blocks with two 1920s lorries behind them on the left. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection



Figure 14: This image of the Lugarno stone quarry shows a stone cutting machine with a crane or pile driver behind it. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Small Farms

Many early settlers in the Hurstville area cleared some of their land for farming and, in the late 19th and early 20th century real estate agents and developers tended to subdivide the more remote areas in the municipality into allotments for this purpose. (See 3.4 Land Settlement)

3.6 Transport

Water Transport

Though seldom mentioned in any history of the St George district, many settlers on the shores of the Georges River and Salt Pan Creek travelled to and from their house and land by boat because the roads had not yet been formed, or because they were so poor that water transport was easier to organise. Some real estate agents and auctioneers took their potential customers to waterfront subdivisions by boat, and where this occurred, it is likely that the people who made their homes in such places relied on boats as well.



Figure 15: A member of the Matthei family, who migrated from Germany, rowing to their house on Lime Kiln Bay in the 1920s. The family worked there as fishermen and oyster farmers. The Hurstville Story

Tracks and Roads

Coming from the Canterbury side of Hurstville, the earliest grantees, the Laycocks travelled to and from their farm, King's Grove by turning south from Parramatta Road, crossing a track that later became Georges River Road, and making their way over the Cooks River on a bridge of their own making. This route was used by Governor Macquarie when he visited them in 1810. However, being even further away from Sydney than that Hurstville, on heavily forested, elevated country bordered by a river with high banks that precluded a natural river port, did not attract many farmers. Early settlers on the waterfront approached it by river and the livelihoods of many of these people depended on fishing, oyster farming or boatbuilding. Other early industries of timber getting and lime burning depended on the Georges River to transport their produce to Sydney.

In 1814 Simeon Lord sold some land north of the river on the western side of Canterbury Vale Farm, later known as the Brighton Estate. The new owner W. H. Moore fenced his land making it impossible for people to cross Cooks River on Laycock's Bridge and reach their farms by the cart track. Moore's new river crossing went from the recently cleared Liverpool Road at present day Punchbowl. As a result, settlers who had relied on Laycock's Bridge to cross Cooks River had to enter their district by Punchbowl Road (now Coronation Parade, Enfield) a road that branched off the road to Liverpool, now the Hume Highway.³¹

In the 1870s only two roads linked Hurstville with Sydney Forest Road and Rocky Point Road. The Wollongong Road was a continuation of Forest Road and Stoney Creek Road was

³¹ Brian J Madden and Leslie Muir, *Campsie's Past: a history of Campsie and Croydon Park*, Canterbury Municipal Council, 1988, pp 3 6

connected with Forest Road soon after the Hurstville Municipality was formed.³² Rocky Point Road linked the Cooks River Dam with Rocky Point, now called Sans Souci.

Rocky Point Road

Rocky Point Road leads to an outcrop where the George River reaches Botany Bay. Although a local landowner called it Charlotte Point, the name Rocky Point comes from convicts who first marked the track there in c. 1843. However, the link with Sydney came in 1864 when Kogarah Road – now part of the Princes Highway – connected Rocky Point Road to the punt at Tom Ugly's Point.³³

Forest Road

Forest Road is part of Surveyor General Thomas Mitchell's line of road to the Illawarra District, now Wollongong. Hurstville and the rest of St George was en route to the south coast area that was noted for its coal and rich pasture land. Designed by in 1843, the line of the road to the Illawarra started at the dam over the Cooks River at Tempe, where construction started in 1839, and cut through the forests to a ferry that crossed the Georges River at Lugarno. Planning for the road occurred at the height of the 1840s depression and Mitchell was only too aware that there was little funding available for it.

I am aware of the scanty means at the disposal of Government for opening roads now; but as this would bring into the market, even in these times, much more land that would cover the expense of making this line passable, and the Punt at the George's River available, I would take leave to suggest. first, that a party of say 20 to 30 men be set to make the ravines, ascending from the Woronora Mill Dam passable for carts on each side, and then to clear the new line of bushes, so as to prevent the danger of people losing themselves seeking marked trees, and save others the annoyance of stoppage after reaching that point; and secondly, that the road once marked, between the dam and punt, may be cleared of trees.³⁴

The convicts who built the dam at Tempe and marked and cleared the track that became Forest Road, worked out of a stockade at Cooks River.³⁵ [See Appendixes- Plan 3]

Finding remnants of old landing places at his chosen crossing place, Mitchell reported on 18 May 1843 that the 'road of access to the Georges River' was marked and recommended the supply of a punt. Even before the new road was officially open a village had formed at Gannon's Forest, named for the new owner of 'Lord's Bush', Michael Gannon who purchased that 1800-acre property from Lord's executors in 1850. He leased and sold parts of his estate from that time. This was the beginning of the present suburb of Hurstville.³⁶

On 15 October 1851, Mitchell reported that the punt was nearly ready and asked that a road be cleared along the ridge from the Illawarra side of the river as far as Lugarno.³⁷ Charles Roman won the tender to operate the manually-operated punt across the Woronora River and

³² Bernard Sargeant, *The History of Hurstville Council*, Volume 1, 1887 1945, Hurstville City Council, 2005, p 12

³³ Pedr Davis, *op cit*, p 103

³⁴ T. L. Mitchell to Colonial Secretary, 18 May 1843 in *Report on the Progress made in Roads and the Construction of Public Works in New South Wales from the Year 1827 to June 1856*, Government Printer, Hyde Park, 1856, p 58

³⁵ D. J. Hatton, *Hurstville 1770 1850*, *op cit*, np

³⁶ Pedr Davis, *The Hurstville Story: A History of Hurstville Municipality 1887 1987*, Hurstville Council, Typeset in Kogarah, 1986

³⁷ T. L. Mitchell to Colonial Secretary, 15 October 1851, in *Report on the Progress made in Roads*, *op cit*, p 58

collect tolls from the patrons. The descent to the punt was narrow and difficult and ‘subject to flooding in heavy rain’.³⁸ The government discontinued the service in 1860 for lack of patronage.

Government surveyor John William Deering checked the road from Tempe to Georges River in 1861 and reported that it carried about 150 vehicles a day, most carrying timber. They had almost destroyed the road particularly near Cooks River where ‘storm water pouring down the ruts made by heavily laden drays with narrow wheel bases had formed chasms some eight feet (2.4 metres) deep in places’. Stating that it was beyond repair, he laid out a new line that incorporated part of Rocky Point Road, then known as Range Road. He reported that most of the road was already fenced as allotments had been created in the Bexley Estate, Lord’s Forest and Connell’s Bush. The last of these holdings had been cut in half and the more distant, southern part subdivided for small farms. Only the Bexley Estate seemed to have been sold at that stage. This route was approved and, in 1862 the government declared it a Parish Road and was later managed by a Road Trust. First known as Gannon’s Forest Road, it became Forest Road.³⁹

Deering designed a slightly straighter section between Connell’s Bush and Belmore Road and this variation was gazetted in 1870. He also proposed a deviation that would take the road further west at Lugarno but the landowner objected, the ferry closed, and this was not carried out. Forest Road was financed by the colonial government but this support did not guarantee good maintenance. A *Sydney Morning Herald* article describing the new Municipality of Hurstville in late February 1888 stated that the eight-mile long Forest Road ‘has been made as far as Peakhurst’ but only formed from that point to the Georges River.⁴⁰

Belmore Road (King Georges Road)

Established in the 1860s, Belmore Road passes through Punchbowl, Riverwood and Peakhurst to connect Forest Road with Canterbury Road (Riverwood and Punchbowl were once part of Belmore). Soon after its acceptance in 1867, the people depending on Belmore Road petitioned the government to rescue it from its ‘dilapidated and neglected state’. Surveyor Knapp reported that the road carried about 40 local wood carts a day and this traffic increased when carters from Canterbury used it as well. He judged it to be ‘absolutely essential’ as it gave access to higher ground when the weather was wet.⁴¹ He recommended that it be cleared and that four low ridges be added to navigate the lowest ground.

Road Trusts

The Road Trusts that administered Forest Road and Stoney Creek Road Before local government was formed in Hurstville, were supported by the Parish Roads Act of 1840, which was amended in the 1840s and 1850s. This legislation provided for the election of trusts by landowners within three miles of the parish roads. Road Trusts had the power to establish toll bars and levy rates or borrow for road building or maintenance. Even after the Hurstville Municipality became responsible for its other roads, the New South Wales

³⁸ Pedr Davis, op cit, p 94

³⁹ Ibid, p 95

⁴⁰ Cited in Bernard Sargeant, *The History of Hurstville Council*, Volume 1, 1887 1945, Hurstville City Council, 2005, p 11

⁴¹ Ibid, p 97

government continued to finance Forest Road.⁴² A Road Trust established in 1862 requested funding to finish clearing this road.⁴³

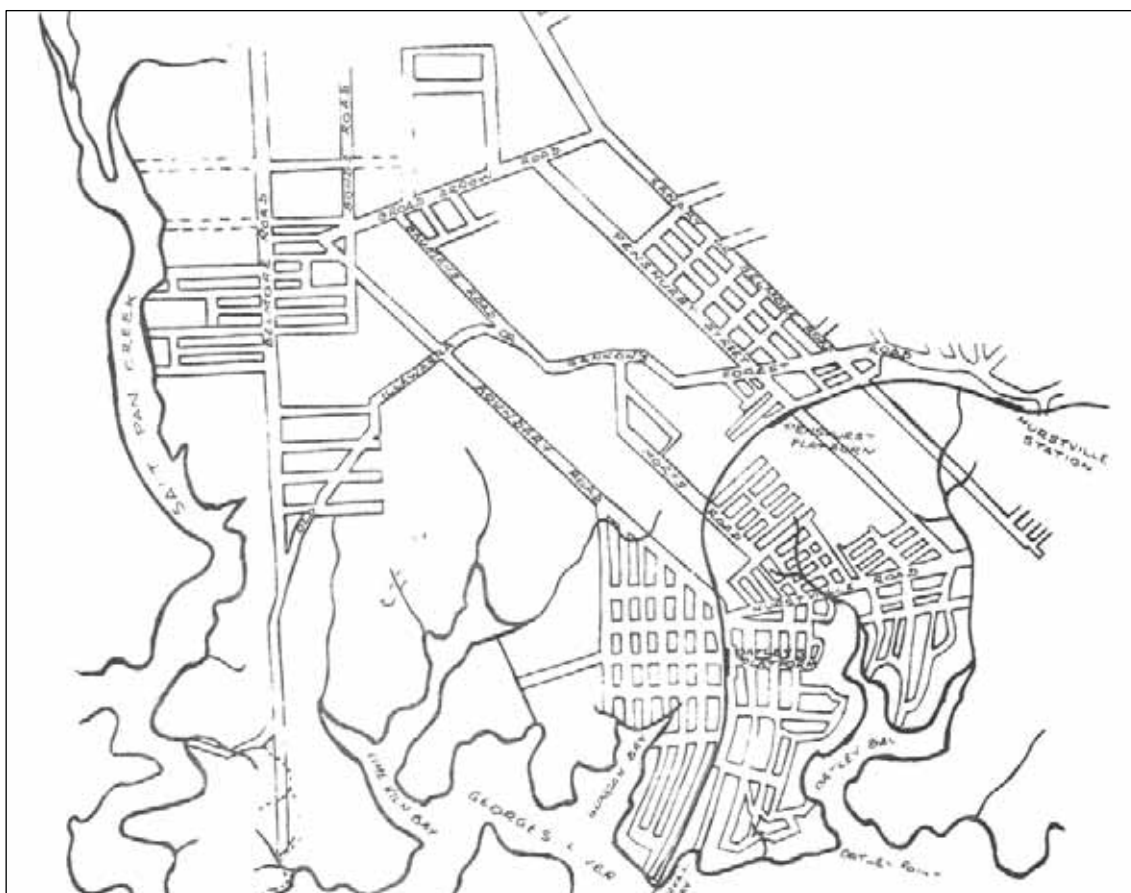


Figure 16: This plan of the Hurstville Local Government Area in 1886 shows the scattered and random development of streets which, apart from Forest Road were subject to the whim of land owners and developers. D. J. Hatton, Oatley in Early Days

Stoney Creek Road

Electors, landholders and freeholders petitioned the Secretary of Lands in 1867 to make the road known as Broad Arrow and Stony Creek Road (later Stoney) a parish road: the change in status was gazetted on 1 November 1867. The problem with this road was it had been cobbled together from existing tracks and the fences of subdivisions had encroached some parts that were reserved government roads. In addition, a bridge 30 feet long (9.1 metres) was required across Stony Creek (now Bardwell Creek) to climb over a high rock and avoid a sharp turn. The road was judged 'impassable' in 1882. In that decade different parts were given different names – Broad Arrow, Belmore (now King George's) and Stoney Creek Road to avoid the earlier confusion. When Peakhurst Park Estate was subdivided, the road extended to the intersection of Forest and Bauman's Roads.⁴⁴

⁴² Rosemary Broomham, *Vital Connections: A History of NSW Roads from 1788*, Hale & Iremonger, Marrickville, 2001, pp 58 9; Bernard Sargeant, op cit, pp 11 12

⁴³ Pedr Davis, op cit, p 95

⁴⁴ Ibid, p 100

Stoney Creek Road was connected with Forest Road soon after the Hurstville Municipality was formed. As there was an economic downturn at that time which worsened in the early 1890s, about 80 unemployed men were hired to do this and work on other improvements to important roads while forming others such as Queen Victoria Street, the main approach from northern Hurstville to Kogarah Station.⁴⁵

Coaches and Horse Buses

The first vehicles available for passengers from Hurstville to the city were coaches, which began serving Hurstville in the 1870s. The initiator of a regular horse bus service to Hurstville was Daniel Joseph Treacy. In 1881 he sold the business to Charles Fripp of Cooks River. The price of £113 (\$226) covered Treacy's five horses, harness trappings, and the wagonette he had used 'for the plying for hire of passengers and parcels on the line of road between Sydney and Hurstville and vice versa'.⁴⁶



Figure 17: *The Hurstville Hotel on the corner of Forest Road and McMahon Street in 1883. A horse bus is shown on the left of the picture.* Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Suburbanisation comes with the Railway

Some of the townships that had collected on main roads in the Hurstville Municipality became potential suburbs as soon as the Illawarra Railway was approved in March 1881. The powerful landowners of Hurstville saw to it that their investment was secured. Some had been amassing property for two decades in the hope that it might be enriched by a railway.

Of the two alternative routes, the more level survey that was most suitable for transporting coal went via Rocky Point, while the alternative survey that went through the elevated areas favoured for suburban development went through Gannon's Forest. It was clear when the plans were tabled on 19 March 1881, that the Minister for Works, John Lackey had taken the line due west at McCulloch's former property, past land owned by the Keane Brothers and Patrick McMahon, then turned south past Myles McRae's land in Penshurst and passed through Frederick Oatley's estate before crossing the Georges River at Neverfail Bay.

⁴⁵ Bernard Sargeant, *The History of Hurstville Council*, Volume 1, 1887 1945, Hurstville City Council, 2005, p 12

⁴⁶ Brian Madden, *Hurstville An Outline History*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1991, p 11

Publication of the map showing the route made it easy for McMahon to conclude his deal with the Keane Brothers, while Oatley was able to sell his 300 acre property 'Needwood Forest' for £10,000 to tea merchant C. C. Griffiths. The latter entrepreneur had valuable connections, including a stock and station agent brother who was in contact with the Keane Brothers, and whose family solicitor was S. A. Stephen.⁴⁷

More shocking was the fact that four months after a new government was elected in January 1883, when Premier Alexander Stuart became Acting Minister for Works, he ordered a new survey through the Hacking River valley instead of the line through Bottle Forest (now Heathcote) which had already completed earthworks as far as Como. Stuart did not win the route he wanted as it was vetoed by Engineer-in-Chief John Whitton. However, his interference ended the contract with Messrs C. and E Millar who had been in charge of construction. In addition to delaying the work, the interruption cost the government £20,000 for breaching its contract. It was later revealed that two parliamentarians Premier Alexander Stuart, Opposition Leader John Robertson had considerable land holdings in the Hacking River Valley. The third man with an interest who was not in Parliament remained anonymous.⁴⁸

Diverting from the Great South and Western Railways between Redfern and Macdonaldtown Stations, the new railway covered a little over eight miles. Its course through existing suburban districts caused it to depend on a high number of ancillary works such as bridges, subways, level crossings and cuttings as well as station platforms and buildings. The stations were St Peters, Marrickville, Tempe and Arncliffe after the bridge over the Cooks River. A tunnel under Forest Road carried the line emerged to additional stations at Rockdale, Kogarah and Hurstville.



Figure 18: *Hurstville Station* nd.
Hurstville City Library Local
Studies Collection

The line opened as far as Hurstville on 15 October 1884. On opening day the Ministerial Train carried the Public Works Minister F. A. Wright and 31 Parliamentarians, government

⁴⁷ Joan Hatton and Lesley Muir, *The Triumph of the Speculators: The Illawarra Railway to Hurstville opened on 15 October 1884*, Southern History Group, 1984, p 49

⁴⁸ *Ibid*, pp 52-3

officials together with leading citizens from Wollongong. St George residents waved and cheered alongside the railway as the train arrived. At Hurstville a band played and Minister Wright declared the first section of the Illawarra Line open⁴⁹ and ‘there were luncheons, dinners and suppers, and a regatta on the Georges River’.⁵⁰

The continuation of the line to Sutherland opened on 20 December 1885. As the author of Hurstville’s *Jubilee History* has stated, quoting the report of the proceedings published in *The Echo*, ‘When the line was opened...it rendered “accessible a thousand spots remarkable for sylvan beauty and watering places the marine attractions of which are unsurpassed” ’.⁵¹ The writer was probably referring to the attractions of the Georges River and associated waterways. It then passed through Waterfall in 1886, and Clifton through to Wollongong and Bombo (North Kiama) in 1887. The section between Waterfall and Clifton was not completed until 1888 because it required four tunnels and multiple culverts. The last section from Kiama to Bomaderry near Nowra, opened in 1893. Before this had been achieved, a branch to the Royal National Park opened in 1886. The Park itself had been gazetted in 1879.⁵²



Figure 19: The railway bridge across the Georges River at Como seen from Oatley Bay with members of the Matthei family in the foreground. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

An additional station in the Hurstville Municipality opened on the Illawarra Line in October 1925, called Allawah – an Aboriginal word for ‘stay here’.⁵³ Positioned between Carlton and Hurstville, the new station is first within the Hurstville LGA. The following year that line was the first in New South Wales to be electrified. The new power applied as far as Oatley with the first electric train making the journey on 1 March.⁵⁴ According to D. J. Hatton, there was no sense of celebration about landmark.

This historic event attracted little interest for residents of Sydney [and] passengers did not show the least preference for the new train, and those who did ride in it bore the experience as though it were one of everyday importance.⁵⁵

⁴⁹ Joan Hatton and Lesley Muir, *The Triumph of the Speculators: The Illawarra Railway to Hurstville opened on 15 October 1884*, Southern History Group, 1984, pp 61 2

⁵⁰ Anon, *The Jubilee History of the Municipality of Hurstville 1887 1937*, Hurstville Municipal Council, 1937, p 24

⁵¹ Pedr Davis, *The Jubilee History of the Municipality of Hurstville 1887 1937*, op cit, p 26

⁵² www.nswrail.net; ‘South Coast railway line, New South Wales’, Wikipedia

⁵³ *The Jubilee History of the Municipality of Hurstville 1887 1937*, op cit, p 37

⁵⁴ David Burke, op cit, p 209

⁵⁵ D. J. Hatton, *Oatley in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, p 4, probably citing *SMH*, 2 March 1926

Perhaps passengers were unimpressed because one electric train alone, keeping pace with a timetable using steam trains, could not reach peak performance.

The East Hills Railway

The possibility of a railway to East Hills was first raised in 1915 when a Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works discussed a proposal to link Liverpool and Bankstown by rail. The East Hill Railway idea surfaced again after World War 1 when various interests, applied for it in 1920 and 1921. The issue was raised again in 1922 when The Dumbleton Tramway League suggested two tramways as less expensive options linking Hurstville-Dumbleton-Lakemba and Bexley-Dumbleton-Lakemba. However, when surveyed in 1924, Dumbleton had only 2,208 residents living in 552 dwellings and there was a large amount of natural bushland.⁵⁶

Nevertheless, the Minister for Railways and Public Works agreed to consider another request that year for a railway from Tempe to Salt Pan Creek and thence to East Hills, delivered by petition. The rationale was that it would reduce overcrowding on the Bankstown and Illawarra lines; open up extensive land for homes; and make the Georges River accessible to a greater number of people for recreational purposes. In September 1927, Premier Jack Lang who had won power in 1925, turned the first sod for the East Hills Railway at Padstow. Lang lost the 1927 election but his opponents, led by Thomas Bavin, built the line. With the Australian economy sinking into the Great Depression of the 1930s the construction became a project for unemployed workers.⁵⁷



Figure 20: A large crowd assembled at Padstow to watch Premier Lang turn the first sod to begin construction of the East Hills Railway ceremony on 3 September 1927. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Having returned to government in 1930, Lang officially opened the first part of the line from Kingsgrove to Tempe on 21 September 1931. It was a double, electrified line. The next section from Kingsgrove to East Hills opened on 21 December was a single line served by a rail motor. The extension of the line serving the Hurstville suburbs of Dumbleton, Narwee and Herne Bay (Riverwood) opened between 14 September and 21 December 1931. At that stage it was not a simple journey for passengers going further than Kingsgrove because they had to change trains there and they usually had to change at Tempe as well. Still, it was enough to encourage a significant increase in house building along the line. The whole East

⁵⁶ Canterbury Local History Library, 'History of Beverly Hills' at www.canterbury.nsw.gov.au/www/html/860_history_of_beverly_hills

⁵⁷ Heritage Branch Website Online Database, Kingsgrove Railway Station Group Listing

Hills section of the line was electrified in 1939 and the name of Dumbleton Station changed to Beverly Hills in 1940.⁵⁸

Much later, the East Hills Line connected with the Main South Line at Glenfield in 1987 providing ‘a valuable alternative route to and from the city from Campbelltown’.⁵⁹ This connection required a new railway bridge over the Georges River at East Hills.

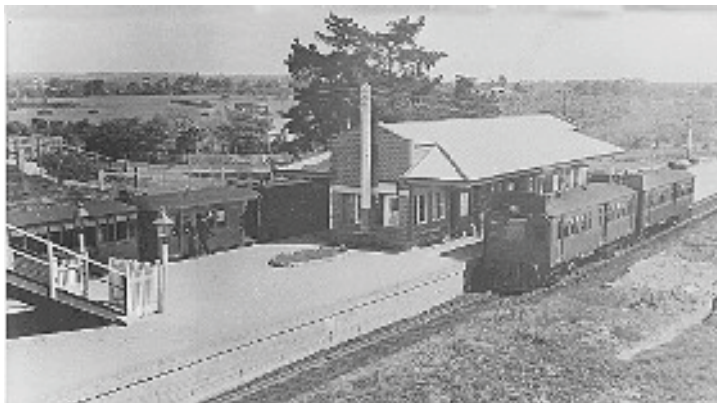


Figure 21: *This photograph of Herne Bay Railway Station (now Riverwood) in 1931 shows the rail motors used on the single line from Kingsgrove. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection*

⁵⁸ Canterbury Local History Library, *History of Kingsgrove* at www.canterbury.nsw.gov.au/www/html/860_history_of_kingsgrove

⁵⁹ David Burke, *op cit*, p 43

3.7 Residential Estates and Development

The suburb of Hurstville

Land and Building Companies were prominent among the speculators who jockeyed for the best positions near the Illawarra Railway that opened as far as Hurstville on 15 October 1884.

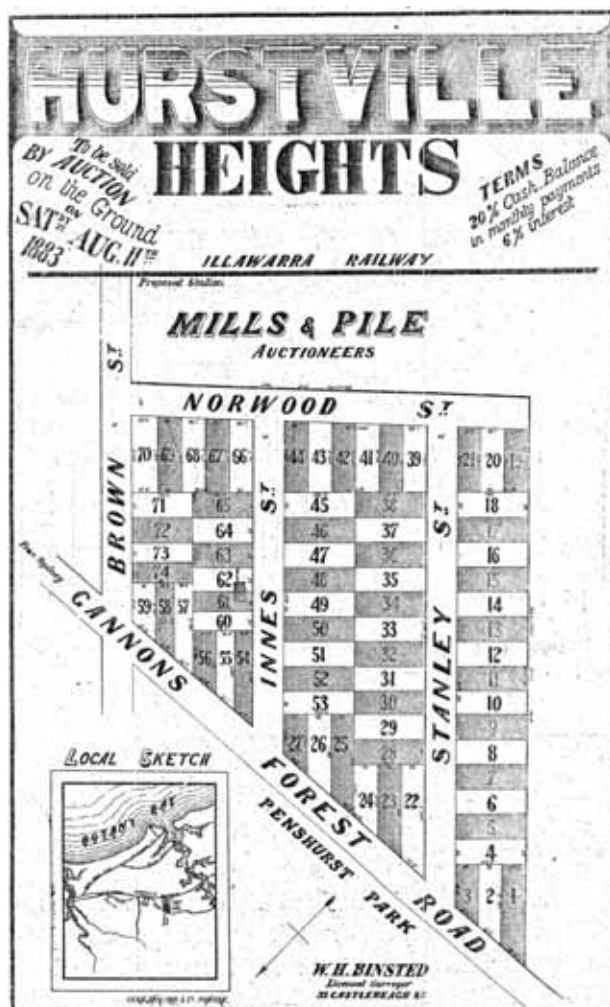


Figure 22: Even though Hurstville Heights is not close to the station, the buyers, who were reluctant to buy in 1883, paid more per lot after the line opened. ML SLNSW

Some speculators such as the owners of the Hurstville Heights subdivision offered their land before the line opened but with little success. [Figure 1] However, potential buyers rushed to the sales when on 15 October 1884 after the first train had been celebrated. As the *Daily Telegraph* remarked, ‘The talk yesterday and there was a great deal of it was chiefly land. At times it was hard to convince oneself that you were not attending a big land sale’.⁶⁰

The portion of the Illawarra Line to Hurstville was the first railway in New South Wales designed to serve commuters from a suburban area rather than agriculture or extraction industries. Before this happened, the ‘few poultry farmers, fishermen, woodcutters and gardeners’ who lived in the Hurstville were isolated and undisturbed.⁶¹

Three days after the opening, the National Permanent Building, Land, and Investment Company held a public auction on the ground at West’s Paddock. The promoters supplied a ‘Special Train’ for potential buyers and offered lots for 10 per cent deposit with the balance in monthly payments extending over 3, 5, 7 or 10 years at the purchaser’s option.

The advertisements for the suburban allotments show that land speculators and building societies expected ‘the little man’ to become a small scale landowner. He was also advised to become a home owner, although often his land was so limited that it could only accommodate a modest dwelling. Many of the new residents of the Hurstville local government area would commute to the city for work. However, the rate of land purchase and house building remained slow, even after the railway opened, and it became even slower in the 1890s when Australia suffered a severe and prolonged depression.

⁶⁰ Joan Hatton and Lesley Muir, *The Triumph of the Speculators: The Illawarra Railway to Hurstville opened on 15 October 1884*, Southern History Group, 1984, p 68

⁶¹ Ibid

Oatley



Figure 24: Although located in Oatley the residential allotments of the Jew Fish Point Estate seem to be a long way from Oatley Station. ML SLNSW

The 300 acre grant to James Oatley remained undisturbed during his lifetime and for another four decades until his adopted son Frederick sold it to Charles Cecil Griffiths in 1881. Two years later, before the railway had reached that part of the Hurstville Municipality, Griffiths put 1,400 residential lots on the market. Those attending the first sale of that land were taken there by water because the area was virtually uncleared. [See figure ? in Land Settlement] This western part of the Hurstville LGA was still remote in spite of the railway and there was a substantial unsold residue left on the market even in 1885 and 1886.⁶⁵ It is also unlikely that all 363 lots at Jew-Fish Point sold in 1921. [See Appendix Plan 5]



Figure 25: This undated photograph of Oatley Bay shows a number of boatsheds and jetties, including the one in the right foreground that was advertising 'Boats for Hire'. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

⁶⁵ D. J. Hatton, *Development of the Suburbs, Peakhurst, Penshurst, Mortdale and Oatley*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, pp 10 11, 13

Penshurst

In recognition of its remoteness, developers offered lots of from six to ten acres in the first release of Penshurst Park Estate. Gentlemen seeking a rural estate for country villa purchased these generous allotments and built large houses there. Looking to secure Penshurst's reputation as 'the elite suburb', developers of Penshurst Park offered larger than average lots of around two acres to attract retired gentlemen and professionals.⁶⁶ The sale notice for 11 February 1893 has labelled nine mansions and one orchard owned by Corbett, near the smaller blocks on sale. coming from a very large landholding, substantial parts of the Penshurst Park Estate were still on sale towards the end of the nineteenth century. Apsley Park, closer to the railway, if not the station, sold well in 1886.⁶⁷



Figure 26: *St Joseph's Convent at the corner of Forest Road and Penshurst Street was originally Rostrov, the home of John Sproule who built it in 1886. Sproule was a builder who built several homes in Penshurst, living in each one until the next was ready for him, before selling them to others. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection*

The villas in Penshurst were large double storey 'mansions' with balconies trimmed with cast iron and extensive grounds. Many were built by John Sproule who constructed four in Queens Road, Hurstville. Others were *Fernland* opposite *Rostrov* (demolished), *Ithiel* and *Goshen* in Gloucester Road Hurstville, which became the community hospital. Sproule was a local alderman and was Mayor of Hurstville in 1890, 1891 and 1897 and had been mayor of Canterbury in 1879.⁶⁸



Figure 27: *This boom style bungalow is Kenilworth on the corner of Penshurst Street and Forest Road. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection*

⁶⁶ Ibid, p13

⁶⁷ Penshurst Subdivision Plans

⁶⁸ D. J. Hatton, *Penshurst in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, revised, 1997, pp 2 3

Other mansions in Penshurst on the eastern side of the railway were *Kintail* owned by Myles McRae and *West Malling* owned by Albert Bythesea Weigall, Headmaster of Sydney Grammar School from 1867 to 1912. Designed by Hurstville architect, C. H. Halstead, *West Malling* was different from most of the other gentlemen's residences being fashioned in red brick with tall chimneys and sandstone arches. *Kenilworth*, another grand residence on the corner of Forest Road was a single storey bungalow built for the New South Wales Assayer William Scarlett de Lisle Roberts.⁶⁹

Penshurst remained small until the 1920s but began to grow after the change in the railway to Como Bridge replaced the level crossing between west and east of the line with a pedestrian overpass. In 1908, the part of Laycocks Road from the railway to Forest Road was renamed Penshurst Street. Further development took place in Penshurst in the 1920s.



Figure 28: This sale in 1914 offered 25 allotments carved from the grounds of the mansion Fernland. ML SLNSW

⁶⁹ Ibid, p 3

Mortdale

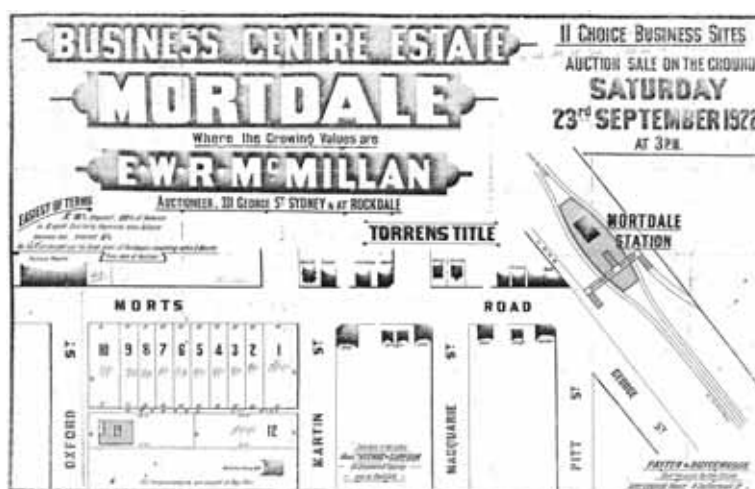


Figure 29: the two blocks that separate this subdivision from the railway station are minimised in this auction poster for the sale of business sites on 23

Known variously as Mort's Road, Mort's Hill, Mort's Township and Mort Dale, Mortdale's names originated from the early grant holder Thomas Sutcliffe Mort. This settlement began with the workers at Judd's Brickworks who lived in semi-detached cottages in Princes Street on the western side of the railway line. There were shops there and a school but later, the businesses moved to the eastern side of the line on a site formerly known as Newman's paddock. Subdivided in 1894, part of this property was offered for sale in 1894-5 as Mort's Township Estate and another part was advertised as in 1895 as Kemp's Estate.⁷⁰ [See Appendixes Plan 9]



Figure 30: This aerial view taken in 1932 shows how rapidly Mortdale grew between the wars. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

⁷⁰ D. J. Hatton, *Mortdale in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, p8

Peakhurst

The suburb of Peakhurst kept its rural quality well into the 1920s when farm lots around Bauman's Road were still being offered to people dreaming of owning freehold. Closer examination shows the 'Big junk's of land suitable for Poultry Farms, Fruit, Flowers & Vegetables' to be no more than 2 roods $20\frac{3}{4}$ perches or a little over half an acre, which equates with 2,548.25 square metres, or little more than one quarter of a hectare. Furthermore, the properties offered were set out like long suburban allotments 80 feet wide. [See Appendixes Plan 9]



Figure 31: The motor bus pictured here was the No 122 which travelled between Penshurst and Peakhurst during the 1920s. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Hurstville West, later Dumbleton, now Beverly Hills

Before the East Hills railway opened on 21 September 1931, the suburb now known as Beverly Hills was called Hurstville West. Its 'sprinkling of fine homes and productive farms' among 'large areas of forest' included an orchard called Dumbleton. Because the first school there was located on part of that orchard, it adopted the name Dumbleton Public School from 1915, although the Department of Education had called it Hurstville West Public School from the time it opened in 1892.⁷¹ Following the school's name change other institutions used the name Dumbleton, including the Post Master General and the New South Wales Government Railways.

In the late 1930s those running businesses in Dumbleton campaigned to have the name of the suburb changed to Beverly Hills, after the Hollywood suburb in Los Angeles, US. With the support of Council, the new name of Beverly Hills was accepted in 1940.⁷²

⁷¹ The date of the school's foundation is given as 1891 in *The Jubilee History*, *op cit*, p 67

⁷² Pedr Davis, *The Hurstville Story: A History of Hurstville Municipality 1887 1987*, Hurstville Council, Kogarah, 1986, pp 52 3

Lugarno

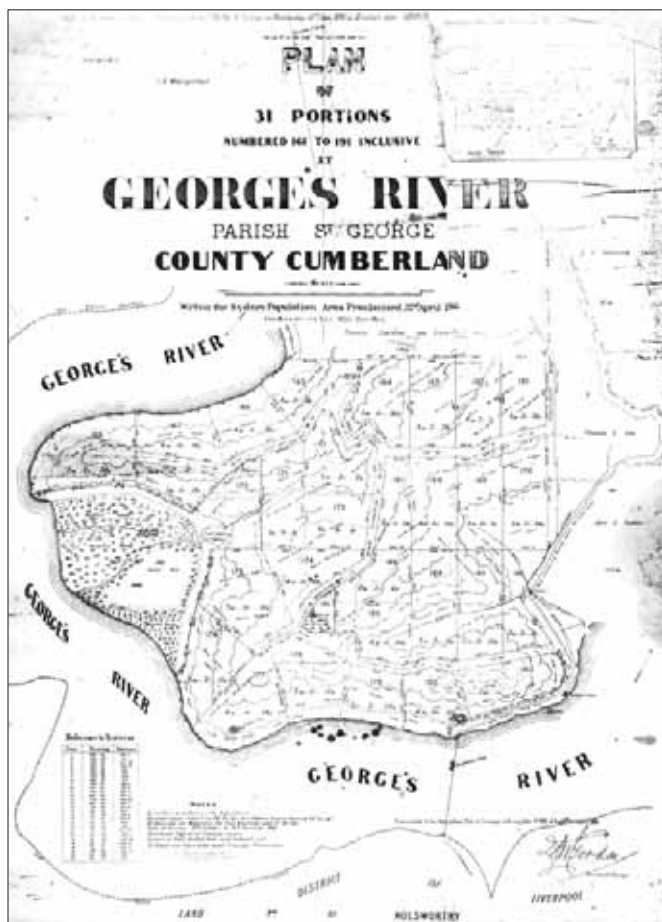


Figure 32: This 1887 subdivision of land at Lugarno created 31 portions ranging from about 3 to 5 acres. ML SLNSW

Lugarno and Lime Kiln Bay were among the last places in St George to be alienated. In the late nineteenth century Adolph Heinrich and his wife, Caroline bought an old house on Lime Kiln Bay that had been built in the 1890s by the Chislett family who cultivated commercial flower gardens. Heinrich restored the house and added a workshop, stable, boatshed and later established an orchard.⁷³

Because Lugarno had little direct access to Sydney, one resident there, Otto Heinrich, who ran a bakery in Alexandria, relied his own launch *Edelweiss* to travel to Como Station so he could catch the Sydney train. It took him so long to get back he bought a boat with an electric light on it. he later sold it to the Matthei family.⁷⁴

Beginning with an oyster lease in 1904 Marie and Emil Matthei bought a property on Lime Kiln Bay. In 1910 they built a new house there and continued to work as fishermen and oyster farmers. Their landholding increased and was subdivided into farm sized lots in the 1920s.⁷⁵ [Appendixes Plan 11]



Figure 33: This 1920s image shows the hand winched ferry that crossed from Lugarno to Como operated by Mr Emery. Peters Boatshed can be seen on the opposite shore. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

⁷³ Ibid, p 82

⁷⁴ Pedr Davis, op cit, p 88

⁷⁵ Ibid, pp 80, 82

3.8.1 Social Developments - hotels, halls and cinemas

Early Inns, Pubs and Hotels

As well as quenching the thirsts of weary workers and travellers, ‘inns and public houses were usually the first places where people could hold meetings about matters affecting the community.’⁷⁶ The first such meeting place in the suburb of Hurstville was the weatherboard *Blue Post Hotel*, built by Richard Fulljames in c. 1850 on Forest Road near Durham Street, almost opposite the site of the Primary School. Most histories credit this building with being the reason that the village of Gannon’s Forest (later Hurstville) developed. The inn was joined by a post office in 1862 and a school in 1876. A remnant plan in the State Records office and a photograph in the Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection dated 1925, show that it was greatly changed or rebuilt as a two-storey building in the late nineteenth century and further modified in 1916. The *Blue Post* lost patronage when Hurstville businesses moved closer to the railway station. It then transferred its licence to the *White Horse Hotel* near the railway station.⁷⁷ [Appendixes – Plan 12 and Figure 2]



Figure 34: The *Blue Post Inn* began as a ‘low weatherboard building’ such as that pictured in the foreground of the image on the left side in c. 1882. The first election of Hurstville aldermen was held there in 1887. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection



Figure 35: By 1925 the *Blue Post Inn* had been greatly modified into a two storey building in a late nineteenth century style. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

⁷⁶ *The Jubilee History*, op cit, p 19; Brian Madden, *Hurstville an Outline History*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1991, p 7

⁷⁷ Brian Madden, op cit; Grant Taylor, ‘Heritage Study for Hurstville City Council 1988 89’, p 28. Taylor claims the *Man of Kent* (1850) was the first official hostelry in Hurstville.

James Flood opened the *Currency Lass* inn near the later Post Office in 1852 and the *Gardeners' Arms* opened 'near the present traffic bridge' adjacent to Hurstville Station. Both these hotels closed when their sites were resumed for the Illawarra Railway line that opened in 1884. Other hotels in Hurstville included The *Man of Kent* near Kingsgrove which opened on Stoney Creek Road in 1850 and the *Robin Hood and Little John* followed it four years later on Stoney Creek Road near Gloucester Road.⁷⁸

Incorporation: Forming the Hurstville Municipality

After the Illawarra Railway had connected Hurstville with Sydney, the residents began to work towards incorporation.

In 1884 and 1885 numerous meetings were held in Hurstville, when the proposal to incorporate the district was debated. Several resolutions were from time to time considered, the principal object of some of the residents having been to incorporate the whole of the district of Kogarah and Hurstville in one municipality. This proposal was, however, strongly opposed and the Kogarah district was incorporated separately on December 22, 1885.⁷⁹

Community leaders revived the proposal in late 1886 and the petition they organised with the 635 signatures representing the 1,050 residents was accepted. The Hurstville Municipality was gazetted on 28 March 1887 with an area of 8,500 acres and the first election was held on 15 June 1887. In spite of the fact that residents subsequently had to pay rates, incorporation strengthened the feeling of community.

The councillors created three wards on 27 November 1887 – Hurstville, Peakhurst and Bexley – but the latter district became a separate municipality in June 1900. Bexley was very different to the other two Hurstville wards. While it was part of the Hurstville, Bexley had almost half of the population of the whole local government area and its residents were in a higher socio-economic group than those in Hurstville. Of the remaining wards, with its twenty shops near the railway, Hurstville was already the acknowledged retail hub but Peakhurst, which had no direct connection to the railway, was a rural district more like the Sutherland Shire. Peakhurst retained its remoteness until Tom Ugly's Bridge crossed the Georges River in 1929 and the Shire remained a seaside retreat until a branch line to Cronulla opened in 1939.⁸⁰

In 1895 a petition succeeded in having the community south of the Georges River at Como added to the Peakhurst ward in the Hurstville local government area. In 1897 Council declared the more populated Kingsgrove area an additional ward. Como left Hurstville to join the Sutherland Shire in 1920.⁸¹

Schools of Arts – Hurstville, Peakhurst and Oatley

The first moves to establish a *School of Arts at Hurstville* were documented in November 1898 but its foundation was delayed. When it was built on the corner of Cross Street and Crofts Avenue, the Hurstville School of Arts was adjacent to the Masonic Hall.⁸²

⁷⁸ Brian Madden, op cit, pp 7 8

⁷⁹ *Propeller*, 11 October 1934, cited in *The Jubilee History*, op cit, p 27

⁸⁰ Bernard Sargeant, *The History of Hurstville Council*, Vol 1, 1887 1945, Hurstville City Council 1995, pp 24 5, 108

⁸¹ *The Jubilee History*, op cit, pp 27, 29, 32

⁸² *Ibid*, p 33; Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection



Figure 36: The small simple building to the left of the Masonic Hall in this image dated 1920 is the Hurstville School of Arts. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection



Figure 37: The image below left shows the ceremony where Mrs Isaac Peake, a pioneer of Peakhurst laying the foundation stone for the Peakhurst School of Arts on 20 March 1909. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

The New South Wales government offered monetary assistance to communities to build schools of arts (also called mechanics institutes) to provide places where working people to continue their education as well as a meeting place and recreational centre that was not dependent on hotels. The subsidy for land was half the price paid and that for the building was one pound for every pound raised locally by subscription.

The main reason that Oatley residents raised money for a school of arts was that they needed a meeting place. Colonial Secretary James Alexander Hogue opened the *Oatley School of Arts* at 26 Letitia Street on 13 October 1905 on land supplied by a local development company. It comprised a library of 400 books supplied by the state-run technical colleges and a hall, which was used for educational lectures and discussion of contemporary issues as well as social activities such as dancing lessons, concerts, socials and balls and early movies. It became the centre of community life. In 1909 the organising committee added a billiard room.⁸³

The Peakhurst School of Arts built in 1909 for similar reasons still stands on the corner of Forest and Boundary Roads.⁸⁴ The Oatley School of Arts building was transferred to the Kogarah local government in 1971 when it became the local library.⁸⁵ The Beverley Hills School of Arts was a tin shed but it provided a place for meetings and dances.⁸⁶

⁸³ D. J. Hatton, *Oatley in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, p 12; www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlment/members.nsf/V3ListFormerMembers

⁸⁴ Hurstville Historical Society and Hurstville Council, *Map of City of Hurstville showing Historical Places including Historical Notes*, 1991

⁸⁵ D. J. Hatton, *Oatley in Early Days*. op cit, p 12

⁸⁶ Hurstville City Library, Local History Section, Research for Exhibition, *Let Me Entertain You*

Masonic Halls

With 13 active lodges in the St George district in the early 21st century, in 2005 the Freemasons planned to develop vacant land next to the heritage listed Centennial Bakery Building in Bridge Street, Hurstville as part of the redevelopment of the city centre. It also transferred the historic Mortdale Masonic Hall to the council. However, neither of these actions yielded the results expected. In January 2010 the Freemasons abandoned their plan for \$13 million new St George meeting place and commercial centre when the Global Financial Crisis struck and although it had intended to preserve the Mortdale building as a heritage item, Council demolished the hall in 2010 and replaced it with a carpark. Two remnants of the Mortdale lodge installed there were the 1922 foundation stone and a restored war memorial plaque that had been in the building.⁸⁷

The Allerdice Entertainment Hall or Hurstville Hall

Built in the early 1890s, the Allerdice Entertainment Hall was located on Forest Road between McMahon Street and Carrington Avenue. There, residents and visitors attended dances, lantern slide evenings and later silent film showings.⁸⁸

Hodgson's Hall, Penshurst

John Hodgson, built Hodgson's Hall, also known as Penshurst Hall, in Apsley Street, Penshurst in 1909 for his dancing academy and made it available as a general meeting place for the local community. People assembled there for church services, meetings, and socials of all kinds. For example, supper dances cost only 2 shillings and a group called the Penshurst Social Gathering held Kia Ora Gipsy Teas there throughout the summer on every second Saturday night. These parties kept going 'until 5 am when the musicians had to catch the first train'.⁸⁹ The Penshurst Social Gathering also organised outings to places such as Ramsgate Park after which event the party would have supper in Hodgson's Hall and dance until midnight. Sadly, Hodgson died as a result of a boating accident in 1933.⁹⁰

Colvin's Hall

Located above Mrs Colvin's cake shop, Colvin's Hall was in Forest Road near the Hurstville Hotel. It was available for any meeting or social occasion but when it was hired for dances, people would buy cakes on the way.

Memorial Hall, Penshurst

The Penshurst Memorial Hall opened as a Literary Institute financed by subscriptions. Premier, John Dooley laid the foundation stone on 5 November 1921 and the Hurstville Mayor W. McElhone opened it on 28 January 1922. With its library and two billiard rooms, the building became a meeting place for Friendly Societies and ex-servicemen. Gradually the latter group predominated forming the Penshurst Sub-Branch of the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Imperial League of Australia (RSSILA) now the Returned Servicemen's League or RSL on 3 August 1927. NSW Governor, Sir Eric Woodward, opened the RSL Club premises that was an extension to this building on 22 October 1960.⁹¹

⁸⁷ Hurstville Council Media Release, 10 June 2005; Marcia Galinovic, *St George and Sutherland Shire Leader*, [news website], 2 September 2011; Jim Gainsford, *St George and Sutherland Shire Leader*, 18 May 2010

⁸⁸ Kevin J. Cork, *A History of the Cinemas of Hurstville Municipality*, Endeavour Printing, Rooty Hill, 1985, p 1

⁸⁹ D. J. Hatton, *Penshurst in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, revised 1997, p 15

⁹⁰ Ibid

⁹¹ Ibid, p 19

Memorial Hall, Mortdale

A Memorial Hall Committee of Mortdale residents formed in November 1919 and began raising money for a hall to honour the people from their community who voluntarily served in World War 1 in January 1920. Fundraisers that year included a carnival and sports day in Judd's Paddock, a procession with floats, a beauty contest and comical sketches, all of which attracted prizes. The Mortdale Sub-Branch of the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Imperial League of Australia (RSSILA) formed in February 1920 to represent an area from Penshurst to George's River. At their foundation meeting they resolved to demand representation on the Memorial Hall Committee. The conflict caused between the two groups delayed progress on the hall even after a meeting in July 1921 heard that a suitable site had been purchased in Victoria Avenue and the Committee had funds remaining.



Figure 38: *The Mortdale Churches' Patriotic League raised the money for the Memorial to Mortdale residents who served in the Great War 1914-1918 which was unveiled on 18 November 1922 (R). The Committee responsible transferred it to Hurstville Council two years later, much to the annoyance of the RSL. It was originally near the old railway gates but was relocated in the Mortdale's Memorial Park. By the time the memorial to World War 2 and Korean veterans was built in 1976, it was necessary to remove part of the first memorial and store the silver plaque in the Museum. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection*

The situation improved in 1923 when new committee members were elected and the name was changed to Mortdale Memorial Institute Committee. With collaboration from the RSL, and Chamber of Commerce, a Shopping Week and Garden Fete raised additional funds. This success facilitated the purchase of a new site in Macquarie Street where the federal member for Barton Mr McDonald MHR turned the first sod on 21 July 1923. Many businesses offered in-kind donations such as bricks from Judd's Brickworks, paint from Berger and Borthwick and offers from residents to do the painting. nevertheless progress on the building remained slow.

It took another reorganisation to change the situation. In August 1924 committee members joined church representatives and other local organisations to form the Mortdale Memorial Hall Company which issued shares at one shilling each, a provisional board elected and the company was registered under the Community Settlement Act. W. G. Judd laid the foundation stone on 17 April 1926 inscribed with the message 'in honour and appreciation of all those who left the district to take part in the Great War 1914-1918'.⁹²

⁹² D. J. Hatton, *Mortdale in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, p. 26

The club was extended fifty years later and the NSW Attorney General Frank Walker officially opened the new section on 2 July 1977 which was the opening day for the memorial gardens in front of the building.⁹³

St George's Hall, Mortdale

St George's Hall was built by the first buyer of land in the Mort's Township subdivision, Alfred Arthur Hales, who purchased land for his home at the corner of Pitt and George Streets. He built his store nearby in Pitt Street. Originally known as Hales Hall, this building became the main meeting place and 'social hub of Mortdale'.⁹⁴ It was here that the Mortdale Progress Association met in 1906 to urge the Railway Commissioners to extend all suburban trains as far as Oatley and install an overpass at Mortdale to ensure that school children could cross the line in safety.

St George's Hall was the venue where Mortdale residents first experienced a moving picture show; it was the place where the organisers of the volunteer fire brigade held fund-raising socials; the local RSSILA held its early meetings; and the Hurstville Chamber of Commerce had its inaugural meeting in 1921.⁹⁵ From the early 20th century St George's Hall was the preferred venue for wedding receptions, kitchen teas, birthday parties, benefit concerts and many socials.⁹⁶

Dance Venues

Dancing was very popular in the Hurstville district and dances were held in a variety of places. Although some dance halls opened in the 1890s, their heyday was in the 1930s. Some early locations for dances were the *Allerdice Entertainment Hall* and the *Oatley School of Arts*, which reputedly had 'the best floor in the Illawarra District'. In the latter hall, the dances ended at midnight 'when Mr Hugh Peake crossed the road from his house and pulled out the hall fuses'.⁹⁷

Interviewed about the 1930s, Albert Hall recollected the *Empire Hall* in Forest Road Hurstville near Gloucester Road and another above Colvin's Bakery near Hurstville Hotel in McMahon Street. Added to these were the *RSL Hall*, *St Mark's Church Hall* and the *Progress Hall* at Blakehurst. 'He also remembered the Civic becoming a dance hall, then a skating rink, then a dance hall, then a rink'.⁹⁸ In Hurstville *Regent Hall* also known as the *Regent Palais* was built on the first floor of a building in Crofts Street in 1933 above six shops. It reopened in 1939 with Dud Cantrell's Orchestra and Royal Rhythm Band featuring swing and jazz and soon became one of the most popular dance halls in the district.⁹⁹

Originally called the *New Strand Dance Palais* when it opened in 1934, the *Rivoli* on the corner of Dora and McMahon Streets, was thought to be 'a bit wilder' than the *Palais* because it had 'lots of flashing coloured lights and rock and roll music'. Obviously many

⁹³ Ibid, p 27

⁹⁴ D. J. Hatton, *Mortdale in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, p 9

⁹⁵ Ibid, pp 11, 13

⁹⁶ Unidentified news articles and others from *St George Call*, Hurstville City Library Museum Gallery eLibrary

⁹⁷ Hurstville Library, Local History Section, Research for an Exhibition *Let Me Entertain You*

⁹⁸ Ibid

⁹⁹ Ibid

young people preferred this atmosphere. Long queues formed at the opening time for the *Stomp Dance Club* held there every Sunday for teenagers up to 19 years old.¹⁰⁰

Hurstville Council bought this dance hall in 1977 and demolished it to make way for the new Civic Centre, Administrative Offices and Library opened by Premier Neville Wran on 30 July 1982. The hall had been a place for public meetings, a World War 2 defence store; a post-war rehabilitation workshop for trainee carpenters; a venue for regular Saturday night dances and a space suitable for Housie (Bingo).



Figure 39: This image shows the Rivoli from the south looking down McMahon Street from the corner of Dora Street in 1975. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Hurstville Cinemas

The Hurstville Picture Palace

The first permanent movie theatre was the Hurstville Picture Palace built by Mr J. Garthon in Crofts Avenue on the site of Hunt's Building in 1910. As was common at the time, this venue began as an open air theatre but Garthon provided a permanent cover and reopened it on 12 August 1911. He apparently improved the cover the following year but as it was canvas, it was not very effective and had to remain closed during the wetter winter months.¹⁰¹

Queens Theatre

Illawarra Pictures Limited was a public company, with W. P. Judd as Chairman of Directors, which planned to open a new cinema in Hurstville on the corner of Forest Road and Rose Street in 1915. *The Propeller* reported that it would seat 4,000. Faced with a rival, the *Picture Palace* donated blue metal to the Council to improve the road to its own location. However, the Illawarra Pictures cinema was in a more substantial building that included four shops as well as added facilities such as toilets. Called the *Queens Theatre*, it opened on 17 April 1917 showing *Carmen* starring Theda Bara and *Jim the Penman*. The number of seats had been reduced to 2,600. Even though it had a more effective roof than the *Picture Palace* the *Queens* only showed films at matinee and evening sessions on Wednesdays and Saturdays.¹⁰²

Both theatres suffered during the post World War 1 influenza pandemic of 1919 with forced closures although the *Queens* 'fumigated with the Best Germ Killing Disinfectant before

¹⁰⁰ Ibid

¹⁰¹ Kevin J. Cork, *A History of the Cinemas of Hurstville Municipality*, op cit, pp 1 2

¹⁰² Ibid, pp 2 4

every show'.¹⁰³ Other entertainments and performances held in the Queens Theatre included a benefit in 1919 for a family who lost their husband and father to the flu and Grand Coronation Concert with a performance by the St George Amateur Dramatic Society.

The Strand

The two Hurstville theatres joined forces in 1920 under the name Amalgamated Theatres No 1 and No 2 but they reverted to their original names soon after the merger. The company opened a new cinema called the *Strand* at 197 Forest Road on 29 September 1924. Its grand design by architect E. H. Crickett Duggin included a marble staircase a raked floor in the stalls while the stage was equipped with dressing rooms and a pit large enough for a small orchestra. Its debut was celebrated with a souvenir booklet.

The *Queens* stopped advertising soon after the *Strand* opened and reopened under new management in 1925 after a five-month reconstruction. It was remodelled again in 1929 and was equipped with the technology for talkies after more extensive remodelling a short time later. The competition was too fierce for the *Strand* which quietly closed. The Great Depression finished the *Picture Palace* as well. It reopened in 1930 as a mini golf course called the Arcadia Court Links although that too closed the following year

The Hurstville Savoy

Suburban Cinemas Limited owned by Western Suburbs Cinemas Ltd took over the lease of *Queens* in 1936 and planned to modernise it. However, the new managers began instead to plan a completely new theatre on land in Ormonde Parade, Kogarah. Initially called *Civic*, it opened as the *Savoy*.¹⁰⁴ The spacious interior was fitted with an impressive vestibule with two curved staircases to the Dress Circle and had Art Deco prismatic light fittings on wall and ceilings. A Wurlitzer Organ played before each feature film there was also an orchestra pit in front of the stage.

Hoyts Takeovers

As the hard-working years of World War 2 home front increased the popularity of movies, in 1944, Hoyts Theatres Ltd took over Western Suburbs Cinemas Ltd and its affiliated companies with the result that the Hurstville picture shows became the *Hoyts Civic* and the *Hoyts Savoy*. They also acquired the Illawarra Pictures Pty. Ltd. The theatres were modernised, and even though television and licensed clubs provided strong competition in the 1950s, they struggled on while many other movie theatres closed. Finally, however, the *Civic* closed on 11 October 1969 and the building was subsequently used as a furniture store. Hoyts closed the *Savoy* on 4 November 1972.

The Mecca Savoy

After false start by Silverton Projects Pty Ltd, A. C. Simpson Holdings purchased the *Savoy* and restored the theatre for its reopening on 23 March 1975. However, movie going continued to decline and an attempt to use part of the building for a more intimate cinema but this enterprise was not completed.

¹⁰³ Cited in Kevin J. Cork, op cit, p 5

¹⁰⁴ Ibid, pp13 15

Council Screenings

For some years Hurstville Council provided movies in one of its halls during school holidays and in the 1980s it showed non-commercial movies; films from other cultures that were now represented in Hurstville's population; and others judged to be beneficial to the whole community. Either because the Council enterprise was popular or in order to attract more patrons, the councillors installed a licensed bar where these films were shown. But cinema historian and enthusiast Kevin Cork regarded this move as a threat to the last 1930s cinema in Hurstville, one that was likely to destroy what should be a valued heritage building.¹⁰⁵

Other Suburban Cinemas in Hurstville District

Eventually most other suburbs in the Municipality of Hurstville had their own movie theatres. There were cinemas in Penshurst, Mortdale, Beverley Hills, Kingsgrove and Riverwood.

The Eden Picture Show and Nash's Theatre, Penshurst

According to the *Propeller* Messrs J. Hodgson and A. Coromes opened the *Eden Picture Show* in the grounds of Hodgson's Hall, Penshurst in 1915 but it is not known how long this enterprise survived. John Hodgson built the hall itself in 1909 as a venue for community gatherings of all kinds.

Mr Nash opened a permanent cinema in a substantial purpose-built building at 47 Bridge Street in 1925 and named it *Nash's Penshurst Theatre*. The Hurstville Mayoress Mrs S. H. Binder opened it on 18 December and all proceeds of that night went to the Penshurst Soldiers and Sailors Institute. Talkies were introduced in 1929 and there is a report that Idwal Jenkins played the Hammond Organ there.

Taken over by Acme Theatres Pty Ltd, which was part of the Greater Union chain, in the late 1940s, Nash's theatre became the *Odeon*. However, the struggle to keep going in the 1950s was too great and it closed in 1958. After seven years the building was reused for a Tom the Cheap Grocer shop but was gutted by fire in 1966. The site was used for a new supermarket.¹⁰⁶

Imperial Pictures and the Paramount, Mortdale



Figure 40: This image shows a large number of people their way to the Imperial Pictures open air movie theatre. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

In 1911 Mortdale was visited by travelling picture shows, such as Chester's Illawarra Picture Co. and Kent's Moving Pictures, which used St George's Hall. Its first permanent picture show opened in 1916 in an open air theatre on Morts Road later named *Imperial Pictures*.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid, pp 20 22

¹⁰⁶ Kevin J Cork, op cit, pp 26 8

The opening of the modern 1100-seat *Paramount* in 1929 at 12 Railway Parade, Mortdale on the Kogarah side of the boundary spelled the end for *Imperial Pictures*, which subsequently became a furniture store. Originally operated by Kennedy Theatres Pty Ltd who also ran the *South Hurstville Paramount*, Mortdale's cinema was taken over by part of the Hoyts chain, Suburban Cinemas Pty Ltd. Both the *Paramount Theatres* closed in the late 1950s. The *Mortdale Paramount* was subsequently sold and the building was demolished.¹⁰⁷

The Melody Picture Theatre, Herne Bay/Riverwood

The first theatre at Herne Bay was the *Melody Picture Theatre* which opened on 15 January 1947 when the proceeds were donated to Legacy. This theatre was built in a paddock at 247 Belmore Road. It was not served by local buses and there were few trains and the poor dirt roads kept people away in wet weather. However, it was very popular because the manager was a passionate movie lover who was very tolerant of children. His theatre was his hobby. At Saturday matinees he encouraged the children 'to come up on stage and sing, recite, play or generally raise Cain to their own and the audience's delight'.¹⁰⁸ The *Melody Picture Theatre* had its last screening on 30 January 1965. It was replaced by a supermarket.

St James Theatre, Beverly Hills Twin Cinema, Beverly Hills Cinemas



Figure 41: This image of the Beverly Hills Cinemas shows that the frontage is very similar to that used for the Twin Cinemas in the same location. beverlyhillscinemas.com.au

The *St James Theatre* opened in late 1940 soon after the suburb's name was changed from Dumbleton to Beverley Hills. After a decade of uncertain operation with several changes of management, in the early 1980s the new exhibitor J. Tsiagias changed the long single level building into a twin cinema by adding a second level above the existing one. He remodelled the foyer and façade in a 1960s style and reopened it on 25

August 1983.¹⁰⁹ In 2012 there is still cinema at 447-453 King Georges Road, Beverley Hills in a larger building with six theatres.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid, pp 30 31

¹⁰⁸ *Film Weekly*, December 1949, cited in Kevin J Cork, op cit, p 25

¹⁰⁹ Ibid, p 23

3.8.2 Social Developments - sport

St George Rugby Union Club

Rugby Union began in the St George area in 1903 and the club was accepted into the 1st grade competition three years later. There was also a Rugby Union Club in Mortdale from 1904. The St George Rugby Union Football Club (St George DRUFC) players were permitted to use Hurstville Oval as their home ground from 1912. However, the law against sporting fixtures introduced during World War 1 interrupted development of both the Rugby codes in 1915. Rugby Union games resumed at Arncliffe in 1924 and the St George District Rugby Union Football Club reformed in 1928. Well known Mortdale sportsman and Union Test player, Harold Judd, was one of the initiators as was his son Bruce, who had also played international rugby. Other well known players were Dan Carroll (who was in the first Wallaby tour of England, Wales and North America in 1909-10) Mick Clifford, Eddie Stapleton, Stuart McDougall, Ron Graham, Owen Stephens (who played with the Wallabies and the All Blacks) Bruce Battishall and Peter Lucas.¹¹¹

St George District Cricket Club

St George cricketers played in competition from 1902 when they were based at Brighton Racecourse but this organisation ended when the racecourse closed. At around the same time, the Mortdale Literary and Debating Society had a cricket club which played in the St George District Competition in the 1902-03 season. The Mortdale cricket ground comprised a concrete pitch in the brickworks paddock but some members of the Judd family who owned the brickworks and began their training in that paddock developed into champion athletes.¹¹²

The St George District Cricket Club itself (St George DCC), began again as a sub-group of the NSW Cricket Association when Hurstville Oval was ready for use in 1911. The club entered grade competition in 1921 and joined the Shire competition in 1926.¹¹³



Figure 42: Cricket players on Hurstville Oval. Image from [img.hurstville.nsw.gov.au/History of Hurstville Oval.html](http://img.hurstville.nsw.gov.au/History%20of%20Hurstville%20Oval.html)

The club takes great pride in the fact that Don Bradman played with the St George Cricket Club from 1926 to 1933. On his debut innings with St George against Petersham on 26 November 1926, Bradman broke his bat on 98 runs and went on to score 110 before he was run out. He continued to play with the club even though he had to travel there from Bowral each Saturday and did not return home until midnight.¹¹⁴

¹¹¹ Elizabeth Butel and Tom Thompson, *Hurstville Oval. A History of Sport & Community*, Hurstville City Council, 2002, pp 23 7

¹¹² D. J Hatton, *Mortdale in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, p 23

¹¹³ Ibid, p 180; www.stgeorgecricket.com.au/files/270/files/stgeorge_history2.pdf

¹¹⁴ Elizabeth Butel and Tom Thompson, *Hurstville Oval*, cited on the St George Cricket Club webpage

Another famous cricketer who played for St George was the bowler Bill O'Reilly, who joined in 1934-5 and finished in 1948-9, creating a yet unbeaten record in 1934-5 with the 147 wickets he took that season. Other outstanding players at this time were Arthur Morris, Ray Lindwall, Bob Cristofani, Ron Moss, Harold Stapleton, Ernie Laidler, Ernie Green and Norm Fisher.

In 2012, the St George District Cricket Club plays its 1st and 2nd Grade games at the Hurstville Oval which is believed to be 'the premier ground in the Sydney Cricket Grade Competition'. The 3rd, 4th and 5th Grade games are played at Harold Fraser Oval, Blakehurst and Cahill Park, Arncliffe.

The Oatley Amateur Swimming Club



Figure 43: Although it admitted both women and men, the Oatley District Amateur Swimming Club apparently separated the men's and women's teams. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

The Oatley Amateur Swimming Club was formed on 13 January 1927, a week before it held its first carnival on 26 January, which was then called Anniversary Day. This swimming club was unusual in having both male and female members. The president W.

Stevens and his sons of Lloyd Street, Mortdale taught swimming for many years. Later the Club built a hall on the corner of Wonoona Parade and Myall Street.¹¹⁵

St George District Rugby League Football Club

Sydney football teams started playing Rugby League, a game derived from Rugby Union, in 1908. The St George District entered a Third Grade Rugby League team in the Sydney Premiership in 1910. This version of football was embraced by the working class suburbs of Sydney and was particularly important to the Irish Catholics and their descendants who were well represented in the southern suburbs in the early 20th century. Schools like St Joseph's Arncliffe and Marist Brothers, Kogarah trained teams and provided players and supporters for the St George Dragons.¹¹⁶

Founded in 1920, the St George District Rugby League Football Club team first entered the grade competition on St George's Day 23 April in 1921 when Glebe defeated them 4 to 3. By 1922 the St George Junior League had 22 clubs with 503 registered players and their matches brought 11,000 spectators to the Hurstville Oval. Five years later a crowd of 31,370 attended the premiership against South Sydney at the Sydney Cricket Ground on 18 June. However, while it was runner up in 1927, 1930 and 1933, St George failed to win a first

¹¹⁵ D. J Hatton, *Mortdale in Early Days*, pp 23 4

¹¹⁶ Joan Lawrence, *Pictorial Memories St George: Rockdale, Kogarah, Hurstville*, Kingslcear Books, 3rd Edition, 2011, p 109

grade premiership before World War 2. The first year that St George achieved that goal was 1941 and the team won every rugby league first grade premiership between 1956 and 1966. This was the golden age for the club, the heyday of famous players like Reg Gasnier, Graeme Langlands, Norm Provan, Johnny Raper, Elton Rassmussen, Kevin Ryan and Billy Smith.¹¹⁷



Figure 44: This cover of The Rugby League News, 11 June 1925, features the St George forwards during a game. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

The St George Dragons were based at Jubilee Oval, Kogarah from 1950 to 1986 but subsequently moved their home ground to the new Sydney Football Stadium for three years. Success eluded them in the city so they returned to Kogarah where a new grandstand was built in 1991. The News Corporation Australian rugby league football administration Super League operating in 1997 temporarily split the players.

In the 1999 season, the St George Dragons merged with the Illawarra Steelers to form the St George Illawarra Dragons. They retain that association in 2012.

St George Amateur Cycling Club

The Cycling Club (ACC) was established at Hurstville Oval in the 1920s at the same time as the St George District Amateur Athletic Club and the St George Women's Amateur Athletic Club. Cycling clubs began to form in the 1880s when bicycles became popular and available and club members would take part in road races, excursions and runs to venues such as The Spit. Track racing began on grass at Hurstville Oval in 1921. The international fame of Australians such as endurance cyclist Hubert Opperman and track cyclist 'Dunc' Gray, who won an Olympic gold medal in 1932, increased enthusiasm for the sport.

Prolonged discussion ensued about the possibility of building a raked track at Hurstville but even after the various cycling clubs agreed, the lack of funding prevented action. This was postponed until after the 1930s depression, although it appears that the original grass track was replaced by cinders in the intervening period.¹¹⁸ In 1934 Council and the Amateur Cycling Club agreed to build a new banked track with a bitumen surface, with the Cycling Club paying half the £576 cost in instalments. This achieved, it became possible to hold combined athletics and cycling carnivals at Hurstville Oval. It was also possible to train and

¹¹⁷ Ibid, pp 109 10;

¹¹⁸ Elizabeth Butel with Tom Thompson, op cit, pp 76 7

race at night after electric lighting was installed in 1936. Other suburbs with bike tracks were Lidcombe, Wylie Park and Canterbury, but only the Canterbury one was considered to be good quality.¹¹⁹ The Hurstville track was given a tar surface in 1941.¹²⁰ Cycling was very popular in the 1930s and 1940s because many people travelled to work at factories in Mascot or Botany and the Railway Workshops at Chullora by bike. Bikes became an even more important form of transport during the petrol rationing of World War 2 but blackouts and brownouts caused the clubs to begin their meetings earlier.



Figure 45: This image showing members of the St George Cycling Club in 2012 comes from the club website. www.stgeorge.cycling.org.au/

Phil Bates believed that, in the 1950s, the St George Amateur Cycling Club was 'the most powerful and dominant cycling club in the history of Australian cycling'.¹²¹ At this time members included national champions such as Barry Thew, Jim Walton and Ron Webb. The champion rider Joe Buckley who became coach in 1955

was the critical factor in this success. He coached the team comprising Warren Scarfe, Frank Brazier, Cliff Burville and Roy Moore from 1956 to 1964 transforming riders with promise into champions on track and road. St George won the national title and its members represented Australia in the Olympics in Melbourne in 1956, Rome in 1960, Tokyo in 1964 and Mexico City in 1968. In subsequent decades During St George cyclists went to the Olympic Games at Montreal in 1972, Moscow in 1980, Los Angeles in 1984, Seoul in 1988 and Sydney in 2000. Club member Kevin Nichols won an Olympic gold medal at Los Angeles in 1984.¹²²

St George Amateur Athletic Club, later District Amateur Athletic Club (DAAC)

Founded in March 1921 the St George Amateur Athletic Club (St George AAC) based itself at Hurstville Oval. At their request, the oval was equipped with improved electric lighting in 1923 and this enabled it to be used for night athletics and cycling. In competition with other clubs, St George AAC soon proved successful, particularly in distance running. Two particularly gifted runners, represented Australia in the Olympics, Ernie Austen at Paris in 1924 and Basil Dickinson at Berlin in 1936, the latter being supported financially by the Hurstville Club.¹²³ In addition to using Hurstville Oval the club organised street races and cross country events.¹²⁴

When the Olympics were held in Melbourne in 1956, two men selected from the St George AAC were Jim Bailey and Albert Thomas. Thomas won his heat in the 5000 metres event

¹¹⁹ Ibid, pp 78 9

¹²⁰ Ibid, pp 81. 83

¹²¹ Letter from Phil Bates held in Hurstville City Library, Local Studies Section

¹²² Elizabeth Butel with Tom Thompson, op cit, pp 68, 70 3; Ron Webb became an internationally known designer who later constructed the velodrome for the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games.

¹²³ *The Jubilee History*, Hurstville Municipal Council, 1937, pp 91 2; Elizabeth Butel with Tom Thompson, op cit, p 85

¹²⁴ Pedr Davis, *The Hurstville Story: A History of Hurstville Municipality 1887 to 1987*, Hurstville Council 1986, p 179

and was fifth in the final but his time was faster than the previous record. He later set two world records – he ran the Two-Mile event in 8 minutes and 32 seconds in 1958 and the Three-Mile event in 13 minutes and 10.8 seconds. That year he also broke the four-minute mile running the distance in the same time as Jim Bailey who was second to John Landy in May 1956.¹²⁵

The Cook Bicentennial in 1970 provided an opportunity to improve the athletic track with 50 per cent government assistance. However, the changes were insufficient and late, prompting the Club to move to Kogarah's Jubilee Oval in September 1978 where the running track was larger and better prepared and there was 'more room for field events'. Also in 1978, the Amateur Athletic Union of Australia abolished the separate Women's Athletic Union and combined the administration into a single organisation to control national athletics for men and women. Some of the problems in this decade were hastened by the changing demographic in St George. 'In 1976 Hurstville had the highest growth rate in Greek and Yugoslav population in NSW and the fourth largest intake of Italians.'¹²⁶ The sporting interests of the newcomers required different facilities. In the 1980s, the club moved again, this time to Olds Park and lastly to Scarborough Park. Membership fell, prompting St George to join forces with clubs from Sutherland and Illawong.



Figure 46: *St George District Athletic Club Inc at Scarborough Park.* Photo David Burns, www.sgdac.org/

In 1992 the St George District Athletics Club Inc established itself as the successor of the District Amateur Athletics Club that began in 1921. It specialises in Cross-Country events and holds numerous fun runs.¹²⁷

The St George Women's Amateur Athletic Club

The St George Women's Amateur Athletic Club (WAAC) began in 1928 as a Ladies' Section of the Men's Amateur Athletics Club, inspired by the news that women's events would be included in the 1932 Olympic Games at Amsterdam. Even more importantly, the Hurstville captain Edith Robinson, sprinter and first captain of the Ladies' section became the first Australian women to win state championships and Olympic selection.¹²⁸

During World War 2 while the careers of many of the male athletes were interrupted by military service, those of women athletes were less affected as many of their events continued. The St George club introduced sub-junior events in the late 1940s for athletes under the age of sixteen. An athletic carnival in 1950 enabled Hurstville women to compete against British athletes on their way home from the Empire Games in Auckland. Already

¹²⁵ Ibid, pp 179 180

¹²⁶ Ibid, p 163

¹²⁷ www.sgdac.org

¹²⁸ Elizabeth Butel with Tom Thompson, op cit, p 91

well-known as ‘the Lithgow Flash’, sprinter Marjorie Jackson was an additional drawcard together with cycling races and carnival entertainment.¹²⁹

The St George WAAC had an exceptional run in the 1950s, boasting three Olympians, three Commonwealth Games representatives, three Australian champions, fourteen State representatives, two world record holders, one Australian record holder, twelve State Record holders, 33 State Champions and 77 place-getters’.¹³⁰

The gold medal winner was Fleur Mellor who competed in her first ‘proper race’ in 1950. Running in bare feet, she almost beat the champion and was recommended to train with Jim Monaghan, Marjorie Jackson’s trainer in Lithgow. Fleur won her gold for her part in the world record beating 4x100 relay at the Melbourne Olympics. The club had another successful decade in the 1960s. A decline in women’s athletic clubs occurred during the 1970s, possibly because of a new support for women’s financial independence and a marked increase in women ‘entering the workforce’.¹³¹

St George District Hockey Club

The motivation for the Hockey Club, which began in April 1927, was a match between the Indian Army and the New South Wales hockey team. The club changed its name in 1928 to become the St George District Hockey Club with A and B teams in the competition. In 1939 hockey moved to Kyeemagh Oval for one year, as Hurstville was taken by the baseball club. Hockey later moved to Gardiners Park and has remained there.¹³²

St George Australian Football Club



Figure 47: The logo for the St George Australian Football Club, known as the St George dragons. www.stgeorgeafc.com.au/history/

The St George Australian Football Club formed in 1928 at a meeting called by two Victorian footballers Andy Glass and Bill Ryan. The early games were played at Erskineville Oval where St George were Club Premiers in 1937, 1938 and 1943. They made Hurstville Oval their home ground from 1946 to 1956 before they moved to Olds Park, at Penshurst West between Forest Road, Queensbury Road, Stoney Creek Road and Holley Road.¹³³

The post-war introduction of AFL to the Technical High School by ‘Tas’ Little, and its spread to other schools established a base that produced young players to keep the game alive in the future, while experienced players came from other clubs. Success came in 1964 when St George won the premiership and stayed near the top as runners-up in 1965 and 1966. Having first played in the black and gold jumpers worn by the Richmond team in Melbourne, the St George changed to a red jersey with white shoulders in 1960. In 2009 it reverted to red and white stripes.¹³⁴

¹²⁹ Elizabeth Butel with Tom Thompson, op cit., pp 151 2

¹³⁰ Ibid, p 152

¹³¹ Ibid, p 156

¹³² Ibid, p 108

¹³³ Ibid, p 209

¹³⁴ Ibid, p 213

St George Football Association Incorporated

Figure 48: *The logo of the St George Football Association Inc which administers soccer in the whole district.*

Atom bomb attacks forced Japan to surrender and brought an end to World War 2. However, the Cold War continued through ideological differences between communist and democratic governments epitomised by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR or Soviet Union) and the United States of America (US). Fearful of communism and concerned about its small population of 7.5 million, the Australian government launched a major immigration program to increase its population. It began by bringing in refugees in 1946 and introduced 2.5 million migrants between 1947 and 1969, raising Australia's population to 12.5 million.¹³⁵ Throughout this period, the migrants included refugees escaping from communist persecution in a variety of European nations such as Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania and Czechoslovakia and their arrival brought cultural diversity to Australia.¹³⁶

The founders of what is now the St George Soccer Club were Hungarian immigrants led by Arpad Tuson, who played their first games with the Metropolitan League of the New South Wales Soccer Association in 1951. They won the New Australian Cup which had been established for 'ethnic' clubs. However, like many clubs involving recent immigrants they found the restrictions imposed on them unpalatable. For example, clubs with foreign names were required to change their 'nationalistic titles' for less confronting ones. In this way the Hungarian club 'Ferencváros' became 'Europa' and the Dutch team was renamed 'Sydney Austral'. By 1957 the clubs involving immigrants split from the New South Wales organisation, one complaint being that they were prevented from entering the 1st grade competition. They formed a new association, the Federation of Soccer Clubs. Europa became a foundation member of the Federation and changed its name to Budapest to honour the Hungarian Uprising of 1956 put down by Soviet leader Khrushchev using the force of the Red Army. Of the 200,000 people who escaped, 15,000, who were mostly single men, arrived in Australia in 1957.¹³⁷ A proportion of this influx helped make the Budapest Soccer Club a leader in New South Wales. In 1960 as Alex Pongrass began his forty years as administrator, the Budapest Club brought out Hungarian player Balint Jonas and in 1962 imported other players from Spain, Argentina and Yugoslavia. At the same time the administrators built up their junior teams, merging with South Sydney District Junior Association to form the Budapest South Sydney District Junior Association. This collaboration ended in late 1962 when Budapest merged instead with the larger St George District Junior Soccer Association to become the Budapest-St George Soccer Club.

St George Budapest played on Sundays at Hurstville Oval bidding for a ten-year lease there in 1964 and 'signalling their intention' to change their name, initially to St George-Budapest,

¹³⁵ Geoffrey Bolton, '1939 1951' in Frank Crowley (ed), *A New History of Australia*, William Heinemann, Melbourne, 1974, pp 481 483; Robert Catley & Bruce McFarlane, *Australian Capitalism in Boom and Depression*, Alternative Publishing Cooperative, Chippendale, 2nd ed, 1983, p. 87

¹³⁶ Elizabeth Butel with Tom Thompson, op cit, p 216

¹³⁷ Ibid, pp 218 219; Bela J. Kardos, 'Hungarians in Australia', Hungarian Study Program March 25, 2000, www.hungarians.org.au/textpages/english

and finally to St George Soccer Club. As the club historian Andrew Dettre explained, ‘The club’s aim was always to become fully Australian’; it hoped to attract more juniors that way.¹³⁸ As the club grew, it attracted ‘a veritable United Nations of Anglo-Saxons, Latins, Slavs, Mediterraneans, Pacific Islanders and South Americans’ reflecting the changing demographics of Sydney.¹³⁹

Star player Johnny Warren became captain in 1964 and retained that position for a decade. By this time St George-Budapest had 17 clubs and 1,800 registered players but overuse of Hurstville Oval caused the Council to refuse the junior soccer clubs any further time there. There was a long-running disagreement with the St George District Rugby Union Football Club which traditionally sublet a certain number of Sundays to the Soccer Club. Council agreed to let soccer have some Saturdays but only if it paid an additional fee for erecting the soccer goal posts. This stipulation caused considerable ill feeling which remained unresolved for some time.¹⁴⁰



Figure 49: This Historical Marker summarises the history of the site of Soccer House. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

During this period the Soccer Club bought the former Mortdale Hotel from the Police-Citizens Boys Club. They redeveloped and extended to transform it into a licensed club. *Soccer House* opened in 1967.

Soccer became extremely popular in St George. As Elizabeth Butel has written in her history of Hurstville Oval, ‘In 1973 St George equalled the world record for the most club members in an international team – seven – originally held by Arsenal (England 1935).’¹⁴¹

By 1975 the St George District Soccer Association was close to its 50th anniversary; it had 4,000 registered members and fielded 274 teams – from under-6s to all-ages. The St George-Budapest 1st Division club had 3,000 members was popularly known as ‘the Saints’. However, the lack of a home ground continued to cause problems. Finally, after a plan to use land in Riverwood failed, the club developed a former rubbish dump into Barton Park, Bestic Street, Rockdale as its main soccer ground and moved to that address in 1979. Hurstville Council purchased Soccer House in 1999.¹⁴² In 2012 the 24 soccer clubs in the junior competition are served by 24 different grounds in the St George district.¹⁴³

¹³⁸ Andrew Dettre, *The Story of St George Budapest Sports Club*, cited in Elizabeth Butel with Tom Thompson, op cit, p 219

¹³⁹ Ibid

¹⁴⁰ Elizabeth Butel with Tom Thompson, op cit, pp 220 1

¹⁴¹ Ibid, pp 221 3

¹⁴² Ibid

¹⁴³ www.sgfa.com.au

3.9 Religion

St George's Church of England, Hurstville

St George's Anglican Church was the first church built in the Hurstville district. The Bishop of Sydney drove in the first nail for the timber building at the corner of The Avenue and Forest Road on 8 December 1856. Prior to that services had been held on the site in a tent. The site was dangerously pitted with holes and scattered with ash heaps and partly burned clods left behind by charcoal burners so he urged the parishioners to level the ground as soon as possible.¹⁴³

The congregation had been established two years earlier when services were held, first in a bush shed, and then in the home of schoolmaster George Crew who gave the land for the church, measuring one acre and one rood. By the 1880s the wooden building was 'riddled with white ants' to the extent that it was dangerous, even in the pulpit, where one minister fell through the floor during a service.¹⁴⁴



Figure 50: This image shows the second building housing St George's Church of England, Hurstville which was built in 1889. Photo J. Bar 30 April 2007, Wikimedia Commons

The new brick church designed by architect C. H. Halstead opened in October 1889. Later additions included a chancel and choir in 1916 and a Soldiers Memorial transept for those who served in the Great War was added on the northern side in 1932. During that war over 1,000 men from the parish volunteered to serve in the armed forces and over 100 died.¹⁴⁵ In the same year a southern transept was dedicated to the

memory of Ed Elliott 'whose magnificent work for the fabric and the music of the Church demanded recognition'.¹⁴⁶

In the twentieth century, the changing demographic in Hurstville was accommodated in culturally diverse services at St George's Church which began its ministry to Chinese residents in 1995. As this congregation grew, services were held in English, Cantonese and Mandarin. By 2009 the Chinese congregations had increased to over 160 and 120 respectively.¹⁴⁷

Former rector Rev Dixon Hudson who served the parish for 25 years oversaw the building of the following churches in the Hurstville parish: St John's Penshurst, St Paul's, Oatley (in Kogarah), Holy Trinity, Peakhurst and St Mark's, South Hurstville.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴³ Brian J. Madden, *Hurstville: An Outline History*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1991, p 9; *The Jubilee History of the Municipality of Hurstville 1887 1937*, p 71, states that the first services on this site were held in a tent.

¹⁴⁴ *Jubilee History*, op cit

¹⁴⁵ Ibid, p 72

¹⁴⁶ Ibid, p 73

¹⁴⁷ sydneyanglicans.net; St George's Hurstville Anglican Church

¹⁴⁸ Ibid

St Giles' Presbyterian War Memorial Church, Hurstville

Located on the corner of McMahon Street and Park Road, St Giles' Presbyterian War Memorial Church was built in 1955. The construction followed services in private homes from 1888, a timber church on Forest Road between Carrington Avenue and Gloucester Road erected in 1904 and a second church built at the present location in 1923.¹⁴⁹ Morning and evening services are held each Sunday together with a Sunday School and a Crèche. There is a group that meets on Sunday morning for 'Easy English Bible Study' and another which meets in private homes every second Sunday afternoon for Bible Study in Mandarin.¹⁵⁰ This church has memorial gates and 'beautiful stained glass windows'.¹⁵¹

The Avenue Uniting Church, Hurstville

Figure 51: *The Uniting Church, formerly the Methodist Church at The Avenue, Hurstville was built in 1903. It is home to a 1929 Whitehouse Organ which also survives. Photos Arthur Lee, October 2011* www.sydneyorgan.com/HurstvilleMeth.html

The Hurstville Uniting Church is located at 18 The Avenue, Hurstville. Its congregation developed from open-air services in 1879 on land owned by John Roberts and in the home of Locrin Tiddy. They built a brick church on the corner of Forest Road and Hudson Street in 1884.¹⁵² It was replaced in 1903 by the present church.

St Michael's Catholic Church and Convent of St Mary's Star of the Sea

Michael Gannon sold the site for St Michael's Church to the Catholic Church in 1855 but it remained vacant until 1886 when Cardinal Moran laid the foundation stone for a church, school and convent. The convent was named St Mary's Star of the Sea for its view of Botany Heads. The present church was added to the site at 10 Croydon Road, Hurstville in 1909.

¹⁴⁹ Hurstville City Library, Map of City of Hurstville Historical Places

¹⁵⁰ www.hurstvillepresbyterian.org/hpcv2/ministries.php?display

¹⁵¹ Hurstville City Library, Map of City of Hurstville Historical Places

¹⁵² Brian J. Madden, *op cit*, p 12

St John the Baptist Anglican Church, Penshurst

Penshurst Anglicans were first served from Mortdale as part of Hurstville parish when Rev Dixon Hudson conducted the first local services in Penshurst Hall, on 15 August 1909. This advance was made in recognition that the Penshurst population had increased sufficiently to support a church of their own. A timber church was built and opened in 1910 and a Sunday school started at the same time.



Figure 53: This image from the St George and Sutherland Shire Leader shows the removal of the spire from the St John the Baptist Anglican Church in November 2011. *Photo Bart VandenHengel*

Although parishioners started saving for a new church at Penshurst in 1934, it was not until 5 April 1959 that NSW Governor Sir Eric Woodward laid its foundation stone. Although the church was built that year the official opening and dedication was delayed until 6 December 1969.¹⁵³ The brick church was designed in the modern Gothic style by noted architect Leslie Wilkinson, who intended the tower to be topped by a glass bell tower. However, the rector, G. G. Mottram persuaded him to change that to steeple, which Wilkinson is said to have sketched on the back of a cigarette packet.¹⁵⁴ It took two cranes only twelve minutes to lift the 50-foot spire into place. However, in November 2011, the spire was removed because the plywood supporting its thin copper cladding had suffered attacks by white ants to the point where it was dangerous.

St John's is a cell church built on the Biblical idea that people in small groups who meet regularly can encourage each other in living the Gospel. the Under the present pastor Bart VandenHengel, St John's holds three services every Sunday, two in English and one in Mandarin.¹⁵⁵

Interdenominational Services in Oatley

An interdenominational Sunday school was held in the home of Mrs Smith at 27 Wonoona Parade, Oatley in the late 1880s. Later, in 1894 the Sunday school moved to Demerara Cottage at 78 Woronora Parade. At about the same time different Protestant ministers conducted services in the same house. Regular Anglican services began in the Oatley School of Arts in 1908.

¹⁵³ D. J. Hatton *Penshurst in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, revised 1997, p 23

¹⁵⁴ Maria Galinovic, Here's a church, where's the steeple?, *The Leader*, 11 November 2011; unidentified cutting from

¹⁵⁵ penshurstanglican.org

All Saints Anglican Church, West Oatley

Figure 54: *The A Frame All Saints Church was built in 1959.* Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

When the mission district of Mortdale, Penshurst, Peakhurst and Oatley separated from Hurstville and became a parish with its own rector in 1925, a Sunday School class began in Hadley Mallard's home. It then moved to a shed in Mulga Road and

later to Mr Jordan's home in Wonoona Parade. In 1932 the congregation had grown sufficiently for a church to be built on land that had been donated earlier from the Griffiths Estate. The new All Saints Anglican Church and Hall were dedicated on 28 April that year. Oatley West became a parish in its own right in 1955 with Rev Ralph Ogden as the first rector. The Bishop dedicated a new rectory in February 1948 and the new church opened in 1959.

Mortdale-Oatley Baptist Church

The Mortdale-Oatley Baptist Church began in 1896 as the Mortdale Mission which held services in a building called 'Hut' in Morts Road, Mortdale. In November 1900 the meetings moved to Hale's Hall where services and Sunday School were held in the afternoon. In 1903 the church members bought land at the corner of Pitt and George Streets and The Strand and erected a Hudson Brothers ready-cut timber building there. A vestry and baptistery were added later. The Mission became a Church in 1905 and the congregation outgrew the building by the early 1920s.



Figure 55: *The Mortdale Oatley Baptist Church in 1927.* Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Land on the present site at the corner of Boundary Road and Woronora Parade, Oatley was purchased in 1919; having been previously held for a Catholic Church. Lacking the funds to erect a new building, the Baptists moved the old buildings to the new site with a team of horses. The current brick church on the site opened in 1928 and the old church

became the Sunday School premises. The church was extended in 1958. In recent years this church has advertised a 'Come as you are' policy and offers English lessons to recent immigrants.¹⁵⁶ In 1999 the site underwent a large scale redevelopment.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁶ D. J. Hatton, *Mortdale in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society 1981, pp 35 6;

¹⁵⁷ mobc.org.au

St Stephens Uniting Church, Oatley

St Stephens Uniting Church, Oatley is situated in Gungah Bay Road.

St Peter's Anglican Church, Mortdale

Having started in the home of Mrs Saunders, the Mortdale Anglican congregation moved to a timber building in Pitt Street. In 1897 they bought land on the corner of Morts Road and Victoria Street where they erected a small brick church and a church school. A mission established as a branch of St Paul's Kogarah, it was not licensed as church until 1913. This building, which had to be supported with S-hooks to brace its walls, became a parish church in 1925.



Figure 56: *The first St Peter's Anglican Church at Mortdale in 1901.* Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Peakhurst

After beginning services in the Peakhurst School of Arts, the congregation began raising money for a church building. The dean of Sydney laid the foundation stone for the Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Forest Road, Peakhurst in 1916. The Church opened on 10 March the following year.¹⁵⁸

Peakhurst Uniting Church

Peakhurst Uniting Church was originally the first Wesleyan Church in the Hurstville area and used a small building for church and school from 1856 to 1877. The suburb derives its name from pioneer John Robert Peake who bought ten acres of land in 1838 from which he donated a site in Forest Road for a Wesleyan Chapel, opposite present-day Jaques Avenue. While waiting to build the chapel, the Wesleyans met for services at Peake's house in the early 1850s. Members of the congregation donated materials and labour for the chapel which was part brick and part weatherboard. The chapel was erected in 1856 and a separate church school was added in 1862.



Figure 57: *This Methodist Church built on Forest Road Peakhurst in 1879 displayed the foundation stone from the earlier chapel.* Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

The second Methodist Church in Peakhurst was built in 1879 on land donated by schoolteacher Innes Scott. At that time this site was closer to the congregation.

¹⁵⁸ SMH, 18 November 1916, p 10; Hurstville City Library Local Studies Section

Our Lady of Fatima Catholic Church, Peakhurst

The priest Father O'Shea founded the Peakhurst Catholic Parish in 1966. He built a model of the church he wanted and contracted John Garling of Caringbah to build it. Our Lady of Fatima, Peakhurst officially opened on 13 October 1968. In November 1986 Cardinal Clancy, archbishop of Sydney informed the parishioners that, because of the shortage of priests, their small parish needed to become a self-reliant parish community annexed to a parish, which had a priest. The congregation raised money for Jacob's Hall to be the new parish centre and this building was opened in 1988.¹⁵⁹

Lugarno-Peakhurst Uniting Church



Figure 58: The Lugarno Peakhurst Uniting Church is located at 909 911 Forest Road Lugarno. Picture from www.lpuc.org.au

The Lugarno-Peakhurst Methodist Church opened in response to the growth of population in Lugarno in the 1960s. It began with the opening of a Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Sunday School in the Progress Association Hall in Lime Kiln Road, Lugarno. The church foundation stone was laid for the across

the road from the Lugarno shops; the building is now the church hall. In 1976 the Methodist congregation joined with that of the Lugarno Memorial Church as Lugarno Peakhurst United Church. After the Methodist Church became joined the Uniting Church in 1977, the Lugarno church changed its name to Lugarno-Peakhurst Uniting Church.

St Declan's Catholic Church, Penshurst



Figure 59: St Declan's Catholic School Church, was built in 1906 in Victoria Street, Penshurst. church website www.stdeclanspenshurst.org.history

Father John O'Driscoll (later Monsignor) was the first Catholic priest in the Hurstville parish which originally covered Kogarah, Hurstville, Rockdale and Sutherland. Before he arrived Catholics celebrated mass in private homes, at St Michael's, Hurstville, later in the Municipality of Bexley, or at St George's Hall, Mortdale. St Declan's became a parish in 1916 and the priest appointed there, Father Michael O'Kelly bought *Fernland* for a presbytery. In 1928 Archbishop of Sydney Michael Kelly opened a new church built for the growing number of parishioners.

¹⁵⁹ <http://ourladyoffatima.com.au/history>

The Fernland Presbytery was demolished in 1969 and replaced by a cottage for the priests. When a new larger church was opened in October 1983, the earlier church building was pulled down and the site became a carpark and a playground for St Declan's Primary School.

St Andrews War Memorial Presbyterian Church, Penshurst

St Andrews War Memorial Presbyterian Church, Penshurst began as a small timber building in the north-west corner of Penshurst near Dumbleton. In 1916 it was moved to the present site in Penshurst Road. A new church replaced it in 1961.¹⁶⁰

St Joseph's Catholic Church, Riverwood

St Joseph's Catholic Church, Riverwood is situated at 26 Thurlow Street, Riverwood north of the Georges River in the St George deanery of the Archdiocese of Sydney. This church began in an army hut at Herne Bay in 1949 when Sisters of St Joseph established a parish school there.¹⁶¹

¹⁶⁰ Hurstville City Library, Penshurst Timeline; and Map of City of Hurstville Historical Places

¹⁶¹ Brian Madden and Canterbury Council, 'History of Riverwood', eLibrary

3.10 Education

Public Schools in Hurstville Local Government Area

Initially, churches were responsible for organising schools and the first schools in New South Wales were: catering for charity cases, privately run, or attached to the Church of England which was the established church. When priests arrived they established Catholic schools. However, the only schools that received financial support from the Crown were Anglican establishments which were in the Church and Schools Corporation which operated from 1826 to 1833. The exclusive favouring of the established church drew strong criticism in the more liberal 1830s as people following dissenting faiths such as Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists demanded that they receive the same support. Also excluded, the Catholics formed their own Education Society.¹⁴⁴

Governor Richard Bourke adopted a more liberal approach to education on his arrival in the colony in December 1831. Although an Anglican, he supported all major denominations from the public fund according to the number of their adherents, a measure that was delayed by strenuous opposition from the conservative establishment. He believed that the government should establish schools in all settled districts and should also pay the teachers' salaries. He supported the Irish National Schools system of state-aided elementary education but the colony's extreme sectarian differences made it impossible for him to introduce it. In direct opposition to his intention, Bourke provided a denominational school system by offering funding to all religions through the *Church Act* of 1836 government grants that matched any funds raised locally.¹⁴⁵

By the time the first Hurstville school opened in the 1850s, government and denominational schools shared the budget for education in New South Wales as well as the administration. Governor Fitzroy appointed a general education board charged with control of the Irish National School system on 4 and 5 January 1848 and a board for the temporal regulation and inspection of denominational schools. The latter board distributed funds to the church schools mostly in the city or large towns according to the number of their adherents at the most recent census but decisions on other matters, such as the appointment, payment and housing of teachers, were left in the hands of the clergymen running the schools.¹⁴⁶

Hurstville School 1850s

George Crew held Anglican services in his home and conducted a school in a purpose-built slab hut in c. 1850. After he died his son Charles took over and ran it as a private institution with his wife Elizabeth. All denominations wanted to improve educational opportunities. When a school inspector recommended a school for 'Lord's Forest', the government subsidised Crew's school. Over the next few years the pupils were moved from house to house as different people became responsible for the school. From 1856 Hurstville school's 43 pupils attended school in a weatherboard building set aside for the purpose.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁴ S H Smith and G T Spaul, *History of Education in New South Wales (1788 1925)*, George B. Philip & Son, Sydney, 1925, pp 1 27

¹⁴⁵ Hazel King, Sir Richard Bourke, *Australian Dictionary of Biography (ADB)* Vol 1, p 131; Max Waugh, *Forgotten Hero: Richard Bourke, Irish born Governor of New South Wales 1831 1837*, Australian Scholarly Publishing, Melbourne, 2005, pp 79 80, 91

¹⁴⁶ S H Smith and G T Spaul, op cit, pp 86 7

¹⁴⁷ Pedr Davis, *The Hurstville Story*, op cit, pp 146 7

Hurstville Public School 1876



Figure 50: Hurstville Public School in about 1910 1913. The building with the tower was added in 1891. The Hurstville Story

Worried that the Church School would soon close when the teacher retired, concerned parents in Gannon's Forest (now Hurstville) lobbied the Council of Education for a school. The inspector accepted their choice of land and recommended one large enough for 60 students. Four local members were given a place on the local School Board.¹⁴⁸

There are several versions explaining the origin of the name Hurstville but one with strong support is that the school inspector wanted 'Forestdale' but this was rejected as there were already too many names including 'forest'. He then suggested 'Hurstville', perhaps because 'hurst' means a grove of trees'. Later, residents asked the Postmaster General to assigned that name to their suburb.

The New South Wales Public Instruction Act 1880 made education compulsory for all children aged four to fourteen. Although it still expected families to pay fees of 3 pence per week and did not insist of full attendance, its passage greatly increased the number of children enrolled. A second building and additional land were added to Hurstville school site in 1886. In 1889 when there were 200 pupils, the teacher Mr Thistlethwayte proposed separate classrooms for boys and girls and the Department of Public Instruction appointed a female teacher. Because Hurstville was still remote, the government also provided housing there for the teachers.

In 1891 Hurstville Public School became a Superior Primary School catering for students wishing to receive some secondary school education before leaving at age fourteen. To accommodate the additional classes, the Department of Instruction built a new wing with a bell tower. In 1913 when the enrolment reached 400, a separate building was constructed for younger pupils and the original building was altered to provide workshops for boys' technical training. This change created what became the Hurstville Junior Technical and Trades School in 1928. The following year another building was added to the campus and the school's name changed to Hurstville Central Technical High School. This institution was so successful that a new larger technical college opened there in the 1937. As the largest technical school in New South Wales, it 'became an educational showpiece'.¹⁴⁹ [See Figures 1 and 2]

In 1957 the Hurstville Technical School became Hurstville High School which catered for students going through to the Leaving Certificate, then the final exam after five years of

¹⁴⁸ Ibid, p 51; Brian J. Madden, Hurstville, An outline History, Hurstville Historical Society, 1991, pp 9, 16 18

¹⁴⁹ Pedr Davis, op cit, p 149

secondary school. The enrolment at that time was 1,150 students. Year 12 was introduced with the new curriculum under the Wyndham Scheme in the mid-1960s.



Figure 51: *The Hurstville Central Technical School opened in 1937, teaching classes to Year 9.* Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

During the 1980s and 1990s Hurstville Boys' High School became multicultural due to the influx of overseas immigrants in the district. The website listed the backgrounds of students with English as their second language.

The students at Hurstville Boy's High School are fortunate in they can experience first hand the changing face of Australia. Our country is a multi-cultural country rich in a variety of language backgrounds and cultures...The four major language backgrounds of the students are: Greek, Macedonian, Arabic and Chinese, but we also have students form a wide variety of language groups such as: Croatian, Vietnamese, Tagalog (Filipino) and Spanish.¹⁵⁰

The school survived a major fire in 1983 but school administration changed in 2000 and the buildings are still in use.

Georges River College

From the year 2000, the secondary school system was changed so that three schools in St George were available as high schools catering for years 7-10 Hurstville Boys', Peakhurst, and Penshurst Girls' while the Oatley Campus, purchased from the University of New South Wales, became the Senior School for years 11 and 12 called the Georges River College.¹⁵¹



Figure 52: *The entrance to Penshurst Girls' High School which opened in 1952.* www.penshurstgirls.schools.nsw.edu.au/history.htm

¹⁵⁰ www.grhurstville.bmcc.education.nsw.gov.au/our_school.htm

¹⁵¹ Georges River College, www.grhurstville.bmcc.education.nsw.gov.au/our_school.htm

Peakhurst Public School, 1873

Following the school that occupied the Wesleyan Chapel in Peakhurst from 1856, known as the Georges River School, the colonial government gave permission for a Provisional School at Peakhurst with Iness Scott as headmaster. This and other public schools were subject to the Public Schools Act 1866 under the Council of Education. This school became a full public school in 1873. A larger building was constructed in 1877 on additional land donated by Scott on Bonds Road. This was superseded by a brick building on the same site in 1929.¹⁵²

In 2012 Peakhurst Public School, Bonds Road, Peakhurst has 21 classes which include three extension classes for gifted and talented students and three classes for students with a moderate intellectual disability. It includes students with disabilities in all school activities.¹⁵³

Penshurst Public School 1925



Figure 53: This image shows the original kindergarten class that attended Penshurst Public School in 1925. www.penshurst.p.schools.nsw.edu.au/history.htm

Although 23 parents applied for a local school in 1915, the proximity of others in Hurstville, Peakhurst, Dumbleton and Mortdale delayed the establishment of another in Penshurst. The Department of Education resumed a site for it at considerable expense in 1919 but the building did not open

until April 1925. The need for this school was shown by the fact that the founding enrolment of 462 pupils had increased to 700 by 1927 causing the addition of a second two-story building.¹⁵⁴

The school enrolment doubled in the late 1980s when 90 per cent of the student body came from non-English speaking backgrounds in about fifty, mainly Asian, nationalities. Renovations in 1998-2000 created a more up-to-date school with a new hall, canteen, library, administration block and larger classrooms'. The school motto is 'Aim High'.¹⁵⁵

Beverly Hills (formerly Dumbleton) Public School 1892

Located on the corner of Stoney Creek Road and King Georges Road on Lot 1 of the Dumbleton Estate, Beverly Hills Public School opened on 25 April 1892. The head teacher and his female assistant had charge of 35 boys and 33 girls. Its first name was Hurstville West, then Dumbleton from 1915, after the farm that had been there, and from 1940, both school and suburb were named Beverly Hills.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵² Pedr Davis, *The Hurstville Story: A History of Hurstville Municipality 1887 1987*, Hurstville Council, Typeset in Kogarah, 1986, pp 146 7

¹⁵³ www.peakhurst.p.schools.nsw.edu.au/home

¹⁵⁴ D. J. Hatton, *Penshurst in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, revised 1997, p 19

¹⁵⁵ Penshurst Public School Website www.penshurst.p.schools.nsw.edu.au/history.htm

¹⁵⁶ Pedr Davis, op cit, p 151

Beverly Hills Girls High School 1960

Beverly Hills Girls High School opened in 1960 catering for girls from Years 7 to 12. Situated on the corner of Stoney Creek and King Georges Roads, its enrolment is approximately 1,142 students in 2012. It has a flexible curriculum and offers intensive English courses in a co-educational centre on a separate campus. With the motto 'Women Can Do Anything' it encourages confidence in students from diverse cultural backgrounds.¹⁵⁷

Mortdale Public School 1889

Mortdale Public School opened in 1889 to teach the children of the brick makers who worked for W. G. Judd. The first building had room for 100 pupils and was accompanied by a teacher's residence. In its early years the teacher's house and the original farmhouse, owned by the Kemp family and another later dwelling stood together in a paddock nearby but all were demolished to make way for the growing school.¹⁵⁸

Mortdale Boys' Band 1927

Mortdale Public School was famous for its Boys' Band, which Parents and Citizens established in 1927 inspired the school teacher B. W. Caten who taught at the Conservatorium of Music and played lead trombone at the State Theatre. before immigrating, he had been in the British Scots Guard Band. After six months of free tuition membership, including lessons, cost one shilling per week with the proceeds invested solely in new instruments. The band comprising 42 boys performed at its first concert on 5 April 1928. Later, advertised as the 'Mortdale Marvellous Musical Midgets', the band of about 54 players performed in the Hurstville district and beyond. In 1931 the band became the Hurstville and Mortdale Unit of the Young Australia League. In this organisation members travelled interstate and overseas with Caten as bandmaster.¹⁵⁹



Figure 54: *The Mortdale Public School Boys' Band performing in c. 1929.* Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Oatley Public School 1917

Oatley residents first petitioned for the Department of Public Instruction for a local school in the early 20th century. They tried again in 1912 and again in 1913 when the inspector recommended an Infants' School as the first step. World War 1 delayed any action and by 1917, the school at Mortdale where Oatley children had to go, had an overflow of 150 children who attended lessons in a rented hall. After more petitioning, the inspector agreed that Oatley school should open with classes only extending to Year 3, also in the rented School of Arts Hall. This limited school began in October 1917 and the classes were

¹⁵⁷ www.schools.nsw.edu.au/schoolfind/locator/?do=showRecord&code=8255

¹⁵⁸ D. J. Hatton, *Mortdale in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, pp 2 4

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid*, pp 4 5

extended to Year 4 in 1918. A new school site replaced the one that was originally reserved and a building with three classrooms for 150 pupils was completed in June 1921. It was already overcrowded as enrolment had risen to 188. The school is between Oatley Avenue and Letitia Streets and crosses Neville St which is closed to traffic from 8am to 4pm.

Oatley West Public School

Oatley West Public School is situated on Oatley Park Avenue across the road from Oatley Park. This school opened in 1947.¹⁶⁰

Lugarno Public School



Figure 55: *The opening ceremony at Lugarno Public School in 1933.* Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Situated on the corner of Old Forest Road and Lugarno Parade, Lugarno Public School opened in one room in 1933.

Private Schools in the Hurstville Local Government Area

Danebank Anglican School for Girls 1933

Danebank School started in 1933 in a private home at 104 The Avenue, Hurstville. It began as a kindergarten with five pupils. A boarding section opened during World War 2 but the school remained small with 120 pupils. In 1948 the headmistress, Miss Edith Roseby Ball, negotiated its takeover by the Anglican Church.

An additional building was erected in 1960 on land that had been added to the campus. Four years later it had been completely modernised. Originally boys could attend the Infants School but this practice ended in 1977 because of the lack of space. The school spread from the Avenue into buildings on Park Road and Queens Road, including the historic home Yarra-mundi, which was occupied by boarders in 1981, and former reception centre Lyndal Lodge which became the Assembly Hall.¹⁶¹ Having reached an enrolment of about 1,000 in 1986, Danebank has maintained that size into the 21st century.¹⁶²

St Joseph's Catholic Primary School

Herne Bay was the name given to Riverwood Railway Station when the East Hills Line opened in 1931, a name originating from a bay on Salt Pan Creek. This part of Hurstville LGA was late to develop particularly as the Levingston family still lived on their undivided 140 acre property. In fact, Levingston family members still lived there when the Australian

¹⁶⁰ Hurstville City Library Local Studies Section, Oatley Timeline

¹⁶¹ Pedr Davis, op cit, pp 151 2

¹⁶² Danebank Anglican School for Girls, www.danebank.nsw.edu.au

government resumed their land in 1943 to build the 118 General Hospital for the US Army. The president's wife Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt visited there that year. When the US vacated the site in 1945 it was occupied partly by the Royal Navy and partly by the Australian Army.

The site and its army huts were then transferred to the New South Wales Housing Commission. Established in 1942 to overcome the worst of the severe housing shortage, the Commission first used the unlined and uninsulated army huts to accommodate over 3,000 families. The difficult living conditions led to social problems and Herne Bay developed a bad reputation. In the 1950s, the Commission gradually replaced the huts with high and medium density housing. The name of this new suburb changed to Riverwood in 1958.¹⁶³

In 1949 the Sisters of St Joseph established a parish school in some of the army huts, which were also used as a church on Sundays. The suburb needed a Catholic school because it had attracted a large number of European refugees, many of whom were Catholic. Construction of the purpose-built St Joseph's Catholic Primary School commenced in 1950 on the present site in Thurlow Street. The Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, His Eminence Cardinal Gilroy blessed the foundation stone on 23 September 1953 and the pupils, who by that time numbered over 300, moved in to the new buildings the following year. The school taught girls and boys from Kindergarten to Year 3 and girls only from Year 4 to 6. Enrolment grew to 516 in 1960 and peaked at 550 in 1969. The staff of five Josephite Sisters and three lay teachers taught large classes, each having about 60 pupils. Substantial government funding provided in the 1970s enabled the Sisters to improve the buildings and reduce class sizes with additional staff.

After the Sisters of St Joseph ended their administration in 1986, the Catholic Education Office appointed a lay Principal, Miss Janis White. The school has catered for boys from Kindergarten to year 6 from 1995. In 2012 St Joseph's remains 'a substantial Parish School' with an enrolment of over 400.¹⁶⁴

Montessori Southside Pre & Primary School

The Montessori Southside Pre & Primary School at Lillian Road, Riverwood was established in 1979. Following the Montessori philosophy of education, the school which is child-centred, accepts children aged 3 to 12. Learning is divided into three stages – stage one, ages 3 to 6; stage two, ages 6 to 9 and stage three, which prepares students for mainstream high school, caters for ages 9 to 12.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶³ Brian Madden and Canterbury Council, History of Riverwood, elibrary

¹⁶⁴ www.stjriverwood.catholic.edu.au/history.html

¹⁶⁵ www.southsidemontessori.edu.au/stages.html

3.10 Industry

Boat Building

Boat building began early on the Georges River, starting near Liverpool at the junction with Williams Creek where Messrs Coutts built the brig *Lady Leith* in 1832.¹⁶⁵ In the Hurstville district, Mr Thompson was a noted boat builder who lived and worked at Neverfail Bay (named for the unfailing freshwater stream that Bass and Flinders have been credited with discovering). Thompson was 'in demand' because he owned the only drill in the district 'big enough to bore a hole in a keel to put a propeller shaft through'.¹⁶⁶ He later built boats for the coastal trade at Shipwrights Bay, alongside Tom Ugly's Bridge.¹⁶⁷

George Peake, grandson of Peakhurst pioneer John Robert Peake, reported there was little boat building left on Georges River in the 1850s and 1860s but it seems to have revived in the following decade. At that time Thompson was still building 'little coastal boats' at his yard at O'Connell's Bay and the partnership of John Robert Peake and Rose built some in Oatley Bay, one of the latter vessels later traded with China. Small boats run by Morris, Howard, Chappelow and Fretus transported timber to Botany.¹⁶⁸

Robert Kyle and James Merriman established a ship yard on a 135-acre grant purchased in 1853 on part of the Georges River, which later became known as Kyle Bay. An innkeeper with interests in ship building and the maritime trade, Merriman paid for the land but Kyle's boat building was so successful that he repaid the debt within nine months. Kyle learnt his trade from his father in England before he came to New South Wales in 1847. He built his first Australian vessel, the schooner *Anna Maria* at Port Stephens.¹⁶⁹

Working under contract, Robert Kyle built the ketch *Ocean Queen* in 1854 with financial support from Merriman who was described as the 'subscribing owner' and master with 64 shares in the vessel. He later transferred half his shares to John Leslie Long of Broulee. Kyle's other ships included the cutter *Emma Morris* (1855), ordered by the Georges River timber merchants William and George Morris; and the ketch *Juno* (1860) which he built for himself but luckily sold before it was wrecked ten years later.¹⁷⁰

In 1861 Robert began building ships with his son Alexander John Kyle beginning with the ketch *Morning Star* and the schooner *Julia*. The first ship built by Alexander Kyle was the ketch *May* in 1869. He also built the ketch *Ocean Wave* in 1873. As well as working as a shipbuilder, Alexander Kyle was a qualified Master of Coastal Trade Ships with the right to pilot his own ships.¹⁷¹ Alexander and Robert Kyle were listed in directories as shipbuilders in Kyle Bay through the 1870s and 1880s.¹⁷² Directories from the 1880s showed Robert and Alexander Kyle on Kogarah Road and still working, but as boat proprietors in Kyle Bay where they built a jetty in 1886-7 and a grand house 'which still stands today'.¹⁷³

¹⁶⁵ Pedr Davis, op cit, p 85; A searcher on Ancestry.com reports that this ship sailed to NZ in 1840.

¹⁶⁶ D. J. Hatton, *Oatley in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, p 5

¹⁶⁷ Pedr Davis, op cit, p 86

¹⁶⁸ George Peake, cited in Pedr Davis, op cit, p 85

¹⁶⁹ Beverley Earnshaw, *The Shipbuilders and Ships of the Georges River and Botany Bay 1810 1900*, Kogarah Historical Society, 2012, pp 11 12

¹⁷⁰ Ibid, p 12

¹⁷¹ Ibid, pp 12 13

¹⁷² Pedr Davis, op cit, p 86

¹⁷³ Beverley Earnshaw, op cit, p 14

Timber Getting



Figure 56: These timber getters are felling this large tree from planks above the ground to avoid the inferior wood that was not paid for. ML SLNSW

The clearing of the Hurstville forests was linked to the gold rush of the 1850s, though the connection was indirect, through the stimulation of the economy that gold mining brought with it. Forest Road, busy with lines of carts going to and from Sydney attracted publicans who opened inns for the carters.

Firewood was carted into Sydney to a place called Darlinghurst where there was a water pump. It was not hawked around, but the men waited until a buyer came along. The wood sold well and at good prices, so more men took it up. In 1851 between 50 and 100 carts carrying timber and lime crossed the Cooks River dam every day....Michael Gannon is said to have made large profits from the sale of wood.¹⁷⁴

When the economy was less buoyant, timber from the Hurstville area was sold successfully from door to door. As the gold rush boom developed in the 1860s, timber was in high demand for house building, horse-drawn vehicles and other infrastructure such as wharves.¹⁷⁵

F. G. Gates reported that he had been told that in the 1840s, ‘a large number of men were employed in the district squaring huge girders of ironbark. These girders were hauled to Sydney by bullock-jinkers to be shipped to England’.¹⁷⁶ Later, when the railway was under construction ‘many of the large ironbark trees on Mr Dent’s land were felled to make sleepers’.¹⁷⁷

Son of the brickworks founder G.W. Judd, W.P. Judd, remembered ‘the magnificent timber growing in Hurstville...Dent Bros used to send large quantities of timber to New Zealand for wharfage purposes’.¹⁷⁸

Charcoal Burning

In the late nineteenth century, ‘many of the settlers used to earn their living by burning huge logs and stumps of trees for charcoal’.¹⁷⁹ The charcoal was mainly used by the many blacksmiths who tended the large horse and bullock population.

¹⁷⁴ Brian J. Madden, op cit, p 6; L. K. Stevens op cit,

¹⁷⁵ Ibid

¹⁷⁶ Reminiscences of Mr F. G. Gates, *The Jubilee History*, op cit, p 60

¹⁷⁷ Ibid, p 60

¹⁷⁸ Reminiscences of W. P. Judd, *The Jubilee History*, op cit, p 62

¹⁷⁹ *The Jubilee History*, op cit, p 59

Brickmaking

The first brick making enterprise in Hurstville operated a small brick pit at a site that later became Memorial Park. The soft handmade bricks produced there could not compete with the modern bricks made in the mechanised steam driven works.¹⁸⁰

William George Judd established the Hurstville Steam and Brick Factory about halfway between Mortdale and Oatley area a year before the single line from Hurstville to Sutherland advanced that far in 1885. The business attracted residents by providing employment in an area that had formerly been so isolated that it had very few houses. Mortdale received a railway station in 1897, perhaps in response to the brickworks as the area was still developing slowly.¹⁸¹

Judd had been a storekeeper at the brick making village of St Peters before he moved to Mortdale and set up his brick company; his products never diversified into other clay products. Soon after founding that enterprise he was elected as the Member for Canterbury in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly where he served from 16 October 1885 to 12 January 1887.¹⁸² According to local historian J. D. Hatton, the workforce for Judd's brickworks also came from St Peters but they lived in weatherboard houses rather than Brick dwellings. Judd's bricks were used in such landmarks as the Queen Victoria Building (foundations), the Equitable Building and the New York Life building.¹⁸³



Figure 57: *Judd's Steam Brick Works, Mortdale 1872.* Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

The brickworks chimneys dominated the landscape for many years. G. W. Judd was managing director at the time of his death and his sons Percy and Harold also worked there. The £5000-worth of works machinery included three brickmaking machines and a 40 hp boiler. The bricks were fired in five kilns which produced 20,000 bricks every day. A railway siding to the works assisted deliveries to Sydney and further afield while local deliveries were carried in horse-drawn drays.

¹⁸⁰ D. J. Hatton, *Mortdale in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, p 1

¹⁸¹ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Historical Notes in Listings for Mortdale and Oatley Stations, Heritage Database, www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

¹⁸² 'Mr William George Judd (1847 1929)', Former Members A Z, NSW Parliamentary Website, www.parliament.nsw.gov.au

¹⁸³ D. J. Hatton, *Mortdale in the Early Days*, op cit, p 19

Perhaps because Harold Judd was a sportsman with a high batting average, the company encouraged local teams to practice and play cricket, rugby union and rugby league on the large brick pit and in their paddock without charging for the privilege. In the deeper part of the pit where water had collected, the local boys fished for gold fish. Mortdale Public School used the brickyard paddock as a playing area and allowed the locals to build bike tracks on its slopes. On Sundays the Rev James Clark held open air services there for the workmen.

Judd's brickworks ended its operations in 1972 and the landmark chimneys and kilns were demolished the following year. The St George County Council acquired 11 acres to be used as a depot for storing electric light poles and the NSW government bought the remaining 19 acres for the Oatley Campus of the former Alexander Mackie College of Advanced Education (now the Georges River College).¹⁸⁴

Fred A. Mashman's St George Pottery

Frederick Albert Mashman, son of William Mashman who migrated to Australia, arriving in Sydney with his brother Henry on 10 July 1883, was the grandson of James Mashman, who had worked all his life for Henry Doulton. His sons William, Henry and John Mashman also learnt their trade at the Doulton Pottery at Lambeth where local artists added hand-drawn and painted decorations the pottery. After working in Maitland, William and Henry Mashman began their own pottery, with partner James Sandison, at a former brickworks in North Willoughby, on Sydney's North Shore. The business produced salt-glazed stone wear, such as ginger beer bottles, bread crocks and jars in the name 'Mashman & Sandison Victoria Pottery Nt Willoughby'.¹⁸⁵

Frederick Albert (Fred) Mashman arrived in Australia with his older brother Henry William (Harry) Mashman in 1887 and their father's brother John joined the Australian family members in 1888. The following year John took over a pipe making and redware business in Auburn, which he renamed the Carrington Pottery. This enterprise specialised in terracotta pipes and flower pots until it closed in 1983.

Fred purchased land in Hurstville in 1908 and opened his own pottery the Fred A. Mashman St George Pottery at Kingsgrove. In partnership with his brother Henry, he bought the Enfield Pottery and Pipe Works in c. 1920 and established the Sutherland Pottery & Pipe Works in 1926 under their cousin H. Trott. However, problems at Enfield finished the partnership and Henry took over the Sutherland works. Enfield limped on until it was forced to close during the 1930s depression.

The main Mashman company at Chatswood restructured in 1926, four years after the death of Henry Mashman Senior. It then merged with the English company Royal Doulton in 1957 and installed new plant. Doulton took full control of the Chatswood premises in 1960. Renamed Doulton Sanitary Potteries (Australia) Pty Ltd, that site manufactured Caroma products until it closed. Fred A. Mashman's St George Pottery was the only one that survived the increasing competition and costs beyond the early 1980s.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁴ Ibid, pp 20 21

¹⁸⁵ John Graham & Associates, 'Fred A. Mashman Pty Ltd St George Pottery, 11 Mashman Avenue Kingsgrove', Conservation Management Plan, February 2005, p 11

¹⁸⁶ Ibid, pp 11 12

The land Fred Mashman purchased for the pottery measured more than eight acres (2.4 ha). It was bounded by the south side of Wolli Creek, Northcott Street, Morgan Street and Kingsgrove Road. Mashman added to the land in 1919-20 by buying several acres on the north side of the creek to use as a clay pit. In 1926 he bought a further seven acres on the southern side of his land to compensate for land resumptions for railway purposes. He subdivided a large portion this land for residential development later, between 1938 and 1941, leaving the factory site as a battle-axe block bordered by Paterson, Colvin and Mashman Avenues. The factory could be entered from Kingsgrove Road via Mashman Avenue and from Paterson Avenue by a laneway. Close to Kingsgrove Station it was surrounded by low density housing, churches, shops and other services. One lot subdivided in 1941 was used as a site for shops and Pacoma Flats, the first such building in Kingsgrove.¹⁸⁷



Figure 58: This image shows the two downdraught kilns ashman built c. 1918 20 as part of his extension of buildings and plant. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Mashman built a weatherboard cottage to house his family and gradually acquired second-hand materials and machines to create the factory. He built the kiln himself from bricks purchased 'from a brickworks in Hurstville', presumably Judd's.¹⁸⁸ Because early technical difficulties prevented him from producing sewer pipes, he began production in 1910 with 'terracotta products [such] as flower pots, garden edging, air vents, chimney pots and sill tiles'.¹⁸⁹

During World War 1 when imports were unavailable, Fred Mashman began manufacturing terracotta roof tiles in the Marseilles design. In 1918 he floated the business as a limited company and greatly expanded its operation. The company flourished in the interwar period but its fortunes waned in the late 20th century, even though its products were popular with people renovating older houses.

The factory was still operating in 2005 when John Graham and Associates prepared a Conservation Management Plan to ascertain the cultural significance of the factory and tile works for Interbuild. However, it closed in 2010. Fred A. Mashman's St George Pottery has since been completely demolished. By June 2011 the developers, Buildform, were selling units off the plan which comprised six one-bedroom, 65 two-bedroom and 25 three bedroom units with retail space and parking below.¹⁹⁰

Slaughter Yards

Stone's slaughter yard on Stoney Creek Road operated in the 1890s and continued supplying a chain of butcher shops until the 1920s. It and other small slaughter yards were forced to close when health regulations prevented any slaughtering other than official abattoirs.¹⁹¹

¹⁸⁷ Ibid, p 4

¹⁸⁸ Ibid, p 13

¹⁸⁹ Ibid

¹⁹⁰ Sandra Baigan, 'Units Snapped up at Mashman's Kingsgrove block', *St George & Cumberland Leader*, 28 June 2011 at www.theleader.com.au/news/local/news

¹⁹¹ Pedr Davis, op cit, p 56

3.12 Commerce

The Retail Centre of Hurstville

The early formation of the village known as Gannon's Forest determined the location of the commercial hub in the area that later became the Municipality of Hurstville, and the wider of St George district. The village comprised a small number of commercial enterprises that gathered around the Blue Post Inn and the Post Office in the early 1850s. Two other hotels followed – the *Currency Lass* near the Post Office and the *Gardeners' Arms* near the later road bridge near Hurstville Station. The Anglican School was officially recognised in c. 1855 and the timber Anglican Church opened nearby in 1856. The Public School joined these buildings and other shops in 1876. This village was officially named Hurstville that year when the Public School was given that name and the residents requested that Hurstville be the official name of their village in 1881.¹⁹¹

These early Hurstville businesses were in that place because they were on Mitchell's Illawarra Road (later Forest Road) and its route was cleared along the ridge as far as Lugarno. The road was well used as soon as the track was cleared. Surveyor John Deering found that by 1861 most of it had already been fenced in the Bexley Estate, Lord's Forest and Connell's Bush.¹⁹²



Figure 59: This photograph, taken before 1900, shows McFarland's Produce Store corner Station Road (now Queens Road) and Forest Road. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

By 1902 the main street of Hurstville's commercial centre comprised 'a string of shops extending from Gloucester Road to Diment Way. There were no shops on the railway side of Forest Road from the traffic bridge to Gloucester Road, the only dwelling being the Station Master's residence occupied by Mr G. Hall'.¹⁹³

Frank Pickering, an elderly resident born in 1884, recorded some of the shops he remembered in the Hurstville township at the turn of the 20th century.

Mr Wal Austin had a saddlery and harness business, Mr Malcolm Hoy, a butcher's shop, Mr Alfred Croft, fruit and vegetables, Mr Jack Chappelow, hairdresser and Mr Sam McFarland, a produce store. Mention is also made of a local identity, Al Humphrey, who drove a hansom cab to and from the railway station.¹⁹⁴

By 1895 the residents of Hurstville had a train service, local government, and local churches and schools. The Water and Sewerage Board provided water where there were sufficient customers; they laid mains to Hurstville West Public School and to Ethel, Belmore, Roberts

¹⁹¹ Sections of this History on 'Social Relationships', 'Schools' and 'Churches'

¹⁹² See 'Transport' in this History

¹⁹³ E. R. Fripp cited in L. K. Stevens, *Municipality of Hurstville: From Forest to Suburbia*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1976, p 10

¹⁹⁴ Frank Pickering cited in L. K. Stevens, *op cit*, p 10

and Dora Streets.¹⁹⁵ The Australian Gas Light Company (AGL) had supplied 12 street lamps from 1887 and had 122 by 1895. That year the Company agreed to extend the gas main in Durham street from Forest Road to Botany Street if the Council agreed to pay for three street lights but would not go further at that time for lack of customers.¹⁹⁶



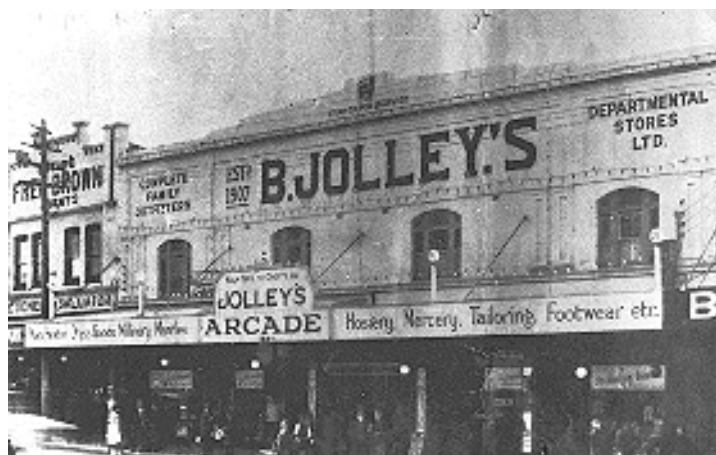
Figure 60: A the lettering on the façade indicates, C. Diment was a general merchant who sold items from groceries to produce and fuel. The shop remained in business from 1909 to 1961. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

From the late 19th century, Friday night featured late shopping in larger suburban centres such as Hurstville. It was a time when people dressed up and paraded along the street, window shopping and people watching as well as making purchases. Some stores established in the early 20th century survived into the 1980s; others such as Diment's which was on the corner of Forest Road and Diment's Lane were bought out earlier for their location.

By the 1920s, Hurstville shopping nights featured entertainments and prizes to attract people from other suburbs. The shops included department stores such as Diment's, Jolley's Emporium and Arcade, Barter's, and Krinks, which, together with many others developed Hurstville into 'a thriving centre'.¹⁹⁷ The Hurstville Band played on the spare block on the corner of Dora and McMahon Streets and other open land where shoppers enjoyed such attractions as a steam-driven merry-go-round, hoopla, chocolate wheel and fairy floss stand.¹⁹⁸

Figure 61: Established in 1900, Jolley's Arcade and Emporium was opposite Hurstville Station. This image is dated 1934. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Describing Hurstville in 1937, the author of *The Jubilee History of Hurstville* stated that 'the main business area in Forest Road, will, with its fine business premises, compare favourably with any fifty-year-old municipality in the State'.¹⁹⁹



¹⁹⁵ *The Jubilee History of Hurstville*, op cit, p 30

¹⁹⁶ Rosemary Broomham, *First Light: 150 Years of Gas*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney 1987, Appendixes, pp 218 19

¹⁹⁷ A. D. Smeaton, *Hurstville Reminiscences of the Twenties*, St George Regional Heritage Society Inc, 2005, p 2

¹⁹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹⁹ *The Jubilee History of Hurstville*, op cit, p 51

Hurstville retained most of its department stores in the 1950s and had additional well-known women's clothing stores such as Ashley's into the 1980s. However, some of these shops were demolished in the 1960s to make way for the Council Shopping Centre constructed above the railway station in 1966. Other made way for the Westfield Shopping Centre was built on either side of Park Street between The Avenue, Cross Street and Crofts Avenue in the 1970s.



Figure 62: *This image by photographer Sam Hood shows the shopping centre on Forest Road, Hurstville in 1940. ML SLNSW*



Figure 63: *Photographer Sam Hood took this view of Forest Road, Hurstville in 1951. ML SLNSW*

Mortdale Chamber of Commerce

The township of Mortdale developed from a commercial area in Newman's Paddock west of the railway line which was subdivided in the early 1890s. Agents marketed this land as Mort's Township Estate and Kemp's Estate. Brickworks employees lived east of the railway.²⁰⁰

Alfred Arthur Hales built Mortdale's first store in Pitt Street in the 1890s. Another vendor of mixed goods was E. Nichol Murray who moved there after managing Murrays' woollen mills to open another Murray Brothers' store similar to that in Parramatta. Selling groceries, hardware, china and produce, Murray purchased St George's Hall (formerly Hale's Hall) in order to gain more space. E. N. Murray became a leading member of the Mortdale

²⁰⁰ See Appendix 9

community. He was the first president of the Chamber of Commerce, President of the local P&C and the Mortdale Churches' Patriotic League.

The Mortdale Chamber of Commerce was initiated on 9 July 1921 by E. N. Murray, J. D. S. Macaulay and Murray Bocking. At that meeting, which attracted 40 members, they planned ways to bring more people to Mortdale shopping centre by subsidising a motor bus service from Lugarno and Peakhurst. Other attractions they planned were a public park, a separate Mortdale municipality, and a new name for the area. the bus service continued for a short time but Mortdale was unable to win the position of top retail area as Hurstville was already firmly established as the main shopping centre in the municipality.²⁰¹ The park did come into being as Carr's Park in the Kogarah municipality but the suggested new name of 'Montrose' was refused as was the name 'Morella' suggested by the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber submitted 13 other names in 1922 but without success.²⁰²

Murray Bocking was another successful Mortdale businessman. Beginning with a small shopfront, he drummed up business by traversing the township selling haberdashery items door to door. He opened his own block of shops in Pitt Street called Mortdale Cash Store and stocked it with drapery, mercery, clothing and footwear. C. J. Parsons took it over in 1924.

Other popular businesses were Parryman's bread shop, Z. Hough's grocery and Mrs Benn's sweet shop. The 1920s being a significant growth period for Hurstville, Mortdale township flourished. Mrs E. F. Smith erected two tile-fronted shops; F. L. Schloeffel built two shops with dwellings; and Mr Muddeford built two opposite Murray's with cantilever awnings.²⁰³ Such businesses were well represented in the Mortdale Progress Association and assisted by any advantages that it gained for the local and wider community. In this way they encouraged people to stand for the local council; they helped establish the Mortdale Memorial Institute in the 1920s and the St George Police Boys' Club in 1937.²⁰⁴



Figure 64: The Bank of New South Wales (now Westpac) on the corner of Morts Road and Macquarie Street, Mortdale between 1900 and 1971. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

²⁰¹ D. J. Hatton, *Mortdale in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, pp 36 7

²⁰² Ibid, pp 37 9, 43

²⁰³ Ibid, pp 9 10

²⁰⁴ Ibid, pp 11, 15, 24

St George County Council



Figure 65: This image shows the first building used by St George County in c 1923 soon after it was established with three of its lorries parked in front. City of Sydney Archives

The councils in St George, Rockdale, Hurstville, Kogarah and Sutherland Shire considered supplying electricity to ratepayers in 1918 when they heard that the Railways Commissioners planned to electrify the Illawarra Line. However, they were disappointed to learn that the power would not extend any further south than Hurstville.

Two years later, after considerable negotiation, the councils of Bexley, Hurstville, Kogarah and Rockdale agreed to form a County Council as was permitted by the Local Government Act 1919. This agreement was proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* on 29 October 1920 and the entity commenced operation on 4 December 1920.²⁰⁵ It was the first county council in Australia, founded with the aim of supplying electricity to ratepayers at the lowest possible price. On 1 September 1921 the Commonwealth Bank agreed to support the electricity enterprise with a loan of £100,000 for a period of 15 years at the rate of 5^{1/2} per cent, repayable in annual instalments of interest and principal.²⁰⁶



Figure 66: A bullock team pulls a wagon loaded with Electricity poles along Penshurst Street in 1922. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Initially, the executive comprised three aldermen from each Council involved in the undertaking led by a Chairman who was elected by the delegates each year but the time spent in this position was unlimited. The aldermen on the Council were responsible for the policy guiding the

business and the reserved powers system while the general manager they appointed took charge of administration. The County Council Clerk was required to fulfil the aldermen's instructions while the Chief Electrical Engineer and Commercial Manager controlled distribution and sales. The St George County Council employed a total of 213 people.²⁰⁷

The Chairman, Alderman F. P. Dowsett performed the official switching-on ceremony on 9 March 1923. Residents must have been inspired by the brightness of electric lighting at an

²⁰⁵ *Jubilee History*, op cit, p 103; 'St George County Council', Agency Detail, State Records NSW; N. C. Fitzpatrick, 'The St George County Council: an outline of its history and development, *Australian Journal of Public Administration*, 18 March 1948, p 39

²⁰⁶ *SMH*, 1 September 1921

²⁰⁷ N. C. Fitzpatrick, op cit, p 39

introductory Shopping Carnival in October 1922. The Council began with the aim of connecting 2,000 people in the first five years of operation but demand was so high that it supplied 10,000 people in the first year.

In 1935 the Minister for Local Government Hon Eric Spooner congratulated the St George County Council for its success. In its first ten years its gross income had increased from £11,382 to £126,631 although it had reduced the price of electricity several times during the 1930s depression; it had used much of its profit to repay the loans, reducing the £400,000 borrowed for poles and wires by one third; its assets were valued at over £500,000; and ratepayers had equity of £232,485.

As the economy improved in the late 1930s, the St George County Council decided to invest £21,947 in a new headquarters in Forest Road, Hurstville that would house offices and showrooms. Named Electricity House, the three storey building featuring a clock tower was designed in the art deco style by architect Neville J. Coulter. W. Hughes of Bridge Street, Sydney won the tender to construct the building.



Figure 67: *Electricity House still stands at 213 Forest Road Hurstville.* Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

Figure 68: The showroom display at Electricity House (below left) is dated 1974. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection



Gas Lighting and Gas Cooking

After the formation of municipal government in Hurstville in 1887 the Australian Gas Light Company (AGL) supplied twelve gas street lamps at a year cost of £6 each per annum. These lamps were first lighted on Anniversary Day 26 January 1888 (later Australia Day) At this stage gas mains to houses and commercial premises covered only a limited area.²⁰⁸ According to the gas company records, Hurstville continued to use gas street lights until 1923 by which time there were 293 lamps in the streets of the Hurstville local government area.

Even before electric lighting gradually took over from gas, the Australian Gas Light Company had begun to promote cooking, initially as a survival technique in the 1890s depression. The company offered free cooking lessons from the early 1890s for those who purchased or rented gas cookers and opened its first gas showroom at Haymarket in 1893. Another innovation that helped the company survive was the penny-in-the-slot meter, which allowed people to pay for their gas as they used it, or do without it if necessary.²⁰⁹



Figure 69: This advertisement shows that the Gas Company was conducting cookery demonstrations in Jolley's Tea Room in 1929, long before they opened the modern Gas Centre in 1947. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

After World War 1 the Australian Gas Light Company established gas depots and branches and at Ryde, Turramurra, Parramatta, Burwood, Waverley, Rose Bay, Rockdale and Campsie. These depots had substantial buildings with room for a branch office, showroom and depot for gas plumbers and fitters. The AGL House Magazine *Service* announced in February 1937 that all branches had closed except Rockdale and Campsie but predicted that they too would close shortly. As it happened, Campsie gained a reprieve, partly because there was a gasholder in the Canterbury local government area and partly because of the rapid growth in its population during the 1920s.²¹⁰ It appears that the Rockdale depot may have continued because *Service* reported that the company purchased a new site for a more modern gas centre at Rockdale in early 1965.²¹¹ This particular piece of information appears to have been incorrect. Relying only on information from AGL employees, the editor of *Service* did not know that AGL had established a

presence in Hurstville in the 1920s when it offered regular gas cooking demonstrations in the Tea Room of Jolley's Department Stores Ltd at 290 Forest Road, Hurstville.

²⁰⁸ Rosemary Broomham, *First Light: 150 Year of Gas*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 1987, p 218; Bernard Sargeant, *The History of Hurstville Council*, Volume 1, 1887 1945, Hurstville City Council, 2005, p 12

²⁰⁹ Rosemary Broomham, *First Light*, op cit, p 89, 92 3

²¹⁰ *Service* (House Journal of the Australian Gas Light Company), February 1937, pp 8, 11

²¹¹ *Ibid*, February 1965, p 2

As part of a continuing feature in the House Magazine *Service* reported that in 1968 the Hurstville Branch included an Accounts Section for bill payment, a Showroom for the sale of Gas appliances and, upstairs, a 'Home Service Centre' for cooking demonstrations. It was described as the AGL 'focal point for all the field activities of the sales force in the St George district'.²¹²



Figures 70 and 71: The image on the left shows the AGL Gas Centre Showroom at 185 Forest Road, Hurstville in August 1968 after it had been recently remodelled and painted while the right hand image shows a cookery demonstration in the Hurstville auditorium upstairs during Education Week in the same year. AGL House Magazine, *Service*, August 1968



After starting with cookery demonstrations in Jolley's Tea Rooms, The Australian Gas Light Company leased an art deco building at 185 Forest Road from wine merchant Frank Penfold Hyland from 1945. The company purchased the building in 1947 and advertised the resumption of gas cookery demonstrations on 7 February of that year in the *St George Call*.²¹³

Figure 72: The AGL Centre in 1981. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection

²¹² Ibid, August 1968

²¹³ *Rate Assessment Sheets*, Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection, courtesy Julie Fitzsimons; article and advertisement in *St George Call*, 31 January 1947

Maintaining Hurstville's Predominance as a Key Shopping Hub

The Hurstville Supercentre

Hurstville Council was quick to give serious consideration to the Hurstville Chamber of Commerce suggestion that it obtain a 50 year lease of the space over Hurstville Railway Station and build a shopping centre there. The Railway Department advertisement offering this closed on 30 October 1956. Council considered it on 16 August and Railway officials discussed the proposal with the Cumberland County Council, and the Councils of the Hurstville and Kogarah. In February 1958 the *Hurstville Propeller* announced that construction of the three-storey shopping block would soon begin.



Figure 73: This image shows the progress on the construction of the new Hurstville Super Centre over the Railway Station in 1963. Bernard Sargeant, *The History of Hurstville Council*, 2

In fact the building was delayed because of dissatisfaction with the plans encroaching on Memorial Square. After some manoeuvring, the first contractors withdrew and a new company Hurstville Supercentre Development Corporation took over with new plans. The first stage comprised a station concourse over the railway tracks, two vehicle parking floors and one floor of office space. A second stage with five additional floors was to follow. Doubts about the second stage of these plans caused delays. In 1960 the *Propeller* described the partly finished project as resembling 'a rail centre in wartime-blitzed London'. Questions were asked in Parliament and complaints abounded but towards the end of 1964 the possible opening of temporary shops in the £3 million centre was given as June

1965. In fact it was open to the public on 14 February 1965 and Premier Askin opened it officially on 13 September 1965. The Hurstville Super Centre is believed to be the first shopping centre to be built over a New South Wales suburban railway station.²¹⁴ Unfortunately, the opening of Roselands on the site of a former golf course at Wylie Park in 1965 greatly ... the Hurstville achievement. Costing \$15 million Roselands was then the largest community centre in the southern hemisphere. Roselands was extended in 1977.²¹⁵

²¹⁴ Bernard Sargeant, *The History of Hurstville Council*, Vol 2, Hurstville City Council 2005, pp 62 83

²¹⁵ Nora Peek and Canterbury City Council, www.canterbury.nsw.gov.au/www/html/872_history_of_roselands.asp



Figure 74: *This aerial view of Hurstville shows the shopping centre of Forest Road on the right with the Supercentre straddling the railway line in the centre of the foreground. The Hurstville Story*

Hurstville House

Similar squabbles and delays beset the planning and building of the first modern office block in Hurstville, Hurstville House. This Council ran this development on the corner of Forest Road and McMahon Street, the site of the former Town Hall. It was hoped that the five storey building would attract additional commercial enterprises to Hurstville.



Figure 75: *This image shows the modern lines of the office block Hurstville House constructed by Hurstville Council in 1974. Hurstville City Library Local Studies Collection*

Recognising growing threats from competing regional shopping centres such as Roselands, in 1972 Hurstville Council decided to create the Hurstville Township Redevelopment Area. Bounded by Forest Road, Cross Street, The Avenue and Rose Street this location, was

destined to become the new shopping plaza where the streets were closed to keep cars out and make the comfort and convenience of people its first priority. The plaza plan went on display in 1976 together with a new planning scheme for the whole Hurstville local government area.²¹⁶ By this time the plan for a 'giant' Hurstville shopping and office complex between Park Road, Rose Street, Humphreys Lane and Cross Street had been approved in principle. The complex was built by Westfield and it was hoped that at least two major retailers would open there. Indeed, Grace Bros had already agreed to be a tenant. The \$30 million Westfield Shoppingtown opened on 10 October 1978 with the centre manager, Bernard Brown 'confidently predicting that the centre will restore Hurstville's reputation as the "leading retail suburb in the south"'.²¹⁷ Westfield extended its complex with a 250 shop one-stop centre in April 1990.

During the 1970s Hurstville Council worked to improve its administration with a number of new committees – a Policy Review and Forward Planning Committee, an Environment Committee, a Heritage Committee and an Ethnic Affairs Planning Committee. The last innovation was a reaction to the discovery in the 1976 census that Hurstville had the greatest increase of Greek and Yugoslavian populations in the state.²¹⁸

Newspapers of 2012 indicate that Hurstville still works hard to retain its retail and commercial dominance. According to the *Daily Telegraph* of April 2012, Hurstville now wants to win the title of Sydney's second Central Business District (CBD) from Parramatta by improving transport links and building a new town square. The president of the Hurstville Chamber of Commerce Matthew Matthews stated that 'big business was all the city [of Hurstville] needed to reach its potential'. He also pointed out that Hurstville's strong Asian community created a real 'buzz'.²¹⁹ In August of the same year, the *Sun Herald* revealed that Hurstville was the 'most Chinese' suburb in Sydney, with just under 8,900 of its population of 26,000 being born in mainland China and another 1,200 coming from Hong Kong. At the time of the 2011 census, the proportion of recent immigrants was greater than the 8,200 Australian-born Hurstville residents.²²⁰

²¹⁶ Bernard Sargeant, op cit, pp 151 171

²¹⁷ Ibid, pp 192, 243

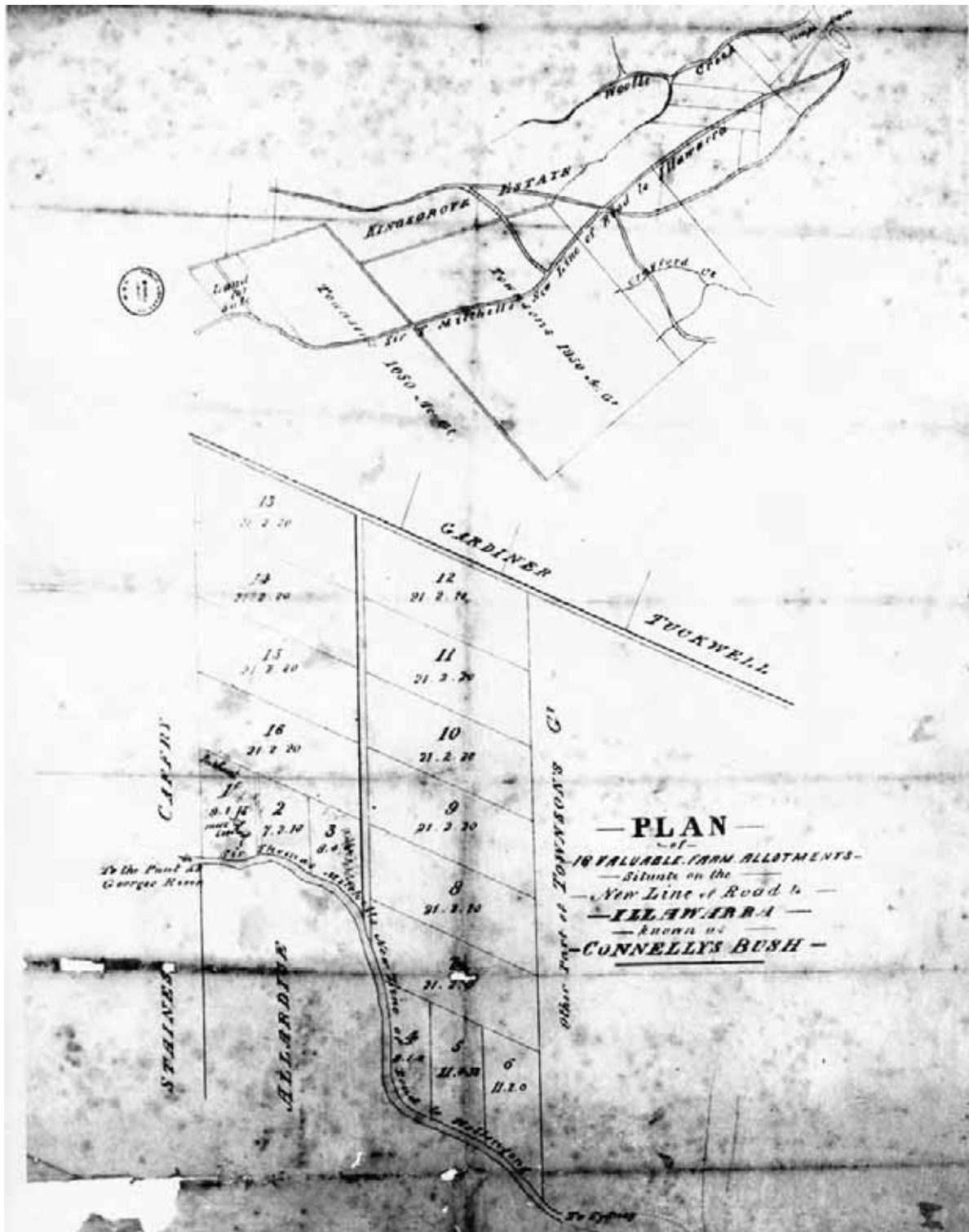
²¹⁸ Ibid, citing *The Leader*, 6 May 1982, p 205

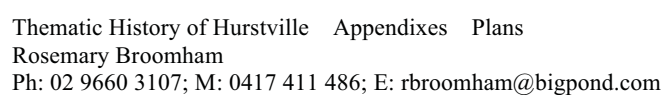
²¹⁹ Vikki Campion, *Daily Telegraph*, 19 April 2012

²²⁰ Jim O'Rourke, 'Changing face of a suburb', *Sun Herald*, 5 August 2012, News p 24

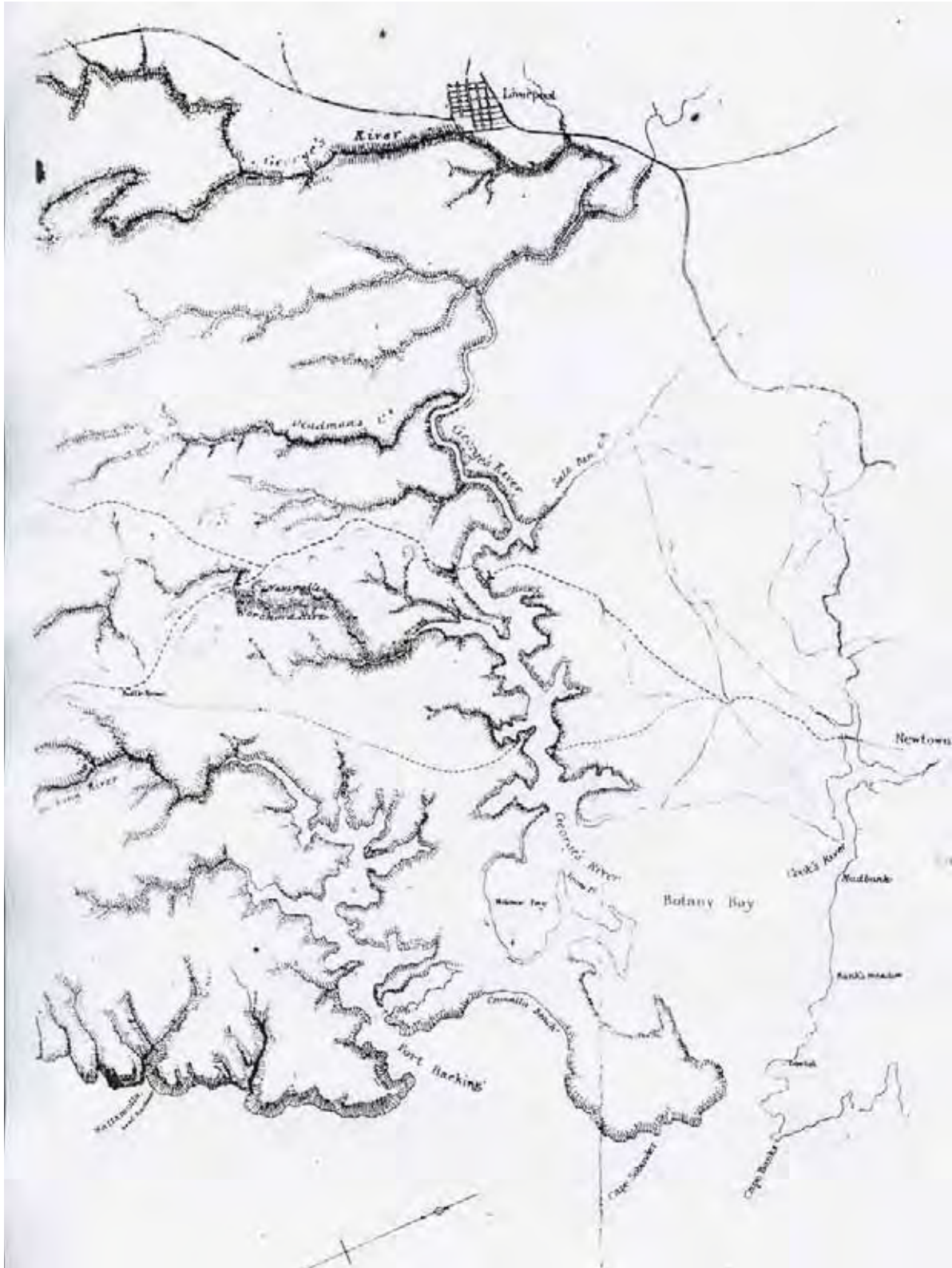
3.13 Appendixes

1. 16 Valuable Allotments for Sale on the New Line of Road to the Illawarra. ML SLNSW

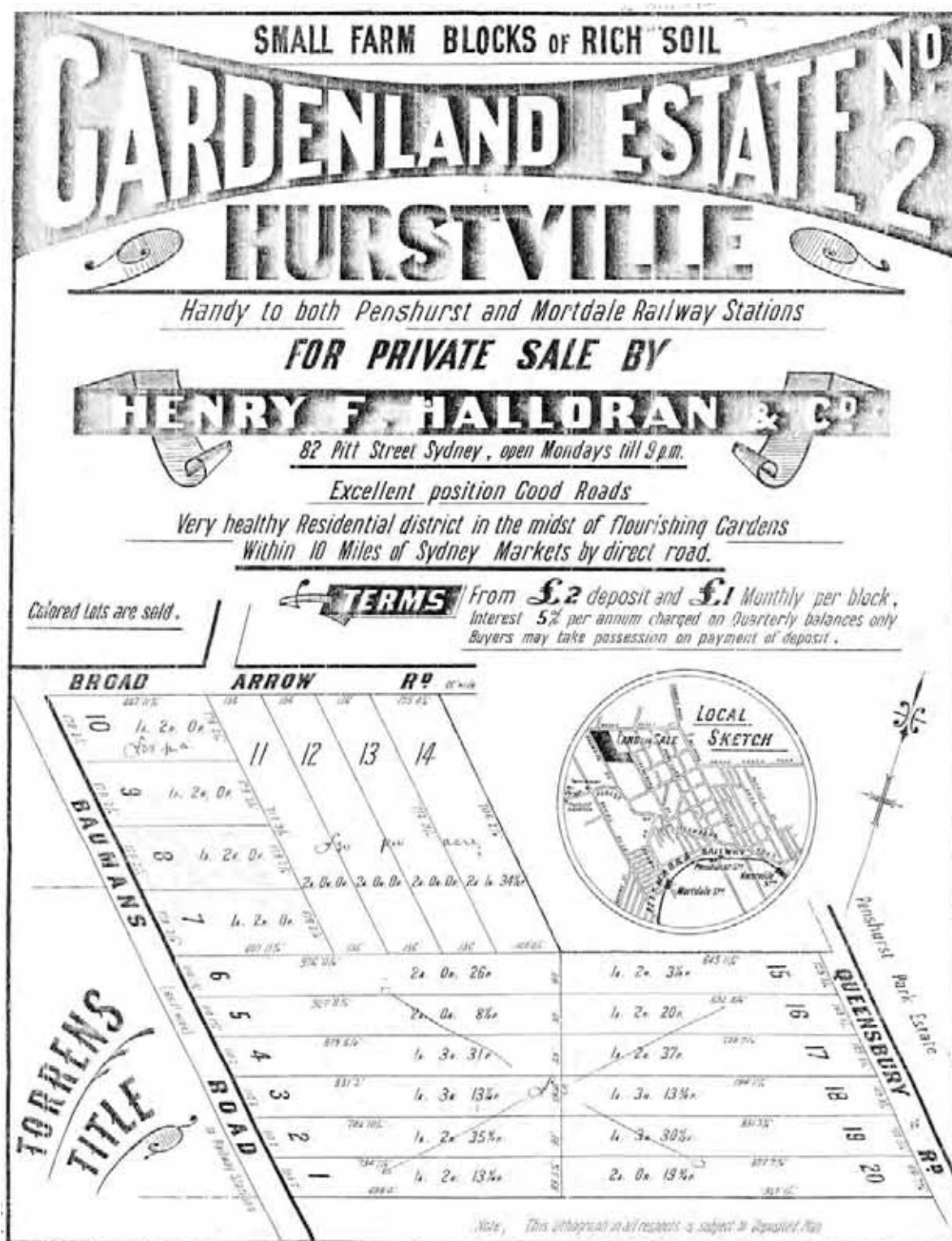




3. T. L. Mitchell's Roads to the south of Sydney, including Illawarra Road 1843. T. S. Mitchell, *Report on Roads*



4. The second offer of private sales on land from the Gardenland Estate showed that the lots nearest the Illawarra Railway line had been sold. ML SLNSW



5. The Oatley Park Estate sale notice advertised 600 residential sites in 1921. ML SLNSW

OATLEY PARK ESTATE

AT OATLEY

600 FINE RESIDENTIAL SITES

— **SOLE AGENTS** —

T.M. BURKE 19 Castlereagh St., Sydney
W.J. NAUGHTON 251 George St.
M.S. TRELOGGEN 113 Pitt St.

TERMS

Nominal Deposit
 Plus Government Stamp Duty
 and Payments
 extending over 5 Years
 — 6% Interest —
 on Outstanding Balance

TORRENS TITLE

Laurence & Laurence
 Solicitors
 Bank of New Zealand Chambers
 George St. Sydney.

DATE LISTED BY PLAN
 22.5.1921

LOCAL SKETCH

All Measurements & Easements are subject to Deposited Plan

M3 911:1856/7921/1

STAMP DUTY ON CONTRACTS
 In accordance with the Stamp Duties Act 1920, every agreement for the sale or conveyance of property in New South Wales, must within six months of execution be deposited with the Government for stamp as follows:
 Contract for sale of land... Stamp Duty 1%
 over £50 and exceeding £500... 1%
 over £500... 2%
 Failure to pay Stamp Duty within the prescribed term carries a heavy penalty.

6. This Penshurst Park Sale Notice 11 February 1893 suggests that Lots 1 to 11 area intended for mansions. ML SLNSW



7. According to this poster, the 'Pick of Progressive Penshurst', was McRae's Kintail Heights Estate 1929. Kintail was the name of the grand residence owned by Myles McRae. ML SLNSW

THE PICK OF **PENSHURST** **PROGRESSIVE**
MCRAE'S
KINTAIL HEIGHTS ESTATE

A wonderful situation selected by the late Myles McRae over 40 years ago as the pick of the Illawarra Line being high and healthy with commanding views and only one minute from station.

17 Choice Residential Sites together with 'Kintail House'

Auction Sale on the Ground SAT. 23RD FEBRUARY 1929 AT 3.15 P.M.

C. MONRO
Auctioneer
Wingello House, Angel Place, Sydney. *Phone B 3639*

LAYCOCK ROAD
PRINCES ST
TOGO ST
PENSHURST STATION
RAILWAY

PARTICULARS OF KINTAIL HOUSE
*Kintail is one of the finest homes in the district. Substantially built over 40 years ago of brick with slate roof, all rooms large and lofty, with cedar fittings and marble mantelpieces throughout & in splendid repair, comprising: **GROUND FLOOR** - Drawing Room with folding doors, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Servants' Mess Room, Kitchen, 3 Pantries, Gas Stove, also Range with Hot Water Service, Laundry, Set Larder, Cupboard, Entrance Hall. **UPSTAIRS** - 2 Servants' Bedrooms, 4 other Bedrooms, Bathroom, Porch, Balcony, Front and back sides. **AMMUNITION** - Verandah, Laid. Kintail is suitable for Gentlemen's Home, School, Private Hospital or the conversion into flats.*

FOR THE LAND
10% deposit, balance 12 Quarterly payments. Interest 6%.
FOR THE HOUSE BLOCK
1% deposit, balance by arrangement at Sale. Interest 6%.

TERMS

LAURENCE & LAURENCE
Solicitors to the Estate
Wyndham St Sydney

RYGATE & WEST
Licensed Surveyors R.P. Act
Savings Bank Ch. 16 Castlereagh St. Sydney

TORRENSTITLE
All measurements subject to Departmental Check.

8. Belmond Estate, Progressive Penshurst, Auction 18 September 1920. With frontages of 40 feet, these Penshurst building sites narrower than average. ML SLNSW

PROGRESSIVE PENSHURST BELMOND ESTATE

~ Sixteen Splendid Building Sites ~

Auction Sale on the Ground on

SATURDAY. 18TH SEPT. 1920.

Auctioneers ~ **Fred Brown & Son.** ~
Hurstville.

at 3.30 p.m.

TERMS

10% Deposit. Balance in twelve equal quarterly payments with interest at 5 per cent.

TORRENS TITLE

Gas and Water on Estate.

Building Covenant £400.

LOCAL SKETCH

**Only 10 miles from the City.
Splendid Train Service.**

NOTE. All dimensions are subject to Disputed Plan.

BELMORE ROAD

GEORGE ST.	11	12	13	14	15	16
	10					
	9					
	8					
	7					
	1	2	3	4	5	6

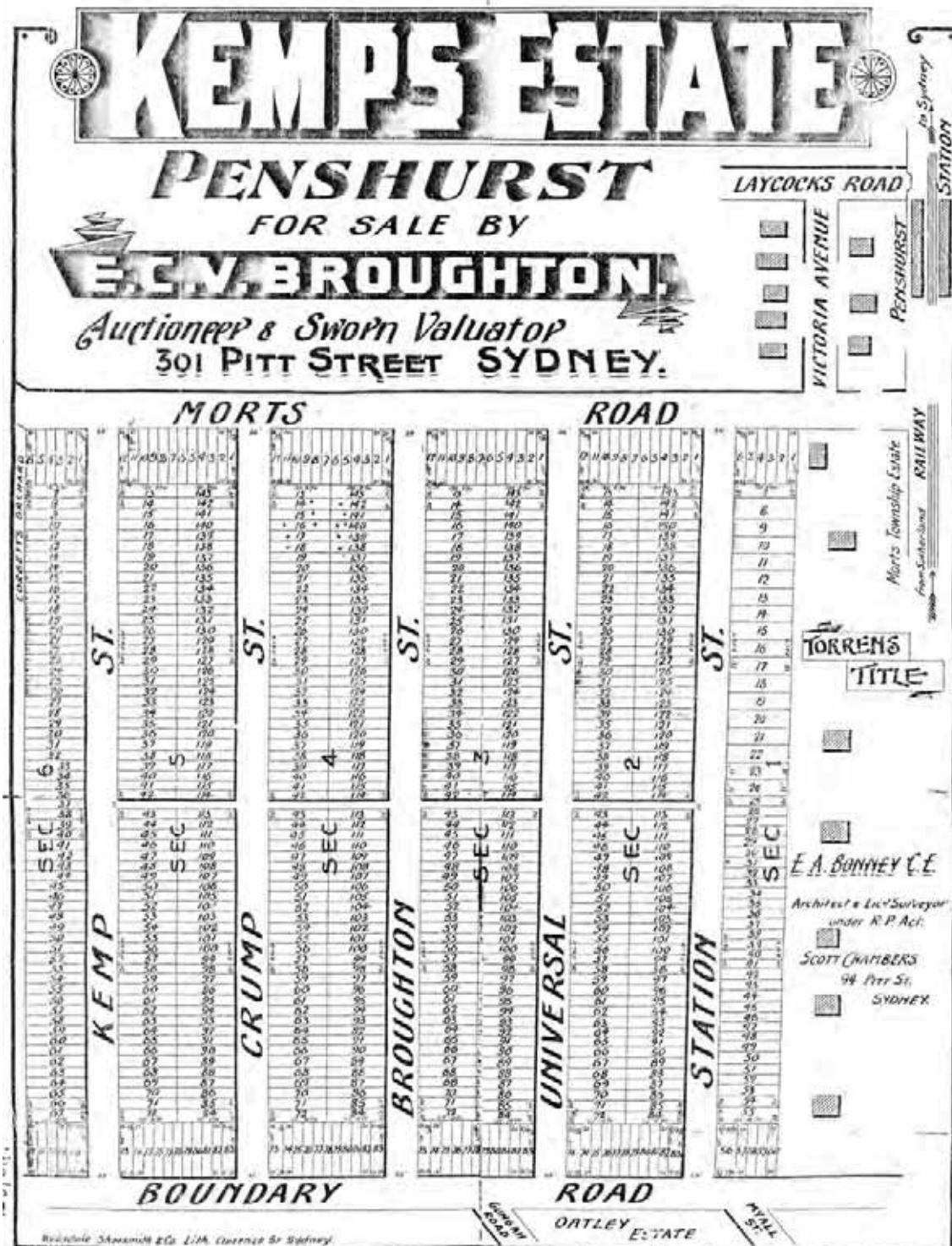
CAMBRIDGE ST.

Gratuity Bonds accepted from Returned Soldiers in part payment.

Licd Surveyor under S.P. Act.

E. Kenny.
Treyford House
Carrington St., Sydney

9. Kemp's Estate was a little further from the railway line than Mort's Township Estate, although the plan makes it difficult to calculate how much farther it is. ML SLNSW



10. The fact that 'Big junk of land' for farms were advertised near Peakhurst in the 1920s suggests that this area was still too far from regular transport to be classed as residential. ML SLNSW

MUNICIPALITY OF
HURSTVILLE

—THIRD SUBDIVISION—
*Big junk of land suitable for Poultry
Farms, Fruit, Flowers & Vegetables.*
BLACK SOIL OF THE RICHEST DESCRIPTION.

for **PRIVATE SALE** by **ERNEST C.V. BROUGHTON**
113 PITT ST., SYDNEY.

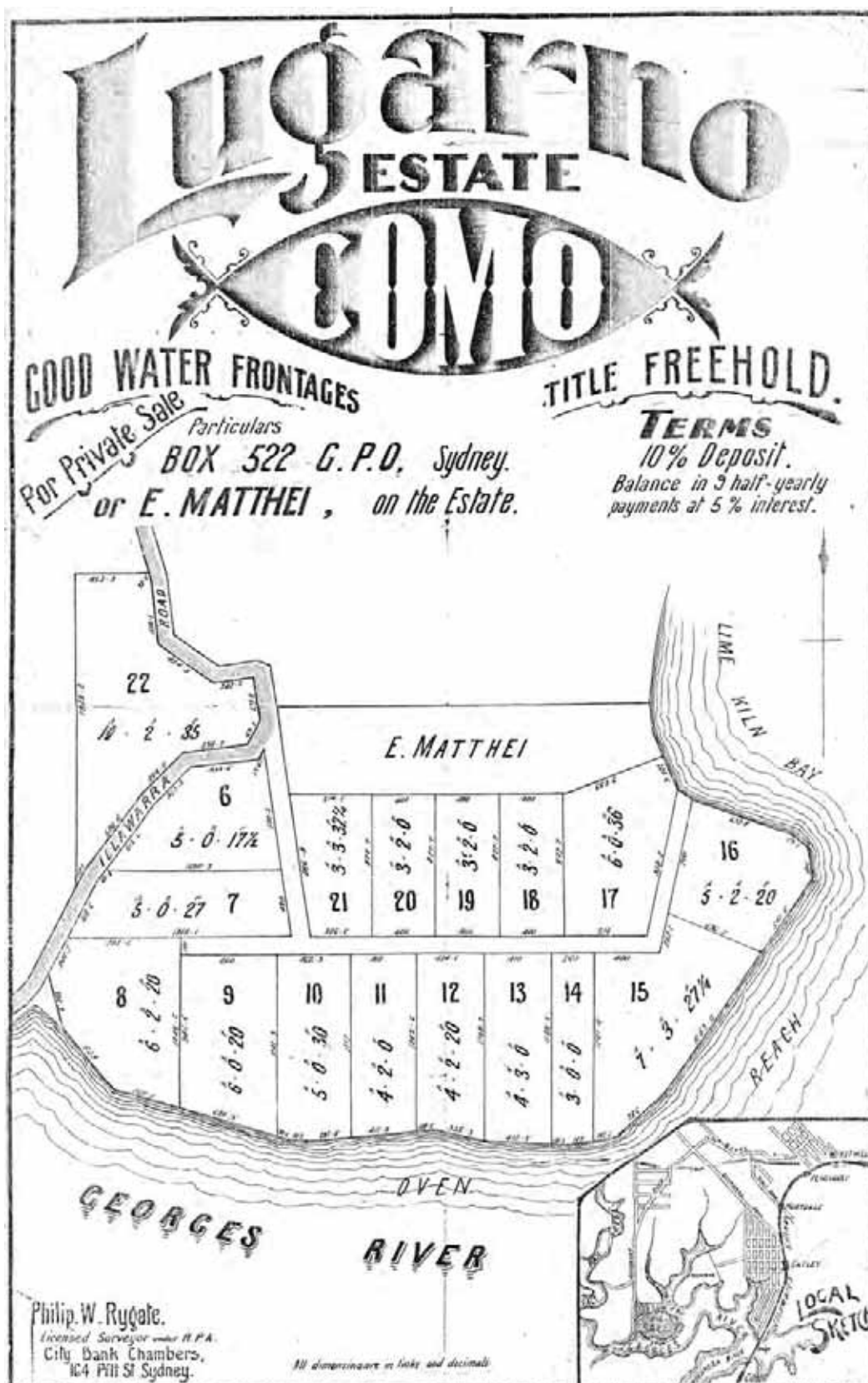
PRICE £80 to £100 per block
On the following Terms:
£1 per lot deposit, 3 monthly instalments
of £1 each, no further instalments for
2 years, then 5 years credit;
Interest for the whole term only
4% per annum, payable quarterly.
On payment of £10 the purchaser
will be advanced £50, repayable 7/6
weekly, interest 7% on half-yearly balances.

NO FORFEITURE if you are sick
or out of work.
WHY PAY RENT when such
a golden opportunity offers.
BECOME your own freeholder
under Torrens Act.

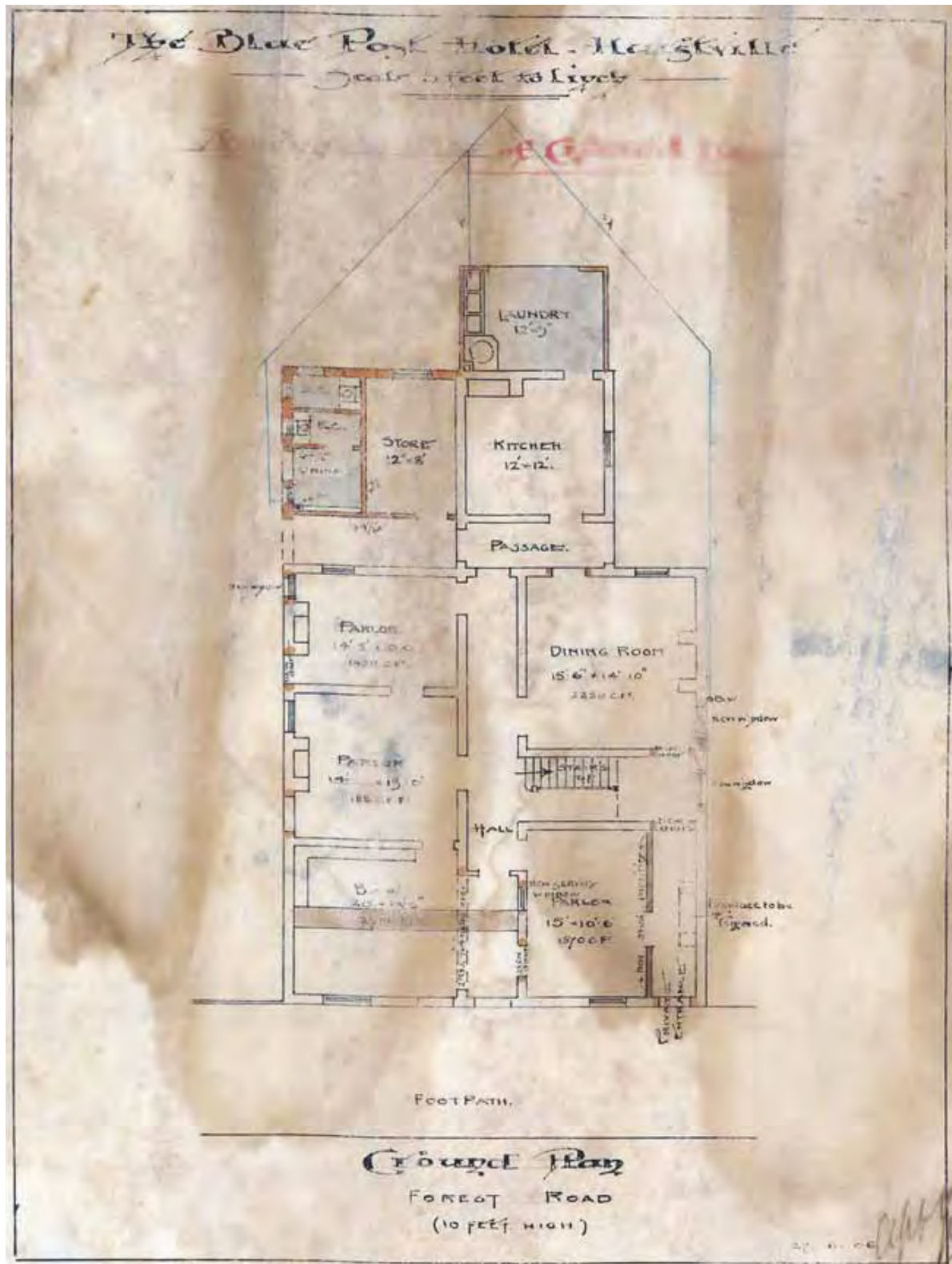
LOCALITY SKETCH.

Office open on
Mondays till 6 p.m.

11. This 1920s notice offers 22 allotments on E. Matthei's land at Lugarno for private sale, ranging in size from 3 to 7 acres. ML SLNSW



12. This Ground Floor Plan of *Blue Post Inn* relates to alterations made c. 1916. SR NSW



3.14 Select Bibliography

Primary Sources

Maps, Plans and Pictures

Title Searches Primary Application Documents (PA): Department of Lands, Land and Property Information

Parish Maps: Department of Lands, Land and Property Information, on line

Mitchell Library: Parish of St George

 Southern Sydney Suburbs

 maps of Hurstville

Hurstville City Library Local History Collection

 subdivision plans from Mitchell Library Collection

 Photograph Collection

Colonel Sir T. L. Mitchell, *Report on the Progress made in Roads and the Construction of Public Works in New South Wales from the Year 1827 to June 1856*, Government Printer, Hyde Park, 1856

Watkin Tench, *A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson in New South Wales*, in Sydney's First Four Years, reprinted by Library of Australian History, Sydney 1979

Secondary Sources

Printed Secondary Sources

Anon, 'Oatley, James (1770-1839), *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol 2, Melbourne University Press, 1979

Anon, *The Jubilee History of the Municipality of Hurstville 1887-1937*, Hurstville Municipal Council, 1937 (*Jubilee History*)

Australian Gas Light Company, *Service*, House Magazine 1927 to 1975

Val Attenbrow, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the archaeological and historical records*, UNSW Press, 2nd Edition, 2010

M. Austen, 'Townson, John (1759-1835)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol 2, Melbourne University Press, 1979

Rosemary Broomham, *First Light: 150 Years of Gas*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney 1987

Rosemary Broomham, *Vital Connections, Roads in NSW from 1788*, Hale & Iremonger, 2001

Kevin J. Cork, *A History of the Cinemas of Hurstville Municipality*, Endeavour Printing, Rooty Hill, 1985

David Burke, *With Iron Rails: A Bicentenary History of the Railways of New South Wales*, State Rail, NSW University Press, Kensington, 1988

Elizabeth Butel with Tom Thompson, *Hurstville Oval: A History of Sport and Community 1899-2001*, Hurstville City Council, 2002

Pedr Davis, *The Hurstville Story: A History of Hurstville Municipality 1887-1987*, Hurstville Council, Typeset in Kogarah, 1986

Beverley Earnshaw, *The Shipbuilders and Ships of the Georges River and Botany Bay 1810-1900*, Kogarah Historical Society, 2012

N. C. Fitzpatrick, 'The St George County Council: an outline of its history and development', *Australian Journal of Public Administration*, 18 March 1948

Philip Geeves, 'Holt, Thomas (1811-1888)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol 1, Melbourne University Press, 1979

V. W. E. Goodin, 'Townson, Robert (1763-1827)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol 2, Melbourne University Press, 1979

John Graham & Associates, 'Fred A. Mashman Pty Ltd St George Pottery, 11 Mashman Avenue Kingsgrove', Conservation Management Plan, February 2005

D. J. Hatton, *Development of the Suburbs, Peakhurst, Penshurst, Mortdale and Oatley*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981

D. J. Hatton, *Hurstville 1770-1850*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1979

D. J. Hatton, *Mortdale in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981

D. J. Hatton, *Oatley in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981

D. J. Hatton, *Penshurst in Early Days*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1981, revised, 1997

Joan Hatton and Lesley Muir, *The Triumph of the Speculators: The Illawarra Railway to Hurstville opened on 15 October 1884*, Southern History Group, 1984

Hurstville City Council, Hurstville Snapshot 2004

Hurstville City Library, Local History Section, Research for Exhibition, *Let Me Entertain You*

Hurstville City Library Local Studies Section No 11, 'Oyster Farming'

Hurstville City Library Local Studies Section, Oatley Timeline

Hurstville City Library, Penshurst Timeline

Hurstville Historical Society and Hurstville Council, *Map of City of Hurstville showing Historical Places including Historical Notes*, 1991

Hazel King, Sir Richard Bourke, *Australian Dictionary of Biography (ADB)* Vol 1

Joan Lawrence, *Pictorial Memories St George: Rockdale, Kogarah, Hurstville*, Kingsclear Books, 3rd Edition, 2011

Brian J Madden, *Hurstville: An Outline History*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1976, updated 1991

Brian Madden and Canterbury Council, 'History of Riverwood', Canterbury elibrary

Brian J. Madden and Leslie Muir, *Campsie's Past: a history of Campsie and Croydon Park*, Canterbury Municipal Council, 1988

Michael Pearson, 'The Lime Industry in Australia An Overview', *Australian Historical Archaeology*, 8, 1990

Bernard Sargeant, *The History of Hurstville Council*, Volume 1, 1887-1945, Hurstville City Council, 2005

Bernard Sargeant, *The History of Hurstville Council*, Volume 2, 1946-1992, Hurstville City Council 2005

A. D. Smeaton, *Hurstville Reminiscences of the Twenties*, St George Regional Heritage Society Inc, 2005

S H Smith and G T Spaul, *History of Education in New South Wales (1788-1925)*, George B. Philip & Son, Sydney, 1925

G. H. Stancombe, 'Laycock, Thomas (1786?-1823)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography (ADB)*, Vol 2, Melbourne University Press, 1979

State Records NSW, 'St George County Council', Agency Detail

L. K. Stevens, *Municipality of Hurstville Forest to Suburbia*, Hurstville Historical Society, 1976

Grant Taylor, 'Heritage Study for Hurstville City Council 1988-89', G. J. Taylor Pty Ltd

Max Waugh, *Forgotten Hero: Richard Bourke, Irish-born Governor of New South Wales 1831-1837*, Australian Scholarly Publishing, Melbourne, 2005

Internet Sources

All Saints Anglican Church, Oatley West, www.allsaintsoatleywest.org.au/

Canterbury Local History Library, History of Beverly Hills at www.canterbury.nsw.gov.au/www/html/860-history-of-beverly-hills

Canterbury Local History Library, History of Kingsgrove at www.canterbury.nsw.gov.au/www/html/860-history-of-kingsgrove

Canterbury Local History Library, 'History of Beverly Hills' at www.canterbury.nsw.gov.au/www/html/860-history-of-beverly-hills

J. L. Cohen, 'Pemulwy (1750-1802)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography* (ADB), 2005, online at <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/pemulwy/13147>

Georges River College, www.grhurstville.bmcc.education.nsw.gov.au/our_school.htm

Heritage Branch Website Online Database, Kingsgrove Railway Station Group Listing

Heritage Branch Website Online Database, Riverwood Railway Station Group Listing

Hurstville City Library Local Studies Section No 11 'Oyster Farming'

Lugarno-Peakhurst Uniting Church, www.lpuc.org.au

Mortdale-Oatley Baptist Church, www.mobc.org.au

NSW Rail at www.nswrail.net

NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Historical Notes in Listings for Mortdale and Oatley Stations, Heritage Database, www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

NSW Parliamentary Website, Former Members A-Z, www.parliament.nsw.gov.au

Our Lady Of Fatima Catholic Church, Peakhurst, <http://ourladyoffatima.com.au/history>

Penshurst High Schools, www.penshurstg-h.schools.nsw.edu.au/history.htm

Penshurst Public School Website, www.penshurst-p.schools.nsw.edu.au/history.html

Public Schools, www.schools.nsw.edu.au/schoolfind/locator/?do_showRecord&code_8255

Roselands, Nora Peek and Canterbury City Council,
www.canterbury.nsw.gov.au/www/html/872-history-of-roselands.asp

St Declan's Catholic Church, Penshurst, www.stdeclanspenshurst.org/history/

St George and Sutherland Shire Leader, www.theleader.com.au/news/local/news

St George Australian Football Club, www.stgeorgeafc.com.au/history/

St George District Cricket Club, www.stgeorgecricket.com.au

St George Cycling Club, www.stgeorge.cycling.org.au

St George District Athletic Club, www.sgdac.org

St George Football Association Inc, www.sgfa.com.au

St George Illawarra Dragons [Rugby League], www.dragons.com.au

St George and Sutherland Shire Leader, [news website]

St George Call, *Hurstville City Library Museum Gallery eLibrary*

St George's Hurstville, Anglican Church, www.sydneyanglicans.net

St Giles' Presbyterian Church, www.hurstvillepresbyterian.org/hpcv2/ministries.php?display

St Joseph's Catholic School Riverwood, www.stjriverwood.catholic.edu.au/history.html

South Side Montessori School, www.southsidemontessori.edu.au/stages.html

The Avenue Uniting Church, www.sydneyorgan.com/HurstvilleMeth.html

Wikipedia, 'South Coast railway line, New South Wales'